



Q3 REPORT

01/04/2021 - 30/06/2021

Te Ohu
Kaimoana


TE HĀ O TANGAROA KIA ORA AI TĀUA

SUMMARY

This briefing for iwi provides an overview of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work against the 2020/21 Annual Plan and covers the period 01/04/2021 - 30/06/2021.

PUBLISHED BY

Te Ohu Kaimoana
15/10/2021

Te Ohu
Kaimoana




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KARAKIA

Poua ki runga

Poua ki raro

Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō papa

Poua ki tāmoremore nui nō rangi

E rongo he aio

Tēnā tawhito pou ka tū

E kore e uea

E kore e unuhia

E kore e hinga

E kore e wharara

Tēnei te pou ka tū, e hai!



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tēnā koutou katoa e ngā iwi o te motu,

This is Te Ohu Kaimoana's third quarterly (Q3) report to iwi against the 2020/21 Annual Plan and covers the period April 1 to June 30, 2021.

The key strategies and work streams identified for the year are:

- Leadership, collaboration and communication
- People development and capacity
- Policy development and operational performance
- Te hā o Tangaroa and rights protection

As with our previous quarterly reports, this report has been developed to give more regular insight into the work the organisation undertakes on behalf of Mandated Iwi Organisations.

As always, we welcome your feedback on the structure and content of our reporting.

Noho ora mai, nā



Lisa te Heuheu

Te Mātārae, Te Ohu Kaimoana

MĀORI FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENTS

We worked with MPI (Ministry of Primary Industries) to advance the consideration of amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 through the Cabinet process. The proposed amendments to the Act are based on recommendations following the 10-year review of the Act that was completed in 2016. Cabinet have agreed to the preparation of a draft Bill and to engage with Settlement Entities on an exposure draft. It is intended that the Crown and Te Ohu consult jointly with mandated iwi organisations on the amendments.

The Māori Crown Relations Cabinet Committee approved the Māori Fisheries Act Amendments Cabinet paper, which means the Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO) has received direction to begin drafting a Bill. We provided advice to the MPI on their drafting instructions to the PCO for the Amendments to the Māori Fisheries Act exposure draft. These instructions are expected to be sent in mid-July. We will continue to work with MPI and PCO on the exposure draft.

RANGITĀHUA OCEAN SANCTUARY AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Over the quarter we worked with iwi (Ngāpuhi, Ngātiwai and Ngāi Tahu) to address proposals to establish no take marine protected areas in their respective rohe moana, with Crown officials on the proposal to establish an ocean sanctuary for Fisheries Management Area 10 (Rangitāhua), and provided feedback to Ministers on the process undertaken in response to the Seachange initiative for the Hauraki Gulf. In each case our focus was on promoting an approach that was consistent with both Te Tiriti and the Fisheries Deed of Settlement.

TAKUTAI NEW SPACE PLAN UNDERWAY

The New Space Plan sets out the forecast and valuations for aquaculture growth, and processes for reaching Regional Agreements. The current New Space Plan was approved in 2014. The Māori Commercial Aquaculture Settlements Claims Act 2004 requires this process to take place every five years starting from the when the Act came into force. This is an extensive process, and in this quarter, work is underway to finalise the New Space Plan with MPI officials.





TE OHU KAIMOANA QUARTER 3 DASHBOARD 2021

26 Hui with iwi



1 Government proposals co-developed



- Hector's dolphin capture response framework

5 hui with other organisations



3 Key issues in national fisheries and aquaculture policy this quarter



- Takutai new space plan
- Māori Fisheries Act Amendments
- Rangitāhua/Kermadec Island Ocean Sanctuary

20 Meetings with industry representatives



1 Number of research projects we are engaged in or leading



- Tarakihi selectivity

85 Meetings with Government agencies



4 Responses to Government



- Waikato Regional Coastal Plan Review (letter)
- Extension to the Regional Aquaculture Agreement in Bay of Plenty to 2022.
- Response letter to the conservation services program draft annual plan 21/22
- Conservation Services Programme draft Annual Plan 2021/22

Locations of where our mahi relates to this quarter



- Wellington
- Gisborne
- Waikato
- Northland
- Kermadec Islands
- Nelson
- Christchurch
- Waikato
- Auckland
- Otago
- Sub-Antarctic NZ
- Napier

337 minutes of video watched



Number of people engaging with our posts

1,316



Total social media posts published

118



TE OHU KAIMOANA QUARTER 3 DASHBOARD 2021

Destinations travelled to by kāhui staff

- Christchurch – Customary fishing korero with Nigel Scott
- Gisborne – MFA (Māori Fisheries Act) roadshow
- Nelson – Longline workshop and other industry engagement
- Palmerston North – FMA8 forum
- Auckland – Moana induction
- Aotea – black petrel field work
- Whangarei – Moana NZ responsible fisher workshop
- Auckland – SNA8
- Ōtepoti – sea lion forum



Delivered services within budget



1.4m

1



Number of recommendations made that were adopted by FNZ or DoC for consultation

- Hector's dolphin capture response framework



1,402

Total pānui opened



Total clicks on our social media content

4,128

28,161

Number of people who have seen our messaging



Total followers across all channels

3,371



Number of permits issued on Ikanet

9

Number of visits to our website

23,382



5

Interactions with the media

- Fish and Game report
- Tarakihi High Court Decision
- exportation of live tuna



94

Downloads of materials from our website

TE IKA A MĀUI - Q3



We are working with the Crown to develop a Treaty compliant approach to establish a sanctuary in Rangitāhua/ Kermadecs. A Ministerial briefing paper written by Crown Officials which outlines our discussions to date has gone up to the Minister and we await his response on next steps.



We continue to support iwi as a member of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Spat Working Group to investigate the feasibility of a mussel nursery that would on-grow Te Oneroa-a-Tohē mussel spat to larger sizes



We collated and submitted witness briefs for Te Ohu Kaimoana and MIO's for the Northland Proceedings. Our witnesses also provided rebuttal evidence.



We provided a draft response for Pare Hauraki Asset Holdings Limited noting the significance of upcoming survey results that would assist in the consideration on a proposal from Ngāti Hei for a rāhui on eastern Coromandel scallops.



We provided advice to Hauraki iwi on the extent of the commercial scallop fishery operating within an area being considered for a rāhui in Whangaroa.



We met with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama to discuss the next steps to achieve ratification as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki)



We are working with Fisheries New Zealand and other stakeholders in the development of the draft update of the National Plan of Action for Sharks.



In late June, the Government released an early exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Act. We are analysing how we would best input into this process alongside Te Wai Māori.



We engaged with officials from the Ministry for the Environment over the proposed reform of the Resource Management Act 1991, emphasising the importance of managing the effects of fishing in accordance with the requirements of the Fisheries Act 1996. We also provided advice on the next steps in advancing the Seachange proposal.

TE WAKA A MĀUI - Q3



The implementation of electronic reporting and vessel location reform across the commercial fishing sector was bedded in during the quarter. This has resulted in a reduced number of vessels being registered and permitted.



We are actively engaging with Fisheries New Zealand about the ongoing management of fisheries risk to Hector's dolphins.



We participated in a wānanga that sought to identify goals for seabird bycatch reduction.

We have been working alongside the Crown to develop the draft New Space Plan. The draft plan will also record the agreements between TOKM and FNZ on how the recommendations from the independent Evaluation of Benefits will be operationalised.



We continue to work with Te Tau Ihu iwi in a full Southern Scallop working group and the sub-working group



We engaged with kina industry council on the Fiordland kina development plan.

We responded to FNZ's Proposal to close an area to pāua fishing within the Akaroa Taiāpure after seeking advice from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.



We engaged on the National Rock Lobster Management Group on behalf of North Island and Chatham Island MIOs



Throughout May and June, we presented 12 Te Ohu Kaimoana roadshows throughout Aotearoa to meet with iwi, hapū and marae representatives across the motu to gain feedback on the mahi of Te Ohu Kaimoana and to discuss future plans and direction for the Trust. These were attended by Lisa te Heuheu (Te Mātārae) and varying members of the board and policy team.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN

The following table summarises each area of work identified in the 2020/21 annual plan, by comparing actual to budgeted expenses for the quarter.

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Quarter 3 (1 April 2021 – June 30, 2021)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Difference
Fisheries Allocation	110,112	156,752	46,640
Fisheries Policy	429,538	396,981	(32,557)
Takutai Allocation	65,701	76,232	10,531
Takutai Policy	76,509	86,200	9,691
Governance Services	171,792	183,449	11,657
Management Services/Relationships	569,217	675,368	106,151
TOTAL	1,422,869	1,574,982	152,113

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Year to date (1 October 2020 – 30 June 2021)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Difference
Fisheries Allocation	350,482	472,980	122,498
Fisheries Policy	993,028	1,055,601	62,573
Takutai Allocation	185,739	245,586	59,847
Takutai Policy	190,760	261,230	70,470
Governance Services	552,354	570,264	17,910
Management Services/Relationships	1,350,086	1,837,865	487,779
TOTAL	3,622,450	4,443,526	821,076

Please note: the figures shown in the tables above have not been audited.

COMMENTS ON Q3 VARIANCES

Fisheries Allocation expenses continue to be less than anticipated in the quarter. Most of the expenses recognised during the quarter are related to levies on quota assets which Te Ohu Kaimoana holds on behalf of iwi until disputes have been settled. Expenses are down on budget for the year and for the quarter as the budget included costs to facilitate agreements between iwi and to assist select iwi to gain MIO status, neither of which have progressed as expected during the year so far.

Fisheries policy expenses were over budget for the quarter by \$32,557 as the legal expenses related to the Northland proceedings have been recognised (see objective 6 below for further detail). The expectation is that expenses should be fully expended by year end. Takutai allocation and policy expenses are slightly behind budget for the quarter. Takutai has employed a new Programme Lead who has been progressing the work programme across all regions. The expectation is that work will increase in quarter four. During this quarter Takutai received assets for the Waikato East Aquaculture space settlement that is expected to be distributed iwi in the following quarter. Governance Services expenses are slightly behind budget for the quarter and year to date, due to COVID-19 lockdowns that occurred in Auckland (February and March 2021) and Wellington (June 2021). Planned hui were revised to zoom hui. The cause for the favourable variance in Management Services and Relationships for the quarter is due to COVID-19 uncertainties during the year, resulting in the cancellation of the Māori Fisheries Conference planned for March 2021. Year to date favourable variance also reflects the anticipated increase in staff which were not filled until late in Quarter two.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN 2020/21

The following summarises what Te Ohu Kaimoana worked on during Q3 in each of the highlighted areas.

FISHERIES ALLOCATION

Objective

1

Assist iwi gain/retain MIO status and transfer population-based assets where relevant by 30 September 2021

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama have indicated they wish to progress towards ratification as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) in 2021. We met with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama previously to discuss the next steps to achieve this milestone and are working with Ngāti Tama to develop a programme to achieve this.

Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau intend to become ratified as the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) for Te Whānau-ā-Apanui through their historical Treaty of Waitangi settlement. We are engaged in ongoing discussions with Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau about the progress of their settlement negotiations, including reviewing their proposed trust deed.

Objective

2

Allocate and transfer remaining settlement assets

No transfers have been made this quarter.

Objective

3

Facilitate agreements using statutory processes under the Act (s 181 and 182) where required

Te Ohu is progressing resolution of disputed coastline entitlements between Maniapoto and Ngāti Tama.

Objective

4

Make ACE available to iwi who have not received their settlement assets

We have transferred most of the April 2021 ACE generated from non-transferred settlement assets to iwi and other stakeholders through our ACE Round process in accordance with the Māori Fisheries Act.

This April Ngāti Toa disputed the allocation of ACE for the coastline between Kahurangi Point and Buller River. We are following the process set out in section 152 of the Māori Fisheries Act to determine this dispute as well as facilitating discussions between Ngāti Toa and Ngāi Tahu.

Objective

5

Allocate and transfer funds on trust

No transfers have been made this quarter.

Objective

6

MIO and Te Ohu Kaimoana compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004

Te Ohu continues to work with Ngai Tai to progress towards an election of trustees and enable their mandated iwi organisation to become fully operational.

FISHERIES POLICY - Management settings

Objective

1

Improve managing and reporting the overall catch

The implementation of electronic reporting and vessel location reform across the commercial fishing sector was bedded in during the quarter. This has resulted in a reduced number of vessels being registered and permitted. Unfortunately, there has also been a side effect from a loss of time series of catch per unit effort data, due to incompatibility between past and current reporting requirements. Throughout the implementation process, Te Ohu Kaimoana was a member of the Implementation Advisory Group (IAG), and that role has now ended.

Towards the end of its life, the IAG switched its attention to the role that electronic monitoring (cameras) could have in fisheries management, and on the proof-of-concept trial, that was put in place off the West Coast of the North Island. From that point, a dedicated reference group was formed with a focus on the operational lessons coming out of that trial. Te Ohu Kaimoana was not involved in the reference group as we did not have insights into the operational performance of cameras.

The combined insights from the work of the IAG and the reference group fed into Fisheries New Zealand's advice on the future role of cameras in the management. During the quarter, the Minister consulted with his Cabinet colleagues on the role of cameras. This led to Cabinet approving a programme that will see cameras introduced onto approximately 300 of the 825 inshore fishing vessels over four years. This is estimated to cost \$68.4 million, and the Crown will consult over the contribution that will be required from quota owners (including MIOs (Mandated Iwi Organisations))

It is likely that a consequence of the proposed requirements that there will be a further reduction in the number of vessels participating in inshore fisheries. This may lead to problems for some MIOs in selling their Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) and reduced opportunities for employment across the fishing industry

In considering the role of cameras in fisheries management, Cabinet were advised that reform would also be required around what catch had to be reported and what could be returned to the sea. These measures would also have to be linked to the offenses and penalties under the Fisheries Act, which currently operate on the basis that there is a relatively low chance of detecting offenses and therefore penalties are set high. The new arrangements are considered more likely to detect offenses if they are indeed occurring.

Objective

2

Develop efficient policy tools for fisheries management

During the quarter, the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries was actively consulting his Cabinet colleagues on a range of reforms that were intended to impact on the performance of the fisheries management system. Most of the key issues had been signalled to, or promoted by, the Board of Te Ohu Kaimoana when the Minister attended a Board meeting soon after being appointed to the Oceans and Fisheries portfolio.

Objective

2

Cont.

Most of the reform proposals had their genesis in an earlier consultation process carried out by the previous Government. Te Ohu Kaimoana had provided a comprehensive response to reform proposals and offered to meet with officials to outline what we considered to be a more principled approach to what were seen to be an ad Hoc list of issues being consulted on. This offer had been taken up by MPI and we see much of what we were promoting now coming through into the reform agenda.

Despite the lead up conversations, both the scope and depth of reform proposals approved by Cabinet at the end of the quarter was not widely anticipated. Further, in the case of our interests in the coastal marine area, they also overlap with reforms being promoted through the Environment portfolio. This includes the reform of the Resource Management Act (RMA) – which is proposed to be split up into three new Acts that better cover off what is currently administered through the RMA.

FISHERIES POLICY - Fish stock management

Objective

3

Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

Our staff participated in the relevant research planning and stock assessment processes operated by Fisheries New Zealand via their contracted advisers (mainly NIWA (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric)). Understanding the research programmes and stock assessments continues to be a key requirement for subsequent engagement in the review of management measures that periodically occurs for particular stock complexes.

In addition to our involvement in domestic fisheries management, we continue to participate in working groups relevant to managing fisheries in the high seas including the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation and South Pacific Fishery Assessment Working Group.

In relation to deepwater fisheries, we maintained our commitments to the Deepwater Group, including active participation in Board discussions. This complex of fisheries is supported by a FNZ-led Fisheries Plan that has been approved by the Minister. We continued to participate in the advisory group that supports the implementation of that plan.

For inshore finfish fisheries we participated in the industry regional committee forums.

We worked with Te Wai Māori, Fisheries New Zealand the Department of Conservation on the National Long Fin Eel Strategy as well as attending the Eel Science Working Group meetings. This work falls within the oversight provided on behalf of Te Wai Māori and Te Ohu Kaimoana via the national body for tuna, Te Mana o Ngā Tuna.

In relation to the kina fishery, we engaged with kina industry council on the Fiordland kina development plan.

We engaged on the National Rock Lobster Management Group on behalf of North Island and Chatham Island MIOs. At the CRAMAC level, we attended the CRA3 and CRA4 AGM (Annual General Meetings) and supported the attendance of MIO representatives at these hui.

At a regional level we also participated alongside Te Tau Ihu iwi in a full Southern Scallop working group and the sub-working group. The driver for this work is to progress a regulatory review required by the implementation programme developed under the Marlborough Sounds Scallop Fishery Strategy (that has been approved as a Fisheries Plan under s11A of the Act). In addition, we attended the Northland scallop enhancement company AGM.

FISHERIES POLICY - Managing effects of fishing

Objective

4

Develop efficient mechanisms to manage effects of fishing on protected species while ensuring Māori fishing interests are protected

We participated in a wānanga that sought to identify goals for seabird by-catch reduction.

We are actively engaging with Fisheries New Zealand about the ongoing management of fisheries risk to Hector's dolphins.

We continue to work with Department of Conservation and other stakeholders on the conservation services program.

We are working with Fisheries New Zealand and other stakeholders in the development of the draft update of the National Plan of Action for Sharks.

Objective

5

Ensure sustainability in fisheries while protecting Māori fishing interests

We worked with Government officials to develop a Tiriti and Fisheries Deed of Settlement compliant approach to establishing a Rangitāhua Sanctuary.

We provided advice through to joint Ministers to assist with developing the Government response to recommendations from officials on the next steps in advancing the Seachange proposals.

We supported Ngāi Tahu in their consideration of next steps with the Southeast Marine Protected Area proposals.

We engaged with officials from the Ministry for the Environment over the proposed reform of the Resource Management Act 1991, emphasising the importance of managing the effects of fishing in accordance with the requirements of the Fisheries Act 1996. We attended a hui at Rawhiti in support of Ngāpuhi to better understand and address the concerns being expressed by hāpu.

We engaged with Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai over proposals to establish marine protected areas under the Northland Regional Coastal Plan. This included providing briefs of evidence to support a position that the impacts of fishing were most appropriately dealt with under the Fisheries Act 1996.

We collated and submitted witness briefs for Te Ohu Kaimoana and MIO's for the Northland Proceedings. Our witnesses also provided rebuttal evidence.

In late June, the Government released an early exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Act. We are analysing how we would best input into this process alongside Te Wai Māori.

We are working with Crown officials to develop a Treaty compliant approach to establish a sanctuary in Rangitāhua/Kermadecs. A Ministerial briefing paper written by Crown Officials which outlines our discussions to date has gone up to the Minister and we await his response on next steps.

We are participating in the Ministry for Primary Industries sponsored Biosecurity Act Overhaul via a Māori Reference group.

Objective

6

MIO and Te Ohu Kaimoana compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004

Please refer to Fisheries Allocation objectives.

FISHERIES POLICY - Customary fishing

Objective

7

Ensure efficient, balanced and current management of customary fishing rights

Ikanet continued to operate as an adaptable electronic reporting system to support customary non-commercial harvest.

We provided advice to Hauraki iwi on the extent of the commercial scallop fishery operating within an area being considered for a rāhui in Whangaroa.

We provided a draft response for Pare Hauraki Asset Holdings Limited noting the significance of upcoming survey results that would assist in the consideration on a proposal from Ngāti Hei for a rāhui on eastern Coromandel scallops.

We are conducting an analysis on behalf of the iwi members of the Te Tai Hauāuru Iwi Fisheries Forum who are wanting improved alignment across the Customary Regulations (South Island, Kaimoana and Amateur (reg 50-52) regulations).

We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's Proposal to close an area to pāua fishing within the Akaroa Taiāpure after seeking advice from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

AQUACULTURE - Overview

Takutai Trust has facilitated agreements between iwi and the Crown on the settlement of the Crown's obligations for aquaculture for the past 17 years. The material below is an articulation of background, current state, and future direction to give you a view of the aquaculture world for Te Ohu Kaimoana.

On the 15th June we received formal notification from MPI that our work plan for 2020/21 had been approved and on the 28th of June we received payment. This is more than eight months into our fiscal year and is not a sustainable position to be in going forward. With the appointment of a new Programme Lead this gives greater breadth to the team which will also enable us to work alongside MPI to secure a signed and paid annual work plan, in a timely manner. This, alongside progressing regional agreements, the 2021 new space plan and allocation will be our focus in the next quarter

AQUACULTURE ALLOCATION

Objective

NOR

Northland:

1. Gain agreement between participating IAOs and the Crown on satisfying further new space settlement obligations in the Northland region
2. Gain agreement between Northland IAOs on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets
3. Participate as a member of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Spat Working Group.

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Until applications proceed, there are no forecast additional obligations and therefore no requirement to gain agreement on amount of obligation or how that might be satisfied.

Until the Amendment Bill is enacted, we will not have the tools to advance allocation of the remaining settlement assets we hold.

Objective

NOR
cont.

Arising from the interaction over Te Oneroa a Tohe spat, Te Hiku iwi have expressed interest in broader aquaculture possibilities. That has led us to discussing with FNZ (Fisheries New Zealand) and Te Hiku iwi a proposal to undertake an aquaculture opportunities assessment for Te Tai Tokerau for the Northland rohe similar to that undertaken for Bay of Plenty iwi. A preliminary discussion held with the Northland Regional Council has identified a constrained ability to develop aquaculture in Northland.

Though in this quarter we have not had any formal spat working group meetings, we did meet with Te Hiku iwi. AQNZ and industry representatives met in mid-April to discuss the coming spat harvesting season. At this meeting we also discussed the possible development of a joint venture between industry (through AQNZ) and Te Hiku iwi to establish a pilot mussel spat nursery in Te Tai Tokerau to on-grow spat that is collected from Te Oneroa a Tohe to a larger size before it is transported across New Zealand to marine farms. If this is successful, Te Hiku iwi could then extend this into a commercial venture that would provide them with greater returns. Te Hiku iwi indicated they supported such a proposal and work is underway to present a draft back to them

We will continue to work alongside FNZ and AQNZ to progress these work streams.

Objective

AKL

Auckland:

- 1. Gain agreement between regional IAOs and the Crown on when and how to satisfy further new space settlement obligations in the Auckland region (at next reconciliation or before)**
- 2. Gain agreement between Auckland IAOs on the allocation of any additional regional aquaculture settlement assets**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Preliminary discussion has been held and agreement reached with the four iwi of the Auckland region on both the form of assets that they wish to be provided with to settle, and the additional obligations and how those assets should be allocated. This will be confirmed in a written agreement once the reconciliation process is completed.

Objective

WKE

Waikato (East):

- 1. Progress the delivery of actions and transfer of assets under the Waikato East Regional Agreement between IAOs and the Crown for new space settlement obligations in the Waikato (East) region**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

The addendum to the Regional Aquaculture Agreement for space has been signed by Hauraki Māori Trust Board, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, the Crown, and Te Ohu Kaimoana, and the assets transferred to Te Ohu Kaimoana. The transfer of the space authorisation has occurred in accord with the 2016 Allocation Agreement.

In line with 2016 Allocation Agreement, we are finalising the addendum to the agreement for the crown financial assistance. We have reached agreement with iwi on how this financial assistance will be distributed.



Waikato (West):

- 1. Gain agreement between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Waikato (West) region**
- 2. Gain agreement between Waikato West IAOs on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

An application for a 5-hectare marine farm in the Aotea harbour was lodged with the Regional Council. The application is currently on hold, and if it is approved, it will generate a 1-hectare settlement obligation. However, due to the provisions in the Regional Coastal Plan, there will be no ability to gain suitable space for aquaculture. Whether there is a Regional Aquaculture Agreement depends on whether the resource consent proceeds. If the consent is granted, we will engage with the iwi over a draft Regional Aquaculture Agreement and an allocation agreement.



Bay of Plenty:

- 1. Gain agreement between Bay of Plenty iwi and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Bay of Plenty region**
- 2. Gain agreement between Bay of Plenty IAOs (and Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau) on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We have participated throughout the Bay of Plenty Iwi Aquaculture Opportunities Assessment process through being an attendee at hui, providing feedback on the work that has been commissioned out of this assessment and disseminating information to iwi. Particularly regarding two Cawthron ecological reports on the suitability of species for aquaculture in the Bay of Plenty region.

We expect that Stage 3 of the Opportunities Assessment will be completed with iwi for consideration. We will have met with Bay of Plenty iwi individually and collectively to present that information and the proposed pathway forward to agree the amount and form of the Settlement along with the timetable for individual and collective decisions by iwi.



Wellington:

- 1. Gain agreement between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets in the Wellington region**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

No action for this quarter, however, we will contact the Iwi Aquaculture Organisations again to check whether they are now prepared to sign the allocation agreement that proposed an equal sharing of the cash assets.



Tasman:

- 1. Facilitate the allocation of settlement authorisations to jointly owned iwi companies in the Tasman region**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Agreement was reached with the Tasman District Council on the layout issues resulting in new authorisations for settlement space and subsequently the grant of resource consents to commence marine farming in those areas. Work was undertaken to investigate and report on fine-tuning of the governance arrangements, and this has been implemented. This work has also informed future joint iwi aquaculture development structures.

Objective

MAL

Marlborough:

- 1. Facilitate IAOs participation in any processes to consider the proposal to relocate certain NZKS salmon farms pursuant to s 360A of the Resource Management Act 1991**
- 2. Gain agreement between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying further new space settlement obligations in the Marlborough region**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

During the period we met with King Salmon to discuss its updated strategy and to get better information on the type of development it envisages with iwi. If iwi agree to such a proposal, it will require joint efforts between iwi, NZKS, and Fisheries New Zealand to get MDC (Marlborough District Council) to remove its regulatory blocks. We will facilitate discussions in the coming quarter between iwi on the implications of this, and any settlement opportunities arising from the NZKS Blue Endeavour open ocean application.

Objective

STH

Southland:

- 1. Gain agreement between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Southland region**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We have worked with the Crown and Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu to finalise the wording of the Southland Aquaculture Agreement; on the 29th of July we received indicative agreement from ministers.

The Regional Aquaculture Agreement for the Southland Region should be signed by Ministers of the Crown , Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and the Trustee.

Evaluation of Benefits of the Settlement

Objective

EVAL

- 1. Conclude the Evaluation of Benefits of the Settlement and agree to extent and rate of recommendations**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

During this quarter we have worked with FNZ to further discussion and agreement on the specific actions associated with implementing the recommendations from the report on the Evaluation of Benefits. We have agreed that a summary of those will be included in the New Space Plan.

Review of Minister's New Space Plan:

Objective

NSP

- 1. Finalise the first statutory review of the Minister's New Space Plan**
- 2. Assist IAOs and the Crown to agree the value and form of additional new space settlement assets where applicable**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We have been working alongside the Crown to develop the draft New Space Plan. The draft plan will also record the agreements between Te Ohu Kaimoana and FNZ on how the recommendations from the independent Evaluation of Benefits will be operationalised. Feedback on all aspects will be sought through consultation on the draft plan. The draft New Space Plan will be developed and be in front of the Minister for his consideration prior to release for consultation.

Objective

MPI

Maintain ongoing relationship with MPI officials to:

1. Regularly monitor any new approvals for pre-commencement space in all regions;
2. Value and transfer to Te Ohu Kaimoana any further pre-commencement space obligations, and work with relevant IAOs on their allocation.

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We are meeting with MPI officials every two weeks to stay connected to their work programme for inshore and open ocean aquaculture. This is going to be vital as open ocean expands and legislation is developed. Outside of this, we have an open communications partnership with MPI officials to develop the new space plan, valuation models, responding to ad hoc scenarios, and establishing how we will meet the recommendations of the evaluation report.

Objective

TRAN

Transition:

1. Assist iwi to transition their PSGE to a new IAO where required

No action this quarter

Objective

STAT

1. Meet other statutory requirements
2. Maintain and update the Takutai website

No action this quarter

AQUACULTURE POLICY

Objective

1

1. Protect the interests of iwi in aquaculture by collaborating with iwi, the aquaculture industry and government to identify and address any threats to aquaculture

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Te Ohu Kaimoana (Takutai Trust) is involved in a mussel spat working group to bring together different parties to address iwi concerns. This work is revisiting work that was untaken over ten years prior. Our role is to facilitate iwi involvement and advocate for the best outcome for Te Hiku iwi as well as all Iwi Aquaculture Organisations and iwi in the business of marine farming.

The last spat working group was convened in October 2020. Though in this quarter we have not had any formal spat working group meetings, but we have met with Te Hiku iwi, AQNZ, and industry representatives in mid-April to discuss the coming spat harvesting season. We are in the process of planning the next hui to progress more mahi like a management plan.

NO action on developing an Iwi Aquaculture Forum for this quarter, however, with the development of the next annual plan underway and a new programme lead on board there is more breadth to the Takutai team. In the coming months we will be establishing what this might look like.



Objective

2

Objective 2: Open Ocean aquaculture;

2.1 Contribute to the design of a sensible policy framework to guide open ocean aquaculture developments

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Open Ocean aquaculture concerns marine farming in very exposed locations – such as the Territorial Sea (out to 12 nm). The scale of investment needed to ensure a reasonable economic return means there must be timely decisions on several aspects that the current system does not address (including proactive protection of settlement options). Four open ocean salmon farming applications have been lodged. The Minister has given approval-in-principle to assist a group of first-generation farms (including possible settlement areas). FNZ/MPI has been sharing their options to progress for open ocean. MPI whilst exploring options are trying to establish a work programme with the intention of us to join and work alongside them. MPI are also recruiting more staff to carry out this work. Therefore, there are some delays to the initiation of the work programme.

2.2 Work with MPI and iwi to develop a sensible settlement framework to account for open ocean aquaculture developments

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We will be able to progress this in the coming months. We anticipate engaging with iwi independently to MPI on Open Ocean Aquaculture so we can understand how iwi would best like us to support them. Some engagement will need to be joint with MPI, and we will establish an engagement plan between both agencies to ensure we connect where appropriate. This is also so we do not draw on too much of our iwi time and it result in engagement fatigue.

Objective

3

Objective 3: Work with MPI officials to ensure a Bill is introduced to Parliament to amend the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

An amendment to the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act has gone through the first reading by parliament and the select committee stages successfully. We anticipate little to no push back as it travels through its second and third reading in Parliament. We anticipate the Amendment Bill will be passed by September, but this is subject to parliamentary processes and time-frames. Once the Amendment Bill is enacted and commenced, the allocation of remaining settlement assets held for Te Tai Tokerau and Bay of Plenty can be progressed, as well as facilitating agreements on the Bay of Plenty New Space Agreement.

GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Ernst & Young conducted the interim financial audit during Wellington lockdown, made possible as Te Ohu Kaimoana accounting software is cloud based.

Throughout May and June, we presented 12 Te Ohu Kaimoana roadshows throughout Aotearoa to meet with iwi, hapū and marae representatives across the motu to gain feedback on the mahi of Te Ohu Kaimoana and to discuss future plans and direction for the Trust. These were attended by Lisa te Heuheu (Te Mātārae) and varying members of the board and policy team.

HR & INFRASTRUCTURE

Te Ohu Kaimoana welcomed Kylie Grigg in May of this quarter who will be leading the Takutai programme to deliver on both the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act and the Government's Aquaculture Strategy. Prior to joining Te Ohu Kaimoana, Kylie worked for Oranga Tamariki supporting tamariki, rangatahi and their whānau and, in roles that stretched across government agencies.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Promote the work of the Trust, our Māori stakeholders, and profile the stories of Māori fisheries

Promote the work and stories of the Trust, Mandated Iwi Organisations, Asset Holding Companies, iwi, hapū and whānau, and Māori owned seafood and fishing companies.

The team has been working hard on putting together the first edition of Te Korowai o Tangaroa, our kāhui magazine. The purpose of the magazine is to tell the stories of our people who are involved in fisheries, educate, and connect our people, and grow the profile and influence of Te Ohu Kai Moana Group. The magazine will be released seasonally, with the first edition to be distributed in August 2021.

Social media activity over this quarter has grown, with an increase in our social media audience to now include over 3,300 followers. Our messaging continues to garner regular and positive engagement with updates including our recent submissions to Government, roadshow updates, and general fisheries/marine related news media.



2. Protect and build the reputation of the Trust

Identify opportunities in the media and events where the Trust can have a voice and ensure that interactions are best managed to protect the integrity of the Trust.

Te Ohu Kaimoana received one media enquiry in June from Radio New Zealand regarding the Reaction to Fish and Game report about Tiriti obligations. Te Ohu Kaimoana was unable to respond in time due to limited notice. We also received four media enquiries in June relating to the Tarakihi High Court Decision and the exportation of live tuna.

5
MEDIA
ENQUIRIES



112
NEW FOLLOWERS



3. Grow the brand awareness, audience and engagement with the Trust

Build the following and number of engagements for the Trust and increase the awareness of our profile

The Trust's partnership with The Spinoff is in action, with our first joint article due for release in July of this year. The Trust is working with Te Ātea, The Spinoff's Māori specific section and its Chief Editor Leonie Hayden to put together stories of interest and importance to both Māori generally and the Trust when it comes to Māori fisheries in Aotearoa. The first of the two stories will be about the Deed of Settlement and will feature views from Whaimutu Dewes and Dr Margaret Mutu. The second article will focus on customary fishing rights, what they are and why they are important. The Spinoff will be publishing these articles across their digital channels which in total has an audience of 1.1 million people.

The Trust has been working recently with the Ministry of Primary Industries (Fisheries New Zealand) and the digital team at The Spinoff to produce some educational videos for wider Aotearoa on rāhui. The purpose of the project is to debunk myths around tikanga and to highlight traditional Māori approaches to managing issues in the moana, be it death or for sustainability reasons.

28,161
PEOPLE REACHED



1,316
ENGAGEMENTS



3. Keep our stakeholders involved and informed in the work of the trust

Ensure that our stakeholders are kept informed of our work and performance and that iwi are involved in the strategic direction of the trust.

We continue to engage with our stakeholders via a variety of online channels including our pānui (e-newsletters), social media, website updates, and social media. Over this quarter we sent 14 separate pānui to MIOs and other stakeholders which were surrounding the roadshow coordination and seeking feedback on various Government responses.

94
DOWNLOADS



48%
OPEN-RATE OF
EMAILS





Te Ohu
Kaimoana

