

**TARANAKI WHANGANUI CONSERVATION BOARD**

**TE TAI HAU-Ā-URU**



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## Chair's Report

Tena koe

He mihi teenei i runga i ngaa aahuatanga maha o te waa.

With six new board members and a new departmental structure and focus, 2014/15 has been a period of significant change for the Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board. A legacy of the previous board is that just prior to departing their role; they created a five year strategic plan with the following mission statement:

*The Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board will provide robust and relevant governance that supports and sustains a **conservation economy**. A conservation economy is one that focusses on holistic ecosystem health at place, promotes intrinsic environmental and conservation values, and recognises natural processes. A strong conservation economy supports social and economic growth in the long term.*

As a new board, rigorous discussion has been held on what a **conservation economy** is and how to support and promote a conservation economy. One of the fundamental principles identified is the notion of kaitiakitanga where local communities have authority and responsibility for their local resources. The Board views it as a priority to ensure local communities are empowered to make local decisions on resource management. In this respect, the Board will be advocating at all political levels to ensure that authority, responsibility and opportunities are given to local communities as a priority.

Managing the DOC estate on a day to day basis, responding to regular and severe climatic events, managing the growing appetite for natural resources and protecting and growing conservation is a huge challenge. The Board acknowledges and applauds department staff for their hard work and commitment to conservation and for the support they provide the board.

### Board Governance Highlights

The Board has made it a priority to ensure they have a clear and shared understanding of their role and responsibilities as **advocates** for conservation. The Board notes that although they have limited **governance** responsibility, monitoring the CMS is a key responsibility. Highlights for the Board this year include:

- Having a strategic plan to focus, steer and prioritise the activities of the board
- Developing a shared understanding of what a **conservation economy** means
- Having the commitment of board members to attend regular training and development sessions
- Positioning the board to be a strong political advocate on conservation matters
- Developing competency in monitoring the CMS
- Having opportunities for the Board Chair to attend training with other Chairs and department staff

### Regional Conservation Highlights

- As at 30 June 2015, 5 of 8 Taranaki iwi had signed a Deed of Settlement with the Crown
- 2 settlements were concluded in August and September leaving 1 iwi to settle – Ngati Maru
- Researchers in the South Taranaki Bight confirmed the presence of approx 50 Blue Whales
- Bold plans to make Maunga Taranaki pest and predator free are advancing
- Visitor numbers on the Whanganui River Journey continue to rise
- Arrangements with iwi to improve the visitor experience on Maunga Taranaki are underway
- Aerial pest control on large areas of DOC lands in Whanganui/ Waitootara was undertaken
- Kia Wharite - the Whio/Brown Kiwi programme has secured ongoing funding from Horizons
- Co-governance discussions for a Whanganui Maori National Park are progressing
- Interest in beehive concessions on conservation lands in Taranaki/Whanganui is escalating
- The Tapuae Marine Reserve Advisory Committee has been reactivated

Climatic conditions and severe weather events continue to be a threat in the area – bush fires in the summer and floods in the winter. In June 2015, the South Taranaki region of Waitootara and Whanganui/Whangaehu were hit by a major flooding event. Large scale damage was sustained by rural communities and the eastern side of the Whanganui township. Damage to the Whanganui River and Waitootara Conservation Areas was substantial. DOC staff, agencies and the community play a vital role in responding to weather events and our sincere thanks go to all involved in the response efforts.

In summary, this year has seen a focus on building the composition, cohesion and capability of the Board, supporting the department post the re-structure and encouraging step change initiatives to grow conservation. The Board is now well positioned to move forward and take positive action towards growing a conservation economy in the Taranaki/Whanganui region.

Noho ora mai



Anne-Marie Broughton  
**Chair**

### Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board Members 2014/2015

	<p>Dr Brendon 'Tiwha' Puketapu Deputy Chair Whanganui River Maori Trust Board Representative 6/12/2013 - current Featherston</p>		<p>Noven McGuckin 1/5/2014 – current Whanganui</p>
<p>Chair Anne-Marie Broughton Chairperson 1/9/2011 – current Whanganui</p>		<p>Vicky Dombroski 1/5/2014 – current Waitara</p>	
<p>Sam Tamarapa 1/5/2014 - current Waitara</p>	<p>Steve Fouhy 1/5/2014 - current Whanganui</p>	<p>Alison Hemara-Wahanui  Taranaki Maori Trust Board 6/12/13 – 10.10.2014 New Plymouth</p>	<p>Daisy Nobel 1/5/2014 to 14/8/2015 Hawera</p>
			
			<p>Blue Cumberworth 1/5/2014 to 30/6/2015 (Not pictured ) Ohura</p>

Front row, left to right: Dr Brendon 'Tiwha' Puketapu, Vicky Dombroski, Novena McGuckin, Chair Anne-Marie Broughton.

Back row, left to right: Steve Fouhy, Blue Cumberworth and Sam Tamarapa, Taken 10 April 2015 at Stratford Mountain House.



## 1. MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

In 2014, the Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board along with most other boards around the country underwent significant change as a result of departmental restructuring. Anne-Marie Broughton and iwi representatives Dr Te Tiwha Puketapu and Alison Hemara-Wahanui were re-appointed, and six new board members were appointed. Anne-Marie Broughton was appointed as the Chair by the Minister of Conservation for a period of 12 months. The board comprises nine members in total.

Members bring a depth of skills, experiences and networks to the board table particularly in the areas of iwi development and treaty negotiations, farming, local and regional council management, recreation and tourism.

The Board membership and meeting attendance during the report period was as follows:

Board Members	Home Location	Meetings Attended (6 held)
Anne-Marie Broughton (Chairman)	Whanganui	6 of 6
Blue Cumberworth <sup>3</sup>	Ohura	6 of 6
Daisy Noble	Hawera	1 of 6 Resignation accepted 5 August 2015
Dr Brendon “Tiwha” Puketapu <sup>1</sup>	Featherston	5 of 6
Novena McGuckin	Whanganui	4 of 6
Sam Tamarapa	Waitara	4 of 6
Steve Fouhy	Whanganui	6 of 6
Vicky Dombroski	Waitara	6 of 6
Alison Hemara-Wahanui <sup>2</sup>	New Plymouth	Resignation accepted 10 October 2014

<sup>1</sup> = Whanganui River Maori Trust Board Representative

<sup>2</sup> = Taranaki Maori Trust Board Representative

<sup>3</sup> = Regrettably Blue Cumberworth stood down from the board in June 2015 due to personal matters concerning the department

## 2. BOARD DISTRICT

The Board’s area of responsibility covers the Department’s boundaries for the Whanganui and Taranaki Areas within the greater Central North Island Region. It encompasses some 15,000 square km of land extending from the Mokau River in the north to the Turakina River in the south and inland to Ohura and Taumarunui (refer to the map). Approximately 298,000 hectares of public conservation land is administered by the Department which represents almost 20% of the total area of the Board’s district.

In addition to a number of scenic, historic and recreational reserves, the district includes both the Egmont National Park and its associated array of recreation opportunities, and the Whanganui National Park with its unique history and strong cultural connections.

The coastal boundary that extends along the Board’s district includes the Tapuae and Paraninihi Marine Reserves as well as the long established Nga Motu/Sugar Loaf Islands Protected Area.

Volcanoes, wild and scenic rivers, huge tracts of forest, rugged mountain ranges and a dynamic coastline provide for a great diversity of landscapes, habitats, plants and animals.



### 3. BUDGET, FEES AND ALLOWANCES

The Board's budget for 2014/15 was \$18,000, expenses were \$15,721. The under-spend was largely due to not having full board representation for part of the year and the Board did not undertake any significant field trips. Fees and allowances are paid in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951. Board members are paid a daily meeting fee of \$180 and the chairperson receives a daily meeting fee of \$240. Members may be reimbursed for actual and reasonable expenses incurred while engaged on Board business.

### 4. BOARD MEETINGS AND TRAINING SESSIONS

The board alternates its meetings between the northern and southern ends of the region to make it convenient for the community to attend meetings and raise issues of particular interest or concern. There has been a marked increase in the number of community members attending board meetings in the past 12 months. Specifically, the community has brought matters concerning aerial use of 1080, recreation and tourism concessions and litter on Maunga Taranaki to the board's attention.

Given that six new members have joined the board this year, a regular training programme has been implemented. Prior to each board meeting, members participate in a two and a half training and development session. The board invites department staff and subject matter experts to present on topics of interest and importance and uses this opportunity to engage in robust strategic discussion.

Historically, the Taranaki Whanganui Conservation Board has engaged in a joint meeting and field trip with the Tongariro Taupo Conservation Board. This has not occurred this year as the board has concentrated on building internal relationships and capacity. However, it is anticipated a joint meeting will occur in 2015/2016. Similarly, field trips have been limited with only one field trip occurring to Maunga Taranaki.

Board meetings were held as follows:

Date of Meeting	Location
<b>15 August 2014</b>	New Plymouth
<b>10 October 2014</b>	Whanganui
<b>05 December 2014</b>	New Plymouth
<b>20 February 2015</b>	Whanganui
<b>10 April 2015</b>	Stratford Mountain House
<b>12 June 2015</b>	Whanganui

Photo taken by Tim Weston, DOC Inspector  
Central North Island Region Taranaki Office  
"Waitannga Te Rerepahupahu, Falls Flood"





## 5. FUNCTIONS UNDER THE CONSERVATION ACT 1987

### 5.1 Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987

Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 states “This Act shall be so interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi”. As a board established under the Conservation Act 1987, section 4 applies to the Board in the discharge of its functions.

### 5.2 Functions of the Board

#### 5.2.1 Recommend the Conservation Management Strategy for approval

A conservation management strategy (CMS) is a 10-year statutory document that implements General Policy and establishes objectives for the management and protection of the natural and historic features and wildlife of the region, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. Conservation Boards are actively involved in the preparation, review and amendment and approval of CMSs.

The current Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) for the Whanganui Conservancy was approved in April 1997 and expired in 2009. Although work had been undertaken by the Board to prepare a new draft CMS for public notification, this was put on hold in 2009 pending the development of a national framework for CMSs.

The Board has regularly expressed its concern to the department and Conservation Authority regarding the delay in reviewing the CMS. The Board is informed that lack of departmental resources is a contributing factor to the delays as well as finalisation of iwi settlements. Changing recreational and tourism preferences and opportunities are predicted to influence how new CMSs are developed.

#### 5.2.2 Approve Conservation Management Plans

The Board did not approve any conservation management plans, or their review and amendment, in this reporting period.

#### 5.2.3 Advise on the implementation of the Conservation Management Strategy and Conservation Management Plans

The Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board implements a system of monitoring categories and places within the CMS and the Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) on a three yearly reporting cycle. The board receives briefings at each meeting and reviewed/monitored the following sections of the CMS this year:

Date	Sections	Responsible Board Member for commenting
August 2014	Sections 23- 26	Dr Brendon ‘Tiwha” Puketapu
October 2014	Sections 27 -30	Dr Brendon ‘Tiwha” Puketapu
December 2014	Sections 34-35	Steve Fouhy & Vicky Dombroski
February 2015	Sections 31-33	Blue Cumberlandworth
April 2015	Sections 36-39	Vicky Dombroski
June 2015	Sections 40-42	Novena McGuckin

In addition to the monitoring reports, the Board is provided with a bi-monthly regional report from Jasmine Hessel and Darryn Ratana – DOC Partnerships Managers based in Whanganui and Taranaki respectively. The Board is grateful for the time and effort staff put into preparing and delivering reports and informative presentations.

The Board is tracking recommendations for the next CMS, examples are listed below:

- Potential impact of treaty settlements on conservation estate management i.e. “Te Awa Tupua seeks to ensure the health of the river is considered in all activities and decisions within the catchment...”, which may impact current recreational and commercial activities.
- Increased visitor use of all categories of conservation estate, and the challenges it creates in the creating balance in the management framework for the natural environment ecosystems and use of this resource.
- Conservation economy framework, standards and management.
- Commercial concession framework, standards and management.
- Restoration work encapsulating biodiversity.

#### **5.2.4 Advise on any proposed change of status or classification**

There were no proposed changes of status or classification of any area of national or international importance within the reporting year.

#### **Advise on any other conservation matters**

The Chair provides regular meeting updates to Conservation Authority member Jo Breeze.

#### **5.2.5 Advice on walkways**

No activity to report.

#### **5.2.6 Liaison with Fish and Game Council**

Board members Sam Tamarapa and Blue Cumberworth have extensive knowledge and networks in the fish and game sector. Sam Tamarapa is actively involved in community discussions regarding the conservation of Piharau. There were no matters arising from the liaison which required direct Board input.

Communication with the farming sector is highly important and the Board receives a regular update from Steve Fouhy – the Board’s representative to Federated Farmers.

#### **5.2.7 Ministerial delegations**

The Minister did not delegate any ministerial powers or functions to the Board during the reporting period.

### **6. Powers of Boards**

#### **6.1 Advocacy**

The Board has had extensive discussions on how it can be most effective as advocates for conservation. They have unanimously agreed that the position of board puts them in a unique position to advocate at the political, ministerial and Conservation Authority levels. They are of the view that this level of advocacy is the most appropriate and effective level for them to

operate at. Regionally and locally, the Board believes they will be most effective by giving strategic and moral support to the organisations and the community on issues of conservation.

### ***Treaty/Iwi Relationships***

The Board has a statutory requirement to include members who can represent Taranaki and Whanganui iwi. In addition, there are other Board members filling the public vacancies that have iwi affiliations. These connections play a vital role in improving the Boards understanding of iwi perspectives.

Treaty settlement has been completed for Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga, Ngati Ruanui, Ngaa Rauru, Nga Ruahine, Ngati Apa and the Whanganui River. Te Atiawa and Taranaki settlements are nearing completion and Ngati Maru have recently appointed a mandated body. Settlement of Maunga Taranaki is expected to commence soon.

### ***Tapuae Marine Reserve Advisory Committee***

In February 2010 the Minister of Conservation approved the establishment of an advisory committee for Tapuae Marine Reserve under section 56 of the Conservation Act 1987. A submission to the Minister seeking approval of nominations selected from local iwi, fishing groups, the Taranaki Regional Council, and the Board has been undertaken during the reporting year. This committee has been inactive for a considerable period of time however it was reactivated this year and Sam Tamarapa provides Board representation. He reported on his attendance to the first committee meeting and work has begun on a the Tapuae Marine Reserve Operational Plan.

### ***Submissions***

The Board did not provide comment on discussion documents from other Government organisations and statutory plans developed by territorial authorities and regional councils during the report period.

## **6.2 Establishment of Committees**

The Conservation Act enables the Board to establish committees and delegate to them functions and powers. Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board members provide representation to a number of community and local government groups. Board members have prioritised representation to organisations in the following areas: eco system health, tourism, bees, extractive industries, fish/marine and local councils.

### **Joint Advisory Committee (JAC)**

In accordance with the Ngati Tama Claim Settlement Act 2003, the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) was established under the Act to advise on the management of Whitecliffs and other nearby conservation areas, including Parininihi Marine Reserve. JAC committee members include representatives from Ngati Tama, the Department of Conservation and the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board.

Following the gazettal of Parininihi Marine Reserve in September 2006, the JAC was delegated the Board's power to approve, review or amend any conservation management plans for the reserve, in accordance with section 6N (2) (b) of the Conservation Act 1987. In its August 2007 meeting, the Board resolved that the JAC be the governing body for the Parininihi Marine Reserve (a preferred choice of Ngati Tama), rather than establishing a separate marine reserve committee.

This committee has met sporadically since 2007, board member Sam Tamarapa was appointed as the Taranaki Whanganui DOC Board Representative on 15 August 2014.

## **7. FUNCTIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT 1980**

No activity to report.

## **8. RESERVES ACT 1977**

No activity to report.

## **9. LIAISON**

All Board members receive the minutes of NZCA meetings. Jo Breese is the current liaison representative for the Conservation Authority. The Chair has regular briefings with Jo Breese post each board meeting.

The Board welcomes members from other boards to attend meetings and share/exchange ideas and resources. Regular liaison is taking place with the Tongariro/Taupo and Wellington boards.

Board members liaised with a number of individuals, groups and organisations throughout the reporting period. This liaison is seen as a very important way of providing an interface with the community. Board members were given the opportunity to report back at each board meeting.



Photos taken by Tim Weston, DOC Inspector - Central North Island Region Taranaki Office  
"Mount Taranaki Summit Climb"

# Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board

Te Tai Hau-ā-Uru

## Strategy 2014-19

(how do we do what we need to do to get where we need to go)



### **Mission:**

The Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board will provide robust and relevant governance that supports and sustains a conservation economy. A conservation economy is one that focusses on holistic ecosystem health at place, promotes intrinsic environmental and conservation values, and recognises natural processes. A strong conservation economy supports social and economic growth in the long term.

### **Goal for 2020:**

The Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board is a relevant independent entity fully engaged with monitoring and reviewing conservation activities within its rohe, has a strong regional voice for conservation, and healthy relationships with stakeholders.

Prepared by 

To achieve the goal and fulfil its mission and statutory obligations the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board has two priority areas:

- Conservation Governance, and
- The Conservation Economy.

### Conservation Governance:

#### Modus Operandi:

Through a range of contributing factors the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation has lost momentum and recognition over the past 2 or 3 years. To meet its goal the Board needs to stabilise its own operation.

1. From July 2014 the Board will meet at least 6 times per annum to ensure continuity of effort and currency with conservation issues.
2. The board drives its own agendas, in consultation with the Department of Conservation.
3. A further joint annual meeting will be held with Tongariro-Taupo Conservation Board to maintain consistency across the region, where consistency is applicable.
4. The board membership remains at a minimum of 8 members and the board requests of the Minister of Conservation that the Board Chair and/or Deputy are actively engaged in the (re)appointment of new members from January 2015.
5. The Board will use a 'quality-team' approach with its subcommittees to be flexible, adaptable and timely in its response to conservation issues.  
(Quality teams are made up of individuals who are selected for their knowledge and ability to contribute. It is an open operating format where the members collate their knowledge for the common good, self-supervise and take responsibility for their participation and actions.)
6. The quality of the monitoring used for the Conservation Management Strategy, Conservation Plans and National Park Management Plans continues to improve, supported by robust research and information.
7. From 1<sup>st</sup> July 2015, the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board has an ongoing source of funds available for independent research, to be applied to key conservation issues within the rohe. These funds could be obtained from:
  - The Department of Conservation (e.g. annual vote and allocation)
  - A project-specific sponsor
  - Collaboration with a key partner or partners (e.g. Iwi)
  - A third-party funding source (e.g. Marsden Fund)
8. In December 2014 the board initiates a formal review of its own performance. This review is conducted annually at the end of the calendar year, thereafter.

#### Partnership Development:

The Board recognises that it is currently an isolated voice with very limited resources operating across a large section of our community, focussing on an undervalued fundamental element of life with high intrinsic values and global importance, and engaging with a nation-wide government department with its own direction and resources.

1. The board will use available media to transmit key messages about conservation and engage with media regularly on conservation issues. Regularly is defined as, at a minimum, following each Conservation Board meeting.
2. Joint venture approaches will be the primary focus of relationships with key partners, where these add value to both relationships. Many of these relationships will be with Iwi, plus will include NZCA, TLAs, educational institutions, conservation NGOs
3. Relationship management plans will be developed for all of the Board's key partners. A pro-forma outline of a relationship management plan is attached in the appendix.
4. A 'network map' of Board members' associations is developed in August 2014 and updated annually, to identify the range of relationships across existing board members.
5. A method of assessing the Board's effectiveness in relationships will be implemented by July 2015, and will contain measures of trust, confidence, relevance, and visibility.

The Board acknowledges that there are several key relationships that need to be improved. These are:

- The Minister of Conservation
- The NZ Conservation Authority
- Senior DOC Staff – the Director General, DDG Partnerships, DDG Policy, and DDG Kahui Kaupapa Atawhai
- The Taranaki Iwi Chairs Forum, and any subcommittee related to conservation
- Constituent Members of Parliament
- Regional Council Chairs – TRC, Horizons
- District Council Mayors
- Tertiary Education Institutes – WITT, Te Wananga o Aotearoa, Massey University
- Primary and Secondary Schools, potentially via Enviroschools
- Fish and Game.

The Board also acknowledges, given the restructuring of DOC, that the relationship with DOC operational staff does not need to be as strong as it has been in the past. The Board will maintain a 'watching brief' on other Conservation Boards throughout NZ.

### The Conservation Economy

Wikipedia defines a Conservation Economy as:

"A conservation economy is an ideal, imagined economy in which economic wealth is harvested from a bioregion's local natural resources in a way that meets local communities' needs yet restores rather than depletes natural and social capital.

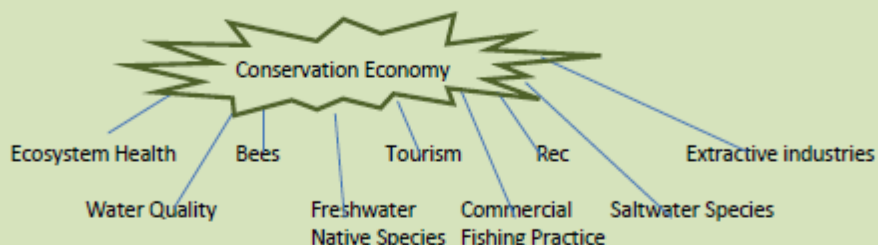
"In a conservation economy, economic arrangements of all kinds are gradually redesigned so that they restore, rather than deplete, natural capital and social capital. Even in a globalizing economy, diverse bioregional economies that are more self-sufficient in meeting their own needs will be more competitive and less vulnerable.

"The primary agents expected to ultimately transform local economies and move bioregions towards locally resilient and enduring 'conservation economies' are small plus medium sized business owners ('conservation entrepreneurs') who embrace a conservation ethic and take a rational self-interest in maintaining and restoring local ecosystems.

"Individuals and organizations that see its potential and acquire the skills to build [a conservation economy] will create ongoing and enduring economic opportunities. Individuals and organizations that continue to depend on the depletion of social and natural capital will face increasingly unpredictable global commodity markets, tightening laws and regulations, new taxes, public outrage, loss of motivation, and many other symptoms of economic transformation."

The Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board has an adapted definition that brings this concept within the context of its operation – "A conservation economy is one that focusses on holistic ecosystem health at place, promotes intrinsic environmental and conservation values, and recognises natural processes. A strong conservation economy supports social and economic growth in the long term."

Ranging off the concept of a Conservation Economy is an array of issues within the Taranaki-Whanganui region. These include:



Critical underlying themes are the quality of freshwater, coastal, sea and terrestrial ecosystems. It is the point of conflict between the health of these ecosystems and a potpourri of human-induced impacts that the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board, along with key partners, will focus its attention on.



1. Over the next five years the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board will increase its knowledge on the following commercial and consumptive activities:

- Bees
- Tourism
- Recreation
- Commercial fishing
- Extractive industries

2. Given the role of the board in kaitiakitanga/guardianship of the natural resources of the region, the seriousness with which the board takes this role, along with its advocacy powers, it will ensure that research and dissemination of information of the following key conservation issues:

- Marine mammals
- Shellfish and coastal processes
- Freshwater species – tuna/eels/piharau, whitebait, kakahi/freshwater molluscs
- Climate change (and its effect on conservation/species/ecosystems)
- Water quality and Water Conservation Orders (WCOs)

(Each of these activities in 1 and 2 above could become 'themes for the year' – i.e. one of each per year for the next five years)

3. Once informed, the Board will prepare position statements and media releases on key topics relating to each of these activities noted in 1 and 2 above.



APPENDIX – RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT PLANS

**Relationship Management for** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.0 INTRODUCTION TO** \_\_\_\_\_

*When organisation formed, its aims, relationship to DOC and the Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board, activities, membership, persons of responsibility, key contacts...*

**2.0 INTERACTION**

**2.1** Previous levels of interaction

.....

**2.2** Current levels of interaction

.....

**2.2** Scope for further interaction

.....

**3.0 OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE/OUTCOMES FOR THE RELATIONSHIP**

**3.1** .....

**3.2** .....

**3.3** .....

**4.0 PROCESS AND STRUCTURES**

To meet the above objectives, the following processes are required.

**4.1** *By whom*

*When and how*

**4.2** *By whom*

*When and how*

**4.3** *By whom*

*When and how*

**5.0 SCHEDULE OF INTERACTION**

Level of Board (who)	People involved (all)	Style of interaction	Nature of interaction	Timeline (at least)

6.0 REPORTING MECHANISM

- *How is relationship reported and recorded?*
- *Reported to Board, how?*

7.0 MEASUREMENT

- *Relationship changes?*
- *Improving/deteriorating?*
- *Remedial actions?*

8.0 UPDATING THIS PLAN

*Annually...by whom?*

9.0	Date plan commenced	_____	Signed _____
	Date plan reviewed	_____	Signed _____
	Date plan reviewed	_____	Signed _____
	Date plan reviewed	_____	Signed _____