

Agenda

# Rārangi Take

Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee  
Monday 6 May 2024 at 10am



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# Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Agenda

Rā   Date:	Monday 6 May 2024
Wā   Time:	10am
Tauwāhi   Location:	Kaiwaka Sports Association, 2 Gibbons Road, Kaiwaka, 0573
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 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

*The Quorum for the Joint Committee is:*

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

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

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

## KARAKIA | WHAKATAU

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<b>1.0 TAHITAHĪ   HOUSEKEEPING</b>	
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**TITLE: Confirmation of Minutes – April 2024**

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |  
Report Writer**

Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

### Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This paper serves to receive the minutes of the meeting held in April 2024.

### Whakataunga | Recommendations

1. That the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee meeting held on 8 April 2024 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

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### Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1: Joint Committee Hui Minutes (April 2024)

# Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee Minutes

Rā   Date:	Monday 8 April 2024
Wā   Time:	10.00
Tauwāhi   Location:	Online Access
Huihuinga   Gathering	Tame Te Rangi (Chair), Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Amy Macdonald (Deputy Chair), Northland Regional Council Georgina Curtis-Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Greg Sayers, Auckland Council Jack Craw, Northland Regional Council 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, KMR Ben Hope, Ringa-Pārongo, KMR Lisette Rawson, Amo-Rauora Kōawa, KMR Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support, KMR Stephanie Versteeg, Amo-Rautaki Pākihi, KMR Willie Wright, Mana Whenua Relations Lead, KMR (Presenter) Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager, Te Uri o Hau (Presenter) Ilka Pelzer, Kaitātari Matua, MfE (Observer)

The Chair declared the meeting open at 10.04am.

## Karakia Timatanga and Whakatau (Item 1.0)

## Ngā whakapahā | Apologies (Item 2.0)

### Moved (Warriner/Curtis-Connelly)

1. That the apologies from Member Cherie Povey for non-attendance be received.

**Carried**

## Ngā whakapuakanga | Declarations of Conflicts of Interest (Item 3.0)

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

## Confirmation of Minutes- February 2024 (Item 4.1)

### Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

#### Moved (Macdonald/Sherard)

That the Joint Committee;

1. Confirm the minutes of the Kaipara Moana Remediation meeting held on 26 February 2024.

**Carried**

## Joint Committee Action Tracker (Item 5.1)

### Report from Sophie Bone, PA and Governance Support

#### Moved (Craw/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 (Curtis-Connelly/Carmichael)

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

**Carried**

*Secretarial note:*

Member Craw indicated an interest in increasing the number of Field Trips each year and passed on positive feedback he had heard regarding KMR's presence at the Freshwater Conference.

The Pou Tātaki noted that the Field Trip for April had unfortunately been cancelled by the third-party hosts. KMR would look to reschedule a KMR-hosted field trip before winter. She also suggested that the Maurikura could regularly provide indicative information on planned in-community events, open days and field trips associated with KMR projects. One example that was coming up is a King's Coronation Planting in the Whangārei District, as well as a number of events and community plantings in the Auckland region.

Chair Te Rangi encouraged the Members to review the Ballance Farm Environment Awards profiles that showed the reach and positive impact of KMR's work across multiple land use types.

Member Sherard noted a number of upcoming events in which Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara was participating.

Member Blackwell asked about environmental monitoring, and whether there were any sites that had been monitored prior to KMR project investment in order to demonstrate progress in reducing sediment over time. The Pou Tātaki explained that KMR did not have a mandate to invest in or undertake monitoring, and that this responsibility remains with the respective regional council or unitary authority. That said, through a commercial sponsorship from Phathom and Spark, and in collaboration with the University of Auckland, KMR was benefiting from next-generation sediment monitoring technology which is likely to be piloted this winter.

Member Blackwell suggested that monitoring may work best at a farm which contained its own catchment, where progress could easily be tracked. He suggested that KMR look out for suitable farms, as this type of monitoring would be invaluable for showing improvement over time. We agreed we would explore this with the relevant regional council or unitary authority.

Chair Te Rangi commented that in addition to future modelling of sediment reduction through KMR's digital tools and on-the-ground scientific monitoring by councils, there was a longer-term opportunity to involve local people and communities in monitoring indicators of progress. At a recent KMR Navigator event in the Mangakāhia, a KMR Field Advisor spoke to the importance of neighbours talking to neighbours about effective actions on the land, what they had learnt, and where they were seeing benefits and progress towards sediment reduction.

Member Carmichael suggested that working through schools might be a suitable way to reach the community and get them into wider water quality monitoring activities. The Pou Tātaki agreed and noted the partnerships with both Enviroschools and Wai Connection, whose work included an element of water quality monitoring.

### Kōrero Tuku Iho (Item 6.1)

*Secretarial Note: Please note that the recommendations differ from the original recommendations published in the agenda. The amended recommendations were agreed by the Committee.*

#### **Report from Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager**

##### **Moved (Te Rangi/Macdonald)**

That the Joint Committee;

1. Receive the report titled 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Update' by Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager, dated 2 April 2024.-
2. Direct that the feedback received from the Joint Committee about the Kōrero Tuku Iho project inform revision of the project scope, budget, case study selection criteria and terms of reference.
3. Direct that a revised version of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project documentation be tabled to the Joint Committee for further consideration on 6 May 2024.

#### **Carried**

*Secretarial Note:*

Member Craw indicated his support for the Dune Lakes whakatauirā proposal, subject to sufficient demonstration that case study activities would reduce sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana. He suggested that the Terms of Reference include a specific Objective to ensure sufficient focus on, and integration with, KMR objectives.

Member Carmichael suggested that the Terms of Reference also be revised to acknowledge and accommodate sediment reduction activity led by others (for example, on the peninsula as a whole) to ensure case study alignment to KMR's sediment remediation goals.

Member Blackwell asked that the case study project draw on information already gathered by a previous catchment group (for example, studies undertaken six years ago re how lake water quality is affected by land use activity).

Deputy Chair Macdonald thanked the Kōrero Tuku Iho project group for their work to date, and acknowledged the value of Member Warriner's membership on the steering group in order to ensure connection to KMR's objectives and the KMR Joint Committee. The Member went on to seek greater clarity on project outputs and alignment of the project Work Plan to KMR objectives given the proposed scale of the project investment.

Member Sherard noted that in reviewing the project's proposed Outcomes, Attributes and Capabilities, there was an opportunity to future-proof these by referencing the value that whānau and rōpū can bring to the picture.

Chair Te Rangi questioned why the phrase Kaipara Uri (which was used in formalised KMR documents with the Crown) appeared to have been superseded by the more generic term 'tangata whenua'. He added his support to earlier recommendations that the Poutō Lakes case study elevate the significance of sediment reduction by aligning with wider KMR processes, for example, using trained Field Advisors to work with other landowners in the area and support them to take action to reduce sediment with KMR support.

Member Carmichael asked whether there was an opportunity through the project to develop a 'kete' of indigenous land management knowledge. Member Wati supported the project having an information-sharing database, recognising that KMR's work is not (yet) statutory. Chair Te Rangi acknowledged the value of information collation in such a way that would ensure the integrity of the information gathered, particularly in light of the forthcoming Treaty Settlement.

The Pou Tātaki noted that a key deliverable from the Kōrero Tuku Iho project was a 'blueprint' for how customary practices can support sediment reduction efforts across the catchment, and that the proposed Terms of Reference included an (appropriately protected) repository of information.

The Joint Committee agreed that the Kaipara Maurikura would work closely with the Kōrero Tuku Iho project group to develop an intervention logic to demonstrate how the project aligns to KMR's four investment objectives agreed to in the KMR Memorandum of Understanding, and help the project team revise the project scope, budget, case study selection criteria and terms of reference in line with Joint Committee feedback.

## Karakia Mutunga

### Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

**The meeting concluded at 11.29am.**



**TITLE: Joint Committee Action Tracker**

**Kaituhi Pūrongo |  
Report Writer** Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support

**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 report 'Joint Committee Action Tracker' be received.

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**Pirihongi | Attachments**

Attachment 1: Joint Committee Action Tracker – May 2024

**KMR Joint Committee: Action Tracker**

Item	Action	Who	Due	Status	Comments
<b>1 May 2023</b>					
Kōrero Tuku Iho (Item 6.2)	That KMR report back on the 3 proposed case studies for Kōrero Tuku Iho.	Celia Witehira, Willie Wright	May 2024	Open	Several updates were provided in 2023 and April 2024. A decision paper is provided this month.
<b>27 February 2023</b>					
Reducing Barriers for Landowners (Item 6.1)	That KMR produce a map of Navigator Projects.	Stephanie Versteeg	May 2024	Open	This map will be included in the Pou Tātaki report.
<b>21 February 2022</b>					
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	July 2024	Open	This report-back has been delayed due to slower than expected progress.
<b>15 November 2021</b>					
Kaipara Moana Remediation Freshwater Management Tool (Item 5.1)	That KMR develop a long-term agreement with Auckland Council (Healthy Waters) for hosting, operation and maintenance costs associated with KMR's Freshwater Management Tool [FWMT]	Stephanie Versteeg / AKL Council Healthy Waters team	July 2024	Open	Timing for this report-back depends on finalisation of the KMR FWMT tool (Tātaki Wai) which is not due until early 2024 (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 |** Sophie Bone, PA to Pou Tātaki and Governance Support  
**Report Writer**

### 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 2024. 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.

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### Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1: Joint Committee Indicative Forward Workplan 2024

**KMR Joint Committee: Indicative Forward Workplan 2024**

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Hui</b>	<b>Briefing or Workshop</b>	<b>Field Trip or Other</b>
26 February	6 Month report Programme rephasing	Freshwater Farm Plans	
8 April	Kōrero Tuku Iho		Field Trip (Cancelled by Host)
6 May	Draft Annual Work Plan	Digital Tools	Field Trip
29 July	Interests Management		
9 September			Field Trip
21 October	Draft Annual Report		
25 November	Audit and Annual Report Meeting Dates 2025		Stakeholder Event

**TITLE: Draft Annual Work Plan (2024-2025)**

**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 (2024-2025) (Attachment 1).
- Seeks approval to submit the draft Annual Work Plan for the 2024-2025 financial year 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 and completion of Year 4 audit.

## 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 Annual Work Plan (the Work Plan) for the 2024-2025 financial year (FY2024-2025) (Attachment 1). The proposed KMR budget for financial year is \$13.771 million in total programme budget value (i.e. including cash and in-kind contribution value). KMR will invoice MfE for the first six months of their estimated contribution at the start of FY2024-2025.

A key change from previous years is the provision of indicative ranges for delivery. These ranges reflect the uncertainty in the operating environment (due to weather, uncertain policy directions, economic headwinds and constraints on landowner capacity) as well as the relative newness of hill-country sediment remediation activities, for which it is more difficult to set delivery targets. The upper bound of each range reflects KMR's aspirations for delivery, with the lower bound reflecting realistic key performance indicators that KMR is expected to meet under the *Jobs for Nature* reporting system.

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. We are proposing a delegation for the Joint Committee Chair and Deputy Chair to approve the final draft Work Plan for provision to MfE by 10 May 2024.

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## Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. Receive the report 'Draft Annual Work Plan 2024-2025' by Steph Versteeg, dated 6 May 2024 (Attachment 1).
2. Note the draft Annual Work Plan budget for the 2024-2025 financial year totals \$13.771 million (total programme value excluding GST).
3. Note the draft Work Plan budget and KPIs will continue to change as modelling is refined and it becomes clearer what Year 4 budget needs to carry over into Year 5.

4. Note modelling uptake of remediation activity is inherently challenging, 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 estimated a suite of delivery ranges in 2024-2025, the lower bound of which represents the formal Key Performance Indicators for the programme, which KMR is expected to meet.
6. Approve for submission the draft Work Plan (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 within 20 working days from submission.
8. Agree 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 Work Plan in October due to the timing of the external audit.

## Horopaki | Background

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 (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 Work Plan for FY2024-2025. Technically, this Work Plan covers Year 5 of KMR programme activity, notwithstanding Year 1 was a partial year following finalisation of the Deed of Funding, and Year 2 was largely focused on programme establishment.

The draft Work Plan (Attachment 1) reflects an ongoing focus 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.

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 2024-2025 Work Plan will support:

1. The continued scale up of KMR's core work in developing Sediment Reduction Plans and associated remediation works;
2. Key enablers of remediation, specifically a programme of targeted engagement and partnerships, and the continued development and support of our cohort of Field Advisors to provide quality advice;
3. 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 [refer accompanying paper for more detail on the proposed project and associated budget to achieve the outcomes];
4. Continued 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 Kōrero Tuku Iho directions and insights from the operationalised Digital Tools; and

5. Continued support for the governance and operational costs associated with the Joint Committee and the Kaipara Maurikura.

### **Programme Budget in FY2024-2025**

In FY2024-2025, the KMR programme budget remains structured around our six major work programme areas, each comprising a number of ongoing projects. All projects have been assessed as necessary to making progress towards 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, including *Jobs for Nature* KPIs.

In line with responsible financial management and requirements of the Public Finance Act, the KMR budget provides for all known or expected expenses to be incurred in FY2024-2025. This includes the value of all contracted (committed) works. Some of the budget will be committed in Year 5 and carried over into Year 6.

Budget that is carried over reflects the value of remediation grants and the matching landowner contributions that are not completed by the end of the financial year. This is expected because remediation projects span financial years (the end of financial year falls in the middle of the planting season). While we contract most winter planting before 30 June, the timing of winter planting projects can occur throughout the winter season, depending on factors such as weather, and landowner and workforce capacity, and Field Advisors only sign off planting as complete 2-3 weeks after planting.

The initial estimate of the remediation project value to be carried over from the current Year 4 (2023-2024) budget is \$3.4 million (this includes Crown, landowner and third-party contributions). This is in support of an estimated 150 remediation projects that are underway with landowners for which activity will not be completed by 30 June 2024.

The proposed budgets in the draft 2024-25 Work Plan are not final:

- Modelling of assumptions for sediment remediation activity may be further refined to take into account feedback received from governors and MfE, as well as a more accurate understanding of what can be achieved in Year 5 based on progress in the current financial year.
- Finalisation of the budget for FY2024-2025 is only possible after the current financial year has concluded, when we will have a view of actual investments made before 30 June 2024 and what amount of funding is required to carry over (accrue) for projects that run between financial years (as many remediation projects do).

### **Funding sources for the budget**

The Annual Work Plan costs will be met through a combination of Crown grant funding, cash and in-kind contributions by councils, and landowner and third party contributions.

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, landowner, and other third-party contributions (e.g. from industry, philanthropic interests 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 that funding obligations are being met across the life of the programme. In line with current practice, the draft 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 over page.

**Table 1: Estimated funding split by sources FY2024-2025**

Source	\$ million	%
Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council	\$2.860	20.77
Industry/NGO/other	\$0.186	1.35
Landowners	\$3.835	27.85
Maximum Crown contribution	\$6.890	50.03
Total	\$13.771	100

As per the KMR Memorandum of Understanding, Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council are committed to deliver financial contributions (through cash and/or in-kind contributions e.g. staff time and expertise, or use of council facilities) to the KMR Programme. We understand this will be reconfirmed in their Long Term Plans that are currently in development. Northland Regional Council contributes steadily throughout the year through payment of KMR staff salaries and charges under a Service Level Agreement for office space and support. Auckland Council’s primary contribution in FY2024-2025 is through their support for the operationalisation of Tātaki Wai. The KMR programme invoices councils for any additional contribution needed to achieve the programme’s ‘matching requirement’.

Once the Ministry has approved the draft Work Plan (to be submitted with any updates following this Hui), KMR intends to invoice the Ministry for a sum equivalent to 50% of the Crown’s contribution (\$3.44m) for FY2024-2025 so that payment can be made by early in the financial year. We intend to invoice for the remaining Crown contribution after the Annual Report has been provided to the Crown at the end of October, as funding to be carried over to FY2024-2025 - and therefore the second Crown contribution for the financial year – can only be confirmed once external audit of FY2023-2024 accounts is complete.

### **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

The draft Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) remain an estimate of what the programme could achieve in FY2024-2025 and have been developed in consultation with the Ministry. This year we have included a target range for delivery, which complements our Jobs for Nature KPIs. This approach reflects that it is not possible to precisely model uptake in a voluntary programme, and that KMR continues to face high levels of uncertainty in the operating environment (e.g. recessionary pressures, potential drought pressures, increased uncertainty in respect of freshwater policy direction and timeframes which are slowing uptake). Such an approach gives us a realistic range to aim for – the lower end being a moderate estimate of potential uptake and the basis for our Jobs for Nature KPIs, while the upper end reflects more aspirational uptake. This approach provides stretch for the KMR programme to aim for, while ensuring we meet our formal *Jobs for Nature* KPIs (noting that KPIs remain challenging to set in a voluntary programme, particularly for areas such as hill country sediment remediation activities for which there are limited data points).

Ranges have been set taking into account:

- Programme delivery to date and what we expect to achieve by 30 June 2024 (mid-way through our first planting season with extended investment settings in the hill country);
- Differing levels of certainty about uptake of different remediation activities. For example, larger-scale hill country activities are only offered for the first time this winter, and there is high uncertainty about the degree to which landowners will adopt hill country activities and/or substitute riparian activities with hill country activities);



- The Grant Thornton model that informed the programme rephasing and sets out estimated annual deliverables across each year of a 10-year programme; and
- Landowner feedback and programme experience that ongoing inflationary pressures and recessionary headwinds as well as new uncertainty around freshwater policy settings in particular are influencing decision-making.

In time, it will be possible for Tātaki Wai outputs to inform KMR KPIs. However, the tool is not yet ready for this purpose.

KMR monitors a range of indicators, in addition to the *Jobs for Nature* KPIs, using them to understand performance and see further back in our pipeline to understand emerging trends. We have introduced a metric relating to remediation projects to complement the metric for Sediment Reduction Plans (SRP). This is because we have an increasing number of landowners who already have an SRP and are doing their second or third remediation projects with KMR. Ultimately, it is the level of project activity that drives programme delivery, from work for Field Advisors and our accredited suppliers, through to levels of resourcing required by the Kaipara Maurikura for grant administration and oversight, monitoring and assurance, engagement and communications activity, all of which are required to support timely, efficient and effective sediment remediation outcomes.

In FY2024-2025, KMR is also intending to complement the *Jobs for Nature* KPIs with some additional metrics. Our Taiao KPIs under *Jobs for Nature* capture the length of fencing contracted or completed, and the number of plants and area of planting contracted or completed. We intend to retrospectively analyse the area of wetland protected and length of waterway protected in the programme to date and, from 1 July, to capture this for all new projects, enabling us to report on this at a programme level. We will gain a better understanding of our progress in these areas in FY2024-2025, and we can consider developing performance ranges / targets for future years.

**Table 2: Key Performance Indicators (2024-2025, Year 5)**

Focus Area	Metric	Six-month target range	Total Year 5 target range	Jobs For Nature Year 5 KPIs	Forecast Actuals Year 4	% change from Year 4 target*	Comment
Sediment reduction activities	Number of remediation projects or Farm Environment plans completed (total):	105-175	210-350		275	0 to 40	As the number of landowners we work with increases, we expect it will become more difficult to bring in new landowners to the KMR Sediment Reduction Planning (SRP) process. We are already working with many of the 'fast adopters', and many landowners face continued barriers to entry (such as the requirement to cover 50% of the value of projects themselves).
	Number of Farm Environment Plans completed (total)	65-75	130-150	<b>130</b>	175	-32 to -21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sediment Reduction Plans</li> <li>• Tiaki FEPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45-50</li> <li>• 20-25</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90-100</li> <li>• 40-50</li> </ul>				We expect that 'return landowners' who are undertaking a second or third project with KMR will deliver a growing proportion of contracted works.
	Number of remediation projects by returning landowners	40-100	80-200		100		
	Area (ha) of land covered by Farm Environment Plans completed	9,100-15,000	18,200-30,000	<b>18,200</b>	28,000	-59 to -33	This is estimated using the number of new properties covered by KMR Plans, and the average size of KMR project properties in 2023-2024. The reducing property size reflects in part a growing number of Whenua Whānui Fund projects.
Freshwater restoration	Number of plants planted in riparian, lake, or wetlands areas	300,000-400,000	600,000-800,000	<b>600,000</b>	700,00	0 to 33	On the basis of commitments in current KMR contracts, we expect to confirm completion of around 300,000 plants in riparian and wetland areas in 2024-2025, and to contract for establishment of another 300,000+.
	Area (ha) of riparian, lake, or wetlands planting completed	60-80	120-160	<b>120</b>	140	0 to 33	
	Length (km) of new fencing constructed	125-175	250-350	<b>250</b>	350	-28 to 0	
Other soil conservation measures	Area (ha) of afforestation, space planting or biodiversity planting not in riparian, lake, or wetlands margins completed	100-375	200-750	<b>200</b>	200	0 to 275	We expect to confirm the completion of an estimated 100ha of soil conservation planting in winter 2024, and contracting of at least 100ha more.
Nature based employment	Number of people-hours worked in each reporting period	30,000-40,000 (19-26 FTE)	60,000-80,000 (39-51 FTE)	<b>60,000 (39 FTE)</b>	80,000 (51 FTE)	-25 to 0	We confirm people hours worked once work is confirmed as completed. New (additional)works will be contracted but not yet completed by 30 June 2025.
	Number of people undertaking training in each reporting period**	15	30	<b>30</b>	20	No change	This reflects training of new KMR Field Advisors and formal professional development of Field Advisors.

\* These figures are compared to Year 4 KPIs, not actual delivery against Year 4 KPIs. Year 4 actuals (as at 31 March 2024) were used to inform realistic Year 5 KPIs.

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

## Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

The Deed of Funding requires a draft KMR work plan to be submitted by 30 April. Given the April Hui was extraordinary and focused on another matter, and the timing of the 6 May Joint Committee Hui in 2024, there will be a slight delay in submitting it to the Ministry. This has been agreed with the Ministry.

Following feedback from the Joint Committee and to allow for staff to make any necessary 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.

The final Work Plan will take into account any feedback received from the Ministry, as well as any refinements to the budget and Key Performance Indicators. It is important to note that the Work Plan can only be finalised once external audit is completed and final carry over (accrual value) is confirmed.

KMR management will provide a final Work Plan to the Joint Committee for information in October.

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## Considerations

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

Provision of an Annual Work Plan to the Ministry for the Environment is a requirement under the KMR Deed of Funding. Each year, KMR's Work Plan sets out the projects, deliverables and Key Performance Indicators to be achieved, and the associated budget and funding sources for these.

### 2. Ngā ritenga take pūtea | Financial implications

Approval of the draft Annual Work Plan enables its submission to the Ministry for the Environment for review. Once approved and finalised, it becomes KMR's operating budget for FY2024-2025. The Crown and Council commitments under the MOU serve as the basis for the operating budget.

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and mitigation

The Annual Work Plan supports transparency and accountability in respect of KMR's work programme. The Work Plan also identifies and refreshes programme risks and mitigations. These will be carefully monitored and managed across the FY2024-2025 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 (for example, Kōrero Tuku Iho).

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

While KMR's kaupapa is to reduce sedimentation of the Kaipara Moana in a manner that is aligned with the programme's investment objectives, successful programme delivery will have climate change co-benefits. KMR co-funded remediation activity will enhance the resilience of our landscape

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

and communities, and establishing forest cover and restoration of wetlands supports the transition to a lower-carbon future.

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## Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1: Draft Kaipara Moana Remediation 2024-2025 Annual Work Plan

# **Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme**

**Draft Annual Work Plan**

**Year 5 – 2024-2025**

**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 Moana Remediation		
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Phone	027 281 9106	Phone	022 493 0626
Postal address	c/o Northland Regional Council Private Bag 9021 Whangārei Mail Centre Whangārei 0148	Postal address	PO Box 10362 Wellington 6143
Physical address	36 Water Street Whangārei 0110	Physical address	8 Willis Street Wellington

## 2 Programme overview

### Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme

Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) seeks to protect and restore the mauri of the Kaipara Moana, with an aim to halve sediment losses into the harbour over the long term.

As at 30 June 2024, KMR will have completed two and a half years of full operational activity. This Plan and its associated Key Performance Indicators therefore draw on two full financial years of operational data, as well as the current financial year's data (as at 30 April 2024). Activity during the first 18 months of operations was focussed on waterway-focused activities (viz. retiring (fencing off) and planting land near waterways (rivers, streams, wetlands, and the coast itself). From December 2022, we began to support some native planting in erodible hill country and from September 2023, part way through Year 4, KMR began to promote a wider set of project investments to reduce sediment across the landscape through implementation of a Soil Conservation Strategy, one of KMR's two Foundational Strategies.

KMR has modelled uptake by landowners in 2024-25 (Year 5), but we have limited operational data for new activities and therefore modelled uptake – and associated KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) and budget - is more uncertain. Likewise, as KMR's second Foundational Strategy (Kōrero Tuku Iho, the project which enables the cultural dimension of KMR) is in development, the figures in this Work Plan for implementation of this Strategy reflect estimates only.

The Work Programme set out in this Plan is moderately aspirational, reflecting both KMR's intent to deliver ongoing scale-up of the programme, while recognising that there is now higher uncertainty in the programme about landowner uptake due to rising cost pressures and extended policy uncertainty facing landowners in the operating environment.

A key change from previous years is the provision of indicative ranges for delivery in 2024-2025, reflective of the increased uncertainty in the operating environment (due to weather, uncertain policy directions, economic headwinds and constraints on landowner capacity) as well as the relative newness of hill-country sediment

remediation activities, for which it is more difficult to set delivery targets. The upper bound of each range reflects KMR's aspirations for delivery, with the lower bound reflecting more realistic (moderate) key performance indicators that KMR is expected to meet under the *Jobs for Nature* reporting system.

As KMR remains a voluntary programme - and given limited regulatory drivers - the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) remain an estimate of what the programme *could* achieve during year 5 given best estimates and data available to date in the programme.

Ranges have been set taking into account:

- programme delivery to date and what we expect to achieve by 30 June 2024 (mid-way through our first planting season with extended investment settings in the hill country);
- differing levels of certainty about uptake of different remediation activities. For example, larger-scale hill country activities are only offered for the first time this winter, and there is high uncertainty about the degree to which landowners will adopt hill country activities and/or substitute riparian activities with hill country activities);
- the Grant Thornton model that informed the programme rephasing and sets out estimated annual deliverables across each year of a 10-year programme.
- landowner feedback and programme experience that ongoing inflationary pressures and recessionary headwinds as well as new uncertainty around freshwater policy settings in particular are influencing decision-making.

Programme duration	10 years (2020/21 – 2030/31)
Total cost	\$200,000,000
Total Crown contribution	\$100,000,000 (subject to conditions)

### 3 Environmental compliance

*Please complete this section for any statutory permissions or consents that you require in this financial year.*

<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>
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#### 4 Project key tasks/activities for Year 5 (2024/25)

Work programme	YEAR 5 Projects	Key outputs	YEAR 5 Estimated budget (\$ million)		
			Crown contribution	Other (Council, Landowner, Partner) Contribution	TOTAL Budget
<b>Programme delivery - sediment reduction</b>			<b>5.743</b>	<b>4.913</b>	<b>10.656</b>
<b>Programme delivery – sediment reduction</b>	<p><b>K2022-001 Remediation grants and partnerships</b></p> <p>Grants funding to landowners and groups across the Kaipara Moana catchment. Funding is delivered direct to landowners through KMR’s Landowner Grants Scheme and to groups (for example, community groups, catchment groups, marae) through the Whenua Whānui Fund (WWF).</p> <p>This funding provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparation of Sediment Reduction Plans, which identify priority works to reduce sediment and act as funding agreements to undertake these.</li> <li>- 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 or group covering the balance through cash or in-kind contributions, or via other third-party contributions.</li> </ul>	<p>Uptake of Sediment Reduction Plans and the quantum of individual landowner/group spend per property depend directly on several external factors (such as economics, weather and central and regional government policy settings), as well as the success of KMR’s engagement strategy, landowner willingness and capacity to engage, and the rate at which Plans are completed by KMR and our delivery partners in the 2024-25 financial year.</p> <p>Outputs identified below are modelled estimates and will be subject to change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 90-100 Sediment Reduction Plans and 40 –50 Tiaki Farm Environment Plans or grant agreements completed.</li> <li>• A second or third year of works underway with between 100-200 landowners who are already working with KMR.</li> </ul>	5.398	4.575	9.973



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a contribution to engagement, education, project management and administration costs (in some circumstances).</li> <li>- support for 'Navigator projects' with landowners or groups who are showcasing and sharing lessons about sediment remediation works.</li> </ul> <p>It also supports delivery through remediation partnerships with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kaipara Uri, a key delivery partner, supporting engagement and delivery of SRPs.</li> <li>- Fonterra who develops Tiaki Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) and delivers remediation grants, including Fonterra and landowner in-kind contributions.</li> <li>- other partners including the Forest Bridge Trust supporting engagement and delivery of SRPs.</li> <li>- three Catchment Reference Groups in the Mangakāhia, the Wairua and the Hōteu river systems, which are intended to enable mana whenua not represented by Kaipara Uri entities to assess and fund remediation projects (\$0.100).<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 18,200-30,000 hectares of new land area covered by new Sediment Reduction Plans or Tiaki FEP/grant agreements.</li> <li>• Between 250-350 km of new riparian and wetland fencing built or under contract to be built.</li> <li>• Between 120-160ha of planting in riparian, wetland or lake margins completed or under contract to be completed</li> <li>• Between 300-750ha of afforestation or space planting outside of riparian and wetland areas completed or under contract.</li> </ul> <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>			
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<sup>1</sup> KMR continues to commit to an investment of \$1.16m p.a for three Catchment Reference Groups. However, as the timing for these is not yet clear, we have provided in Year 5 for establishment costs only. Should additional funding be required, we will seek a formal change to the Annual Work Plan and associated budget.

	<p>The budget also includes the value of contracted remediation grants and the matching landowner contributions carried over from Year 4 (estimate of \$3.431m in total as at 2 April).</p> <p>Some of this budget will roll over into Year 6, reflecting newly contracted remediation grants and matching landowner contributions that are not completed until the following financial year.</p>	<p>Workforce development and FTE outputs are modelled based on assumptions about remediation works outputs.</p>			
<p><b>Programme delivery – sediment reduction</b></p>	<p><b>K2022-002 Capability and Workforce Development</b></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"> <li>- Providing strategic and technical advice on nursery development</li> <li>- Continuation of a strategic partnership with Te Arai Native Nursery, including support for establishment of a satellite nursery</li> <li>- Professional development and community of practice for KMR Field Advisors, in partnership with the New Zealand Association of Resource Management (NZARM)</li> <li>- Initiatives to support workforce development</li> </ul>	<p>Continuation of the programme of work with accredited nurseries in the catchment and ongoing partnership with Te Arai Native Nursery.</p> <p>Continuation and expansion of a programme of professional development and a community of practice for KMR Field Advisors.</p> <p>Workforce initiatives with a focus on developing workforce capability and capacity to implement sediment remediation projects.</p>	0.345	0.338	0.683

<b>Engagement and Partnership</b>			<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.210</b>
<b>Engagement and Partnership</b>	<p><b>K2022-007 Communications and Engagement</b></p> <p>KMR’s communications and engagement enables us to reach landowners and groups across the catchment, and keep programme partners and interested parties informed, thereby growing awareness and uptake of the programme.</p> <p>Activity will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forums with senior industry, NGOs, community, iwi/hapū and practitioners across the Kaipara Moana Catchment to showcase the projects, remediation opportunities, funding, resources, and insights that KMR can offer.</li> <li>• Engagement in the community, including on marae, at events, field days and open days, as well at sector and community forums.</li> <li>• Publicising the work the KMR is doing to a range of landowners, groups and potential partners, through regular media outreach, video content, campaigns, and a refreshed web presence.</li> </ul>	<p>An ongoing series of forums for landowners, groups and KMR partners to share information and best practice and provide updates about KMR.</p> <p>Regular marae and community-based engagement, either in person or held through online mediums.</p> <p>Regular e-newsletters, website/news updates, social media posts, and print/media coverage.</p> <p>Publication of updated information materials and brochures, either in print format or via digital channels.</p>	0.095	0.090	0.185
<b>Marketing</b>	<p><b>K2023-001 Programme marketing</b></p> <p>This workstream will promote and publicise the work the KMR is doing, with a focus on</p>	Advertising and paid promotional content.	0.010	0.015	0.025

	informing landowners, groups and potential partners of the opportunities available through KMR, and profiling people taking action with KMR support, in order to better reach target groups.	Creation of marketing collateral (e.g. signage, event banners, branded plant guards) to promote the programme.			
<b>Thriving Maurikura</b>			<b>0.511</b>	<b>1.351</b>	<b>1.862</b>
<b>Thriving Maurikura</b>	<p><b>K2021-005 Kaipara Maurikura</b></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 the Kaipara Moana Body is established under statute.</p> <p>The Kaipara Maurikura currently employs 12 staff who fulfil the leadership, engagement, communications, project management, technical leadership, strategic, governance and administrative roles required to drive remediation work. A needs assessment will be undertaken before filling the one remaining vacancy to ensure it meets critical capability needs.</p> <p>This budget area includes costs for office space, IT and telecommunications, vehicles, health and safety, professional development, and financial, audit and other administrative support costs, delivered via a Service Level Agreement with Northland Regional Council.</p> <p>The Pou Tātaki will have a budget for consultants, legal advice and sundries of \$140,000.</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"> <li>• Quarterly reporting on Jobs for Nature indicators</li> <li>• Six monthly and Annual reporting</li> <li>• Annual independent financial and compliance audit</li> </ul>	0.511	1.351	1.862

<b>Governance, Planning and Reporting</b>			<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.060</b>	<b>0.060</b>
<b>Governance, Planning and Reporting</b>	<p><b>K2021-006 Governance</b></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>	Effective KMR governance through the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee. This includes 6 meetings.	0.000	0.060	0.060
<b>Digital Tools</b>			<b>0.177</b>	<b>0.167</b>	<b>0.344</b>
<b>Digital Tools</b>	<p><b>K2022-004 System development and maintenance</b></p> <p>Continued maintenance and a small budget for minor improvements of KMR’s digital farm planning platform Mātai Onekura.</p> <p>Carry over of remaining budget for Tātaki Wai, KMR’s water quality accounting framework. This will allow for analysis of model outputs to support investment decision-making and prioritisation, and the accounting and reporting of water quality outcomes.</p>	Delivery of minor improvements to Mātai Onekura, and operationalisation of Tātaki Wai.	0.177	0.167	0.344
<b>Strategy and Opportunities</b>			<b>0.355</b>	<b>0.285</b>	<b>0.640</b>
<b>Strategy and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>K2022-008 Kōrero Tuku Iho (Mātauranga Māori) project</b></p> <p>Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of KMR and one of its two foundations. The project will provide an avenue for Kaipara Uri and mana whenua not represented by Kaipara</p>	Development of three case studies in total, with the first two established in 2024-2025.	0.260	0.260	0.520

	<p>Uri entities to express priorities for sediment reduction.</p> <p>Kōrero Tuku Iho will use place-based case studies to capture articulation of te ao Māori values and aspirations of relevance to KMR, develop a cultural framework for wider use across the catchment, and use kaitiakitanga in action to work towards restoring the health, wellbeing, and mauri of specific locations.</p>				
<b>Strategy and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>K2022-009 New Partnerships and Opportunities</b></p> <p>Ongoing development of opportunities with third parties that will deliver near-term benefit to KMR landowners. These opportunities will focus on reducing the cost to the landowner of KMR remediation activity, thereby increasing fund accessibility. Opportunities will also reduce the pressure on the KMR budget, allowing KMR to reach more landowners, and supporting progress towards KMR's investment objectives.</p>	<p>Establishment of one new partnership to bring in third party funding to reduce sediment reduction costs for landowners and KMR.</p>	0.025	0.025	0.050
<b>Strategy and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>K2022-003 Investment strategy, monitoring and evaluation</b></p> <p>Refresh of KMR's investment strategy to reflect programme experience, Tātaki Wai insights and the Kōrero Tuku Iho framework, and articulate an investment approach that better targets KMR's four investment objectives.</p> <p>Develop a plan to monitor and evaluate programme impact towards KMR investment objectives.</p>	<p>Inputs into a plan for monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Commence the building blocks for a multi-year investment strategy.</p>	0.070	0.000	0.070

## 5 Funding Information for Year 5

*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.*

<b>Funding parties</b>	<b>Contribution (\$ million)</b>	<b>Funding confirmed or pending</b>
Auckland Council/ Northland Regional Council	\$2.860	Confirmed.
Industry/NGO/Other	\$0.186	Not yet confirmed. Additional contributions could be developed under new partnerships.
Landowners	\$3.835	Pending as outcome of remediation work completed through Sediment Reduction Plans and related grants funding.
Maximum Crown contribution approved for the year	\$6.890	This includes estimated funding carried over from the 2023-24 financial year. This will be refined as actuals for 2023-24 are confirmed.
Total cost of programme for this financial year	\$13.771	

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 23 April 2024. These will be refined as FY2024-25 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 range	Total (12 month) Year 5 target range	Jobs for Nature Year 5 KPIs
Sediment reduction activities	Number of project plans or Farm Environment plans completed (total):	105-175:	210-350:	<b>130</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new Farm Environment Plans completed (total)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sediment Reduction Plans</li> <li>○ Tiaki FEPs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Number of projects by returning landowners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65-75:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 45-50</li> <li>○ 20-25</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 40-100</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 130-150:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 90-100</li> <li>○ 40-50</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 80-200</li> </ul>	
	Area (ha) of works covered by Farm Environment Plans completed	9,100-15,000	18,200-30,000	<b>18,200</b>
Freshwater restoration	Number of plants planted or contracted for planting in riparian, lake, or wetlands areas	300,000-400,000	600,000-800,000	<b>600,000</b>
	Area (ha) of riparian, lake, or wetlands planting completed or contracted	60-80	120-160	<b>120</b>
	Length (km) of new fencing constructed or contracted	125-175	250-350	<b>250</b>
Other soil conservation measures	Area (ha) of afforestation, space planting or biodiversity planting not in riparian, lake, or wetlands margins completed or contracted	100-375	200-750	<b>200</b>
Nature based employment	Number of people-hours worked in each reporting period	30,000-40,000 (19-26 FTE)	60,000-80,000 (39-51 FTE)	<b>60,000 (39 FTE)</b>
	Number of people undertaking training in each reporting period*	15	30	<b>30</b>

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

\*\*Bold values indicate J4N required Indicators



## 7 Risk management

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.

<b>Potential risk</b>  <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>	<b>Level of risk</b>  <i>Low, medium or high.</i>	<b>Impact on project</b>  <i>Describe the impact the risk would have on the project (for example, misunderstandings, duplication of work, incomplete work).</i>	<b>Consequence on project</b>  <i>Minor, moderate or severe.</i>	<b>Strategy to mitigate</b>  <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>
<b>Strategic risks - Changing operating environment</b>				
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"> <li>• Development of a Briefing to Incoming Ministers and other key influencers</li> <li>• Ongoing senior-level engagement, including Ministerial engagement and with government officials</li> <li>• Presentation at the Blue-Greens Forum</li> <li>• Planned Ministerial field trip to KMR project site</li> <li>• Ongoing regular engagement with MfE, as primary funder and Councils as co-funders</li> <li>• Ongoing senior-level participation and presentation at relevant external events</li> <li>• Communications refresh and external engagements showcasing KMR progress and achievements</li> <li>• Ongoing programme reporting, validation and assurance activity to maintain confidence</li> <li>• Marketing of recent successes (e.g. Ballance Awards)</li> </ul>

2. Policy changes and/or uncertainty reduce uptake of KMR services	High (↑)	Reduced uptake would compromise programme objectives. As KMR can support landowners to meet coming regulatory requirements, this would also slow achievement of regulatory objectives.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with policy and planning processes</li> <li>• Ongoing KMR Landowner Grants and Whenua Whānui Fund engagement and delivery</li> <li>• Ongoing development and delivery of programme partnerships / third party contribution to incentivise uptake</li> <li>• Ongoing delivery of Sediment Reduction Plans until Freshwater Farm plans roll out</li> <li>• Preparatory work to position KMR in a Freshwater Farm Plan operating context</li> </ul>
3. Economic downturn and/or adverse events (e.g. weather events, labour force constraints) 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"> <li>• Ongoing development of programme partnerships / third party contribution to incentivise uptake</li> <li>• Regular pricing reviews to ensure appropriate market rates</li> <li>• New Mātai Onekura planning tool allows more proactive monitoring and support for Field Advisors</li> <li>• Strengthened project management approaches to both reduce project delays and allow flexibility for changing landowner circumstances</li> <li>• Early engagement with MfE on the programme-level implications of project changes, including reductions in scope</li> </ul>
<b>Reputational risks - KMR delivery does not meet expectations</b>				
4. KMR is slow to make available 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.	Moderate (↓)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated delivery by KMR</li> <li>• Ongoing marketing and communications of our achievements to date</li> <li>• Strengthened Field Advisor training, development and mentoring</li> <li>• Ongoing KMR work programme development and prioritisation</li> <li>• Proactive, regular oversight of project and plan development and delivery, using new digital tool functionality</li> <li>• Ongoing quality assurance, review and audit processes</li> <li>• Roll out of soil conservation strategy has enabled expansion of fundable works</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme planning based on updated modelling and actual uptake for improved forecasting and programme assurance</li> <li>• Watching brief on changing best practice and actual costs of interventions</li> </ul>
<b>Reputational risks - KMR brought into disrepute</b>				
5. KMR staff or contractors improperly use KMR funding or other resources	Medium (↑)	KMR integrity and brand are compromised.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased KMR induction and onboarding of contractors</li> <li>• Digital processes and internal review provide greater transparency and assurance of project and grant activity</li> <li>• Refreshed privacy and security settings enabled through digital tools</li> <li>• NRC financial controls/audits including fraud controls</li> <li>• Proactive monitoring of OAG-defined and other potential conflicts of interest, both direct and indirect</li> <li>• Programme reporting and review by MfE to maintain confidence</li> <li>• KMR accreditation and ongoing quality assurance and review processes</li> <li>• KMR contract management and grant auditing processes</li> </ul>
<b>Relational risks – KMR partnerships are not honoured</b>				
6. 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"> <li>• Joint Committee papers provide comment on alignment to MOU investment objectives</li> <li>• ‘No surprises’ communications of key matters to Joint Committee members via the Chair</li> <li>• Regular engagement with senior partner representatives</li> <li>• Partnership Forums and in-community hui and meetings</li> <li>• Engagement with environmental arms of Kaipara Uri and other iwi/hapū groups in the catchment</li> <li>• Regular engagement with MfE / Ministers and local government as investors and key stakeholders</li> </ul>
7. KMR fails to engage with groups in the catchment	Medium	Perception that KMR is taking a narrow tribal view rather than a catchment perspective. This	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana Whenua Relations Lead continues to engage</li> <li>• Ongoing engagement with non Kaipara Uri iwi/hapū groups in the catchment</li> </ul>

<p>who are not represented by Kaipara Uri.</p>		<p>could impact negatively on relationships and settlement processes.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Committee Haukāinga sessions</li> <li>• Whenua Whānui Fund available to marae, Māori trusts, ahuhenua landholders and iwi/hapū within the Kaipara Moana Catchment</li> <li>• Kōrero Tuku Iho project initiated</li> <li>• Other groups represented on Kōrero Tuku Iho reference group</li> <li>• Field Advisor training and accreditation available to all</li> <li>• Partnership Forum and Community Hui open to all</li> <li>• Early-stage discussions with Te Tumu Paeroa about a partnership with KMR</li> <li>• Support for establishment of Catchment Reference Groups or equivalent to coordinate local remediation projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Wellbeing, safety and health risks</b></p>				
<p>8. H&amp;S risks to staff, partners, contractors, sub-contractors and communities are not adequately managed</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Potential impact on the health and safety of staff, partners, contractors, sub-contractors and communities if risks are not appropriately identified and managed.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved KMR Health and Safety assurance, vetting and support for Field Advisors and contractors</li> <li>• Maurikura Health and Safety buddy system operational</li> <li>• NRC Health &amp; Safety Policies and Processes, including for contractors and sub-contractors</li> <li>• KMR preferred supplier and nursery accreditation processes</li> <li>• Facilitating SiteWise accreditation and audit programme</li> <li>• Ongoing Field Advisor mentoring and training</li> <li>• Nursery engagement</li> </ul>

## 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 are managed through adherence to NRC’s Management of Interests Policy and by a clear separation of governance and operational decision-making. KMR Maurikura ensures contractual arrangements are made on a commercially defensible basis, and in alignment to agreed KMR criteria.

KMR management manages any actual or perceived conflicts of interest through the use of transparent registers of interests and public records of governor and KMR staff grant interests, in alignment with OAG rulings relating to KMR. In addition, KMR uses independent evaluators/experts to inform all accreditation processes and peer review processes that lead to investment decisions (e.g. Sediment Reduction Plan approvals).

All financial decisions indicate how the expenditure aligns with the Investment Objectives of KMR, as set out in the KMR Memorandum of Understanding, including Manaaki Tangata (Human Capital) and Tātai Hononga (Social Capital) investment objectives.

## 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:** **Kōrero Tuku Iho Update**  
**Kaituhi Pūrongo |** Willie Wright, KMR Mana Whenua Relations Lead, and Celia Witehira,  
**Report Writer** Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager

## Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This report seeks Joint Committee approval for:

- A revised set of project documentation for the Kōrero Tuku Iho project (Reference Rōpū Terms of Reference, membership of the Interim Rōpū, case study selection criteria)
- A high-level workplan and budget for the Kōrero Tuku Iho project for 2024/25, and
- The scope and budget for 2024/25 for the first Kōrero Tuku Iho whakatauirā (case study).

## Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of KMR, delivering one of its two foundations.

The Kōrero Tuku Iho project will gather stories, memories, histories, values and an understanding of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau narratives about their natural world and the places of significance to them. Through this engagement process, Kōrero Tuku Iho will enable a pathway for these communities to contribute to restoring and protecting the *mauri* of the Kaipara Moana.

To yield these contributions, the project will use a 'Kaitiakitanga in Action' approach in a small number of whakatauirā (case studies). Whakatauirā will include practical sediment remediation activities.

A key output of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project will be a 'blueprint' to integrate, as relevant, customary practices and mātauranga Māori into sediment remediation activities across the wider Kaipara Moana catchment.

Following feedback on 8 April 2024, the Kōrero Tuku Iho project team seeks Joint Committee approval of a revised suite of project documentation. Finalising these foundations will enable the Kōrero Tuku Iho project to initiate its first case studies and practical activities in line with the original design intent of KMR.

## Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. Receive the report titled 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Update' by Willie Wright, KMR Mana Whenua Relations Lead, and Celia Witehira, Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Manager, dated 6 May 2024.
2. Note that a number of changes to earlier draft documentation have been made to respond to Joint Committee feedback.
3. Approve the following foundations to enable Kōrero Tuku Iho to proceed to implementation:
  - The Terms of Reference for the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū (Attachment 1);
  - The membership of the Interim Reference Rōpū (Attachment 2), acknowledging that further representation is envisaged;
  - An overview of the whakatauirā process, including case study selection criteria (Attachment 3); and
  - The first whakatauirā (Pouto Lakes Pātaka Kai) and associated budget (Attachment 4).
  - A high-level workplan and budget for 2024/25.

## Horopaki | Background

The Kōrero Tuku Iho project aims to incorporate customary practices and mātauranga Māori into KMR's efforts to reduce sedimentation flows into Kaipara Moana.

In April 2023, the Joint Committee endorsed the establishment of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project, its Reference Rōpū, and the strategic direction to implement a 'Kaitiaki in Action' approach through whakatauirā that unlock the unique Kaipara Uri and tangata whenua contribution to KMR.

In July 2023, an update to the Joint Committee outlined three potential whakatauirā locations being investigated by the Reference Rōpū. A further update on progress was provided to the Joint Committee on 6 April 2024. In response to Joint Committee feedback, a number of changes to draft documentation have been made.

This report presents the refined strategic foundations, including finalised terms of reference, for approval to allow the Kōrero Tuku Iho project to commence in earnest including initiating the first whakatauirā.

The Kaipara Maurikura has worked with the Kōrero Tuku Iho project team to review the earlier documentation and endorses the revised documentation submitted for approval.

Further background on the Kōrero Tuku Iho project can be found in the April 2024 Hui paper (Witehira, 2024)

## Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

### **Strategic alignment and impact**

As shown in the project logic over page (Diagram 1), the Kōrero Tuku Iho project makes an explicit and direct contribution to all four of KMR's vision and investment objectives (outcomes), particularly those relating to Tātai Hononga, Manaaki Tangata and Ōhanga.

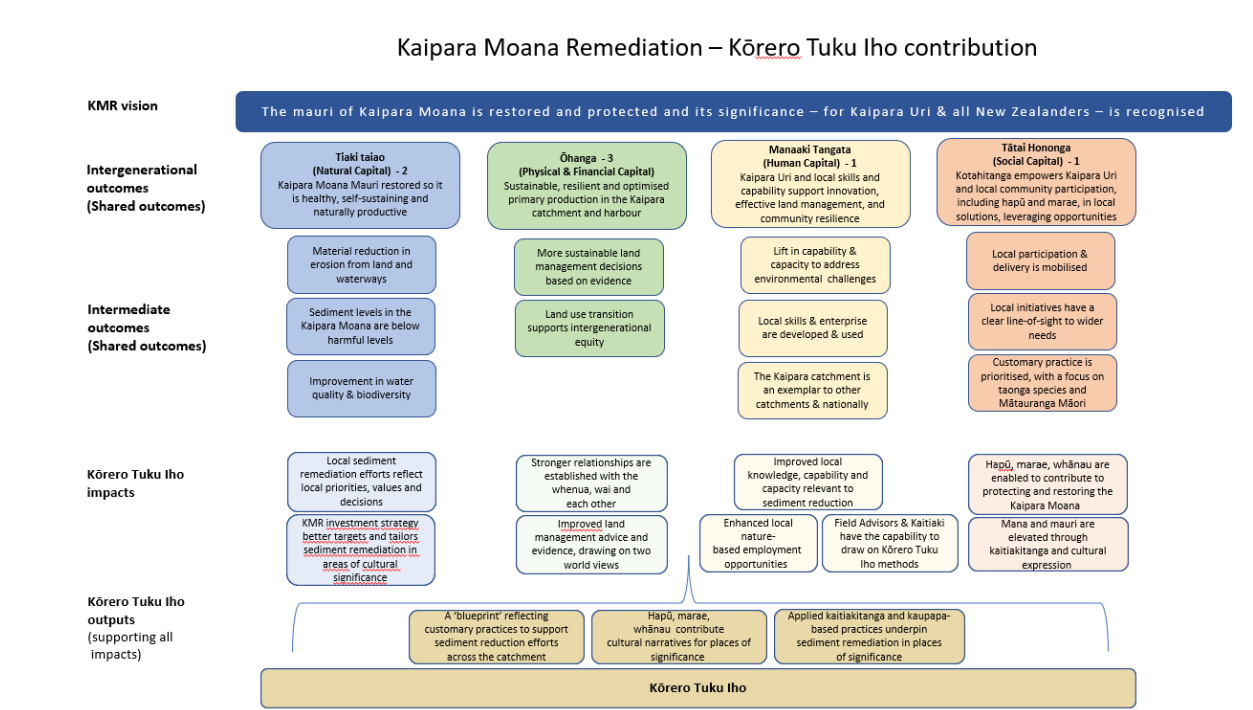
Importantly, the project will also ensure that KMR's sediment reduction efforts that contribute to the Tiaki Taiao outcome also reflect cultural priorities, customary values and local decisions. With around half of the KMR catchment erosion-prone and 1/8<sup>th</sup> of the catchment highly erodible, focusing remediation on areas that deliver sediment reductions *and* reflect these wider interests is not only possible, it is expected in the foundational design of KMR.

The three primary outputs of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project – which includes a blueprint on how to integrate as relevant customary practices and mātauranga Māori into wider sediment remediation efforts – are critical enablers for all nine anticipated project impacts.

While the whakatauirā (case study) process will undoubtedly deliver real sediment reduction actions and benefits on the ground, from a strategic standpoint the benefit of a small number of diverse case studies is to elicit relevant methods, learnings and insights grounded in real-world application that can be captured and generalised to other areas across the catchment and other projects that wish to apply a cultural lens to sediment remediation projects.

Such a foundational output is important to KMR as we anticipate developing an investment strategy from late 2025 (for example, along the lines of the investment strategy used by the Waikato River Authority). To honour the KMR design principles articulated in the founding MOU, a KMR investment strategy will be informed by both scientific and economic modelling (enabled by Tātaki Wai), as well as values (including customary and community values) and knowledge relating to more localised sub-catchments in the Kaipara Moana catchment).

Diagram 1: The Kōrero Tuku Iho contribution to KMR (Project logic)



### Reference Rōpū

A draft set of Terms of Reference for the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū were initially presented to the Joint Committee in April 2023 and again in April 2024. A revised version is recommended for approval by the Joint Committee (Attachment 1). Interim membership of the Reference Rōpū is also proposed for confirmation by the Joint Committee (Attachment 2).

Other key points to note about the Reference Rōpū follow:

- **Chairperson:** At the February 2024 Reference Rōpū hui, it was proposed and endorsed by the members that Willie Wright be recommended as the Chair of the Interim Reference Rōpū.
- **Appointment process for future members:** Currently, the Interim Reference Rōpū comprises 9 members, and it is proposed to accommodate up to 11. A process is underway to identify two further representatives to ensure representation is reflective of the whole Kaipara Moana catchment. By February 2025, it is expected that formal mandate will have been secured from Kaipara Uri for their representatives on the Reference Rōpū and an open call for nominations to the Reference Rōpū will have been made. This will allow the Interim Reference Rōpū to transition from an interim group.

The whakatauirā selection criteria were initially presented to the Joint Committee in July 2023 and April 2024. Since then, the Interim Reference Rōpū and project team have refined and trialled them as selection criteria for potential whakatauirā, and the Kōrero Tuku Iho project team have worked with the Kaipara Maurikura to revise them to respond to Joint Committee feedback (Attachment 3).

### Initial whakatauirā

Kōrero Tuku Iho will gather stories, memories, histories, values and generate a deeper understanding of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau communities' narratives about their natural world and the places of significance to them. Through this process, Kōrero Tuku Iho will enable a pathway for these communities to contribute to restoring and protecting the *mauri* of the Kaipara Moana.

Kōrero Tuku Iho will use a 'Kaitiakitanga in Action' approach through a small number of whakatauirā (case studies) to yield these contributions. Whakatauirā will therefore include practical sediment remediation activities.



The proposed Pouto Pātaka Kai whakatauirā (Attachment 4) presents a Te Ao Māori approach to restoring the health and well-being of the Kaipara Moana through the revitalisation of traditional food sources and ecosystems in the Pouto area.

The proposal's central concept of 'pātaka kai' serves as a guiding vision for elevating the mauri of the Pouto Lakes and their associated wetlands, as well as wider waterway systems on the peninsula that affect the Kaipara Moana. This wider lens on rivers, streams and wetland condition (i.e. water quality) recognises that the lake dunes are intrinsically linked to aquifer water quality, as well as to other dune lake systems in the same geography.

For the mana whenua of Pouto, enhanced mauri is tangibly manifested through the thriving interconnections between people, place, past, and present. By working towards the reinstatement of productive and sustainable pātaka kai networks, the proposal aims to create a long-lasting and replicable method that can contribute to the overall mauri of the Kaipara Moana and lay the groundwork for reducing sedimentation.

As per Attachment 3, the proposed initial whakatauirā budget for 2024/25 budget is \$154,880.

### **Work Plan 2024/25 (Summary)**

In the coming year, the Kōrero Tuku Iho project will concentrate on three key areas:

#### **1. Operations:**

The primary objectives under operations include:

- Achieving full membership of the Interim Reference Rōpū
- Seeking formal, mandated membership for the Reference Rōpū
- Running an open nomination process for the Reference Rōpū
- Conducting regular meetings with a focus on progressing identified whakatauirā.
- Developing any additional plans necessary to support the goals of Kōrero Tuku Iho.

#### **2. Communications Plan**

The Kōrero Tuku Iho project team will create and implement a brief communications plan to disseminate information on Kōrero Tuku Iho to relevant stakeholders and communities in the Kaipara Moana catchment, while ensuring that all KMR-related communications and engagement are consistent, mutually reinforcing and do not cut across each other.

#### **3. Whakatauirā**

The 2024/25 goal for whakatauirā is to:

- Identify three whakatauirā; and
- Operationalise at least two of them.

### **Budget - 2024/25 Financial Year (Summary)**

The project Kōrero Tuku Iho budget for the 2024/25 Financial Year comprises:

Kōrero Tuku Iho project costs (incl. governance, reporting, blueprint development)	\$215,500
Two whakatauirā costs:	\$304,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$520,380</b>

As discussed with the Joint Committee previously, the primary budget allocation lies with the case studies, ensuring they receive sufficient funding to realise the intended outputs and impacts shown in Diagram 1.

It is the goal of the Interim Reference Rōpū that a further (third) whakatauirā will be identified and implemented in the 2025/26 financial year. All Kōrero Tuku Iho project costs for 2025/26 will be subject to KMR's usual annual work planning and budget setting processes.

## Ngā whāinga mō āmuri | Next steps

If the recommendations in the paper are approved by the Joint Committee, the Interim Reference Rōpū will reach out to potential representatives from under-represented areas to complete its membership, as well as work towards mandated membership by February 2025 of the Reference Rōpū, including seeking formal mandate from Kaipara Uri for nominated representatives. Ensuring diverse and inclusive representation will strengthen the Reference Rōpū's understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities within the broader Kaipara Moana catchment.

With wider representation, the Interim Reference Rōpū will actively explore a potential second whakatauirā. Currently, there is a gap in representation from the southern and northern part of the catchment. However, it is anticipated that with the inclusion of a member from the southern catchment and a member from the northern catchments, the Reference Rōpū can identify further whakatauirā as appropriate.

In parallel, the Kōrero Tuku Iho project will focus on achieving its work programme, including the successful delivery of the inaugural whakatauirā. The project team intend to collaborate closely with the mana whenua of Pouto and relevant stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the proposed activities, including wānanga, kaitiakitanga, and whakahaere.

Furthermore, the Interim Reference Rōpū will also work on a brief draft communications plan for KMR review. This plan will outline strategies for effective engagement with stakeholders, communities, and the wider public, as well as the key messages relating to the Kōrero Tuku Iho project. Effective communication and outreach that mutually reinforces wider KMR communications will be crucial in fostering collaboration, increasing awareness, and garnering support for whole of catchment sediment remediation efforts.

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## Considerations

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

Kōrero Tuku Iho is first and foremost a Kaipara Uri-led Kaitiakitanga Programme. It will rely heavily on engagement with both Kaipara Uri and wider tangata whenua communities of the Kaipara Moana 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, and the proposed KMR budget for 2024/2025 have been benchmarked across the KMR programme. The budget accommodates project governance, expert inputs, engagement and communication, administration, project management and blueprint development costs, as well as case study costs. Costs for the 2025/26 Annual Work Plan and budget will be approved by the Joint Committee as part of usual work planning and budget setting processes.

### 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<sup>1</sup>

#### 4. Ngā tūraru me ngā mauru | Risks and mitigation

There are two key primary risks to Kōrero Tuku Iho:

- The readiness of tangata whenua communities to participate as whakatauirā; and
- Engagement of Kaipara Uri and other tangata whenua across the catchment.

Mitigation is in the form of finalising the Terms of Reference for the Reference Rōpū and case study selection criteria for whakatauirā, appointing an interim Chair as well as membership of an Interim Reference Rōpū, seeking and securing formal mandate for Reference Rōpū representation by February 2025, and preparing a communications plan. The experience of interim Reference Rōpū and project team members will also help to mitigate the risks associated with project implementation.

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### Pirihongi | Attachments

Attachment 1: The Terms of Reference for the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū

Attachment 2: Membership of the Interim Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū

Attachment 3: Overview of the Whakatauirā process

Attachment 4: The Pouto Lakes Pātaka Kai whakatauirā and associated budget

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**KŌRERO TUKU IHO**  
REFERENCE RŌPŪ

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION**

25 April 2024

# KŌRERO TUKU IHO

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 1.0 Introduction

Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR), delivering one of its two foundations by enabling the Kaipara Uri<sup>1</sup>, iwi, hapū and marae contribution to improving the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana.

Like all KMR projects, Kōrero Tuku Iho is governed by the KMR Memorandum of Understanding<sup>2</sup> and the overarching commitment to reducing sedimentation in the Kaipara Moana. Te Uri o Hau Environs is contracted by KMR to assist in the delivery of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project. In 2022, a group was brought together as an interim 'Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū' to oversee the:

...exploration and investigation of hapū, marae, whānau communities' narratives to their natural world and the places of significance to them ('Kōrero Tuku Iho') so as to create a pathway for these communities to contribute to the improvement of the health and mauri of the Kaipara Moana.

This interim 'Reference Rōpū' comprises Kaipara Uri members, pūkenga, and others who whakapapa to the catchment and have expertise in cultural understanding and practices. In November 2022 the interim Reference Rōpū met for the first time and proposed focusing Kōrero Tuku Iho on strengthening kaitiakitanga in practice through applied research.

The interim 'Reference Rōpū' is proposed to exist in its current form till February 2025. It is expected that the Rōpū will continue to operate after that time. However, by that date, formal mandate from Kaipara Uri will have been sought and secured as to their representative(s) on the Kōrero Tuku Iho 'Reference Rōpū'. Any changes to the 'Reference Rōpū' proposed as a result of mandate processes will be brought to the KMR Joint Committee for approval at an appropriate time, and ideally by February 2025.

Nothing in these terms of reference shall diminish the rights, interests, and responsibilities of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, whānau to exercise their rangatiratanga over matters of importance to them. Nor will these terms of reference supersede any Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, whānau, landowner or community projects that are underway or scheduled during the life of the Reference Rōpū.

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<sup>1</sup> Described in the MOU below as Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, when engaging collectively on matters relating to Kaipara Moana and its catchment.

<sup>2</sup> See Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 9 October 2020 between the Ministry for the Environment on behalf of the Crown and Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, Te Uri o Hau, Northland Regional Council and Auckland Council.

Further information about the project's context and purpose can be found in Appendix One.

This is a 'living document' and its contents may evolve from time to time as required and appropriate, with Joint Committee approval required for any major changes.

The Kōrero Tuku Iho project recognises and acknowledges the ongoing efforts and contributions of landowners, groups, marae, hapū, whānau, and communities working towards reducing sedimentation in the Kaipara Moana. The Interim Reference Rōpū understands the significance of these existing initiatives and is committed to fostering collaborative relationships. Where appropriate and mutually agreed upon, the Interim Reference Rōpū intends to work alongside these groups.

## 2.0 Role

The role of the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū is to oversee projects designed to yield the contribution of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, and marae of the Kaipara Moana catchment to improving the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana, in line with KMR outcomes.

The Rōpū is particularly charged with developing a blueprint, method or 'way' by which to yield the contribution of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, and marae of the Kaipara Moana catchment to improving the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana.

The Rōpū achieves this by:

- Providing project oversight
- Setting operational direction for the project
- Providing leadership, advice and support, including testing the thinking of the project as it proceeds
- Assisting with project-related engagement where appropriate
- Championing and advocating for the project with KMR and other project stakeholders, in line with an agreed communications plan.

When developing the blueprint, method or 'way' by which to yield Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, and marae contributions to uplifting the environmental health and well-being and mauri of Kaipara Moana, in line with KMR outcomes, the Reference Rōpū will:

- Seek endorsement of the proposed approach and method for engagement with Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau to develop and implement this method or 'way'.
- Provide recommendations for endorsement by the KMR Joint Committee.

The Reference Rōpū will maintain the mana and integrity of the project by:

- Ensuring that it adheres to the agreed objectives and the ways of achieving those objectives.

- Maintaining good relationships with Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, and marae of Kaipara Moana catchment and other stakeholders.

There will be times when member(s) of the Reference Rōpū may assist with aspects of the operational components of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project, such as the development of proposals, and facilitating hui/wānanga in an area (e.g. their marae, whānau whenua) or on a topic where they are experts, for the collection of kōrero. This will take place outside of their role and responsibilities as members of this group and will be enabled on a case-by-case basis through individual short form contracts.

## 2.1 Objectives

Objectives of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project include:

- Enabling Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū and marae contributions to sedimentation reduction in Kaipara moana through mātauranga Māori
- Strengthening kaitiakitanga philosophy and practices within KMR
- Repatriation of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, and marae back to their whenua and moana.
- Successfully implementing kaitiakitanga in the wider community/local government context

For further information on the project's alignment with KMR's vision and outcomes, see the project intervention logic in Appendix Two.

## 3.0 Membership

Membership of an interim Reference Rōpū was invited by Te Uri o Hau Environs in order to develop the Kōrero Tuku Iho project scope, foundational documents, budget and approach for Joint Committee consideration. The appointment of new members will follow the procedure described in 3.3 below.

In the short-term, members of the Interim Reference Rōpū are not required to be mandated by Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū or marae. However, it is expected that by February 2025, mandate for Reference Rōpū representation will have been sought and secured from Kaipara Uri entities, and a nomination process run for other members.

As soon as practicable, the Reference Rōpū will comprise a maximum of 11 members in total consisting of:

- € Kaipara Uri representatives with mandate from their entities (at least from each Uri)
- € A representative of Te Uri-o-Hau Environs (as contract holder for delivery)
- € The Mana Whenua Relations Lead of the KMR Kaipara Maurikura
- € Other members who whakapapa to the Kaipara Moana catchment

The membership of the Reference Rōpū should aim to reflect a balanced representation of genders.

The appointment of new members will follow the procedure described in 3.3 below.

### **3.1 Attributes, Capabilities**

The attributes, capabilities and competencies desired within the membership of the Reference Rōpū are as follows:

- An understanding of Te Ao Mārama and tangata whenua/indigenous practices
- Knowledge of local mātauranga/kōrero tuku iho, local histories, whakapapa and landscapes relevant to the Kaipara Moana catchment
- Knowledge and experience of ecological and cultural restoration and revitalisation
- Familiarity and experience in critical thinking
- Experience in governance and leadership with iwi, hapū, marae.
- Availability, be able to actively contribute to the work of the Rōpū
- Experience with programme monitoring and evaluation
- Understanding of KMR's vision, outcomes and investment objectives, and how this project enables progress towards these.

The desired collective membership will possess a balance of:

- Geographical representativeness across the Kaipara Moana catchment
- Practitioners and governance

### **3.2 Chair**

The role of the Chair is to be an advocate and champion for the work of the Reference Rōpū. This includes the following:

- Ensuring that the work of the Reference Rōpū is proceeding well - including setting meeting agendas, chairing meetings, ensuring documentation is complete and fit-for-purpose, providing effective oversight that projects are advancing as per their work plans, ensuring timely, adequate project reporting to KMR and the Joint Committee as required, and more.
- Representing the Reference Rōpū to governance and other key stakeholders including Te Uri-o-Hau Environs and relevant Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū and marae (as required).

As an interim measure, the Interim Reference Rōpū will nominate a Chair for Joint Committee consideration and approval.

By February 2025, a Chair for the Reference Rōpū will be appointed using the following process:

- ⊘ Nominations are called for by the Interim Reference Rōpū, and advertised widely, including seeking mandated nominees from Kaipara Uri entities
- ⊘ Nominations may be received from members of the Interim Reference Rōpū
- ⊘ All nominations are considered by the Interim Reference Rōpū (with any nominees stepping aside from consideration)



- € One of the nominees is formally proposed to be Chair
- € This proposal is unanimously agreed by the Reference Rōpū members in attendance for the consideration
- € The Interim Reference Rōpū makes a recommendation to the Joint Committee
- € The KMR Joint Committee makes a decision on the recommendation
- € The Interim Reference Rōpū Chair communicates the decision.

A Deputy Chair will also be appointed to deputise for the Chair when need arises (such as during meeting absences). The proposed Deputy Chair will also be decided by the KMR Joint Committee.

### **3.3 Appointment Process**

By February 2025, all members of the Reference Rōpū will be appointed using the following process:

- € Formally acknowledging that a vacancy or vacancies exist on the Reference Rōpū
- € Review of membership criteria and existing competencies/capabilities for the purposes of identifying gaps
- € Nominations are called for by the Interim Reference Rōpū, and advertised widely, including seeking mandated nominees from Kaipara Uri entities
- € Nominations may be received from members of the Interim Reference Rōpū
- € All nominations are considered by the Interim Reference Rōpū (with any nominees stepping aside from consideration)
- € Referee checks may be undertaken if deemed necessary
- € Nominees are formally proposed by the Reference Rōpū members in attendance for the consideration
- € The proposal is unanimously agreed by the Reference Rōpū members in attendance for the consideration
- € The Interim Reference Rōpū makes recommendations on membership to the Joint Committee
- € The KMR Joint Committee makes a decision on the recommendations
- € The Reference Rōpū Interim Chair or Chair communicates the decisions to the nominees.

### **3.4 Term of Appointment**

The term of appointment of each Reference Rōpū member is for a maximum of two years, However, membership of the Interim Reference Rōpū will continue until February 2025 to allow for mandated nominees to be sought from Kaipara Uri, a wider nomination call to be made, and proposed membership of the Reference Rōpū to be put to the KMR Joint Committee for decision.

### **3.5 Fees**

The fees outlined in this section are subject to the KMR Members Allowance Policy. In the event of any updates or changes to the KMR Members Allowance Policy, the fees section will be revised accordingly to ensure full alignment and compliance with the most current policy provisions.

### ***Meeting Fee***

A member meeting fee and allowance will be available. The allowance 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 and the KMR Members Allowance Policy.

The member meeting fee is set at \$425+GST per meeting and travel will be reimbursed at a rate of 0.95c 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.

### ***Chairperson Fee***

The Chair will be paid \$637.50 + GST per meeting in recognition of their particular responsibilities and the greater contribution asked of them.

The Chair will also be paid an additional allowance (equivalent to the daily allowance) of one day per month in recognition of the work the Chair undertakes between meetings.

### ***Fees for additional work***

From time to time, Reference Rōpū members may be requested to undertake tasks related to the Kōrero Tuku Iho project that extend beyond their usual activities. Such tasks may include assisting with the development of proposals, visiting communities, document writing, liaison efforts, site visits or other project related duties. In these instances, the Reference Rōpū members can be remunerated for these additional tasks, provided that the work is agreed upon in advance with the Chair and Project Manager or minuted in Reference Rōpū meeting minutes. Any remuneration for extra tasks must align with the KMR Members Allowance Policy, up to a maximum value of \$2,000 + GST per financial year (1 July - 30 June).

## **4.0 Meetings**

The Reference Rōpū will meet at least four times per year, in person and/or online. All meeting dates will be notified at least 3 weeks in advance. From time to time, the Reference Rōpū may need to meet more frequently. This will be confirmed with the Reference Rōpū at a meeting prior to increasing the frequency.

### **4.1 Quorum**

At least four Reference Rōpū members, including the Chair (or his/her Deputy), is required for a quorum.

### **4.2 Decision Making**

The Reference Rōpū is not a decision-making body. Any formal decisions regarding the Kōrero Tuku Iho project will be made via recommendations to the KMR Joint Committee.

The Reference Rōpū endorsement of recommendations to the KMR Joint Committee will be by consensus of members attending the meeting at which the recommendation was discussed.

### **4.3 Meeting Attendance**

The Reference Rōpū members are required to attend at least 75% of Reference Rōpū meetings and other activities.

Where a significant absence has occurred without explanation, (e.g. three meetings in a row without apologies submitted), the Chair will make contact with the absent member to understand the reasons for the absences and whether the appointment of a replacement member is a warranted.

## **5.0 Values and Ethics**

The Reference Rōpū Members will adhere to the following values and ethics while undertaking the work of the Reference Rōpū:

- Integrity
- Honesty
- Humility
- Clarity
- Curiosity

## **6.0 Support**

The following resources will be put in place to support the work of the Reference Rōpū. These roles, along with the Chair role, form the Kōrero Tuku Iho Project Team.

### **6.1 Strategic Advisor**

The Reference Rōpū will be supported by a Strategic Advisor whose role will be to provide advice and guidance on:

- Project Philosophy and purpose
- Design of case studies
- Kaupapa Māori research methodologies and delivery
- Governance arrangements
- Communication methods
- Reporting
- Other matters as appropriate

### **6.2 Project Manager**

The Reference Rōpū will be supported by a Project Manager who will be responsible for:

- Setting and previewing meeting agendas and reviewing actions prior to circulation (in consultation with the Chair)
- Reporting to the Reference Rōpū and the Kaipara Moana Remediation Joint Committee with updates on the Project
- Project development and management
- Managing the overall delivery of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project

### 6.3 Administrator

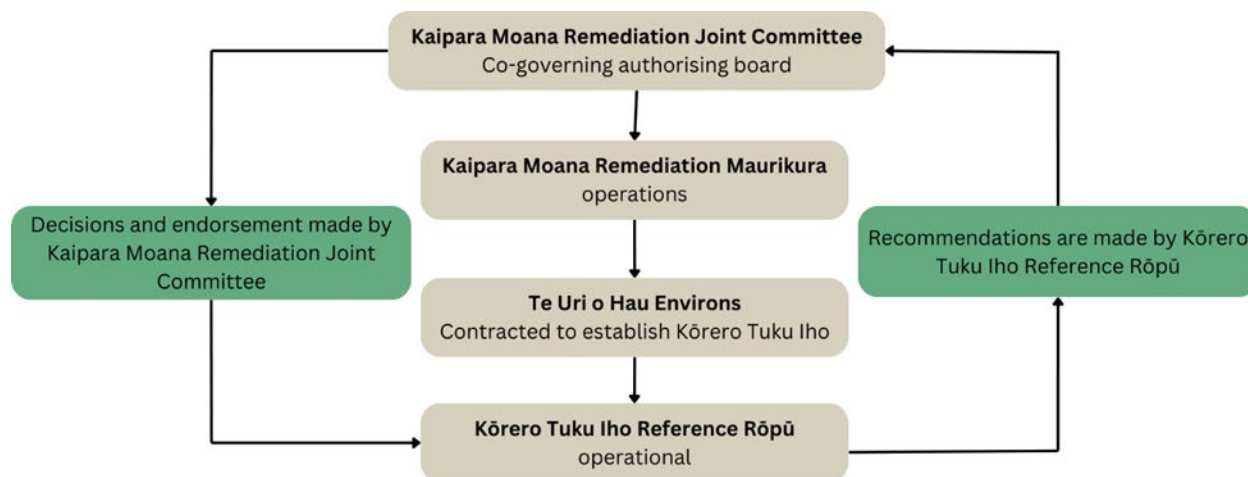
The Reference Rōpū will be supported by an Administrator who is responsible for:

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

## 7.0 Other Matters

### 7.1 Key Relationships

The image below describes the relationships between key partners in the Kōrero Tuku Iho project.



For the avoidance of doubt, regular reporting of the whakatauirā (case studies) progress and oversight will sit with the Kōrero Tuku Iho project team. The Kōrero Tuku Iho project team will provide regular briefings to KMR (Kaipara Maurikura) and Te Uri o Hau during regular scheduled meetings. The Kōrero Tuku Iho project team will collate any findings and report those through the relationship channels noted in the above diagram. KMR will continue to invite the Kōrero Tuku Iho project team to brief the KMR Joint Committee as relevant on a regular basis to ensure effective governance oversight and appropriate decision-making.

## **7.2 Intellectual and Cultural Property**

Regarding Intellectual and Cultural Property created by and interacted with by the Kōrero Tuku Iho, the following arrangements will apply:

***The Reference Rōpū makes no claim to the intellectual and cultural property of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū and marae communities of the Kaipara Moana catchment***

The Reference Rōpū recognises that in order for Kōrero Tuku Iho to be successful, it must interact with the intellectual and cultural property of the Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau of the Kaipara Moana catchment. In interacting with this knowledge, the Reference Rōpū does not make any claim of ownership to the intellectual and cultural property of the Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau with whom they interact.

***The Reference Rōpū recognises the right of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū and marae of the Kaipara Moana catchment to their intellectual and cultural property and will assist in the repatriation and reconnection of their traditional knowledge to them when able.***

The Reference Rōpū 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. The Reference Rōpū commits to always working in ways that support the repatriation and protection of the knowledge and intellectual and cultural property of these tangata whenua communities.

During any hui wānanga, the Reference Rōpū will respect and be guided by the appropriate authorities, expectations, and culture of the marae and/or community 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.

***In line with the KMR MOU, project material created by the Reference Rōpū through this project will be jointly owned by all signatories to the KMR MOU, with Te Uri o Hau Environs having a custodian role in maintaining and archiving the material.***

As the work of Kōrero Tuku Iho unfolds, the Reference Rōpū will necessarily create documents and other materials to enable the work of the Reference Rōpū to proceed. This includes documents such as this Terms of Reference, plans, reports, project proposals, budgets and more. This material will be jointly owned by all signatories to the KMR MOU (the ‘creators’) through KMR and will initially be held and maintained by Te Uri o Hau Environs as contract holder. For clarity, this project material does not include the intellectual and cultural property of the Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau of Kaipara Moana catchment.

## **7.3 Reporting and accountability**

The minutes from each meeting will be provided to Te Uri o Hau Environs and KMR following each meeting. These minutes will be utilised for reporting to the KMR Joint Committee, the Ministry for the Environment as primary funder (if required under audit or review) and other stakeholders when required. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to draft the reports to the Joint Committee.

## 7.4 Conflicts of Interest

Given the varied roles and interests of Reference Rōpū members, situations involving conflicts of interest, whether actual or perceived, are unavoidable. To maintain the integrity of the Reference Rōpū, and to protect individual members, the principles of impartiality, honesty, transparency and openness will guide members in the identification, disclosure, and management of any conflicts of interest.

The Reference Rōpū recognises that in most situations the handling of conflicts of interest will be uncomplicated. However, the Reference Rōpū also recognises that not all situations can be anticipated. The Reference Rōpū will apply KMR's policy for managing Conflicts of Interest. This will be used as a guide for managing conflicts, with the Rōpū exercising prudent judgement on a case-by-case basis.

In addressing conflicts of interest, the following principles will be adhered to:

- Where actual and/or perceived conflicts arise, the Reference Rōpū will be notified as quickly as possible.
- These conflicts will be described and documented
- The Reference Rōpū will then develop a plan for managing that conflict of interest, in line with KMR's policy for managing Conflicts of Interest. In consultation with Te Uri o Hau Environs and KMR, if the conflict is major and not able to be readily managed, the Reference Rōpū will use prudent judgement, on a case-by-case basis, when deciding what action (if any) is necessary in situations involving conflicts of interest.

Generally, where there is a conflict/potential conflict of interest with any item to be discussed on a meeting's agenda, the member(s) concerned will;

- Identify and declare that interest without prompting at the beginning of the meeting under the Declarations of Interest agenda item.
- Reiterate the conflict/potential conflict of interest, when the specific item is to be discussed.
- Absent themselves from the meeting for the duration of the discussion and decision-making relating to the conflicted matter, unless the leave of the meeting is sought or unless the member concerned wishes to provide the meeting with relevant information prior to their departure. The member's comments will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- Not vote on the conflicted matter.

## 7.5 Interests Register

The Reference Rōpū shall maintain a register of members' interests.

- Members will initially disclose interests on appointment as a member.
- Members will complete and submit a declaration listing specifying personal interests annually and at any other times when a conflict of interest is identified.
- The register of interests will be reviewed and updated annually by members.

A written record of declarations of interests made at meetings will be included in the relevant minutes.

### **7.6 Communications and Knowledge Sharing**

The Reference Rōpū will develop a plan regarding communications and knowledge sharing with various stakeholders, partners and communities of interest. The Reference Rōpū is encouraged to use tikanga Māori in both the development of the plan and its implementation.

KMR (Kaipara Maurikura) will review and approve this plan as it is important that all KMR project communications are consistent, mutually reinforcing, and do not cause confusion among groups engaged by both KMR and the Kōrero Tuku Iho project. In practice, given that both Kōrero Tuku Iho and wider KMR engagement and communications will continue to evolve, this means that there will need to be close two-way engagement between the Chair and KMR ahead of planned communications and engagements.

## Appendix One: Background

In October 2020, Kaipara Uri<sup>3</sup> along with the respective Regional Councils signed an agreement<sup>4</sup> with the Crown to reduce sedimentation flowing into the Kaipara Moana over a 10-year period. To implement the programme of work to remediate the Moana, Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) was created and it oversees delivery of the programme.

The overarching purpose of KMR is to restore and protect the mauri of Kaipara Moana<sup>5</sup>.

To guide the programme to achieve its purpose, the following KMR objectives were articulated:

- 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 Environs<sup>6</sup> (Environs) is responsible under contract to KMR for delivering a resource(s) to guide the incorporation of mātauranga Māori in the restoration efforts for the receiving body of the Kaipara Moana and the Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau communities. This will be achieved through the Kōrero Tuku Iho project 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 Kōrero Tuku Iho gives us the directive to explore and investigate hapū, marae, whānau 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 Kōrero Tuku Iho, Environs has set up a Reference Rōpū (the Rōpū) to provide leadership and advise on the development and implementation of Kōrero 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 practice.

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<sup>3</sup> Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and Te Uri o Hau

<sup>4</sup> Memorandum of Understanding Kaipara Moana Remediation: [https://kmr.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2020201009\\_Kaipara-Moana-Remediation\\_Memorandum-of-Understanding.pdf](https://kmr.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2020201009_Kaipara-Moana-Remediation_Memorandum-of-Understanding.pdf)

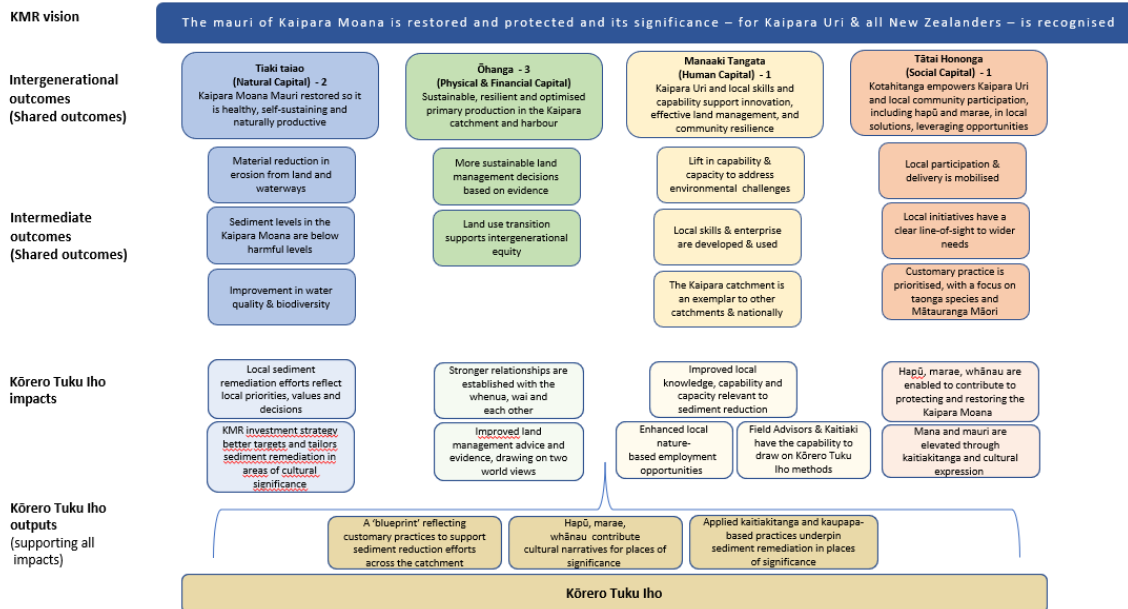
<sup>5</sup> [Home - Kaipara Moana Remediation \(kmr.org.nz\)](https://kmr.org.nz)

<sup>6</sup> 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://teuriohau.org.nz/)



# Appendix Two – The contribution of Kōrero Tuku Iho to KMR (Project Intervention Logic)

## Kaipara Moana Remediation – Kōrero Tuku Iho contribution



## Appendix Three - Use of Tikanga Māori

Members of the Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū are encouraged to use and apply relevant tikanga Māori in the work of the group. This is because Kōrero Tuku Iho is critically tasked with understanding and yielding the distinctive contributions of tangata whenua communities to the overall goal of uplifting the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana.

Without pre-empting and pre-determining when and how tikanga Māori might be used and applied, here are some suggested places where tikanga Māori might be utilised by the Reference Rōpū:

- Statement of Values
- Process for nomination and appointment of members
- Conducting meetings
- Decision making
- Communication
- Nurturing relationships with key parties
- Hui Wānanga experiences particularly involving marae communities

## Appendix Four - Definitions

***Mātauranga Māori*** - broadly 'Māori knowledge'

***Kōrero Tuku Iho*** - Inherited knowledge traditions (particularly used in this context to refer to localised knowledge relevant to particular localities)

***Kaitiakitanga*** - an emerging philosophy, practice and approach to environmental management based upon mātauranga Māori

***Tangata Whenua*** - a community who possess 'mana whenua' in a specific geographic area (typically a waka, iwi, hapū or whānau community)

Kōrero Tuku Iho is the cultural dimension of KMR, delivering one of its two foundations. The Kōrero Tuku Iho project aims to incorporate mātauranga Māori and customary practices into KMR's efforts to reduce sedimentation flows into Kaipara Moana. It will do so through an approach that strengthens "kaitiakitanga in practice" through applied research.

The project will gather stories, memories, histories, values and generate a deeper understanding of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae and whānau communities' narratives about their natural world and the places of significance to them. Through this process, Kōrero Tuku Iho will enable a pathway for these communities to contribute to restore and protect the *mauri* of the Kaipara Moana.

The project is tasked with developing an approach to yield these contributions via whakatauirā (case studies), which will also include practical sediment remediation activities. A key product of the project will be a 'blueprint' that documents an approach to integrate customary practices into sediment remediation activities across the Kaipara Moana catchment (and potentially beyond).

### The Reference Rōpū

A Reference Rōpū will provide day-to-day oversight and advice for the implementation of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project. 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 practice.

Membership of an interim Reference Rōpū was invited by Te Uri o Hau Environs in order to develop the Kōrero Tuku Iho project scope, foundational documents, budget and approach for KMR Joint Committee consideration. By February 2025, an open nomination process will have been run for membership of the Reference Rōpū, including seeking mandated nominees from Kaipara Uri entities.

As soon as practicable, the Reference Rōpū will comprise up to 11 members consisting of:

- Kaipara Uri representatives with mandate from their entities (at least from each Uri)
- A representative of Te Uri-o-Hau Environs (as contract holder for delivery)
- The Mana Whenua Relations Lead of the KMR Kaipara Maurikura
- Other members who whakapapa to the Kaipara Moana catchment
- A balanced representation of genders.

Acknowledging that further representation is envisaged, KMR approval is sought for the following Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū membership:

- Virginia Warriner
- Ben Hita
- Eamon Nathan
- Tamati Patuwai
- Colin French
- Chris Pairama
- Victoria Kurupo
- William Wright (Chair)
- Sharon Murray

# **Kaitiakitanga Whakatauirā (case studies) across the Kaipara Moana Catchment**



## What are we trying to achieve?

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

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

# What are we trying to achieve?

The goal of Kōrero Tuku Iho is to **yield/enable the contribution of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau** to improving the health and well-being of the moana.

## **Distinctive/Unique Contributions**

Of particular interest is to understand and **yield the distinctive and unique contributions of Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau** – contributions that cannot be sourced from any other community across the moana.



# What might these unique/distinctive contributions be?

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

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

## Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau Vision for the Moana

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

# Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau Resources

- People
- Knowledge
- Assets
- Resources

## Some Considerations

The desire to **support tino rangatiratanga** – Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae led, ‘ground up’ solutions

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

# Whakatauirā

- **Led by Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū, marae, whānau** ‘on the ground’
- Centred upon **Kōrero Tuku Iho (mātauranga Māori) relationships**
- **Reconnect these community members** to the Kaipara and specific places
- Provides **context for specific rehabilitation projects** such as replanting, species restorations, water quality improvements etc
- Important that project leaders collaborate with and **take the wider community with them**
- **Feasibility**
- **Reconnects people (tangata) to place (whenua, moana), nurtures human health and wellbeing**

# Selecting Whakatauirā

- Thinking about the actual needs/issues on the ground
- Obtaining some diverse case study examples e.g. across major river systems, types of project
- Readiness and existing capability
- Clarity of goals that might be set
- Thinking about the emphasis on sedimentation

# Logistics, Resources

## People

- Local Kaitiakitanga Project Leader
- Gatherers and interpreters of 'Kōrero Tuku Iho'
- Supporters, Contributors

## Materials

- Eg: plants for planting
- Fencing materials

## Hui Wānanga resources

# Capacity/Capability Building

- Making use of the Kaitiakitanga Planning Template in each case study area
- Designing and implementing a Kaitiakitanga training programme for use across Kaipara Moana catchment
- Undertaking training on some specific aspects
  - Water Quality Monitoring
  - Study of species



# Selecting Whakatauirā

Duration

Criteria

- Readiness?

Type of Proposed Project

Resources Needed

- People, Materials, Hui Costs

Programme for all Projects

# Pouto Lakes Pātaka Kai He Whakatauirā (case study)

April 2024

## Introduction

This paper presents an outline of Pouto as a potential site of a Kōrero Tuku Iho whakatauirā (case study) project. It is intended for whakatauirā to be resourced as part of the Kōrero Tuku Iho project (KTI) to inform its blueprint for Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR). Three of these pilot projects are to be initiated in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years. This proposal is for the first of the three initial pilot projects.

It is acknowledged that the Pouto Lake and wetland system has been subject of numerous projects and research prior to KMR and KTI initiatives. Many landowners and community groups in the wider Pouto Peninsula area and agencies have already invested significant efforts to research and restoring parts of the lakes, repo and their habitats, such as local schools with Lake Rototuna. This proposed whakatauirā does not intend to supplant these existing efforts; rather, its aim is to collaborate alongside these agencies, landowners and community groups to further enhance and build upon the restoration of these taonga areas, while drawing from and building on the existing knowledge and experiences. By working in partnership, the whakatauirā seeks to complement, and amplify the mahi, leveraging the valuable insights and lessons learned from the contributions made by the local communities and agencies.

## The Whakatauirā Project

The pātaka kai of the Pouto dune lakes, their associated repo and the waterways of the wider Pouto peninsular have provided sustenance for Kaipara Uri of Pouto for generations. However, loss of key kai species over time signals wider damage to this indigenous food network. Restoring abundant populations of traditional kai species within these lakes, their associated repo and waterways is the pathway for the elevation of the mauri of Kaipara for the Kaipara Uri of Pouto.

The remediation of sediment sources on the land surrounding the lake, repo, and waterway habitats is crucial for improving aquifer health. Enhancing aquifer health through these remediation efforts will subsequently contribute to reducing sedimentation inflows into the Kaipara Moana. In addition, the project recognises the inter-relationship and connectivity between the Pouto dune lakes and other dune lake systems on the coast.

The disappearances of treasured species like kēwai (freshwater crayfish), mullet and tuna have severed a critical connection. Similarly, the dwarf īnanga, kākahi (freshwater mussel) and a unique freshwater jellyfish, once formerly prolific in Lake Humuhumu, have been completely extirpated. Even the traditional plant foods that thrived on wetland margins have been reduced to a sole surviving location. Reviving these species renews this cultural link between the people and te taiao. Restoring the quality and integrity of the repo ecosystems elevates mauri. This generates a positive rippling effect across the wider Kaipara Moana waters.

Therefore, reinstating productive, sustainable pātaka kai networks centred on the lower Pouto repo system – but extending more broadly into the wider waterway systems that feed into the Kaipara

Moana – assists Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) aims to improve the health of the Kaipara Moana. Connectivity between land and sea depends on restoring robust habitats and traditional food sources along the linkages between them. By targeting improvements localised to Pouto, and fostering relationships with those living in the wider Pouto peninsular and beyond, we thereby contribute to the broader project of reducing sedimentation to the entire Kaipara Moana through mitigating future sedimentation in these areas.

The majority of these repo are located either on privately (including Māori) owned farmland or forestry blocks. They are all linked underground and, consequently, treating them as one system is important. The repo listed below have been identified as suitable options and are within the Kaipara Moana catchment as shown on the map:

- Rototuna
- Humuhumu
- Rotokawau
- Kanono
- Kahuparere

The five lakes and their repo have three primary landowners across them: the Crown, Te Uri o Hau, and a private forestry company. Additionally, there are approximately 11 other smaller private landowners in the wider area whose land impacts on sedimentation into the repo, wider waterways, and the Kaipara Moana itself. Some of these private landowners already have working relationships with KMR. There is potential to leverage these pre-existing partnerships for greater remediation activity.



As part of the Pātaka kai case study project, we would investigate the feasibility of:

- Transferring eiders into the lakes
- Restoring mullet populations if possible.
- Restocking kēwai

While working with a wider lens, the project will be focusing on activities that lead to restoration of these lake habitats and their associated wāhi tapu to achieve the following goals:

### Te whāinga matua/Project Aim

To discover a way of uplifting the health, wellbeing and mauri of the Pouto Lakes/repo and wider waterways by:

- utilising the knowledge, people, resources, assets and organisations of the tangata whenua of the lakes and associated wetlands
- using the concept (and reality) of ‘pātaka kai’ as a vision for the future health, wellbeing and mauri of the Pouto lakes and associated wetlands

This will be done as a means of contributing toward uplifting the health, wellbeing and mauri of Kaipara Moana.

### Ngā whāinga whaiti/Goals

1. Strengthen the relationship of Te Uri o Hau to their lakes and wāhi tapu of the Pouto Peninsular
2. Create native riparian buffer zones around the lakes and other waterways in the wider Pouto catchment
3. Restore the significance of the Pātaka kai lakes and their habitats through the application of kōrero o te kāinga (local knowledge)
4. Elevate the role of Pouto Uri in decision-making regarding their sites of significance, repo, roto, awa and whenua.
5. Reestablish relevant pātaka kai species to the Pouto Lakes and cultivate their taonga taro species.

For the Kaipara Uri of Pouto, enhanced mauri is tangibly evidenced by the thriving interconnections between people, place, past and present. While a key focus of this whakatauirā is on the five Pouto Lakes and the waterways within this area, establishing and maintaining relationships with landowners, marae, KMR projects, and community initiatives across the broader Pouto peninsula will be critical for its success.

### Outputs

- Taonga species relevant to the lakes are identified and shared with wider KMR programme in an appropriate manner.
- Lessons and insights are captured and shared with KTI project team. Engagement with landowners, community groups, Kaipara Uri, iwi, hapū and marae in the wider Pouto Peninsular.

### Te Mahere – Project Plan

Activity	Description
Wānanga	Facilitated knowledge sharing and knowledge creation experiences that increase the collective knowledge and understanding of Pouto Uri

Kaitiakitanga	Application of kōrero o te kāinga through ecological revitalisation activities that improve the health, wellbeing, and mauri of Pouto whenua, roto, awa, repo and tangata.
Whakahaere	Reinstating tikanga appropriate systems and processes of governance, management, coordination, and administration
Whakawhitiwhiti kōrero	When appropriate, hold events to share the whakataura with the wider Pouto peninsula community, school(s), landowners and other stakeholders.

<b>Indicative Project Plan</b>		
<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Project is approved for delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confirm project plan and budget</li> <li>- Seek endorsement from Kōrero Tuku Iho Reference Rōpū to gain approval for project plan and budget from KMR Joint Committee</li> </ul>	Feb-May 2024
Team is established and reporting and administration lines confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish project whakahaere (administrative structures &amp; systems)</li> <li>- Recruitment of project team (project coordinator and kaitiaki roles)</li> </ul>	May-Aug 2024
Detail plan for wānanga and mauri enhancing activities for the lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create mauri plan for the lakes and their environments</li> <li>- Outline plan for the wānanga series</li> <li>- Outline data for collection and sharing</li> </ul>	Aug-Oct 2024
Implement the first wānanga and start first phase of mauri plan for the lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commence wānanga series.</li> <li>- Initiate landowner engagement and the first phase of mauri plan for the lake.</li> </ul>	Oct-Dec 2024
Complete first 6 months quarterly activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement mauri-enhancing activities at key lakes (e.g weed removal and planting) as outlined in detailed plan</li> <li>- Hold required wānanga</li> <li>- Quarterly reports</li> </ul>	Jan 2024 – May 2025
Midway Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review progress and adapt work plans if required.</li> <li>- Update KMR Joint Committee on progress to date</li> <li>- Secure budget for next financial year</li> </ul>	Apr-Jun 2025
Implementation Continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement adapted work plans</li> <li>- Socialise project within the local communities of wider Pouto peninsula</li> </ul>	Aug 2025
Project Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final review of project</li> <li>- Outcomes achieved</li> <li>- Data captured and integrated where appropriate into KMR programmes</li> </ul>	Jun 2026

### Ngā Painga: Anticipated Benefits

- ❖ Applied kaitiakitanga and kaupapa-based practices resulting in greater cultural expression, resilience, with elevated mauri.
- ❖ A pathway to lead towards local decision-making and leadership.

- ❖ Stronger relationships with whenua, wai, and each other.
- ❖ Reinstated community values as the basis of progressive action
- ❖ Riparian zone restoration and riparian buffers to roto and their repo.
- ❖ Contributions towards restored healthy ecosystems with improved landscape connectivity.
- ❖ Contributions towards improved community and ecosystem resilience.
- ❖ Contributions towards increased access to resources and services.
- ❖ Contributions towards increased local employment opportunities.
- ❖ Contributions towards increased community capability and capacity.

## Tauira Tahua - Indicative Project Budget

Further information is required on planting, fencing, pest control and maintenance and the KMR contribution that can be made in line with KMR criteria for the 2024/25 financial year.

<b>Materials</b> Planting, fencing, pest control (includes aquatic weed and fish) and maintenance	Currently unknown costs (further work on size of lakes and ha of planting and fencing required)
<b>Kaitiakianga</b> Project Lead	\$50,000
Kaitiaki	\$45,000
Equipment and materials	\$4,000
PPE	\$1,680
Lease vehicle	\$14,400
Travel	\$5,000
Training and education	2,800
	<b>Total = \$122,880</b>
<b>Knowledge sharing, creation and learning</b> Wānanga, events and workshops	<b>\$32,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$154,880</b>

At this initial stage, the budget is for 1 kaitiaki. If, after the first year, it is identified that there is a need for another kaitiaki, that will be factored into the following years budget.

## Roles

### Project Lead

The Project Lead will oversee whakatauirā operations, engage with landowners, monitoring and reporting, supervise and assist the kaitiaki mahi on the ground. This will involve acquiring (if the skills are not already present) specialized knowledge and skills through training, with a particular emphasis on Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

The Project Lead, will receive targeted training in GIS software and applications, enabling them to effectively collect, store, and maintain spatial data related to the project. Proficiency in GIS will be critical in supporting data-driven decision-making, monitoring progress, and developing strategies for sustainable land and resource management.

The leadership, technical expertise and insights will be instrumental in achieving the projects objectives.

## Kaitiaki

The Kaitiaki will play a crucial role in the practical implementation of remedial work outlined in the project plan. This includes but is not limited to tasks such as planting, weed removal, and other on-the-ground activities aimed at restoring and enhancing the health of the ecosystems within the project area.

In addition to executing the planned remediation work, a key objective for this role is to facilitate the Kaitiaki's progression towards becoming a Field Advisor under the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) training program.

Through hands-on experience in implementing remedial work and undergoing specialized training, the Kaitiaki will develop a well-rounded skill set that will position them as a valuable asset in the broader KMR initiative, contributing to the long-term sustainability and restoration efforts within the region.

**TITLE: Pou Tātaki Report**

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

## Te Kaupapa | Purpose

This report provides a brief update to the Kaipara Moana Remediation (KMR) Joint Committee on progress in the KMR work programme since we last reported.

## Whakarāpopototanga | Executive summary

Since we last reported in April, KMR continues to focus on engagement, marketing and internal processes relating to Winter 2024 planting. Some of this activity is being led by Navigator projects across the catchment.

The Pou Tātaki has continued to undertake senior-level engagement and influence to ensure key decision-makers understand KMR and its value in supporting environmental restoration of the Kaipara Moana across two regions.

The Key Performance Indicators for the programme show ongoing scale-up, with KMR's new investments in erodible hill country driving growth in related fencing and planting.

## Whakataunga | Recommendations

That the Joint Committee:

1. Receive the report 'Pou Tātaki Report', by Justine Daw dated 6 May 2024.

## Tātari me ngā tūtohu | Analysis and Advice

### Programme Performance

The Key Performance Indicators for 31 March 2024 – which reflect programme delivery 2¼ years months into operational delivery – demonstrate ongoing progress in scaling up since we last reported, driven in part by KMR's new investments in erodible hill country driving growth.

### **Jobs & Skills**

- 57 people trained as KMR Field Advisors – many from local iwi/hapū
- New work created in rural communities – a year's work for >145 people (31 Dec 2023 data)
- >\$15m support for sediment reduction projects, sustaining local, nature-based employment

### **Engagement & Participation**

- KMR has engaged with more than half of the pastoral landowners in the catchment
- 880 landowners have submitted an Expression of Interest to KMR
- 585 co-funded project plans have been developed with landowners
- >100 schools, hapū, marae and community groups have been engaged
- 66 projects led by collectives or groups are completed, underway or in development

### **Nature**

- >1.6 million plants in the ground or contracted to plant this winter
- >420 hectares of planting has been completed or contracted
- >680km of fencing has been completed or contracted (longer than Cape Rēinga to Tauranga)
- Nearly 130,000 hectares are managed under KMR plans.



## **Strategic engagements**

The KMR Pou Tātaki, supported by governance and the KMR executive team, continues to focus on strategic engagement and influence to ensure key decision-makers understand the programme and our value in supporting environmental restoration of the Kaipara Moana across two regions.

Major strands of this work include presenting on KMR at key forums, highlighting and sharing our best practice with others, and developing targeted strategic partnerships that help us reach – and support – a breadth of landowners and groups in the catchment. Some examples of this activity from the past month are highlighted below:

- **2024 Ballance Farm Environment Awards**

KMR was honoured to be acknowledged at the 2024 Ballance Farm Environment Awards in both the Auckland and Northland regions. As the recipient of the Catchment Group Showcase Award, KMR presented in both regions to the audience of farmers, growers, rural professionals and interested community members. We highlighted our progress to date and celebrated the nearly 600 landowners and groups working with us across the catchment, and approximately 115 more in our ‘pipeline’ of potential landowners and groups. In Northland, three of the regional winners are working with KMR, with the judges acknowledging KMR’s support in their journey to improve the land and waterways for future generations.

- **National Freshwater Conference**

KMR participated at the 15th Annual National Freshwater Conference in Wellington, in collaboration with Whangārei Deputy Mayor Phil Halse. There was a lot of interest in KMR as an exemplar freshwater restoration programme, including how KMR supports landowners and groups in the community in achieve their aspirations; our strategic foundations including the Memorandum of Understanding between the Crown, iwi and councils; and how KMR investments are informed by high-resolution scientific datasets.

- **OECD public sector innovation entry**

Working with MfE, KMR has been invited to enter into an OECD call for projects that exemplify good practice in using in behavioural science for ‘green transitions’ – global efforts by the wider public sector to accelerate the green transition and achieve net zero targets. If successful, KMR would be recognised for our good practice and be able to access and learn from an ‘observatory’ of other good practice globally and adapt it as relevant for wider application into KMR, and beyond.

- **Proposed Ministerial visit**

In the Auckland region, we are working with the Minister’s office to host Hon. Andrew Hoggard on a KMR landowner’s farm. At the Minister’s request, the visit - which is not yet confirmed - will focus on the landowner’s experience and aspirations for the farm system, and how KMR has supported these following Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland floods.

- **KMR and Wai Connection partnership**

KMR and Mountain to Sea Conservation Trust’s *Wai Connection* programme have announced a partnership to boost efforts to restore the Kaipara Moana. By joining forces, the two entities are aiming to increase support for both emerging and established community and catchment groups in the Kaipara Moana catchment, and better connect them to funding and other support to increase the number of sediment reduction projects under way to protect and restore the mauri of local waterways.

- **UNESCO Cities with the Ocean initiative**

Along with the relevant Manukau Harbour group, KMR has accepted an invitation from the Hauraki Gulf Forum / Tīkapa Moana to participate in the Auckland-led project to endorse the UNESCO Cities with the Ocean initiative, which forms part of the United Nations Decade of the Ocean. Under the initiative, no technical or financial contribution is required and participation in activities will be on a

voluntary basis. However, participation will bring global attention to the work - at various stages of development - across the three Auckland harbour systems and associated catchments to protect and restore the oceans which surround the city.

- **Latest KMR webinar**

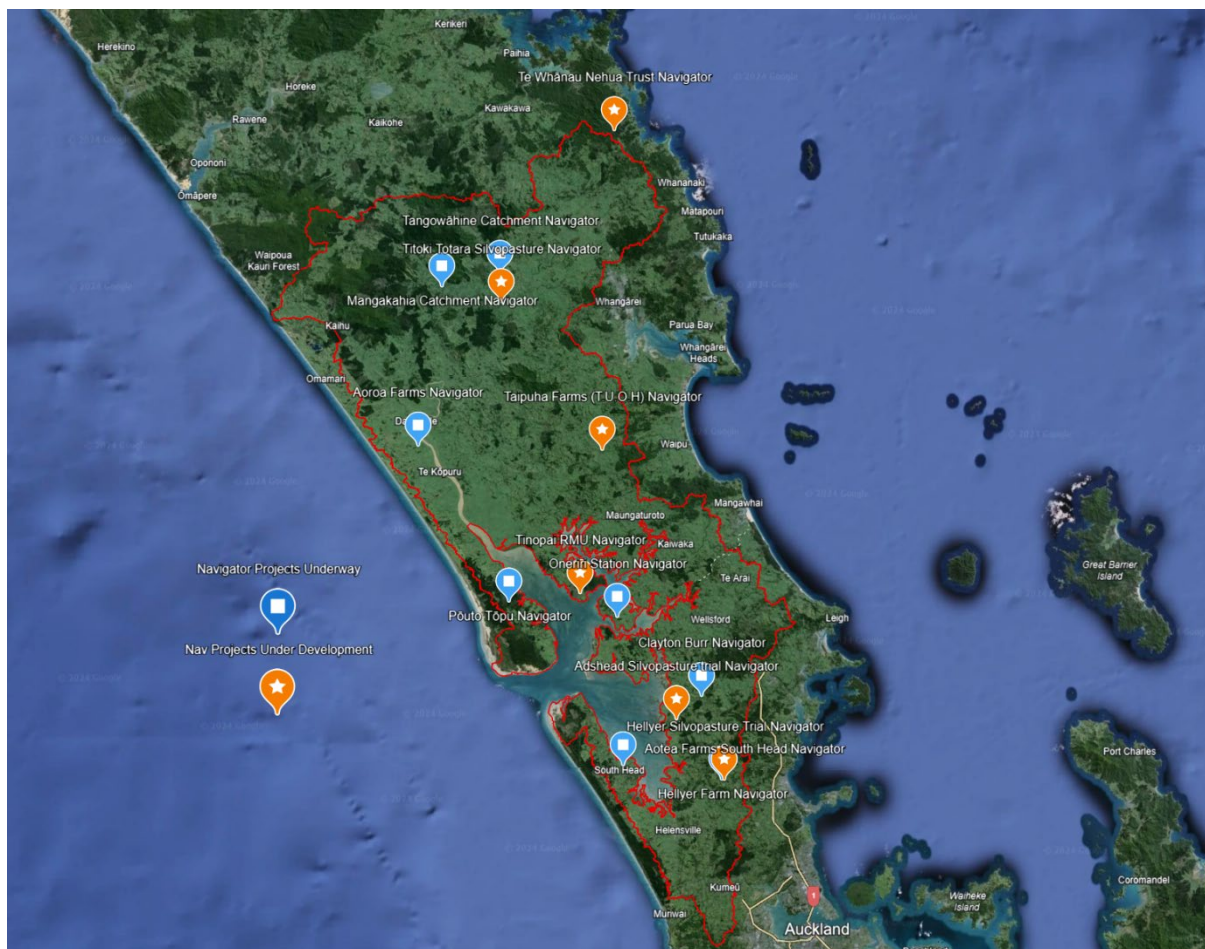
As part of our ongoing series of webinars, KMR’s planting specialist gave a well-attended and well-received webinar to outline how KMR approaches planting, including key features of our Planting Guide, how we work with KMR’s accredited nurseries and planting zones, our eco-sourcing policy, and how KMR supports landowners to get the right tree in the right place to reduce sediment flows into the Kaipara Moana.

**Navigator projects**

Navigator projects demonstrate large-scale or innovative practice in reducing sediment losses from the land, and share learnings with others in their community, sector, hapū or marae. Some of the newer Navigator project sites will also host third-party research (the findings from which will be shared with others in due course) about matters of importance to KMR (e.g., the sediment reduction potential of native silvopastoral species in reducing sediment).

Across the catchment, KMR has 13 Navigator projects in train (blue) or in development (orange). In response to a request by the Joint Committee, we provide a visual view of their location given Privacy Act constraints.

**Image 1: KMR Navigator projects**



## Financial performance

The year-to-date financials shown in Table 1 continue to demonstrate that KMR is continuing to scale up at pace, as indicated by the value of total Programme Expenditure (Activity) nine months into the year.

KMR has contracted an additional \$5.281m worth of projects as at 31 March 2024, some of which will be completed but not yet paid out. This reflects the lag between landowners contracting to undertake sediment reduction projects, completing projects, KMR arranging project review and sign-off, landowners submitting invoices, and KMR paying invoices. As a result, Table 1 shows financial payments made to 31 March 2024, rather than project activity completed.

**Table 1: KMR Financials**

## KMR Financials (31 March 2024)

### Funding contributions<sup>12</sup>

MfE	7,756,000
MfE other	50,000
Northland Regional Council (NRC)	12,730
Auckland Council (AC)	11,810
Interest earned	250,537
<b>Subtotal (Funds available)</b>	<b>8,081,077</b>
<i>Less KMR expenditure</i> (Activity incl. Grants)	<b>5,016,803</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Funds remaining</b>	<b>3,064,274</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Co-funding (Matching Contributions)</b>	
NRC in-kind labour	55,501
NRC in-kind Opex costs	1,004,905 (incl. salaries)
AC in-kind labour	49,647
AC in-kind Opex costs	-
Landowner / Other contributors	2,568,373
<b>Subtotal (Co-funding expenditure)</b>	<b>3,678,428</b>
<b>Total Programme Expenditure (Activity)</b>	<b>8,695,230</b>

## Joint Committee Grant interests

In line with advice from the Office of the Auditor-General, we provide a transparent overview below of the KMR grant-related interests that are relevant to LAMIA Act (local government legislation that pertains to the financial interests of elected members, and others sitting on local government committees, such as KMR's Joint Committee). We note that the OAG has made a ruling in respect of KMR which recognises that Members of the KMR Joint Committee have been appointed to the Committee on a representative basis i.e. due to their roles in their iwi/hapū.

<sup>1</sup> Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar

<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Table 2: Joint Committee Grant Interests**

Who	Grant type	KMR Grant Contribution (excl. GST)	Status	Nature of Interest
Taipuha Farms	Landowner Grant	Project 1 (2023) \$12,086.50	Partly complete	Taipuha Farms is a subsidiary of the Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust. Any potential financial benefit from this environmental restoration grant (e.g. in terms of future land use value) would accrue to all beneficiaries of the Te Uri o Hau Trust. The OAG has provided a ruling to KMR that iwi/hapū membership does not constitute a LAMIA conflict.
Taipuha Farms	Landowner Grant	Project 2 (2024) \$12,692 (TBC)	Under development	

### Pirihongi | Attachments

Nil