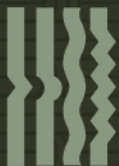


Agenda

Rārangi Take

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
Monday 24 July 2023 at 12.00



kmr.org.nz



Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Agenda

Rā Date:	24 July 2023
Tāima Time:	12pm – 3pm
Tauwāhi Location:	Ōtūrei Marae, 11 Ōtūrei Settlement Road, Aratapu, 0371
Ngā Mana whakahaere Members	Tame Te Rangi (Chair), Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Amy Macdonald (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council Cherie Povey, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Georgina Curtis-Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Greg Sayers, Auckland Council Jack Craw, Northland Regional Council Jane Sherard, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara John Blackwell, Northland Regional Council Kerrin Leoni, Auckland Council Michelle Carmichael, Auckland Council Taiāwhio Wati, Te Uri o Hau Virginia Warriner, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua

The Quorum for the Joint Committee is:

- a) 7 members of the 12 Committee members, and;
- b) At least 1 member each from Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council, and;
- c) At least 2 members from Kaipara Uri (unspecified from which entities).

Recommendations contained in the agenda are NOT decisions of the meeting. Please refer to minutes for resolutions.

For any queries regarding this meeting, please contact Kaipara Moana Remediation via the website <https://kmr.org.nz/contact/>

KARAKIA | WHAKATAU

RĪMITI (ITEM)

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2.0 NGĀ WHAKAPAHĀ | APOLOGIES

Amy Macdonald (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council

Greg Sayers, Auckland Council

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4.0 NGĀ WHAKAAE MINITI | CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

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24 July 2023

TITLE: Confirmation of Minutes

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

Whakataunga | Recommendations

1. That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation meeting held on 1 May 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Joint Committee Hui Minutes (May 2023)

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
1 May 2023

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes

Rā Date:	1 May 2023
Tāima Time:	12pm – 3pm
Tauwāhi Location:	Te Aroha Pā, Araparera
Tuhinga Present	Tame Te Rangi (Chair), Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Amy Macdonald, (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council Georgina Curtis-Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Greg Sayers, Auckland Council Jack Craw, Northland Regional Council John Blackwell, Northland Regional Council Michelle Carmichael, Auckland Council Virginia Warriner, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua
I Tae Mae In Attendance	Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki, Kaipara Maurikura Brooke Waterson, Wai Tātai, Kaipara Maurikura Griffin Hope, Pūtohu-Hononga Hapū Hapori, Kaipara Maurikura Lisette Rawson, Amo-Rauora Kōawa, Kaipara Maurikura Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support, Kaipara Maurikura Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, Kaipara Maurikura William Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua, Kaipara Maurikura Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager Duncan Kervell, Consultant Ilka Pelzer, Kaitātari Matua Senior Analyst, Ministry for the Environment (Observer) Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū Chief Executive, Northland Regional Council (Observer) Marina Hetaraka, Kaitātari Matua Senior Analyst, Ministry for the Environment (Observer)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 12.06.

Ngā whakapahā | Apologies (Item 1.0)

Moved (Macdonald / Craw)

1. That the apologies from Cherie Povey, Jane Sherard, Kerrin Leoni and Taiāwhio Wati for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Nga whakapuakanga | Declarations of Conflicts of Interest

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

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
1 May 2023

Confirmation of Minutes (Item 4.1)

Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

Moved (Sayers / Macdonald)

1. That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Meeting held on 27 February 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried

Joint Committee Action Tracker (Item 5.1)

Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

Moved (Blackwell / Warriner)

1. That the 'Joint Committee Action Tracker' be received.

Carried

Joint Committee Forward Workplan (Item 5.2)

Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

Moved (Carmichael / Craw)

1. That the report 'Joint Committee Forward Workplan' be received.

Carried

Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan (Item 6.1)

Report from Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi

Moved (Macdonald / Sayers)

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report 'Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan' by Steph Versteeg, dated 1 May 2023.
2. *Note* that the appendices summarise feedback from the Joint Committee, and the proposed approach for a landscape approach to reducing sediment into the Kaipara Moana.
3. *Endorse* the Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan set out in Attachments Two and Three, which will allow KMR staff to begin to implement this.
4. *Note* that recommended approach takes into account feedback received from Joint Committee members, including feedback received prior to, during and following the Joint Committee workshop on 27 March 2023.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
1 May 2023

5. *Note that the recommended approach also takes into account feedback received from the project's external Reference Group.*
6. *Note that the accompanying draft Annual Work Plan for Year 4 proposes a remediation budget and Key Performance Indicators that assume full implementation of the proposed Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan, and both may need to be revised depending on Joint Committee decisions on this report.*

Carried

Secretarial Note:

Joint Committee members agreed that recent weather events have starkly highlighted the need to grow the range of interventions that KMR can support across the landscape (i.e. beyond waterways).

A member raised the opportunity for KMR to align western science and Te Ao Māori through the Soil Conservation Strategy. KMR staff agreed that the Kōrero Tuku Iho Strategy would support this, as one of the two foundational strategies for KMR. In the meantime, ahead of Kōrero Tuku Iho, KMR was working in practical ways (e.g. through the Field Advisor training) to develop cultural awareness and good operational practice.

A member asked about KMR's role in engaging with forestry companies, and supporting landowners to mitigate the effects of forestry debris (slash). KMR staff advised that this was being explored through the Navigator Project process, as well as KMR sediment reduction projects on forestry land. On SilvoPasture, KMR staff acknowledged the importance of ensuring that no weedy species were endorsed for use. Proposed approaches, which would include species selection, would be brought back to the Joint Committee as part of further work to implement the Soil Conservation strategy.

Members highlighted the importance of effective training and support for the Field Advisors who will help implement the Soil Conservation strategy. KMR staff agreed, noting that Field Advisors were key to the programme's success. KMR staff were already considering a new operating model for Field Advisors as they are a 'single point of failure or success' for KMR, and lead the quality of service and advice to landowners.

Kōrero Tuku Iho Update (Item 6.2)

Report from William Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua and Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager

Moved (Curtis-Connelly / Carmichael)

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive the report titled 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Update' by Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager and dated 19 April 2023.*
2. *Note that this report provides an update on progress under Kōrero Tuku Iho Stage 1 and provides a proposal for Stage 2 design and implementation.*
3. *Approve the following:*
 - *The Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū Terms of Reference (Attachment 1); and*
 - *The draft Kōrero Tuku Iho Proposal 'Kaitiakitanga in the Kaipara' (Attachment 2).*
4. *Agree that further work will be undertaken to understand and integrate the proposed budget into the KMR Annual Work Plan (Year 4).*

Carried

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
1 May 2023

Secretarial note:

A member asked if Kōrero Tuku Iho Strategy was considering Intellectual Property rights and Data Sovereignty. The presenter assured members that the Reference Rōpu was exploring this thoroughly. The role of Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans was discussed, with the KMR team agreeing that they could inform and be incorporated into Kōrero Tuku Iho, as relevant. The team also articulated the concept of Kaitiaki in Practice, with a focus on localised stories and hearing from the awa and whenua. The link between wellness of the land and wellness of the people was also recognised with Kōrero Tuku Iho aiming to measure the wellbeing of the Whenua, Mauri, and how that correlates to the health of Tangata. Kōrero Tuku Iho was acknowledged as central to KMR's work as one of only two foundational strategies. Given this mandate, the delivery process for Kōrero Tuku Iho would be fully funded, although it was acknowledged that the case study areas may include activities that KMR cannot fund under its contract with the Crown.

Annual Work Plan (Year 4) (Item 6.3)

Report from Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi

Moved (Craw / Warriner)

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report 'Year 4 Annual Work Plan (Draft)' by Steph Versteeg, dated 1 May 2023, (Attachment 1).
2. *Note* the draft Year 4 Work Plan budget totals \$14.380 million (total programme value excluding GST).
3. *Note* the Year 4 Work Plan budget and KPIs will continue to change as modelling is refined and it becomes clearer what Year 3 budget needs to carry over into Year 4.
4. *Note* there are inherent challenges in modelling uptake of remediation activity, as KMR is a voluntary programme, and uptake can be highly variable depending on weather, human capacity, and the economy.
5. *Note* that given the uncertainties in KMR's operating environment, we have taken a moderate approach to estimating uptake in Year 4, which can be revised as the year progresses, if required.
6. *Approve* for submission the draft Work Plan (Year 4) (Attachment 1) to the Ministry for the Environment for review and comment, as per the requirements of the KMR Programme Deed of Funding, subject to any feedback from the Joint Committee.
7. *Note* that the Ministry can request any reasonable modifications to the draft Work Plan (Year 4) within 20 working days.
8. *Approve* to delegate to the Joint Committee Chair and Deputy Chair approval of a final draft Work Plan for provision to MfE and finalisation of the Work Plan as needed following MfE review.
9. *Note* the Joint Committee will receive for information the finalised Year 4 Work Plan in July.
10. *Approve* a reduction of \$110,000 in the Remediation Grants and Partnerships budget, with the money re-allocated as follows:
 - a. \$50,000 to Capability Workforce and Development to cover costs of nursery engagement and coordination in the lead up to winter planting;

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
1 May 2023

- b. \$50,000 to Soil Conservation Strategy to cover costs of strategy development and planning for implementation; and
- c. \$10,000 to New Partnerships and Opportunities to cover costs incurred in scoping new partnerships.

Carried

A member asked about KMR support for landowners who will need to meet expected future Freshwater Farm Plan (FFP) requirements. KMR staff responded that it is likely that only minor tweaks will be required to KMR's Sediment Reduction Plan to comply with FFPs. This was a topic of discussion at the next Joint Committee workshop.

A member asked if the contribution in the Annual Work Plan from NRC would remain the same (yes), and encouraged the team to continue to set aspirational key performance indicators, even if they were sometimes not able to be achieved. The KMR staff confirmed the key performance indicators in the Annual Work Plan were moderately aspirational.

Pou Tātaki Report (Item 6.4)

Report from Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki

Moved (Blackwell / Curtis-Connelly)

That the Joint Committee:

1. Receive the report 'Pou Tātaki Report', by Justine Daw dated 1 May 2023.

Whakamutunga | Conclusion

The meeting concluded at 3.04pm.

24 July 2023

TITLE: Joint Committee Action Tracker

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This report tables to the Joint Committee an up-to-date Action Tracker for consideration and receipt.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

Following each Hui, the Joint Committee Action Tracker is reviewed and updated. The Action Tracker records actions still to be resolved from previous Joint Committee meetings and serves as a transparent record of progress against committed actions.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

1. That the 'Joint Committee Action Tracker' be received.
-

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Joint Committee Action Tracker (July 2023)

KMR Joint Committee: Action Tracker

Item	Action	Who	Due	Status	Comments
1 May 2023					
Kōrero Tuku Iho (Item 6.2)	That KMR report back on the 3 proposed case studies for Kōrero Tuku Iho.	Celia Witehira, Willie Wright	July 2023	Open	This action is on the July 2023 Agenda
27 February 2023					
Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)	That KMR produce a map of Navigator Projects relative to existing KMR sediment reduction plans.	Stephanie Versteeg	November 2023	Open	This map will be developed when the Navigator projects are confirmed.
Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)	That KMR consider flood risk in the next review of the KMR Planting Plan to ensure that KMR planting activity specifically considers risks and mitigations from future flood events.	Brooke Waterson, Lisette Rawson	November 2023	Open	KMR staff are working with Healthy Waters to review this issue and host a workshop by October 2023.
21 February 2022					
Catchment Reference Groups (Item 6.2)	That a report-back on progress to establish the Catchment Reference Groups be provided to the Joint Committee	Willie Wright	September 2023	Open	This report-back has been delayed due to slower than expected progress.
15 November 2021					
Procurement of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool (Item 5.1)	That KMR develop a long-term agreement with Auckland Council (Healthy Waters) for hosting, operation and maintenance costs associated with KMR's Freshwater Management Tool [FWMT]	Karina Marsom / AKL Council Healthy Waters team	Q4 2023 (TBC)	Open	Timing for this report-back depends on finalisation of the KMR FWMT tool (Tātaki Wai) which is not due until December 2023 (TBC).

Note: Closed items will be removed from the table once they have been sighted by the Joint Committee.

24 July 2023

TITLE: Joint Committee Forward Workplan

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

To receive the Joint Committee Forward Workplan.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

This report tables to the meeting an indicative Joint Committee Forward Workplan, which sets out a high-level view of expected discussions and papers to be tabled over the calendar year 2023. It serves as a helpful record for both the Kaipara Maurikura and the Joint Committee and will be refreshed for each Joint Committee Hui.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

1. That the report 'Joint Committee Forward Workplan' be received.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Joint Committee Forward Workplan (July 2023)

KMR Joint Committee: Indicative Forward Workplan

Meeting	Hui	Workshop
27 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Barriers to Uptake 6 Month Report Interests management (OAG report) 	
27 March		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Conservation
1 May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Conservation Kōrero Tuku Iho Annual Work Plan 	
12 June		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk / Opportunity Impact Investment Freshwater Policy / Plans
24 July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Rephasing Interests Management 	
28 August		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment Reference Groups Digital Tools Preliminary Year End results
18 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visit (Auckland Site, TBC) Kōrero Tuku Iho Annual Work Plan Final Year End Results 	
30 October		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Monitoring
27 November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report Audit 	

24 July 2023

TITLE: Winter Planting Update

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

David McDermott, Consultant

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

To provide an update to the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee on progress of the 2023 Winter Planting season.

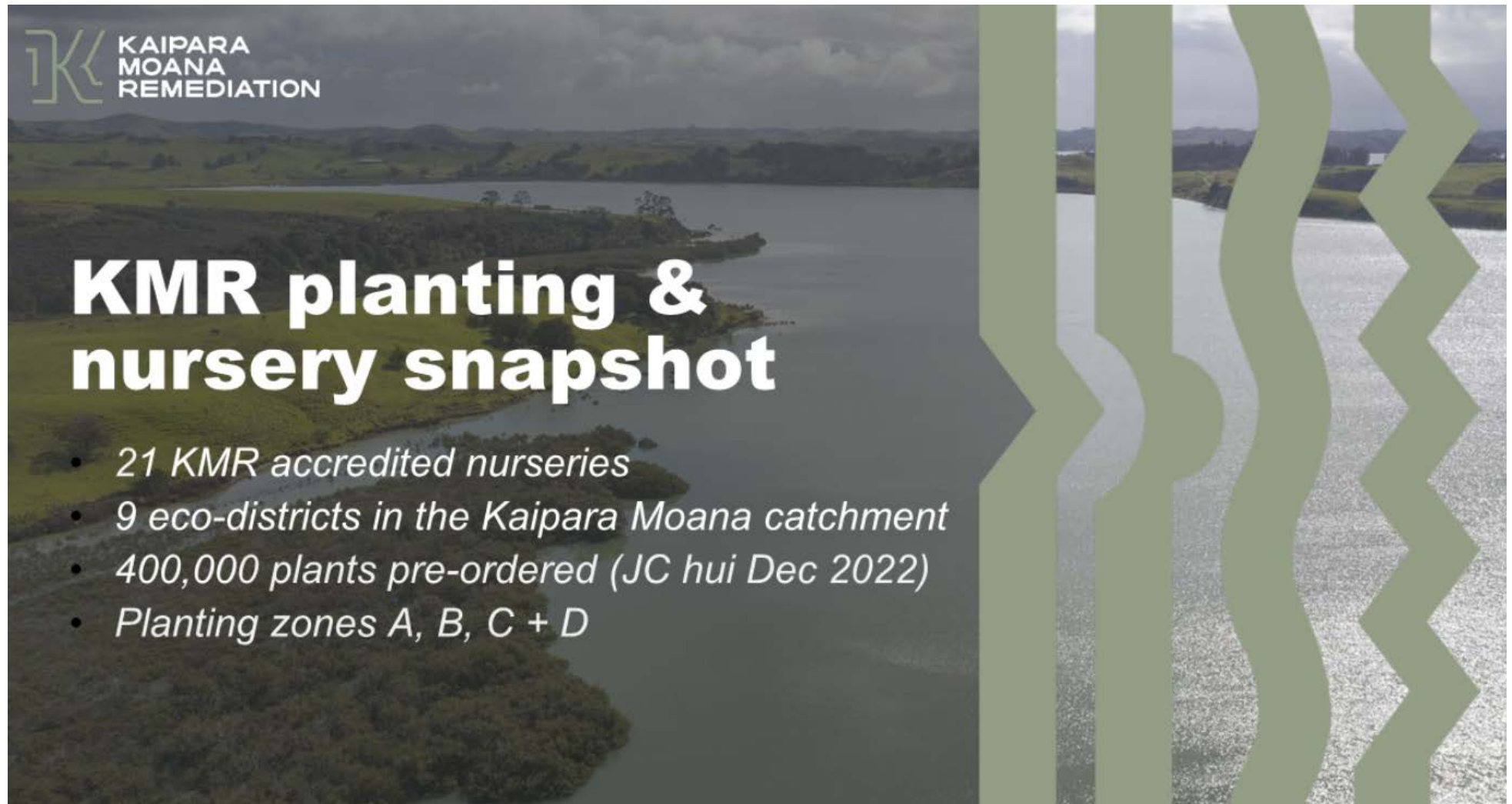
Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Note* the presentation 'Winter Planting Update', by David McDermott, Consultant, made to the Joint Committee on 24 July 2023.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - KMR Planting and Nursery Snapshot



KAIIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

KMR planting & nursery snapshot

- *21 KMR accredited nurseries*
- *9 eco-districts in the Kaipara Moana catchment*
- *400,000 plants pre-ordered (JC hui Dec 2022)*
- *Planting zones A, B, C + D*

Nursery pre-orders



NORTH

Tutamoe/Tangihua/Whangaruru/Whangārei/Kaipara ED

1/2 Akerama Marae & Ngatihine Waiora	20k (combined)
3 Te Toa Whenua	20k
4 NZ Riverwood	10k
5 Waimarie Nursery	10k
6 Forest Floor	20k
7 Babylon Coast	10k

90,000 stems

CENTRAL

Kaipara/Tokatoka/Waipū/Ōtamatea/Rodney ED

8/9 Rāhui Gardens & Ōtamatea Harbour Care	10k (combined)
10 Mangawhai Natives	20k
11 Kauri Park	50k
12 Rural Design	50k
13 Te Arai Natives	50k
14 Nature's Vision	10k

190,000 stems

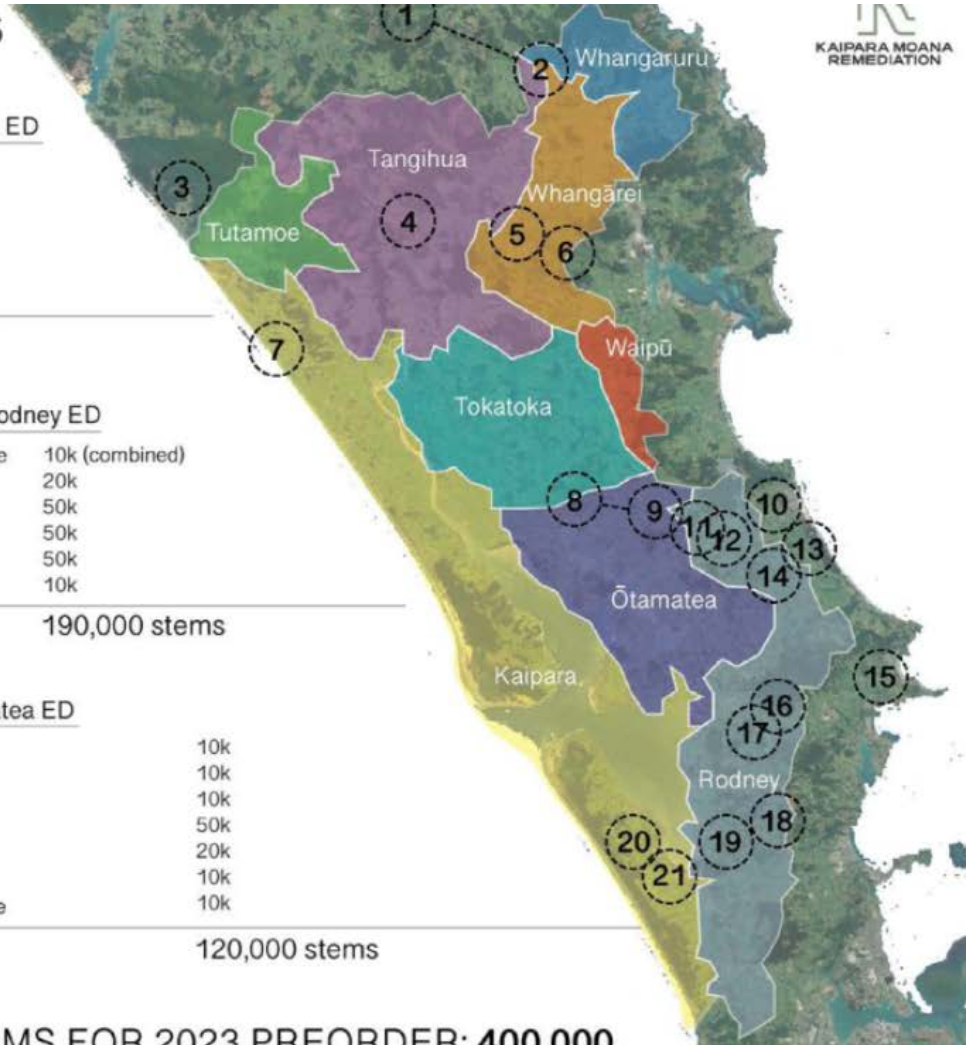
SOUTH

Rodney/Kaipara/Ōtamatea ED

15 Reforest	10k
16 Craig McNaught	10k
17 Miro Agri	10k
18 Scrub Growers	50k
19 Kaipara Coast	20k
20 The Native Project	10k
21 South Kaipara Land Care	10k

120,000 stems

TOTAL STEMS FOR 2023 PREFORDER: 400,000



Plant order summary

Winter 2023

KMR 2023 pre-order: 400,000 stems

Current 2023 confirmed: 624,852 stems

- 9 nurseries - pre-order filled/exceeded
- 8 nurseries - pre-order not yet filled
- 4 nurseries - *unable to meet pre-order offer*



Meeting our pre-order obligations

Plan for excess KMR plant stock

Northern nurseries – 26,465 plants

Central nurseries – 19,745 plants

Southern nurseries – 24,558 plants



KMR nurseries & planting in 2023

Opportunities

- Navigator Projects: planting at scale
- KMR soil conservation settings: moving into hill country (Zone D)
- Sourcing local plants for local projects: eco-sourced & reduced shipping
- Supporting existing relationships: landowner-nursery preferences honoured

Challenges

- Wet seasons & storm damage: fencing, spraying & planting setbacks
- Geographical constraints: multiple projects in some eco-districts - none in others
- Landowner preference: established nurseries favoured over newer operations
- Change of nursery ownership (x2): inconsistency of plant supply
- Lack of eco-sourced stock: some nurseries unable to meet KMR criteria
- Limited range of species: some nurseries unable to fill whole project orders



24 July 2023

TITLE: Implementing the Soil Conservation Strategy and Action Plan**Kaituhi Pūrongo | Report Writer** Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi | Strategic Business Manager, Duncan Kervell, Contractor.**Te Kaupapa | Purpose**

This report provides an update on implementation of the Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan that the Joint Committee endorsed on 1 May 2023. It seeks approval to delegate decisions on detailed operational settings to the Pou Tātaki.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

To achieve KMR's vision and objectives, the programme needs to support a whole-of-landscape approach to sediment reduction. To date, KMR has primarily supported waterway-adjacent actions, extending into a trial of native planting in erodible hill country in winter 2023.

On 1 May 2023, the Joint Committee endorsed an Operational Strategy and Action Plan that sets out a KMR approach to investment in sediment reduction and a broad kete of co-fundable actions across the landscape.

The Action Plan distinguishes between actions that can be co-funded on an ongoing basis through the Sediment Reduction Planning process that is available to landowners and groups all year-round, and actions that can be funded through occasional time-bound calls for expressions of interest. The latter are actions that require more specialist expertise and/or are more novel or innovative.

KMR proposes to 'launch' this new whole-of-landscape approach in Spring 2023 and a draft Call for Expressions of Interest and the more detailed criteria that underpin it are set out in Attachment 1.

To support the Call, KMR staff are finalising operational details including criteria and good practice, taking into account earlier feedback and direction received from the Joint Committee. These details are also undergoing technical review from experts including relevant KMR council and Kaipara Uri partners.

The approach we are proposing across the whole-of-landscape is largely consistent with the approach taken in waterway-adjacent areas, with some evidence-based, recommended departures which are clearly signalled in this paper.

Through implementation of the Action Plan, KMR staff and Field Advisor training and communications will highlight perspectives from Te Ao Māori as well as 'Western' science. Consistent with KMR's adaptive management approach, we will align our approach with Kōrero Tuku Iho as it progresses.

We invite any feedback on the proposed approach and draft Call and seek approval to delegate final decisions on operational criteria to the Pou Tātaki.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report 'Implementing the Soil Conservation Strategy and Action Plan' by Steph Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, dated 24 July 2023.
2. *Note* that KMR staff, supported by relevant experts and programme partners, are finalising operational details necessary to implement the Soil Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, as endorsed by the Joint Committee on 1 May 2023.

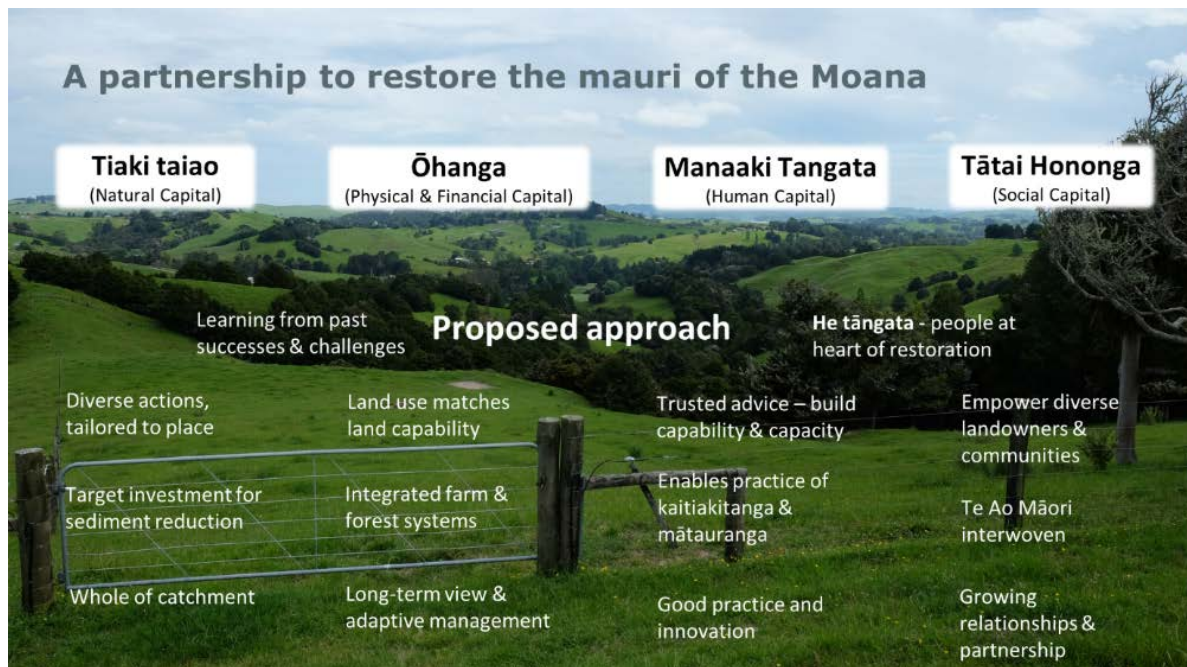
24 July 2023

3. *Note* that earlier feedback and direction from the Joint Committee on 1 May 2023 is being taken into account in implementation planning.
4. *Endorse* the operational direction set out in this paper.
5. *Note* that criteria and guidelines to support good practice in works in erodible hill country are being peer reviewed by relevant technical experts and KMR partners.
6. *Note* there is also an opportunity to make minor amendments to some existing criteria for waterway adjacent works, in order to align with good practice or operational realities.
7. *Agree* to delegate final decisions to confirm or re-confirm KMR’s operational criteria and the Call for Expressions of Interest to the Pou Tātaki, noting these will align with the Operational Strategy and Action Plan endorsed by the Joint Committee and the direction set out in this paper.
8. *Note* that training and communications will be key to successful implementation of the Soil Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, and that these will be carefully planned and executed.

Horopaki | Background

On 1 May 2023, the Joint Committee endorsed an Operational Strategy and Action Plan that sets out a KMR approach to whole-of-landscape investment in sediment reduction (see image 1) and a broad kete of co-fundable actions across the landscape (see image 2). These will enable targeted investment in erosion and sediment reduction, which gives effect to KMR’s vision and objectives, supports landowner values and aspirations, and responds to the various landscape typologies of the Kaipara Moana catchment. The Action Plan is intended to support greater participation in the programme and deliver sediment reduction while also delivering wider benefits. This approach was developed with input from a Reference Group and approved by the Joint Committee.

Image 1: A partnership to restore the mauri of the Moana.



24 July 2023

Image 2: KMR proposed kete of sediment remediation options.

Current co-funded works	Co-fund through SRP	Co-fund via biannual call for EOI	Advisory only (not co-funding)
Native Riparian Planting	Assisted native forest regeneration	Alternative species and regimes e.g. continuous canopy forestry, transition of pine to native	Pine plantation Engage at afforestation/replant around potential to co-fund riparian, wetland, native planting
Riparian fencing	Management of existing native forest		
Wetland enhancement	Exotic silvopasture	Native silvopasture	Good management practice Build Field Advisor capability e.g. Critical Source Areas
Native forest planting		Sediment management Infrastructure	

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

Launching KMR’s landscape approach to co-investment

In May, the Joint Committee approved KMR co-funding of sediment reduction activities in the hill country as shown in Image 2. KMR will continuously (i.e. on demand) receive and process expressions of interest (EOIs) for the activities shown in both dark and light green in Image 2, and will run occasional Calls for EOIs for activities shown in yellow. The latter are more complex sediment reduction activities, and can include trials and projects involving novel approaches, such as new species for space planting to control hill country movement and erosion.

We propose that this package of co-fundable actions to support a landscape approach is available from early September, to enable effective planning, communications, training and implementation.

We propose that the first KMR Call for EOIs focus on alternative (non-pine) forest species and regimes suitable for highly erodible land. Staff recommend a lower than 50% KMR contribution to these projects, set initially at \$1,500 of KMR grant per hectare, given both existing and future market incentives to establish forests with exotic species. We anticipate that the market incentives, combined with the KMR grant, will be sufficient incentive to drive good practice afforestation on appropriate land to support erosion control and sediment reduction. In other words, investment at this rate will achieve sediment reduction at much lower cost to KMR than native-only forest, while still supporting landowners to reduce sediment losses from their land. It also provides an opportunity to promote additional new and complementary native forest on the same properties.

Future calls for EOIs could incorporate other actions, such as sediment management infrastructure.

Timeline

KMR is systematically planning for and implementing the agreed direction for extending KMR’s investment focus to include whole-of-landscape sediment reduction actions. The programme will take a phased approach to implementation over time.

Current timeframes for implementation are set out in Table 1 below. This timeline will enable implementation of a whole-of-landscape investment suite to support winter planting in 2024.

24 July 2023

Table 1: Indicative timeline for implementation.

Milestone	Indicative timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise scope of call for Expressions of Interest Develop operational criteria, processes, and supporting communications and collateral 	July 2023
Scope and deliver changes to Mātai Onekura	July to August 2023
Train KMR staff, Field Advisors and delivery partners	August to September 2023, then ongoing mentoring and support
Release Call for Expressions of Interest	September 2023
Deadline for submission of Expressions of Interest for alternative (non-pine) exotic species	By 12 November 2023
Deadline for submission of Expressions of Interest for space planting of poplars	By 31 March 2024

A draft call is set out in Attachment 1.

Finalising criteria and good practice

KMR staff are finalising operational details including criteria and good practice for sediment reduction activities shown in yellow in Image 2, and this takes into account earlier feedback and direction received from the Joint Committee. Details are also undergoing technical review from experts including relevant KMR council and Kaipara Uri partners.

This also presents an opportunity to make some minor amendments to existing criteria for waterway adjacent fencing and planting in order to align with good practice and operational realities.

Some key elements of the proposed funding criteria for hill country sediment reduction activities to be co-funded by KMR are summarised below and in Attachment 2: We seek approval to delegate final decisions to confirm (or re-confirm) KMR funding criteria to the Pou Tātaki.

Avoiding the funding of weedy exotic species

In line with governance decisions and good environmental practice, KMR will only fund species that are known to be non-weedy. This means that they will not spread from the planting site, by either wind or bird dispersal. We have defined a list of eligible species that are already in New Zealand and able to be purchased from nurseries. If a landowner wishes to plant a species that is not on the approved list as part of a KMR co-funded project, KMR will need to be satisfied that the species has been demonstrated to be non-weedy in a New Zealand context (e.g., through scientific studies). Attachment 3 contains the list of eligible species.

Setbacks from waterways and infrastructure

Storm events this year have highlighted the vulnerability of the landscape in the Kaipara Moana catchment. KMR requires setbacks from waterways and infrastructure consistent with good practice to reduce the risk of planting failure and damages from extreme events.

In erodible slopes beyond the riparian zone, any new forest that is intended for harvest (including continuous canopy harvest) needs to be set back an appropriate distance from waterways to minimise future risk of sediment delivery to waterways. Large tree species should also be set back from infrastructure such as roads and fences to reduce the risk of damage resulting from flooding and high winds.

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KMR good practice for planting in erodible hill country includes the following proposed setbacks:

Setback	Recommended good practice
Waterways	<p>Afforestation intended for harvest (including continuous canopy harvest) should have broad setbacks from riparian and wetland areas established in permanent native forest. The <u>minimum</u> setback that KMR proposes is 10m from waterways and 30m from the Coastal Marine Area, but wider setbacks will be encouraged where the adjacent slope is >25 degrees or management regime is more intensive.</p> <p>Poplars are not suitable to manage stream-bank erosion. They should be planted 15-20 m from river systems to avoid undercutting and falling into rivers and should not be placed on drain edges.</p>
Fencing, boundaries and infrastructure	<p>Planting to occur approximately 5m from fences.</p> <p>Plantation forest¹ or exotic silvopastoral planting must also have a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10m setback from roads • 10m setback from the boundary (fence) of an adjoining property, unless there is active erosion and both neighbours agree.

Plant supply

KMR sources native plants from KMR-accredited nurseries. As we begin to co-fund exotic species, we propose to accredit new nurseries on demand to ensure we have a consistent approach across all nurseries. Our existing nurseries' accreditation will also be relevant for any plants supplied to KMR projects in eroding hill country.

KMR accreditation of nurseries supports alignment with KMR MOU objectives and takes into account plant quality control and eco-sourcing, biosecurity, health and safety and workforce considerations.

Project management

Our experience with large planting projects (generally, >10,000 plants) this winter has been that they require considerable remediation project management support. Currently this is uncosted in KMR grants and this is a risk to project delivery. For large planting projects in eroding hill country, KMR is proposing to adopt good practice and support some project management costs (effectively costing additional Field Advisor hours into the KMR grant). This would comprise a relatively small proportion of overall cost of large projects, and would improve transparency, equity and remediation outcomes.

Advisory capability

While KMR has always been intended to offer an expanded toolkit, ensuring quality advice presents a challenge for the programme.

We need to balance:

- meeting KMR objectives and criteria
- enabling site-specific good practice to reduce sediment
- supporting landowner aspirations and expectations
- working with and growing a capability constrained workforce, and
- making cost-effective use of partnership funding.

¹ As per the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (June 2023)

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Landowners need advice and support that is tailored to their context. Our current pool of Field Advisors has limited experience in forest establishment and management, and advice relating to afforestation must be provided by Registered Forestry Advisors after August 2023.²

We intend to develop a pool of Specialist Field Advisors to lead more complex projects and at least one person on staff or on contract who can lead or review any advice that must be provided by a Registered Forestry Advisor. This approach will also provide significant opportunities for mentoring of less experienced Field Advisors who aspire to build capability and provide advice on forest establishment and management.

Effective training and communications will support roll out and will include:

- Training for internal staff, KMR Field Advisors and delivery partners e.g. Fonterra, including a user friendly guide/other materials for Field Advisors
- Communications and engagement with landowners, mana whenua, delivery partners e.g. QEII, and other partners
- Web information including an overview pamphlet/booklet for landowners with more detailed criteria and information.

Training and communications will build on and complement existing approaches, which embrace multiple worldviews and weave these together in ways that enable deeper understanding of land and water management and cultural values and support the programme to better build sustainable relationships and effectively engage with landowners, mana whenua and wider communities.

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

If agreed, staff will continue to finalise the operational detail necessary to launch a landscape approach to investment in September, and the Pou Tātaki will approve final operational settings in line with the direction agreed by the Joint Committee on 1 May and at the present Hui.

Considerations

1. Aromātai whāinga haumi mō te oranga | Wellbeing Investment objectives and assessment

The recommended approach to investing in sediment remediation works has been developed to align with KMR's wellbeing investment objectives. Settings that enable investment in a broad kete of sediment remediation works, tailored to place, is considered likely to deliver wider benefits, in line with KMR's investment objectives. KMR will monitor uptake and impact against the range of objectives.

2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial Implications

The agreed investment settings are intended to increase programme uptake and impact. Budget for supporting these remediation works is provided for in the Annual Work Plan FY2023 - 2024.

There will be minor costs associated with implementation and these are provided for in the Annual Work plan 2023-2024. These include minor updates to Mātai Onekura to align with these extended investment settings, training and mentoring of Field Advisors, and communications and engagement with landowners and groups, iwi/hapū, and wider delivery partners.

3. Ngā hiranga me ngā hononga | Significance and Engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, the decisions arising from this report are considered to be of low significance when assessed against Northland Regional Council's significance and engagement policy. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua

² As required under the Forests (Log Traders and Forestry Advisors) Amendment Act 2020 and associated regulations.

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and/or individual communities, but that the Joint Committee is able to make these decisions without undertaking further consultation or engagement.³

4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and Mitigation

Limited capacity and capability to support effective advisory services and project delivery is the single biggest risk to successful delivery of investment in line with this operational strategy. This will be managed through planful and phased implementation, as set out within this report, as well as ongoing KMR work to develop and train Field Advisors as per our NZARM partnership (*see accompanying Pou Tātaki report*).

Another risk is limited engagement and uptake due to other priorities facing landowners, including a lack of 'headroom' due to flood, Cyclone and other adverse weather impacts. Communications and advice will be responsive to this context, and the programme will monitor barriers to uptake and ensure targeted mitigations to address these, where possible.

Staff will report back to the Joint Committee in September on progress in implementation.

5. Ngā urutau huringa-ā-rangi | Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Recent extreme weather events have highlighted landscape vulnerability within the Kaipara Moana catchment. Other events will occur over time, and we can expect increasing frequency and magnitude not only of storm but also drought events. KMR's proposed whole-of-landscape investment is designed to enhance the resilience of landscapes, communities and whānau. As well as controlling erosion and sedimentation, restoring wetlands and forests can help slow the flow of water within the landscape, thereby reducing the impacts of extreme weather events.

KMR investment is susceptible to the impacts of these extreme weather events. Fund settings and project design are intended to support actions that are more resilient to extreme weather (e.g. planting plans that take this risk into account, support long-term monitoring and maintenance, taking a long-term view of sediment reduction effectiveness), but some failures will always occur. Staff will monitor projects and ensure lessons from any failures taken into account in review and continuous improvement.

The nature-based works that KMR can co-fund (including wetland restoration, riparian planting and afforestation) all sequester carbon (as well as support biodiversity) and help with the transition to a climate-positive and nature-positive Aotearoa.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft call for Expressions of Interest and supporting criteria

Attachment 2 - Stabilising steep and erodible hill country: Summary of criteria and good practise guidelines

Attachment 3 - Non-weedy exotic species (available for KMR use) use)

³ This Joint Committee operates under the Local Government Act which requires a significance and engagement policy (which identifies when matters require special consultation with tangata whenua and the community) and to have regard to that policy when making decisions. As the administrative support for the Joint Committee is provided by the Northland Regional Council, it is that Council's Significance and Engagement Policy that will apply to Joint Committee decision making.

Draft Call for Expressions of Interest and supporting criteria

Apply now for funding to restore your waterways and erodible hill country

- Do you have waterways or wetlands on your property, or land that is highly erodible?
- Do you want to reduce erosion and sedimentation into your local waterway and the Kaipara Moana?
- Do you want to take care of your land, and to benefit your local environment?

KMR is supporting hundreds of landowners and groups across the Kaipara Moana catchment to improve the quality of local waterways and the Kaipara Moana, and build the resilience of our landscape.

KMR can co-fund a range of remediation works including:

- Fencing to protect waterways and wetlands, and native forest in erodible hill country.
- Riparian planting and wetland restoration
- Afforestation of erodible hill country – continuous canopy and permanent forest cover using native planting and regeneration or alternative (non-pine) exotic species
- Space planting to control highly erodible land while maintaining some grazing.

If you are a community group, marae, hapū or other collective, KMR can also assist with the costs of group engagement and coordination to plan and manage the project (for example, we can cover some of the costs of a project coordinator, community hui, governance meetings and planting days).

Submit an expression of interest (EOI)

Submit an EOI to find out more, or progress an application.

For all project types, we encourage you to submit your EOI **in spring 2023** to allow plenty of time to plan a 2024 winter planting project.

<u>Type of project</u>	<u>What KMR can fund</u>	<u>When can I submit an EOI</u>
Waterway protection	Fencing to exclude stock, riparian planting, wetland restoration	Any time
Stabilising steep and erodible land	Native planting or regeneration Alternative (non-pine) exotic species Space planting of poplars	Any time By 12 November 2023 (TBC) Any time, but by 31 March 2024 to allow planting in winter 2024

We aim to respond to all EOIs within 2 weeks to organise a visit with you to discuss your plans.

For more information

- More detailed criteria are included in the information pack here [link to come]
- You can submit an EOI online and a KMR staff member will give you a call to discuss how we can support you to access KMR funding.
- If you are a Fonterra farmer, you can also talk to your Sustainable Dairying Advisor about KMR and our funding support.
- If you would like to receive updates from KMR, please email hono@kmr.org.nz

Stabilising steep and erodible hill country: Summary of criteria and good practice guidelines

This information and other detail around good practice is undergoing technical review.

Staff seek Joint Committee agreement to delegate final approval of this detail to the Pou Tātaki.

These actions can be funded on land with:

High erosion risk

- areas identified in KMR's indicative sediment risk layer and/or
- areas identified in KMR's slope layer as > 15-degree slope and/or
- in-field observations of active erosion

Connectivity with waterways or the coast:
 areas at risk of directly delivering sediment to waterways will have an overland flow path to a waterway (either ephemeral, intermittent or permanent) or directly entering the coast.

General criteria include:

- Minimum Size of Zone D treatment is 0.25ha but we would expect projects in Zone D to be at least 1 hectare.
- Afforestation projects should typically target less than 25% of a property.

Works in erodible hill country	Funded activity
<p>Native planting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,600 to 2,500 stems per hectare • Species-matched to site characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site preparation (one spot/broadcast/helicopter spray as a minimum). • Plant cost • Planting labour • Freight/delivery • Annual maintenance (typically two blanket sprays or two spot release spray). • Any fencing (as per fencing criteria). • Some remediation project management costs for large projects
<p>Native regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and map suitable areas • Develop a 10-year management plan, with annual contracts over three years to co-fund maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any fencing (as per fencing criteria). • Grass sward and weed control • Supplementary planting (e.g., seed islands) if required to complement natural regeneration. • Some remediation project management costs for large projects
<p>Fencing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing fence lines where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New fencing can be funded if needed to support afforestation or regeneration on Zone D land or to exclude stock from areas of Zone D hill country with mature or regenerating native forest and/or shrubland. • Replacement fencing, excluding boundary fences where more area is required to extend plantings and there is environmental benefits
<p>Exotic silvopasture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poplar species only for now • Small stands of whips at ~1,100 stems per hectare • Individual poles at 50 – 120 stems per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant cost • Planting • Sleeves (protectors) for plants within grazed areas (not behind a fence)
<p>Alternative (non-pine) exotic species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,600 stems per hectare • Non-weedy species • Exotic and mixed exotic-native projects. • Long term intentions and management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KMR will contribute \$1,500 per hectare to afforestation with alternative (non-pine) exotic species. This will equate to less than 50% of cost, reflecting the higher incentives for exotic species.

Non-weedy exotic species (available for KMR use)

Botanical name	Common name	Uses	Comments	Indicative weed risk*
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Tasmanian blackwood	Timber, firewood	Prefers shelter, moisture	Low
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	Erosion control, timber	Deciduous, nitrogen fixer	Low
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cedar	Timber, shelterbelts	Hardier than redwood	-
<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandi</i>	Leyland cypress	Timber, shelterbelts	Exposed sites	-
<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	Mexican cypress	Timber, erosion control	Prefers shelter	-
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress	Timber, erosion control, shelterbelts	Exposed sites	-
<i>Eucalyptus botrioides</i>	Southern mahogany	Timber, erosion control		Low
<i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i>	Yellow stringybark	Timber, erosion control		Low
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Black butt	Timber, erosion control		Low
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney blue gum	Timber, erosion control		Low
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	Argyle poplar	Timber, erosion control	Deciduous	Low
<i>Populus euramericana</i>	Toa poplar	Timber, erosion control	Deciduous	Low
<i>Populus x delfoides x yunan</i>	Kawa poplar	Timber, erosion control	Deciduous	Low
<i>Populus x euramericana</i>	Flavo poplar	Timber, erosion control	Deciduous	Low
<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>	Chinese poplar	Timber, erosion control	Deciduous	Low
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	Timber	Deciduous	-
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	Timber	Deciduous	-
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	Timber	Deciduous	-
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood	Timber, erosion control	Fire resistant, coppicing	Low

* (-) = no known weed risk

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TITLE: Programme Rephasing**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi | Strategic Business Manager

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This paper sets out for the Joint Committee the background to the project to seek a ‘time-only’ extension for the KMR programme. It also sets out the results of the rephasing modelling, undertaken by Grant Thornton, an independent provider, which will underpin discussions with the Ministry for the Environment on a potential extension.

Joint Committee members will be asked to express a preference in respect of the rephasing scenarios so that KMR can take into the Crown a preferred option for a time-only extension.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

The founding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) centres on KMR being an intergenerational programme, with both Crown and Council support specified for ten years. Modelling to support the original indicative business case for investment also reflected a ten-year timeframe, recognising that reductions in sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana would also take time to achieve¹. Six years of Crown funding was subsequently secured via *Jobs for Nature* investment, and further modelling was undertaken to support the resulting six-year Deed of Funding (contract) for KMR. Ahead of KMR establishment, by necessity, modelling for both the indicative business case and the six-year programme relied on assumptions, rather than real data, in respect of programme uptake.

While the Kaipara Maurikura has had to operationally establish the KMR programme at the same time as scaling it up, we have made solid progress in the 18 months of operational delivery to date. This progress has been made despite COVID-19 impacts, Northland/Auckland border closures, labour force and supply chain disruptions, economic headwinds, floods and Cyclones, and ongoing regulatory uncertainty given that policy settings for freshwater farm plans and carbon sequestration incentives have been delayed. In addition, until very recently, KMR has been limited to investing in projects near waterways (*see accompanying paper on the Soil Conservation Action Plan*). Now that the KMR programme has been running for 18 months, real data is available and we can both benchmark costs and make more accurate assumptions about uptake into the future.

Technically, KMR has just entered Year 4 of the 6-year funding arrangement which is presently scheduled to conclude on 30 June 2026. There is general agreement by the signatory parties to the MOU that KMR has only just begun operationally, and that there are strategic benefits in extending the programme in line with original intent under the MOU. Council partners have expressed support for KMR to undertake a rephasing (extension) of the programme to support forthcoming policy directions (viz. the roll-out of freshwater farm plans), with some urgency to do so to meet Long Term Plan budget setting timeframes. Kaipara Uri have also indicated that they support an extension of the programme to ensure that iwi/hapū have the time needed to access KMR investment, in line with equity principles. KMR is conscious of the need to rephrase the programme to meet programme partner needs, and to support ongoing contracting with landowners (typically contracts span 12 months, following 2-3 months of work to finalise the scope and cost of a project). Increasingly, KMR

¹ The Indicative Business Case by Martin Jenkins explicitly recognised that reductions in sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana to the proposed ecological effects threshold (*Green, M. O. and Daigneault, A. 2018: The Kaipara Harbour Sediment Mitigation Study*) would take ‘ten years plus’.

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would like more ‘contracting runway’ to support strategic, multi-year initiatives such as Navigator projects.

However, rephasing was not possible - nor useful - while KMR was limited to investing in projects near waterways. With the Soil Conservation Strategy agreed by the Joint Committee on 1 May 2023, KMR has been able to develop and cost operational settings for a wider suite of sediment reduction actions across the landscape (i.e., beyond waterway-adjacent actions), to inform the rephasing process (*see accompanying paper on the Soil Conservation Action Plan*).

Grant Thornton re-phasing outputs are now ready for Joint Committee review and direction, ahead of further discussions with the Crown about a time-only contract extension. To support decision-making, financial modelling of an estimated spread of KMR activity and investment (expense) has been updated with revised assumptions and used to test the feasibility of four scenarios spanning 10- and 12- year programmes. KMR considers that, with changes to operational settings, it is feasible to maintain a \$200m programme over 10- or 12-years, although a 12-year programme probably is the most realistic level of annual activity and expense. We have reached this view because KMR is a 100% voluntary programme, reliant on most landowners being able to afford to contribute 50% of the estimated project value, at a time of significant and growing economic and political uncertainty and in a catchment experiencing significant and ongoing impacts from recent floods and Cyclones. In addition, workforce availability is limiting the ‘absorptive capacity’ of rural communities to undertake the work on offer through KMR, delaying project delivery (in addition to delays caused by ongoing adverse weather).

Ultimately, it is a political decision by the Crown whether to extend the current KMR contract to honour the commitments made in the KMR MOU and allow the programme more time to deliver on its four investment outcomes. In our view, there is a compelling case for extension – KMR investment is critical to support central and regional government policy objectives for freshwater, carbon and biodiversity in the catchment; developing local workforce capability in line with regional skills objectives; and supporting community recovery and resilience in a catchment significantly affected by Cyclone and flood impacts. KMR is also a national frontrunner in developing and delivering operating approaches and digital tools which can serve as models for other regions, catchments and groups taking action to restore waterways and harbours. This leadership will help maximise the wider investments made by the Crown and regional sector in significant natural resource management policy changes.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report ‘Programme Rephasing’ by Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, dated 24 July 2023.
2. *Note* that KMR is working with the Ministry for the Environment to secure a ‘time-only’ extension (rephasing) of the KMR programme contract.
3. *Note* the scenario modelling undertaken by Grant Thornton to support the rephasing discussions (Attachment 1).
4. *Note* that four scenarios were modelled (over 10 years and 12 years), with a 12-year \$200m programme most likely to reflect a realistic level of annual activity and expense.
5. *Note* that while not explicitly modelled in the Grant Thornton model, in line with Memorandum of Understanding commitments, the working assumption is that both Councils will continue to support the KMR programme for an extended contract term to some degree, given that Councils will continue to benefit materially from the Crown investment in KMR, but that this will need to be tested through the respective Long Term Plan processes.
6. *Provide* direction to the Kaipara Maurikura on preferred scenarios to inform further discussion with the Ministry for the Environment.

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Horopaki | Background

The KMR programme builds on decades of collaboration across the catchment, which led to an effort to make the case for more concerted and focused investment to address degradation of the Kaipara Moana. In 2018, the Kaipara Harbour Sediment Mitigation Study (KHSMS) modelled and costed a high-level approach to reducing sedimentation to within the 'ecological effects threshold'. This was followed by an Indicative Business Case which proposed a 10-year \$300m programme to deliver the scale of action needed to ultimately support an estimated 46% reduction in sedimentation to the Moana over the long term. Together, these key analytical studies underpinned the decision to establish a 6-year \$200m remediation programme, with \$100m contributed by the Crown subject to that being matched by contributions from councils, landowners and others.

It has been apparent since early in the programme life that a 6-year \$200m programme was not achievable. A number of factors underpin this: the 6-year programme is adapted from a proposal for a \$300m, 10-year + programme. Neither the 6-year \$200m programme nor the 10-year proposal were tested through a full Business Case. Both the modelling that informed the Indicative Business Case and the modelling that supported the phasing of a 6-year programme made assumptions about sediment reduction actions to be supported by KMR, their uptake and their costs. The IBC contained some activities (for example, large-scale pine plantation) as well as some highly optimistic assumptions, some of which flowed through to the scaled back (and shorter) programme. Further, some critical success factors proposed in the IBC (such as an establishment period for the programme to effectively set itself up ahead of operational delivery) were not factored into the 6-year programme. COVID-19 impacts, Northland/Auckland border closures, labour force and supply chain disruptions, economic headwinds, floods and Cyclones, and ongoing regulatory uncertainty in respect of freshwater and carbon settings, created further operational challenges to scaling up at pace and scale.

The estimated 46% reduction in sediment load modelled in the KHSMS was a best estimate based on a regional-scale modelling and provided an indication of the order of magnitude of benefit likely to result from taking action through an inter-generational programme such as KMR. The vision and objectives of the programme remain sound, and solid foundations have been laid. With 18 months of full operational delivery, nearly two full financial years of operational data on expenses and outputs, and soil conservation investment settings now agreed, there is an opportunity to review programme assumptions and profile to support decisions on an extension to programme timeframes.

In May and June 2023, KMR and MfE agreed the purpose and scope of work required to support decisions around a time-only extension of the programme. A key input into this was the update of the Grant Thornton financial model, which was developed in early 2021 as committed to in the programme's first Annual work plan for the 2020/21 financial year.

The report documenting outputs of the updated model is appended, and this report provides additional context and interpretation.

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

The initial case for investment

The Kaipara Moana Remediation programme is built on decades of collaboration between iwi and hapū, communities, councils, researchers, and central government. This has enabled relationships to be built, shared understanding of the impacts of current land use and what can be done to mitigate these, and led to the emergence of community-level action across the more than 602,000ha catchment.

Two relatively recent pieces of work stand out for their role in making the case for significant investment into catchment-scale remediation. These were influential in decisions around the level and profile of funding required to deliver remediation objectives.

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The Kaipara Harbour Sediment Mitigation Study (January 2018)¹ assessed the economic costs and environmental benefits of a range of scenarios for reducing catchment sediment loss. The study's scenarios were assessed using:

- SedNetNZ to predict sediment loads at the catchment and sub-catchment level, based on 2014 land use and a pre-human landcover scenario
- The New Zealand Forest and Agriculture Regional Model (NZFARM) catchment economic model to assess the economic costs and environmental benefits of different scenarios for managing the Kaipara Moana catchment to reduce soil erosion.

This scenario analysis highlighted that targeted mitigation is a cost-effective way to achieve specific outcomes, but that further fine-grained analysis was needed to target mitigations at the location and scale that will maximised benefits in a cost-effective manner (*see section on Tātaki Wai*). **The KMR Indicative Business Case (IBC) (2019)** brought together key interested parties, and developed the case for a new multi-party, co-governed entity in a post-Treaty settlement context. The primary purpose of the proposed entity was to invest with landowners and community in the coordinated delivery of engagement, farm environment planning and remediation activity. The IBC modelled a 10-year programme, and the cost of actions expected to achieve in time a 46% reduction in sediment load to the Kaipara Moana. The total estimated level of investment required was in the range of \$275 - \$300m.

Jobs for Nature provided an opportunity to establish KMR

In 2020, programme partners took up the opportunity to establish the programme, before the Indicative Business Case could be progressed to a full Business Case. The programme was scaled back from the \$300m, 10-year+ programme proposed in the IBC to a \$200m, 6-year programme.

An MOU which was signed in October 2020 by programme partners: Kaipara Uri (Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust, and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua), Auckland Council, Northland Regional Council and the Ministry for the Environment.

The programme's MOU sets out a vision to restore the mauri of the Kaipara Moana and objectives that provide a broad wellbeing approach. The programme's primary objective is to reduce sedimentation of waterways and the Moana.

The MOU commits the Crown to providing up to \$100 million of Jobs for Nature grant funding for six years, with matched funding required from councils, landowners and other sources. Councils have committed \$10m each over the current programme life, with the remaining \$80m to be sought from others including landowner cash and in-kind contributions to remediation works.

This investment responds to evidence about the need to act urgently at pace and scale to reduce sedimentation of the the Moana. The investment decision was made though without an estimate of what progress a \$200m, 6-year programme could make towards the 46% reduction in sedimentation that the Indicative Business Case assumed could result from a \$300m investment.

Although technically a six-year programme, Year 1 of the programme was truncated with the MOU signed and Joint Committee established in October 2020. A small interim team, which operated during lock down and border closures, supported the new governance (Joint Committee), established the programme's first annual work plan, began to develop operational settings, and oversaw the appointment of the full operational team. The Joint Committee considered the first annual work plan in November 2020, and and the Deed of Funding signed in February 2021.

In the first annual work plan, KMR committed to develop a model to allow the programme to project and anticipate expenditure across the life of the work programme. This financial model was developed between December 2020 and May 2021, and is known as the 'Grant Thornton model'. This model estimated spread of activity and expense across the programme life. Relative to the Indicative Business Case, it was assumed that there would be a relatively higher emphasis on fencing.

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Programme establishment has taken time

Although the IBC recommended an establishment phase, this was not part of the programme's operational design. In reality, significant initial effort throughout 2021 was focussed on establishment.

A full operational team has been in place for 18 months since Jan 2022. During this time the team's priority has been to ensure that the programme is scaling up its support of sediment reduction in a way that is aligned to the programme's broad vision and objectives. However even during this time, there has been some 'building the plane while flying it'.

Programme governance has taken a long-term view to its investment, given the expectation that the programme could become a 10-year+ programme as signalled in the MOU. Further building a catchment-scale movement takes time; it took 25 years to lay the foundations for KMR and it is critical to build this new institution in a way that honours the partnership, builds local ownership and participation, and fosters just and sustainable inter-generational change.

Near the end of Year 3, fund settings to enable a landscape approach to sediment reduction have just been agreed for implementation in Year 4, and Kōrero Tuku Iho (which will enable greater programme alignment to mātauranga Māori and kaitiakitanga) is still in development.

Early decisions to invest in long-term digital tools development programmes will ultimately set the programme up for more cost-effective delivery at scale. Tātaki Wai (adapted from Auckland Council's Freshwater Management Tool) is expected to be operational in early 2024. It will be able to model how best KMR can optimise its investment, specifically identifying what we could invest in and where to achieve the most cost-effective outcomes at the sub-catchment and catchment scale.

The wider operating environment has constrained KMR's scale up

The wider operating environment has constrained programme engagement and uptake:

- Border closures between Auckland and Northland, COVID protocols at national, agency and marae-level all greatly limited landowner engagement, which is fundamental to progress at pace and scale.
- The on-farm advisory workforce, with capability across farm and forest systems, is limited and it takes time to build this capability and quality of advice. New regulations requiring advice around the establishment of forests to be provided by registered forestry advisors will add to workforce and capability challenges.
- Pressures on landowners resulting from generalised cost pressures and the impacts of extreme weather events and associated damages have also constrained landowner decision-making and capacity to contribute their time and money to implement remediation works.
- Ongoing policy uncertainty has created inertia and confusion, which are barriers to action. While stock exclusion rules and more recently freshwater farm plan regulations have become clear over programme life, other drivers of integrated, on-farm action are still uncertain. These include:
 - incentives to reduce on-farm emissions
 - incentives to increase on-farm vegetation including riparian areas and wetlands
 - ETS policy settings for forest sequestration
 - Freshwater plans, which will be notified by both regions before the end of 2024
 - implementation of freshwater farm plan regimes within the catchment
 - potential national policy on biodiversity credits

KMR is (and will remain) a voluntary programme, but as our programme settings to support landscape-scale remediation are operationalised, and advisory capability and landowner awareness grow, supported by stable and aligned policy across freshwater, climate and biodiversity domains, the programme is increasingly in a position to deliver at pace and scale.

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Financial modelling of KMR work programme profile has been updated

KMR and MfE agreed in May/June 2023 to update the Grant Thornton financial model that was developed in 2021. The purpose of this was to develop an informed view about programme length and likely outputs.

The scoping document set out that KMR has sufficient operational data and learnings to enable an update to the model to provide valuable insights, however it also noted that with some policy settings in early stages of development and rollout, and continued uncertainty in the wider operating environment, analysis will not completely resolve uncertainty around programme uptake in a voluntary programme.

In summary, the Grant Thornton model estimates the spread of activity and expense under different scenarios around programme length. When it was first developed, the programme quantum and length were already set, so it was primarily intended to show how activity and expense could be allocated within these constraints.

The level of remediation activity that the IBC assumed could be achieved within peak years of the programme was highly optimistic and when the programme was scaled back to a 6-year \$200m programme this level of optimism remained. Even under enabling circumstances it would have been difficult to achieve the annual value of remediation assumed at the programme's peak (~\$40m total programme value at the peak of a 6-year, \$200m programme).

The appended report by the Grant Thornton team summarises the changes that have been made to the model report and why, and offers some interpretation of the outputs. The update of the model considers the more likely (target) scenario for the 6 year programme, and what sort of activity and expense are likely under 10 and 12-year scenarios. This also provides some insight into the areas where KMR is considering adapting operational settings to increase financial sustainability and impact (these are discussed further below).

The actual operational data used in the updated model provides insight into current spend, but is not a good predictor of KMR's continued scale up. This is because the data primarily covers KMR's *de facto* establishment period and when investment was focussed on waterway-adjacent land (expansion into the hill country was only introduced from early 2023).

Now that KMR's soil conservation settings have been confirmed, it is clear that the mix and cost of mitigations will differ from those assumed in the IBC. In particular, native afforestation and regeneration is expected to play an important role in addressing hill country erosion alongside alternative exotic species and silvopasture, in contrast to the 2018 IBC and the 2021 Grant Thornton model which assumed cheaper pine and poplars were the primary hill country mitigations.

There are opportunities to grow KMR's impact

To support the conversation about a time-only extension of the programme, the model contains both 10 and 12-year scenarios. For each timeframe, there is a 'constrained' scenario (<\$200m) and a \$200m scenario.

The constrained scenarios do not reach \$200m in value. This is because, under current programme settings, programme operating costs including the preparation of farm and sediment reduction plans and remediation project management are only funded by Councils and the Crown. The programme is currently premised on Crown and Council contributions of \$20m each (\$40m in total) to cover these costs. The remaining \$80m contributed by the Crown is expected to be matched by landowners and others for remediation works.

Under both 10- and 12- year scenarios, costs that can only be met by the Crown and Councils exceed \$40m. Meeting this additional cost means that there is less Crown funding available for remediation activities, which is matched by landowners (or other third parties). This takes programme value below \$200m in the two constrained scenarios.

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There are very real opportunities to address this 'gap' and deliver a \$200m programme. The programme's initial view is that these opportunities are feasible, but require due consideration and proper process.

The 10- and 12- year \$200m scenarios assume that some mix of changes is implemented to bring in additional investment to match the Crown's contribution and increase the programme's impact. KMR expects to further scope these potential changes in due course:

- **additional council investment:** both NRC and AC have currently committed \$10m each over the 6-year programme. Additional council contributions in line with the intent expressed in the Memorandum of Understanding could lift programme value, meeting both operating costs and potentially helping reduce costs to landowners, which would help increase uptake. This could be considered through the current or subsequent LTP process. There is some advantage to waiting as programme settings and progress, as well as KMR's longer-term institutional and governance arrangements will be clearer at that stage.
- **additional cost sharing with landowners:**
 - KMR currently offers free Sediment Reduction Plans to landowners and groups, which enables access to KMR co-funding to implement sediment reduction priorities. We expect to complement this approach and grow demand to take on-farm action by offering Freshwater Farm Plans to eligible landowners (primarily drystock farmers, as dairy farmers are primarily serviced by Fonterra) once the regulations go live in the catchment. There is an opportunity to provide less than 100% subsidy of FWFPs, thereby freeing up Crown funding for remediation.
 - Remediation project management – these costs could be priced into grants and shared with landowners. Right now, KMR provides ad hoc and variable levels of free support and landowners also manage a lot of the delivery of works. An initial step is to price the cost of Field Advisor support for remediation project management into larger KMR co-funded projects. This would also reduce the risk of implementation failure and/or delay to project delivery.
- **impact investment opportunities:** there are a number of opportunities in this space. For example, a carbon partnership could reduce upfront costs to be landowners and KMR and improve incentives for native-only afforestation. Initial analysis [in confidence] of a KMR Navigator project suggests that for a 90ha native afforestation project (a proportion of which with active management is expected to regenerate naturally), a KMR contribution of <\$3,000/ha may shift the expected ROI enough to enable a private investor to meet the remaining establishment costs, with their contribution repaid through future carbon revenue. If the project had a component of exotic afforestation, KMR's per hectare contribution could reduce further.

Contrasting outputs between different scenarios

The Grant Thornton report contrasts outputs between the different scenarios. From a KMR perspective are that:

- Extending the programme to either 10- and 12-years enables delivery of significantly more remediation than we are on track to achieve over 6-years, lifting the inter-generational impact of the programme.
- All scenarios in the updated model assume a different mix of activity, relative to the original 6-year \$200m model. In particular, we assume a greater emphasis on planting and retirement of highly erodible land compared to the original model, and a reduced emphasis on fencing. While the direction of change is grounded in experience, there is uncertainty around the mix of remediation activities that will actually be funded and we consider that rates of fencing in particular could increase more than forecast.

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- While there is uncertainty about programme outputs, this is neither new or unexpected, but the reality of a voluntary programme. Drawing on operational experience, KMR is continuously building understanding about what is achievable. Even with this uncertainty, estimated outputs suggest that a 10 or 12-year \$200m programme can make significant progress toward the vision to restore the mauri of the Moana.

Operational view on preferred way forward

We are seeking Joint Committee (governance) direction on a preferred scenario for a time-only extension.

Operational staff recommend the programme consider changes needed to maintain a \$200m value. This is vastly preferable to a constrained scenario, as it will achieve more remediation and therefore impact. There is no reason to accept a constrained scenario as there are real opportunities to lift programme value. A constrained scenario would also require the Crown to waive the current requirement that all Crown investment requires matching funding (noting that clause 10.3 of the Deed of Funding sets out that this condition could be waived by the MfE).

Operational staff consider that on balance a 12-year timeframe is preferable from an operational perspective. Although this scenario does mean accepting higher levels of operating and programme costs, and slightly lower remediation outcomes, compared to a 10-year programme, it is still ambitious and achieves a more 'absorbable' and therefore realistic level of annual spend in line with the intergenerational and employment outcomes that underpinned the Indicative Business Case. A longer-term approach will enable more considered, targeted and impactful investment.

Impact on other co-funders

Although not modelled in the Grant Thornton model, in line with Memorandum of Understanding commitments, the working assumption is that both Councils will continue to support the KMR programme for an extended contract term to some degree, given that Councils will continue to benefit materially from the Crown investment in KMR (currently the return is \$10 on every Council dollar invested) to achieve regional objectives and outcomes, but that this will need to be tested through the respective Long Term Plan processes. For a 10-year programme, working on the assumption of current annual levels carried over into out years, the Return on Investment to each Council is \$6.25 on every Council dollar invested, and for a 12-year programme, the Return on Investment to Councils is \$5 on every Council dollar invested.

Modelling sediment reduction impact

It is important for KMR and its partners to understand the programme's projected impact on sediment load to the Kaipara Moana, however this information is not a necessary input into decisions on time-only extension to the programme.

The Grant Thornton model captures data for programme operations to date and then sets out an assumption-driven spread of activities and expenses. The assumptions are a best estimate of future activity. The outputs are not a projection of mitigations and it is not appropriate to take the estimated remediation activity and model its impact.

The 2018 Kaipara Harbour Sediment Mitigation Study (KHSMS) modelled the sediment reduction benefits of different mitigation scenarios and could only be updated with significant investment of time and money. Such an investment would not provide an operationally relevant output, as the models used in that study only provide insight into the *relative* differences in impacts and trade-offs across a range of policy scenarios, rather than the *absolute* impacts of a single policy scenario (viz. KMR's operational delivery). The modelling of 'averages' (rather than 'extremes') is also a limitation, given the impact that annual storm events or seasonal variability can have on sedimentation. We understand from personal communication with those that commissioned that study that the 46% estimated reduction in sediment load modelled to result from a \$300m investment was highly uncertain.

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KMR is investing in a model that will transform understanding of programme impacts on sediment loading to the Kaipara Moana. Tātaki Wai, a continuous, process-based accounting framework adapted from Auckland Council's Freshwater Management Tool, will produce sub-catchment level (100-200ha) information across all land that drains into the Kaipara Moana, providing a significantly more fine-scale spatial results than previous studies. It quantifies the sediment reduction benefit of a spatially explicit mix of mitigations, which can be used to inform future updates to the mix of remediation activities in the Grant Thornton financial model.

The model is expected to be complete by early 2024 and its outputs will include the modelled reduction in sediment load that could be achieved with KMR co-investment.

The optimised solution provided by Tātaki Wai is based on:

- modelled baseline water quality state across sediment and other contaminants, including the sources and amounts of contaminants entering waterways, and a time-series view of key indicators,
- catchment specific cost estimates of available mitigations and
- a spatialised understanding of opportunities for mitigation.

The model inputs the biophysical catchment parameters, the available mitigations and the available level of investment to model the optimised (most cost-effective) solution that KMR can invest in to reduce suspended sediment and the associated reduction in sediment load (as well as other freshwater contaminants and physiochemical parameters) to each river system and the Kaipara Moana. Outputs spatially identify a range of opportunities across the landscape to invest in each mitigation type.

Alongside an understanding of cultural values and aspirations and operational realities, these high-resolution outputs will inform programme strategy and operational decisions. Tātaki Wai outputs will inform the development of a long-term investment strategy and will be used by Field Advisors to support a range of engagement around sub-catchment and property-based opportunities for action.

Expected benefits of a time-only extension to achieve either a 10 or 12-year \$200m programme

The strategic and operational benefits of a time-only extension include:

- Provide a more sustainable foundation for an intergenerational programme to restore the Kaipara Moana.
- Honour the MOU commitment to a long-term working relationship to achieve the programme's vision and objectives
- Maintain the reputation of the programme and its partners, and optimising the impact the programme can achieve
- Align investment to the capacity of diverse landowners and supporting industries to take action on the ground (particularly post Cyclone and post-flood events in the catchment)
- Increase certainty and confidence for landowners, workforce and suppliers, delivery partners and co-funders
- Provide a clear runway to deliver multi-year programmes of remediation with landowners and groups, particularly those who take time to engage and face barriers to participation
- Improve alignment between funder expectations and programme delivery, and greater ability to track and monitor progress against a more realistic benchmark
- Provide more effective support for wider priorities, in particular implementation of Essential Freshwater

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

Once governance preferences are understood, KMR programme staff will engage formally with the Ministry for the Environment, submit the Grant Thornton modelling to them and invite any

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comment and discussion. MfE will need to review the materials and consider if a case can be made to seek a time-only extension to the programme before the upcoming election.

The Ministry for the Environment have not been able to advise a clear process pathway should a time-only extension be viewed positively. The case may need to be put back to Cabinet. However, KMR is recommending that Ministers could exchange letters with KMR governance as a mechanism to agree a contract extension in principle ahead of any mechanistic process to confirm arrangements. As part of the latter process, we would seek to meet with both Councils to discuss their Long-Term Planning processes and understand their perspectives on potentially extending their annual contribution to KMR beyond the current contract end date.

Should a contractual extension be agreed, a change control process would be enacted as set out in the Deed of Funding with the Crown.

Considerations

1. Aromātai whāinga haumi mō te range | Wellbeing Investment objectives

KMR will be better enabled to achieve its wellbeing investment objectives through the proposed time-only extension. 18 months into operational delivery, KMR is making excellent progress in terms of scaling up the programme, but further time is needed to ensure equitable access to KMR funding by all KMR signatory parties to the MOU, in line with its original intent.

2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial Implications

The founding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) centres on KMR being an intergenerational programme, with both Crown and Council support specified for ten years. Modelling to support the original indicative business case for investment also reflected a ten-year timeframe, recognising that reductions in sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana would also take time to achieve. While there are financial implications in extending the current six-year contract (programme costs go for longer and therefore cost more), the investments made via KMR over a longer period of time will achieve not only greater environmental outcomes than presently modelled under the current six-year programme scenario, but also greater employment, training and development, cultural and community outcomes, in line with KMR's other three investment outcomes.

3. Ngā hiranga me ngā hononga | Significance and Engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, the decisions arising from this report are considered to be of low significance when assessed against Northland Regional Council's significance and engagement policy. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that the Joint Committee is able to make these decisions without undertaking further consultation or engagement.²

4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and Mitigation

The primary risk relating to this matter is that the programme is *not* extended, and sediment remediation activities under KMR come to an abrupt end in 2026, limiting the overall Taiao investment outcomes able to be achieved, as well as the employment, economic and community outcomes originally envisaged. It is not just a matter of the reduced quantum of investment outcomes able to be achieved, but also a factor of time – the longer these investment outcomes can be supported, the greater the intergenerational gains to communities.

² This Joint Committee operates under the Local Government Act which requires a significance and engagement policy (which identifies when matters require special consultation with tangata whenua and the community) and to have regard to that policy when making decisions. As the administrative support for the Joint Committee is provided by the Northland Regional Council, it is that Council's Significance and Engagement Policy that will apply to Joint Committee decision making.

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5. Ngā urutau huringa-ā-rangi | Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Recent extreme weather events have highlighted landscape vulnerability within the Kaipara Moana catchment. Other events will occur over time, and we can expect increasing frequency and magnitude not only of storm but also drought events. KMR's investment is designed to enhance resilience of landscapes, communities and whānau. As well as controlling erosion and sedimentation, restoring wetlands and forests can help slow the flow of water within the landscape, thereby reducing the impacts of extreme weather events.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Grant Thornton report on rephasing modelling



Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme

Forecast Model Update

July 2023



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1 Executive Summary

Grant Thornton originally assisted the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Programme with the development of a Financial and Outputs Model in 2021. KMR have now requested assistance to update the model, to include actual financial and output results to date and updated forecast assumptions (based on how the Programme has performed to date and KMR's expectations going forward), to inform discussions with the Ministry for the Environment and Programme Partners about the future of the Programme.

In conjunction with the KMR team, multiple scenarios have been modelled, including the following:

- Forecast outcomes (mitigation activities and financial) should the term of the Programme be kept at six years.
- Forecast outcomes should the term of the Programme be extended to the original 10 years (however with the total Programme investment kept at \$200 million, i.e. a term only extension).
- Forecast outcomes should the term of the Programme be extended to 12 years (with the total Programme investment kept at \$200 million).

Summaries of the forecast outcomes for the above scenarios are included in Section 4 below, with details of key forecast assumptions included in Section 3 below.

Based on the KMR results to date and updated forecast assumptions as advised by KMR:

- Keeping the 6-year timeframe is forecast to result in a reduction in all mitigation activities (compared to the original 6-year forecast), except riparian planting and total trees planted, including a significant reduction in stream and wetland fencing (1.5 million metres versus 5.6 million metres), with a reduction in total Programme investment to approx. \$82 million.
- A time only extension for the Programme, to either 10 or 12 years is forecast to result in material increases (approximately double, however depending in the forecast scenario) in mitigation activities (compared to the original 6-year forecast), except for stream and wetland fencing (which reduces to between 2.9 and 3.6 million metres depending in the forecast scenario).

Included below is a comparison of the forecast outcomes with the originally forecast 6-year Programme. Refer to Section 2 below, under Forecast uncertainties for an explanation of the 'constrained investment' versus \$200M scenarios for the 10 and 12-year forecasts.

Scenario		6-year	10-year Constrained	10-year \$200M	12-year Constrained	12-year \$200M	6 Yr Original Original assumption set
Total programme expenditure	\$	81,971,971	184,455,500	201,003,200	176,172,508	200,324,423	197,576,000
Business unit & programme costs	\$	17,951,786	31,696,859	31,696,859	39,247,179	39,247,179	26,211,000
% of Total expenditure	%	22%	17%	16%	22%	20%	13%
Mitigation activity summary							
By key area of mitigation							
Properties	#	888	1,102	1,198	1,126	1,182	1,274
Projects	#	1,496	2,719	3,110	2,732	2,951	N/A
Stream and Wetland Fencing	m	1,480,689	3,410,092	3,643,740	2,914,990	3,293,267	5,606,407
Silvopasture on HEL land	ha	556	1,395	1,520	1,145	1,270	668 #1
Afforestation on HEL land	ha	1,438	4,314	5,087	3,649	4,871	2,025
Wetland and Riparian Planting	ha	583	1,001	1,074	876	949	410 #2
Trees planted	#	5,439,156	13,078,045	14,925,182	11,163,591	13,864,064	4,139,274

The following forecast outcomes from the original 6-year forecast have been updated for comparability with the current forecasts and KMR reporting:

#1 Previously listed as 6,667 ha and assuming planting on 10% of highly erodible land (HEL).

#2 Previously listed as 4,099,835 m2, based on area (length) of riparian planting.

Note: the information contained in this report should be read in conjunction with Appendices 5.1 – 5.5.

2 General Observations

Background

The KMR Programme is the largest landscape programme underway in New Zealand. It represents new models of co-governance, planning, collaborating and problem-solving to restore the health and mauri of the Kaipara Moana.

The Programme was originally based on an Indicative Business Case (IBC) dated September 2019. The IBC estimated the Programme to cost between \$275 and \$300 million over 10 years, with the 'ecological effects threshold' to be achieved on a 10 year+ timeframe.

However, at its inception the Programme was amended to approx. \$200 million over 6 years. Replanning of the Programme was undertaken during February to June 2021, prioritising the most cost-effective remediation options and those with a shorter implementation period (generally resulting in a focus on stream fencing). Compared to the IBC, the replanning of the Programme estimated:

- Silvopasture / space planting on highly erodible land (HEL) reduced from approx. 80,672 hectares to 6,677 hectares, assuming planting on 10% of HEL (i.e. actual area planted reduced from approx. 8,067 hectares to 668 hectares).
- Stream fencing reduced from approx. 10.4 million metres to 5.6 million metres
- Afforestation on HEL reduced from approx. 8,197 hectares to 2,025 hectares and was costed based on the use of pine rather than native planting
- Total trees planted reduced from approx. 21.4 million trees to 4.1 million (reflecting the focus on stream fencing).

The replanned Programme also forecast a quicker start to mitigation activities (than estimated in the IBC). We have been advised the accelerated start to mitigation activities has not occurred, in part reflecting interruptions due to Covid-19 lockdowns, extreme weather events (both of which, along with economic constraints, have impacted the ability or willingness of landowners to engage with the Programme) and workforce availability, including recruitment of the KMR team to run the programme.

We note, for the landowners involved, this is a voluntary programme which (generally) assumes a 50% co-investment towards mitigation activities on their land. While there are benefits for the landowners, the original IBC and amended 6-year modelling were based on an assumed level of landowner uptake which has proven to be higher than actual uptake.

KMR forecast update

Grant Thornton was originally engaged by the KMR Programme in December 2020 to prepare a forecast model based on the IBC and assuming an approx. \$300 million programme over 10 years. This was subsequently amended to an approx. \$200 million programme over 6 years as noted above.

We have now been engaged to update the forecast to:

- Incorporate actual results for the first three years of the Programme.
- Incorporate the Programme's FY2023/24 budgeted workplan.
- Update forecast assumptions based on the Programme's experience over its first three years.
- Prepare forecast models based on 6, 10 and 12 year terms for the Programme.

In conjunction with the KMR team, multiple scenarios have been modelled, including the following:

- Forecast outcomes (mitigation activities and financial) should the term of the Programme be kept at six years.
- Forecast outcomes should the term of the Programme be extended to the original 10 years (however with the total Programme investment kept at \$200 million, i.e. a term only extension).
- Forecast outcomes should the term of the Programme be extended to 12 years (with the total Programme investment kept at \$200 million).

Summaries of the forecast outcomes for the above scenarios are included in Section 4 below, with details of key forecast assumptions included in Section 3 below.

We note, as the Programme has evolved over its first three years, aspects of how the Programme operates are not directly comparable with the original 6-year forecast model (or the IBC), including:

- Original forecasting was based on Farm Environment Plans (FEP), with remediation activities assumed to occur after these are completed. This has been replaced with a focus on 'projects' i.e. based on KMR's experience to date, at the time a Plan is completed most landowners commit to a set level of mitigation work (a project), rather than all work included in the Plan. They may then return the following year/s to confirm and complete subsequent projects. Based on KMR experience, projects are estimated to average approx. \$40,000, funded 50/50 by KMR and the landowner.
- Regulation regarding Freshwater Farm Plans (FWFP) is not currently in place (replacing the original FEP's). In the interim KMR has implemented Sediment Reduction Plans (SRP), the development of which KMR fully funds to encourage landowner engagement with the Programme (versus the 50% landowner contribution to FEPs in the original 6-year forecast). It is possible the 100% KMR funding will change, once KMR has aligned their plans to FWFP requirements and the regulation is live for the catchment, refer the Forecast uncertainty section below.
- Changes in the mitigation activities, including the mix of mitigation activities available e.g. this includes a focus on planting of natives, rather than lower cost pine included in the original 6-year forecast; and the development of a wider range of mitigation activities. While this includes stream and wetland fencing, the amount of fencing estimated as realistically able to be completed (acknowledging landowner engagement and workforce constraints) is materially less than the original 6-year forecast. The most likely mix of forecast remediation activity is still uncertain. The Programme consider rates of fencing could increase more than forecast in these updates.

Forecast uncertainty

The forecast outcomes included in Section 4 below are based on actual results to date and current, best estimates of future costs and mitigation activities. However there are some variables which have a higher level of uncertainty.

As a result, for the 10 and 12-year forecasts we have included two scenarios each.

The first 'constrained investment' scenarios maintain a 50/50 KMR (Government and Council) / landowner investment ratio for mitigation activities. However as total KMR only funded activities exceed \$40 million, this results in a less than \$200 million investment in the Programme overall e.g. using the 10-year constrained investment forecast as an example:

- KMR (Government and Council) only funded activities (Plans, Remediation support, Business unit costs, and Programme build & maintenance) are estimated to total \$57 million.
- Based on current total KMR (Government and Council) funding of \$120 million, this leaves \$63 million for mitigation activities, to be matched by landowner co-investment.
- Total 10-year programme investment is therefore constrained to approx. \$184 million as follows: \$120 million KMR investment (split \$57 million + \$63 million as above) plus \$63 million landowner co-investment for mitigation activities equals total programme investment of approx. \$184 million (variance due to rounding).

We note this results in 50/50 co-investment towards mitigation activities only and not a 50/50 Government / other funding (including Council investment) co-investment across all KMR expenditure.

However there are options to maintain the total forecast programme investment at \$200 million, although these remain too uncertain to forecast accurately. These options include:

- Landowner contribution towards FWFP's (once these are a regulated requirement) and / or towards Remediation support costs (e.g. the cost of remediation project management)
- Access other revenue streams e.g. carbon revenue, to reduce costs to landowners and KMR
- Seek additional Council funding above the \$10 million each has committed over 6 years.

The 10 and 12-year '\$200 million' forecast scenarios shown in Section 4 below include a potential mix of these options as follows: afforestation investment allocated 25/75 KMR / landowners or other third party funding; 50% landowner contribution to FWFPs; 25% landowner contribution to Remediation support.

3 Key Assumptions

For all the scenarios modelled, the forecast models have been prepared on the following basis:

1. For the first three years (FY2020/21 to FY2022/23), actual financial and output results as advised by KMR have been included
2. For year four (FY2023/24) KMR's budgeted workplan for the year is included.
3. For year five (FY2024/25) onwards, forecasts are based on the below assumptions.

The model forecasts include the following assumptions for the mitigation activities:

- Fencing cost varies by land use, with most (95%) of fencing either dairy (\$10.74 /m) or dry stock (\$15.38 /m).
- Afforestation (close planting) and regeneration of highly erodible land (HEL) - average cost of \$10,000 per hectare, with 2,000 trees planted on average per hectare. KMR support a number of types of afforestation and regeneration, so this is considered to be a conservative average.
- Silvopasture on HEL, 100 plants per hectare at an average cost of \$3,000 per hectare (\$30 per plant).
- Wetland and riparian planting, 5,000 plants per hectare at an average of \$4 per plant.
- Average cost per mitigation project of \$40,000 to \$45,000, funded 50/50 by KMR and the landowner

Costs are stated as at the current year (FY2023/24) and increase by an average inflation rate of 2% pa (3% for wage inflation).

4 KMR Programme Forecast Summaries

Comparison of Forecast Summaries

Included below is a comparison of the following five forecast summaries with the outcomes from the originally forecast 6-year Programme.

Based on the KMR results to date and updated forecast assumptions as advised by KMR:

- Keeping the 6-year timeframe is forecast to result in a reduction in all mitigation activities (compared to the original 6-year forecast), except riparian planting and total trees planted, including a significant reduction in stream and wetland fencing, with a reduction in total Programme investment to approx. \$82 million.
- A time only extension for the Programme, to either 10 or 12 years is forecast to result in material increases (approximately double, however depending in the forecast scenario) in mitigation activities (compared to the original 6-year forecast) except for stream and wetland fencing.

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Afforestation on HEL land	ha	1,438	4,314	5,087	3,649	4,871	2,025
Wetland and Riparian Planting	ha	583	1,001	1,074	876	949	410 #2
Trees planted	#	5,439,156	13,078,045	14,925,182	11,163,591	13,864,064	4,139,274

The following forecast outcomes from the original 6-year forecast have been updated for comparability with the current forecasts and KMR reporting:

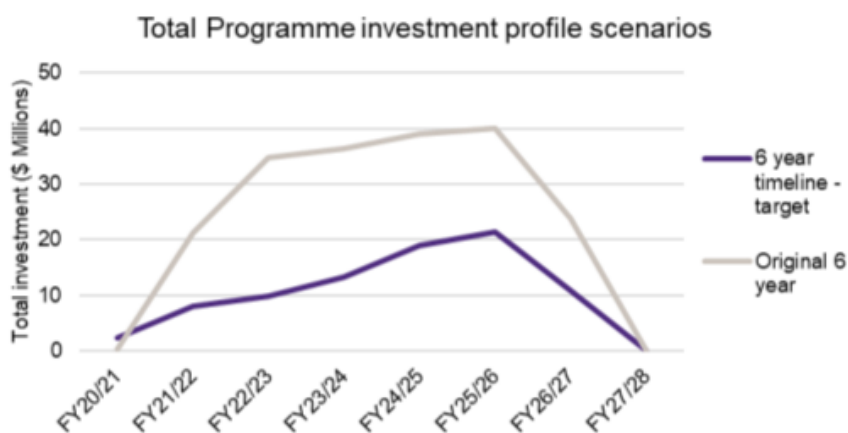
#1 Previously listed as 5,667 ha and assuming planting on 10% of highly erodible land (HEL).

#2 Previously listed as 4,099,835 m², based on area (length) of riparian planting.

Scenario 1: 6-year timeframe

Based on actual outcomes to date and a realistic although challenging forecast of mitigation activities from FY2024/25 onwards. Forecast assumptions are as listed in Section 3 above and include consideration of KMR experience regarding landowner engagement, landowner ability to co-fund remediation activities, and workforce availability.

Total forecast Programme investment of approx. \$82 million results in an underspend of approx. \$118 million on the potential full investment of \$200 million.



Summary

Investment

- \$82.0M total programme investment
- Includes \$18.0M business unit & programme costs – 22% of total

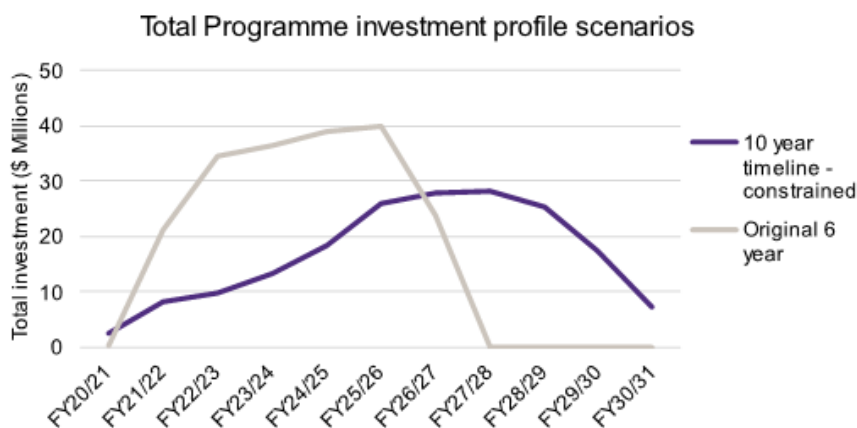
Activities

- Plans (Sediment and Farm) – 888
- Return projects – 608
- Fencing – 1,480,689 metres
- Silvopasture on HEL land – 556 ha
- Afforestation on HEL land – 1,438 ha
- Wetland & riparian planting – 583 ha
- Trees planted – 5,439,156

Scenario 2: 10-year timeframe, constrained investment

Based on actual outcomes to date, current year KMR budgeted workplan (FY2023/24) and a realistic although challenging forecast of mitigation activities from FY2024/25 onwards.

As noted in Section 3, Forecast uncertainty above, total Programme investment is assumed to be constrained by 50/50 KMR / landowner contribution to mitigation activities.



Summary

Investment

- \$184.5M total programme investment
- Includes \$31.7M business unit & programme costs – 17% of total

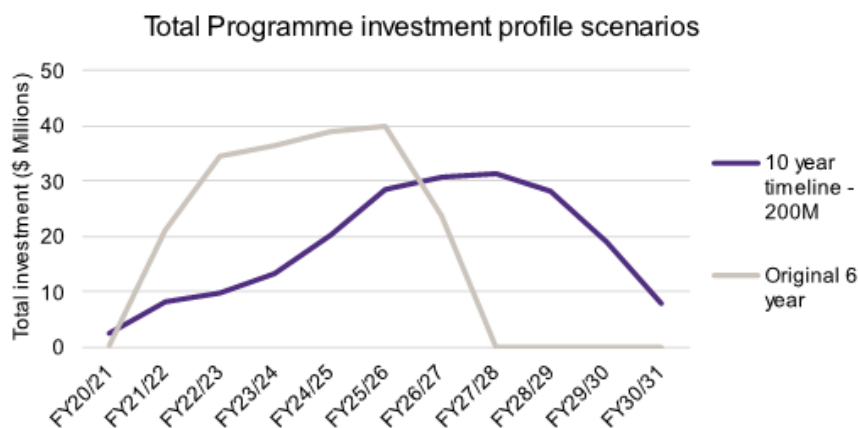
Activities

- Plans (Sediment and Farm) – 1,102
- Return projects – 1,617
- Fencing – 3,410,092 metres
- Silvopasture on HEL land – 1,395 ha
- Afforestation on HEL land – 4,314 ha
- Wetland & riparian planting – 1,001 ha
- Trees planted – 13,078,045

Scenario 3: 10-year timeframe, \$200 million Programme investment

Based on actual outcomes to date, current year KMR budgeted workplan (FY2023/24) and a realistic although challenging forecast of mitigation activities from FY2024/25 onwards.

As noted in Section 3, Forecast uncertainty above, investment allocation assumptions include: afforestation investment allocated 25/75 KMR / landowners or other third party funding; 50% landowner contribution to Freshwater Farm Plans; 25% landowner contribution to Remediation support. While this forecast shows a potential mix of these investment options, due to uncertainty regarding the timing of regulation and the availability of other third party funding, the actual mix is likely to vary from this.



Summary

Investment

- \$201.0M total programme investment
- Includes \$31.7M business unit & programme costs – 16% of total

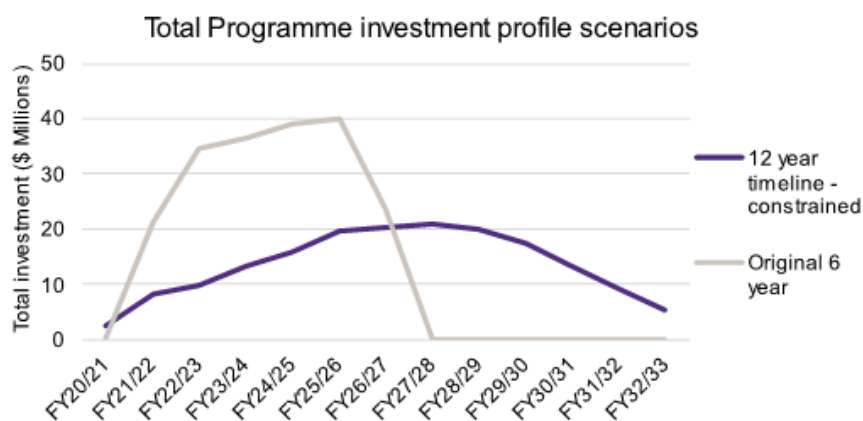
Activities

- Plans (Sediment and Farm) – 1,198
- Return projects – 1,912
- Fencing – 3,643,740 metres
- Silvopasture on HEL land – 1,520 ha
- Afforestation on HEL land – 5,087 ha
- Wetland & riparian planting – 1,074 ha
- Trees planted – 14,925,182

Scenario 4: 12-year timeframe, constrained investment

Based on actual outcomes to date, current year KMR budgeted workplan (FY2023/24) and a more conservative forecast of mitigation activities (compared to the above 10-year forecasts) from FY2024/25 onwards. Due to the longer 12-year timeframe, business unit & programme costs increase to \$39.2 million and are forecast to exceed 20% of the constrained total Programme investment of \$176.2 million.

As noted in Section 3, Forecast uncertainty above, total Programme investment is assumed to be constrained by 50/50 KMR / landowner contribution to mitigation activities (due to the increased business unit & programme costs this has a larger impact than the 10-year forecasts).

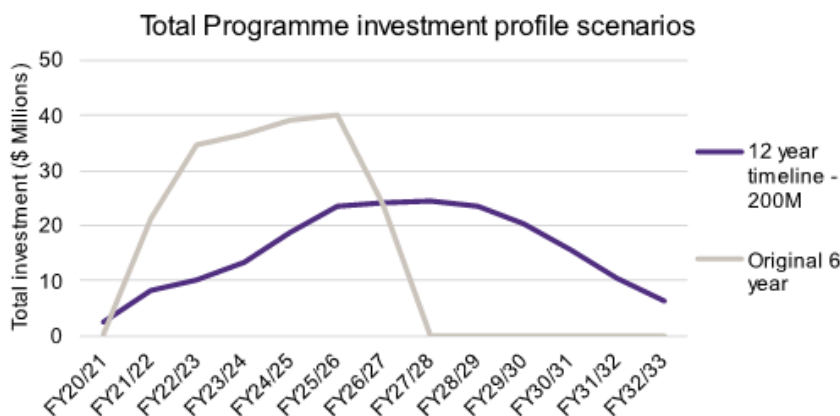


Summary	
Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$176.2M total programme investment • Includes \$39.2M business unit & programme costs – 22% of total
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans (Sediment and Farm) – 1,126 • Return projects – 1,606 • Fencing – 2,914,990 metres • Silvopasture on HEL land – 1,145 ha • Afforestation on HEL land – 3,649 ha • Wetland & riparian planting – 876 ha • Trees planted – 11,163,591

Scenario 5: 12-year timeframe, \$200 million Programme investment

Based on actual outcomes to date, current year KMR budgeted workplan (FY2023/24) and a more conservative forecast of mitigation activities (compared to the above 10-year forecasts) from FY2024/25 onwards.

As noted in Section 3, Forecast uncertainty above, investment allocation assumptions include: afforestation investment allocated 25/75 KMR / landowners or other third party funding; 50% landowner contribution to Freshwater Farm Plans; 25% landowner contribution to Remediation support. While this forecast shows a potential mix of these investment options, due to uncertainty regarding the timing of regulation and the availability of other third party funding, the actual mix is likely to vary from this.



Summary

Investment

- \$200.3M total programme investment
- Includes \$39.2M business unit & programme costs – 20% of total

Activities

- Plans (Sediment and Farm) – 1,182
- Return projects – 1,769
- Fencing – 3,293,267 metres
- Silvopasture on HEL land – 1,270 ha
- Afforestation on HEL land – 4,871 ha
- Wetland & riparian planting – 949 ha
- Trees planted – 13,864,064

5 Appendices

5.1 Background

The Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Programme is the largest landscape programme underway in New Zealand. It represents new models of co-governance, planning, collaborating and problem-solving to restore the health and mauri of the Kaipara Moana.

Grant Thornton originally assisted KMR with the development of a Financial and Outputs Model in 2021. KMR have now requested assistance to update the model, to include actual financial and output results to date and updated forecast assumptions (based on how the Programme has performed to date and your expectations going forward), to inform discussions with the Ministry for the Environment and Programme Partners about the future of the Programme.

5.2 Scope of Work

The core scope of this engagement was to:

- Update the existing model (six year timeframe to June 2026) with actual financial and outputs data to date; and with updated forecast assumptions; and
- Two alternative scenarios to be developed, based on 10 year and 12 year timeframes.

Out of Scope:

- This engagement did not include any activities that are not specifically identified in the Scope section above.

5.3 Work performed

Our approach to completing this engagement included the following core activities:

- An initial workshop was held with KMR to confirm:
 - The outputs and reporting required from the updated model
 - Forecast assumptions, based on how the Programme has performed to date and your expectations going forward; including assumptions for the 10 year and 12 year alternative scenarios
 - The format and availability of actuals data to be input into the model.
- Grant Thornton updated the existing model based on actual financial and outputs data to date and updated forecast assumptions, provided by KMR
- Alternative scenarios based on 10 year and 12 year timeframes were modelled
- Draft model was provided to KMR for review and adjustment as required, to ensure the final result provides as accurate a forecast as possible.

5.4 Inherent limitations and disclaimer

In the performance of this engagement, we have based our calculations on data provided by KMR. We have not sought to validate the accuracy of this data as per the scope of work outlined above. This inherently limits the results of our engagement to the assumption that the data provided by KMR is accurate.

The forecast model ('the model'), the results of which are included in this report, has been constructed for a specific purpose and is not intended for distribution to third parties. Third parties who obtain copies of the model and its results should be aware of the following:

- The model may not be suitable for purposes, other than the specific purpose for which it was designed, and the interests of third parties may not have been anticipated
- The model was not intended for use by third parties and may not be designed so that it can be readily operated in a correct manner by such parties
- The model may be a development version and may not be complete or, in the event that development of the model has concluded, material events may have occurred since completion, which are not reflected in the model

- The model may not have been subject to independent testing and where it has been tested, this may not provide an appropriate degree of assurance for all possible uses of the model.

Accordingly, third party recipients of the model use it entirely at their own risk and, in the absence of express written consent, no responsibility is taken or accepted for any losses which may result therefrom.

Our fieldwork was completed on 11 July 2023. Our findings are expressed as at that date. We have no responsibility to update this report for events or circumstances occurring after that date.

5.5 Third party reliance

This report has been prepared at the request of the KMR Programme in connection with our engagement to perform modelling services. This report is solely for the benefit of the KMR Programme for the purpose set out in this report and is not to be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other party or relied upon by any other party without Grant Thornton's prior written consent. We note our expectation that this report may be shared with the Ministry for the Environment for their information.

24 July 2023

TITLE: Kōrero Tuku Iho Update**Kaituhi Pūrongo | Report Writer** William Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua | Mana Whenua Relations Lead and Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the progress of Kōrero Tuku Iho, including its direction, development of case studies (whakatauirā) and clarification of the goal and vision for the Reference Rōpū.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

Cultural kōrero holds a special place within the context of improving the health, wellbeing and mauri of the Kaipara Moana. The deep knowledge, kōrero and understanding of a place is a unique contribution that can only come from those who are tangata whenua. Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of Kaipara Moana Remediation, one of its two foundational programmes and the tool to bring forth the tangata whenua contribution to improving the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana. In order to provide for the voice of tangata whenua the Reference Rōpū is proposing to oversee the creation of a methodology utilising 'Kaitiaki in Action' where specific place-based projects are initiated as a vehicle to express tangata whenua priorities for restoration.

This report outlines further refinement on the proposal and the 3 potential ngā whakatauirā¹ for this financial year. The ngā whakatauirā will be kaitiaki focused and led by mana whenua on the ground in each location. We are still in the scoping and planning phase with the potential ngā whakatauirā and the process to engage appropriately and meaningfully, as each one is different. A key principle for the proposed ngā whakatauirā is that they need to be led by mana whenua. Equipping them to unlock their own contributions and this will take time and the right leadership on the ground to help this happen.

The Reference Rōpū has been working on defining their goal and vision for Kōrero Tuku Iho. This work will assist with providing clarity when articulating Kōrero Tuku Iho with ngā whakatauirā and the wider communities and stakeholders of Kaipara Moana.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report titled 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Update' by Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager, dated 24 July 2023.
2. *Note* that this report provides an update on Stage 2 design and implementation, including the goal and vision of and the Reference Rōpū.

Horopaki | Background

In April 2023 an update was provided to the Joint Committee on Kōrero Tuku Iho. The April report outlined the actions that had been achieved since August 2022, including:

¹ Whakatauirā is replacing the term 'Case Studies' that was used in the April 2023 report to the Joint Committee. This change is to acknowledge the significance of these locations to tangata whenua and what the Reference Rōpū is trying to achieve.

24 July 2023

Stage 1:

- The appointment of a Project Manager
- The appointment of a Strategic Advisor
- The establishment of the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū

Stage 2:

- The Kōrero Tuku Iho Proposal² on “Kaitiaki in Action” – an experimental proposal that would provide for the practical application of kaitiakitanga as a tangata whenua method to restore Kaipara Moana.

The Kōrero Tuku Iho Proposal on ‘Kaitiaki in Action’ was developed by the Reference Rōpū Strategic advisor after their first hui in November 2022. To achieve this place-based kaitiaki concept the proposal seeks to initiate 6 whakatauirā in areas of significant to tangata whenua over the next 2 years. It is proposed that 3 whakatauirā selected by the Reference Rōpū will be initiated in the 2024 financial year with another 3 in the following financial year.

Since the April hui, the focus has been on the selection of 3 whakatauirā along with their potential budgets. This has proven to be a challenge and has led to the need for further refinement of the Terms of Reference for the Reference Rōpū and further clarity on section process.

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

The Proposal – Kaitiaki in Action in the Kaipara

The goal of Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū is to *yield/enable the contribution of Tangata Whenua communities* to improving the health and well-being of the moana.

To achieve the above goal, the Reference Rōpū is developing a process to understand and yield the distinctive and unique contributions of tangata whenua communities (Attachment 1). Contributions that cannot be sourced from any other community across the moana, those that are only found within the tangata whenua communities. Asking the question of what our tangata whenua communities can bring to the table that no one else can bring, through their narratives to the natural world and those places of significance to them (Kōrero Tuku Iho).

Utilising ngā whakatauirā is critical to unlocking this unique place-based contribution. The Reference Rōpū developed the following criteria to guide ngā whakatauirā selection:

- Is the proposal led by tangata whenua?
- Does the proposal increase mātauranga Māori (Kōrero Tuku Iho) relationships?
- Does the proposal reconnect tangata whenua community members to their whenua?
- Does the proposal provide context for specific rehabilitation projects?
- Does the proposal take the wider community with them?
- Is there an opportunity to provide an ex-factor experience?

All potential whakatauirā will be run through the above criteria as part of selection.

Whakatauirā

For some of the tangata whenua communities that we may engage with as ngā whakatauirā, what we are asking them to do and think about, are things they have not thought of in a long time. The uniqueness that only they can bring. This kōrero will take time especially if there is an aspect of reconnection and understanding that is required as part of the creation of the whakatauirā proposals and their implementation.

² See: Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee April 2023 report titled: Kōrero Tuku Iho Update, Appendix 2

24 July 2023

The Reference Rōpū is currently scoping 3 potential whakatauirā and are still in the early phases of this piece of work. The potential whakatauirā are in the locations of:

- Mangakāhia
- Poutō
- Manukapua

More work is required to engage appropriately with the tangata whenua communities of these areas to seek endorsement of our approach and the concept of Kōrero Tuku Iho. We are at different stages of scoping for each of these whakatauirā. One of potential whakatauirā has gone through the selection criteria with a draft concept plan and it is in the process of seeking high level endorsement from the mana whenua. It is expected that the initiation phase for at 2 of the whakatauirā will be later in this financial year than originally proposed.

The lessons learnt already as we build kōrero Tuku Iho alongside the 3 potential whakatauirā will be beneficial to how we move forward in Kōrero Tuku Iho and all future whakatauirā.

Reference Rōpū

The work of the Reference Rōpū has not progressed as quickly as we had first hoped. The concept of the approach to Kōrero Tuku Iho is new and we are in a space of learning as we develop and progress this kaupapa. Due to this, there are a number of issues to resolve on how we work together such as, conflicts of interest, Intellectual Property, membership, and communication. The issues are all part of that learning process and highlighted the need to further refine the draft terms of reference. Part of the review was articulating clearly what the goal and vision of the Reference Rōpū is.

Goal: To yield/ enable the distinctive and unique contribution of the tangata whenua communities to improve and the health and wellbeing of the Kaipara Harbour using their knowledge of area – Contributions that cannot be sourced from any other source.

Vision: The desire to support tino rangatiratanga - tangata whenua community led 'ground up' solutions to supplement the desire to advance 'kaitiakitanga' as a philosophy and practice of environmental/ community management.

We are in the process of reviewing membership to better reflect the whole Kaipara Moana catchment. Furthermore, the Strategic Advisor, Charles Royal has stepped in as a facilitator while the Reference Rōpū goes through the process of bring on other members and until a chair is appointed who can lead this kaupapa.

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

The Kōrero Tuku Iho team is focused on building the scope and draft plans for the 3 whakatauirā, completing the overarching plan and process for engagement with the mana whenua communities of the whakatauirā. It is important that we work on the development of a communications plan to help share the concept of Kōrero Tuku Iho and ngā whakatauirā alongside repository for information.

Further work will be undertaken with KMR as we progress with the scope for each of the 3 whakatauirā to understand and integrate a final budget into the draft annual work plan.

Considerations

1. Aromātai whāinga haumi mō te oranga | Wellbeing Investment objectives and assessment
Kōrero Tuku Iho is first and foremost a tangata whenua led Kaitiakitanga Programme. It will rely heavily on engagement with Kaipara Uri and tangata whenua communities of the Kaipara catchment. The goal is to provide a pathway for the meaningful contribution of Kaipara Uri and tangata whenua into the restoration of Kaipara Moana.

24 July 2023

2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial implications

This is one of the two foundational strategies of Kaipara Moana Remediation, the proposed budget for each whakatauirā is still under review. Known costs have been provided to KMR.

3. Ngā hiranga me ngā hononga | Significance and Engagement

In relation to section 79 of the Local Government Act 2002, the decisions arising from this report are considered to be of low significance when assessed against Northland Regional Council's significance and engagement policy. This does not mean that this matter is not of significance to tangata whenua and/or individual communities, but that the Joint Committee is able to make these decisions without undertaking further consultation or engagement³

4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and mitigation

There are three key risks to Kōrero Tuku Iho, they are:

- The readiness of tangata whenua communities to participate as whakatauirā;
- Engagement of Kaipara Uri and tangata whenua from the catchment; and
- How the Reference Rōpū engage with communities

Mitigation is in the form refining the Terms of Reference for the Reference Rōpū. Utilising the members on our Reference Rōpū to share and inform the Kōrero Tuku Iho team on tangata whenua community readiness to be involved. Developing communications plan to share what Kōrero Tuku Iho is with iwi, hapū, marae and whanau communities of the Kaipara Catchment. Lastly, having an experienced team who have the necessary skills and knowledge to led a ground breaking programme for tangata whenua by tangata whenua.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Overview of the Kōrero Tuku Iho Programme

³ This Joint Committee operates under the Local Government Act which requires a significance and engagement policy (which identifies when matters require special consultation with tangata whenua and the community) and to have regard to that policy when making decisions. As the administrative support for the Joint Committee is provided by the Northland Regional Council, it is that Council's Significance and Engagement Policy that will apply to Joint Committee decision making.

What are we trying to achieve?

Our overall goal is to **improve the health and well-being of the Kaipara Moana.**

KMR has identified the **reduction of sedimentation** as a key method to improve the health and well-being of the harbour.

Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Group

The goal of the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Group is to **yield/enable the contribution of Tangata Whenua communities** to improving the health and well-being of the moana.

Distinctive/Unique Contributions

Of particular interest is to understand and **yield the distinctive and unique contributions of Tangata Whenua communities** - contributions that cannot be sourced from any other community across the moana.

What might these unique/distinctive contributions be?

What can iwi/hapū/whānau communities 'bring to the table' that no one else can bring?

- Their **vision** for those places based upon their traditional knowledge and their ongoing concern/relationship
- The **particular resources** available to them

Tangata Whenua Vision for the Moana

- Their understanding/view of health and wellbeing of the Kaipara Moana (**mauri**)
- Their understanding and perception of those places themselves
- Their relationships and history with those places (**being tangata whenua**)
- Their interactions with those places (**tikanga**)

Tangata Whenua Resources

- People
- Knowledge
- Assets
- Resources

Some Considerations

The desire to **support tino rangatiratanga** - tangata whenua community led, 'ground up' solutions

The desire to advance '**Kaitiakitanga**' as a philosophy and practice of environmental/community management

Case Studies

Led by tangata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau, marae) 'on the ground'

Centred upon **mātauranga Māori (Kōrero Tuku Iho) relationships**

Reconnect tangata whenua community members to the Kaipara and specific places

Provides **context for specific rehabilitation projects** such as replanting, species restorations, water quality improvements etc

Important that project leaders collaborate with and **take the wider community with them**

24 July 2023

TITLE: Pricing Review

Kaituhi Pūrongo | Darren Van Beek, Kaiārahi Whakaora Whenua Kōawa | Remediation
Report Writer Programme Lead, and David McDermott, Consultant.

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

To provide an update to the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Joint Committee on the pricing review underway.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Note* the presentation ‘KMR 2023 Pricing Review’, by Darren Van Beek, Kaiārahi Whakaora Whenua Kōawa, and David McDermott, Consultant, made to the Joint Committee on 24 July 2023.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - KMR 2023 Pricing Review



Kaipara Moana Remediation

Pricing Review 2023



Intent:

To review and refresh the current KMR schedule of prices.

In line with Joint committee expectations, this is to be done annually to ensure KMR is setting fair prices for the value of work it funds, and to account for future programme iterations such as Soil Conservation *settings* (see *accompanying paper*).

Review of current pricing:

In December 2022 a survey was sent out to the 24 KMR Preferred suppliers to provide feedback on pricing. 10 of the 24 responded and provided feedback on the schedule of pricing.

The results of this feedback were reviewed and considered, as well as drawing on anecdotal feedback from landowners, other suppliers, KMR partners, and KMR Field advisors/contractors to amend (where necessary) current 2021/2022 prices.



Site Preparation pricing

- **Knapsack pricing:**
No change in pricing – this method of site preparation is generally used as an exception.
Feedback, supported this.
- **Spray unit pricing:**
An average of 12% increase on all Spray unit pricing.
Feedback (particular from suppliers and landowners) supported this approach as fuel, labour, chemical costs, vehicle running maintenance costs and inflation in general is driving price increases.
- **Helicopter spraying:**
A new addition to the KMR schedule or pricing.
Expected to be the method of choice for large scale Soil Con project site preparation/Release spraying.
Price based off 3 x large scale winter planting/Navigator projects.

2023 Site Preparation Pricing

Service	Site Preparation (Includes labour, herbicides, machinery)	\$ Per M
Knapsack	Easy spraying/Easy Accessibility (e.g. Short pasture)	\$0.25
Knapsack	Moderate Spraying/ Moderate Accessibility (e.g. Knee-deep kikuyu/weeds)	\$0.30
Knapsack	Difficult Spraying/ Difficult Accessibility (e.g. Black berry, gorse)	\$0.35
Spray Unit	Easy spraying/Easy Accessibility (e.g. Short pasture)	\$0.10
Spray Unit	Moderate Spraying/ Moderate Accessibility (e.g. Knee-deep kikuyu/weeds)	\$0.16
Spray Unit	Difficult Spraying/ Difficult Accessibility (e.g. Black berry, gorse)	\$0.19
		\$ Per plant
Spot Spray	(Not expected to be used in large scale Hill country planting)	\$0.40
		\$ Per Ha
Helicopter Spraying	Blanket spraying using Helicopter (Generally only used in large scale Hill planting)	\$450

*KMR does not fund removal of larger woody species (e.g. Willows, pines etc.)

* Difficulty is decided by KMR Field Advisor in conjunction with the Landowner(s). Difficulty is assessed on accessibility/terrain of site, weed type and difficulty of weed removal.

*Knapsack use will be accepted by exception due to cost differential.



Plant Pricing

- **Standard KMR Plant pricing:**
An increase of 5% on 2021/2022 pricing to \$2.10/plant
- Feedback from a number of Nurseries (particular smaller/Iwi-led nurseries) suggested that the maintaining an average \$2.00 plant was difficult due to scale of economy.
- The increase is anticipated to assist the smaller nurseries in their continued involvement in the KMR programme.

Plant Pricing (cont.)

Plant price thresholds: (As a result of introducing Soil Conservation settings)

<10,000 stems = \$2.10/plant (avg. cost)

10,000-25,000 stems = \$1.90/plant (avg. cost)

>25,000 stems = \$1.70/plant (avg. cost)

Scale of Economy reduces plant cost. (Evident in KMR's larger scale Navigator projects in 2023)

The average KMR planting project is less than 10K stems.

All KMR nurseries could cater to these orders, therefore, using the standard KMR per plant pricing is expected.

10k-25k stems represents the middle-tier KMR planting projects where medium to larger KMR nurseries could cater to these orders.

>25k stems represents large scale planting projects, a small number of larger KMR nurseries could cater to these projects.

Pricing based off Oneriri Navigator Pilot tender:

*Larger KMR Nursery pricing = \$1.41/plant

*Iwi-led KMR Nursery pricing = \$1.71/plant



2023 KMR Plant Costs

	Plant cost	\$ Per plant
	<10,000 stems	\$2.10
	10,000 – 25,000 stems	\$1.90
	>25,000 stems	\$1.70
	KMR Taonga species (TBC)	TBC

*KMR generally aims to use 0.5L, and/or 50 cell grade plants for planting projects.



Freight Costs

Per KM freight pricing

KMR's current pricing model is based on a per kilometre rate, which KMR has now identified (both through quotes and operational changes) that this pricing model is now obsolete for the following reasons:

- KMR moved to a pre-ordering system with Nurseries (in line with the KMR Nursery strategy) to ensure an equitable spread of work amongst nurseries.

Therefore, Field advisors can no longer accurately calculate total KM's between nursery and property as the KMR nursery lead will choose nursery **after** an SRP is approved by KMR for funding.

- Freight pricing varies widely.

2 years' worth of operations has pointed to a larger differential between nursery quotes and KMR estimates.

- **Per plant freight pricing**

KMR's updated freight pricing will move to a per plant rate.

30+ varying freight quotes were compared to calculate an average per plant cost for freighting plants.

It is expected that this new costing model will provide a more appropriate estimate of freighting contribution from KMR.



2023 Freight Costs

	Freight (Delivery of plants to property)	\$ Per plant
	<3000 stems	\$0.11
	>3000 stems	\$0.07

***Freight pricing varies widely. This is an estimate for the KMR to provide a financial contribution to delivery costs.**

***It is the landowner(s) responsibility to arrange freight of plants with Nursery.**



Planting Pricing

No updates to planting pricing.

- **Large Scale Soil Con/ Hill Country planting: *Guideline only***
Feedback and data from larger Navigator pilot projects pointed to keeping the current KMR 3 tiered pricing as is. Providing flexibility to choose pricing based on scale of economy, terrain difficulty, and accessibility difficulty.
- **Pricing from Oneriri Station Navigator Pilot tender:**
 - *Large contractor pricing = \$1.30/plant
 - *Iwi-led contractor pricing = \$1.68/plant

2023 Planting Pricing (No updates)

	Planting	\$ Per plant
	Easy Planting	\$1.20
	Moderate Planting Generally used in small (<2500 stems) planting projects	\$1.50
	Difficult Planting	\$1.80

*KMR's plant spacing differs based on landscape, please refer to KMR plant guide.

*KMR generally aims to use 0.5L, and/or 50 cell grade plants for planting projects.

* Difficulty is decided by KMR Field Advisor in conjunction with the Landowner(s). Difficulty is assessed on accessibility/terrain of site.



Maintenance Spray Pricing

- **Per Plant release pricing:**

A 30% increase in pricing from 2021/2022.

Feedback (particularly from Contractors) pointed to an even higher increase.

- **Blanket Spray pricing:**

A 40% increase in pricing from 2021/2022

Feedback (particularly from Contractors) pointed out that blanket spraying typically uses Haloxyfop chemical, which is on average twice as expensive as Glyphosate (Roundup), that coupled with the lift in fuel, labour and vehicle running costs supported a lift in price.

- **Helicopter spraying:**

A new addition to the KMR schedule or pricing. Expected to be the method of choice for large scale Soil Con project site preparation/Release spraying.

Price based off 3 x large scale winter planting/Navigator projects.

2023 Maintenance Spraying Pricing

Service	Maintenance Spraying (Includes labour, herbicides, machinery)	\$ Per plant
Per plant release	(Not expected to be used in large scale Hill country planting)	\$0.40
		\$ Per M
Spray unit	Blanket spraying (Using appropriate herbicide)	\$0.16
		\$ Per Ha
Helicopter Spraying	Blanket spraying using Helicopter (Generally used in large scale planting)	\$450



Benchmarking KMR Pricing



Benchmarking:

KMR sought feedback from existing reports and similar remediation programs to help benchmark KMR pricing to help ensure a robust pricing review as well as providing feedback on like for like remediation activities.

WRA:

Waikato river authority is considered widely to be 'gold plated' pricing. – important to note their standard costs are a guide. WRA make payments based on actual costs.

On average KMR was 18% below WRA pricing on like for like items.

T.U.R Report:

The Te Uru Rākau 'review of actual forest restoration costs, 2021' was a national survey of restoration practitioners to gain actual costs of restoration projects.

On Average KMR was 9% higher than the Te uru rākau report pricing on like for like items.



24 July 2023

TITLE: Pou Tātaki Report**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki 19 July 2023

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This report provides an update to the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Joint Committee on progress in the KMR work programme since the last Joint Committee Hui.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

The KMR programme continues to scale up at pace, in line with aspirations, and broaden its investments in sediment remediation projects. Updated Key Performance Indicators for the programme demonstrate ongoing positive progress despite the challenges of recent flood and Cyclone impacts and economic headwinds which limit landowners' ability to co-fund projects.

This month we provide an update on the Winter Planting project, which has exceeded its targets, the Kōrero Tuku Iho programme as it moves towards identification of whakatauirā (case studies), and work to rephase the programme as a whole. We are also seeking approval from the Joint Committee to begin rolling out the first stage of KMR's Soil Conservation Action Plan, which will systematically extend our investment from waterway-adjacent projects to the whole landscape.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Receive* the report 'Pou Tātaki Report', by Justine Daw dated 24 July 2023

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

Programme performance

As at 30 June 2023, 18 months into operational delivery, KMR has achieved the following performance milestones:

- 28 local businesses & 21 nurseries have been accredited as KMR suppliers.
- 53 people trained as KMR Field Advisors - many from local iwi/hapū.
- KMR is working with ~1/3 of the estimated 1,500 landowners in the catchment.
- Over 440 Sediment Reduction Plans have been contracted with landowners.
- Over 94,000 hectares of land are managed under KMR Sediment Reduction Plan or Tiaki Farm Environment Plan.
- Over 480km of fencing has been completed or contracted – the same distance as Auckland to Rotorua and back.
- Over 950,000 native plants are in the ground or contracted to plant over 200 hectares. We expect to reach our 1 millionth tree in the ground or contracted within the next month!
- Over \$10.3m of sediment reduction projects have been completed or are underway.
- >180,000 hours estimated of new work created.

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Programme delivery

The team are making good progress in implementing the agreed strategic initiatives for 2023:

Winter Planting

KMR has confirmed contracts with landowners to plant 624,852 stems this winter (as at 12 June 2023) and this will continue to grow. Even if some of these projects rolling over to winter 2024 due to weather, workforce or job timing constraints or changes in landowner circumstances, we have exceeded the 400,000 plant Winter 2023 pre-ordering commitment to the nurseries. I would like to acknowledge the hard work of the KMR team and our accredited nurseries in this excellent result.

Navigator Projects

KMR is developing around 20 'Navigator' projects across the Kaipara Moana catchment. Led by local landowners, these flagship sites will demonstrate larger-scale or innovative sediment reduction projects and share know-how with others in the community. Due to their scope, some of the Navigator projects will take time to finalise, while others are now in contracting and delivery phase:

The first two Northland Navigator projects have recently been confirmed:

- A large-scale wetland restoration project on a 480-hectare dairy farm on a mix of rolling Te Kōpuru sand hills and Kaipara flats in the Northern Wairoa sub-catchment. On the farm's steeper areas and wetlands, the Navigator project will significantly extend protection of the wetlands on the property, restoring habitat for the rare matuku hūrepo (bittern) and a native orchid.
- A Tangowahine Catchment group will provide Field Advisor services to the Tangowahine catchment to bring the community together behind a common purpose and coordinated action to reduce on-farm sediment losses. The project will include engagement and coordination with primary sector agencies and levy bodies to better support interested landowners (e.g. Beef+Lamb NZ, DOC and forestry companies).

In the Southern part of the Kaipara Moana catchment (North Auckland), Navigator projects are in development as follows:

- At Taporapora, a project is in development to deliver a coordinated approach to sediment reduction across the entire peninsula, and multiple land uses, farms, properties and ownership types.
- At South Head, a project is in development to protect existing wetlands, and form larger areas of protected natural areas. We're also exploring how to support restoration as fresh water transitions into the saline environment of the Moana.
- In Wainui, a project is in development for large-scale hillside planting on a sheep and beef farm to reduce sediment flows into the Makarau River and restore the land after weather events earlier this year.

Supporting Flood and Cyclone Recovery

We are wrapping up our Cyclone and Flood Recovery Support scheme. This has been well received, with 11 landowners accessing support (mainly in Auckland). However, a much larger set of landowners may delay KMR contracted works as a result of weather impacts, and we expect it will continue to be hard to engage and onboard new landowners due to weather, economic headwinds and policy uncertainty in an election year.

Work is in train via Auckland Council for a science-based KMR workshop in October on planting in flood plains to educate and address more localised concerns emerging about planting in flood areas (which are generally not scientifically validated, but perception drives behaviour). Depending on the science findings, we remain open to changes in KMR fencing and planting regimes near waterways.

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We have now commissioned third-party funded work with a consultant and digital mapping (GIS) providers to understand various post-Cyclone mapping initiatives in train. KMR aims to develop an integrated flood and landslide layer for eventual integration into KMR's Digital Tools suite, which will ensure that KMR is aware of areas previously affected by adverse weather, and can tailor sediment remediation projects, accordingly, including for planting and fence setbacks. As part of this project, we anticipate that a climate change risk element will be built into the digital layer.

We have also brokered some additional third party (Te Uru Rākau) support for a damaged local (marae-led) nursery accredited to supply KMR.

Supporting Freshwater Farm Plans

We are working with both Northland Regional Council and Auckland Council to understand the requirements for the forthcoming Freshwater Farm Plans and support their development and roll-out. KMR is seeking a consistent, catchment-wide approach wherever possible, in order to best support the goals of both Councils while ensuring a manageable, practical, and cost-effective approach to using KMR investment to support landowners to take action in line with forthcoming regulatory settings.

Engagement and Partnership

We have started a rolling campaign of localised media articles to highlight the work KMR is doing in areas near readers, with positive feedback to date on this, and growing awareness of KMR's work to invest in local projects and jobs and provide funding support to landowners.

KMR's in-person outreach and engagement has continued to scale-up, with several local planting events in partnership with Enviroschools and Mountains to Sea (Whitebait Connection), as well as local communities. We have recently agreed six further planting days in the Auckland region. We are also developing community- and iwi-led approaches to distributing the remaining Winter Planting 2023 trees, which will also serve as helpful marketing opportunities.

Navigator projects are also beginning to roll out engagement and communication on KMR's behalf.

Rural engagement and extension

We continue to develop partnerships to better reach and support the drystock sector. On 1 July, KMR launched an on-farm extension pilot with Kaipara Agri Solutions and Kaipara Farm Vets in Dargaville, Ruawai, Te Kōpuru and nearby areas in Northland. The collaboration draws on the trusted relationships between vets and landowners, and the technical expertise of Kaipara Agri Solutions, to reduce on-farm sediment losses. The partnership will unlock KMR funding for participating farmers to fence off and plant near waterways and on eroding hillsides.

We continue to support the sector through our partnerships with Fonterra, the Rural Support Trust, attendance and presentation at Beef+Lamb NZ events, and at rural professional networking events, and via our Navigator projects. We are in discussions with DairyNZ to develop a broader partnership to support dairy farmers. This is likely to include targeted extension events in high-priority areas (including potentially frontrunner Freshwater Management Units in Auckland and Northland to support the roll-out of Freshwater Farm Plans), as well as marketing support for KMR grants.

Strategic engagement

Beyond KMR partner-related and funding-related engagements, the Pou Tātaki continues to engage externally at the strategic and senior level with engagements as follows:

24 July 2023

Engagements since we last reported		Planned engagements
Ministry for the Environment	Groundtruth	Phatham
Ministry for Primary Industries	Te Pūkenga	Greenfleet
Fonterra	Auckland University	Kaipara District Council
Te Uru Rākau	Tūhono Taiao	Natural Habitats
Te Ārai Native Nursery	Trust Alliance	Taoho
Kaipara District Council	Foundation North	Auckland Council
Whangārei District Council	Whitebait Connection	The Forest Bridge Trust
Taituarā	(Mountains to Sea Conservation Trust)	Environs Holdings
		Pest Free Peninsulas Kaipara

Outlook

This month, we are kicking off the first of our training and development modules developed through the KMR / NZ Association of Resource Management (NZARM) partnership. These will focus on wetlands, soils and Te Ao Māori perspectives, and be offered to our Field Advisors, Kaitiaki Field Advisors and KMR staff and programme partners.

An ongoing priority for the leadership team in the next few weeks is to remodel and seek contract-holder approval to rephase the KMR programme. Grant Thornton is close to finalising a rephased programme view, which will be discussed at the present Hui. However, there remains significant work to do to complete this process, and we will keep the Joint Committee apprised of progress.

Financials

The financials shown in Table 1 confirm that KMR is scaling up at pace, as indicated by the value of total Programme Expenditure (Activity). In addition, KMR has contracted an additional \$4.18m worth of projects as at 30 June 2023, some of which will be completed but not yet paid out. This reflects the lag between landowners contracting to undertake sediment reduction projects, completing projects, KMR arranging project review and sign-off, landowners submitting invoices, and KMR paying invoices. As a result, Table 1 shows financial payments made to 30 June 2023, rather than project activity completed.

24 July 2023

Table 1: KMR Financials (30 June 2023)

Indicative KMR Financials (30 June 2023)

Funding contributions^{1 2}

MfE	7,738,631
Northland Regional Council (NRC)	-
Auckland Council (AC)	60,275
Interest earned	160,032
Subtotal (Funds available)	7,958,938
Less KMR expenditure (Activity incl. Grants)	5,890,714
Funds remaining	2,068,224

Co-funding (Matching Contributions)³

NRC in-kind labour	97,471
NRC in-kind Opex costs	1,289,576 (incl. salaries)
AC in-kind labour	85,645
AC in-kind Opex costs	-
Landowners / Other contributors	2,051,971
Subtotal (Co-funding expenditure)	3,524,663
Total Programme Expenditure (Activity)	9,415,377

Table 2: Joint Committee Grant Interests

Who	Grant type	KMR Contribution (excl. GST)	Status	Nature of Interest
Virginia Warriner	Landowner Grant (fencing and planting)	\$8,719.62 excl.	At contract stage	Applicant is a related party
Virginia Warriner	Navigator project	TBC	TBC	Tapora Land and Coast Care Group - Applicant may involve related party

¹ Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.

² Totals in this section include some carry-overs of unused funding from previous years (Programme to Date figures). Otherwise, all figures are Year to Date.

³ End-of-year reconciliations to achieve the required Crown:Council matched co-funding have not yet been made but will appear in the Annual Report financial tables.

24 July 2023

TITLE: Committee and Executive Interests

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

To provide an update to the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Joint Committee on the Declared Interests of Members and the Kaipara Maurikura leadership team.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. *Note* the paper 'Committee and Executive Interests', by Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support, dated 5 July 2023.
2. *Request* that Joint Committee members provide advice of any new or changed interests to the interests shown in Attachment 1.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Committee and Executive Interests Register

Committee and Executive Interests Register**Committee**

Name	Entity	Nature of Interest
Tame Te Rangi	Property in Mangakahia	Landowner
	NZ Native River Wood Ltd	Relationship Advocate
	WAI 303 Treaty Claims	Lead Negotiator
	Kaipara Moana Negotiations Reference Group	Chair
	Watercare Services Ltd - Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Managers Group	Chair
	Te kauhanganui o Ngāti Whātua	Chair
	Whakaruruhau Whakairo	Chair
	Whakaruruhau Matua	Co-Chair
	Pakotai Te Oruru Recreation Hall	Secretary
	Ara Tuhono Educational Trust	Trustee
	Taita Marae Mamaranui	Trustee
	Te Kārearea Standing Committee Whangārei District Council	Appointed Member
	Te Koronga Research & Teaching Excellence programme – University of Otago	Associate
	Ngāti Whātua & Ngāpuhi	Uri
	Ngāti Rango, Ngāti Whakamaunga, Ngāti Moe, Ngāti Pongia, Ngai Tāhuhu, Ngāti Toki, Ngāti Torehina	Uri
Amy MacDonald	None	
Cherie Povey	WAI 303 Treaty Claims	Negotiator
Georgina Curtis-Connolly	Whānau papakāinga - Ōtamatea	Family relationship with applicant of KMR project
Greg Sayers	Auckland Council	Rodney Ward Councillor
	Auckland Rotary Club	Member
	Arkles Bay Property	Property Owner
Jack Crow	Pennatia Trust	Principal Trustee
	Koru Biosecurity Management	Owner/Sole Trader
Jane Sherard	Te Maania Whānau Trust	Shareholder/Occupant
John Blackwell	C.L. Blackwell LTD	Director
	Blackwell A.G	Director
	J.W Blackwell Family Trust	Director
	Northland Field Days	Treasurer
	Northland Federated Farmers	Vice-President
	Tokatoka, Ruawai property	Owner

	Mititai, Arapohue property	Owner
	One Tree Point, Whangārei properties	Owner
Kerrin Leoni	Auckland Central property	Owner
	Auckland Central property	Owner
	Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust	Board Member
	Mana Aroha	Founder
Michelle Carmichael	Wellsford Residential Property	Owner
	Fight the Tip Tiaki te Whenua	Executive Member
	Tapora School	Employee /Teacher
	Tapora School Board of Trustees	Staff Representative
	Auckland Council	Elected Member
Taiāwhio Wati	Takoto Te Pai Ltd	Director
	Kaipara District Council	Graduate Planner
	Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust	Trustee
	Waihaua Marae	Whakapapa Links
Virginia Warriner	Willie Wright	Family Relationship
	Rawson Wright	Family Relationship
	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Commercial Board Director
	Hokai Nuku Ltd	Director for TRONW
	Tapora Land & Coast Care Group	Committee Member
	Te Hana Community Development Charitable Trust (Te Hana Te Ao Marama)	Chair/Trustee

Executives

Name	Entity	Nature of Interest
Justine Daw	Community Sector Research Advisory Committee	Member
	Interim Environmental Limits and Targets Advisory Group	Member
	NEXT Foundation	Wai Ora Fellow
	NZ Institute of Plant and Food	Director
	Global Women NZ	Member
Lisette Rawson	Te Whānau o te Maungarongo	Chair
	Te Tahaawai Marae	Trustee and Treasurer
	Residential Property	Owner
Ben Hope	Residential Property	Owner
Stephanie Versteeg	Nil	