



KI UTA, KI TAI
NGĀ PUNA RAU O RANGITĪKEI
Rangitīkei Catchment Strategy and Action Plan





TABLE OF CONTENTS

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN	4
MIHI	6
INTRODUCTION	8
THE RANGITĪKEI	14
VISION	22
5.1 Our vision	23
5.2 Ngā Tikanga Our Values	23
5.3 Our Strategic Goals & Objectives	24
5.3.1 Te Taiao	27
5.3.2 Our Wellbeing	28
5.3.3 Our Future	29
RANGITĪKEI ACTION PLAN	31
6.1 Te Taiao	32
6.2 Our Wellbeing	39
6.3 Our Future	40
GLOSSARY	46
TOOLKIT	49
OUR LOGO	54

1. STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

He tuaiwi o te rohe mai i te mātāpuna ki tai kia whakapakari ai te iwi

Connecting and sustaining its people and communities for a positive future

OUR VALUES GUIDE OUR ACTIONS

Tūpuna Awa | We are our Awa, our Awa is us

Kōtahitanga | Working together with collective outcomes

Kaitiakitanga | Maintaining and Enhancing the Mauri of the Awa and its tributaries

Tino Rangatiratanga | Self Determination to develop and make our own decisions without impinging on the rights of others

Manaakitanga | Duty of care to support other Hapū and Iwi where possible

Mana Ātiao | Recognising our spiritual association with Te Taiao

Mana Tangata | Hapū and Iwi can exercise authority and control over Te Taiao through ahi kā and whakapapa

Hau | Replenishing and enhancing a resource when it has been used

Mana Whakahaere | Working Collaboratively for the Awa.

“

It is the Rangitīkei River that binds together the diverse hapū and iwi groups that occupy its banks





TE TAIĀO The Awa, its tributaries and ecosystems are revitalised and cared for by Hapū and Iwi, alongside the rest of the community through

Focusing decision making on ensuring the mauri of the Awa is maintained and enhanced.

A holistic approach focussed on a healthy and resilient Awa, flourishing flora and fauna, and taonga species at sustainable levels Hapū & Iwi can fully express their kaitiakitanga.

OUR WELLBEING Hapū & Iwi can exercise their tikanga and values on, in and about the Awa and its tributaries. A healthy river means healthy people through

Ensuring there are opportunities for Hapū & Iwi (collectively and autonomously) to connect with, gain sustenance from, and exercise their tikanga, with the Awa, its tributaries and catchment.

OUR FUTURE Hapū & Iwi determine their own aspirations for the Awa and its tributaries and developing plans to achieve those aspirations through

Increasing Hapū & Iwi skills and expertise to actively manage and lead restoration, remediation and development increasing opportunities for Awa initiatives and employment for Rangitikei mokopuna.

Sustainable economic development balanced with environmental, social and cultural aspiration to enable increased choices. Connecting and partnering with other stakeholders to develop holistic approaches to the core use of the Awa. Work with land owners, regulators and decision makers to have collaborative approaches and initiatives focused on the Awa.



2. MIHI

E kore a Parawhenua e haere ki te kore a Rakahore.¹
E kore te pātiki e hoki anō ki tōna puehu.²

Tēnā koutou ngā hunga puta noa i te motu.

He tangata mate kua ngaro ki te pō, e kore e kitea i te tirohanga kanohi.

He tangata ngaro kia kite anō ā te wā.

Ko te pukapuka nei hei āwhina i a koutou ki te ārahi i a tātou i roto i ngā āhuatanga e pā ana ki te kaitiakitanga o tātou wai ā o tātou awa a te wā e heke mai nei.

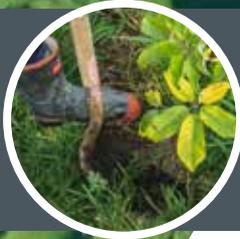
Ngā mihi tēnei ki a koutou ngā hunga tēnei pukapuka i pānuitia.

¹Parawhenua will not come out in the absence of Rakahore. – Meaning; that mountain springs and streams would not flow if it were not for the solid rock from which it issued.

²A flounder will not go back again to the mud it has stirred up.



A concerted effort will be required for many years to come to revitalise the Awa. Hapū and Iwi must work with our partners and communities to make these aspirations and expectations a reality



3. INTRODUCTION



The Rangitīkei Awa (the Awa) and its broader catchment, has sustained its people for generations. It has been the centre of our communities, a place a refuge, and our māhinga kai. It is our tūrangawaewae

WHY IS THIS CATCHMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN NEEDED?

Because of many years of environmental degradation, the Awa Catchment is no longer a bountiful resource for its people. The amount and diversity of habitats in the Catchment have been reduced. Our challenge is to provide guidance and leadership to users and decision makers about how we wish to see the preservation of the mauri of the Awa. The Plan explains why and how we wish to see the Awa restored, and how we would like to work with our partners who use, access and make decisions about the Awa.

Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei (NPRR) has developed this Catchment Strategy and Action Plan (the Plan) to provide a clear picture

of how we want to see the health and wellbeing of the Awa and its tributaries, and the work programme we think will result in restoration of the health of Awa and its catchment. We want the health and wellbeing of the Awa to be restored. We expect this to require a different type of conversation and approach to the balance of activity occurring across the Awa, and how the impacts of those activities will be managed.



WHO ARE WE?

Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei is a collective of Hapū and Iwi who have a connection to the Awa Catchment from source to sea. Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei was developed by tangata whenua for tangata whenua as an innovative approach around collective Hapū and Iwi action.

The Awa Catchment spans the tribal rohe of Ngāti Tūwharetoa; Ngāti Rangī; Ngāti Kahungunu; the Confederated iwi and hapū of Mōkai Pātea; Ngāti Maniapoto; Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Raukawa.

The Hapū and Iwi from Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei who have committed to supporting the Plan are:

- Ngāti Apa
- Ngāti Tamakōpiri
- Ngāti Whitikaupeka
- Ngāi Te Ohuake (including Ngāti Hinemanu & Ngāti Paki)
- Ngāti Taurira/Ngāti Kauae
- Ngāti Hauiti



NGĀ PUNA RAU O RANGITĪKEI





Several other Hapū and Iwi³ have whakapapa to the Awa, and while they have not participated in the development of this Strategy and Plan it is hoped they can use it as a basis for their future considerations and planning for Awa based activity. It is recognised however, that for the Plan to be successful the whole catchment should be considered.

OUR CONNECTION TO THE AWA

Emanating from the Ngapuketuru at source in the Kaimanawa Ranges the Rangitīkei flows swiftly to the south west into the realm of Tangaroa at Matahiwi at the mouth of the awa and challenges all comers whereby refuge is steadfast within discrete locations. Geologically linked to Whanganui and Manawatu but 'in character and style it is a total individual.' It falls with a swiftness that contrasts to the languor of the Whanganui.

Linking the interior plateau to the coastal plains the Rangitīkei is a transitory zone of significance with waka navigators being able to traverse as far as Te Awarua on the Rangitīkei and Kiripawerawera on the Moawhango thereby needing to ascend to the mountain plateau by foot through the catchments of the Hautapu, Moawhango, or the Rangitīkei itself.

³ Ngāti Rangituhia, Ngāti Tūpoto, Ngāti Maruwahine, Ngāti Pikiahu, Ngāti Waewae, Ngāti Manomano, Ngāti Rangatahi and Ngāti Matakore, Ngāti Parewahawaha, Ngā Uri o Tuariki, Ngāti Kahoroa

For those iwi of Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Raukawa and Ngāti Maniapoto the river is an integral part of the southward movement that has spanned generations. It was this more longstanding connection that was relied upon during the 1820's & 1830's, when iwi used the Rangitīkei valley as a main migration route.

Similarly, the first movements of the people inland from Heretaunga are defined in stories with reference to the rivers. Parties journeying into the interior via the Mohaka River and the Ngaruroro River met up at the confluence of the Taruarau River and Ikawetea Stream. A rock in the stream is known as Te Upoko o Kahungunu.

The Rangitīkei River is significant in terms of Mōkai Pātea iwi narratives connecting to places and that sustaining them into the future. When Tamatea first arrived he left a number of his Mokai (pets) at various locations to act as Kaitiaki and as representatives of his authority. At Te Upoko o Kahungunu, Pohokura (a lizard) escaped from Tamatea and now resides at nearby Aorangi. In a pool below Tikirere falls he left koura. At the confluence of the Hautapu and Rangitīkei Rivers he left pātiki.

Matangi a significant tupuna for Ngāti Hauti and indeed Ngāti Apa was known to have journeyed from the Wairarapa having heard that the place swarmed with flocks of birds. The kōrero recounts his journey with his tamariki as he names many sites in the middle reaches of Rangitīkei culminating in notion that the presence of his children remain at Lake Oporoa as Kaitiaki.

For Ngāti Apa there are several strands of narrative depicting their migration to the Rangitīkei. One strand notes the Apahapaitaketake descendants leaving from Putauaki to move to Rotoaira in the rohe of Tūwharetoa before certain events lead to their expulsion whereby Tupakihi brought them to the rohe of Mōkai Pātea in the upper Rangitīkei. Te Rehunga asked for the Ngāti Apa to be allocated land on which to live. Whatumamoa tupuna of Ohuake, Whitikaupeka and Hauti consented and subsequently Te Rehunga established a pou near the Rangitīkei River mouth and hence the kainga known as Te Pou o Te Rehunga.

They were joined by another Apa descent group hailing from Nukutaurua at Māhia who traversed across to the west with other Kurahaupō iwi whereby tupuna such as Rangipohatu joined their whanaunga at Te Pou o Te Rehunga and over the years they spread inland along the awa.

Continuing through time the awa has remained a source of spiritual sustenance through to more modern practitioners' such as Ihungaru, Te Kere, Mere Rikiriki and Tahupōtiki Wiremu Ratana.

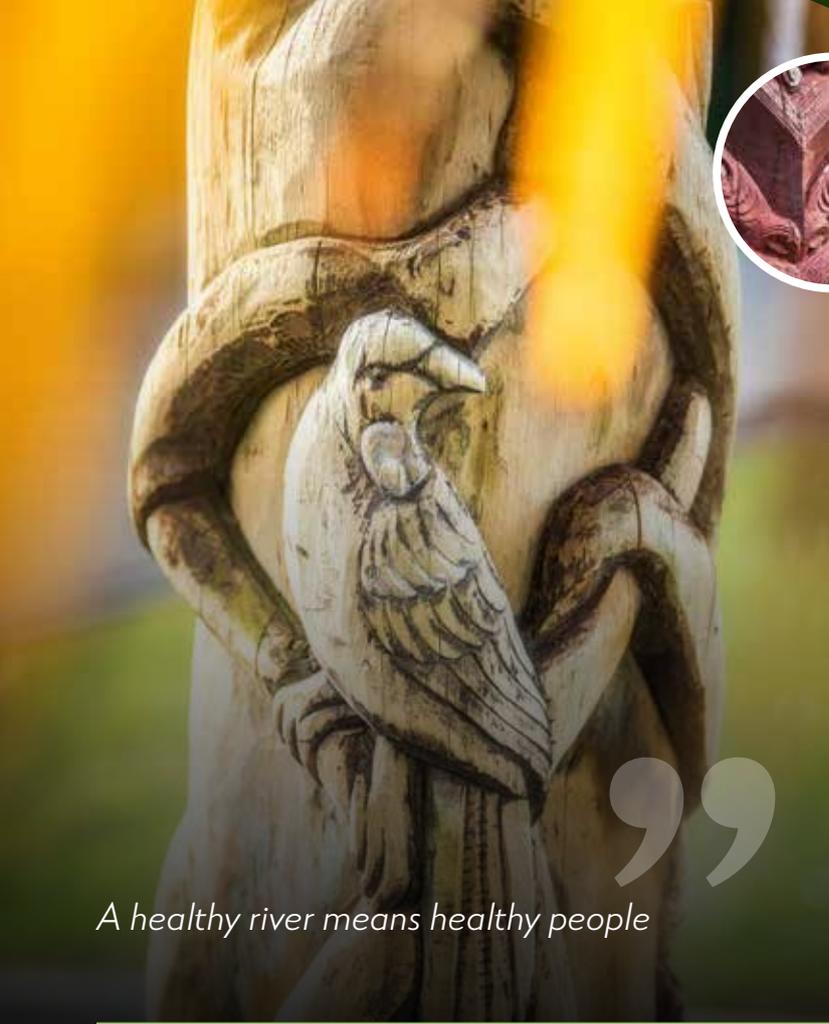
These prophets were dealing with the challenges of the post - colonial contact period whereby they remained connected to the spiritual power that the waters of the Rangitīkei could provide for these introduced ailments befalling our people.

It is also through this era until today that the effects of land alienation have challenged our connections as collective iwi on the Rangitīkei to the extent that what does remain as a rallying point for us all moving forward is a kōrero recorded from our Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa composer Te Anatipa (Morvin) Simon who stated - Ko Rangitīkei tēnei i tauherengia i ona ake piringa.



”

Our Vision is focused on restoring the health and well-being of the Awa



A healthy river means healthy people



WHAT NEXT?

The Awa is an important resource for many. Without a clear Strategy and Action Plan for the Awa, it will be difficult to maintain existing levels of use and enjoyment and will further degrade this precious taonga and resource.

The Plan describes the aspirations and expectations of Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei for the Awa. A concerted effort will be required for many years to come to revitalise the Awa. Hapū and Iwi must work with our partners and communities to make these aspirations and expectations a reality – and to ensure that the Awa can be enjoyed and used by all *mō ake tonu atu*. Hapū and Iwi look forward to working in collaboration with all stakeholders in the Catchment, including farmers, councils, Department of Conservation (DoC), industry, Non-Government Organisations (NGO's), to revitalise the mauri of the Awa.

4. THE RANGĪTIKEI

The Awa Catchment is about 185 kilometres long and from 20 to 43 kilometres wide. The topographical map of the catchment identifies some 58 other Awa of significant size (although it is highly likely some not identified have deep cultural and spiritual significance to individual Iwi or Hapū). The total area of the catchment is 3,948 km². Land cover in the Rangitikei catchment includes more than 28% indigenous vegetation, most of which lies in the Conservation Estate in the upper catchment.

In February 1993, a Water Conservation Order (WCO) was gazetted for the Rangitikei River to preserve the outstanding wild and scenic characteristics, recreational, fisheries, and wildlife habitat features of the upper river; and the outstanding scenic characteristics, recreational and fisheries features of the middle river. The upper

river waters include the mainstem and all tributaries upstream of the Makahikatoa Stream. The waters of the middle river covered by the order include the mainstem from the Makahikatoa Stream to the Mangarere Bridge at Mangaweka, the Whakaurekau River, and all its tributaries, and the Kawhatau River, the Pourangaki Stream and the Mangakokeke Stream.

The Plan covers the entire catchment with a focus on:

- Rangitikei Awa
- Kawhatau Awa
- Pourangaki Stream
- Moawhango Awa
- Pāharakeke Stream
- Hautapu Awa
- Lake Oporoa and Oporoa Stream
- Pourewa Stream
- Tutaenui Stream
- Rangitawa Stream
- Waituna Stream
- Waitapu, Stream
- Makowhai Stream

RANGITĪKEI AWA

The Awa is one of New Zealand's longest rivers, at 185 kilometres long. Its headwaters are to the southeast of Lake Taupō in the Kaimanawa Ranges. It flows from the Central Plateau south past Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, and Bulls, to the South Taranaki Bight at Tangimoana, 40 kilometres southeast of Wanganui. The Rangitīkei River is a gravel bed river, bounded by iconic papa cliffs through the middle reaches. Reaches of braided channel were historically found in the lower river but these have been significantly reduced by river control and flood management works in recent decades.

The Awa is of generally high-water quality and is recognised for its high cultural, ecological, and recreational values. It has a catchment area of 3,186 square kilometres that ranges in width from 29 to 43 kilometres. The Awa Catchment is in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region of New Zealand.

The exceptional qualities of the upper Awa were recognised when a Water Conservation Order (WCO) was put on the river in 1993. The Awa, and its tributaries including Kawhatau Awa and Pourangaki Stream were utilised extensively for their plentiful fishing resources, including Pa Tuna. The Awa also helped sustain fertile flat lands used for cultivations, bird snaring trees. Native fish species are also found throughout the Awa including Pātiki (Black Flounder). The Awa and its headwaters is regarded as one of the premier fisheries in New Zealand.



KAWHATAU AWA

The Kawhatau Awa is a tributary of the Rangitīkei Awa, between Utiku and Mangaweka. The Kawhatau is a premier fishing spot for trout and is also considered to be a significant source of the gravels in the lower part of the river. This Awa was extensively utilised for its plentiful fishing resources including Pā Harakeke.

POURANGAKI STREAM

The Pourangaki Stream flows northwest from sources in the Ruahine, reaching the Kawhatau River. It is extensively used for fishing, including Pā Harakeke.



PĀHARAKEKE STREAM

The Pāharakeke Stream is a tributary of the Moawhango Awa that runs through the middle of the Moawhango village and has the Moawhango Marae on its western/left bank and the Te Riu o Puangā Marae on its eastern/right bank. Once a traditional māhinga kai source for the community, its demise is a constant source of concern and regret. There has been a gradual worsening of the state of the stream and a noticeable decline in its flow. In the past, the stream maintained healthy watercress beds, and other typical flora and fauna, this is no longer the case. Restoring the health of the Awa is expected to also restore species in the Pāharakeke.



MOAWHANGO ITI - MOAWHANGO AWA

The Moawhango Awa originates in the south-western Kaimanawa Ranges and runs 62 kilometres to enter the Rangitīkei Awa south of Taihape. It has a catchment area of 793 square kilometres. This Awa was also revered for its abundance of fish and bird life, forested and tussocked banks and quality of water. Both the Moawhango Awa and Rangitīkei Awa are recognised as significant trout fisheries and trout spawning habit. Degradation of the Moawhango Awa has negatively impacted upon the species present and activities being undertaken.

The Moawhango River is a major tributary of the Rangitīkei River. The river is utilised as part of the Tongariro Power Development (TPD) scheme. Water from the Southern slopes of Mt Ruapehu is diverted into Lake Moawhango via a tunnel where it is then directed into the Tongariro River. Lake Moawhango was created by the Moawhango Dam, built in 1979. The dam is a significant piece of infrastructure and the TPD is the largest take of water in the Rangitīkei catchment, accounting for 16% of the mean annual low flow (MALF) at Mangaweka. Genesis Energy, owner of the TPD scheme, is required to release four flushing flows of 30 cubic metres a second for nine hours between December and March. The operation of the Dam has a significant effect on flows in the middle and lower Rangitīkei River.

HAUTAPU AWA

The Hautapu Awa has a catchment area of 303 square kilometres. This Awa originates in Waiouru and runs 32 kilometres to enter the Rangitīkei Awa south of Taihape. Water quality is of concern, along with infestation of willow trees and Old Mans Beard, which impact upon the usability of the Awa and the number of flora and fauna species present. The Hautapu River and its tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Oraukura Stream (adjacent to Taihape) were previously covered by a Local Water Conservation Notice (1990) for the regionally significant brown trout fishery in the upper Hautapu River.

LAKE OPOROA AND OPOROA STREAM

Lake Oporoa is situated approximately 1.5 kilometres from the Rangitīkei Awa. The Lake is an important migratory path for tuna, which are culturally harvested from the lake. Traditional harvesting of tuna (kai) and returning Lake health to safe environmental levels is a priority. The Lake is fed by overland flow, with some flow being diverted away to lower erosion risk. There is minimal flushing over the Summer, along with algal blooms, and stock grazing under lake side trees increasing sediment impacting upon stock numbers of tuna and the ability to undertake cultural harvest.

POUREWA STREAM

The Pourewa Stream is a tributary of the Awa. It is nearby to the Rātā Marae, and there is potential to use the project to encourage re-engagement of Hapū and Iwi back to the area. In the past, the mauri of the stream has been desecrated and many wāhi tapu have been destroyed through disregard of Māori values.

The stream has a range of fish species including non-migratory bullies, red fin bullies, torrent fish, both long finned and short finned eels. Kākahi are also known to be present. It is hoped that a healthy Pourewa will sustain seasonal whānau gatherings, restore traditional kai and undertake manaaki manuhiri.

The stream is also within a Horizons Regional Council engineering scheme which protects the lowland terraces from flooding events by having detention dams further upstream and managing the willows along the rest of the stream.



RANGITAWA STREAM

Located near Halcombe with a predominantly rural catchment, it is a small eastern tributary of the Rangitikei Awa. A source of Rangitawa pumice, a 70cm thick outcropping in the Stream.



MAKOWHAI STREAM

The Makowhai Stream is a culturally important stream for its fisheries and was once the most reliable and abundant tributary of the lower Rangitikei Awa. The Makowhai Stream is a tributary of the Awa which should have high native fish diversity given the streams proximity to the coast. Native fish species that have been recorded in the Makowhai include: both long fin and short fin eels, Common Bully, Inanga and Pātiki/Black Flounder. Only a very limited number of fish surveys have been undertaken in the Makowhai however other fish species which should be present given the streams proximity to the coast include: Banded Kōkopu, Giant Kōkopu, Uplands bully, Crans bully and smelt. The most likely reason these species would not be present is a lack of suitable habitat. Further surveys will enable a fuller understanding of species in the stream and what is required to return to sustainable levels.

TUTAENUI STREAM

The Tutaenui Stream is located in Marton, providing local drinking water and taking away effluent from the wastewater system. It is the first catchment native fish can come into as they swim inland up the Rangitikei Awa. The Stream is completely dry from November to April as its water is held back.

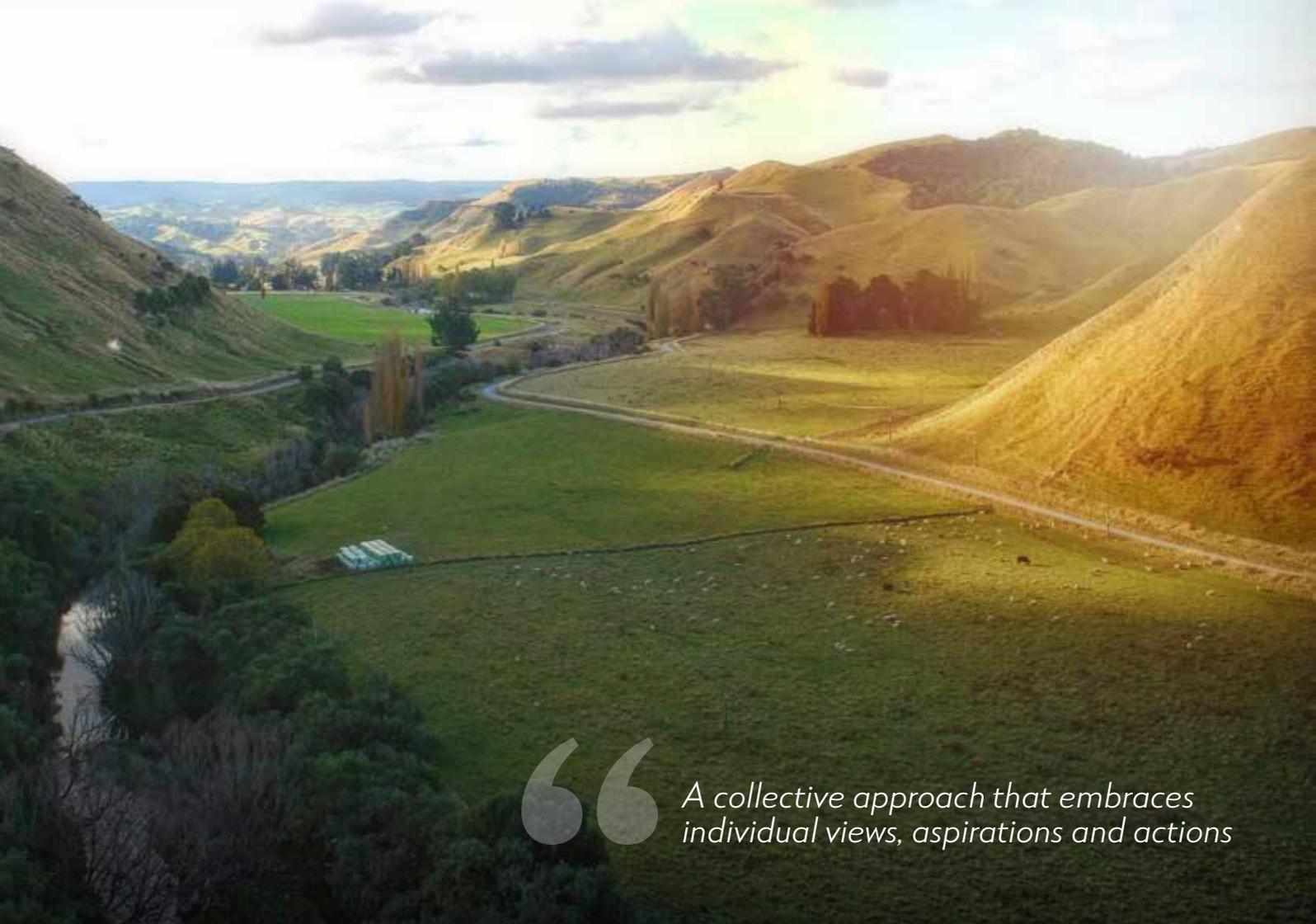


WAITAPU STREAM

An important stream which signifies block, hapū and iwi boundaries. This stream was used extensively for its fishing resources.

WAITUNA STREAM

The Waituna was used extensively for its fishing resources. The Waituna like other side streams, were often more easily accessible and having gentler flows shaded by bank vegetation, have always been particularly important as sources of food.



“

A collective approach that embraces individual views, aspirations and actions

RANGĪTIKEI AWA CATCHMENT



Rangitikei
Awa

Makomahi
Stream

Taitapu
Stream

Pourewa
Stream

Paihia
Stream

Waiatua
Stream

Whitapu
Stream

Harapu
Awa

Koahanga
Awa

Pahitakake
Stream

Lake
Taupo
& Oropou
Stream

Kowhaiu
Awa

Pouarangi
Stream

*Our commitment to the
Awa is intergenerational*

”



5. VISION

5.1 OUR VISION

Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitīkei – Ki Uta Ki Tai

He tuaiwi o te rohe mai i te mātāpuna ki tai kia whakapakari ai te iwi | Connecting and sustaining its peoples and communities for a positive future

5.2 NGĀ TIKANGA | OUR VALUES

Our Values Guide Our Actions

Tūpuna Awa

We are our Awa; our Awa is us

Kōtahitanga

Working together for Collective Outcomes

Kaitiakitanga

Maintaining and Enhancing the Mauri of the Awa and its tributaries

Tino Rangatiratanga

Self Determination to develop and make our own decisions without impinging on the rights of others

Manaakitanga

Duty of Care to support other Hapū and Iwi where possible

Mana Ātua

Recognising our spiritual association with Te Taiao

Mana Tangata

Hapū and Iwi can exercise authority and control over Te Taiao through ahi kā and whakapapa

Hau

Replenishing and enhancing a resource when it has been used

Mana Whakahaere

Working Collaboratively for the Awa

5.3 OUR STRATEGIC GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Our Strategic Goals & Objectives will enable us to achieve our Vision.

TE TAIAO

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVES
<p>The Awa, its tributaries and ecosystems are revitalised and cared for by Hapū and Iwi, alongside the rest of the community</p>	<p>Focusing decision making on ensuring the mauri of our Awa is maintained and enhanced</p>
	<p>Taking a holistic approach that is focused on providing a healthy and resilient Awa, flourishing flora and fauna, and taonga species that are at sustainable levels across the Catchment</p>
	<p>Hapū and Iwi can fully express their Kaitiakitanga</p>

OUR WELLBEING

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVES
<p>Hapū and Iwi can exercise their tikanga and values on, in and about the Awa and its tributaries. A healthy river equals healthy people.</p>	<p>Ensuring there are opportunities for Hapū and Iwi (collectively and autonomously) to connect with, gain sustenance from, and exercise their tikanga, with the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>



“

Hapū and Iwi identify the issues that affect them culturally, environmentally and economically

OUR FUTURE

STRATEGIC GOAL	OBJECTIVES
<p>Hapū and Iwi determine their own aspirations for the Awa and its tributaries and developing plans to achieve those aspirations.</p>	<p>Increasing Hapū and Iwi skills and expertise to actively manage and lead restoration, remediation and development activities across the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>
	<p>Increasing opportunities for catchment-wide initiatives and employment for Rangitikei mokopuna</p>
	<p>Seeking sustainable economic development balanced with our environmental, social and cultural aspiration to enable Hapū and Iwi increased economic choices</p>
	<p>Connecting and partnering with other stakeholders, including those along the Awa to develop holistic approaches to the management, care and use of the Awa, its tributaries and catchment.</p>
	<p>Ensuring Hapū and Iwi work effectively with land owners, regulators and decision makers to ensure joined-up approaches and initiatives for the restoration, remediation and maintenance of the Awa</p>

Our Vision is focused on restoring the health and well-being of the Awa. We know we cannot do this alone, and that only a collective inclusive approach will result in long term sustainable changes for the Awa, flora and fauna, and the people who live alongside it. Two key issues will restrain the achievement of this vision - capacity and funding.

A core part of this Vision is to build local skills and expertise to contribute fully to caring for this taonga. New or reprioritised funding will also be required to achieve the aspirations set out in this document. We consider the status quo is no longer viable and active steps must be taken to ensure the Awa catchment is a resource that can be utilised for many generations to come.

Our commitment to the Awa is intergenerational. Substantive and

sustainable change and improvement in the Awa ecosystem will take many years and will not be seen immediately. Much of the environmental results we see today, and for the foreseeable future, are a result of activity that took place decades ago. We will continue to be looking to make improvements, either by ourselves or in partnership with others.

This Strategy is a start on that journey of revitalising the Awa, its catchment, and the lives of the many people who live, work and play on it.

We look forward to working with our neighbouring Hapū and Iwi, District and Regional councils, land owners, Central Government, Crown Research Institutes, Universities and communities throughout the Catchment to achieve a healthy Awa catchment.

5.3.1 TE TAI AO

NGĀ WHAINGA GOALS	WE WILL DO THIS BY	INDICATORS
<p>The Awa, its tributaries and ecosystems are revitalised and cared for by Hapū and Iwi, alongside the rest of the community</p>	<p>Focusing decision making on ensuring the mauri of our Awa is maintained and enhanced</p>	<p>Iwi Management Plans are in place across the Catchment by 2021</p>
		<p>Treaty settlement negotiations are leveraged to enable formal protections mechanisms to be established across the catchment e.g. Statutory Recognition</p>
		<p>An Hapū and Iwi led monitoring system is developed and in place across the Awa</p>
		<p>Formal Joint Governance and Management structure established across the Awa Catchment by 2022</p>
	<p>Taking a holistic approach that is focused on providing a healthy and resilient Awa, flourishing flora and fauna, and taonga species that are at sustainable levels across the Catchment</p>	<p>Work with Horizons Regional Council and other key stakeholders to establish an Annual or 2-Yearly Public Report card by 2022 for the Awa, tributaries and catchment which establishes benchmarks and improvement measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in water quality and quantity • Extractions and resource allocation • Species presence and numbers (indigenous and introduced) • Reintroduction and revitalisation of identified taonga species • Swimmability • Hapū and Iwi representation on any Awa/catchment related decision-making bodies

NGĀ WHAINGA GOALS	WE WILL DO THIS BY	INDICATORS
		By 2067 100% of the Awa and tributaries will be fenced (where practicable and reasonable)
	Hapū and Iwi fully expressing their Kaitiakitanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marae based plans focused on the Awa, its tributaries and catchment are developed and connected to Iwi Management Plans by 2021 • Local taonga species identified and restoration or revitalisation plans developed, in partnership with relevant local authorities and other stakeholders, by 2022 • Our people have the skills, expertise and confidence to fully express their Kaitiakitanga

5.3.2 OUR WELLBEING

NGĀ WHAINGA GOALS	WE WILL DO THIS BY	INDICATORS
<p>Hapū & Iwi can exercise their tikanga and values on, in and about the Awa and its tributaries. A healthy river means healthy people.</p>	<p>Ensuring there are opportunities for Hapū and Iwi (collectively and autonomously) to connect with, gain sustenance from, and exercise their tikanga, with the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>	<p>Regular wānanga, hui and events to enable Hapū and Iwi to connect to their whakapapa and kōrero tuku iho about the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>
	<p>Creating opportunities for the capture of whakapapa, history and knowledge of the Awa (and catchment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two hui per annum focused on Awa related kōrero, tikanga and other related kaupapa by 2019 • Establishment of an annual opportunity for Ngā Mokopuna o Rangitīkei to reconnect with the Awa and/or its tributaries (e.g. annual trips on the Awa, hīkoi to significant sites).

5.3.3 OUR FUTURE

NGĀ WHAINGA GOALS	WE WILL DO THIS BY	INDICATORS
<p>Hapū and Iwi determine their own aspirations for the Awa and its tributaries and developing plans to achieve those aspirations.</p>	<p>Increasing Hapū and Iwi skills and expertise through to actively managing and leading restoration, remediation and development activities across the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of key skills and expertise across the Awa and catchment by 2020 • Development of an Awa Succession Plan to grow skills and expertise required and partners to enable Hapū and Iwi to develop those skills and expertise
	<p>Increasing opportunities for catchment wide initiatives and employment for Rangitikei mokopuna</p>	<p>Internship, Scholarship and Work Experience programmes developed with key Partners, Stakeholders, Crown Research Institutes, Tertiary Organisations, other Hapū and Iwi, and land owners to enable Hapū and Iwi to further develop their skills and expertise</p>
	<p>Seeking sustainable economic development balanced with our environmental, social and cultural aspiration to enable Hapū and Iwi increased economic choices</p>	<p>Diversification of the local and regional economy through the exploration and establishment of new sustainable economic opportunities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant nurseries to supply 80% of planting taking place across the catchment by 2030 • Cultural and/or Ecotourism initiatives focused on natural resources in the catchment - Fishing, Hunting, Tramping, Mountain Biking • Planting (and maintaining) 80% of the new plantings required across the catchment • Carbon sink sequestration • Planting on Māori owned land • Timber based opportunities across the value chain • Participate in local Regional Economic Development initiatives

NGĀ WHAINGA GOALS	WE WILL DO THIS BY	INDICATORS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality improvements projects and further river clean-up work (removal of invasive species) will be undertaken resulting in increased water quality throughout the catchment Enhancing biodiversity through planting up the Awa/whenua to encourage and promote our taonga species.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting and partnering with other stakeholders, including those along the Rangitikei to develop holistic approaches to the management, care and use of the Awa, its tributaries and catchment. Ensuring Hapū and Iwi work effectively with land owners, regulators and decision makers to ensure joined up approaches and initiatives for the restoration, remediation and maintenance of the Awa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a holistic catchment management approach with local stakeholders and owners by 2020 Identification of collective and individual priority projects with identified stakeholders focused on the Awa



6. RANGITĪKEI ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan identifies the priority actions and projects to achieve the aspirations and objectives outlines in the Rangitīkei Catchment Strategy. NPRR recognise that to restore and remediate the Awa and catchment it must work in partnership with stakeholders across the catchment. No one group, or entity is individually responsible, nor can they be, for activities across, on or in the Catchment. A collective approach that embraces individual views, aspirations and actions must be facilitated and supported to ensure the Awa and catchment can be restored and remediated and is a flourishing ecosystem that benefits all those who live, work and play in, on or about it.

6.1 TE TAI AO

The Awa, its tributaries and ecosystems are revitalised and cared for by Hapū and Iwi, alongside the rest of the community

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022			BY 2028	
Objective1: Focusing decision making on ensuring the mauri of our Awa is maintained and enhanced				
<p>Hapū and Iwi Management Plans (IHMPs) are in place across the Catchment by 2021</p>	<p>Hapū and Iwi commence IHMP development process</p> <p>Develop Marae plans (see Objective 3) to inform IHMPs</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement strategy developed for the IHMP and implemented to ensure broader support and buy in</p> <p>Engage with Horizons Regional Council, other councils and the Department of Conservation for support and advice</p>	<p>Regular wānanga, hui and events to enable Hapū and Iwi to connect to their whakapapa and kōrero tuku iho about the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>	<p>Annual Awa Catchment hui to confirm priority actions and initiatives</p> <p>IHMPs reassessed for relevance</p> <p>Council policy statements reflect Hapū and Iwi aspirations</p> <p>A Hapū and Iwi led monitoring system is developed and in place across the Awa</p>	<p>By 2028 holistic Awa Catchment management plan implemented with support of all stakeholders across the Awa</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi and regional council co-management of the Awa in place.</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022	BY 2028	
<p>Treaty settlement negotiations are leveraged to enable formal protections mechanisms to be established across the catchment</p>	<p>Catchment wide hui to discuss potential Treaty Settlement mechanisms</p> <p>Where possible, and where agreed, broader catchment approaches taken in individual treaty settlements e.g. Statutory Catchment Management framework</p>	<p>Where possible, and where agreed, broader catchment approaches taken in individual treaty settlements e.g. Statutory Recognitions</p>	<p>Completed Treaty Settlements enable Hapū and Iwi to use additional legislative and regulatory mechanisms to exercise their kaitiakitanga across the Awa Catchment</p>	
<p>Formal Joint Governance and Management structure established across the Awa catchment by 2020</p>	<p>The Plan forms basis of future governance and management programme.</p>	<p>Ongoing resourcing for Awa Catchment Governance identified</p> <p>Focus on Hapū and Iwi representation on Horizons Regional Council now and out years.</p>	<p>Catchment wide collaboration. Active strategy in place to get representation on local councils and wards.</p>	
	<p>Mechanism confirmed for broadening representation to include other key stakeholders on Awa - related to work programme</p>	<p>As part of broader stakeholder engagement hui - raise potential of Joint Governance and Management Structure for the Awa Catchment</p>		

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022	BY 2028	
Objective 2: Taking a holistic approach that is focussed on providing a healthy and resilient Awa, flourishing flora and fauna, and taonga species that are at sustainable levels across the Catchment				
<p>Work with Horizons Regional Council and other key stakeholders to establish an Annual or 2 Yearly Public Report card by 2020 for the Awa, tributaries and catchment which establishes benchmarks and improvement measures for the Catchment.</p>	<p>Develop targets with key stakeholders including the Department of Conservation, District and Regional Councils, Ministry of Primary Industries Regional Councils for the health and wellbeing of the Awa and plans for achieving those targets.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi, and stakeholders confirm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benchmark measures and baseline data - who is responsible for collecting data? - expected improvements in metrics - metrics included in Report are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality and quantity and any changes • Extractions and resource allocation • Fisheries management and allocation 	<p>First Public Report Card released by October 2020 (June 2019 - June 2020)</p>	<p>Annual Report Card released (June 2020 - June 2021)</p>	<p>Two - five-year reviews undertaken and published</p> <p>Achievement and improvement of identified metrics.</p> <p>Taonga species reintroduced (or plans are in place to)</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species presence and numbers (indigenous and introduced) Reintroduction and revitalisation of identified taonga species 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimmability Hapū and Iwi representation on any Awa/catchment related decision-making bodies 			
	<p>Agree with Horizons Regional Council and Rangitikei District Council programme for 2018 - 2019 the number of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> swim spot upgrades community projects community engagement annual water quality targets targeted water quality investigations <p>Include in Report Card metrics</p>	<p>Confirm progress on 2018 - 2019 agreed swim spot upgrades, community projects and community engagement</p> <p>Agree with Horizons Regional Council and Rangitikei District Council the number of swim spot upgrades, community projects and community engagement programmes for 2019 - 2020</p>	<p>Confirm progress on 2019 - 2020 agreed swim spot upgrades, community projects and community engagement</p> <p>Agree with Horizons Regional Council and Rangitikei District Council the number of swim spot upgrades, community projects and community engagement programmes for 2020 - 2025</p>	
	<p>Review the Habitat Regeneration Plan to ensure it aligns with the Catchment Strategy. Identify a plan, approach, and partners, to rectify the pest plant situation</p>	<p>Habitat Regeneration Plan informs decision making and priority settings for pest plant eradication, native species replanting and regeneration.</p>	<p>Habitat Regeneration Plan in process of being implemented.</p> <p>Joint projects with partners underway across the catchment. (ref Objectives 1, 8, 9, 10)</p>	<p>Species and habitats starting to re-generate as aligned with the Habitat regeneration plan.</p> <p>Tributaries are starting to re-generate to acceptable levels.</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022			BY 2028	
		Partners on board to contribute to and achieve the Habitat Regeneration Plan (ref Objectives 1, 8, 9, 10)	Evidence is collected that aligns to the Habitat re-generation plan. The evidence will guide choices on the species, habitat re-generation, and tributaries to focus on. Update the Habitat re-generation plan to reflect the evidence collected.	
			Reduction in pest-plant on the riparian zone of the Awa Native planting programme along the Awa implemented and thriving	
	Identify and prioritise the key regulatory tools and processes that will contribute to achieving this Strategy	Confirm which priorities will be promoted/ promulgated through each identified tool, process or decision-making body	Understand and contribute to the regulatory environment. Reassess if the tools, processes and decision-making bodies identified remain relevant, or whether new ones need to be added for Ngā Rangitīkei to focus on. Assess how much progress has been made on prioritised activities, tools, processes and decision-making bodies	Recognition and acknowledgement of Iwi, Hapū and Te Ao Māori in regulatory tools and processes

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
By 2067 100% of the Awa and tributaries will be fenced (where practicable and reasonable)	Fencing programme continued	Assessment of remaining priority areas for fencing Confirmation of resourcing to undertake next phase of fencing	50% of Awa and tributaries fenced (where practicable and reasonable)	75% Awa and tributaries fenced (where practicable and reasonable) At least 125 km of stream fencing, 100,000 riparian plants and 10 fish passage repairs.

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
Objective 3 Hapū and Iwi can fully express their Kaitiakitanga				
Marae based plans focused on the Awa, its tributaries and catchment are developed and connected to Iwi Management Plans by 2022	Templates and Guidelines developed for Marae to develop plans	Draft plans developed based on wānanga and research	Marae Plans in place.	Active management plans developed and implemented for all taonga species
Local taonga species identified and restoration or revitalisation plans developed, in partnership with relevant local authorities and other stakeholders, by 2022	Wānanga and research to understand which taonga species could be restored or revitalized. Plans initiated to restore or revitalize taonga species and/or eradicate pest species.	Resourcing levels identified to restore, revitalize, eradicate and manage. Funding sources or partners identified for plan implementation. Local experts, specialists and/or participants identified to implement plan.	Annual wānanga to discuss plans and next steps. Plans connected to Public Report Card. Partnerships - council policy statements reflect Hapū and Iwi aspirations	Active management (including allocation) of all Fisheries stocks across the Awa Catchment
	Fisheries plans (including management and allocation) developed and implemented.	Plans connected to Iwi Management Plans where possible.		

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
	<p>Relationships developed with Te Ohu Kaimoana and Ministry for Primary Industries regarding fisheries management in the Awa catchment.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi identify the issues that affect them culturally, environmentally and economically.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi participate in Awa Catchment Governance</p>	<p>Fisheries plans (including management and allocation) implemented.</p> <p>Active engagement with Te Ohu Kaimoana and Ministry for Primary Industries regarding fisheries management in the Awa catchment.</p>		
<p>Our people have the skills, expertise and confidence to fully express their Kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>Wānanga and hui (local and catchment wide) focused on kaitiakitanga locally and catchment wide (ref Objective 5)</p> <p>Opportunities developed for Hapū and Iwi members to develop their expertise and to practice their kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>Wānanga and hui (local and catchment wide) focused on kaitiakitanga locally and catchment wide</p> <p>Opportunities developed for Hapū and Iwi members to develop their expertise and to practice their kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>Wānanga and hui (local and catchment wide) focused on kaitiakitanga locally and catchment wide</p> <p>Opportunities developed for Hapū and Iwi members to develop their expertise and to practice their kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>Increased confidence and expertise to fully express Kaitiakitanga</p>

6.2 OUR WELLBEING

Hapū and Iwi can exercise their tikanga and values on, in and about the Awa and its tributaries. A healthy river equals healthy people.

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022			BY 2028	
Objective 4: Ensuring there are opportunities for Hapū and Iwi (collectively and autonomously) to connect with, gain sustenance from, and exercise their tikanga, with the Awa, its tributaries and catchment				
<p>Regular wānanga, hui and events to enable Hapū and Iwi to connect to their whakapapa and kōrero tuku iho about the Awa, its tributaries and catchment</p>	<p>Wānanga and hui (local and catchment wide)</p> <p>Identification of annual catchment wide hui/ opportunity.</p> <p>Budget and partners identified and resourcing sourced</p> <p>Small local pilot run by December 2018</p>	<p>Bi-annual event with Tamariki and Rangatahi and a regular program in place showcasing science and mātauranga Māori on the river, and ensuring this knowledge is shared amongst Hapū and Iwi and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Engagement with the Awa from all generations.</p>	<p>At least two hui per annum focused on Awa related kōrero, tikanga and other related kaupapa by 2019.</p>	<p>Wide range of skill sets and volunteers contributing to the re-generation of the Awa.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi along the Awa have become experts when it comes to the Awa and less reliant on consultants and government agencies.</p>

⁵ Wānanga may also include other kaupapa e.g. identification of taonga species for Marae Plans

6.3 OUR FUTURE

Hapū and Iwi determine their own aspirations for the Awa and its tributaries and developing plans to achieve those aspirations.

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
			SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022	BY 2028
Objective 5: Increasing Hapū and Iwi skills and expertise to actively manage and lead restoration, remediation and development activities across the Awa, its tributaries and catchment				
<p>Assessment of key skills and expertise across the Awa and catchment by 2020</p> <p>Development of an Awa Development and Succession Plan to grow skills and expertise required and partners to enable Hapū and Iwi to develop those skills and expertise</p>	<p>Assessment of current skills and expertise and required skills and expertise to deliver strategy and action plan to develop a Capacity and Capability Plan</p> <p>Identification of learning and skill development opportunities within Hapū and Iwi e.g. mentoring, shadowing current experts, tuākana/tēina experiences, wānanga participation</p> <p>Identification of next generation of Hapū and Iwi members who wish to develop new skills and expertise</p>	<p>Skill and Expertise development programme in place by 30 March 2020</p> <p>Four new opportunities created for Hapū and Iwi members to shadow (etc) to develop their skills and expertise</p>	<p>Four new opportunities created for Hapū and Iwi members to shadow (etc) to develop their skills and expertise</p>	<p>Increased pool of Rangitīkei Hapū and Iwi members who are able to lead, managed and participate in the restoration, and management of the Awa Catchment</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
Objective 6: Increasing opportunities for catchment wide initiatives and employment for Rangitīkei mokopuna				
<p>Internship, Scholarship and Work Experience programme developed with key Partners, Stakeholders, Crown Research Institutes, Tertiary Organisations, other Hapū and Iwi, and land owners to enable Hapū and Iwi to further develop their skills and expertise</p>	<p>Initiate discussions with potential partners to identify opportunities for Hapū and Iwi skills and expertise development e.g. Massey University, Te Manawa, Crown Research Institutes, Horizons Regional Council, Rangitīkei District Council, Genesis Energy, farm owners</p>	<p>Three new opportunities (internship, scholarships, work experiences) for Hapū and Iwi members to enhance their skills and expertise</p>	<p>Three new opportunities (internship, scholarships, work experiences) for Hapū and Iwi members to enhance their skills and expertise</p>	<p>Increased pool of Rangitīkei Hapū and Iwi members who are able to lead, managed and participate in the restoration, and management of the Awa Catchment</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
Objective 7: Seeking sustainable economic development balanced with our environmental, social and cultural aspiration to enable Hapū and Iwi increased economic choices				
<p>Diversification of the local and regional economy through the exploration and establishment of new sustainable economic opportunities including:</p>	<p>Active participation in Regional Economic Development initiatives</p> <p>Direct engagement with Central and local government to ensure regional economic initiatives and funding are made available across the Awa catchment</p>	<p>Establishment funding and partners found to establish plant nursery and Cultural and Ecotourism initiatives</p> <p>Apply for funding and undertake feasibility studies, business cases and plans for</p>	<p>Plant Nursery and Cultural/Ecotourism initiatives established and operating</p> <p>Identification of Māori owned land and negotiation with owners for planting</p>	<p>Plant nursery established and supplying the majority of planting requirements across the catchment</p> <p>Increased revenue derived from sustainable economic development</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant nurseries to supply 80% of planting taking place across the catchment by 2030 • Cultural and/or Ecotourism initiatives focused on natural resources in the catchment – Fishing, Hunting, Tramping, Mountain Biking • Planting (and maintaining) 80% of the new plantings required across the catchment • Carbon sink sequestration • Planting on Māori owned land • Timber based opportunities across the value chain <p>Participate in local Regional Economic Development initiatives</p> <p>Water quality improvements projects and further river clean-up work (removal of invasive species) will be undertaken resulting in increased water quality throughout the catchment</p>	<p>Participate and lead local delivery of '1 billion trees' programme with Government, including the supply of seedlings to be planted in the catchment</p> <p>Apply for funding and undertake feasibility studies, business cases and plans for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of plant nursery • Cultural & Ecotourism initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting on Māori owned land • Apiculture and horticulture opportunities <p>Planting and training programmes established or supported for Hapū and Iwi to participate in the '1 billion trees' programme and to enhance local biodiversity</p> <p>Commence supply of seedlings to the '1 billion trees' programme</p>	<p>Establishment funding and partners found to establish apiculture and horticulture opportunities</p> <p>Planting and training programmes under way for Hapū and Iwi to participate in the '1 billion trees' programme and to enhance local biodiversity</p> <p>Supply of seedlings to the '1 billion trees' programme</p>	<p>Local jobs and innovation opportunities for Hapū and Iwi throughout the catchment</p> <p>Increased planting across the catchment (native and introduced where required)</p>

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
Enhancing biodiversity through planting up the Awa/whenua to encourage and promote our taonga species.				

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028

Objective 8: Connecting and partnering with other stakeholders, including those along the Rangitīkei to develop holistic approaches to the management, care and use of the Awa, its tributaries and catchment.

<p>Development of a holistic catchment management approach with local stakeholders and owners by 2020</p>	<p>Establish active engagement approach with key stakeholders across the Catchment about the Strategy and Action Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hapū and Iwi of each individual Marae Massey University Crown Research Institutes Callaghan Innovation Communities Horizons Regional Council Rangitīkei District Council 	<p>Established opportunities for stakeholders to participate, fund, lead and implement actions from this plan – and identify further actions for development.</p> <p>Identification and implementation of joint stakeholder governance and management opportunity (ref Objective 1)</p> <p>Catchment wide focused hui/release on Report Card metrics and outcomes and next steps (ref Objective 2)</p> <p>Mitigation agreement with Genesis Energy due to damming river.</p>	<p>Joint stakeholder governance and management opportunities (one per annum)</p> <p>Catchment wide focused hui/release on Report Card metrics and outcomes and next steps (ref Objective 2)</p> <p>More proactive in shaping policy with local and central government.</p>	<p>Holistic and inclusive projects and priority actions are developed and delivered across the Awa catchment</p> <p>Collective collaboration along the Awa and catchments, including Hapū and Iwi, local and central government and other interested stakeholders.</p> <p>Partnership with businesses and farmers throughout catchment.</p> <p>Hapū and Iwi are in a position to initiate new projects required.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022	BY 2028	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federated Farmers • Landowners • Businesses • Te Ohu Kaimoana • Genesis Energy • Government organisations including Ministry of Primary Industries, Ministry of Business, Employment and Innovation, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry for the Environment and Department of Conservation. <p>Establish ongoing opportunities for stakeholder engagement as per Communications Strategy</p>	<p>Review and update the Working Party Collective Agreement with Genesis Energy.</p>		

INDICATOR	ACTIONS			MEDIUM TERM
		SHORT TERM 2018 - 2022		BY 2028
Objective 9: Ensuring Hapū and Iwi work effectively with land owners, regulators and decision makers to ensure joined up approaches and initiatives for the restoration, remediation and maintenance of the Awa				
<p>Identification of collective and individual priority projects with identified stakeholders focused on the Awa</p>	<p>Engage with identified stakeholders on specific projects and priorities as identified in this Action Plan (ref Objectives 1, 2, 3, 6, 7)</p> <p>Engage with identified stakeholders regarding projects they are undertaking or intending to undertake in the Rohe – to develop opportunities for connections to this Strategy and Action Plan – and for Hapū and Iwi to participate e.g. Awa focused research projects</p>	<p>At least 2 new joint projects initiated with stakeholders focused on the Awa and Catchment and Hapū and Iwi</p> <p>Opportunities identified in these projects for Hapū and Iwi</p> <p>skill and expertise development, internships, employment opportunities (ref Objective 5, 6, 7, 8)</p> <p>Develop plan with key stakeholders for mitigating effects of land use intensification</p> <p>Access Ministry for Primary Industries support and funding to enable discussions with farmers re actions to mitigate mob stocking</p> <p>Identify how to engage on municipal discharges – determine who should lead from Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei</p>	<p>At least 2 new joint projects initiated with stakeholders focused on the Awa and Catchment and Hapū and Iwi</p> <p>Opportunities identified in these projects for Hapū and Iwi skill and expertise development, internships, employment opportunities (ref Objective 5, 6, 7, 8)</p> <p>Plans in place for working with stakeholders on mitigating effects of land use intensification. Funding sourced to enable mitigation to take place.</p>	<p>Specific new joint projects focused on the restoration and remediation Catchment resulting in positive outcomes for the Awa</p> <p>Beginning to see the impacts of decrease of land use intensification and riparian planting</p> <p>Banks of the Awa Catchment fenced where practicable</p> <p>Deforestation, farming, fishing and human activity impacts being mitigated.</p>

7. GLOSSARY

Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.
Callaghan Innovation	New Zealand Government Agency supporting hi-tech businesses.
Carbon sink sequestration	Long term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change
Catchment	The extent or an area of land where all surface water from rain, melting snow or ice converges to a lower elevation, where the waters join another body of water such as a river, lake, reservoir, estuary, wetland, sea or ocean.
Crown Research Institutes (CRI)	Crown owned companies that carry out scientific research for the benefit of New Zealand.
Degradation	Deterioration of the environment through the depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems, habit destruction, the extinction of wildlife; pollution.
Department of Conservation	Government agency charged with conserving New Zealand's natural and historic heritage.
Ecosystems	A community of organisms together with their physical environment, viewed as a system of interacting and interdependent relationships and including such processes as the flow of energy through trophic levels and the cycling of chemical elements and compounds through living and nonliving components of the system

Ecotourism	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education
Horizons Regional Council	The Horizons Region extends from Tararua in the east to Whanganui in the west, down to Horowhenua and up to Ruapehu. Horizons' responsibilities include managing the Region's natural resources, leading regional land transport planning, contracting passenger transport services and coordinating our Region's response to natural disasters.
Intergenerational	Involving people from different generations.
Ministry for Primary Industries	Government agency focused on helping to maximise export opportunities for New Zealand's primary industries, improve sector productivity, ensure food safety, increase sustainable resource use, and protect New Zealand from biological risk.
Ngā Pae o Rangitikei	A collective of eleven Hapū and Iwi who have a mutual interest in the Rangitikei Awa catchment from source to sea
Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei	The overall work programme and projects focused on the Rangitikei Awa catchment from source to sea.
Remediation	Reversing or stopping environmental damage.
Riparian	Related to or situated on the bank of a river or other body of water.
Stakeholders	Land owners, users, regulators of the Awa.
Te Manawa	Museum of Art, Science and History, Palmerston North
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Agency focused on advancing Māori interests in the marine environment, including customary commercial fisheries, aquaculture and providing policy and fisheries management advice and recommendations to iwi and the wider Māori community
Tertiary Organisations	Polytechnics, Universities and Private Training Establishments provided post-secondary school education.
Tributaries	Rivers or streams flowing into larger rivers or lakes.

8. TOOLKIT

Marae Plan Template: How to develop a Marae Plan

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF YOUR MARAE?

What is the status of your marae?	
Is there a Governance or Management Structure?	
Who affiliates to this marae?	
Do you have a register?	
Who will be in charge of this Plan?	

FUTURE

What is the aspiration for your marae and its waterways?	
What is the current state? Low water flow, no native fish species present?	
What will be different in 5 and 10 years' time if you achieve the identified aspirations? Eg will there be more fish, tuna; will you be able to undertake cultural harvest?	
What fish, plants and animals do you want to see restored?	
What cultural practices would you like to continue doing or reintroduce into the management of your Awa?	
How do your aspirations align to the Rangitikei Awa Catchment Strategy and Plan?	

WHAT PROJECTS ARE NEEDED?

<p>What Projects, Research or Wānanga will be needed to achieve what you have outlined above?</p>	<p>List Projects – include when it will start and finish; how much it will cost; what skills and equipment you will need</p>
<p>Who is involved?</p>	
<p>Who else needs to be involved? Eg other marae, Local land owners or the Council</p>	

DO YOU HAVE THE SKILLS AND EXPERTISE TO DO THESE PROJECTS

<p>What skills and expertise do you think you need to do these projects?</p>	
<p>Do you have access to these skills and expertise?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, who has these skills? • If not, do you know anyone who has these skills and could help? 	
<p>Are there any learnings from other marae with a similar aspiration or could this be a co-project?</p>	
<p>Is it possible to team up and work together with hapū, whānau, iwi with similar aspirations?</p>	
<p>If they are further down the plan with developing their aspiration, could they assist or share their learnings?</p>	

CHALLENGES

<p>What are the biggest challenges with achieving this aspiration? Is it capability, environmental, funding or central and local government policies?</p>	
<p>Do you need money? Expertise? Anything else? Be specific</p>	
<p>What is the best way to manage these challenges?</p>	
<p>Have other hapū, whānau, or marae come up against similar challenges? Could they assist?</p>	

SKILLS AND EXPERTISE ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE: WHAT SKILLS AND EXPERTISE DO YOU HAVE AND OR NEED?

This template will help you understand the skills, interests and expertise you already have in your whānau, hapū and marae. This will be helpful when developing your Marae Plan or specific projects focused on the Awa.

It might be useful to do this assessment at a wānanga or hui – so participants can discuss the types of skills and expertise they have. Many people may not realise they have useful skills and expertise that could be used in Awa focused projects. It will be important to reassure participants about how this information will be used and by whom. Some may wish to remain anonymous.

Name and Contact details	<i>e.g Anahera Ellison</i>
How often do you come back to the marae? Rohe? Monthly Bi Monthly Once a year Twice a year	<i>e.g Once a year</i>
How much time per month are you available to help?	<i>e.g One day a month at the marae, 5 hours at home</i>

Tikanga and Whakapapa E.g. understands how to connect tikanga Māori with Te Ao Turoa	
Environmental E.g. understands waterways, impacts, management	
Practical Skills E.g. building fences, planting trees, clearing bush	<i>e.g Have my own vege garden and enjoy gardening; also have my own tools and can do basic woodwork</i>
IT E.g. developing websites, databases	<i>e.g Developed three websites using WordPress, good understanding of SEO;</i>
Research E.g. developing research questions, projects and applications; undertaking research	
Comms & Media E.g. developing newsletters, taking photos, developing signage	<i>e.g Co-ordinated, wrote and published Kōhanga newsletter; manage Kōhanga social media Facebook, twitter, Instagram</i>
Planning E.g. developing Iwi Management plans, funding applications, working with Government (local and central)	<i>e.g Comms advisor roles at x government departments; have formatted and designed funding applications for Kōhanga</i>
Do you want to be contacted about new projects? What is the best way to get in touch with you?	<i>e.g Yes, if you need comms help or re/planting. Interested in attending wānanga at the marae. Email or whatsapp are best contact</i>

OUR LOGO

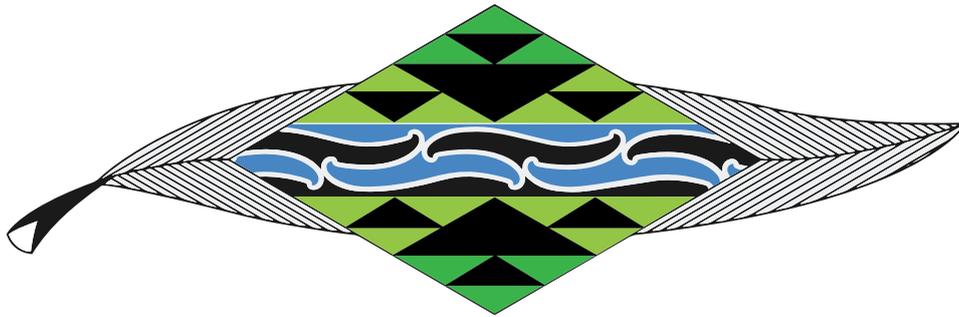
This basic sketch uses a lot of dual meanings to the symbols which help fit in all of the kōrero into a simple design.

This logo touches on the following Kaupapa:

-Kotahitangā-through the use of triangles similar to a tukutuku design, these represent the four iwi involved. Visually they show a relationship to each other working to find a balance in the space provided.

-Kaitiakitangā- as the awa (Rangitikei) runs through the middle of the design it is protected by what is surrounding, the people of the iwi and also reflected on the bottom half, our tūpuna which directs positive energy towards the awa, but also filters out the bad, this is seen in the direction of the triangles. In this design we also pay homage to Pohokura, one of various of the iwi Kaitiaki, which his wings are represented on the awa design, and a huia where the feather is on the bottom tip of the leaf.

-Landscape (whenua)-Maunga and the Rangitīkei are seen as well as natural forms such as the rau (feather/leaf) seen surrounding the diamond. That said this is very well a nature based design.



NGĀ PUNA RAU O RANGITĪKEI

OUR SPONSORS

