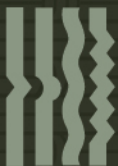


Agenda

Rārangi Take

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
Monday 1 May 2023 at 12.00pm



kmr.org.nz



Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Agenda

Rā Date:	1 May 2023
Tāima Time:	12pm – 3pm
Tauwāhi Location:	Te Aroha Pā, Araparera, Makarau, 0984
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

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

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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 27 February 2023, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - KMR Joint Committee Minutes 27 February 2023

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes

Rā Date:	27 February 2023
Tāima Time:	9.30am – 12.30pm
Tauwāhi Location:	Zoom Online Meeting
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 Crow, 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
I Tae Mae In Attendance	Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki, Kaipara Maurikura Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, Kaipara Maurikura Ben Hope, Ringa Pārongo, Kaipara Maurikura Lisette Rawson, Amo-Rauora Kōawa, Kaipara Maurikura William Wright, Ringa-Hononga Mana Whenua, Kaipara Maurikura Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support, Kaipara Maurikura Brooke Waterson, Wai Tātai, Kaipara Maurikura Ilka Pelzer, Kaitātari Matua Senior Analyst, Ministry for the Environment (Observer) Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū Chief Executive, Northland Regional Council (Observer)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.40am.

Karakia Tīmatanga and Whakataua

Secretarial note: Waka Kōtahi road closures, guidance under the National State of Emergency to avoid non-essential travel, concerns for safe travel after adverse weather event impacts in the period immediate prior to the Hui, and more adverse weather watches for the day of the Hui, led to a decision to modify the format for the Hui. The Hui was moved from a planned in-person meeting on marae, to be conducted fully remotely. Joint Committee Members were advised and consented to proceedings being livestreamed and recorded in order to be open to the public:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mpsSmytAZo&t=5122s>

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

Ngā whakapahā | Apologies (Item 1.0)

Moved (Craw/Macdonald)

1. That the apologies from Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Member Cherie Povey for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Ngā whakapuakanga | Declarations of Interest

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

Confirmation of Minutes - December 2022 (Item 4.1)

Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

Moved (Craw/Warriner)

1. That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation meeting held on 1 December 2022, 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 (Warriner/Curtis-Connelly)

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 (Sayers/Sherard)

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

Carried

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)

Report from Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi

Moved (Macdonald/Sayers)

1. That the report 'Reducing Barriers for Landowners' by Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, and dated 15 February 2023, be received.
2. Note KMR staff are implementing initiatives endorsed in December 2022, specifically:
 - a. the development of Navigator projects.
 - b. funding of native planting on hill slopes near waterways with high sediment yield risk; and
 - c. pre-ordering of 400,000 plants for the 2023 winter planting season.
3. Note KMR staff have identified additional actions that will help reduce barriers to landowner participation in KMR.
4. Agree that Whenua Whānui Fund grants can cover up to 70% of estimated project costs to address cost barriers to participation.
5. Note that KMR staff will continue to explore other avenues to reduce costs to landowners and KMR, for example the development of third-party funding streams.
6. Agree that Whenua Whānui Fund grants under \$5,000 can be paid upfront to grantees once a contract is signed to reduce administrative burden, noting that projects remain subject to usual support, monitoring and sign off.
7. Agree that for large projects with high sediment reduction benefits the Pou Tātaki has discretion to approve grant funding of projects above the current per property limit of \$40,000 per annum, provided the average annual value of \$40,000 KMR grant per property is not exceeded over 5 years, up to a total cap of \$200,000 per landowner.
8. Note that the Kaipara Maurikura will continue to exercise operational discretion in application of these changes, if agreed, based on an assessment of risk, including the ability of the applicant to deliver the project.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Member Crow asked if Improvement 1 would pose any risk to the Deed of Funding. The Maurikura responded that the expected amount to make this change would come within existing allocations of Council (and other) funding. The Pou Tātaki added that in future KMR may choose to fund future (wider) sediment remediation activities at differing ratios, for example in cases where mitigation activities are at a larger scale, have third party co-funding or can generate other revenue streams. The Maurikura is confident the fiscal envelope will be maintained for both Councils as required under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), as well as the 50/50 co-funding expectation across the programme in line with the founding MoU.

Member Carmichael indicated a desire to prioritise those landowners who had suffered loss due to recent weather events. Pou Tātaki responded that KMR did not envisage any trade-off decisions at this point – there was a need to accelerate both recovery of existing KMR projects affected by the recent adverse weather, and incentivise landowner participation in new projects. Member Carmichael then raised the potential risk of loss of new planting in future flood or Cyclone events, and suggested KMR could adopt a longer term view in its operational decision-making. The Maurikura responded that the proposed rate of scale up of KMR is appropriate for now, and that our current operational processes were designed to ensure resilience for landowners to future weather events. The Maurikura agreed that there may be additional ways, for example, through future Soil

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

Conservation settings, to optimise sediment remediation investment to achieve wider co-benefits (e.g. climate resilience, flood resilience, etc).

Member Carmichael questioned if consideration had been given to modifying riparian planting distances to ensure projects did not contribute to flooding. Maurikura responded that this is an active conversation between Field Advisors and landowners as Sediment Reduction Plans are developed, and is taken into account already. The Pou Tātaki indicated that the Recovery package also allows for the option to amend KMR plans in response to recent weather events (for example, by moving current or planned projects to reduce risk from future weather events). Member Sherard reminded the Committee that the recent weather events revealed extensive new flooding, slips and stability risks. The Maurikura would be looking into how we might better understand areas of new or increased risk. KMR had recently amended its water-adjacent planting types in light of recent research. Generally, KMR's wet zone plants utilise species that are highly resilient to flooding, but there was agreement that some riparian planted areas have not been as resilient to flooding as expected.

The Chair requested the map of Navigator projects be shown relative to existing KMR projects. The Chair stated that KMR cannot resolve the impacts of recent weather events, but that it poses an opportunity to build confidence and encourage input from Third Parties, while making informed decisions about converting existing activities. The idea being that KMR's Recovery activity should focus here, as opposed to considering only new EOLs and their merit. It was raised that while KMR's core focus is sediment remediation, our work can intersect with flood management, and this needs to be taken into account in terms of KMR's understanding, investment and direction.

Member Blackwell indicated that KMR needed to be aware not only of flooding damage to planting, but wind damage. In addition, maintenance of planting needed to continue beyond the 6 years of funding.

Member Warriner asked about retrospectivity, i.e how the Maurikura would communicate to Whenua Whānui Fund (WWF) project holders about the changes in WWF funding settings, with an interest in maintaining trust and equity. The Maurikura responded that there were a very small number of projects (3 completed projects, 3 contracted projects) affected and that we would ensure kano ki te kano ki conversations with them all, noting that most KMR projects were multiyear and they would be eligible for the new policy settings from now on. Member Carmichael spoke in support of Member Warriner's comment and indicated a desire to offer support on a needs basis to those who have already given investment. The Maurikura noted it had some discretion in respect of planned WWF projects in the pipeline, and agreed that supporting our front-runner projects and landowners so they continued to take action into the future was critical.

Pou Tātaki Report (Item 6.2)

Report from Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki

Moved (Curtis-Connelly/Sayers)

1. That the report 'Pou Tātaki Update', by Justine Daw and dated 13 February 2023, be received.

Moved (Sherard/Carmichael)

2. That the Joint Committee provide direction to the Kaipara Maurikura on the proposed KMR Recovery Package.

Carried

With an acknowledgement of the significant damage wrought by flooding, landslides and wind across the catchment, and in line with KMR's Memorandum of Understanding and *Jobs for Nature* Deed of Funding, it was further moved that an additional motion be received.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

Moved (Macdonald/Craw)

3. To allocate funds as required from the KMR workforce budget to mobilise accredited KMR fencing and planting contractors to repair and restore KMR-funded project works, including those delivered via KMR delivery partners, where landowners are seeking assistance and this assistance is not otherwise funded.

Carried

Secretarial Note: Deputy Chair Macdonald noted the importance of a holistic conversation in the future where climate change mitigation and adaptation are acknowledged as fundamental issues, and what opportunities there are to bring them up alongside the forefront issue of sediment reduction. Member Craw agreed with the Deputy Chair, and acknowledged the need to take an integrated approach, while being aware that we cannot relitigate the scope of the KMR project. Member Craw also encouraged 'educated guesses' from the Maurikura where action was to be prioritised, and recommended that we will need clear, separate criteria should KMR introduce exotic species into future investment settings.

Chair Te Rangi clarified that despite integrated thinking, KMR is a specific and direct programme, and must avoid getting 'tangled' in aspects too far beyond sediment remediation. Te Rangi indicated that all landowners need to be treated on the same level and offered the same pathways. In articulating what assistance KMR can provide, it's important to remain in the lane we're in command of, that being our MoU with the Crown and Local Government while adapting to the recent weather events, and providing Recovery support. The Pou Tātaki responded with belief that KMR can honour the KMR MoU while delivering wider benefits such as those mentioned, and ensuring adequate responsiveness and agility to the new and growing risks and opportunities also discussed. Deputy Chair Macdonald raised that the Recovery may require additional staff capacity and recommended secondment support. The Pou Tātaki signalled willingness to consider secondment support, acknowledging that even though the Recovery package was intended to be delivered in a time-effective way through direct additional contracts with existing KMR accredited contractors, there would likely still be an additional burden on the Maurikura to manage.

Member Carmichael suggested that recent events may encourage uptake of new projects, and the Maurikura agreed that that would be a silver lining from the adverse weather events.

Member Craw asked whether there was opportunity to integrate KMR projects with those that assist infrastructure protection (e.g. slips across railway lines). While KMR could not invest in consent-driven planting, KMR was open to discretionary planting on public lands, where there was high erosion potential. The Pou Tātaki requested any relevant contact details from Member Craw for further exploration of this idea.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme Draft Six Month Report (Item 6.3)

Report from Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi

Moved (Macdonald/Warriner)

1. That the report 'Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme Draft Six Month Report' by Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi and dated 10 February 2023, be received.

Moved (Curtis-Connelly/Leoni)

2. That the 'Draft Six Month report' document (Appendix One) be approved in principle.

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
27 February 2023

3. That the Chair and Deputy Chair are delegated the power to approve a final draft of the Six Month Report for provision to the Ministry for the Environment, with the Pou Tātaki also delegated to make minor editorial changes prior to submission if required.

Carried

KMR interests management: OAG response (Item 6.4)

Report from Ben Hope, Ringa Pārongo

Moved (Sherard/Blackwell)

That the Joint Committee:

1. Receive the report 'Conflict of Interest and LAMIA update' from Ben Hope dated 27 February 2023.

Moved (Warriner/Curtis-Connelly)

2. Note the response from the Office of Auditor-General, which acknowledges the unique role of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee and provides a framework for managing interests for Joint Committee members in the near term.
3. Note the reminder for all Joint Committee members to advise any new or changing interests as early as possible to ensure Kaipara Maurikura staff can effectively manage these in day-to-day operations.

Carried

Correspondence (Item 6.5)

Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

Moved (Macdonald/Sayers)

1. That the report 'Correspondence' by Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support and dated 1 February 2023, be received.

Carried

Karakia Mutunga

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 12.05pm.

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 (May 2023)

**Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme
Joint Committee
Action Tracker (May 2023)**

Item	Action	Who	Due	Status	Comments
27 February 2023					
Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)	That the Kaipara Maurikura produce a map of Navigator Projects relative to existing KMR sediment reduction plans.	Stephanie Versteeg	TBA	Open	This map will be developed when the Navigator projects are confirmed.
Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)	That the Kaipara Maurikura 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	Lisette Rawson	November 2023	Open	Planting for Winter 2023 is in design and delivery now. KMR already takes into account flood risk and mitigation in plant selection and placement.
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 in this work area.
15 November 2021					
Procurement of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool (Item 5.1)	That the Pou Tātaki develop a long-term agreement with Auckland Council (Healthy Waters) for hosting, operation and maintenance costs associated with the Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool [FWMT]	Karina Marsom / AKL Council Healthy Waters team	Q4 2023 (TBC)	Open	Timing for this report-back depends on several factors, primarily finalisation of the KMR FWMT tool (now named Tātaki Wai) which is not due until November 2023 (TBC).

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

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 (May 2023)

KMR Joint Committee: Indicative Forward Workplan (May 2023)

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"> Annual Work Plan Digital Tools 	
28 August		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary Year End results Workforce Development Catchment Reference Groups
18 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visit (Northland Site(s), TBC) 	
30 October		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science
27 November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report Audit 	

TITLE: Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi | Strategic Business Manager

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This report seeks Joint Committee endorsement of the Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan for the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) programme.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

To achieve KMR's vision and objectives, the programme needs to support a whole-of-landscape approach to sediment reduction. Initial KMR investment has focussed on waterway-adjacent remediation works and has now extended to trial native planting in erodible hill slopes and establish 'Navigator' (flagship) projects.

To confirm longer-term settings needed to enable landscape scale remediation works aligned with KMR objectives, KMR staff have run a process to develop a soil conservation operational strategy and action plan, with input from a Reference Group and the Joint Committee. The plan proposes a broad kete of fundable works, which includes:

- Extending the works co-funded by KMR from waterway-adjacent works (stock exclusion fencing, riparian and estuarine planting and wetland restoration) to also include works in erodible hillslopes: specifically, assisted native regeneration and native forest planting, protection of existing native forests, and exotic silvopasture;
- Calls for Expressions of Interest at set times during the year for potential co-funded projects involving alternative (non-pine) forestry species and/or regimes, or sediment management infrastructure;
- Engagement with the forestry sector and others working with landowners who want to (re)plant pine to raise awareness of the works that KMR can co-fund (e.g. native planting in riparian setbacks and establishing native forest in particularly vulnerable areas). Note that KMR does not propose to co-fund establishment or replanting of pine plantations.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

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.
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.*

Horopaki | Background

Kaipara Moana Remediation has a primary objective to restore the mauri of the Kaipara Moana and enable it to be healthy, self-sustaining and naturally productive. Sediment is the core contaminant of the Kaipara Moana, and the programme is focused on reducing delivery of sediment to the Moana to below the ecological effects threshold, while also meeting broader wellbeing objectives.

The Kaipara Moana catchment has a dynamic landscape with complex sediment issues, and diverse landowners and communities seeking multiple benefits from sediment reduction. To achieve sediment reduction, the programme needs to be able to respond to this diversity.

The programme's initial grant settings enabled the programme to co-fund actions in waterway adjacent areas – to exclude stock from waterways, plant riparian and estuarine areas and restore wetlands. A Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan has been developed to enable the programme to take a landscape approach to sediment reduction, expanding the works we can co-fund to reduce sediment risk and build landscape resilience, in a way that empowers diverse landowners and groups to take action on the land.

Staff have been working with the support of a Soil Conservation Reference Group to develop the recommended approach. In December, the Joint Committee took initial decisions that have enabled the programme to scale up planting in Winter 2023, without prejudging longer-term settings. As a result of these decisions, the programme is supporting landowner with native planting of erodible hillslopes this winter and development of 'Navigator projects' to showcase a more diverse range of soil conservation works.

This report seeks Joint Committee approval of longer-term investment settings, specifically the additional remediation works that can be co-funded by KMR.

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

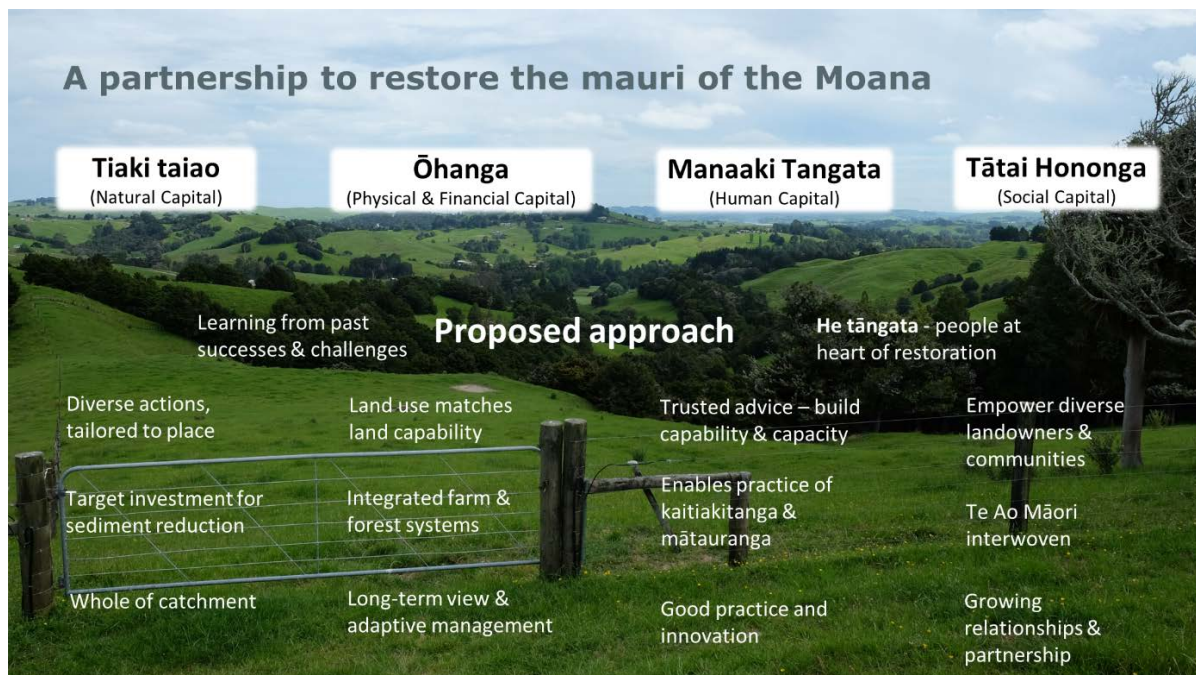
Sediment reduction and soil conservation

KMR's primary objective is to restore mauri to Kaipara Moana, with reducing sedimentation to the Moana being the primary focus of the programme. Soil conservation is an operational term for a wide grouping of actions that can be taken to reduce erosion and subsequent sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana.

An overview of the recommended approach

The recommended approach to investing in sediment remediation works has been developed to align with KMR's investment objectives (see Image 1 below). Specific remediation options for inclusion in KMR's kete have been assessed and recommended, with consideration of their effectiveness, cost and alignment with KMR's objectives.

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



Staff recommend that KMR adopt a ‘broad kete’ of remediation works that it can co-fund to reduce erosion and slow the flow of sediment into waterways and the Moana (see Image 2). These works will be supported on land that meets criteria around sediment risk and must meet good management practice.

This broad kete will equip the programme to work with landscape and landowner diversity. It will support greater participation in the programme and deliver diverse benefits.

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	Native silvopasture	Good management practice Build Field Advisor capability e.g. Critical Source Areas
Wetland enhancement	Exotic silvopasture	Sediment management Infrastructure	
Native forest planting			

In summary, KMR proposes that:

- Landowners will be able to work with KMR Field Advisors at any time to plan and access co-funding for waterway-adjacent works (stock exclusion fencing, riparian planting and wetland restoration), as well as the following works on erodible hillslopes: assisted native regeneration and native forest planting, protection of existing native forest and exotic silvopasture (refer pages/slides 45 – 48 in Attachment 3);
- Where a landowner is interested in alternative forestry species and/or regimes (including native silvopasture), or sediment management infrastructure, they will be able to make an Expression of Interest at set times during the year (refer pages/slides 50 – 52 in Attachment 3). This approach provides flexibility around the scope of works that can be funded, ensures appropriate expertise is accessed, and enables a phased approach to implementation in line with capacity and capability.

Initially at least, any call for Expressions of Interest can be tested with the Joint Committee prior to being promoted publicly. These calls will be publicly signalled in advance, widely promoted, and open for a reasonable duration to provide landowners sufficient time to engage.

- We propose not to co-fund establishment of pine plantations, but do propose to engage with the forestry sector and others who are working with landowners who want to (re)plant pine to increase awareness and uptake of the works that KMR can co-fund (e.g. native planting in riparian setbacks and establishing native forest in particularly vulnerable areas). This is intended to reduce sediment from forestry land, through influencing and co-funding remediation works and appropriate land use on sediment-prone lands (refer page/slide 54 in Attachment 3). This is in line with KMR's guiding principle to work with all landowners in the catchment.
- There are often opportunities for landowners to improve management of Critical (sediment) Source Areas on farm (e.g. around pasture and track management), and these practice changes can often be implemented at low cost. We propose to continue to build capability in this area and review how we provide this advice when we consider how to transition KMR Sediment Reduction Plans to being compliant with Freshwater Farm Plan regulations (refer page/slide 55 in Attachment 3).

Attachment 3 sets the above out in detail.

Joint Committee feedback and how it has been addressed

A draft approach was shared and tested with the Joint Committee in March 2023. The key themes of feedback were:

1. Aligning strategy and implementation with both science and lived experience
2. Managing risks to successful outcomes on the whenua
3. Engaging with the forestry sector
4. Monitoring, evaluation and continuous improvement
5. Other clarifications

The recommended approach addresses the feedback received (see Appendix 1 for a summary of feedback and how it is being addressed).

Reference Group feedback and how it has been addressed

Soil Conservation Reference Group¹ members have provided comment through-out the process on strategic and technical matters, and considerations for implementation. This feedback has improved the alignment of the recommended approach to KMR’s vision and objectives, and its technical rigour.

An ongoing theme of discussion has been how to align empirical science and te Ao Māori perspectives in this work and its implementation, without prejudging the outcomes of Kōrero Tuku Iho. A broad kete of fundable sediment reduction works is considered able to support diverse placed-based approaches to remediation, and to adapt as required over time.

Importantly, to support place-based remediation, KMR’s broader fund settings (beyond the question of which remediation works we will fund) need to be accessible, enabling and empowering. Recent changes to the Whenua Whānui Fund (to cover up to 70% of project costs and enable upfront payment of projects receiving grants <\$5,000) are examples of how we are improving the accessibility of KMR funding. We will continue to monitor KMR settings to ensure our funding is available in line with our objectives.

Implementation – approach and timeline

If the recommended approach is approved, staff will plan and implement this direction.

Through our Reference Group we heard that successful implementation will require:

- supporting our Field Advisors to grow their advisory skills, drawing on scientific and te Ao Māori perspectives on soil conservation and sediment reduction;
- building a strong advisory network, so there is no wrong door and landowners can access the support they need to undertake sediment reduction works, whether a farm system perspective, forestry advice, or simply easy access to funding;
- monitoring operational progress against the bigger, longer-term picture, staying alert to challenges and opportunities, and course-correcting as we go.

Achieving this requires a considered, planful and phased approach to implementation over time. This can be achieved to impact on winter planting in 2024.

Indicative timeframes for implementation are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Indicative timeline for implementation

Milestone	Indicative timeframe
Develop operational criteria, processes, collateral and communications	May to July 2023
Scope and deliver changes to Mātai Onekura	June to August 2023
Train Field Advisors	August to October, then ongoing mentoring and support
Scope of first call for Expression of Interest to Joint Committee	September 2023
First call for Expressions of Interest open	October 2023 to February 2024

¹ As set out in their Terms of Reference, the Soil Conservation Reference Group collectively has experience and expertise in catchment management, environmental remediation, afforestation, and Te Ao Māori, and includes members who can bring Kaipara Uri perspectives. Members were participating as individuals, rather than representing a mandated position of their organisation, professional body or iwi/hapū.

Other support for implementation

Staff will closely monitor roll out and uptake of new settings to ensure we are supporting action in line with KMR outcomes.

The Terms of Reference for the Soil Conservation Reference Group were focussed on supporting KMR to develop this operational strategy and action plan. There is a question about the role for a reference group, or similar, to support implementation.

In principle, staff consider there is value in convening an ad hoc operationally-focused group of solution-oriented practitioners, with diverse experience and expertise, to meet as required, potentially two to three times per year, for example, to review and refine proposed Calls for Expressions of Interest. Given the scale of the challenge and the diversity of people and ecosystems in the Kaipara Moana catchment, this can ensure we are both technically grounded and responsive to the diverse lived experiences of people in the catchment.

With the current group having concluded, we thank the contributors on the Reference Group for their significant contribution. KMR proposes to convene any future operationally-focused group(s) as needed, depending on the purpose of such a group(s). Such an approach would be in line with other operational processes led by the Kaipara Maurikura.

Implications for the Annual Work Plan (Year 4)

The draft Annual Work Plan for Year 4 proposes a remediation budget and Jobs for Nature Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that assume full implementation of the strategy and action plan. Jobs for Nature prescribes the KPIs that KMR is to use, and these distinguish between:

- Riparian, lake or wetland planting, and
- Other afforestation, space planting or biodiversity planting.

Draft KPIs reflect an estimated area and value of works that will be contracted for Winter 2024 in line with proposed settings under each of these categories. In practice, there is a lot of uncertainty around uptake, and the works that will be progressed. Field Advisors will identify areas of high sediment risk with landowners and our criteria limit KMR to funding of remediation works that are suitable in these areas. However, KMR is a voluntary programme and reliant on landowner co-funding, therefore landowner preferences and priorities will influence the works that are ultimately contracted. Wider regulatory and economic drivers will influence landowner decision-making, as will adverse weather, and KMR will monitor uptake as the year progresses.

The draft Annual Work Plan will need to be revised if the Operational Strategy and Action Plan is not adopted in full.

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next Steps

If agreed, staff will progress implementation of Joint Committee direction (as set out above), and will report back as required.

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 more diverse benefits, in line with KMR's investment objectives. KMR will continue to monitor uptake and impact against the range of objectives.

2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial implications.

The recommended approach is intended to increase programme uptake and impact. This is reflected in the draft Annual Work plan for Year 4, which is also under consideration at this Hui. The recommended broad kete of sediment remediation works will cost more on average per hectare than what was assumed in the KMR indicative business case, which was completed in 2019. However, the recommended approach will have greater social licence and deliver wider benefits, and is justified on this basis as it is critical that investment aligns with programme objectives. As a priority, as capacity allows, the programme is considering mechanisms to connect landowners to third party investment, which can reduce costs to both landowners and 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 engagement.²

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.

Another risk is limited engagement and uptake due to other priorities facing landowners. 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 the second half of 2023 with 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 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.

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 ensures lessons from any failures to inform review and improvement.

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

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.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Summary of feedback from the Joint Committee (March 2023)

Attachment 2 - Summary of KMR Operational Strategy and Action Plan

Attachment 3 - Soil Conservation Strategy and Action Plan Presentation

Attachment 1 – Summary of feedback from the Joint Committee (March 2023)

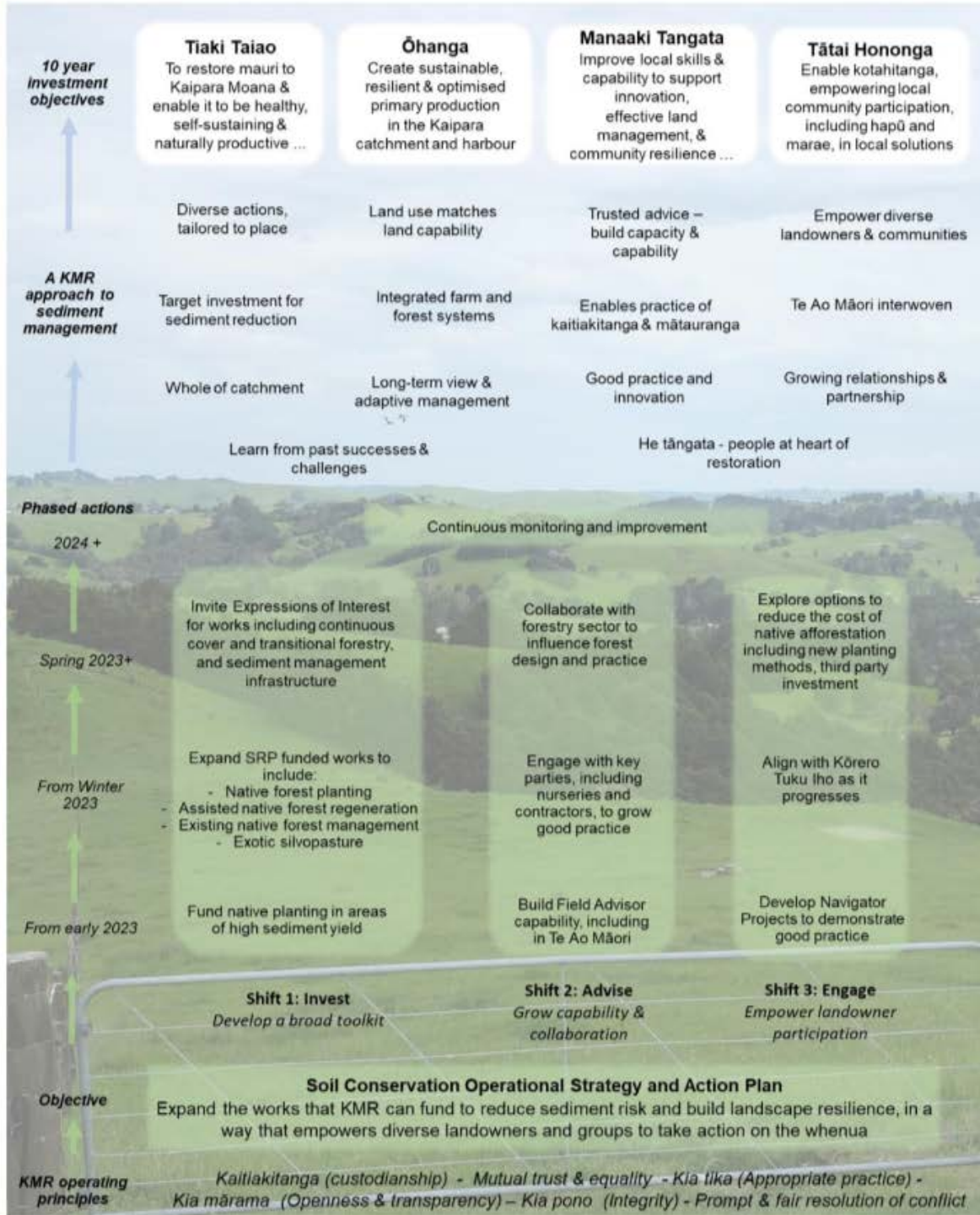
Feedback	Response
Theme 1: aligning strategy and implementation with both science and lived experience	
Alignment to te Ao Māori and the lived experience of all landowners is important. Need to bring both science and place-based knowledge to bear in keeping soil in place.	A broad kete will enable place-based approaches KMR will train Field Advisors and engage landowners in ways that are evidence-based and honour diversity of lived experience.
Quality of advice is critical to effective delivery. Need a pathway to enable this and an approach to monitor and measure this.	Strategy and Action Plan will include charting a pathway to grow capability. Informal mechanisms exist to receive feedback and more systematic approaches are being developed.
It is important to understand both how long it takes a mitigation to become effective (e.g. time to canopy closure) and effectiveness over the longer-term Consider how we communicate these to landowners to support effective decision-making.	KMR will take a careful approach to developing both training and engagement / communications around these points.
Theme 2: Managing risks to successful outcomes on the whenua	
Need to understand flood risk, support actions that are resilient, and communicate how planting takes this into account (e.g. in Zone B).	KMR is working to understand flood impacts and whether there are opportunities to improve our practice and communications. Auckland Council is leading a project to develop a workshop for KMR to ensure KMR staff, Field Advisors and others have appropriate knowledge. This will improve the cost-effectiveness of our investment and enhance landscape resilience.
Need a clear position on not funding weedy species	KMR will not fund species known to be weedy in Aotearoa NZ. If newly introduced species are proposed, KMR will take a precautionary approach, supported by expert advice.
Need to take a cautious approach to investing in Sediment Management infrastructure	KMR will gain lessons from existing projects, and start with few and small-scale, low-risk infrastructures, if relevant, developing a clear approach to ensure long-term sustainability of any solutions that KMR does choose to progress (appropriate clarity on design specs and expectations on maintenance plans).
Theme 3: The need to engage with forestry sector	
Need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage with forestry landowners learn from the experience of the catchment e.g. Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust engage with others working in forestry industry transformation, and 	Initial engagement is underway and this will be stepped up once soil conservation settings are confirmed. Carbon revenue impacts on incentives and the discrepancy between return from native vs. exotic forests is impacting afforestation decisions. Not all landowners are influenced by this as land may not

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider how we align with the NZ ETS. 	<p>be eligible or they may not wish to participate in carbon markets. KMR will monitor uptake of our grants and how we align with carbon settings, both ETS and voluntary markets.</p>
<p>Theme 4: Monitoring and evaluation</p>	
<p>Monitoring and evaluation will be important, and need to consider ongoing role for a Reference Group to support this.</p>	<p>Learning and improvement will be continuous with fuller review after each planting season. Staff will develop a clear plan for this, including how external experiences and expertise can inform this. Staff to seek feedback on the role for a reference group to support this.</p>
<p>Theme 5: Clarifications</p>	
<p>Ensure improvement to marine values is clear as a driver for this strategy</p>	<p>This is now made more explicit.</p>
<p>Can alternative methods of stock exclusion be funded.</p>	<p>Yes, on a case-by-case basis KMR could fund alternative approaches to stock exclusion, where these are cost-effective and appropriate.</p>

Attachment 2: Summary of KMR Operational Strategy and Action Plan

Vision

The mauri of Kaipara Moana is protected, restored and enhanced, and its significance to the wellbeing – of Kaipara Uri and all New Zealanders – is recognised.



An aerial photograph showing a river winding through a landscape of rolling green hills. The hills are covered in grass and some trees. The river is dark and flows from the top left towards the bottom right. In the distance, a larger body of water is visible under a clear sky.

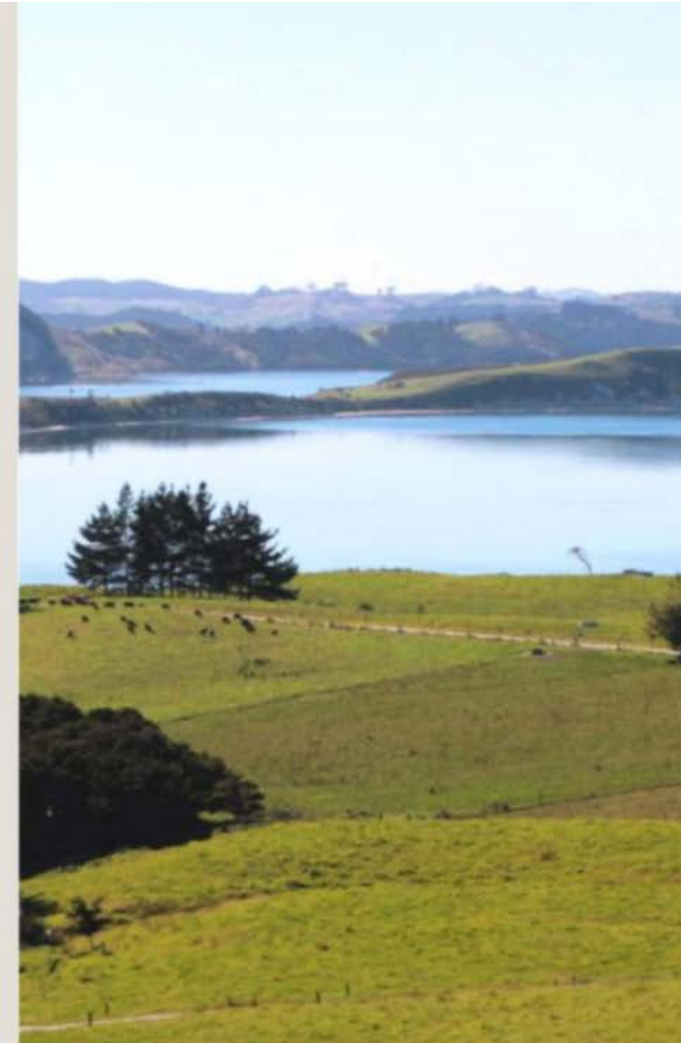
A landscape approach to sediment reduction KMR operational strategy and action plan

Steph Versteeg
Duncan Kervell
Dave McDermott

Monday 1 May 2023

Overview

1. The challenge/opportunity: why we need this strategy and action plan
2. KMR process and progress to date
3. A proposed approach to sediment reduction in the Kaipara Moana Catchment
4. An overview of KMR's options assessment and recommendations



1. The challenge/opportunity



Vision

The **mauri** of Kaipara Moana is protected, restored and enhanced, and its significance to the wellbeing – of Kaipara Uri and all New Zealanders – is recognised.

Investment Objectives

Tiaki taiao (Natural Capital)

Primary objective is to restore mauri to Kaipara Moana & enable it to be healthy, self-sustaining & naturally productive ...

Ōhanga (Physical & Financial Capital)

Create sustainable, resilient & optimised primary production in the Kaipara catchment and harbour ...

Manaaki Tangata (Human Capital)

Improve Kaipara Uri & local skills & capability to support innovation, effective land management, & community resilience ...

Tātai Hononga (Social Capital)

Enable kotahitanga, empowering Kaipara Uri local community participation, including hapū and marae, in local solutions, leveraging opportunities ...

Reducing sedimentation requires a targeted, landscape approach

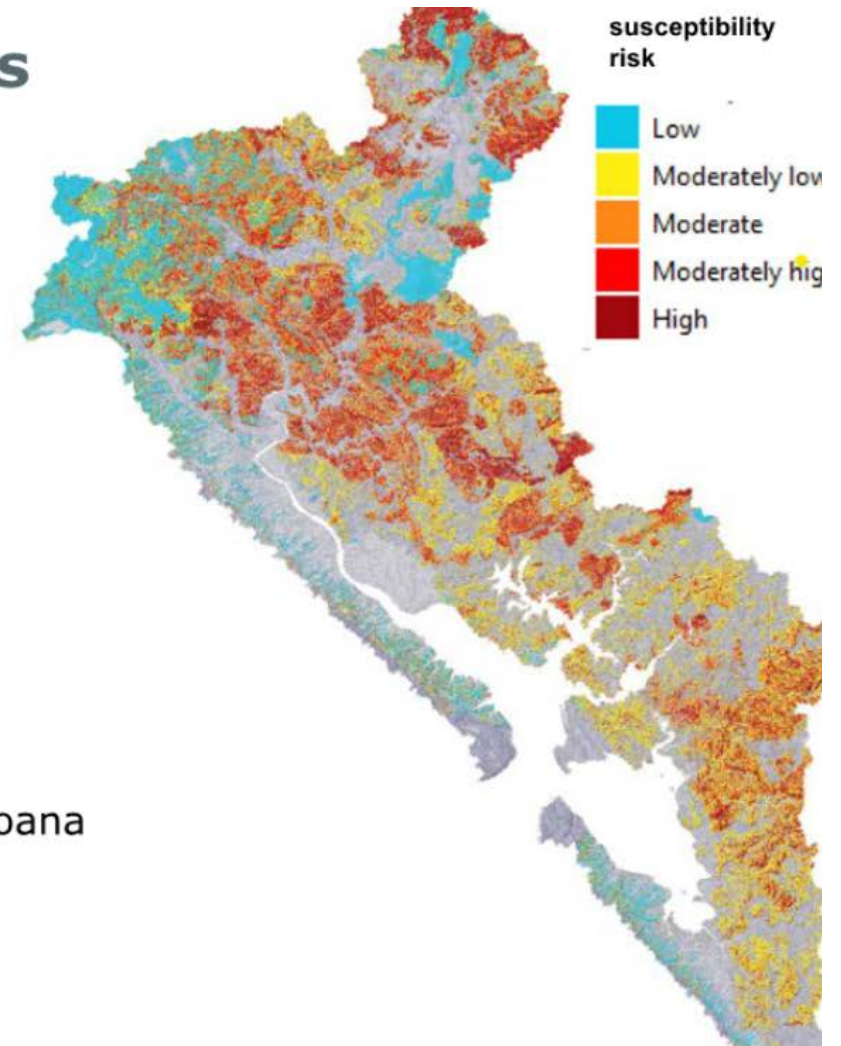
602,000 ha total catchment

~ 300,000 ha of Highly Erodible Land (LUC > 6e)
45% is on pasture: 80% drystock, 17% dairy

Modelling suggests:

- 700,000 tonnes annual load* of sediment into the Moana (7x natural rate)
- ~50% stream bank vs. ~50% hill slope erosion
- ~13% of land generates ~ 40% of sediment into Moana
- Sediment disproportionately from pastoral land

* Averaged over 100 years



The KMR Indicative Business Case assumed targeted action across the landscape

- The IBC modelled actions and costs to reduce sediment to the Moana by 46%
 - Treating highly erodible hill country was critical to achieving this
 - The IBC assumed ‘poplars and pines’ in the hill country
- KMR needs an operational approach to co-funding action in erodible hill country

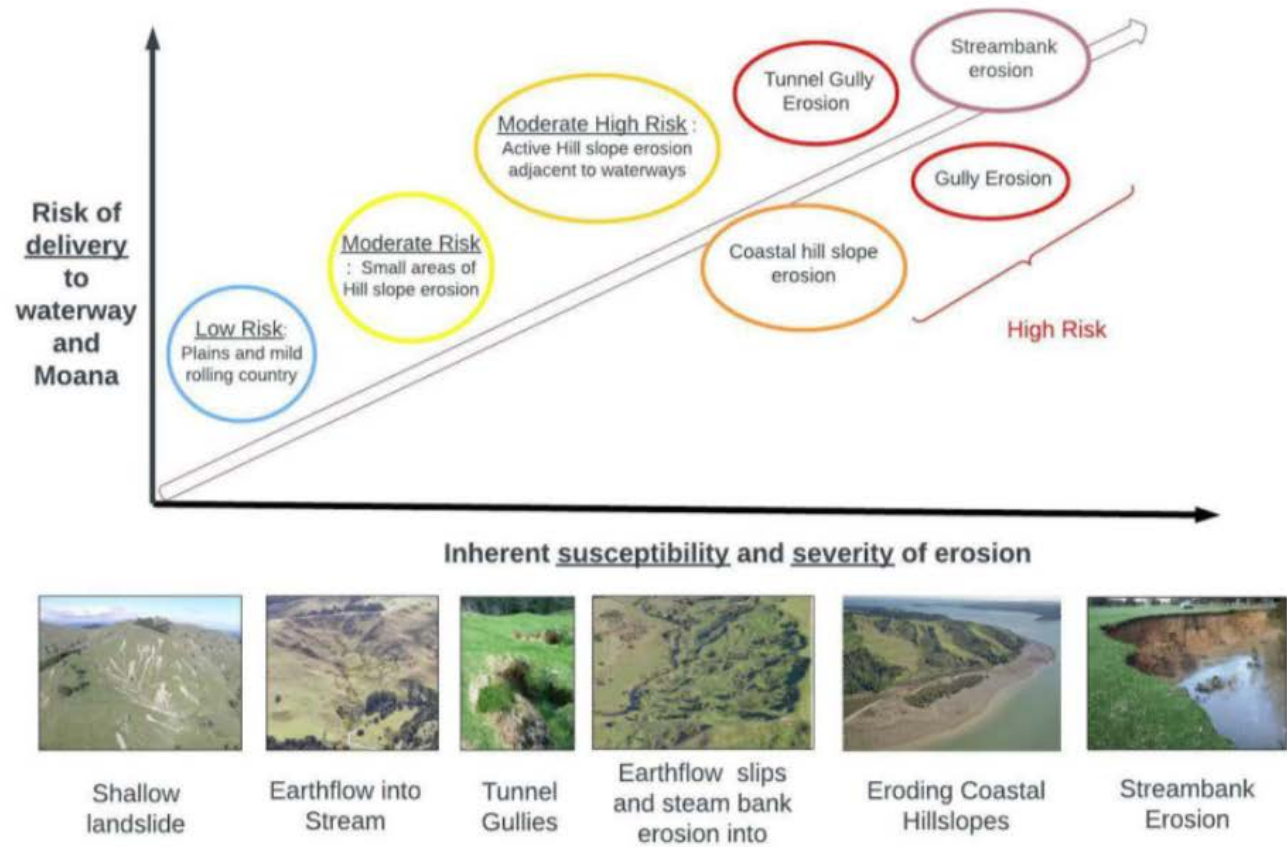
Mitigation/ Intervention proposed in the IBC	Implementation Started Yes / No / In part
Remediation Advice and Farm Environment Plans	In Part
Stock exclusion fencing	Yes
Riparian planting	Yes
Targeted restoration of wetlands	Yes
Treat highly erodible land through tree planting and constructed options	Native planting trial only
Land management practices to reduce sediment loss	In Part

Opportunities to expand current co-investment in sediment reduction

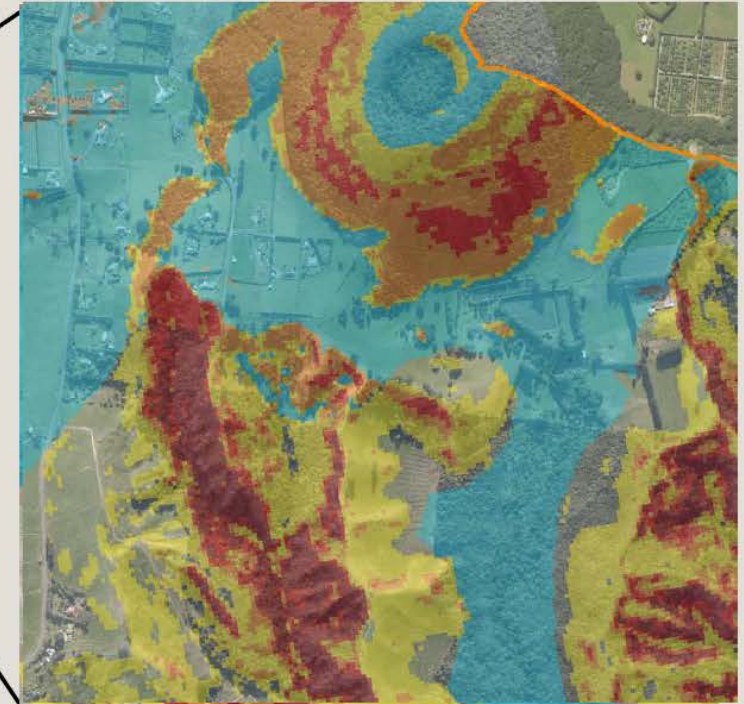
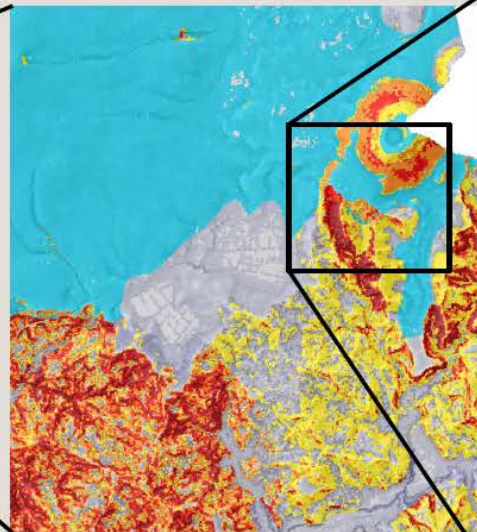
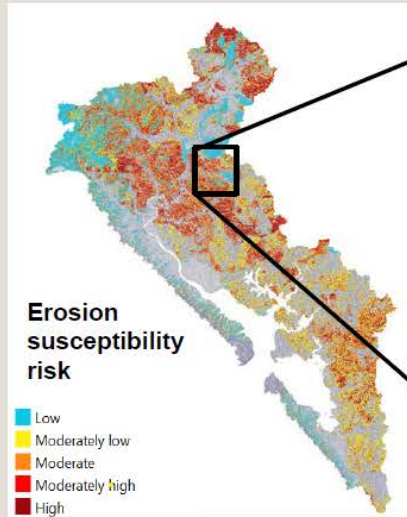




Sediment risk = risk of delivery x erosion severity



We have the ability to target sediment risk



Regional scale

Sub-catchment

Farm Scale



**With the right tools, we can invest to build
landscape resilience**



Geomorphology
Volume 427, 15 April 2023, 108607



Climate change impacts on erosion and suspended sediment loads in New Zealand

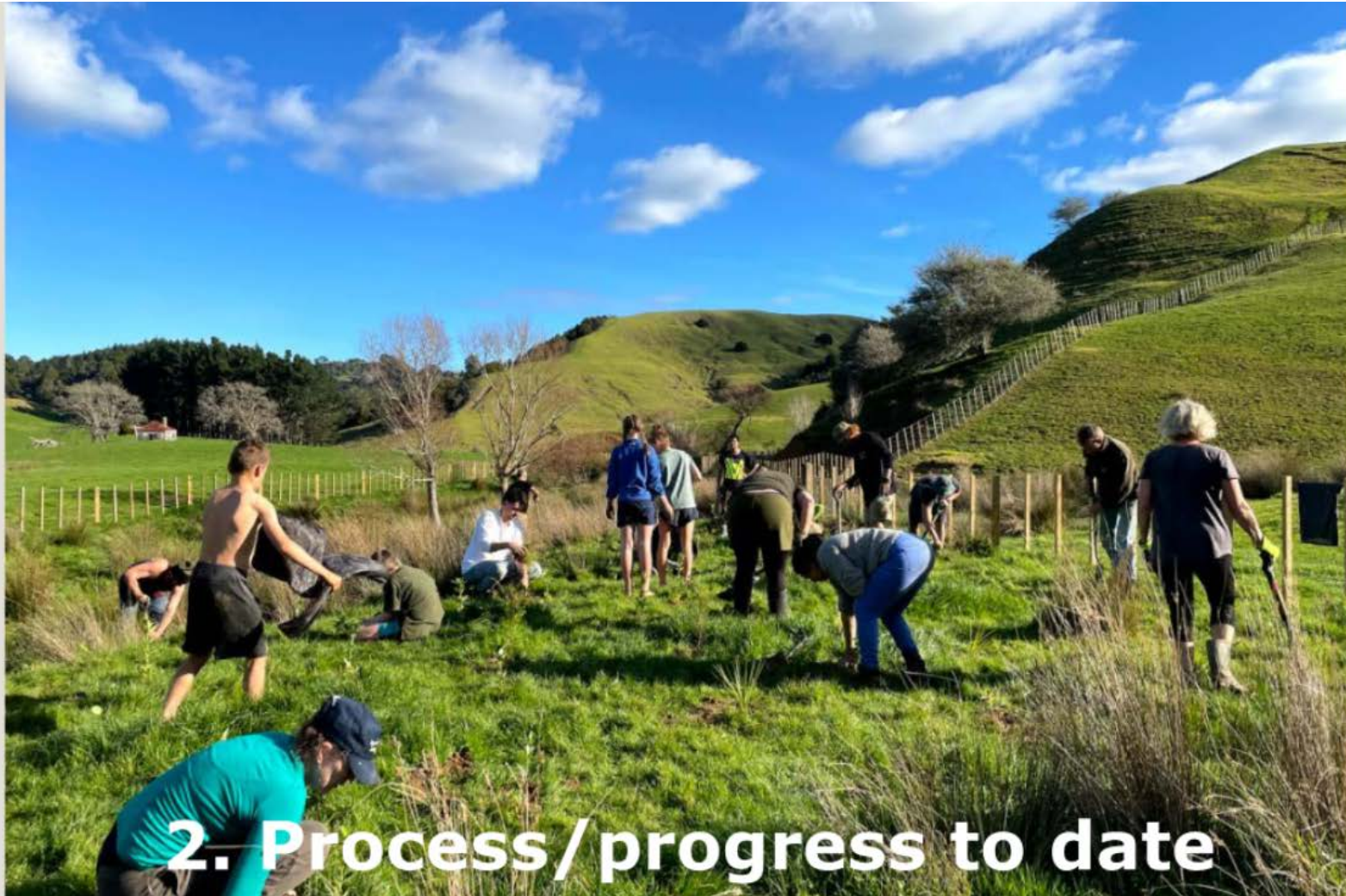
[Andrew J. Neverman](#)^a  , [Mitchell Donovan](#)^b, [Hugh G. Smith](#)^a,
[Anne-Gaelle Ausseil](#)^c, [Christian Zammit](#)^d

“Our modelling estimated significant increases in sediment load delivered to coastal receiving environments by 2090 in the Northland (49 % – 233 %) and Auckland (14 % – 75), regions....”

“Our modelling indicates a need for mitigations aimed at reducing mass movement erosion in soft-rock hill country if future aspirations for the Kaipara harbour are to be achieved.”

Summary

1. Reducing sediment requires a targeted, whole-of-landscape approach.
2. We have the information and knowledge to target investment, support good practice & build resilience
3. To scale up our impact, KMR needs programme direction on which hill country options we can fund systematically from winter 2024.



KMR Operational Strategy & Action Plan

Objectives

1. **Expand the works** that KMR can advise on and fund
2. Give effect to the **KMR strategic direction**
3. **Empower diverse landowners and groups** to take action
4. Deliver a road map - **phased integration** of actions into operations

Expanding fund settings: a phased approach

Aug 2022: JC – endorse Reference Group

From September 2022: Reference Group convened approximately monthly

December 2022: JC hui – actions for winter 2023 endorsed

February 2023: JC hui – formalise and update on actions for winter 2023

March 2023: JC workshop – testing further actions and phasing

1 May 2023: JC hui – decision on further actions and phasing ← **WE ARE HERE**

From May: Implementation of action plan

Ongoing: Monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptive management

Reference Group

- Providing guidance and feedback to project team
- Diverse perspectives, experience and expertise
- Participating as individuals, rather than representatives

Members

- Snow Tane
- Rawson Wright
- Chris Pairama
- Leane Makey
- Christine and John Pederson
- Greig Alexander
- Mike Mitchell
- Paul Quinlan
- Will Steward
- Ursula Buckingham

Engagement and analysis

Testing & feedback – Joint Committee, Reference Group, and informally with Landowners, Field Advisors, MfE and MPI

Te Ao Māori perspective – Soil Conservation Reference Group, Kōrero Tuku Iho connections, wider literature

Understanding wider context – council soil conservation strategies, initiatives to influence forestry outcomes, emerging national policy, trends in land use and land use change

Insights/Lessons - Navigator projects, Zone D planting, national low-cost native afforestation, nurseries, other funding programmes

Analysis – erosion and sediment risk, the effectiveness, costs and wider benefits of different options, the impact of carbon incentives



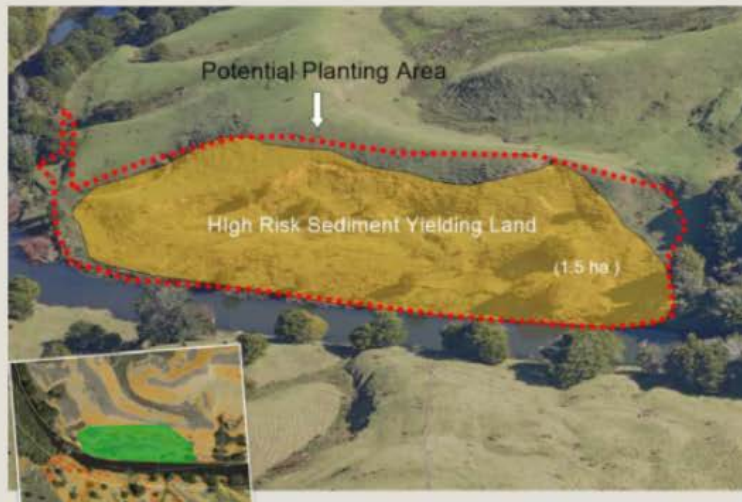
Direction in December 2022 got us moving for winter 2023

Trialling native planting in highly erodible hill slopes (Zone D)

Navigator projects to demonstrate wider remediation options and build engagement

Planting Eroding Hill Slopes (Zone D)

- Pilot for winter 2023
- Native planting only
- Up to 2,500 stems per ha
- Training of KMR Field Advisors completed



KMR Navigator Projects



- 23 EOI projects across catchment
- Status: Working with landowners to develop projects for implementation this year (and beyond)
- Demonstrating soil conservation measures:
 - Natural regeneration to native ngahere
 - Tōtara plantation trials
 - Low-cost / large scale native afforestation
 - Working beef farm: land use diversification and afforestation with native
 - Large whenua Māori trust block, afforestation
 - Native carbon co-investment model
 - Post cyclone restoration project
 - Catchment group engagement

Summary

1. The operational strategy and action plan will expand the sediment remediation works that KMR can fund.
2. Joint Committee direction has enabled the trial of sediment reduction works in the hill country for winter 2023.
3. The proposed longer-term approach will enable KMR investment in sediment remediation that is aligned with our strategic direction (vision and objectives)

3. Proposed approach to sediment reduction in the Kaipara Moana catchment







Erosion, soil loss & sedimentation of Moana



Broad toolkit = targeted treatments = resilient mosaic



Erosion, soil loss & sedimentation of Moana



Broad toolkit = targeted treatments = resilient mosaic

Integration of permanent ngāhere, continuous cover forestry (CCF) & carefully managed clear-fell regimes

Riparian areas in permanent native forest – setbacks reflect land gradient

Suitable land retained as plantation forest

Retirement of steep, highly erodible land into permanent native forest

Sensitive land (steep HEL & eroding riparian) retired from plantation regime as harvested

A partnership to restore the mauri of the Moana

Tiaki taiao

(Natural Capital)

Ōhanga

(Physical & Financial Capital)

Manaaki Tangata

(Human Capital)

Tātai Hononga

(Social Capital)

Learning from past
successes & challenges

Proposed approach

He tāngata - people at
heart of restoration

Diverse actions,
tailored to place

Land use matches
land capability

Trusted advice – build
capability & capacity

Empower diverse
landowners &
communities

Target investment for
sediment reduction

Integrated farm &
forest systems

Enables practice of
kaitiakitanga &
mātauranga

Te Ao Māori
interwoven

Whole of catchment

Long-term view &
adaptive management

Good practice and
innovation

Growing
relationships &
partnership

A broad kete enables place-based remediation

Dynamic landscape with complex sediment issues



Landslide



Earthflow



Tunnel Gully



Coastal erosion



Streambank erosion

Diverse landowners and communities seeking multiple benefits from sediment reduction



Healthy water & Moana



Mahinga kai



Land stability



Biodiversity



Cultural values



Farm system resilience



Timber products



Honey



Carbon income



Training, Careers & Jobs

Broad kete/toolkit required to respond to catchment diversity



Native planting



Assisted native regeneration



Existing native forest management



Exotic silvopasture



Native silvopasture



Alternative forest species & regimes



Sediment management infrastructure



Good management practice (farm and forest)

Interweaving Te Ao Māori perspectives

- KMR supports the practical application of science along with the lived experiences of traditional owners.
- This alignment can acknowledge the diversity of lived experiences of Uri participants, including as owners, custodians, gatherers of kai, knowledge holders and inquiry-makers.
- A broad kete enables KMR to support place-based practice, informed by science and lived experience.
- These perspectives on soil conservation will flow into Field Advisor training and landowner engagement.

Summary

1. Our landscape is vulnerable and recent events have highlighted this
2. KMR is a voluntary programme and we need to work with diverse landowners to fund sediment remediation works that match their whenua and aspirations
3. Many options can reduce sedimentation and deliver wider benefits, if well planned and managed – a broad kete/toolkit supported by quality advice can enable place-based remediation

4. KMR assessment of options to reduce sedimentation



Analysis of options

Nine potential options:

- Plantation pine
- Assisted native regeneration
- Native forest planting
- Alternative forest species
- Exotic silvopasture
- Native silvopasture
- Existing native forest management
- Sediment management infrastructure
- Good Management Practice

Assessed against 4 criteria on a 1-10 scale:

- A) Sediment reduction effectiveness (at 15 year mark)
- B) Costs (\$\$ per ha) establishment and maintenance up to 5 years
- C) KMR MOU objectives: A subjective but balanced appraisal
- D) Adoption Readiness: How ready the catchment is to deliver this e.g. state of knowledge, seedling supply, advisory capability

Proposed KMR role draws on this assessment

Recloaking the whenua



...evidence clearly points to adding trees to the landscape, with the most effective regime being a forest (close planted). Mass movement and erosion control varies between species, but this difference is small once canopy closure has occurred. I.e. tree spacing and time to reach canopy closure are more important factors (Robson et al, 2022)

ABSTRACT

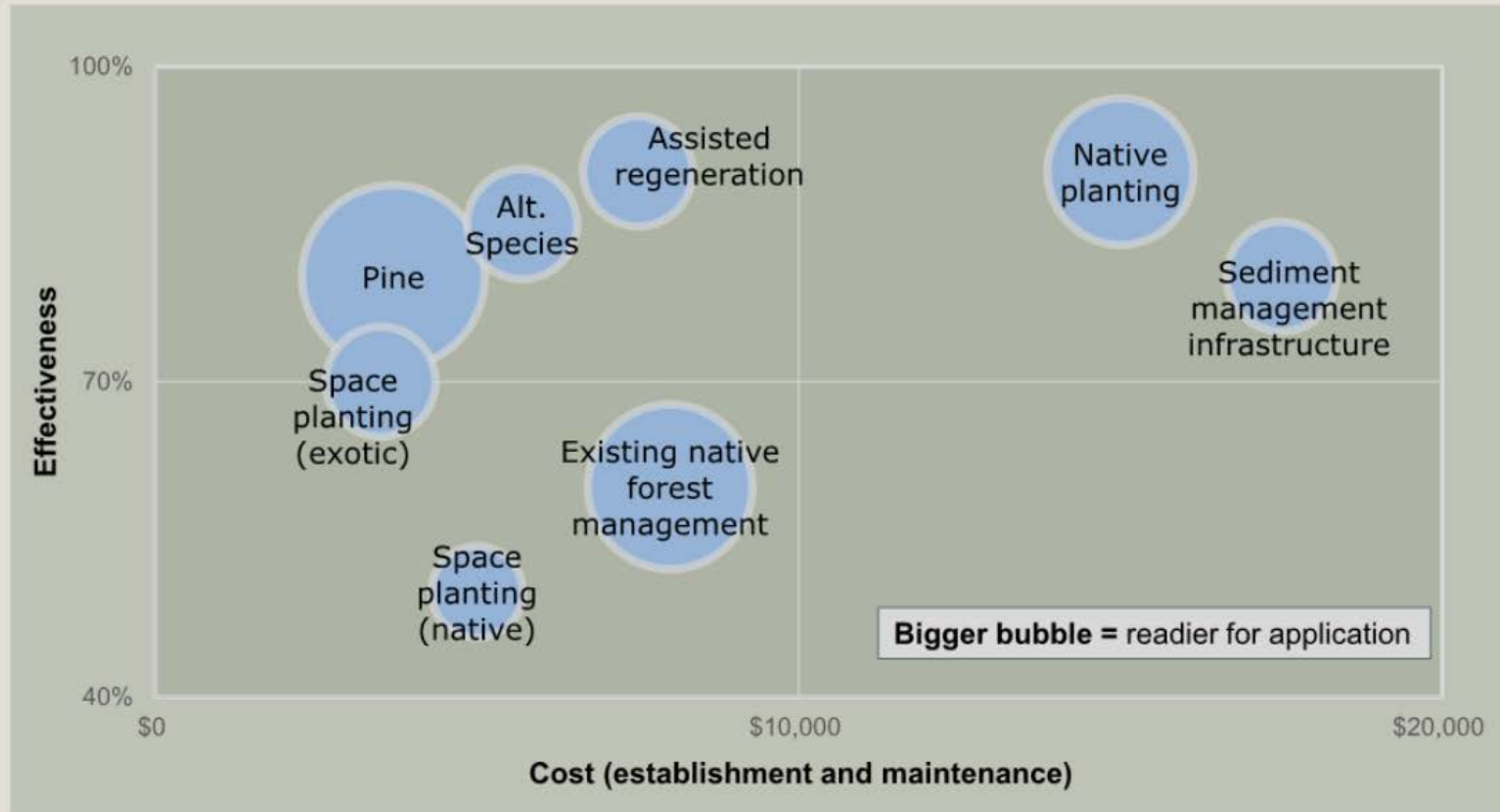
The effects of six vegetation types on landslide densities on Tertiary bedrock terrain were examined before and after Cyclone Bola struck the East Coast region of the North Island of New Zealand in March 1988.

Indigenous forest and exotic pine plantations more than 8 years old provided the best protection against the formation of shallow landslides, both before and during Cyclone Bola. Regenerating scrub and exotic pines 6–8 years old provided an intermediate level of protection. Greatest damage occurred on pasture and in areas of young (<6 years old) exotic plantations where canopy cover was negligible and root development limited.

Sites under older vegetation types with a closed canopy (indigenous forest and plantations of exotic pines >8 years old) were four times less susceptible to landsliding during Cyclone Bola than those under regenerating scrub and exotic pines 6–8 years old, and 16 times less susceptible than those under pasture and young exotic pines (<6 years old).

Source: Marden M and Rowan D (1994).

Cost-effectiveness of different works



Our proposed kete

Current co-funded works	Propose to co-fund through SRP	Propose to 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	

Programme impact of a broad kete

Mid-range average \$/ha

Kete	Average grant \$/ha*	Area treated with \$1m*
IBC (pine and poplars)	\$1,800	~550ha treated
Broad kete (recommended)	\$3,100	~320ha treated
Native only	\$4,700	~212ha treated

Equips KMR to work with landscape and landowner diversity

Greater uptake & social licence, wider benefits aligned w/ KMR objectives

Opportunity to reduce cost per hectare over time

- Develop good practice, lower-cost native afforestation
- Opportunities for third party investment e.g. carbon, biodiversity
- Keep grant up to 50% of cost and monitor, with future potential to vary

*Estimates based on assumptions about cost and uptake across works

What impact does a 50% grant have on incentives?

Economic incentive is a function of costs and benefits

- Establishment and maintenance costs
- Opportunity cost i.e. the value of current/alternative land use
- Potential return from timber, honey and ecosystem services e.g. carbon, biodiversity over time
- Grant funding may (or may not) shift the dial

Many other factors also influence decision-making: (Un)certainty, access to finance, advice, regulatory requirements, peer influence/social norms, other motivations e.g. leaving a legacy for future generations!

Current state	Pine driven by market for timber and carbon	Native forest expensive to establish with limited return	Alternative exotics have high carbon return, but CCF is undeveloped/uncertain
Recommended KMR approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No KMR grant • Influence forest design through engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund 50% of cost – can shift economics to net positive with carbon, but can't compete with pine • Work to reduce costs of native afforestation • Develop partnerships to facilitate access to private investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOI allows for up to 50% of costs to be covered • Develop partnerships to facilitate access to private investment • Opportunity at manageable-scale to transition to native over time • Carbon income to help cover the costs of native

Summary

- Diversity in the challenge, diversity in the solution
- A broad kete focussed on cost-effectiveness AND alignment with KMR investment objectives
- ↑ landowner engagement = ↑ land treated = ↑ landscape resilience
- Opportunities to better target investment, grow good practice and improve cost-effectiveness over time

Further detail: KMR assessment of options to reduce sedimentation



Our proposed kete

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
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Native forest planting		Sediment management Infrastructure	

Our proposed kete

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Riparian fencing	Management of existing native forest	Native silvopasture	Good management practice Build Field Advisor capability e.g. Critical Source Areas
Wetland enhancement	Exotic silvopasture	Sediment management Infrastructure	
Native forest planting			

Current co-funded works: Riparian fencing and planting, and wetland restoration

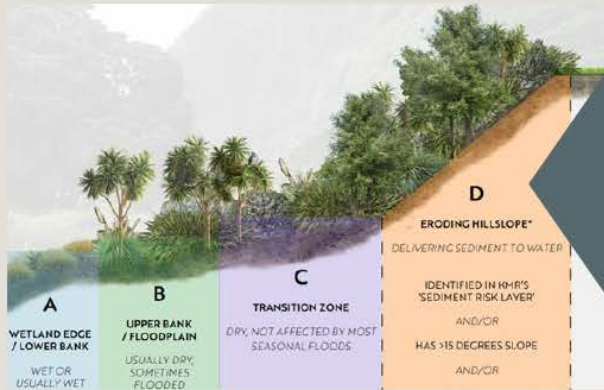


- KMR currently co-funds stock exclusion, riparian planting and wetland restoration.
- These remain important actions in a landscape approach to sediment reduction.
- They deliver multiple benefits through erosion reduction, filtering of sediment, reducing other contaminants, and enhancing ecological health and wider values such as mahinga kai.

Our proposed soil conservation kete

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	

1. Native forest planting



- Suitable for most hill country erosion including earthflow, landslip and gully erosion.
- Diverse planting regimes but pest and weed control are critical to success
- Relatively expensive but opportunities to reduce cost

Proposed KMR role

- **Co-fund through Sediment Reduction Plans**, use existing criteria related to sediment risk, active erosion and slope >15 degrees.
- Land in pasture or recently cutover pine eligible.
- Stocking rates up to 2,500 stems per hectare and species composition will depend on site characteristics and landowner context.
- Potential to establish a nurse crop then interplant with late-successional species.
- Require eco-sourced seedlings, fencing/stock exclusion, and weed and browser control.
- Build good practice to ensure effective ngahere establishment.
- Develop opportunities for third party investment to reduce costs to landowners and KMR.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (9)
~90% reduction once canopy closed, time to canopy closure depends on spacing and management.

Cost (5)

- Establishment: \$7-\$12,000/ha
- Maintenance: ~\$4,000/ha over 2 years

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (7)

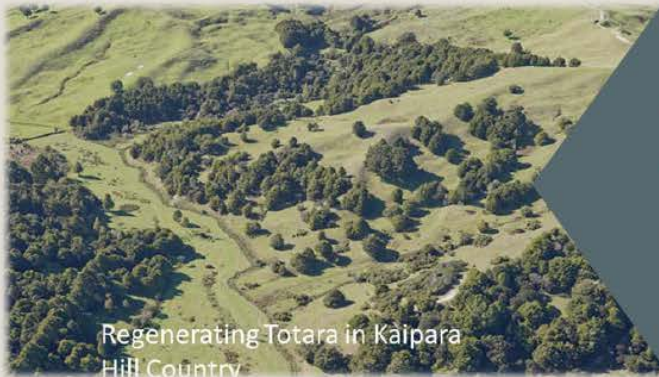
- Biodiversity
- Cultural significance, taonga species
- Potential revenue from carbon, honey
- Labour and jobs
- Partnerships with nurseries/contractors

Adoption readiness (7)

- KMR currently trialling for winter '23
- Seedling supply through KMR accredited nurseries
- Good practice around native afforestation at scale is only emerging

Score
28/40

2. Assisted native forest regeneration



Regenerating Totara in Kaipara Hill Country

- Suitable for most hill country erosion
- Dominated by kānuka, mānuka and tōtara (browsing tolerant)
- Risk of slow regeneration on some sites
- Active management required: site observation, pest and weed control, potential enrichment planting

Proposed KMR role

- **Co-fund through Sediment Reduction Plans**, using existing criteria that reflect sediment risk, active erosion and slopes > 15 degrees.
- Land in pasture or recently cutover pine eligible.
- Additional criteria regarding site suitability, in particular proximity to seed source.
- Enrichment planting may be funded if progress is slow or to introduce some species.
- Fencing or stock exclusion required, though intermittent light grazing may help reduce weed burden.
- 5 year active management under contract with KMR (final grant payment once establishment criteria met).
- Build good practice to support effective ngahere establishment.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (8)

~70 - 90% reduction, with time to canopy closure dependent on temperature, rainfall and seed source.

Cost (7)

- Establishment: \$1,500/ha year 1
- Maintenance: ~\$4,800/ha over 4 years

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (8)

- Biodiversity
- Cultural significance, taonga species
- Working with nature -> resilience
- Potential revenue from carbon, honey
- Labour and jobs
- Low inputs (+ no plastic)

Adoption readiness (6)

- It is happening already - huge seed source available across much of the catchment
- Risks of failure, weed and pest incursion
- Need skilled advisors and active management

Score
29/40

3. Existing native forest management



- Removing stock and fencing existing native forest in areas with highest sedimentation risk
- Reduces under canopy surface erosion, and streambank erosion
- General increases in infiltration and interception of water
- Significant biodiversity co-benefit

Proposed KMR role

- **Co-fund through Sediment Reduction Plans.**
- KMR currently co-funds stock exclusion from waterways and this can include existing riparian vegetation.
- Refine current criteria to ensure we can co-fund fencing on steep and highly erodible land where it is already in forest and adjacent to a waterway. This will help secure erosion control benefits of forest cover, and support wider values.
- Pest control expected as per current criteria to be funded by others.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (7)
Forest protection enables recruitment of sub-canopy and shrub layers, which reduces surface run off and sedimentation.

Cost (7)

- Establishment: Fencing to protect an area a maximum of \$7,000/ha
- Maintenance: forest edge fences need clearing

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (7)

- Landowner support
- Biodiversity and habitat value
- Taonga species and connection to ngahere

Adoption readiness (9)

- Fencing specification and workflow establishment in KMR already

Score
30 / 40

4. Exotic silvopasture (agroforestry/space planting)



- Space planted trees in grazing areas with high erosion risk, particularly suitable for shallow slopes, earthflow and tunnel gullies
- Common and cost-effective options, included in KMR Indicative Business Case
- Use of poles, whips or planted cultivars - fast growing and good rooting
- An important option for many pastoral farmers but requires expert advice on placement and management

Proposed KMR Role

- **Co-fund through Sediment Reduction Plans** the use of space-planted exotic species in highly erodible hill country. Not for streambank erosion/adjacent to waterways and only sited away from boundary fences.
- Planting material is limited so SRPs will be on a first-in-first-served basis. Opportunity to work with partners across the catchment to develop planting material e.g. through pre-ordering material (not a KMR nursery).
- Poor advice and lack of maintenance has led to issues – build Field Advisor capability to advise on placement and management, as well as succession management of existing poplars and willows.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (7)

Up to 70% reduction in sediment, depending on nature of erosion, site conditions, placement, spacing, management.

Cost (8)

- Establishment: \$1,500 to \$3,000/ha depending on planting material used
- Maintenance: minimal post-establishment costs until succession management

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (7)

- Pastoral farming can be maintained on productive land
- Potential income from timber & (if sufficient canopy cover) carbon income

Adoption readiness (6)

- Shortage of supply nationally, especially Auckland part of catchment
- Short pole planting season (June/July)
- 3m poles poor survival in drought years (innovation needed)

Score
28/40

Our proposed kete

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 (advice only) 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 (advice only) Build Field Advisor capability e.g. Critical Source Areas
Native forest planting		Sediment management Infrastructure	

5. Native silvopasture (agroforestry/space planting)



- Space planted trees in grazing areas with high erosion risk at 10m spacing (~100 stems per ha)
- Kānuka being trialled in hill country. Potential for tōtara, mānuka and other native species.
- Require protection from browsing.
- Similar function as exotic silvopasture, potential to transition to native forest cover over time.

Proposed KMR Role

- **Application via biannual call for EOI.**
- KMR support trials on highly erodible pasture in the catchment, working with others who are developing knowledge about use of space-planted natives in erosion control.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (5)

Unproven reduction in sediment (variable dependent on nature of erosion and spacing)

Cost (7)

- Establishment: \$3,000 to \$5,000/ha, and fencing requirements
- Maintenance: weed control

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (7)

- Integrates well into productive farming systems
- Biodiversity, eco-sourced, working with natural systems
- Cultural significance of species

Adoption readiness (6)

- Relatively untested - requires trials and improve understanding
- Species often already present in pastoral systems

Score
25/40

6. Alternative forestry species and regimes



- Diverse species and regimes: Cypress, redwood, eucalyptus, mixed exotic and native, transition to native cover
- Longer rotation, continuous cover and transitional forestry provides better erosion control, compared to clearfell pine
- Innovative and emerging practices require expert advice

Proposed KMR Role

- **Application via biannual call for EOI.**
- The programme consider proposals for alternative species and (non-clearfell) forestry regimes on highly erodible pasture or existing exotic forest land.
- Funding only available to species that are not weedy in NZ; where uncertainty exists, KMR would take a precautionary approach.
- Potential to cover lower % of costs and/or to connect landowners to third party investors, given carbon return (reducing costs to landowners and KMR).

Image of natural regeneration in a canopy gap in pine forest (credit: Adam Forbes)

Sediment reduction effectiveness (8)

~ 80 to 90% reduction in sediment (variable dependent on nature of erosion, spacing and long-term management)

Cost (8)

- Establishment: ~4,500/ha
- Maintenance: weed control

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (7)

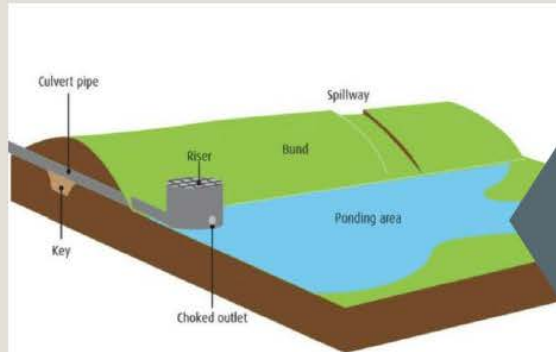
- Carbon income, and potential timber (though timber markets not well established)
- Habitat value in continuous cover forests e.g. kiwi

Adoption readiness (6)

- Supply challenges for certain species, requires long lead in time.
- Some emerging practices e.g. exotic to native transition are untested at scale

Score
29/40

7. Sediment management infrastructure



of a decanting earth bund.
Source: LERNZ The Rotorua Phosphorus Mitigation Project

- Science and trials in Northland (2018) and Auckland Council (2022) show constructed options can be effective but are often expensive, and require skilled capability to design and maintain.
- Reduce peak flow and sediment flowing into waterways through features such as debris dams and detention bunds
- Recognise river peak flows and stream bank erosion are linked.
- Suitable for very active erosion in combination with other mitigations e.g. wetland enhancement

Sediment reduction effectiveness (7)

~70-90% reduction in sediment, depending on nature of erosion, device and event

Cost (4)

Detainment bunds: upwards of \$10,000 per build and may require consent
Sediment traps and debris dams: \$2,000 to \$10,000

Farm equipment and materials can often be readily available.

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (6)

- Works with farming systems
- Other freshwater co-benefits (N and P)
- Supports waterway biodiversity

Adoption readiness (4)

- Limited expertise and skills for implementation

Score
21/40

Proposed KMR Role

- **Application via biannual call for EOIs**
- Co-fund trials of low-cost, low-risk on-farm interventions (e.g. detainment bunds, sediment traps, debris dams). This can build understanding of effectiveness and good practice, and develop approaches to support long-term maintenance. Potential to commission technical specifications.
- Large-scale constructed wetlands (as assumed in the IBC) could be considered. Although expensive, they may be appropriate in limited cases.
- Infrastructure such as roading that is funded by central/local government is out of scope.

Our proposed kete

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	

8. Pine planting



- Was part of the KMR IBC as it is a common, cost-effective and ready-to-go mitigation.
- Management Required: Site observation, compliance with NES PF, weed control, pest control, kiwi management, fire control.
- Suitable for all erosion types, but concerns about post-harvest impacts

Proposed KMR Role

- **KMR does not co-fund the establishment costs of pine**, given commercial incentives via timber + carbon.
- KMR engages with all landowners, including forestry interests (large commercial and farm forestry).
- Work with landowners and forest managers/consultants who are (re)planting pine to raise awareness and uptake of the works that KMR can co-fund (e.g. native riparian buffers, wetland enhancement) to reduce future sedimentation.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (7)
~80% reduction in sediment. Clearfell effects variable depending on proximity to site and management. 'Window of vulnerability' for ~7 years after replant.

Cost (9)
Establishment: \$1,500/ha
Maintenance: ~\$2,000/ha over 2 years

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (6)

- Profitable land use

Adoption readiness (10)

- Pine is suitable for most soils, climates and situations in KMR
- Strong growth and longer planting season than Natives
- Established workflow and nursery process
- Market established for timber

Score
32/40

9. Good management practice



- KMR Field Advisors currently advise on CSAs only when KMR funds the mitigation (i.e. wetlands, riparian).
- Potential to advise on wider good farm and forest practices e.g. around pasture and track management through KMR Sediment Reduction Plans
- Capability is the limiting factor.

Proposed KMR Role

- **Revisit how advice on critical source area (CSA) management is provided when we consider how to transition to Freshwater Farm Plans.** This would require training of staff and field advisors to make recommendations that align with Good Practice Guidance and learn from situations they in the field, and/or partnering with other qualified advisors.

Sediment reduction effectiveness (6)

Variable, depending on nature of erosion and good practice adopted.

Cost (8)

Variable, much good practice can be implemented at low cost.

Alignment w/ KMR objectives (6)

- Buy-in from landowners
- Farm/forest system improvement

Adoption readiness (4)

- Lack of capability to provide this advice
- Lack of current training structures

Score
24/40

Our proposed kete

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	Native silvopasture	Good management practice Build Field Advisor capability e.g. Critical Source Areas
Wetland enhancement	Exotic silvopasture	Sediment management Infrastructure	
Native forest planting			

Summary

Growing capability and good practice to remediate the Kaipara Moana catchment:

- Co-funding core actions through usual SRP development process
- Considering wider actions through a structured, but flexible, call for EOI
- Encouraging landowners and sector to adopt good practice in design of pine plantations with KMR co-funding complementary works e.g. planted setbacks
- Continuing to build capability to advise on good management practice

Implementation



- Operationalise decisions including updating internal processes, field advisor training, communications
- Initial bi-annual call for EOIs in Spring – scope of call to be tested first with the JC
- Monitoring and continuous improvement, including developing an ongoing role for a reference group



References and additional reading

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Alternative exotic species and regimes e.g. Continuous Cover Forestry

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- Dean Satchell (2020). Plantation forestry best practice for Northland.
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- Adam Forbes (2021) Transitioning exotic plantations to native forest. Practical guidance for landowners
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Plantation Pine

- National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry
- Plantation forestry on erodible land. Factsheet.
- Marden M and Rowan D (1994). Protective value of vegetation on tertiary terrain before and during Cyclone Bola, East Coast, North Island, New Zealand.

Sediment Management Infrastructure

- Detention Bunds. Living Water and other trials [A], [B]

Good management practice

- Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Factsheet.

Economic analysis

- Satchell D (2018). Land Use Options and Economic returns for Marginal Hill Country in Northland
- Horgan D and Bergin D (2017). Economic analysis of native forestry landuse options for hill country in northland.
- Sorenson P and Mitchell M (2018). Optimising Land Use On Kaipara Hill Country - An Analysis of Economic Returns on Marginal Grassland

Climate change impacts on sediment

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

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an update of Kōrero Tuku Iho and seek endorsement of the direction, and draft Terms of Reference for the Reference Rōpū. An indicative proposed budget for the next financial year is also presented. Due to the parallel timing for preparation of this report and the accompanying draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4), further work will be undertaken to understand and integrate the proposed budget into the draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4).

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

Prioritising the cultural dimension of environmental conversation helps to ensure that communities not only protect their physical environment, but also maintain their cultural heritage and connection to their tūpuna whenua. Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of Kaipara Moana Remediation and one of its two foundational strategies. While KMR focuses narrowly on sediment reduction, by definition any project of this sort will elicit wider interests and perspectives. A hapū-led programme, Kōrero Tuku Iho intends to bring the voices of tangata whenua to the forefront, by providing an avenue to express their priorities for restoration and how they can be achieved to create change.

This report outlines the direction of Kōrero Tuku Iho and its draft proposal 'Kaitiakitanga in Kaipara'. It will utilise case studies across the Kaipara catchment to create a template for the practical application of Kōrero Tuku Iho. The case studies will be kaitiaki focused and driven. The proposal is to have 6 case studies in total, the first 3 established in the 2024 financial year, with a further 3 proposed to come on-board in 2025.

This will be overseen by the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū and the leadership team, with regular reporting on progress to the KMR Joint Committee. Operationally, it will be managed by the Project Manager with support by a Strategic Advisor, under the auspices of Te Uri o Hau Environs. Further roles will be required for each of the case studies and filled once the final plan is in place and the case studies have been identified.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

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).

Horopaki | Background

The last update to the Joint Committee on Kōrero Tuku Iho was provided in August 2022, by Environs Manager and Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Mana Whenua Relations Lead. It outlined the assumptions, considerations, and how Kōrero Tuku Iho would be moved forward. The first stage included the following key activities:

- Appointment of a Project Manager.
- Establishment of a Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Group.
- Development of a 3 staged¹ approach to create and implement Kōrero Tuku Iho.
- Stocktake of similar approaches.

Establishing the Reference Rōpū and the direction for Kōrero Tuku Iho have been the priority since August 2022². In September 2022 a Project Manager was appointed and tasked with developing a plan (Stage 1) and establishing engagement (Stage 2). Stage 3 - Process to inform Sedimentation Reduction Plans, would be scoped once Stage 2 is well underway.

The Reference Rōpū³ met for the first time in November 2022 where they were provided with a draft Terms of Reference (attachment 1) and a presentation on Te Kawa Waiora⁴. The purpose of the presentation on Te Kawa Waiora was to stimulate dialogue on what and how Kōrero Tuku Iho could be developed. The outcome from this initial hui was to focus Kōrero Tuku Iho on 'Kaitiaki⁵ in Action', an experimental proposal that would provide for the practical application of kaitiakitanga as a method to restore Kaipara Moana.

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

Reference Rōpū

The Reference Rōpū is made up of members who hold the necessary skills and attributes outlined in the draft Terms of Reference and whakapapa to the Kaipara catchment. It was agreed by the Reference Rōpū that they did not need to be mandated specifically by their iwi, hapū or marae, it was their skill set and knowledge that was the key component for their membership.

The draft Terms of Reference allows for 11 members from across the catchment. Not all 11 seats are filled and it is expected that more may come on as we progress with Kōrero Tuku Iho.

The current Reference Rōpū members are:

Cherie Povey	Ben Hita	Chris Pairama	Colin French
Eamon Nathan	Hona Edwards	Tamati Patuwai	Tame Te Rangi
Virgina Warriner			

The draft terms of reference once finalised will be a living document, to allow for amendments if required as the programme develops, subject to communication of any changes by the Joint Committee.

Proposal for Kaitiakitanga in Kaipara

To assist with the development of the proposal and strategic direction for Kōrero Tuku Iho a Strategic Advisor was seen as appropriate for the Reference Rōpū. The Strategic Advisor developed the draft 'Kaitiakitanga in Kaipara' proposal (attachment 2) along with feedback and input from the Reference Rōpū. This proposal will be the basis for the Kōrero Tuku Iho plan.

It is important to note that this is an experimental proposal, a vehicle for actual change. It proposes that 6 case studies are established in places of significance to local tangata whenua communities of the Kaipara catchment. The goal of these case studies is work towards restoring the health,

¹ The 3 stages were presented at a workshop with the Joint Committee on 16 May 2022

² Report presented to the Joint Committee 15 August 2022.

³ Name for the Reference/Steering Group.

⁴ A research project on the iwi, hapū whānau view and what their contribution to restoring the health and wellbeing of the Wairoa River and its catchments could be. See:

<https://www.reconnectingnorthland.org.nz/tkw-home>

⁵ Kaitiaki is an inclusive term and includes Māori landowners

wellbeing, and mauri of specific locations through a range of cultural (kaitiaki) actions. A significant part of this will be the building of cultural competency through history learning, waiata creation, and ceremonial application. While undertaking these case studies the tangata whenua communities will end up investigating a host of questions relevant to the successful implementation of kaitiakitanga now and into the future.

Careful consideration will be given to selecting the case study areas and the readiness of the tangata whenua communities of these case studies is vital. The priorities for restoration will be determined by the tangata whenua communities, drawing from their traditional knowledge (mātauranga/kōrero tuku iho) and customs (tikanga) associated with the specific places.

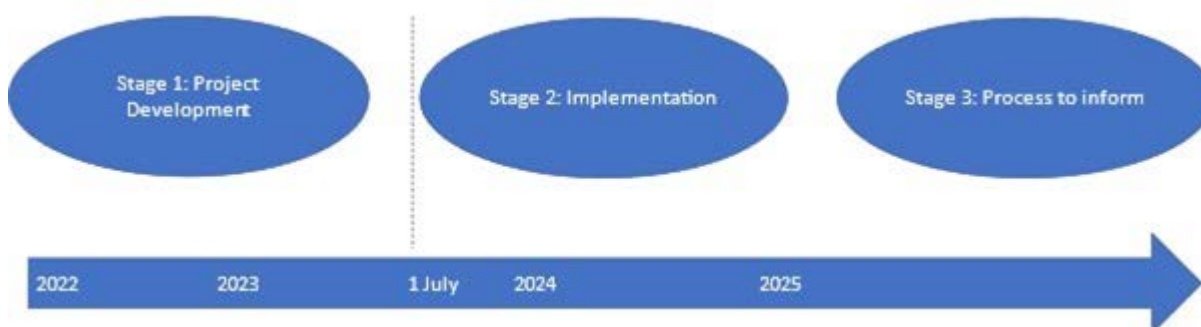
For the 2024 financial year, it is proposed that the Reference Rōpū will choose the first three tangata whenua communities to initiate the case study trial of the Kōrero Tuku Iho. These will be used to share the concept and purpose of Kōrero Tuku Iho, and provide time for other tangata whenua communities to become case study ready for the 2025 financial year.

Each case study will be its own project overseen by the Kōrero Tuku Iho team, with reporting on progress to the KMR Joint Committee every six months, which is similar to report-back requirements for other strategic projects. To provide the necessary time for each case study to be successful, a duration of 2-3 years is deemed appropriate.

As each case study progresses, a better understanding of how and what information could be utilised to inform sedimentation reduction plans and the other parts of Kaipara Moana Remediation work programme. It is envisioned to build a model of kaitiakitanga that can be replicated across the Kaipara.

Timeline

The Kōrero Tuku Iho team are working towards 30 June 2023 for completion and approval of the proposal, its plan and proposed budget. The aim is to start the engagement and implementation of the first three tangata whenua community case studies in July 2023, as per the below indicative timeframe.



Budget

The significance of Kōrero Tuku Iho requires a financial budget that allows for the flexibility of its experimental nature, rather than fixed to a set amount each year. The indicative budget for this financial year, is an approximation based on the practicalities of establishing place-based case studies within tangata whenua communities. The budget is separated into 2 main areas – Kōrero Tuku Iho team and case studies. Below is a summary of the proposed budget for each.

Kōrero Tuku Iho Team = \$205,000 (already included in the draft Annual Work Plan – see accompanying report)

Case Studies = \$900,000 (Note: The KMR has several potential budget areas that could support this work, subject to clarity on what these entail and what specific activities will be supported through the case study process).

Total: \$1,105,000

The major cost is allocated to the three case studies. This is a realistic initial budget that sets the case studies up from the beginning with leverage for success. The Kōrero Tuku Iho team also requires sufficient budget for the expertise needed to oversee such a significant and important trial. The KMR Annual Work Plan has various budget lines that could support the overall costs of the Kōrero Tuku Iho once its scope is better understood.

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

The Kōrero Tuku Iho Team is focused on case study selection, completing the overarching plan, and the communication of Kōrero Tuku Iho and 'Kaitiakitanga in Kaipara' as its trial method. It is important that communication to tangata whenua communities within the catchment and engagement with the first three case study communities is initiated prior to July 2023.

From 1 July 2023 our focus will be on engagement and establishment of the case studies and working with the other programmes of Kaipara Moana Remediation to find alignment and integration where appropriate.

Due to the parallel timing for preparation of this report and the accompanying draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4), further work will be undertaken by KMR and the Kōrero Tuku Iho team to understand and integrate a final budget into the draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4).

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.

2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial implications

This is one of the two foundational strategies of Kaipara Moana Remediation, the proposed budget outlined above is aligned to the significant nature of Kōrero Tuku Iho.

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 engagement⁶

4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and mitigation

There are two key risks to Kōrero Tuku Iho, they are the readiness of tangata whenua communities to participate as case study locations; and engagement of Kaipara Uri and tangata whenua from the catchment.

Mitigation is in the form of a communications plan to share what Kōrero Tuku Iho is with iwi, hapū, marae and whanau communities of the Kaipara Catchment. Utilising the members on our Reference Rōpū to share and inform the Kōrero Tuku Iho team on tangata whenua community readiness to be

⁶ 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.

involved. 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 - Korero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū Terms of Reference_2022

Attachment 2 - Draft Proposal Kaitiakitanga in the Kaipara

Korero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū Terms of reference

Kupu whakataki - Background

In October 2020 the mana whenua¹ of the Kaipara along with the respective Regional Councils signed an agreement² with the Crown to invest in the clean-up of the Kaipara over a 10-year period. To implement the clean-up, the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme was created and oversees the delivery of the programme.

The overarching purpose of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme (the programme) is to restore the health and mauri of Kaipara Moana³.

To guide the programme to achieve its purpose, there are the following objectives:

- Mobilise local community participation in local solutions.
- Build kotahitanga by enabling the community to work together.
- Upskill local tangata and support training and employment opportunities for effective land management.
- Increase utility of land that is currently not productive or marginally commercial.
- Raise awareness of and provide education opportunities for environment protection of Kaipara Moana.
- Incorporate matāuranga Māori into restoration.

Te Uri o Hau Environs⁴ (Environs) is responsible for delivering a resource(s) to guide the incorporation of matāuranga Māori in the restoration efforts for the receiving body of the Kaipara Harbour and the Kaipara uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau communities. This will be achieved through Korero Tuku Iho which seeks to gather stories, memories, histories, values, and deeper understanding of the whenua, awa and moana alongside the mana whenua of the Kaipara Moana.

The name Korero Tuku Iho gives us the directive to explore and investigate hapū, marae, whanau communities' narratives to their natural world and the places of significance to them. To create a pathway for these communities to contribute to the improvement of the health and mauri of the Kaipara Moana.

To help achieve Korero Tuku Iho, Environs has set up the Reference Rōpū (the Rōpū) to provide leadership and advise on the development and implementation of Korero Tuku Iho. The Reference Rōpū will be made up of Kaipara uri members, pūkenga, and others who whakapapa to the catchment and have expertise in cultural understanding and practise.

¹ Ngā Maunga Whakahī o Kaipara, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and Te Uri o Hau

² Memorandum of Understanding Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme: https://kmr.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2020201009_Kaipara-Moana-Remediation_Memorandum-of-Understanding.pdf

³ [Home - Kaipara Moana Remediation \(kmr.org.nz\)](https://www.kmr.org.nz/)

⁴ Environs is a subsidiary of Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust and is responsible for the implementation of activities that advance the well-being of the hapū and its environment within the statutory area of Te Uri o Hau [Hapu Development | teuriohau](https://www.teuriohau.org.nz/)

In November 2022 the Reference Rōpū meet for the first time and agreed to focus Korero Tuku Iho towards strengthening kaitiaki in practise with applied research.

Te Kaupapa - Scope

The Reference Rōpū will provide the following:

- Project oversight
- Set the direction
- Leadership, advice, support, and test the thinking of the project as it develops.
- Assist with engagement where appropriate
- Champion and advocate for the project with Kaipara Moana Remediation and other stakeholders
- Endorsement of the approach and method for engagement with marae, whanau, hapū and iwi to develop and implement Kōrero Tuku Iho.
- Provide recommendations for endorsement to Kaipara Moana Remediation
- Approve final draft korero Tuku Iho document for endorsement

There will be times where member(s) of the Reference Rōpū may assist with aspects of the operational components, such as the development in the proposal; and facilitating hui/wānanga in an area (e.g their marae, whanau whenua) or on a topic where they are experts, for the collection of korero. This will take place outside of their role and responsibilities to the Reference Rōpū and on a case by case basis through individual short form contacts.

Nothing in these terms of reference shall diminish the rights, interests, and responsibilities of iwi, hapū, whānau to exercise their rangatiratanga over those matters of importance to them.

Ngā whaingā – Objectives

The objectives for Korero Tuku iho are:

- Repatriation of tangata whenua back to their whenua and moana.
- Strengthening kaitiakitanga philosophy and practices within Kaipara Moana
- Successfully implementing kaitiakitanga in the wider community/local government

Āhūtanga whaiaro - Attributes and capability

Individual members desired attributes and capability

- An understanding of Te Ao Māori and indigenous practices
- Familiarity and experience in critical thinking
- Experience in governance and leadership with iwi, hapū, marae or whanau.

The desired rōpū collective membership will cover:

- Balanced geographical affiliation across Te Wahapū o Kaipara
- Balance of practitioners and governance

Ngā mema - Membership

The rōpū will comprise of a maximum of 11 members in total consisting of:

- Three tangata whenua members from Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee (Joint Committee)
- Up to 8 members who whakapapa to Kaipara Moana based on the desired individual and collective attributes and capability.

Note: for the purpose of clarity, members of the Rōpū are not required to be mandated by iwi, hapū or marae.

Tūranga – Roles

The role of the Reference rōpū is to maintain the integrity and mana of the Project, by ensuring that it adheres to the agreed objectives and the ways of achieving those objectives, and maintain good relationships with iwi, hapū, marae, whānau communities of Kaipara Moana and other Project stakeholders.

Co-Chairs will be appointed. The Co-Chairs will be responsible for keeping the meeting to the agenda and on time. The Co-Chairs will approve the meeting agenda prior to distribution to the wider Rōpū members.

The role of the Joint Committee members is to:

- Champion the Reference Rōpū recommendations to Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee
- Provide a wider strategic view to the Reference Rōpū
- Identify relationships/connections with other Kaipara Moana Remediation workstreams
- Represent the views of the Joint Committee at the Reference Rōpū

The Rōpū will have a Strategic Advisor and the advisor's role will be to provide advice and guidance on:

- Project Philosophy and purpose
- Design of case studies
- Kaupapa Māori research methodologies and delivery
- Communications methods
- Reporting

The rōpū will be supported by the Korero Tuku Iho Project Manager, and the Environs Administrator.

The Project Manager will be responsible for:

- Setting and previewing meeting agendas and reviewing actions prior to circulation
- Reporting to the Reference Rōpū with updates on the Project
- Managing the overall delivery of the project

The Administrator will be responsible for:

- Organising meetings – venue and catering bookings, equipment requirements
- Circulating meeting information packs
- Recording minutes and action points
- Administer member remuneration and reimbursement as required

Te Wahanga – Term of appointment

The term of appointment will be from December 2022 to December 2024 or the delivery of the final document, whichever of the two comes first. The role of the rōpū and its term can be extended by negotiation with Te Uri o Hau Environs as the fund holder.

Ngā hui - Meetings

The rōpū will meet once a quarter in person and online. All meeting dates will be notified at least 3 weeks in advance. At critical times the rōpū may need to meet more frequently, this will be confirmed with the rōpū at a meeting prior to increasing the frequency.

Kotahitanga - Quorum

At least four members and one co-chair are required for an official meeting to take place, where a recommendation and or decision on a deliverable is required.

Ngā purongo – Reporting and accountability

The minutes from each meeting will be provided to Te Uri o Hau Environs following each meeting. These minutes will be utilised for reporting to the Joint Committee and other stakeholders when required. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to draft the reports to the Joint Committee.

He utu - Payment

A member meeting fee and allowance will be available. This fee is to cover time to prepare for the meeting, such as document review and any required post meeting actions within the scope of this agreement.

The member meeting fee is set at \$425 per meeting and travel will be reimbursed at a rate of 0.83c per km. To claim on the member meeting fee and travel allowance an invoice is to be supplied to Environs by 10th of the month for payment that same calendar month.

Intellectual Property

The members recognise that for Korero Tuku Iho to be successful, it must interact with the intellectual and cultural property of the iwi, hapū, whānau and marae communities of the Kaipara Moana. In interacting with this knowledge, Korero Tuku Iho does not make any claim of ownership to the intellectual and cultural property of the iwi, hapū, whānau and marae communities that interact.

Korero Tuku Iho recognises the desire of these communities to repatriate their traditional knowledge (where it has been alienated). It also recognises that much traditional knowledge of these communities has been lost or damaged. Korero Tuku Iho commits to always working in ways that supports these communities with the repatriation of their knowledge and intellectual and cultural property to them.

During any hui wānanga, Korero Tuku Iho will respect and be guided by the appropriate authorities, expectations, and culture of the marae upon which any associated hui wānanga will be conducted. Copies of any hui wānanga recordings and other material arising from those hui wānanga will be sent to the relevant marae and the participants.

Document management of raw material will sit with Te Uri o Hau and their repository.

DRAFT

Nurturing and Strengthening Kaitiakitanga in the Kaipara Harbour A Proposal to conduct a Trial¹

DRAFT ONE, INCOMPLETE

The decline of the health and wellbeing of the Kaipara Harbour is a cause for serious concern, with its condition continuing to deteriorate despite growing recognition of the urgency of the situation. As a result, a concerted effort is needed to halt the decline of the harbour and its surrounding environment, including its tributaries and catchment, and to take steps towards restoring its overall health and vitality.

The tangata whenua of the harbour, including iwi, hapū, whānau, and marae, are acutely aware of the perilous state of the harbour and are committed to taking action to improve its condition. Despite the efforts of these communities, many of their initiatives and actions are being carried out with limited support, relying heavily on the dedication and commitment of volunteer members. Despite this, the full potential of the tangata whenua communities to contribute to the health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour remains untapped. In order to fully realize this potential, it is necessary to provide increased recognition, support, and resources to these communities and to facilitate a more coordinated and intensive effort to restore the Kaipara Harbour in a way that leverages their cultural knowledge, values, and traditions, including Kaitiakitanga.

Studies have shown that communities who have incorporated cultural values into their environmental management practices have been more successful in achieving long-term sustainability. In particular, the integration of traditional practices like Kaitiakitanga has been linked to a deeper sense of connection to the environment, greater community involvement in conservation efforts, and a more holistic approach to problem-solving. This approach has been demonstrated to be effective in communities around the world, including those in New Zealand, where Maori customs and traditions, such as Kaitiakitanga, have been integrated into environmental management programs with positive results. By prioritising the cultural dimension of environmental conservation, this approach helps to ensure that communities not only protect the physical environment, but also maintain their cultural heritage and connection to their tupuna whenua. This creates a more sustainable solution that benefits both the environment and the community in parallel.

Building cultural competence can play a critical role in supporting an holistic approach to remediate severe environmental issues, particularly in communities with deep cultural connections to the land, such as the descendants of the Kaipara

¹ Written by Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal for the 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Group' of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme.

Harbour. By gaining a deeper understanding of the values, beliefs, and practices of Kaipara uri, those working to address environmental degradation can more effectively engage with community members and collaboratively design solutions that not only address the technical aspects of the problem, but also respect and support the cultural relationship between the community and their environment. Furthermore, cultural competence can foster greater trust, transparency, and sustainability in the remediation process, ensuring that the solutions developed not only address the immediate environmental issues, but also contribute to the long-term well-being of the Kaipara uri and their relationship with their ancestral land.

In light of the critical need to improve the health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour, it is imperative to adopt a more structured, supported, coordinated, and intensified approach that leverages the contributions of the tangata whenua communities of the Kaipara. These communities are eager to increase the scale and impact of their efforts and are seeking recognition, support, and acknowledgement from other stakeholders, particularly local government and neighboring communities. By fostering a collaborative and inclusive environment, we can ensure that the unique cultural knowledge and expertise of the tangata whenua communities are fully leveraged to support the restoration of the Kaipara Harbour in a way that prioritises their values and traditions, including Kaitiakitanga. This approach will help to ensure a more comprehensive and sustainable solution that benefits both the environment and the community, and recognizes the important role that tangata whenua play in safeguarding their ancestral land for future generations.

Proposal

The philosophy and practice of Kaitiakitanga, an emerging approach led by tangata whenua communities, seeks to harness the collective efforts of these communities towards improving the health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour. In order to trial the development and implementation of strengthened Kaitiakitanga practices, a new project is proposed that will bring together six selected tangata whenua communities within the Kaipara Harbour catchment. The goal of this project is to restore the health, wellbeing, and mauri of specific locations through a range of cultural actions, including but not limited to:

- Ecosystem restoration
- Wetland restoration
- Nutritional and Medicinal applications
- Monitoring (water quality, species)
- Wāhi Tapu management and protection
- Native Nursery Development

In addition to the proposed Kaitiakitanga projects, it is important to also incorporate a parallel process of building cultural competency through history learning, waiata

creation, and ceremonial application. This will not only enrich the cultural experience of those involved in the project but will also lead to a more integrated, holistic cultural process that is authentic to the Kaipara Uri and Ngati Whātua whakapapa. By embracing this integrated approach, the tangata whenua communities will be better equipped to sustain their cultural practices and traditions while contributing to the restoration and preservation of the Kaipara Harbour. Ultimately, this will result in a stronger, more resilient community that is grounded in its cultural heritage and traditions, and is better able to care for its environment in a truly holistic manner.

The proposed Kaitiakitanga projects are a direct response to the declining health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour and its tributaries. Careful consideration will be given to selecting projects and their locations, as the priorities for restoration will be determined by the local tangata whenua communities, drawing from their traditional knowledge (mātauranga/kōrero tuku iho) and customs (tikanga) associated with those specific places.

To assist the tangata whenua communities in articulating their aspirations and identifying their priorities for their whenua and moana, a draft "Kaitiakitanga Environmental Management Planning Template" has been created (refer to Appendix Three). This template provides a framework for the tangata whenua communities to embed their cultural values, beliefs, and practices in the restoration and preservation of their ancestral lands and waters. By doing so, they can ensure that their efforts are aligned with their cultural heritage and traditions, and that the outcomes of the Kaitiakitanga projects truly reflect the aspirations of their people.

Additionally, these Kaitiakitanga projects will be grounded in the following cultural practices and ceremony:

- Nurturing relationships between tangata whenua communities and their whenua/moana where they possess mana whenua - this includes the revival of traditional kawa/rituals of tangata whenuatanga and reconnecting tangata whenua members to their ancestral lands.
- Strengthening and deepening Kaitiakitanga philosophy and practice - building the capacity and capability of tangata whenua communities to embody Kaitiakitanga and fostering a deeper understanding of its contemporary philosophy and practices.
- Successfully implementing Kaitiakitanga - taking into account the wider context in which Kaitiakitanga operates, including fostering positive relationships with local communities and Local Government.
- Incorporating cultural elements such as language revitalization, the practice of traditional customs and ceremonies, and the integration of historical learning into the project.

In summary, it is proposed to design and implement a number of Kaitiakitanga projects which will have direct and positive influence upon the health, wellbeing and mauri of specific locations within the Kaipara Harbour. While undertaking these projects, the tangata whenua communities undertaking this trial will also investigate a host of questions relevant to the successful implementation of Kaitiakitanga now and into the future.

Rationale

The rationale for this trial is rooted in the pressing need to improve the health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour. The following factors inform this initiative:

- The health, wellbeing, and mauri of the Kaipara Harbour is of critical concern, calling for immediate and sustained action.
- Tangata Whenua communities are already making significant contributions to the improvement of the Harbour, but are eager to do more. They are also skeptical of the effectiveness of Crown-led approaches, including those of Local Government, in addressing the situation.
- Tangata Whenua communities seek to fully realize their potential in contributing to the improvement of the Harbour through their philosophy of Kaitiakitanga.
- In enhancing the expression of Kaitiakitanga across the Harbour, there are many questions to be answered regarding its philosophy and practice. Therefore, a trial with case studies is proposed to develop a model of Kaitiakitanga that can be replicated across the Harbour.

Ceremonial and Holistic Practices

In addition to the trial, the following cultural aspects will be integrated:

- The strengthening of relationships between tangata whenua communities and their whenua/moana where they hold mana whenua.
- The creation and integration of new kawa/rituals that embody the essence of tangata whenuatanga.
- The deepening of the Kaitiakitanga philosophy and practice, including building the capacity and capability of tangata whenua communities to implement Kaitiakitanga.
- The successful integration of Kaitiakitanga into the wider context, including fostering relationships with other local communities and Local Government.

Appendix One: Kaitiakitanga

The contributions that tangata whenua communities currently do and could make to improving environmental health and wellbeing are collectivised under the title 'Kaitiakitanga' - an emerging philosophy and practice led by tangata whenua communities.

It is an 'emerging' philosophy and practice because it is proceeding within the context of contemporary realities, challenges and issues. It is based, however, upon key ideas and perspectives that have been present within the knowledge and culture of tangata whenua communities for hundreds of years.

The overall purpose of Kaitiakitanga is:

To care for the natural, organic and regenerative powers of the natural world.

Because Kaitiakitanga is an expression of tangata whenuatanga/indigeneity - where humankind and the natural world are considered one - Kaitiakitanga is equally concerned with the 'natural, organic and regenerative powers' of tangata-people. These 'powers', present within the natural world are also present within people. Consequently, the purpose of Kaitiakitanga is:

To care for the natural, organic and regenerative powers of the natural world where the 'natural world' equally includes people.

Because the natural world and environment, however, has changed radically in the last 150 years and more, so much of Kaitiakitanga today is about:

Mitigating the effects of pollution, population expansion, excessive resource exploitation, species loss, habitat destruction and so much more.

And because so many tangata whenua communities have been disconnected from their traditional whenua and moana, much of Kaitiakitanga today is also about:

Reconnecting members of tangata whenua communities to their traditional whenua and moana and rekindling a sense of 'tangata whenuatanga' within them.

Consequently, while contemporary Kaitiakitanga projects are 'hands on' project designed to improve the health, wellbeing and mauri of specific locations, it also includes the following:

(Re)Connecting People with Whenua/Moana: *Strengthening and Deepening Relationships with Ancestral Land and Sea*

- Investigating and engaging with the rich mātauranga and kōrero tuku iho of tangata whenua communities, including traditional knowledge systems such as the Maramataka, food gathering, and medicinal practices.
- Creating meaningful and ongoing opportunities for tangata whenua community members to interact with and connect to the ancestral whenua/moana of their traditional concern, including the development of new kawa/rituals that reflect their unique tangata whenuatanga.
- Nurturing and enhancing the relationships between tangata whenua communities and the whenua/moana they hold dear, through meaningful ceremonies and practices that honour their ancestral ties to the land and sea.

Strengthening the Philosophy and Practice of Kaitiakitanga: *Empowering contemporary tangata whenua communities to embody the principles of Kaitiakitanga and effectively care for their whenua and moana. This includes exploring the following questions through the lens of traditional storytelling (whakapapa) and ceremonies (kawa):*

- What is the essence of Kaitiakitanga and how does it shape our connection to the land and sea?
- What are the ancestral teachings (mātauranga) and values associated with Kaitiakitanga and how do they inform our approach to environmental management?
- How can we adapt and respond to the changing world while staying true to the principles of Kaitiakitanga?
- How do we put Kaitiakitanga into practice in our daily lives as kaitiaki, or guardians, of the land and sea?
- What are the qualities and responsibilities of a kaitiaki and how does one become one through the process of spiritual and cultural awakening (wairua)?
- What resources and relationships are necessary to effectively implement Kaitiakitanga in our communities and protect the health and vitality of our whenua and moana?

Three particular questions facing contemporary Kaitiakitanga are as follows:

- **Mauri:** Including questions such as:
 - What is mauri?
 - What is our view of mauri today as an indicator of health and wellbeing in a specific location today?
 - How can the mauri of a location be improved or uplifted?
 - What is the value of a 'mauri approach' to environmental health and wellbeing?
- **Tātai Arorangi:** Including questions such as:

- What is the state of the existing Maramataka and Tātai Arorangi pertaining to a particular location? (Who has it? What does it contain? Is it a full rendition or is it a partial version?)
- What does the existing Maramataka and Tātai Arorangi say about the particular location in which it was traditionally applied?
- How can we revive the Maramataka and Tātai Arorangi and build new Tātai Arorangi knowledge based upon our observations of the natural world today and into the future?
- **Embodied Kaitiaki:**
 - How can contemporary Food and Medicinal gathering inform this work?
 - What are some approaches to food gathering in Kaipara?
 - How do these inform Kaitiaki practice?
 - What is missing with contemporary practice?
 - How can this project assist the restoration of this customary practice?

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Appendix Two: Te Kawa Waiora: Findings

'Te Kawa Waiora' was a tangata whenua led research project concerning tangata whenua views of the health, wellbeing and mauri of the Wairoa River, its tributaries and environs. The research was conducted in 2020-21 and under the auspices of Reconnecting Northland in 2020-21. The purpose of this research project was:

To enable iwi/hapū/whānau/marae (tangata whenua) of the river to conduct research concerning issues of importance to them and as the basis by which their contribution to raising the health, wellbeing and mauri of the Wairoa River can be achieved.

This research sought answers to the following questions:

- What is the traditional tangata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau, marae) view of the river and its tributaries?
- What is the tangata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau, marae) view of *change* in the river and its tributaries since the 19th century?
- What is the tangata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau, marae) view of the river now?
 - What do they believe needs to be done now?
 - How can we measure the mauri of the river?
 - How can the tangata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau) help with improving the river and its tributaries?

Over a two year period, the Research Team undertook the following activities as ways of finding answers to each of these research questions:

- Hui wānanga convened upon marae
- Interviews with knowledgeable individuals (members of iwi, hapū, whānau, marae communities of the study area)
- Research into publicly available manuscripts, documents and publications in libraries and archives
- Visits to sites, places and locations of significance to the tangata whenua of the river

Please see here for further information:

<https://www.reconnectingnorthland.org.nz/te-kawa-waiora>

Extracts from Research Findings

The following section contains extracts from the findings of the Te Kawa Waiora project that are relevant to this proposal. Regarding Question 1 - concerning the traditional tangata whenua view of the river, tributaries and environs:

We found evidence that the tangata whenua communities of the river historically possessed a worldview, culture and experience similar to that held by tangata whenua communities throughout the country. Sometimes called indigeneity and tangata whenuatanga, the foundational principle of this *indigenous worldview* is...the belief that human identity, meaning and purpose is achieved through a kinship relationship with the natural world, the belief that humans are part of the natural order, not superior to it. ...We found evidence that... despite the significant decline of the presence and impact of this traditional knowledge and worldview, it remains present nonetheless within these communities. Importantly, there is a deep desire and thirst within these communities today to restore and revitalise this knowledge not just for the purposes of healing history but as the basis upon which new decisions and actions might be taken into the future.

Regarding Question 2 - concerning the traditional tangata whenua of *change* that has taken place in the river since the 19th century:

We found significant evidence of change and the effects this change had upon tangata whenua communities. Since the 19th century, the environment of the study area, including the river, changed radically and its current state is described as 'disastrous'...The impact of this change, in the period 1840-2000...was the disconnection of the tangata whenua from the environment (and from each other) and the desacralisation of the natural world - a breaking of the 'kawa'. Where once the environment was vibrant, alive and brimful of mana, tapu and mauri, it has become dry, flat and lifeless. A particularly poignant conclusion the Research Team came to through a reflection upon the destruction of wāhi tapu/sacred ancestral sites was the sense of the 'mourning the loss of the sacred'. While these communities did not articulate this idea in this way, it is fair to say that there is an undercurrent of sadness about what has happened to the environment and to themselves since the 19th century.

Regarding Question 3 - concerning the tangata whenua view of the river today and what they believe needs to be done:

We found that these tangata whenua communities had much to say about the contemporary state of the river, tributaries and environs. We found a deep sense of frustration both about the state of the environment and their inability to significantly influence decision making regarding the

environment. They often feel ignored, misunderstood and/or misrepresented. They are deeply sceptical about the ability of Crown agencies (local, regional, central Government) to truly address the urgent and disastrous situation facing the environment, a state that they hold the Government accountable for in the first place. They are also deeply dissatisfied with constantly having to 'fit into' schemes, plans and designs created by the Crown which fail in two ways - (1) real change does not occur, significant issues are not genuinely addressed (2) the mana, authority and agency of tangata whenua 'on the ground' to design and implement their own plans (to sit alongside those of the Crown and its agencies) is not envisaged, acknowledged and enabled.

In their view, there is no alternative but to design and lead action themselves, alongside that of the Crown, based upon their deep relationships to the study area and more particularly their tangata whenua values of Kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, ethics of 'deep care' and more. They believe they have a Te Tiriti-o-Waitangi derived right to advance Kaitiakitanga and seek support to enact this right not just for their own sense of empowerment but for the benefit of the environment of the study area and *all* those who live in that area. They wish to truly act as a 'Treaty partner' and seek the restoration of tangata whenua leadership over places and geographies of significance to them. Consequently, 'space' needs to be created to enable these tangata whenua approaches to be advanced and to supplement those provided by the Crown.

The tangata whenua propose the establishment of a resourced network of Kaitiaki located along the river whose role is to restore a mana enhancing relationship between people and the natural world. While initiatives such as planting programmes, water quality monitoring, pest eradication, the protection of wāhi tapu and native flora and fauna and more are important to the tangata whenua, they believe that real change will not take place until the question of the relationship between people and the environment is truly addressed. There is a need to move away from the unconstrained, exploitative and superior attitude toward the natural world to one that truly understands that the fate of humankind is inextricably and inarguably connected to the fate of the earth.

The tangata whenua call for a new 'kawa', a new approach or 'way' to living in the natural world. This new kawa or way is built upon the fundamental idea of a sense of gratitude and veneration toward the natural world. Its overall purpose is to restore balance between people and the environment, achieved through a search for the 'new sacred', one that might be inspired by notions of the sacred of the past but is ultimately informed by the realities and challenges of the world as it is now and into the future.

Appendix Three: Kaitiakitanga Environmental Planning Template

The Te Kawa Waiora Project also created the following draft 'Kaitiakitanga Environmental Planning Template'. It is a simple tool created to help tangata whenua communities (iwi/hapū/whānau/marae) articulate their aspirations for the whenua and moana where they maintain mana whenua.

Kaitiakitanga Planning

An Environmental Management Planning Template

A tool to assist iwi/hapū/whānau/marae while
developing management plans for their
environment

DRAFT

Kaitiakitanga Planning: An Environmental Management Plan Template

This template was written to assist tangata whenua communities - such as iwi, hapū, whānau and/or marae - as they articulate their aspirations for the environment and natural areas of their customary concern, and seek to increase their profile and influence in environmental management planning.

The tables below provide ways by which to address the following two questions:

- What aspirations and goals do tangata whenua communities (iwi/hapū/whānau/marae) hold for the environment of their customary concern?
- What aspirations and goals do these communities hold with respect to their role in the governance and management of the environment going forward?

This template is based upon the following ideas:

Tangata Whenua communities:

- Care deeply for the environment and the natural world - particularly the areas in which they inherit and maintain mana whenua (and are therefore the tangata whenua of those areas)
- Are deeply concerned about the contemporary state of the environment and believe that decline will continue if new and alternative approaches are not enabled
- Hold the Crown and its agencies accountable for the poor state of the environment today
- Believe that the Crown and its agencies have a responsibility to address increasingly urgent issues facing the health of the environment
- Are sceptical, however, that the Crown and its agencies are capable of addressing these issues satisfactorily (believing that an approach where only the Crown and its agencies are empowered to manage the environment represents 'more of the same').
- Consequently seek new approaches to environmental management, particularly derived from tino rangatiratanga and mātauranga Māori.
- Aspire to achieve a much greater role and influence in environmental management of the future

Consequently, this template was created to help tangata whenua communities achieve a better informed and supported role in environmental management of the future.

In using this template, please note that this is in draft form and represents an example only. It offers indications only of the kinds of issues and aspirations that tangata whenua communities might hold.

The template may be used and changed in any way to assist tangata whenua communities in their consideration of their aspirations for the environment and the role they might play in environmental management going forward

The Aspirations and Goals of Tangata Whenua Communities: Iwi/Hapū/Whānau/Marae

These tables were designed to assist tangata whenua to answer the following question:

- What improvements in the environment do iwi/hapū/whānau/marae communities wish to see in the next 10-20 years, leading to 2040? What are their goals for the environment going forward?

Environmental Outcomes

Outcome Area	Goal (s)	Discussion	Achieved by
<p>TE AHO TAPU <i>Fostering a deeper connection and reverence for the natural world through a holistic cultural perspective.</i></p>	<p>Enhancing the sacredness of ancestral sites through ecological restoration and ceremonial analysis of wāhi tapu.</p>	<p>Ancestral wāhi tapu serve as historical reference points for the sacred and offer insight into the nature and experiences of the sacred.</p>	<p>Restoration and protection of existing wāhi tapu and associated taonga including relevant knowledge and ways of using and interacting with historical wāhi tapu today and into the future.</p>
	<p>Establishing new wāhi tapu and sacred sites to reflect the ongoing vitality of the tangata whenua community.</p>	<p>Tangata whenua communities are naturally and understandably concerned with cultural revitalisation, with the restoration of taonga to contemporary generations. However, at some point these communities will make the transition to a restored sense of cultural ceremony and practice in a journey to authenticate their indigenous identity and expression.</p>	<p>Creation of new wāhi tapu based upon a determination and commitment to restore a sense of balance between human communities and natural world environments.</p>

WATER	High Quality	Life sustaining properties, high quality drinking water Ability to harvest kai Ability to make use of the water for various rituals including baptisms	Removal of all pollutants
	Meaningful Quantity	Water levels are restored Aquifers and water tables are rehabilitated	
	Equitable Access	Water is generally available to the community. This is not compromised by inequitable water harvesting.	
EARTH, SOIL	High Quality	Soils retains their fertility, life sustaining properties	Contaminants and pollutants are removed.
	Meaningful Quantity	Fertile soils are abundant	
	Equitable Access	Communities are able to access good, fertile soils	

INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA	Restoration of indigenous flora	Including species of particular significance eg: mangakāhia for Mangakāhia	Planting programmes Removal of pests and invasive species
	Restoration of indigenous fauna	Including species of particular significance eg: tuna	Species restoration
PEOPLE	The health of people is intimately connected to the health of the environment and vice versa	There is a restored cognisance around ceremonial practice, and awareness in the general community regarding the fragility of the natural world. There is a a revitalised effort to becoming concious with our role as Kaitiaki for the natural world.	'Aho Tapu', restored rituals of community and identity.

Outcomes pertaining to Rights in Ownership, Governance and Management

Outcome Area	Example Goals
Ownership	Tangata Whenua rights in the ownership and management of water and knowledge have been clarified.
Governance	<p>Opportunities to create resourced, sustainable tino rangatiratanga structures exist.</p> <p>Collaboration relationships between Kāwanatanga and tino rangatiratanga structures are successfully secured.</p> <p>Holism is seen as an integrated operational system for the projects in and out of the office.</p>
Management	A resourced and sustained Kaitiaki Network throughout a catchment area has been successfully established. This includes updated and articulated understandings of Kaitiakitanga as a philosophy and practice of environment management based upon mātauranga Māori and the experience of tangata whenua communities.

DRAFT

TITLE: Annual Work Plan (Year 4)

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer**

Steph Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi | Strategic Business Manager

Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This paper:

- Summarises key elements of the Kaipara Moana Remediation programme's draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4) (Attachment 1), and
- Seeks approval to submit a draft Annual Work Plan (Year 4) 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.
- Seeks approval for a delegation for the Joint Committee Chair and Deputy Chair to approve a final draft Work Plan for provision to MfE and finalise the Work Plan as needed following MfE review.
- Seeks approval of minor budget adjustments, subject to any processes MfE may require.

Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

The Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Deed of Funding with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) requires the KMR Joint Committee (Joint Committee) to prepare a draft Annual Work Plan for each Financial Year of the programme and submit this draft to MfE for review and comment.

This report summarises key elements of the draft Year 4 Annual Work Plan (the Work Plan) for the 2023-24 financial year (Attachment 1). The proposed KMR budget for Year 4 is \$14.380 million in total programme budget value (i.e including cash and in-kind contribution value). This estimate includes funding for a small number of new projects as well as for current projects that will continue in 2023/24. On current estimates, KMR will need to draw down additional grants funding from MfE in the first half of 2023/24.

Direction is sought from the Joint Committee on the draft Work Plan. This will allow refinements to the Work Plan prior to provision of the draft Work Plan to MfE. As time is of the essence, we are proposing a delegation for the Joint Committee Chair and Deputy Chair to approve the final draft Work Plan for provision to MfE.

Approval is also sought to reallocate \$110,000 of budget from Remediation Grants and Partnerships to meet other operational costs. These changes are likely to be considered minor under the Deed of Funding and therefore not requiring a formal change control process.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

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;
 - 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.

Horopaki | Background

The Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Programme Deed of Funding with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) requires the KMR Joint Committee (Joint Committee) to prepare a draft Annual Work Plan (the Work Plan) for each Financial Year of the programme, and submit this draft to MfE for review and comment.

This report summarises key elements of the draft Year 4 Work Plan for the 2023-24 financial year. It is focussed on continued, sustainable scale up of the KMR programme, in line with the KMR Vision and four Investment Objectives embedded in the Kaipara Moana Remediation Memorandum of Understanding. The draft Work Plan is appended (*Attachment 1*).

Direction is sought from the Joint Committee on the draft Work Plan. The draft will be further refined in response to feedback from the Joint Committee before submission to MfE.

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

The draft Work Plan reflects the KMR work programme structure. The Work Plan is drafted in the same template as used in earlier years. MfE has previously agreed to the use of this template.

In summary, the Year 4 Work Plan will enable:

1. The continued scaling up of Sediment Reduction Plans and associated remediation works, supported by targeted engagement and partnerships and the continued development and support of our cohort of Field Advisors to provide quality advice.
2. The phased operationalisation of the soil conservation strategy and action plan, including training of Field Advisors and expansion of remediation works in the hill country.
3. The completion and operationalisation of KMR's digital tools (as per previous work plans), and the alignment of KMR's sediment reduction planning to forthcoming freshwater farm plan requirements.

4. The ongoing development and implementation of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project, which will see greater integration of Te Ao Māori perspectives in KMR programme delivery.
5. Early work to develop an integrated investment strategy, that draws on lessons from KMR operations to date, reflects more realistic projections of uptake and programme roll-out, and aligns programme delivery to Soil Conservation settings, Kōrero Tuku Iho directions and insights from the forthcoming Digital Tools.
6. Continued support for the governance and operational costs associated with the Joint Committee and the Kaipara Maurikura.

Note that the draft Work Plan reflects the programme view as at 21 April, and this will continue to develop, taking into account further project planning, feedback from the Joint Committee and the Ministry for the Environment, as well as a growing understanding of what is likely to be achieved in Year 4 based on progress in the current financial year. Staff will modify and adapt the Work Plan as required to ensure it reflects feedback received and a current understanding around an ambitious, achievable and sustainable programme direction.

Year 4 Programme Budget

In Year 4, the KMR programme budget remains structured around our six major work programme areas. Within each area are a number of projects. The majority of projects in Year 4 are unchanged from Year 3. All projects have been assessed as contributing to meeting the four investment objectives of the KMR programme, as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding and Deed of Funding.

Project budgets in the draft Work Plan represent the estimated quantum required to achieve the identified outcomes. They also include an initial estimate of the quantum of grant funding that will need to be rolled over from the current Year 3 (2022-2023) financial year. The current estimate of remediation project value to be carried over is \$2.2 million (assuming 80% of presently contracted KMR works will ultimately be completed, based on a 50% contribution from the Crown and a 50% contribution from landowners or third parties).

The overall proposed Year 4 budget (\$14.380 million) is less than the agreed Year 3 budget (\$15.372), reflecting that staff have taken a moderate (not conservative, not aspirational) approach to estimating the level of delivery in Year 4. Based on current progress through Year 3, delivering the level of remediation proposed for Year 4 would likely be a significant scale up on Year 3 expenditure and delivery.

These budgets are not final. Modelling of assumptions for sediment remediation activity will be further refined during May. Although individual project budgets will be agreed in June, finalisation of the budget for the 2023-2024 financial year is only possible after the current financial year has concluded, and we have a firm view of actuals and the amount of funding that needs to roll over. This is particularly the case for projects that run between financial years (as many remediation projects do).

Funding sources for the budget

Year 4 Annual Work Plan costs are anticipated to be met through a combination of Crown grant funding, cash and in-kind contributions by councils, and third party and land-owner contributions. The assumption remains, as per the KMR Memorandum of Understanding, that Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council will deliver financial contributions to the KMR Programme in line with commitments in their Long Term Plans.

As staff monitor actual and expected expenditure, it will become clear whether the programme needs to draw down additional funding from MfE in the first half of the next financial year. Current budget estimates suggest that additional funding may need to be drawn down from the Ministry in

the second half of FY2023/24, in line with Deed of Funding provisions. We will keep both MfE and the Joint Committee closely in the loop on this issue.

A key requirement in the Deed of Funding is for Crown contributions over the life of the programme to be matched (i.e. at least one-to-one) by 'other' contributions, which include council funds, landowner contributions, and other third party contributions (e.g. from industry, philanthropic and community). Supported by MfE, KMR has taken the approach of achieving this matching requirement in each financial year, to provide a consistency of approach and ensure the Crown retains confidence funding obligations are being met. In line with current practice, the draft Year 4 Work Plan sets out a proposed apportionment of funding sources for each project area.

The estimated split in the proposed budget is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated funding split by sources

Source	\$ million	%
Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council	\$3.032	21.08
Industry/NGO/other	\$0.260	1.81
Landowners	\$3.955	27.51
Maximum Crown contribution	\$7.133	49.60
Total	\$14.380	100

Year 4 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Although this is the programme's fourth annual Work Plan, there remains considerable uncertainty about likely uptake over Year 4, due to weather impacts, recessionary headwinds and other factors (e.g. uncertainty over freshwater, carbon and other policy settings in an election year).

The proposed draft Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) therefore remain an estimate of what the programme could achieve during year 4, in line with budget allocations. KMR monitors a range of indicators, in addition to the *Jobs for Nature* KPIs, using them to 'see ahead' and adapt early if required to optimise programme delivery within the proposed budget. The proposed KPIs are informed by an understanding of what has been achieved by the programme to date (SRP numbers per year, average grant value, likely mix of remediation works, breakdown of remediation works by fund type and sector etc.) and what has changed relative to earlier years.

The proposed KPIs reflect that on one hand, extension of KMR fund settings into broader soil conservation measures in the hill country is likely to increase programme appeal to landowners, and changes to Whenua Whānui Fund settings to allow funding of up to 70% of project costs may also make the programme more accessible to iwi, hapū, marae and community groups. The draft work plan provides for implementation of both these changes. Further to this, we have a larger existing base from which to build in year 4, with a much larger base of existing landowners many of whom may sign up to undertake further action this year, and some community-based Navigator projects that are likely to lead to additional landowner engagement and works over the coming year.

The proposed KPIs reflect that, on the other hand, recessionary conditions and the financial impact of recent cyclones may reduce landowner capacity to co-fund works. Ongoing policy uncertainty across multiple domains is likely to see landowners remain hesitant to invest in remediation works: Freshwater Farm Plans are still not operational; council freshwater plan changes are still in development; and carbon incentives for afforestation and other on-farm sequestration remain respectively under review and in development.

The KPIs also reflect uncertainty about the ability of KMR to facilitate landowner access to additional funding and revenue streams over the coming year. Meeting 50% of project costs doesn't currently provide sufficient incentive for landowners to undertake works that are not required by regulation. While up to 70% of project costs can now be met under the Whenua Whānui Fund, this would not be sustainable across the programme. A priority therefore is to facilitate landowners to access funding and revenue streams for remediation works from other sources. With KMR shortly to invest in afforestation (assuming proposed soil conservation settings are approved), which is often eligible for carbon credits under the NZ ETS, there is increased potential to facilitate access to private investment to establish such forests, and KMR will pursue this option as a priority as time allows. A briefing on this issue will be provided to the Joint Committee in June.

Table 2: Key Performance Indicators (Year 4)

Focus Area	Metric	Six-month target	Total Year 4 target	% change from Year 3 target*	Comment
Sediment reduction activities	Number of Farm Environment Plans completed (total)	90	180	-67%	This metric focuses on new landowners. We expect it will become more difficult to bring in new landowners to the KMR Sediment Reduction Planning (SRP) process. We are working with many of the 'fast adopters' already, and headwinds (barriers to entry) are increasing. We will continue to work with existing landowners to support additional projects and aim to contract further works with at least 80 landowners with whom we are already working.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment Reduction Plans • Tiaki FEPs 	45	90		
	Area (ha) of land covered by Farm Environment Plans completed	21,236	42,473	-46%	
Freshwater restoration	Number of plants planted in riparian, lake, or wetlands areas	250,000	500,000	-3%	We expect to confirm completion of around 250,000 plants in riparian and wetland areas, and to contract for establishment of another 250,000+.
	Area (ha) of riparian, lake, or wetlands planting completed	50	100	-3%	
	Length (km) of new fencing constructed	150	300	+17%	
Other soil conservation measures	Area (ha) of afforestation, space planting or biodiversity planting not in riparian, lake, or wetlands margins completed	100	200	No formal KPI in Year 3	The completion of an estimated 40ha of soil conservation planting in winter 2023, and further contract of at least 160ha more, subject to Joint Committee approval of proposed soil conservation settings and timely implementation of these.

Nature based employment	Number of people-hours worked in each reporting period	40,000 (26 FTE)	90,000 (58 FTE)	-18%	Note additional works will be contracted but not yet undertaken in by 30 June 2024.
	Number of people undertaking training in each reporting period**	15	30	No change	

* These figures are compared to Year 3 KPIs, not actual levels of delivery against the Year 3 KPIs. Year 3 actuals were used to inform realistic Year 4 KPIs.

** This is the expected number of people to complete Field Advisor training and development with KMR.

Programme profile (phasing and length of programme)

There is an opportunity to review the KMR programme's phasing (profile of programme investment, and length of programme investment) this calendar year. We are keen to extend the current contract to include further years (viz. years 7 to 10) as originally envisaged prior to the programme's start. Once Soil Conservation settings and investments are known, we will be in a position to begin this work, working closely with the Ministry for the Environment.

Such a review will not impact on the activity proposed for Year 4 through the Annual Work Plan. We have set the Year 4 budget and the KPIs according to what we consider to be a sustainable rate of scale-up and delivery. Regardless of phasing, the delivery of remediation works needs to progress in a way that is ambitious, achievable *and* sustainable.

Minor adjustments to Year 3 budget

Under the Kaipara Moana Remediation Deed of Funding (Schedule 6), minor changes are allowed, including the reallocation of grant funding from one project activity or deliverable to another. Changes can be made as long as a change to the Deed of Funding is not required, if the change does not impact overall project costs (including the amount of grant money), or result in a change to an activity that would likely prevent the project from substantially meeting its objectives, or affect the likely Expiry Date of the project. None of these circumstances arise with the changes proposed here, and, at the time of writing, we are in discussions with the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed changes to confirm that the changes are minor.

KMR staff are therefore seeking approval for some minor changes to the Year 3 budget. Several operational areas are likely to require some additional budget to meet costs expected before the end of the current financial year. Specifically:

- The existing budget within *K2022-002 Capability and Workforce Development* for nursery engagement and coordination requires an estimated \$50,000 contingency in order to meet the programme's commitment to support the planting of 400,000 plants this winter. There is other budget available within this budget area but it is expected to be allocated to recovery projects.
- The Soil Conservation Strategy (*K2021-008 Soil Conservation Strategy*) has taken more time than expected to finalise an action plan and support reference group participation. Significant planning for implementation is now required. A reallocation of \$50,000 is sought to support this work.
- Staff also seek approval to reallocate \$10,000 to New Partnerships and Opportunities (*K2022-009 New Partnerships and Opportunities*) to cover costs incurred in scoping new partnerships. Note: Inwards (third party) revenue in this area was secured totalling \$50,000, thereby leveraging KMR investment.

Remediation Grants and Partnerships budget (*K2022-001 Remediation grants and partnerships*) is under-expended, and we seek approval for budget to be re-allocated from this to meet the above

costs. Even with significant further projects likely to be contracted before the end of the financial year, there is sufficient budget available in this item for this purpose.

We are in discussions with the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed changes to confirm that the changes are minor.

Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

The Deed of Funding requires a draft KMR work plan to be submitted by 30 April. Given there was no April Hui, and the timing of the 1 May Joint Committee Hui in 2023, there will be a slight delay in submitting it to the Ministry this year. This has been agreed with the Ministry.

Following feedback from the Joint Committee and to allow for staff to make changes to the draft Work Plan, a delegation is sought from the Joint Committee for the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Joint Committee to approve a final draft Work Plan for provision to MfE.

Staff will provide a final Work Plan to the Joint Committee for information in July. The final Work Plan will take into account any feedback received from the Ministry, as well as any improvements to the budget and Key Performance Indicators, taking into account refined modelling as well as a progressively more accurate view of actual budget expenditure under the current (Year 3) 2022-23 budget and funding that will need to roll over into Year 4.

Programme risk

The Annual Work Plan identifies and refreshes programme risks and mitigations. These will be carefully monitored and managed across Year 4 Work Plan projects, in line with current project management approaches and leadership team review and assurance. Ongoing risk identification and management will be particularly required for projects where further strategy and delivery specification is required. We will be briefing the Joint Committee on both Risk and Opportunity in June, in line with our practice of workshoping risk with the Committee.

Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft KMR Programme Year 4 Work Plan

Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme

Annual Work Plan

Year 4 – 2023/24

Undertaken by

the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee

DRAFT

1 Contact details			
KMR main contact (name and organisation)	Steph Versteeg	Ministry's main contact	Ilka Pelzer
Organisation	Kaipara Maurikura		
Email address	stephaniev@kmr.org.nz	Email address	ilka.pelzer@mfe.govt.nz
Phone	027 281 9106	Phone	022 493 0626
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Physical address	36 Water Street Whangārei 0110	Physical address	23 Kate Sheppard Pl Wellington 6011

2 Programme overview	
Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme	
The Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme seeks to halt degradation of the Kaipara Moana through working towards more productive, sustainable, and high value use of land within the Kaipara catchment.	
Programme duration	6 years (2020/21 – 2026/27)
Total cost	\$200,000,000
Total Crown contribution	\$100,000,000 (subject to conditions)

3 Environmental compliance	
<i>Please complete this section for any statutory permissions or consents that you require in this financial year.</i>	
<p>Do you require any statutory or non-statutory permissions to complete activities set out in this Annual Work Plan?</p> <p><i>For example, resource consents, planning consents, or landowner permissions?</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>If yes, which permission(s) are required? Have you applied for these? If so, when is a decision expected? (If date of decision is unknown, please provide a comment.)</i></p>

4 Project key tasks/activities for Year 2 (2022/23)					
Work programme	YEAR 4 Projects	Key outputs	YEAR 4 Estimated budget (\$ million)		
			Crown contribution	Other (Council, Landowner, Partner) Contribution	TOTAL Budget
Programme delivery - sediment reduction			5.502	4.678	10.180
Programme delivery – sediment reduction	<p>K2022-001 Remediation grants and partnerships</p> <p>Grants funding to landowners of all types across the Kaipara Moana catchment. Funding is delivered direct to landowners through a Landowner Grants Scheme and to collective initiatives (for example, by community groups and marae) through a Whenua Whānui Fund.</p> <p>This funding provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of Sediment Reduction Plans, which identify priority works to reduce sediment and act as funding agreements to undertake these. - a KMR ‘contribution’ to the cost of works, at 50% of estimated project value for landowner grants and up to 70% of estimated project value for WWF projects, with the landowner covering the balance through cash or in-kind contributions. - a contribution to governance, project management and administration costs (in some circumstances). 	<p>Uptake of Sediment Reduction Plans and quantum of individual landowner spend per property will depend on success of KMR engagement strategy, landowner willingness and capacity to engage, and the rate at which Plans are completed within this financial year.</p> <p>Outputs identified below are modelled estimates and will be subject to change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 90 Sediment Reduction Plans (grant funding contracts) and 90 Tiaki FEPs completed • Up to 42,473 hectares of landownership engaged (i.e., included within a Sediment Reduction Plan). • Up to 300 km of new riparian and wetland fencing built or under contract to be built 	4.976	4.577	9.553

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for 'Navigator projects' with landowners or groups who are showcasing and sharing lessons about sediment remediation works, and - the restoration and relocation of KMR projects damaged in the storm events in early 2023. <p>It also supports delivery through remediation partnerships with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kaipara Uri, a key delivery partner, supporting with project development and delivery of SRPs (\$0.300m), - Fonterra who develops Tiaki Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) and delivers remediation grants (\$2.520m, including Fonterra and landowner in-kind contributions), and - three Catchment Reference Groups in the Mangakāhia, the Wairua and the Hōteu river systems, which are being established to enable mana whenua not represented by Kaipara Uri entities to assess and fund remediation projects (\$1.160). - other partners including the Forest Bridge Trust and other sub-catchments based groups/initiatives (currently in development). <p>The budget also includes the value of contracted remediation grants and the matching landowner contributions carried over from Year 3 (estimate of \$2.2m in total as at 19 April).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 100ha of planting in riparian, wetland or lake margins completed or under contract to be completed • Up to 200ha of afforestation or space planting outside of riparian and wetland areas. <p>Remediation works outputs (i.e. kms of fencing) are tracked from when a Sediment Reduction Plan is agreed with a landowner, until projects included in the plan are signed off as completed.</p> <p>Remediation projects often span financial years. Final payment and landowner contribution will occur when remediation works are signed off as completed.</p> <p>Workforce development and FTE outputs are modelled based on assumptions about remediation works outputs.</p>			
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<p>Programme delivery – sediment reduction</p>	<p>K2022-002 Capability and Workforce Development</p> <p>A range of activity to support the programme to build advisory capability, and implement the Kaipara Moana Nursery Strategy, the Employment Strategy, and the Soil Conservation Action Plan.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing strategic and technical advice on nursery development - Continuation of a strategic partnership with Te Arai Native Nursery - Professional development and community of practice for KMR Field Advisors, in partnership with the New Zealand Association of Resource Management (NZARM) - Initiatives to support workforce development, including in partnership with MSD, uri and others - Support for cyclone and flood recovery, as required 	<p>Continuation of programme of work with native plant nurseries in the catchment and ongoing partnership with Te Arai nurseries.</p> <p>Continuation and expansion of a programme of professional development and a community of practice for KMR Field Advisors</p> <p>Workforce initiatives including continued co-funding of Kaitiaki coordinators.</p>	<p>0.526</p>	<p>0.101</p>	<p>0.627</p>
<p>Engagement and Partnership</p>			<p>0.100</p>	<p>0.100</p>	<p>0.200</p>
<p>Engagement and Partnership</p>	<p>K2022-007 Engagement & Partnership</p> <p>KMR’s engagement enables us to reach landowners of all types, as well as programme partners and interested parties, thereby growing awareness and uptake of the programme.</p>	<p>We will deliver a series of fora for landowners and KMR partners, and a rolling calendar of marae or community-based engagement.</p> <p>Regular e-newsletters, website/news updates, establishment and</p>	<p>0.100</p>	<p>0.100</p>	<p>0.200</p>

	<p>The engagement will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Forum with senior industry, NGOs, and those who work in and around the Kaipara Moana Catchment, and hui to showcase the activities, learnings, and improvements the KMR is making in the catchment. 2) Marae/Community led engagement. These are held at marae, or with community organisations, and follow a more informal wānanga format, where we showcase the work KMR does and can do, and allow more time for interested parties to lead the conversations. <p>This workstream will publicise the work the KMR is doing, while informing landowners and potential partners of the opportunities to work with the KMR programme.</p>	<p>management of social media networks, and standard print/media coverage (either bought, or organic).</p> <p>Creation and publication of collateral, media and informational communication tools (brochures, newsletters, project updates).</p>			
Thriving Maurikura			0.207	1.838	2.045
Thriving Maurikura	<p>K2021-005 Kaipara Maurikura</p> <p>The Kaipara Maurikura is the operational vehicle for the KMR Programme. It is established as a business unit within the Northland Regional Council, until such time as a statutory co-governance body for the Kaipara is established.</p> <p>The Kaipara Maurikura currently employs 12 staff (including two secondees) who fulfil the leadership, engagement, communications,</p>	<p>Delivery of programme level KPIs.</p> <p>Timely delivery of required reporting outputs to the Ministry for the Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six monthly and Annual reporting • Annual independent financial and compliance audit 	0.207	1.838	2.045

	<p>project management, strategic and administrative roles required to drive remediation work. A needs assessment will be undertaken before filling one remaining vacancy to ensure it meets critical capability needs.</p> <p>Budget includes costs of office space, IT, recruitment, and related costs, delivered via a Service Level Agreement with Northland Regional Council.</p> <p>The Pou Tātaki (unit manager) will have a budget for consultant, legal and sundries of \$170,000.</p>				
Governance			0.000	0.100	0.100
Governance	<p>K2021-006 Governance</p> <p>Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee costs including Kaipara Uri member fees, venue hire, catering, koha, travel and other associated costs.</p> <p>Note – Kaipara Maurikura staff provide administrative support for the Joint Committee (budgeted for separately under K2021-005 above).</p>	<p>Effective KMR Programme governance through the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-5 Business meetings (Hui) • 4-5 Workshops 	0.000	0.100	0.100
Digital Tools			1.024	0.311	1.335
Digital Tools	<p>K2022-004 System development and maintenance</p> <p>Further development of KMR's digital farm planning platform Mātai Onekura to reflect broader soil conservation settings and to align with Freshwater Farm Plan requirements.</p>	<p>Delivery of further improvements to Mātai Onekura, and completion and operationalisation of Tātaki Wai.</p>	1.024	0.311	1.335

	Completion of Tātaki Wai water quality accounting framework to support investment decision-making, farm plan prioritisation, and accounting and reporting of water quality outcomes.				
Strategy and Opportunities			0.300	0.220	0.520
Strategy and Opportunities	<p>K2022-008 Kōrero Tuku Iho (Mātauranga Māori) project</p> <p>Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of Kaipara Moana Remediation and one of its two foundational strategies. A hapū-led programme that intends to bring the voices of tangata whenua to the forefront, by providing an avenue to express their priorities for restoration and how they can be achieved to create change.</p> <p>Kōrero Tuku Iho proposes to use place-based case studies as the method to capture articulation of Uri values and aspirations in and around freshwater. It will lead to the creation of a template that can be used throughout the Kaipara.</p> <p>These case studies will be kaitiaki-focused and driven. The goal of these case studies is work towards restoring the health, wellbeing, and mauri of specific locations through a range of cultural (kaitiaki) actions.</p>	Establish six case studies in total, with the first three established in the 2023-2024 financial year, and work commenced to support a further three to come on-board in the following year.	0.145	0.145	0.290
Strategy and Opportunities	<p>K2022-003 Programme investment strategy, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Development of an investment strategy that sets out how KMR will target investment to restore the mauri of the Moana.</p>	<p>Development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a multi-year investment strategy 	0.130	0.050	0.180

	<p>Building an effective, long-term and holistic framework for monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Modelling of programme trajectory and visualisation of outputs and impact overtime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a plan for programme monitoring and evaluation - a programme approach to longer-term assurance of outputs 			
Strategy and Opportunities	<p>K2022-009 New Partnerships and Opportunities</p> <p>Developing opportunities with third parties that will deliver near-term benefit to KMR landowners. These opportunities are focused on reducing the cost to the landowner of KMR remediation activity, thereby increasing fund accessibility. Opportunities will also reduce the pressure on KMR budget, allowing KMR to reach more landowners, and will support multiple outcomes in line KMR vision and investment objectives.</p>	<p>Establishment of at least one new partnership to bring in third party funding to reduce costs to landowners and KMR of undertaking remediation.</p>	0.025	0.025	0.050

5 Funding Information for Year 3

Please provide details of all organisations that are contributing cash to the project (this excludes in-kind costs such as donations of time, equipment etc for this financial year). Please identify whether these contributions are confirmed or pending. If pending please provide an estimation on when you expect these funds to be confirmed.

Funding parties	Contribution (\$ million)	Funding confirmed or pending
Auckland Council/ Northland Regional Council	\$3.032	Confirmed.
Industry/NGO/Other	\$0.260	Confirmed. Additional contributions could be developed under new partnerships.
Landowners	\$3.955	Pending as outcome of remediation work completed through Sediment Reduction Plans and related grants funding.
Maximum Crown contribution approved for the year	\$7.133	This includes estimated funding carried over from the 2022-23 financial year. This will be refined as actuals for 2022-23 are confirmed.
Total cost of programme for this financial year	\$14.380	

Note: Landowner contributions will only be recorded once works are confirmed as completed. As there is lag between contracting and completion of remediation activity, and planting occurs through the winter months which span financial years, works will often be completed (and a landowner's contribution recorded) in the following financial year.

6 Contribution to the Jobs for Nature Focus Area Indicators

The Kaipara Moana Remediation funding is part of the Government Jobs for Nature Programme. This programme has specific targets and indicators for that will be used to track the impact of the programme. You will report on progress towards your targets over the life of your project. Delete the Metrics and/or Focus Areas that are not relevant to your project

Note – the metrics provided below are estimates as at 8 June 2022. These will be refined as FY2022-23 progresses and as KMR grants funding is taken up by landowners (particularly through Sediment Reduction Plans). There is significant uncertainty on the speed and level to which grants funding will be taken up. Assumptions will be reviewed as better data based on direct engagement with landowners is available.

Focus Area	Metric	Six-month target	Total Year 4 target
Sediment reduction activities	Number of new Farm Environment Plans completed (total)	90	180
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment Reduction Plans • Tiaki FEPs 	45	90
	Area (ha) of works covered by Farm Environment Plans completed	21,236	42,473
Freshwater restoration	Number of plants planted in riparian, lake, or wetlands areas	250,000	500,000
	Area (ha) of riparian, lake, or wetlands planting completed	50	100
	Length (km) of new fencing constructed	150	300
Other soil conservation measures	Area (ha) of afforestation, space planting or biodiversity planting not in riparian, lake, or wetlands margins completed	100	200
Nature based employment	Number of people-hours worked in each reporting period	40,000 (16 FTE)	90,000 (58 FTE)
	Number of people undertaking training in each reporting period*	15	30

* Note: This is the expected number of people to complete Field Advisor trainings with KMR.

7 Risk management				
<i>Provide a brief description of the major risks to the project achieving the tasks and activities in this financial year. Include consideration of potential barriers that may pose a risk to the success of the project. Where possible give an indication of the likelihood and significance of the risk and any mitigation strategies to be included in the project.</i>				
Potential risk	Level of risk	Impact on project	Consequence on project	Strategy to mitigate
<i>Identify the potential risk to your project (for example, project not completed on time, unpredictable events such as weather, lack of resource commitment, time and cost estimates too optimistic, unexpected budget cuts, stakeholders changing requirements after the project has started, risks to the industry or sector to which the organisation belongs).</i>	<i>Low, medium or high.</i>	<i>Describe the impact the risk would have on the project (for example, misunderstandings, duplication of work, incomplete work).</i>	<i>Minor, moderate or severe.</i>	<i>Describe the process you will use to minimise and manage the risk (for example, project manager monitors functional roles to ensure enough time is allocated to complete each task/activity and the project as a whole).</i>
Strategic risks - Changing operating environment				
1. Political or investor support for KMR wanes	Low	KMR is a long-term programme and waning support may reduce landowner certainty about support for activity and compromise ability to achieve programme goals.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular engagement with MfE, as primary funder • Senior-level engagement, including Ministerial engagement, and presentation to wider government agencies • Development and release of Jobs for Nature video • Formal induction provided to new governors • Ongoing implementation of KMR Communications Plan and Engagement Plan to grow understanding about the programme objectives and demonstrate progress. • Programme reporting, validation and assurance activity to maintain confidence
2. Policy changes and/or uncertainty reduce uptake of KMR services	Medium	Reduced uptake would compromise programme objectives. As KMR can support landowners to meet coming regulatory requirements, this	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with policy processes • Communications Plan and Engagement Plan implementation (as above) • KMR Landowner Grants and Whenua Whānui Fund application engagement / roll-out

		would also slow achievement of regulatory objectives.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and roll-out of KMR's <i>Reducing Barriers</i> policy modifications to incentivise uptake • Development of programme partnerships / third party contribution to incentivise uptake • In time, KMR will support landowners to complete Freshwater Farm Plans and will co-fund eligible remediation works
3. Economic downturn and/or adverse events (e.g. weather events, COVID-19) reduces uptake of KMR grants and slows works	High (↑)	Reduced landowner uptake would compromise delivery of programme objectives.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and roll-out of KMR's <i>Reducing Barriers</i> policy modifications to incentivise uptake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Changes to Whenua Whānui Fund criteria ○ Changes to allow front-loading of 5-year grant value • KMR Recovery Package for cyclone impacted KMR projects • Development of programme partnerships / third party contribution to incentivise uptake • Regular pricing reviews to ensure appropriate market rates • Regular engagement with accredited suppliers to understand and mitigate supply chain disruptions • Ongoing use of digital outreach methods • Exploration of MSD partnership to support labour supply • Communications Plan and Engagement Plan implementation (as above) • Early engagement with MfE, partners and stakeholders on reason for delays
Reputational risks - KMR delivery does not meet expectations				
4. KMR is slow to make available <i>Jobs for Nature</i> investments, and/or the quality of delivery of services is poor	Medium (↓)	Programme reputation and stakeholder confidence in KMR's ability to deliver is undermined, which further limits KMR's influence and effectiveness. Low quality of services impacts on longer-term objectives.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaipara Maurikura team inducted and ongoing development support • KMR work programme development and prioritisation • Project management disciplines implemented • Process mapping and optimisation process • Quality assurance, review and audit processes developed and operational • Programme reporting and validation to maintain confidence • Field Advisor training, development and mentoring

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Plan and Engagement Plan implementation (as above) • Early engagement with MfE, partners and stakeholders on reason for delays
5. KMR doesn't achieve intended scale of works and impact because investment is not as cost-effective as assumed in programme design	High	Short-term outputs are not optimally aligned to long-term outcomes, which compromises the programme's intended long-term impact.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rephrasing of programme based on more accurate assumptions informed by programme experience • Keep up to date on emerging knowledge, best practice and actual costs of interventions • Evidence-based soil conservation strategy developed to expand fundable works • Adjust policy, operational approaches and recommended best practice as required • Develop more targeted investment approaches (i.e. locations and mitigations where risk is highest)
Reputational risks - KMR brought into disrepute				
6. KMR staff or contractors improperly use KMR funding or other resources	Low	KMR integrity and brand are compromised.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRC financial controls/audits including fraud controls • NRC staff vetting processes, including police checks & conflict of Interest controls • Programme reporting and validation to maintain confidence • KMR accreditation and ongoing quality assurance and review processes • KMR contract management and grant auditing processes • Digital tool development and processes
Relational risks – KMR partnerships are not honoured				
7. KMR fails to demonstrate the intent of the founding MOU	Low	Misalignment with intent erodes trust, confidence and relationship amongst KMR, partners and communities.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Committee papers provide comment on alignment to MOU investment objectives • 'No surprises' communications of key matters to Joint Committee members via the Chair • Regular engagement with senior partner representatives • Partnership Forums and community hui • Engagement with environmental arms of Kaipara Uri and other iwi/hapū groups in the catchment

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Plan and Engagement Plan implementation • Regular engagement with MFE / Ministers as investors
8. KMR fails to engage with groups in the catchment who are not represented by Kaipara Uri.	Medium	Perception that KMR is taking a narrow tribal view rather than a catchment perspective. This could impact negatively on relationships and settlement processes.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Mana Whenua Relationships Lead • Engagement with other iwi/hapū groups in the catchment • Joint Committee Haukāinga sessions • Whenua Whānui Fund available to all marae and iwi/hapū • Other groups represented on Kōrero Tuku Iho reference group • Field Advisor training and accreditation available to all • Partnership Forum and Community Hui open to all • Support for establishment of Catchment Reference Groups or equivalent to coordinate local remediation projects
Wellbeing, safety and health risks				
9. H&S risks to staff, partners, contractors, sub-contractors and communities are not adequately managed	Low (↓)	Potential impact on the health and safety of staff, partners, contractors, sub-contractors and communities if risks are not appropriately identified and managed.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRC Health & Safety Policies, including for contractors and sub-contractors • Monthly H&S update from NRC • NRC COVID-19 protocols • KMR subcontractor accreditation processes • KMR SiteWise accreditation and audit programme • Ongoing Field Advisor mentoring and training • Nursery engagement/hui

8 Conflicts of interest

Describe any known conflicts of interest (actual or potential) that may arise during this financial year and steps you will take to manage them.

Perceived or actual conflicts of interest to be managed by a clear separation of governance and operational decision-making, and ensuring contractual arrangements are made on a commercially defensible basis. Management will manage any actual or perceived conflicts of interest through the use of independent evaluators/experts to inform accreditation processes, peer review processes to inform processes that lead to investment decisions (e.g. Sediment Reduction Plan approvals), and clear referencing how decisions align with the Investment Objectives of the KMR Programme, as set out in the Kaipara Moana Remediation Memorandum of Understanding and including Manaaki Tangata (Human Capital) and Tātai Hononga (Social Capital).

Declaration

This declaration must be completed by the chair of the joint committee.

As a duly authorised representative of the organisation:

- I declare that to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in all sections of this Annual Work Plan, or supplied by us in support of our Annual Work Plan is complete, true and correct.
- I declare that I have the authority to sign this Annual Work Plan and to provide this information.
- I understand that information presented to the Minister for the Environment and Ministry for the Environment is subject to disclosure under the Official Information Act 1982.

Name

Tame Te Rangi

Position

Chair, Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee

Signature

By typing your name in the space provided you are electronically signing this Annual Work Plan.

Date

TITLE: Pou Tātaki Report

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |
Report Writer** Justine Daw, Pou Tātaki

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.

This month marks an important milestone in finalising KMR's foundations, with decisions sought from the Joint Committee in respect of a Soil Conservation Operational Strategy and Action Plan and Kōrero Tuku Iho (*see accompanying papers*). We have also soft-launched in-house trials of Mātai Onekura (the Whenua Planning Tool), the first of KMR's digital tools.

Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

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

Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

Programme performance

As at 31 March 2023, KMR has achieved the following performance milestones over the programme life-to-date:

- Over 475 landowners are taking action or scoping projects through KMR.
- KMR is working with ~1/3 of the estimated 1,500 landowners in the catchment.
- Over 420 Sediment Reduction Plans have been completed with landowners.
- Over 83,000 hectares of land are managed under KMR Plans.
- Over 400km of fencing has been completed or contracted for delivery – more than the distance from Whangārei to Auckland and back.
- Over 600,000 native plants are in the ground or contracted to plant over 135 hectares
- Over \$7.8m of sediment reduction projects have been completed or are underway
- Over 120,000 hours of new work have been created (as at 31 December 2022).

Strategic Risk and Opportunities

In the aftermath of the adverse weather, a secondee contacted all of our KMR landowners, offering support. This was very well received, with ~10 landowners likely to access Recovery Package support (mainly in Auckland). However, a much larger set of landowners may delay contracted works, and we expect it will continue to be harder to engage and onboard new landowners due to weather, economic headwinds and policy uncertainty in an election year.

We are working with digital mapping (GIS) providers as well as central and regional government to understand and leverage various post-Cyclone mapping initiatives in train. KMR aims to develop an integrated flood and landslide layer which will ensure that KMR is aware of areas previously affected and can tailor sediment remediation projects accordingly, including for planting and fence setbacks.

Recent engagement in Wellington has reinforced that Ministers and senior officials have confidence in KMR's delivery and direction. Once Soil Conservation settings are agreed, scoping work will begin with MfE to understand the requirements to remodel and extend the programme (years 7-10).

We continue to work with the Ministry for Social Development to co-create post-Cyclone opportunities for employment to support KMR landowners taking action to retire and plant land.

Programme delivery

The team are making good progress in implementing the new initiatives agreed in December 2022:

- 23 Navigator projects were assessed following a successful Expressions of Interest process. 3 are being progressed as standard sediment remediation projects, 1 was a research proposal that will be linked into another Navigator project, and 19 are being taken forward as Navigator projects. Navigator projects are intended to be large-scale, innovative and/or representative projects that demonstrate leadership in sediment remediation, with a community or sector education, engagement and/or pilot aspect. Some of the emerging Navigator projects are early-stage and will take time to finalise, while others are likely to be established quite quickly.
- At the time of writing, ~527,000 plant orders are already on the books for winter 2023 through contracted or likely projects, and the number is growing rapidly. It is important to note that we are working on the assumption that around a quarter of these projects will roll over to winter 2024 due to weather, workforce or job timing constraints and/or changes in landowner circumstances. Nonetheless, even with a significant rate of attrition, we are tracking well to date in respect of the 400,000 plant Winter 2023 pre-ordering commitment to the nurseries.
- A number of landowners are now taking action to plant up steep eroding hillsides near waterways ('Zone D').

This month marks an important milestone in finalising KMR's foundations, with decisions sought for the Soil Conservation Strategy and first-stage decisions sought for Kōrero Tuku Iho (*see accompanying papers*). In addition, we are also beginning an in-house roll-out of Mātai Onekura (Whenua Planning Tool), the first of KMR's digital tools. An update to the Joint Committee on KMR's digital tools is planned for July.

Engagement and Partnership

Our Recovery Package and the Winter Planting media campaigns have been very successful, with good feedback generally on the work KMR is doing, good and growing media metrics, and positive brand recognition growing among target audiences.

KMR ran a further successful Partnership Forum on 29 March, in Warkworth, with our highest-ever satisfaction scores post-event. The intent was to support flood affected communities, and encourage them to 'stay the course' by providing an early glimpse of future opportunities for landowners taking action through KMR. Presentations focused on the new, wider KMR investments that can support landowners; the expected opportunities to come from Soil Conservation settings; opportunities from carbon and other environmental markets in New Zealand; the opportunities from the KMR/QEII Trust partnership for those landowners wishing to retire land with remnant native forest. We will be providing an update to the Joint Committee on the Opportunities work programme in June.

Ongoing uplift in KMR's in-person outreach and engagement has continued in March and April, with attendance at local Field Days, A&P Shows and other in-community engagements, as well as on-marae engagements through the Kōrero Tuku Iho process, and Enviroschools events.

We continue to develop partnerships to better reach and support the drystock sector (one example being progressing a potential collaboration with the veterinary services sector).

Outlook

By necessity, Winter Planting will be an ongoing focus in the immediate period, as will progressing Navigator projects and associated contracts. KMR will continue to support our landowners affected by weather, and we will also focus before 30 June (financial year end) on verifying project progress for the ~\$1.37m of contracted works on our books for which activity has either been completed (in which case KMR can reimburse landowners for half of the funded works) or where there are delays to project delivery (in which case we will need to update project timeframes details as we begin to manually transfer current project details into the Mātai Onekura (Whenua Planning Tool). Anecdotal evidence is that many of the delays in fencing are due to labour constraints.

We also continue to host public and community events, with a suite of events planned in mid May, also focused on winter planting. For those in the Kaipara District, we are hosting with District Council support, a community planting event on Sunday 14 May along the river either side of SH1, which allows for excellent publicity opportunities and community visibility. This will be followed by two further Enviroschools planting events in Northland and an expert workshop on planting in Auckland. Work is in train via Auckland Council for a further workshop on planting in flood plains to educate and address concerns emerging about planting in flood areas (which are not scientifically validated, but perception drives behaviours).

Work will also continue through our partnership with MSD on a collaboration to reduce barriers to landowner planting by means of MSD and KMR Workforce support. We are not yet at the final hurdle, but if it comes together, KMR will be supporting local employment in the region, led by Kaipara Uri teams, as well as landowners taking action to plant trees.

In July, we are also kicking off the first of our training and development modules developed through the KMR / NZARM partnership. These will focus on wetlands, soils and te ao Māori perspectives, and be offered to our Field Advisors, Kaitiaki Field Advisors, KMR staff and others, if there is interest.

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, there is ~\$1.5m of contracted KMR grants as at 31 March 2023, totaling ~\$3m in total project value, as per KMR's ~50% co-funding model. Note that there is a necessary lag between landowners completing projects, KMR arranging project review and sign-off, landowners submitting invoices, and KMR paying invoices, not least because plants can be reviewed up to 6 months after planting to ensure plant survival targets are met.

As a result, Table 1 reflects financial payments made this financial year, rather than project activity completed.

Table 1: KMR Financials (31 March 2023)

KMR Financials (31 March 2023)

Funding contributions*

MfE	7,688,631
Northland Regional Council (NRC)	0
Auckland Council (AC)	60,275
Interest earned	121,343
Subtotal (Funds available)	7,870,249
Less KMR expenditure (Activity incl. Grants)	3,225,074
Funds remaining	4,645,175

Co-funding (Matching Contributions)

NRC in-kind labour	63,205
NRC in-kind Opex costs	979,230 (incl. salaries)
AC in-kind labour	468,750
AC in-kind Opex costs	0
Landowners / Other contributors	1,012,959
Subtotal (Co-funding expenditure)	2,524,143
	5,749,217

Total Programme Expenditure (Activity)

Notes:

- Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.
- 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.