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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT PROCESS

This section outlines how this report was developed and reflects on the overall project process.

KEY PERSONNEL

The two key positions in the project were the Ngati Kere investigation leader and the independent consultant who acted as the investigation coordinator.

The investigation leader was responsible for:

- Developing the project plan
- Overseeing implementation of the project plan
- Ensuring the project plan deadlines were met
- Ensuring the project had the ongoing support of Ngati Kere
- Ensuring the outputs from the project were the views of Ngati Kere
- Ensuring Ngati Kere, and Department of Conservation (DOC) and Ministry for the Environment (MfE) staff were kept up to date on project progress
- Providing DOC and MfE with direction and guidance on how to best work with Ngati Kere to achieve the project objectives
- Liaising with Hawke's Bay Regional Council staff to support long-term implementation of Ngati Kere environmental indicators by jointly establishing a process, and identifying barriers and solutions

The investigation coordinator was responsible for:

- Acting as an intermediary between the investigation leader and external agencies
- Providing input into the project, and review and feedback on project reports
- Assisting with the preparation and running of hui
- Providing training and support for the monitoring programme
- Liaising with external agencies and keeping them informed

PROJECT PROCESS

A series of hui were held to further progress the Stage one project report by developing a set or toolbox of meaningful tohu that could be monitored by the hapu. At the conclusion of each hui, the kete tohu (indicator toolbox) was updated and a number of follow-up actions were undertaken.

The first hui was attended by a small number of Porangahau residents. A project plan had been developed prior to the meeting, and this was discussed and refined. Some time was spent discussing the Stage one report and how it would be published and would feed into the second stage of the project. An outline of the first newsletter was created at the meeting and ideas about its content and distribution were put forward. Tohu identified during Stage one were reviewed and their linkages with existing information that is collected by other agencies, such as councils, MfE, DOC and the Ministry of Fisheries (Mfish), were discussed.

The second hui involved the project team meeting with officials from MfE and DOC in Wellington. At this hui, work contracts were signed. A large part of the meeting was spent reviewing and refining the indicators included in the kete tohu. In addition, information to be included in the newsletter was finalised and environmental monitoring information relevant to the rohe moana that was available from other agencies was presented.

The third hui was held in Porangahau. Due to the low attendance by Ngati Kere, another hui was planned 2 weeks later. Most of the meeting was spent putting plans in place for the upcoming hui a hapu. Plans included a newsletter drop, a media release, publishing an advert in the local newspaper and contacting key local Porangahau individuals to invite them to attend.

The fourth hui a hapu, which was held at Rongomaraeroa marae, was the best attended project event, with nearly 20 people contributing to discussions. Many Ngati Kere people were able to obtain a complete understanding of what the project was about. It was a good opportunity to welcome and introduce staff from the project partners—DOC and MfE. The tohu that had been developed were presented to the hapu, who were then able to contribute ideas about their use in the field or the need for further development. There was active debate about the goals of Ngati Kere that were developed in Stage one and the outcomes that Ngati Kere wanted to achieve from the project. The discussion included many viewpoints from hapu members about the state of the rohe moana.

Reflections on the process

- It is important to have a robust project plan in place at the start of the project that can be adopted by the hapu. This plan can help the project stay focused rather than being sidetracked by other issues.
- When working as a team, it is important to keep good records of hui outcomes and any actions to be taken, by whom and when. The preparation of action plans for each step is a good way of outlining who is responsible for each task.
- Ideally, the Stage one report would have been published before starting the tohu project to increase general awareness of the project. However, delays in publishing the Stage one report impacted on the ability to present the purpose and outcomes to date of the Stage two project to Ngati Kere. Consequently, it was difficult for Ngati Kere to feel a sense of ownership, gain an understanding for the project and to buy-in to Stage two.
- It was often difficult to get Ngati Kere members to attend hui and to buy-in to the project. The timing of each hui may have been a factor, as key people often could not attend. It is important that people on the hapu management boards (e.g. trustees and Tangata Kaitiaki) be involved in these processes. One suggestion for future projects would be to establish a hapu focus group/steering group that includes a range of hapu members with an interest in the project. This process could provide for greater hapu ownership of the work.
- Regularly meeting kanohi ki te kanohi (face-to-face) with all project staff and agency officials from MfE and DOC was key to the success of this project.
- Stories in the local media were a good way to raise awareness about the project and increase attendance at hui.

- It is important that all hapu members who are involved in the project in the future are financially compensated for their time.
- The timeframe and outcomes expected from this project were somewhat ambitious. In a small community like Porangahau, people do not necessarily have the flexibility to attend daytime meetings; allowances should be made for this in the planning stages. For a monitoring programme to be trialed, an agreed set of tohu would need to be established well before the beginning of summer (the ideal monitoring period).

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Task	Ministry for the Environment tasks	Alan Wakefield and crew tasks	Start date	Finish date	Milestone
Preparation of project plan	Review project plan	Write project plan	4 June 2004	11 June 2004	2004
Sign-off of project plan by steering group				18 June	18 June
Distribute completed project plan to hapu		Disseminate via hapu email distribution list		18 June	
Identify current Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Department of Conservation (DOC) and Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) monitoring, including monitoring objectives and reporting	Begin discussions and information sharing with local councils, DOC and MFish on monitoring and reporting tohu		28 May	24 June	
Organise and hold focus group hui (with just hapu) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm objectives, targets and tohu. • Begin discussions on the methods for measuring tohu in the field. The tohu tables in the Ngati Kere rohe moana report will form the basis for discussions. 	Design a programme for the hui and facilitate its running Provide Alan with hui programme for distribution to focus group members Provide input at hui on other organisations' current monitoring programmes	Select a representation of people to participate in the focus group (Taiapure, Kaitiaki, etc.) Organise a time, book venue, advertise, and provide information of hui programme to focus group members Organise equipment and kai Opening presentation on purpose and outcomes of hui	Hui to be held between 24 June	16 July	
Draft report on the process and outcomes of hui, describing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The confirmed objectives, targets and tohu • The process to identify the above 	Provide input and review draft report	Prepare draft report with input from Calum Revfem	After hui	30 July	30 July
Final report on the process and outcome of hui		Include any changes made to draft report	13 Aug	31 Aug	
Report back to hapu		Present report findings at trustees' and Taiapure Committee hui		Aug	

Task	Ministry for the Environment tasks	Alan Wakefield and crew tasks	Start date	Finish date	Milestone
Organise and hold focus group hui (with just hapu) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm tohu and the methods for measuring tohu in the field • For each tohu chosen, identify assessment criteria (what would indicate whether things are good or bad) 	Design a programme for the hui and facilitate its running Provide Alan with hui programme for distribution to focus group members Provide input at hui on other organisations' current monitoring programmes	Organise a time, book venue, advertise and provide information of hui programme to focus group members Organise equipment and kai Opening presentation on purpose and outcomes of hui	Hui to be held between 13 Aug	3 Sept	
Draft report on tohu, methods for measuring tohu in the field and assessment criteria (what is good/bad)	Provide input and review draft report	Prepare draft report with input from Calum	After hui	17 Sept	17 Sept
Final report on the process and outcome of hui on tohu, methods and assessment criteria		Include any changes made to draft report	17 Sept	1 Oct	
Report back to hapu		Present report findings at trustees' and Taiapure Committee hui	1 Oct		
Organise and hold focus group hui (include councils and MFish). The main purpose is to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hapu present tohu options • Other organisations present their tohu • The sharing of information about what for each 	Design a programme for the hui and facilitate its running Provide Alan with hui programme for distribution to focus group members Provide presentation guidance to councils and MFish Use hui to agree on the level of future involvement from other organisations with regard to tohu monitoring and reporting	Organise a time, book venue, advertise and provide information of hui programme to focus group members Organise equipment and kai Opening presentation on purpose and outcomes of hui	Hui to be held between 1 Oct	22 Oct	
Draft report confirming Ngati Kere monitoring programme and draft structure for other organisations' involvement in the implementation of this project	Provide input and review draft report	Prepare draft report with input from Calum	After hui	5 Nov	

Task	Ministry for the Environment tasks	Alan Wakefield and crew tasks	Start date	Finish date	Milestone
Final report		Include any changes made to draft report	5 Nov	19 Nov	
Report back to hapu		Present report findings at trustees' and Taiapure Committee hui			
Fieldwork to trial tohu. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm people, time and place for sampling • Undertake sampling • Collate data • Assess against good/bad criteria • Determine how to report data (internally and to external agencies, such as Hawke's Bay Regional Council) 	Provide hands-on training and support for sampling, collation, assessment and reporting of tohu Keep councils informed about field trials	Organise people, time and sites for sampling 4-6 days in the field?	1 Dec 2004	31 Mar 2005	
Draft report collating results and recording of the process undertaken (i.e. what was monitored, and what did and did not work)	Prepare draft report with input from Alan	Provide input and review on draft report	1 April	15 April	15 April 2005
Final report on collation of results and process of undertaking field trials		Include any changes made to draft report	15 April	29 April	
Report back to hapu		Present report findings at trustees' and Taiapure Committee hui			
Draft report on the overall results and process of monitoring and reporting tohu	Provide input and review draft report	Prepare draft report with input from Calum	29 April	27 May	
Final report on the overall results and process of monitoring and reporting tohu			27 May	30 June 2005	30 June 2005
Report back to hapu		Present report findings at trustees' and Taiapure Committee hui			

Pānui

December 2004



Ngati Kere Rohe Moana

MMIP: Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection

Hui highlights need to monitor and protect rohe moana

Protecting the Ngati Kere rohe moana and monitoring the state of kaimoana are important, according to attendees at a recent hui held at Rongomaraeroa Marae in November. A monitoring programme involving locals is going to take place this summer.

Presenters at the hui from Ngati Kere, DoC and the Ministry for the Environment explained what's happening in the Ngati Kere Rohe Moana MMIP Project. This project is about measuring the health of the Ngati Kere rohe moana and whether the aspirations the hapu has for the rohe moana are being met. The project includes developing ways to measure the health of kai moana stocks. Traditional knowledge of the Ngati Kere rohe moana is an important part of the project. The hui provided an opportunity for members of the community to give feedback about the project and contribute their ideas on what was important and how it should be monitored. There was a clear message that health of the rohe moana is vitally important and that environmental monitoring was necessary to know what was going on.

What happens next?

Working together to get the best outcomes for Ngati Kere

The tohu that have been developed are going to be presented to the Ngati Kere Trustees at their next meeting. The Ngati Kere Authority have approved the report on the first part of the project - identifying values and aspirations for the rohe moana - and it is in the process of being published. Monitoring the tohu will help the Trustees, Tangata Kaitiaki and Taiapure committee to work together with good information about the state of kaimoana and the health of the rohe moana. **The diagram on the back shows how these groups are linked and their management relationships.** The project will see if Ngati Kere's objectives and goals for the rohe moana are being met. It finishes in June 2005.

Summer monitoring programme

Assistants needed for summer monitoring

A monitoring programme will be taking place over the summer months to find out about the state of the rohe moana and to test the tohu (environmental measures) that have been developed as part of the MMIP project. Monitoring will include a variety of measures including monitoring kaimoana. The monitoring programme is a great opportunity to teach young people tikanga and matauranga o te rohe moana. Local members of the community and those with an interest in the rohe moana are invited to assist with the monitoring programme - contact Alan Wakefield if you would like to be involved.

Who to contact for more information

For further information about the project contact: Alan Wakefield 06 8555278

Alan.wakefield@xtra.co.nz

APPENDIX 4: KETE TOHU DEVELOPMENT TABLE

What is our goal?	What do we want to achieve?	Tohu—what will be measured?	How will we do it?	What do we need to know?
<p>Arrest depletion of marine life</p>	<p>1. Prevent the decline in crayfish numbers</p> <p>2. Have crayfish present in knee-deep water (hapuka come closer to shore)</p> <p>Prevent decline in paua, kina and pipi</p> <p>Be able to go back to the time when you just went to moana to get a kai for your whanau</p>	<p>Number of crayfish</p> <p>Size of crayfish (small/medium/large)</p> <p>Number of paua (potential for counting paua at the same time as crayfish, using similar methods)</p>	<p>Crayfish counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random transects • Fixed holes • Pots <p>Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only count individuals above a certain size <p>Timing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twice yearly? • Times to be determined <p>Record the weather and visibility (> 5 m, < 5 m)</p>	<p>Should we count paua at the same time? (Yes)</p> <p>Agreed counting methods, e.g. where do we count?</p> <p>What should we measure and how should we group them?</p> <p>What time of year should we count? (Once or twice a season; when they are at their fattest)</p> <p>How can we be consistent? (Roster)</p> <p>Do we want to collect other information, e.g. weather, rock type? (Yes; seaweed)</p>
	<p>3. In the next 20 years, have hapuka present closer to the coast</p>	<p>Number of hapuka near the coast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size • Depth (> 50 m, < 50 m) • Time of year • Weather conditions 	<p>Collect information during annual fishing competitions</p>	<p>?</p>
<p>Place management of the rohe moana in the hands of Ngati Kere</p>	<p>Working towards management of the rohe moana by Ngati Kere by improving our administration house:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep records. • One administration block for all groups involved. Government agencies. • Make sure there is one rule for all—tikanga. • Train local divers and interested people for monitoring/research/employment. • Boats to police. 	<p>Number of Ngati Kere submissions on rules, plans, etc.</p> <p>Record the number of people attending hui: are new people attending?</p> <p>Number of management plans</p> <p>Number (and names) of contacts with outside agencies</p>	<p>Examine existing records</p> <p>Keep a record of these tohu and the projects and outputs of hapu committees</p> <p>Reported in annual report to the hapu</p> <p>Every 5 years review and report successes and challenges</p> <p>Report every 2 years</p>	<p>The best methodology for collecting, storing and reporting information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate use of a database or spreadsheet • Availability of financial support • Availability of resources • Contact people


What is our goal? our goal?	What do we want to achieve?	Tohu—what will be measured?	How will we do it?	What do we need to know?
	Ensure locals have a sound knowledge of systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is doing what, when and where, etc.? • Visitors also need to know rules, regulations and what is going on. They take advantage of our beach. 	Change in the number of people with a good knowledge base about the marine rohe	Survey of hapu face-to-face	What would be the questions to ask?
Encourage sustainable use of resources	Identify kohanga sites			
	Ensure that kohanga sites are managed in a sustainable manner, reducing overtaking	Number of no-take areas, permits issued and prosecutions		
	Maintain a healthy moana			
	Maintain quality of kaimoana			
	No sediment overload in the rohe moana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ohinemuhu: height above sand (for period of time) • Abundance of pipi 	Visual monitoring/ photography Counting pipi	How and when should we measure height above sand? What and where should we survey? How and when should we count pipi?
	Maintain traditional knowledge (on harvesting and care of the rohe moana) Manage vehicles, dogs and motorbikes on beach	Number of wananga	Traditional knowledge incorporated into all training, monitoring, etc. Create diving/tikanga moana courses	How should we build this into each of the tohu? Everyone needs to realise that if there are no kina, there are no paua; if no paua, there are no crays; and if no crays, there are no hapuka. This includes those out-of-towners who are oblivious and do not care if all the food is gone
	Plant resources are available	Availability of native plant resources (e.g. pingao)	Plant survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed point • Random • Photography (land/aerial) 	Which plants should we survey and why? How and when should we survey?
	Sustainable dune management	Vehicle movements Information signs		

APPENDIX 5: HUI A HAPU POWERPOINT PRESENTATION




MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati kere Rohe moana

Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection (MMIP)

Ngati Kere Rohe Moana
Tohu Project



MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati kere Rohe moana

MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati kere Rohe moana

Agenda

- Why we're meeting: purpose of hui
- What's happened already? Part one report
- Short Video
- Where we're at now: Current status of part two
- Connections between this project and management in the rohe moana
- Hapu speakers: Taipure, Tangata Kaitiaki, Ngati kere Trustees

Lunch

- Short presentations from DoC & Regional councils
- What to measure, how, and the summer monitoring programme
- Wrap up





MMP-How? Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati kere Rohe moana

Purpose of the project

Ngati Kere are working with the Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment to understand how marine reserves and other ways of managing human activity in the marine environment can help achieve Ngati Kere goals for the rohe moana.



MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati Kere Rohe moana

Project plan

A plan has been developed that splits the MMIP project into two parts:

1. Part One – identifying and documenting Ngati Kere values and aspirations for the marine environment.
2. Part two – developing tohu that measure whether those values are being looked after and aspirations are being met.



MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati Kere Rohe moana




MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati Kere Rohe moana

Research questions in part one

1. What are Ngati Kere visions and values for the future of the rohe moana?
2. What are the key species that are important to Ngati Kere in the rohe moana?
3. Which blend of marine management systems are best for Ngati Kere?
4. What are the tohu (indicators) Ngati Kere would consider appropriate to judge the health of the rohe moana?





MMP-Moari Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngati kere Rohe moana

Part one results

1. To arrest the overall depletion of marine life in the Ngati Kere rohe moana.
2. To place management into the hands of Ngati Kere.
3. To encourage sustainable use of resources.

Department of Conservation
Te Tahi Rauwharangi

Ministry for the Environment
Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri



MMP-Māori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngāi kere Rohe moana

Status of part two

A number of proposed tohu and methods have been developed to measure how Ngāi kere's goals are being achieved.

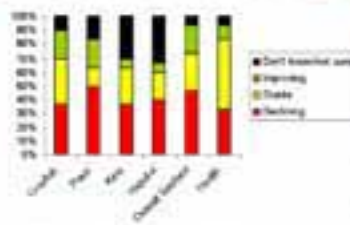
Tohu are signs or environmental indicators e.g. Crayfish numbers and size.




MMP-Māori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngāi kere Rohe moana

Perception survey

A perception survey of 30 Porangahau residents revealed:



Category	Declining (Red)	Stable (Yellow)	Improving (Green)	Don't know/avoid area (Black)
Crayfish	30%	20%	10%	40%
Shell	25%	25%	15%	35%
Fish	35%	20%	10%	30%
Crab	30%	20%	10%	40%
Mussel	25%	25%	15%	35%
Other	30%	20%	10%	40%



MMP-Māori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
Ngāi kere Rohe moana

Connections between this project and management in the rohe moana

- Which agencies and groups are involved in management?
- What information is already being collected?
- How can these agencies and groups communicate with each other?
- How is it currently working?



MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
 Ngāi haka Rākei māori

What do you consider the main benefit/s of Te Angi Angi marine reserve to the people and the environment?

Benefit	Percentage
Improving stocks	70%
Other	20%
Other	10%

The majority (70%) of people said improving seafood stocks in and around the reserve was the main benefit of Te Angi Angi Marine Reserve. Other responses were:

- Stops illegal taking
- For kids education
- Future generations to use and learn

MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
 Ngāi haka Rākei māori

Proposed tohu and methods

- Are these the right things to be measuring?
- What else could be measured?
- Are the proposed methods suitable
- How should the monitoring take place?

MMP-Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection
 Ngāi haka Rākei māori

Pānui

November 12, 2004



Ngati Kere Rohe Moana

MMIP: Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection

Survey results reveal what people think about the Ngati Kere rohe moana

A recent perception survey carried out as part of the MMIP project has revealed that 42% of Porangahau people think that kaimoana (seafood stocks) are declining in the Ngati Kere rohe moana.

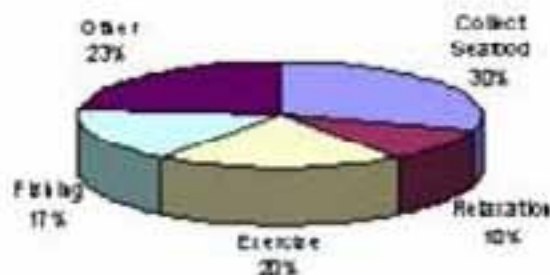
The survey which interviewed 30 local Porangahau residents asked a number of questions about the rohe moana and the MMIP project to gauge what people thought. A summary of key results is included in this panui.

Survey background

The perception survey part of a wider monitoring programme and is one way of measuring what people think about the state of the rohe moana. As changes take place over time in the rohe moana the survey can be used to see if people's perceptions have changed and this can be compared with actual changes in the physical environment.

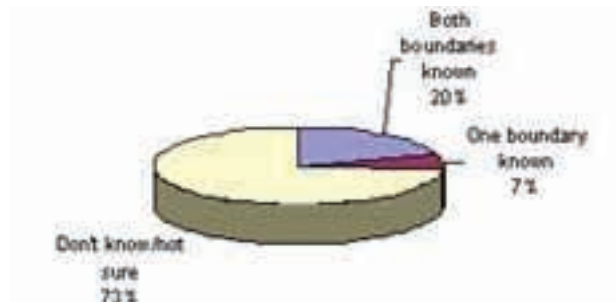
Summary of results

The sea is a big part of people's lives in Porangahau. The majority of people visit the sea daily or every couple of days. **Collecting seafood and fishing are the main reasons that people go to the sea:**

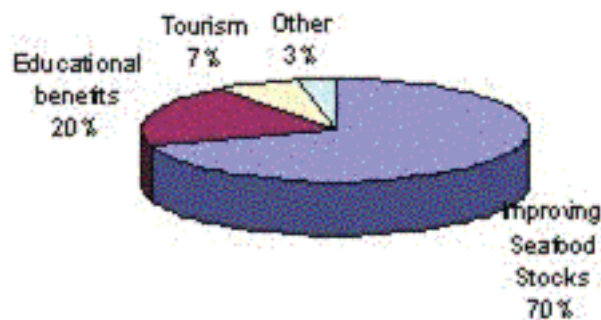


Summary of results (cont)

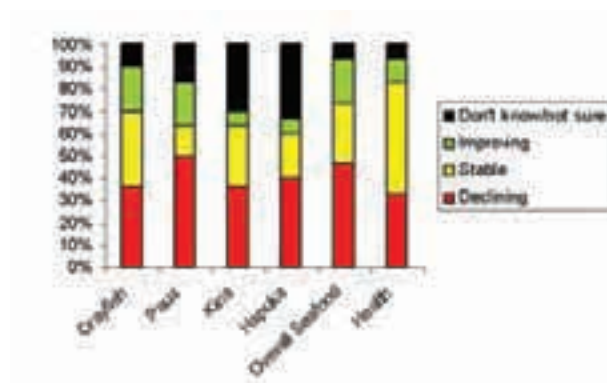
Only a few people are aware of the MMIP project and are familiar with the term Tohu and the different agencies that are involved in the project. **A small proportion of people (20%) knew where the boundaries of the Ngati Kere rohe moana was:**



A good proportion of people (40%) understood the relationship between the flowering of Kowhai indicating the time to harvest kina. Fewer people (17%) were familiar with the height of sand around Ohinemuhu rock and its relationship with shellfish gathering. Most people (70%) thought that the purpose of the Te Angi Angi marine reserve was to **improve kaimoana (seafood stocks):**



Between 30-50% of people think stocks of crayfish, paua, kina and hapuka are declining. **Overall, 42% of people think that kaimoana is declining:**



Who to contact for more information

For further information about the project contact: Alan Wakefield 06 8555278
Alan.wakefield@xtra.co.nz

APPENDIX 7: MEDIA ARTICLE

Media Release Thursday 4 November 2004

Ngati Kere to trial new marine management methods

A unique and new approach to marine area management and monitoring is being trialed with Porangahau hapu Ngati Kere. The first of its kind in the country, the project incorporates the values and traditional knowledge of the hapu into the management systems for the local marine area.

The project is a joint collaboration between the Department of Conservation, Ngati Kere and the Ministry for the Environment and covers the traditional rohe moana of Ngati Kere – a coastal area stretching from the Te Angi Angi marine reserve near the Ouepoto stream mouth, south to the Akito river mouth.

Local project leader Alan Wakefield says the project is about developing M_ori methods for managing the marine environment, including developing ways of measuring the health of kai moana stocks and the health of the overall rohe moana. “There is an enormous amount of traditional knowledge about the Ngati Kere rohe moana that can contribute to better management. It’s great to have an opportunity to incorporate that knowledge and Ngati Kere values into current management systems.”

A hui will be held at Rongomaraeroa Marae in Porangahau on November 12th to present the project plan to the local community and related marine management agencies. For information about the hui or the project contact Alan Wakefield on 06 8555 278.

Ends.

For further information contact:
Calum Revfem – Investigation coordinator
Ngati Kere Marine Management Project
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F 07 5754877
M 021499177
calum@sustainable.org.nz

APPENDIX 8: HUI A HAPU RECORD 12 NOVEMBER 2004

Hui notice

Ngati Kere Rohe Moana-Tohu Project ***Maori methods and indicators of marine protection***

A hui will be held at Rongomaraeroa Marae in Porangahau to present the Tohu Project

When: Friday 12th November, 10 am

Where: Rongomaraeroa Marae, Porangahau

Agenda: Powhiri/Mihimihi

Purpose of meeting

Project history-Part one report

Video presentation

Current status of Part two-report

Hapu speakers (3)

Lunch

Agency speakers (4): DOC, MfE, MFish, and regional and district councils

Way forward for project

Wrap up

Hui notes: Maori methods and indicators of marine protection: Ngati Kere Rohe Moana

Tohu Project

Ngati Kere

Porangahau

12 November 2004

Present:

Calum	Alan	John	Mitarina	Megan
Geoff	Miriana	Taki Munroe	Pop	Kati
Tony	Winton	Ana	Ahi	Jenny
Malemi	Kerry	Kerry	Jim H	Steve

Apologies:

Dick Hawea	Dave Peterson	Rawina	Ana	Judy
Rod Hansen	Raymond Neckland			

Ngati Kere rohe moana and purpose of project

Alan provided an explanation of the extent of the Ngati Kere rohe moana. This area has been recently confirmed in the Treaty settlement process to be managed under the Fisheries settlement. It is defined by the old ways, where the people fished in the past.

It was highlighted in the meeting that the Ngati Kere hapu represents a collective of coastal hapu, as discussed in the report 'Ngati Kere interests and expectations for the rohe moana'.

Lisa Walker was acknowledged for her good work in helping put the Ngati Kere report together and for her input into the project plan for the development of tohu for the rohe moana.

The general purpose of the project was discussed—as outlined on the overhead slides.

Discussion

One of the questions put to the group was 'Why are there Pakeha on the front table and not our people'. The discussion that followed highlighted that this project is aiming for greater Ngati Kere involvement in management of the rohe moana.

Why are the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) involved?

- DOC is interested in knowing whether marine reserves help achieve tangata whenua expectations for the marine environment. DOC also wants to know whether other types of marine management methods, such as Taiapure or Mataitai, may help achieve tangata whenua goals.
- MfE is looking at how Ngati Kere would determine whether the management methods are working. This includes how monitoring could be used to see how close the health of the marine rohe is to the goals of Ngati Kere. MfE is also interested in seeing how the monitoring of tohu (signs of environmental change) that is carried out by tangata whenua could be included in the state of the environment reporting at a national, regional and local level. This project looks at the approach used by Ngati Kere to develop, monitor and report tohu, and how this might be used by other hapu around the country.
- Another goal of this project is to build relationships with other agencies that have a role in environmental management.

Questions

- Is Ngati Kere separate from the community?

Answer: no

- What is the role of Te Puni Kokiri?

Te Puni Kokiri is watching the progress of this project, as are a number of other agencies (e.g. Department of Prime Minister in Cabinet). The Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) was also taking the same stance, but has become more involved during the last 6 months and now attend our steering group meetings.

- What is the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research's (NIWA's) involvement?

NIWA is involved in this project through the provision of scientific advice when required. They have also been leading another project (Ali McDiarmid) in the Ngati Kere rohe moana, which complements the work being carried out in this project.

Part one: goals

The general direction of the goals was agreed (see Appendix 5 for summary of goals). There was some discussion around the goal 'To place the prime responsibility for management of the rohe moana back into the hands of the community Ngati Kere'. One hapu member clarified that Ngati Kere have always managed the rohe moana and, therefore, that the goal should be seen as reaffirming this role with Ngati Kere. Another member expanded the goal to 'Place management and control of the rohe moana into the hands of Ngati Kere hapu, whanau and its descendants'.

The work that went into the report was acknowledged by those at the meeting. It was recognised that the report has been signed off by the Ngati Kere hapu for publication, but that these are living goals that will change over time.

Jenny Manger mentioned that the Coastal Collective has been formed to incorporate the collective wisdom of hapu into coastal management of the rohe moana.

State of Ngati Kere rohe moana

There was a short discussion regarding what participants considered to be the current state of fish stocks in the Ngati Kere rohe moana. Some felt that certain fish species are in decline (for example, kahawai) whereas others are increasing (hapuka, gurnard and snapper). In some cases, management plans for particular fisheries were considered to have resulted in improvements for some stocks. Others felt that these species are also in decline and are not as abundant or as big as they were years ago. Commercial fishing was considered to be one of the main causes of decline of kaimoana stock in the coastal rohe.

Opportunities to involve the community in management

This led to discussion about the need to combine management practices across areas and fisheries that impact on each other. Kerry Hogan mentioned that there is the opportunity to put regulations in place using Taiapure under the Fisheries Act and discussed how these kinds of options are available as tools to empower local communities¹ in the management of fisheries.

¹ The participants were very clear that Ngati Kere is part of the community and should not be considered as a separate sub-group.

The participants discussed the issue of resources (time, money, administration, petrol and equipment) and capacity (information, knowledge of management systems and skill sets) limiting the ability of the community to more fully participate in the management of the rohe moana.

Kerry Hogan suggested that the best use of the community's resources may be to channel them into the development of rules for the area and getting other agencies to do the policing. Jenny Manger added that there needed to be policing at a bay-to-bay level.

Part two: tohu

Alan outlined an example of one of the tohu identified by Ngati Kere: looking at the state of kaimoana while measuring the sand level around Ohinemuhu. Alan asked what the kaimoana was like in 2000, when there was not much sand around Ohinemuhu, compared with 2003, when there was a lot of sand around it. Kaitiaki believe that when Ohinemuhu is high the kaimoana are plenty.

The purpose of the project is to get the best of both worlds—the traditional knowledge about the rohe moana and the western science perspective. This information can help everyone to understand what is causing changes to the things that Ngati Kere value in the environment and how to reduce the effects. There was some discussion about what people think is a good catch nowadays compared with the really big catches of 20 years ago. Perception of what is good changes over generations unless that information is clearly shared across the generations.

Tohu measures need to be robust and measured the same way each time to make sure that real changes over time are identified. Tohu are a way to record information consistently and to ensure that the same comparisons are made through time.

The information that is collected using tohu can be shared with other agencies (e.g. Ministry of Fisheries and regional councils) that are involved in environmental management to control activities that are affecting the environment. It was suggested in the meeting that these agencies need to have systems in place to respond to the information provided by Ngati Kere. This project was seen as a way of paving the way for improved Ngati Kere involvement in management.

Presentations by people involved in management in the environment

Department of Conservation (DOC)

Kerry Hogan presented results of the side-scan survey and drop-video work that DOC has been carrying out in Te Angi Angi Marine Reserve. This shows the variety of types of sea bottom in the Ngati Kere rohe moana (sand interspersed with reefs). This information has been used to create a map of the habitat types. A report that will include these maps will be available in the next few months.

For this project, DOC is monitoring the marine reserve annually, focusing on six marine species of importance to Ngati Kere. Results from this monitoring are being compared with results from areas outside the marine reserve. The six species are:

- Crayfish
- Kina
- Paua
- Karengo
- Cats eyes
- Ika

DOC is modeling the dispersal of larvae of these species to look at the potential overflow (spill-over) of larvae from the reserve into other parts of the Ngati Kere rohe moana. Bigger kaimoana produce more eggs, which could result in more kaimoana in other places depending on where the sea currents take them. NIWA is involved in the modeling of this movement of larvae.

All of this information (maps of habitats, knowledge of larval dispersion, etc.) will be provided to Ngati Kere and other agencies to help with the management of the rohe moana.

DOC also monitors whitebait (on a less formal basis), land issues and river systems.

Questions

Enquiries were made regarding the involvement of Ngati Kere members in the survey work carried out by DOC. Jenny Manger mentioned that there is a Taiapure dive team and that, with a bit of coordination, these people could easily be involved in the work DOC is carrying out. She stated that in the past she had also indicated an interest in being involved in sub-surface work and was appointed by the Taiapure Committee as having a role in this work with DOC.

Kerry Hogan confirmed that DOC is keen to have Ngati Kere divers involved (and there is budget for this). These divers will need to show that they have sufficient diving hours to be Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) approved.

Action: DOC to contact Jenny Manger to discuss the involvement of herself and other Ngati Kere divers in the sub-surface work.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC)

Ana presented an overview of the monitoring that HBRC currently carries out in the coastal area of Hawke's Bay:

- Coastal area monitoring for State of the Environment purposes
- Bathing-beach monitoring
- Coastal processes (erosion)
- Wetlands

HBRC is proposing more coastal monitoring in the intertidal and subtidal area beginning next year. This monitoring will establish a picture of what is present (a baseline) in areas identified as significant to the region.

Ana encouraged Ngati Kere to look at and make submissions to the Hawke's Bay coastal plan, which is currently under review. Ngati Kere can help to identify areas of significance and drive the direction of some of the work HBRC could do.

Ana was supportive of Ngati Kere and HBRC working together on tohu monitoring. She considered that monitoring is a gateway to many other opportunities:

- Involvement in consent processing
- Coastal management planning
- Research
- Other regional council processes

Ministry of Fisheries (MFish)

Kerry briefly mentioned that MFish carries out a range of monitoring that could link into what is being carried out in this project.

Hawke's Bay District Council

Representatives from Hawke's Bay District Council were not present at the hui. However, the District Council is known to carry out land management and associated monitoring, as well as monitoring via aerial photography, which would be useful to Ngati Kere.

Taiapuri Committee and Ngati Kere trustees

Jim Hutchinson spoke as interim chair of the Ngati Kere Trust. His vision is one of agencies working together towards the goals that the trustees have for Ngati Kere.

Jim mentioned a voluntary survey that was carried out in 2003, where community members were interviewed. He emphasised that any work that is carried out in this project should not repeat other work that had the same intentions.

Jim gave a brief overview of how the Taiapure was the result of a number of initiatives started 10–15 years ago as a result of depletion in the rohe moana. Part of the intention was to bring the tangata kaitiaki back to Porangahau and Ngati Kere. He felt that there is more chance of projects working if Ngati Kere are involved and driving them: 'Need to have the thought come from us and you see where you fit in'. Other agencies need to come to Porangahau to discuss issues with Ngati Kere.

Jim considered that support for regulation in the Taiapure was what was really needed; otherwise, there was no point in monitoring. Ngati Kere needs to be seen on the beach.

Jim outlined some examples of difficulties encountered when dealing with outside agencies over the last few years. He felt that, as treaty partners, Ngati Kere want to have input and impact regarding what can happen on the coast. To do this, he considered that other agencies need to understand where Ngati Kere are coming from, what Ngati Kere values are and how these values came about, in order to manage the impact of activities on Ngati Kere rohe moana. Currently, this is not the case. A good starting point would be the erection of signs along the coast, stating something along the lines of 'This is a beach respected by Ngati Kere...'.
Whakatauki: 'No matter what colour the thread is, there is one eye to the needle'

There was discussion regarding the difficulties of involvement in management for Ngati Kere, as everything the hapu does is on a voluntary basis. A clear message throughout the discussion was that Ngati Kere are in need of administration resources and support. The Ngati Kahungunu fisheries quota was identified as a potential source of this.

It is no longer considered possible to manage the rohe moana in the way that it used to be managed. The next generation of leaders in Ngati Kere is now expected to try to come to grips with the new management systems. Jenny Manger noted that for future projects of this type, it would be good to include formal training of a hapu member.

Questions and comments

- Could HBRC have some control over vehicles running up and down the beach?
Answer: Ana will find out what avenues are available for dealing with this and will report back to the hapu.
- One member stated that they would like to see a hapu representative for every Crown representative on the project.
- Are the agencies involved in resource management prepared to give resources to Ngati Kere to fully manage the rohe moana?

Answer: In this project, Ngati Kere will work with government agencies using the system as it is at the moment, with resources for Ngati Kere involvement; this does not extend to full management. This project ends in June 2005, although the aim is to ensure that Ngati Kere are better resourced at the end of the project. In the future, work towards this will need to be run from within the hapu and the Trust.

- Jenny Manger mentioned that the movers and shakers in the previously mentioned Coastal Hapu Collective are from Ngati Kere. Ngati Kahungunu is going to make the Coastal Collective equal to some of their other leadership structures. A mountains-to-sea inventory is being carried out by Ngati Kahungunu within the next financial year.

Summing up

Alan pointed out that even if it is found that the tohu tools do not work very well, many other things will have been gained from the project (e.g. reports, information and relationships through meetings). Megan pointed out that not only are the final outcomes of this project important, but the steps that the hapu work through to get there are also important. These steps can be shown to other hapu, who can then build on the process used by Ngati Kere to come up with their own tohu measurement systems.

Kerry Hogan noted that if the outcome of the project shows that the current management tools are not working to protect Ngati Kere values, then this information can be taken to government to influence change.

Feedback on tohu

As well as measuring what is in the rohe moana, it was suggested at the hui that 'catch' (what is taken out of the rohe moana) is monitored. While the fieldwork for the other tohu is taking place, voluntary rangers could look at what people are taking. These rangers could be trained in time for summer. This information would provide a steer on the take from the sea.

It may be possible to obtain commercial fisheries information from MFish.

Winton suggested that, if this monitoring is done, it may be useful to concentrate on certain species, e.g. paua.

Action: Kerry Hogan/Calum to discuss the requirements for voluntary ranger (fisheries officers?) training with MFish, and to find out how accessible commercial fishing take information is.

Jim Hutchinson stated that before any further reporting to the hapu, the structure between the Taiapuri, the Maori Methods and Indicators of Marine Protection (MMIP) Project, and the Tangata Kaitiaki must be clarified. It is necessary to present a united front and work together. He agreed to discuss a suitable structure for overseeing how the different committees and the project work together at the next trustees' meeting.

Actions:

- Jim will ask the trustees to discuss how the different projects should work together at the trustees' hui on 21 November. Jim will communicate this process to Alan.
- Calum/Alan/Jim will prepare a newsletter for the hapu that explains what is happening in these committees, the projects they are running and how they are connected. This should be released in December and include an invitation to the hapu for involvement in the fieldwork.