

CASE STUDY: MANAWHENUA MANAMOANA

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The rohe of Ngati Haumia extends from the Waiaua River to the Ouri Stream, and by the course of those waterways to Maunga Taranaki. To the north west are Ngati Tara, and to the south east are Titahi and Ngati Tamaahuroa. The rohe of Titahi overlaps that of Ngati Haumia to the Taungatara Stream.

At the mouth of the Waiaua River on the south-eastern bank is the site of a former major papakainga. Other significant sites are Pukekohatu at the mouth of the Mangahume Stream, Mataikahawai at the mouth of the Taungatara River, Papaka Te Rangi and Puhara Te Rangi at the mouth of the Punehu Stream, and Otumatua at the end of the Puketapu Road.

Orimupiko Marae is located on the Eltham Road, 1.5km from the intersection with SH 45.

Ngati Haumia are affiliated by whakapapa to the Taranaki iwi and to Kurahaupo and Aotea.

Despite elements of Ngati Haumia moving to Paekakariki and Whanganui-a-Tara in the 1830's to avoid the Waikato raids into Taranaki, Ngati Haumia still managed to maintain ahi kaa within their rohe. The Waikato raids were finally turned back by combined forces of Taranaki and Nga Ruahinerangi led by Wiremu Kingi Matakatea, at Te Namu, Orangi Tuapeka and Otumatua in 1832.

Matauranga Maori

This part of the IMP sets out the fundamental values associated with the environment and the relationship that tangata whenua share with the environment. The range and depth of the information provided in this section will need to be agreed upon by the iwi or hapu, and is important in terms of the intellectual property which it represents.

IMP either include discussion of Matauranga Maori in one section, or, as in the case of the Waikato Iwi Management Plan (Manuka 1996), the text is spread throughout the document, next to issues and policy on specific topics.

Guidelines

The key elements in existing IMP include;

- A description of values and beliefs associated with natural and physical resources;
- A description of customs associated with management and conservation of those resources;
- A description of tribal history and how this relates to changes in the ability of tangata whenua to maintain values, beliefs, customs and practices.

The decisions of any group will be rooted in or consistent with their value base.

This part of the IMP articulates the value base of your iwi or hapu, which will flow throughout the rest of the IMP.

Other Relevant Guidelines and Checklists

- Purpose and Scope of the Plan
- Preparing the Plan

CASE STUDY: MATAURANGA MAORI

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ngati Haumia note that Matauranga Maori as it applies to the management of freshwater fisheries and instream values is a complex body of traditional knowledge, held orally by kaitiaki. As such, Ngati Haumia do not wish at this stage to express their traditional knowledge in a written form, until the hapu have reached a decision on how that information should be held, and to what extent it should be released in written form through this IMP.

Water, and the resources that it supports are of pivotal importance to Ngati Haumia. It has determined the siting of kainga, the health and welfare of the people, supported fish and shellfish populations, been used as a pivotal component of religious ceremonies, and used for transport and recreation.

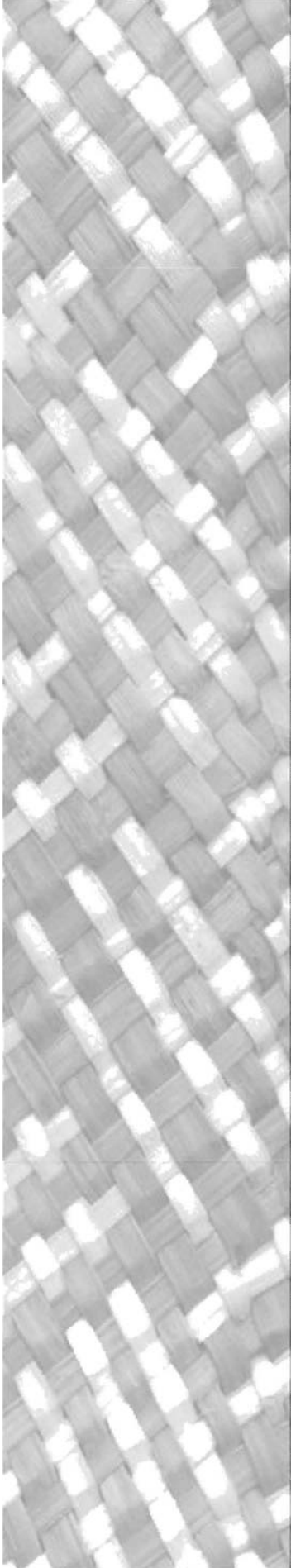
In particular the dependence on kaimoana and kaiawa has persisted through until the present day. This source of mahinga kai represents one of the few opportunities for present generations to participate in the traditional practices of their ancestors.

Over a long period of time Ngati Haumia have accumulated an extensive knowledge about the water resources of their rohe. Harvesting methods reflect a sophisticated understanding of breeding cycles, migration times and feeding habits.

These food resources are pivotal to the mana of Ngati Haumia, particularly in respect of their ability to show manaakitanga, support their Kaumatua, and help cater at functions such as tangi.

Water is also used by tohunga for various religious ceremonies. Each ceremony is performed with water suitable for that function or purpose. Also, because of the sacred nature and pragmatic importance of water specific practices and restriction are enforced.

Resource Inventory



Resource Inventory

Do this as comprehensively as you can then decide what will go in the IMP.

This section of the IMP will include only that information about the resources of your rohe that you are comfortable having in the public domain.

There should be a clear link between the scope of the IMP, the description of the resources covered by the IMP and the issues that you have identified.

This section should also contain clear links back into the Sections on Matauranga Maori, Manawhenua, Manamoana and Tikanga.

As a guide, the key elements in existing IMP include;

- A description of the whenua of the rohe.
- A description of the significant waterways and waterbodies of the rohe.
- A description of the flora and fauna, particularly significant indigenous species.
- A description of land use patterns and significant land uses that impact on the issues relevant to iwi, hapu or runaga.
- A description of the coastal resources.
- A description of the cultural landscape including significant maunga, pa, ngahere, awa, wai and moana, and any other taongatuku iho that can be appropriately referenced in the IMP.

Consideration could also be given to a description of community assets such as roading, energy networks, water and

wastewater treatment facilities, ports and airports where these are relevant to the scope of the IMP.

Other Relevant Guidelines and Checklists

- Purpose and Scope of the Plan
- Preparing the Plan
- Resource Inventory

Guidelines

- Before collecting data, agree on how the data will be stored and maintained (updated) on an ongoing basis. Restrictions on access to, and use of, the data also needs to be agreed with those who own it (i.e. particular whanau or hapu).
- List all the types of resources that fall within the scope of your IMP.
- Obtain a suitable map(s) that covers your takiwa or rohe and as far as practicable, identify the location and extent of each resource. Topographic and existing Council or Department of Conservation maps, are useful starting points for this exercise.
- Record any special features or historical events associated with each resource or taonga.
- Identify or describe the current state of each resource. This may include visual inspections, photographs, or council records.

Note: Computer systems are useful for managing large amounts of information. Geographic Information Systems (GIS), for example, are a useful tool for storing and displaying different and often complex layers of information for defined areas.

Table8: Resource Inventory - Checklist***Key Tasks***

Task	Yes	No
Identified the types of resources that needs to be identified.		
Decided what data needs to be collected for each type of resource.		
Identified a system for storing and maintaining data within the inventory.		
Reached agreement with relevant whanau or hapu on the necessary restrictions for accessing and using the inventory.		
Obtained suitable maps or other systems for recording and retrieving data.		
Collected and entered all possible data for each type of resource.		
Responsibilities and written procedures established for managing the inventory.		

WORKSHEET: RESOURCE INVENTORY***Resource Set:******Data to be Collected:***

Associated whanau or hapu, current ownership, (location, quantity, quality, traditional uses, current uses, current users, historical significance, other)

Potential Data Sources

(list Internal and External sources (individuals, organisations))

Actual Data Collected:***Restrictions on Use of Data:***

WORKSHEET EXAMPLE: RESOURCE INVENTORY

<p><i>Resource Set:</i></p> <p>Waahi tapu</p>
<p><i>Data to be Collected:</i></p> <p>Name Location Map reference Archaeological Record forms Legal Descriptions Names and contract details of current landowners Current landuse Written and oral history</p>
<p><i>Potential Data Sources</i></p> <p>Kaumatua and Kuia Historic Places Trust</p>
<p><i>Actual Data Collected and Source:</i></p> <p>Name: Turuturu Mokai Location: Turuturu Road, Hawera Map Reference: 2620990 E 6181348 N NZ AA: 121 3 Legal Description: Lot 1 DP2257 Current Landowners: South Taranaki District Council Current Landuse: Grazing, pasture Current Landuse: Titokowaru attached AC Redoubt on site in July 1869. Previous history retained orally.</p>
<p><i>Restrictions on Use of Data:</i></p> <p>To be authorised in writing by Ngaati Ruanui Tahua Trustees prior to release</p>

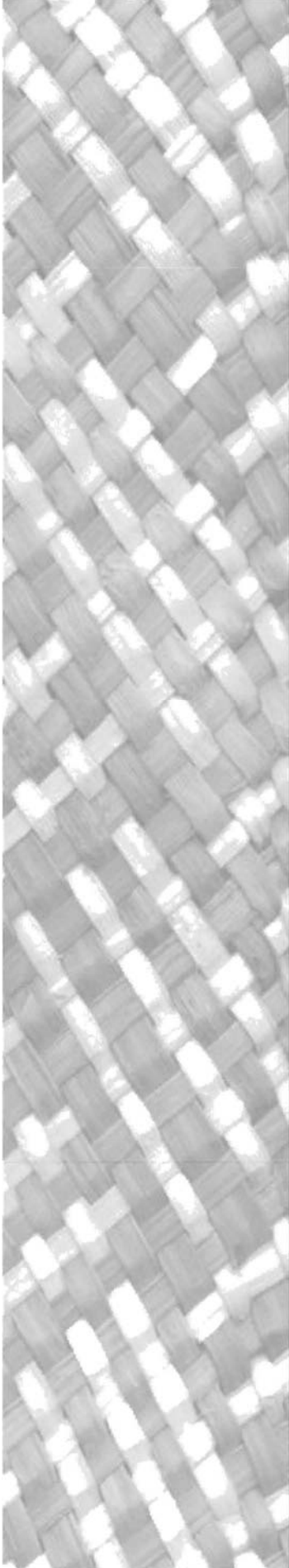
Project Timeline

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Milestone		Rolled Up Milestone			

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ISSUES AND OUTCOMES



Issues And Outcomes

Identifying the issues is the first step in making the building blocks for whanau, hapu, iwi or runanga policy. There must be a clear link between the issues and how they are dealt with.

Guidelines

An issue is:

- A matter of concern relevant to the scope of the IMP;
- Clear and focused on the problem; and
- A statement that identifies what the situation currently is.

Issues clearly define problems and, therefore, provide a strong base for subsequent policies and actions.

Each issue needs to be followed by a discussion which places the issue in context and further describes the problems facing whanau, hapu, iwi, or runanga in respect of that resource.

An outcome is:

- A result intended to be achieved through the management of a natural resource or as a result of a management process.

Each outcome needs to be followed by a link to any subsequent objectives, unless

you have decided to limit your IMP preparation to simply identifying issues and outcomes.

Process:

Decide on a range of problems or matters that relate to the scope of the IMP. Spread the net widely. These become the issues;

- Refine the issues so they are clear and concise;
- Look for opportunities to merge similar issues;
- Develop a consultation process that allows the issues to be agreed on by the iwi. (See the Consultation Toolkit); and
- Achieve agreement on the Issues and Outcomes.
- Go to the “Ways to Get There (Objectives)” Toolkit.

Other Relevant Guidelines and Checklists

- Preparing the Plan;
- Consultation;
- “Ways to Get There (Objectives)”.

Cross Boundary Issues

Cross boundary issues arise where traditional and modern issues overlap with either adjacent iwi or internally within hapu and whanau.

There are also likely to be cross boundary issues involved with:

- External parties such as stakeholders and other agencies; and
- District or regional councils, and government departments.

If cross boundary issues are dealt with at an early stage, the IMP would then likely have a greater level of acceptance with adjacent iwi both internally and externally.

Consider how issues might affect your neighbouring whanaunga.

When the IMP is completed there are likely to be cross boundary issues in terms of administration, especially with regard to issues relating to resource consents.

Guidelines

- Determine where the cross boundary issues arise;
- Develop a consultation process which allows discussion with adjacent whanau, hapu or iwi, district or regional councils, and/or central government departments;
- Establish appropriate tikanga or kaupapa to deal with cross boundary issues as they arise; and
- Ensure consistency of approach.

Other Relevant Guidelines and Checklists

- Preparing the Plan;
- Cross Boundary Issues; and
- Consultation Process.

EXAMPLE: ISSUES

KAI TAHU KI OTAGO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Case Study – Takiroa Rock Art Site

Takiroa rock art shelter is over one hours travel from Moeraki marae. It is a Crown Reserve just west of Duntroon in the Waitaki Valley. Along with the nearby Maerewhenua site, Takiroa is managed by the NZ Historic Places Trust (HPT) on account of the notable rock art it contains and the associated archaeological deposits. These two sites are among the most publicly accessible shelters that contain a large quantity of Maori rock art that is easily discernible to the untrained eye. They have become the public flagships of our rock art heritage. Takiroa has been poorly managed over the past few years with its presentation being an embarrassment to most interested parties.

Various discussions were held regarding the site's upkeep but little action eventuated. Te Runanga o Moeraki is the kaitiaki runanga responsible for the site within Ngai Tahu, but had not been actively included in the site's management. The Runanga has two principle concerns regarding Takiroa in the first instance, and Maerewhenua in the second:

1. The Crown, through the HPT, had assumed the prerogative to interpret our cultural heritage to the wider public;
2. Despite this, they have been neglectful of the care that should be afforded such a site.

The principle difficulties are understood to be related to the funding available to the HPT along with difficulties in managing the site from Wellington. Local interests, including the North Otago Branch Committee of the Trust, were not empowered to address the state of neglect.

In December 1993, Te Runanga o Moeraki developed a proposal to see the site management come under the authority of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Ltd (then Te Runanganui o Tahu). The management would be on-vested to Te Runanga o Moeraki who as kaitiaki runanga would convene a management committee of interested parties. This would include in particular the North Otago Branch of the HPT and the Waitaki District Council interests (principally the local museum and visitors centre). It would address the issue of Iwi mana over the site and a co-ordinated local effort that was suitably empowered to undertake management and upkeep.

The HPT deferred a decision on future management while it instituted a site redevelopment programme. An extensive conservation report was developed to which the Iwi contributed. By October 1995, a protective fence had been installed and paving laid for easy visitor access. Work ceased, however, on account of the Trust having no further funding for the project. While local interests have expressed a willingness to complete the work, HPT Head Office, holding full responsibility, has not empowered these interests to do so. This has led to immeasurable frustration.

Whilst Ngai Tahu recognise that the rock art is of national significance, the Iwi maintains that it has a prior right to manage the art generated by our tupuna which is part of the cultural heritage we inherit. Given the nature and age of these taonga, Te Runanga o Moeraki do not claim the treasures unto itself, but rather sees them as the heritage of all Ngai Tahu Whanui. It has a responsibility, then, to manage them on behalf of the wider iwi. Similarly, it is concerned to ensure that all legitimate interests within the community have an opportunity to input effectively into the management of and caring for these treasures.

Takiroa Specific Issues

1. Historical neglect of a wahi tapu and wahi taoka – the site is of rock art, archaeological and burial significance – under Government Agency management
2. Resurrecting Takiroa as the Nation's primary means of interpreting southern rock art in context
3. Respectful presentation of a significant cultural site
4. Manawhenua authority over the preservation and public presentation of our own taonga at Takiroa
5. Site management from within the District so ensuring appropriate and ongoing attention
6. Legitimate interests able to make effective input, especially with local interests empowered to do so
7. HPT Head Office facilitating community efforts rather than maintaining overall responsibility with obligations it has not been able to meet.

EXAMPLE: ISSUES AND OUTCOMES

WHAKATOHEA (1993) TAWHARAU O NGA HAPU O WHAKATOHEA – WHAKATOHEA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Significant Issues

- The introduction of bird and animal species without Whakatohea consultation or approval.
- Introduced species including possums, cattle, sheep, pigs, cats, stoats, weasels, dogs, goats, rats and deer destroying native birds and vegetation, and aiding erosion.
- Adverse effects on the ability of Whakatohea to have continued access to traditional food resources.
- The importance of native and some introduced bird and animal species for social, economic and cultural wellbeing.
- Animals causing erosion of sites and areas including waahi tapu.
- Animal disease posing threats to humans and natural resources.
- Crown agencies assuming ownership, control and management of traditional Whakatohea fauna.
- The protection of intellectual and cultural property rights over fauna.

Desired Outcome

The active protection and enhancement of Te Tino Rangatiratanga over all ancestral fauna of Whakatohea.

Objectives

- To ensure strict management controls are applied to all introduced species which pose a threat to any native species or which contribute to soil erosion or heritage destruction.
- To ensure sustainable management of fauna in a way that contributes to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Whakatohea including the use and active protection of customary rights over native fauna.
- To ensure no flora or fauna are introduced into the rohe without Whakatohea approval.

CASE STUDY: ISSUES AND OUTCOMES

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Issues

Ngati Haumia have identified the following issues in respect of freshwater management within their rohe;

- Loss of spawning habitat for indigenous fish species
- Lack of riparian management along the margins of rivers and streams
- High sediment loads in the Waiaua and the smothering of instream habitat
- Effluent discharges from both point and diffuse sources
- Nutrient loadings from both point and diffuse discharges
- Loss of access to traditional sites or reaches of rivers and streams.

Desired Outcomes

- A gradual improvement in the availability of suitable spawning habitat for indigenous species especially inanga and tuna.
- An extension of the length of river and streambank actively managed to protect riparian habitat and values.
- A substantial reduction in sediment inflows to the Upper Waiaua, enabling the river to gradually flush sediments and return to its natural character.
- A reduction in the nutrient loadings in rivers and streams.
- Improved access to traditional sites and to reaches of rivers and streams with significant values, as waahi tapu, wai tapu or as known sources of kai and other traditional resources.

Table9: Issues And Outcomes - Checklist***Key Tasks***

Task	Yes	No
Clearly identified all the problems or matters that the IMP will address.		
The issues are relevant to the scope of the IMP.		
The issues are clear and concise.		
The issue is a statement of the problem.		
You have completed and documented the consultation. Consultation completed and documented.		
All similar issues have been merged.		

Table10: Cross Boundary Issues - Checklist***Key Tasks***

Task	Yes	No
Cross boundary issues identified.		
Consultation completed.		
Mechanisms and administrative processes defined.		
Information sharing established.		
Review processes established.		

WORKSHEET: ISSUES

Resource Set:

Issue Statement:

Discussion of Issue

(why is this an issue, for whom, and how does it relate to other issues)

Further Information Requirements and Research

WORKSHEET: OUTCOMES

Resource Set

Issue Statement

Outcomes Statement

Discussion

Further Information Requirements and Research

WORKSHEET EXAMPLE: ISSUES

Resource Set:

Freshwater

Issue Statement:

Freshwater Quality

The adverse effect of discharge of contaminants to water on water quality

Discussion of Issue

- Declining stock of indigenous fish
- Declining water quality
- Adverse effects on the mauri of waterways and waterbodies

Further Information Requirements and Research

- Records of discharge consents to water approved by consent authority to the area.
- Records of fish catch from streams in the area.
- Records on water quality for freshwater bodies from Regional Council.
- Record of standards for freshwater bodies from Regional Council and other specialised groups.
- Information from ngauī regarding changes in water quality and fish stocks.

WORKSHEET EXAMPLE: OUTCOMES***Resource Set:***

Freshwater Quality

Issue Statement:

The adverse effect of discharge of contaminants to water on water quality

Outcomes Statement:

Reduction in contaminants in freshwater lakes and streams.

Discussion:

- (a) Talk to Regional Council regarding water quality standards and indicators.
- (b) Look at use of traditional indicators to use alongside scientific techniques.
- (c) Information gathering.
- (d) Personnel for project.

Further Information Requirements and Research:

- (e) Records of tests undertaken of levels of contaminants in the lakes and rivers.
- (f) Cost for project/availability of funds.
- (g) Look at how to do own monitoring.

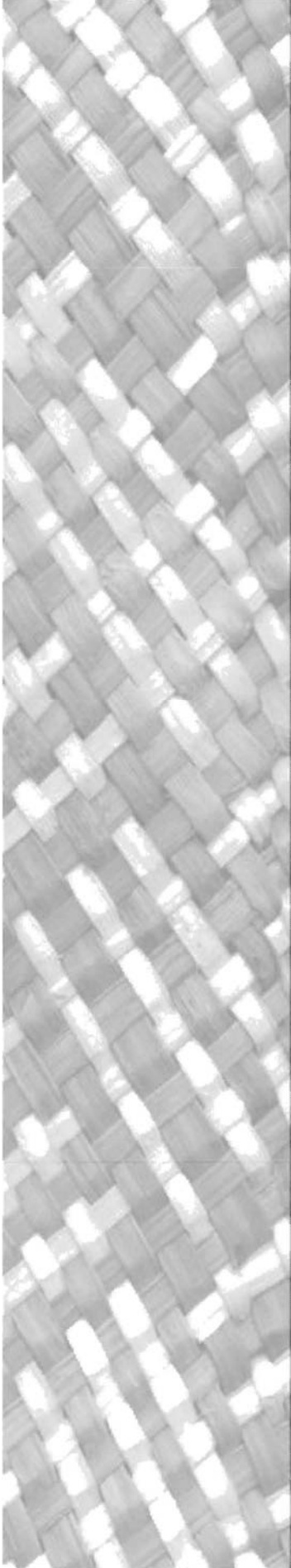
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Date: Wed 09/08/00

OBJECTIVES



Ways To Get There (Objectives)

An objective is:

An objective states how you want to address a particular issue. It is a statement of intent, or general course of action.

Objectives are;

- Based on the issues, and state what you want to achieve; and
- Positive statements of action.

Objectives cannot be looked at in isolation. This can lead to conflicting objectives, resulting in compromises being made in preparation of the IMP. It is necessary to continually consider the IMP as a whole.

Guidelines

Process:

- Work out how you will address each issue;
- Define the issue as a series of statements about how the iwi wishes to address the problem;
- Convert these statements into clear objectives;

- Look at alternative objectives, and choose the most appropriate ones;
- Prioritise the objectives through importance, urgency, and/or the ease with which they can be achieved;
- Look for situations where the objectives may conflict with other objectives, or with each other;
- Establish how you will resolve these conflicts;
- Establish how you will identify, and if appropriate, resolve conflicts between the whanau, hapu or iwi position and that of key external organisations, especially district and regional councils; and
- Achieve agreement.

Other Relevant Guidelines And Checklists

- Preparing the Plan;
- Consultation Process; and
- Issues and Outcomes.

CASE STUDY: OBJECTIVES

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following objectives have been identified by Ngati Haumia as part of a process of achieving the outcomes sought by Ngati Haumia in respect of freshwater management. Some of these objectives require a joint approach with adjacent hapu, and also with agencies responsible for freshwater management under the Resource Management Act 1991. Ngati Haumia wish to develop a partnership between the hapu and these agencies so that the rangatiratanga of Ngati Haumia can be expressed in freshwater management.

Objectives

- To actively participate in the management of freshwater resources within the rohe of Ngati Haumia.
- To actively undertake the role of kaitiaki for the freshwater resources within the rohe, and the instream communities of those streams and rivers.
- To promote the extension of riparian management along the margins of streams and rivers as a means of enhancing riparian habitat, water quality, and the control of diffuse sources of nutrient loading.
- To monitor the management of point source discharges of nutrient and effluent to rivers and streams within the rohe.
- To monitor the source and amount of sediment entering the Upper Waiaua and to participate in identifying ways to minimise the adverse effects on the river.
- To participate with the Taranaki Regional Council in the development of catchment management plans or strategies for enhancement of instream values.
- To negotiate with landowners to achieve better access to the rivers and streams of the rohe, focussing on specific sites and reaches of value to tangata whenua.

Table11: Ways To Get There (Objectives) - Checklist***Key Tasks***

Task	Yes	No
Each issue is addressed.		
Clear and concise objectives developed.		
Objectives prioritised.		
Consultation completed and documented.		
Potential areas of conflict identified and resolved.		
Process established for resolving conflicts between the position of iwi and external stakeholders.		
The objectives ratified.		

WORKSHEET: OBJECTIVES

Resource Set:

Issue Statement:

Outcomes Statement:

Objective:

Discussion:

WORKSHEET EXAMPLE: OBJECTIVES

<p><i>Resource Set:</i></p> <p>Freshwater Quality</p>
<p><i>Issue Statement:</i></p> <p>“The adverse effect of discharge of contaminants to water on mahinga kai”.</p>
<p><i>Outcomes Statement:</i></p> <p>Better water quality in freshwater lakes and streams for indigenous species.</p>
<p><i>Objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “To promote the management of discharges to water in a manner which avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on mahinga kai”.
<p><i>Discussion:</i></p> <p>(a) The methods that iwi or hapu will need to undertake to promote the management of discharge into freshwater lakes and streams.</p> <p>(b) Parties to consult with e.g. Regional Council, adjoining landowners next to water bodies, adjoining iwi or hapu, interest groups etc.</p> <p>(c) Meeting costs.</p> <p>(d) Education programme</p> <p>(e) Information gathering, further research on traditional indicators of how indigenous species react to discharges.</p>

Project Timeline

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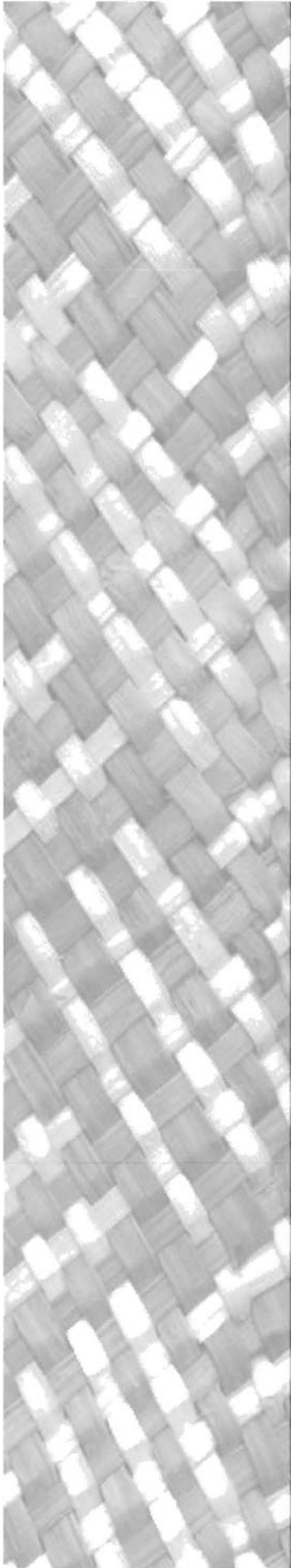
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External Tasks

Project Summary

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Date: Wed 09/08/00

ACHIEVING OUTCOMES



Achieving Outcomes

Objectives provide the basis from which practical action will be implemented. The **method** puts the objective into effect. For Kaitiaki, the types of methods available will differ according to the participation of external parties, like district and regional councils and government departments.

Guidelines

- Methods describe how you will implement the objectives; and
- Issues, objectives and methods should be clearly linked.

Purpose:

The specific guidelines are to help identify methods that are available to whanau, hapu or iwi to implement the objectives. It is not a requirement to pursue **all** the methods of implementation identified.

The choice of method will depend either on the resources available to whanau, hapu or iwi, or on the ability of tangata whenua to convince others to implement methods, which reinforce the outcomes and objectives.

When you outline how outcomes are to be achieved, identify which agency is responsible for executing the method of

implementation. How these methods are to be implemented can be set out in the IMP.

Process:

- Determine the mechanisms available to Kaitiaki to implement the objectives;
- Develop these mechanisms into effective methods;
- Identify the resources available (refer Resourcing Toolkit), including limitations associated with each method identified;
- Rank the methods according to available resources; and
- Determine links or dependencies between different methods

Other Relevant Guidelines And Checklists

- Preparing the Plan;
- Consultation Process;
- Issues and Outcomes;
- Ways to Get There (Objectives).

Table12: Achieving Outcomes - Checklist***Key Tasks***

Task	Yes	No
Mechanisms available to Kaitiaki identified		
Mechanisms requiring action from external parties identified		
Consultation between parties completed		
Mechanisms developed into structured methods		
Methods ranked according to resource availability		
Limits of each method identified		
Links or dependencies between different methods determined		

EXAMPLE : METHODS

KAI TAHU KI OTAGO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This example uses the phrase “Management Guidelines” to describe sections of the document that deal primarily with methods of achieving objectives. Some of these are based on process, and some on specific actions. The examples are drawn from Section 13.5 of the Plan dealing with Water (Note that the whole of section 13.5.3 Management Guidelines is not reproduced below).

Management Guidelines

- Establish processes to incorporate Kai Tahu values in all management practices which will impact on waterways.
- Prepare a regional water management plan that provides for the characteristics of specific catchments.
- Develop a database on water abstraction and discharge which provides for an holistic approach to be taken in assessing resource consent applications.
- Control land use activities that may have adverse effects on waterways.
- Adopt rules and consent conditions to set rigorous monitoring programmes in discharge permits.
- Protect indigenous fisheries, particularly their spawning habitats from the adverse effects of alluvial mining activities.
- Investigate and set minimum flows and flow regimes for Otago waterways.
- Investigate and set appropriate lake operating levels.
- Establish the critical requirements of quantity and timing of water release in waterways to provide for the healthy functioning of associated ecosystems.

Note : *All section of the Resource Management Plan have a cross reference to other Management Guidelines that are applicable, i.e. management guidelines relating to kaitiakitanga, waahi tapu, waahi taoka, mahika kai, land and the coast.*

CASE STUDY: METHODS

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ngati Haumia have identified the following methods as being appropriate to the achievement of the objectives of the Freshwater Plan.

Ngati Haumia will use the following methods;

- Use of traditional methods of maintaining or enhancing habitat within waterways.
- To encourage landowners adjacent to rivers and streams to participate in riparian management programmes.
- Assistance to landowners in the implementation of riparian management programmes or planting schemes particularly along reaches of significance to Ngati Haumia.
- Active monitoring of point source discharges to rivers and streams particularly during periods when peak loading of dairy effluent ponds occurs.
- Active monitoring of the source of sediment discharges into the Upper Waiaua, particularly flood flows from the Oaonui catchment.
- To provide relevant information and assistance to the Taranaki Regional Council in the preparation of catchment management plans.
- Negotiation with landowners adjacent to rivers and streams where access is required to traditional sites or reaches of significance to tangata whenua.

Ngati Haumia expects resource management agencies to;

- Actively promote riparian management programmes on a co-ordinated basis along waterways in the Ngati Haumia rohe.
- Actively monitor both point source and diffuse source discharges of nutrients to rivers and streams within the rohe, and to communicate the results to Ngati Haumia.
- Undertake regular and comprehensive water quality monitoring within the rohe and to report the results to Ngati Haumia.
- To prepare catchment management plans for waterways within the rohe, particularly the Waiaua, Taungatara, Punehu and Ouri Streams, and to actively involve Ngati Haumia in the process.
- To evaluate the effects of current flow conditions and nutrient loadings on indigenous fish species within the rohe of Ngati Haumia and the effects on those species at different times of the year.

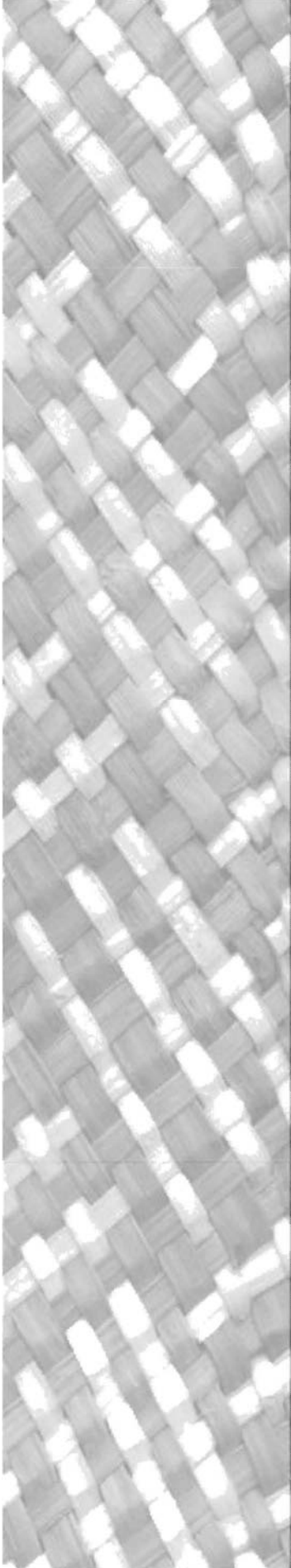
Project Timeline

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	2001				2002				2003				2004																							
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Task		Summary		Rolled Up Progress	
Split		Rolled Up Task		External Tasks	
Progress		Rolled Up Split		Project Summary	
Milestone		Rolled Up Milestone			

CHECKING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



Checking Our Achievements

Monitoring is a form of information gathering to assess the effectiveness of the IMP. It also highlights where further information, research or investigation is required.

- There is an important link between the objectives set out earlier in the IMP and monitoring;
- Checking on the implementation of the objectives in the IMP is important and will result in the outcomes being achieved; and
- If possible, the achievement of an objective should be measurable. How it's measured can be built into the monitoring.

It is important to keep tabs on whether the methods being used are achieving the desired outcomes. Over a period of time, monitoring will provide information on changes and trends. It will assist in identifying the order and magnitude of changes resulting from natural processes or human actions. The information obtained will enable iwi to review the IMP. Monitoring is another opportunity to:

- Involve kaitiaki
- Use traditional practices and monitoring techniques

Guidelines

Process:

- Review the objectives and methods to determine the level of monitoring required;
- Identify existing monitoring, being undertaken internally and externally;
- Identify areas where new monitoring systems are required;
- Identify key indicators demonstrating the stage of particular resources;
- Establish methods to measure accurately and effectively changes in/to the key indicators;
- Determine how the information is to be collated, stored and retrieved;
- Determine how this information is to be reviewed and analysed; and
- Devise a system for reporting monitoring outcomes.

Other Relevant Guidelines And Checklists

- Preparing the Plan;
- Consultation Process;
- Resource Inventory;
- Issues and Outcomes;
- Ways to Get There (Objectives);
- Achieving Outcomes.

EXAMPLE: MONITORING

Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Freshwater Policy

This example is drawn from the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Freshwater Policy, and demonstrates the link between the objective and the monitoring. It also demonstrates the links back into matters such as resourcing resource management tasks.

Priority Area

Kaitiakitanga

Objective

To promote collaborative management initiatives that enable the active participation of Ngai Tahu in freshwater management

Monitoring

- Papatipu Runanga could submit to the annual planning process seeking an allocation of financial and technical resources to projects that facilitate participation of Papatipu Runanga in water management activities.
- Papatipu Runanga should maintain an inventory of projects that the various resource management agencies commit to, and follow the Annual Plan (or equivalent) process to make sure such actions receive an allocation of funding.
- Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, Papatipu Runanga, and resource management agencies should encourage long term research projects on changing patterns of water use and their effects on mauri, mahinga kai species and habitats.
- Councils should commission Ngai Tahu to test the extent of integration across land, water and coastal environs by examining the implications of the various regional plans for a given catchment or area within a region. For instance Ngai Tahu could choose a catchment as a case study and test whether the relevant district and regional water plan will contribute to the achievement of coastal plan objectives.
- The study would identify the provisions that should be included in a land plan, or a catchment management plan. The assessment will also consider whether or not the performance measures in the various plans are sufficiently robust to actually measure progress towards objectives.
- Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu and Papatipu Runanga support the investigation of the health risks of eating eels (and other traditional kai) because their long life expectancy can result in accumulation of persistent toxins and endocrine disrupters.

- Councils should establish, maintain and strengthen statutory and enforcement programmes. Where Papatipu Runanga have advised Council of a particular water management issue, Council should advise the Runanga of the results of such programmes.

CASE STUDY: MONITORING

NGATI HAUMIA FRESHWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ngati Haumia will do the following monitoring;

- Habitat loss or modification particularly habitat of value to indigenous fish species.
- Performance of point source discharges of nutrient particularly when dairy effluent pond loadings are high.
- The frequency, size and effects of sediment discharges to the Upper Waiaua catchment from the Oaonui catchment and the effects on indigenous fish habitat.
- The response of indigenous fish species to changes in the instream environment using traditional indicators.

Ngati Haumia expects that the Taranaki Regional Council will;

- Make available a summary of the results of monitoring of both point source discharges to rivers and streams within the rohe, and general ecosystem monitoring.
- Involve Ngati Haumia in the development of instream monitoring initiatives that at least in part use traditional indicators of instream health.
- To respond quickly to any notification by Ngati Haumia of adverse effects on instream values recorded by Ngati Haumia initiated monitoring of streams and rivers within the rohe.