



Feasibility study for assessment of customary harvest by Kaitiaki in the Te Tai Hauāuru and Tauranga Moana Regions

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Te Pio Kawe

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This report provides an analysis of interviews and surveys completed with kaitiaki from Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust from July to December 2013. The responses identify which highly migratory, inshore, shellfish and deep water species are important kaimoana species for commercial and non-commercial purposes for Iwi in each region. The final part of the report provides some guidelines on how to collect information from Iwi on a regional basis and approaches that best enable all Iwi to participate.

Copies of the kaitiaki, kaimahi and marae surveys issued to Iwi as part of the research project are attached in Appendix 2. A summary of the surveys completed by seven Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Iwi kaitiaki and ten Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust kaitiaki are attached in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively. The main results from the survey showed that:

- Forty percent of kaitiaki across both regions completed the kaitiaki surveys (17 kaitiaki from a total of 43 kaitiaki). Hence, the use of surveys to collect customary harvest information from Iwi is not seen as an appropriate method for consideration if your objective is to collect information from all Iwi in the region.
- Eighty-two percent of the kaitiaki interviewed from both regions recognise that “all kaimoana are important to Iwi.” This is a holistic approach to kaitiakitanga and inter-relationships of man with his environment and the harvest of kaimoana at sustainable levels.
- Kaitiaki identified 44 kaimoana species in total as culturally significant to Iwi in for both regions and expressed concerns with 23 species (52 percent) that are no longer available or have reached critically low levels to harvest sustainably.
- The relationship and interaction between customary fisheries and the commercial fisheries sector is currently based on the implementation of the pātaka whata / pātaka kai process of commercial fisheries providing fish and shellfish for customary events.
- The issuing of permits for kaimoana and the Iwi regional pātaka facilities by kaitiaki is supporting the Marae needs in terms of hosting customary occasions / hui.
- Natural events and the Rena shipping disaster have contributed to a dramatic decline of 89 percent in the number of permits issued in Tauranga Moana between 2010 and 2013.
- The most effective method of collecting information from Iwi is working with them on an individual basis. Where there are a large number of Iwi in a region the agency would be best placed to work with groups of three to five Iwi based on tribal connections or location.
- The development of regional and individual Iwi profiles may assist in identifying the current status for engagement and key issues for Iwi and these profiles may be useful as a tool to determine which regions to engage with.
- The Iwi regional profiles approach also recognises that not all Iwi may be in a position to engage with MPI at the same time due to their priorities and MPI may need to follow up at a later stage.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Fisheries, now the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), has historically used rudimentary estimates to calculate the quantity of fish and shellfish that should be allocated to the customary sector of the fishing industry. The initial assessments were based on the number of Marae within a region with an estimated number of meetings and people attending. In some cases, a percentage of the recreational allocation was assessed to calculate the customary allocation.

The overall objectives of this project are to undertake a preliminary investigation to identify firstly which fish and shellfish species are important to Iwi and secondly, how best to collect customary harvest data from Iwi that will allow MPI to accurately record the customary harvest.

1.1 Specific objectives

The project brief and monitoring requirements were provided by the Highly Migratory Species Working Group at MPI working with representatives from Te Ohu Kaimoana. MPI were responsible for funding the project and the identification of two Iwi groups to participate in the project. MPI and Te Ohu Kaimoana assisted in developing a survey to:

1. Identify what fish and shellfish species are important to Iwi and hapū for commercial and non-commercial purposes and an understanding of why these species are important.
2. Identify relationships of specific Iwi and hapū with highly migratory, inshore, shellfish and deep water species as well as identifying species of importance common to all Iwi within a region.
3. Develop a guideline that outlines (a) how to collect the information regionally, and (b) the best approach for a project that enables all Iwi to participate in the future.

1.2 Iwi participants

MPI originally approached the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum (referred to as “Te Tai Hauāuru Forum”) and the Te Kupenga Whiturauroa a Maui (Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi in Hawkes Bay / Wairarapa) in 2012 to participate in the project. Prior to the commencement of the project Te Kupenga Whiturauroa a Maui withdrew. MPI still required two Iwi Forums to participate in the project and therefore offered the opportunity to the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust (referred to as “Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust”) to participate. The contractor engaged with the Iwi members of the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum and the Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust in achieving the project objectives.

The Te Tai Hauāuru Forum was established in 2005 and has grown from 13 to 18 Iwi member entities covering the lower west coast of the North Island from Taranaki to Waikanae. The Forum supports initiatives based on their merits and benefits for the Forum members. Some initiatives such as the establishment of the Pātaka Whata system (a facility for Iwi to store kaimoana provided from a commercial operation for customary use) benefit all members. The development of regional accords with regional councils benefit Iwi resident in that area. The Forum also provides an opportunity for discussion with MPI and other key stakeholders of other commercial fishing opportunities (e.g. surf clams) and the collective benefits to Iwi.

The Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust includes the three Iwi of Tauranga Moana, Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pukenga as well as representatives from MPI and Te Puni Kokiri. The Trust is mandated by the three Tauranga Moana Iwi to implement the provisions of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (i.e. kaimoana regulations) and to establish kaitiaki / tangata tiaki (guardians or stewards) to oversee the customary fisheries in the Tauranga Moana rohe. The Trust works collaboratively with other local marine researchers investigating the potential to apply

shellfish enhancement programs within the mātaimai reserve with the use of targeted bylaws for specific species.

The three Tauranga Iwi also operate a similar pātaka ika system for marae that provides fish (i.e. fillets, whole fish, heads and frames) and other kaimoana if available. This system has been operational for the past five years and leverages off the sale of the Iwi Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) to local fishing companies.

Kaimoana is a significant part of life for coastal whānau, hapū and Iwi in both regions. The traditions of harvesting, preparing, storing and eating kaimoana all revolved around a cycle of observation, respect and maintenance. These traditions and practices have been passed down through the generations to provide whānau, hapū and Iwi with specific and general relationships with their moana, roto and awa. Māori believe that the moana has spiritual and metaphysical values that are based on cultural values as well as a physical presence.

The bounty from the moana and waterways provides sustenance and growth for its people that has inherent cultural value and association for Māori. The traditional practises around kaimoana have been developed over generations of occupation and seasonal observations of the moana and its tributaries. These values are fundamental to Iwi and identify them as the mana whenua and kaitiakitanga over moana.

2. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for the project was to work with MPI and the two organisations to develop an appropriate survey format and content to engage with their respective members to complete.

The surveys were focused on (1) kaitiaki who issue permits; (2) kaimahi who harvest the kaimoana for customary purposes and (3) the Marae who receive the kaimoana and use it for traditional events. The three surveys aim to engage with participants on their experiences and knowledge to address the following questions:

- A. Which fish and or shellfish species are culturally important / significant to Iwi / hapū? Why are they important? What species are no longer available for hui (meeting)?
- B. What amount of kaimoana is required for hui of various sizes?
- C. How many hui are held on Marae and other venues?
- D. How is the current process of issuing permits working for Marae and the management of the local fisheries?
- E. What relationships do Iwi have with the commercial fisheries sector?

The surveys in Appendix 2 were presented and discussed with each Iwi forum, finalised and then distributed to Iwi members by email and hard copies sent through the post.

3. KAITIAKI SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Engagement with each Region

The methods used to engage with both Regional Iwi groups to participate in this project included:

1. A project presentation and draft surveys to each Forum by 29 May 2013;
2. A letter and copies of all three surveys were posted out to the Iwi groups on 15 July 2013;
3. The letters and surveys were also sent to Iwi via email on 16 July 2013;
4. Follow up phone calls to the respective Iwi entities;
5. Interviews with Iwi members to meet and complete the survey forms in August to December 2013.

The initial scope and methodology for the project was that each Iwi Forum would engage their own kaitiaki, kaimahi and Marae to complete the relevant survey for the months of June to December 2013. Iwi participants (i.e. kaitiaki, kaimahi and Marae) were asked to complete their respective survey in Appendix 2 in two parts:

- a) For the month of June, the survey participants were asked to complete all five tables and questions on pages 2 to 6 of the survey and post or email their responses back to Boffa Miskell in Tauranga;
- b) For the months of July through to December, the survey participants were asked to only complete the first two tables on pages 2 and 3 of the June survey, i.e. a monthly return on permits, hui they were involved with as the kaitiaki, kaimahi or Marae representatives.

3.2 Initial survey responses

The initial return of the surveys from both Iwi forums was very slow. By the end of August we had only received one full response to the three surveys (from one Iwi), and four kaitiaki surveys.

It became clear that Iwi and kaitiaki from both regions would not be able to provide this level of information for all three surveys. The main issue raised from the initial discussions was that the Kaimahi and Marae do not formally record the level of information that each survey was seeking from participants.

The reality for kaimahi is that they harvest kaimoana to the quantities specified on the permit to support the kaupapa (purpose) of the hui and to provide fresh kaimoana on the table. The permit provides security for the harvesters to legally harvest quantities of kaimoana that exceed the daily recreational limits. The primary concerns for kaimahi are to do with the weather conditions, tide times, where to harvest, what equipment or boat is required and who else is available to assist in harvesting. The final responsibility for kaimahi is that everyone returns home safely from the moana.

The majority of Marae do not formally record the attendance numbers or the amount of kaimoana that is provided at each hui. Whānau, hapū and Iwi utilise the Marae for planned events, formal occasions and other organised meetings. At these planned events where the Marae is booked in advance the number of people attending these events is more likely to be known and will be catered for appropriately. For these planned events the Marae may have been able to provide this level of information if these details had been recorded by Marae. However in most cases the bookings were recorded on the marae calendar and the other event details were not recorded.

For the unpredictable or unforeseen events such as tangihanga (bereavements and funerals) the details on attendance numbers and the type and quantity of kaimoana provided are, in most cases, not

officially recorded by the marae. The amount of kaimoana provided may be recorded in general terms as koha by the immediate family. For some marae that are run on a more commercial basis, this type of information may be available. However, for this survey, the marae data was not available.

Hence, to address these concerns about the lack of information for Kaimahi and Marae to complete their surveys, the decision was made in consultation with the MPI working group that Iwi would only be required to complete the “kaitiaki survey form.”

The reporting time frames for the surveys in both regions was initially established to coincide with the project engagement period of June to December 2013 with each Iwi / kaitiaki. Iwi / kaitiaki would firstly provide a summary of the permits they had issued for the previous 12 months and then provide a copy of their monthly returns or provide a summary in December 2013 for the months of July to November.

However, participating Iwi provided their data in different formats and also over different time frames, hence the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum survey covers the period 1 June 2012 to 30 November 2013 and the Tauranga Moana data covers the period 1 October 2012 to December 2013.

3.3 Kaitiaki confidentiality and other resource issues

The matter of confidentiality of the information gathered from kaitiaki in the survey was raised by both Iwi forums. Iwi and the kaitiaki wanted to be sure that they could answer the questions openly and honestly without any fear of challenge or recourse from MPI.

In addressing this matter the contractors have developed a “kaitiaki summary survey” that collates all of the responses to each question from each region into one survey form. The names of the kaitiaki, contact details and their Iwi affiliations have been removed to preserve their confidentiality. A copy of the survey summary for each region is attached in Appendices 3 and 4.

Iwi entities have limited resources in terms of people and time to complete the surveys and coordinate the kaitiaki responses. This level of participation creates challenges for any organisation operating on a voluntary basis. In both regions, Iwi and hapū are at various stages of their development in establishing their own organisation structures and their presence in the fisheries industry. The Waitangi Tribunal claims process has been a high priority for many Iwi across both regions and once completed may provide opportunities for Iwi to address their customary fisheries management issues. Hence, for some Iwi the kaitiaki surveys were not a high priority when placed alongside the other Iwi, hapū and whānau development commitments they are managing.

3.4 Iwi forums

The Te Tai Hauāuru Forum covers approximately 480 km of coastline from the Mokau River north of New Plymouth to Waikanae north of Wellington. This is a huge section of the West Coast of the North Island. The Tauranga Moana area includes a total 50 km of coastline and the 60 km of the Tauranga Harbour as shown in the map in Appendix 1 maps 1 and 2. The two regions have differences in the geology, tidal currents and weather conditions that all contribute to an ecosystem that produces different types and quantities of kaimoana. Both regions developed their own traditions of harvesting kaimoana by tangata whenua domiciled in each region.

Both regions have developed specific fisheries management plans with MPI and other Crown agencies to improve their relationships with these key stakeholders and to give effect to their mana moana as tangata whenua. The Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Plan 2012 provides the forum members with a platform to work with MPI on their customary kaimoana interests and Iwi commercial fisheries goals and objectives.

The Tauranga Rohe Moana Plan 2012 focussed on the establishment of gazetted kaitiaki and the infrastructure and support mechanisms to assist with the management of customary fisheries in Tauranga Moana. The Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust maintains a centralised data base for the three Iwi from all of the kaimoana permits issued from 2007 to 2014. This database supports the Rohe Moana Plan and assists the Trust in working with kaitiaki and managing the Tauranga Moana customary fishery resources.

Forums provide a direct and personal opportunity for MPI to respond to specific Iwi issues and also to discuss the issues MPI want to raise with Iwi on fisheries policy matters. MPI have assisted Iwi with the development of their respective fisheries plans, various research projects, advice on managing shellfish species, establishing taiapure and bylaws in Tauranga Moana, fisheries compliance matters and many other matters. MPI contribute to some of the forum meeting costs, administration support and the reimbursement of travel costs for forum members.

The purpose of objective 3 of this project was to get an initial assessment of the issues for Iwi around collecting customary harvest data. The survey data collected provides an initial scan of the issues and context for collecting customary fisheries data from Iwi.

A total of 7 out of 18 Iwi from the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum and 10 out of 25 kaitiaki from the Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust were interviewed and completed the survey forms. The total of 17 that completed kaitiaki surveys equates to a 40 percent response rate across both regions. One participant completed their kaitiaki survey form over the phone and only Iwi completed all three surveys in August 2013.

A total of 37 hui were held during the period 22 May to 11 December 2013 with 17 kaitiaki and the 2 respective Iwi forums and other representatives. The meetings were held across both regions at convenient venues for kaitiaki. Kaitiaki responded openly to the interview engagement process as opposed to completing a survey and some kaitiaki required a further follow up meeting to complete their survey.

Table 1: Number of interviews and project meetings undertaken during the project.

Meeting Type:	Te Tai Hauāuru Fisheries Forum	Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust
Interviews with kaitiaki	7	10
Additional meetings with kaitiaki	3	5
Meetings with Forum representatives	2	4
Contract updated hui	3	3
Total number of meetings	15	22

3.5 What kaimoana is culturally important to Iwi and Hapū?

Iwi and the kaitiaki who participated in this survey all supported the statement that “All kaimoana, fish and shellfish are important to Iwi of each region.” For Iwi the cultural importance of kaimoana is linked to the health and wellbeing of the people and secondly their environment. Hence, there are specific kaimoana species that are found in those regional habitats which have significant cultural values and some species are seen as iconic to those regions.

Kaimoana is an integral component of traditional hapū and Iwi life. This point is recognised in the following whakatauaākī (proverbs) from both regions:

Ko au te pātiki, ko te pātiki au.

I am the flounder and the flounder is me;

Ko au te awa, ko te awa au.

I am the river and the river is me.

I te taperenui a Whatonga me te taperenui a Kupe. He tangata Rangitaane ka ora ano.

From the great food baskets of Whatonga and Kupe may the people of Rangitaane once again be sustained.¹

The first two whakatauaākī recognise that the health and wellbeing of the river or flounder are intrinsically linked to the health and wellbeing of the people and whatever affects the flounder and the river will also affect the whānau, hapū and Iwi (people) and vice versa. This is in essence the practice of kaitiakitanga.

The third whakatauaākī promotes the vision of the ancestral lands and water of Whatonga and Kupe to once again sustain life of the Rangitaane people. The Rangitaane North Island Fisheries Plan 2012 – 2017 seeks to restore the environmental outcomes to restore their traditional fisheries through management objectives with key partners. Iwi continue to raise the issues of river management and water quality with the regional authorities.

The fish species identified as migratory by kaitiaki in the survey were only infrequently specified on permits and were minor in terms of quantity when compared to shellfish and finfish. The migratory fish recorded in the survey included shark, pioke (rig shark or lemon fish) and whai (stingray).

The pelagic and highly migratory fish species were not commonly sought after fish species in traditional times by the Iwi of the two regions surveyed. Some upper North Island hapū and Iwi would have caught and fished tuna and other pelagic fish species on a seasonal basis. No “highly migratory” fish species (e.g. yellow fin tuna, southern blue fin tuna, skipjack, swordfish, highly migratory sharks such as blue shark and mako) were identified in the surveys as being of particular significance to Iwi in these two regions.

Iwi in both regions used the stranding of whales and sharks as opportunities to harvest the teeth and other bones from the carcasses for weapons, tools, pendants or jewellery.

There are common kaimoana species that are significant to whānau, hapū and Iwi in both regions including: kina, paua, pipi, tuatua, kuku / kutai (mussels), koura (crayfish), tamure (snapper), kahawai, kanae / āhuruhuru (mullet) araara (trevally), tarakihi, inanga (whitebait) and pātiki (flounder).

A list of the culturally significant kaimoana species for the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum and the Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust are provided in Table 2 below:

¹ Rangitaane North Island Fisheries Plan 2012 - 2017

Table 2: List of culturally significant kaimoana species to Iwi in both regions.

Te Tai Hauāuru Forum

Fresh water species: tuna (long-fin and short-fin eels), piharau (lamprey), tuere (blind eels), inanga (whitebait), ngaore / paraki (smelt), koura (fresh water crayfish).

Shellfish: toheroa / tohemaunga, kina (sea urchin), paua (abalone), koura (crayfish), kutai (mussels), pipi, tuatua, surf clams, black mussels, pupu (whelk), kotere (sea anemone); karengo (seaweed), pu moana (stem shell), and wheke (octopus).

Finfish: tamure (snapper), araara (trevally), kahawai, āhuruhuru, kanae (mullet), pātiki (flounder), tarakihi, kingfish (haku), hapuka (groper), blue and red cod, shark, pioke (rig shark, lemon shark.), whai (stingray) and tohora (whale).

No “highly migratory” fish species such as yellow fin tuna, southern blue fin tuna, skipjack, swordfish, or blue shark and mako were identified in the surveys as being of particular significance to Iwi in either region.

Kaitiaki have also recognised that 23 iconic kaimoana species (52 percent) of the total number of culturally significant kaimoana species in Table 2 above have reached critically low levels at various locations across both regions and were no longer available to harvest sustainably. Those species identified include: toheroa, pipi, tuatua, black mussels, pupu, kotere, karengo, paua, kina, paddle crabs, stem shell, pumoana and longfin eel, mullet, snapper, kahawai, kingfish, flounder and hapuka in the Whanganui, Manawatū and Ōtaki regions. In the Tauranga region critical kaimoana stocks include: titiko, tuangi, paua, kukuroa, kukuroroa, kutai, flounder and mullet.

In recognition of this situation the Tauranga Fisheries Trust were instrumental in imposing a rahui and bylaw to stop the harvesting of kutai (green lipped mussels) in the area between Moturiki (Leisure) Island and Motuotau (Rabbit) Island for two years from 6 July 2002 to regenerate mussel stocks. This was supported by an application under s186A of the Fisheries Act 1996 and extended for another two years to 2006. Mussel stocks are still under pressure in this area.

The Te Tai Hauāuru have also called for a moratorium on the harvest of tuna (longfin eel) in the lower North Island due to the decline in their tuna stocks. Tuna are identified as an iconic freshwater fish species to the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum and in particular for Taranaki, Whanganui and Rangitaane. Some of the forum members have undertaken various projects on the restoration of the longfin eel, piharau (lamprey) and their habitat. Other Iwi are also engaged in their own research on this issue across the country with the Wai Maori Trust and NIWA to address the drop in eel populations (Maori Eel Symposium 2014 Waikato Tainui College for Research and Development, Ngaruawahia).

Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust

Fresh water species: tuna (long-fin and short-fin eel), inanga (whitebait).

Shellfish: Pipi, tuatua, kokota, (edible bivalve), tuangi (cockles), ururoa, kukuroa, kukuroroa (horse mussel), titiko (mud snails), kina (sea urchin), paua (abalone), kuku, kutai (mussels), tupa (scallops), tio (oyster) pāpaka (paddle crab) and koura (crayfish).

Finfish: tamure (snapper), araara (trevally), kahawai, āhuruhuru, kanae, (mullet), pātiki (flounder), hapuka (groper), parore (butter fish), aua, kātahi (herrings), takeke (piper), tarakihi, haku (kingfish).

3.6 Cultural values expressed by Iwi

The following table identifies the cultural values which provide the context for the associations that were expressed by the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum and Tauranga Moana kaitiaki in their interviews and surveys in Appendix 3 and 4.

Table 3: Cultural values, associations and quotes from the kaitiaki.

Cultural Values:	Cultural Associations:	Quotes from kaitiaki interviews and surveys:	
		Te Tai Hauāuru Forum	Tauranga Moana Trust
Manaakitanga	<p>The customary practice of hosting your manuhiri (visitors) on your marae with food, refreshments and a place to rest.</p> <p>The provision of iconic Iwi delicacies that are associated with your rohe.</p> <p>Collecting kai and kaimoana for hui is all a part of manaakitanga as well as mana moana.</p>	<p>Tuna (eels) and piharau (lamprey) have always been iconic species for Whanganui. Another iconic species caught by Whanganui Iwi were Ngaore or paraki (smelt) and were traditionally caught in winter.</p> <p>Raureka is a traditional longfin silver belly tuna dish that is slow roasted over the coals from a fire.</p> <p>Tohemaunga (large toheroa) were special to the Manawatū coastline and our Iwi.</p>	<p>Maori values of manaakitanga (hosting visitors), upholding the mana (prestige reputation) of the marae by the provision of the kaimoana on the table is important to us.</p> <p>Māori values of manaakitanga, mana (pride, reputation) of the marae and whānau are represented by the provision of the kaimoana on the table.</p> <p>Matakana Island are known for our ability to provide fresh kaimoana on the table.</p>
Tikanga and kawa	<p>For this project “tikanga” refers to the customs, protocols, practices that are associated with harvesting kaimoana as well as the knowledge and experience of knowing where and when to harvest, the tools and equipment required, the preparation of the kaimoana and the actual cooking of the kaimoana.</p> <p>Kawa refers to the actual rituals, ceremonies that are required to be conducted as part of the process i.e. karakia or an offering of some kai when you arrive at the beach, river or lake before to start to collect the kaimoana.</p>	<p>Revive the traditional fishing practices of fishing as a group activity as opposed to an individual activity for whanau and hapū.</p> <p>Some local customs and practices associated with the harvesting of kaimoana by our people have changed in recent times (last 20 years) e.g. putting the rocks back once you have looked underneath for paua, shelling and eating kaimoana at the beach was not done as well.</p> <p>Kaimoana should be harvested on the low tides of the month.</p>	<p>Traditions and customs around harvesting particular kaimoana species at specific times are based on seasonal observations that have been passed on from generation to generation.</p>

Cultural Values:	Cultural Associations:	Quotes from kaitiaki interviews and surveys:	
		Te Tai Hauāuru Forum	Tauranga Moana Trust
Mana whenua (land), mana moana (sea),	<p>The customary authority or ownerships that is associated with the land, river, sea or coastline.</p> <p>The inherent right to harvest kaimoana within your rohe.</p>	<p>The provision of kaimoana on the Marae enhances the mana of the Iwi as an expression of their manaakitanga (hospitality) for their manuhiri (visitors) and the kaupapa (purpose) of the hui.</p>	<p>Māori fought for these kaimoana areas and sites in harbours, estuaries, rivers and along the coastline.</p> <p>Specific kaimoana species are reflected in whānau, hapū and Iwi korero, whakatauākī, waiata, and also recorded in our whare tupuna in our whakairo and kowhaiwhai panels.</p>
Kaitiaki, kaitiakitanga	<p>In the context of this project, the exercise of guardianship over the rivers, lakes, harbours and the sea and all of the kaimoana that live in those environments.</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga refers to the practices of guardianship and the protection of the environment. It is a way of managing the environment, in a sustainable manner based on the Māori world view.</p> <p>The Māori world view is based on the creation beliefs of Ranginui and Papatuanuku and their children. Everything is inter connected and related.</p>	<p>To exercise their kaitiakitanga and mana moana rights within their rohe moana. This is one of the main reasons that the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum was established.</p> <p>We have several hundred species of significance: these species are the foundation of 800 years of mahinga kai for Iwi and were a dietary staple for our tupuna.</p> <p>The moratorium on the harvest of tuna (longfin eels) is an example of exercising kaitiakitanga by the Forum members.</p>	<p>Kaitiakitanga provides a total overview of the whole environment and the ecosystem.</p> <p>Traditions and customs around harvesting particular kaimoana species at specific times are based on seasonal observations that have been passed on from generation to generation.</p> <p>Kaimoana (in particular shellfish) indicate the Mauri (i.e. wellbeing, health, life) of the harbour Waipu and Awanui.</p> <p>Protect the mauri of Tangaroa (Moana and waterways).</p>
Oranga, Taonga	<p>This includes the welfare and sustenance of life for whānau and sustainability of these resources.</p> <p>The bones and teeth from sharks and whales were used as weapons, tools and jewelry.</p>	<p>Some Iwi were looking to improve the health of their beneficiaries by providing kaimoana for at least two or three meals a week.</p> <p>Kina and paua are a good source of iron and other minerals for our people.</p> <p>All kaimoana species in the rivers, lakes and the sea were the foundation of the 800 years of mahinga kai for our Iwi and were a part of the staple diet of our tupuna.</p>	<p>Kaimoana was a traditional part of our diet because of the abundance of shellfish and fish in the harbour and along the coastline. This was a way of life for our people for generations.</p> <p>Kaimoana was a highly valued taonga and a respected resource for whānau, hapū and Iwi across the country. People should not waste kai and only take what they need for their table.</p> <p>Pipi are a huge food resource for all Tauranga Moana whānau, hapū and</p>

Cultural Values:	Cultural Associations:	Quotes from kaitiaki interviews and surveys:	
		Te Tai Hauāuru Forum	Tauranga Moana Trust
Pātaka Whata	The provision of kaimoana to members for cultural purposes that have been provided for from commercial sources. The system assists marae when they are unable to harvest the kaimoana due to weather conditions or when the kaimoana is out of season.	<p>The pātaka whata system works well for us because we are limited by the rough west coast weather.</p> <p>The pātaka system provides kaimoana when whānau are unable to harvest kai due to bad weather conditions.</p>	<p>Iwi and are a staple part of meals on the Marae.</p> <p>The marae are able to access fish for hui when whānau are unable to harvest due to bad weather conditions.</p> <p>The pātaka ika can also provide fish fillets, whole fish, and or fish frames and heads for hui on Marae.</p>
Māhinga mātaītai, mātaītai	<p>Kaimoana areas in the harbour, coastline and sea.</p> <p>Many areas and places were discussed and identified during the interviews of places that kaimoana is currently harvested as well as areas that were once plentiful.</p>	<p>The Whanganui River is a traditional source of tuna (eel) for the Whanganui River whanau, hapū and Iwi.</p> <p>Kapiti Island is a traditional food basket of kaimoana for their whanau hapū and Iwi.</p> <p>The Taranaki Iwi identify their Taranaki coastline as an important source of kaimoana.</p>	<p>The Tauranga harbour (Ōtawhiwhi, Tuapiro, Katikati, Omokoroa, Motuhoa, Rangiwaera, Matakana Islands, Te Puna, Wairoa, Awanui, Waipu, Waimapu, Rangataua Western Bay coastline and the outer islands are important sources of kaimoana for tangata whenua.</p>

The cultural values associated with the tradition of collecting / harvesting kaimoana (or any other traditional food sources) and providing that kai for traditional hui is common practice for Iwi across the country. The above examples reflect the importance of kaimoana at these hui with the necessity to protect the resource for future generations and the inter-relationships expressed in the whakatauākī.

3.7 Significant Changes in the Tauranga Moana

Table 4 below shows the significant decrease in the number of permits issued in Tauranga Moana for specific shellfish and finfish species from 2010 to 2013. This data was provided by the Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust customary fisheries database. The table clearly shows the dramatic decline from 2010 to 2011 for each species identified and the overall decline for that period of 72%. The changes for each kaimoana species are also shown for each year in the table with all species affected. The overall percentage change from 2010 to 2013 for all kaimoana species is a decline of 89%.

Table 4: The decline in permits issued for specific kaimoana species in Tauranga Moana from 2010 to 2013.

Kaimoana:	Permits Issued 2010	% Change	Permits Issued 2011	% Change	Permits Issued 2012	% Change	Permits Issued 2013	Overall % Change
Kina	117	-76	28	-36	18	-78	4	-97
Pipi	47	-38	29	-31	20	-40	12	-74
Mussels	24	-96	1	-100	0	100	1	-96
Paua	16	-19	13	-69	4	75	7	-56
Crayfish	15	-100	0	100	1	-100	0	-100
Kahawai	7	-100	0	0	0	0	0	-100
Snapper	5	-60	2	-50	1	0	1	-80
Tuatua	4	-100	0	100	1	-100	0	-100
Totals:	257	-72	Vey	-38	45	-36	29	-89

Two major reasons were given by kaitiaki for this significant decrease in the number of permits issued. Firstly, algal blooms and paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) toxin levels in shellfish (including mussels, pipi, tuatua, cockles, oysters, kina, scallops as well as cats eyes and snails) experienced in the Bay of Plenty over the spring, summer and autumn seasons ban the collection of all shellfish from the Tauranga area. The other cause over the 2011 to 2013 period was the commercial shipping grounding of the *Rena* on Otaiti (Astrolabe Reef) on 5 October 2011.

The figures in these tables indicate dramatic drops in the number of permits issued, however we need to note that the algae blooms and PSP events are a natural occurrence over time. The impacts and effects of the *Rena* disaster on the traditional harvest of kaimoana around Motiti and their normal way of life has been devastating for the Motiti residents and the immediate coastline communities. However, once the *Rena* wreck, debris and pollutants are removed from Otaiti (December 2014) the impact on the harvest of kaimoana along the rest of the Western Bay coastline and harbour will be significantly reduced.

At the time of undertaking this survey the data for the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum for the participating Iwi over the same period was not available to provide similar comparisons.

3.8 What amount of kaimoana is required for hui of various sizes?

As discussed earlier the majority of Marae in these two regions do not record the actual numbers of people who attended the hui or the amount of kaimoana required.

Marae will provide kai for the manuhiri (visitors) who attend hui. For pre-planned hui such as weddings, birthdays, unveilings and other functions, whānau are catering for a predetermined number based on invitations. These functions are usually planned well in advance and much of the harvesting is done months ahead of the event.

A number of other factors may influence the amount of kaimoana harvested for an event:

- The number of people able to be seated at the wharekai (dining hall) and the length of the hui (one, two, three or more days).
- The type of kaimoana requested and the season, e.g. pipi are available all year round as opposed to crayfish and scallops etc.
- How the kaimoana is prepared and served also affects the amount of kaimoana required, i.e. raw fish will require less fish than baked, fried or smoked fish.

- For paua served at tangihanga the Tauranga Customary Fisheries Trust have set a regional limit of a maximum of 30 paua at a minimum length of 100 mm for the funeral day only.
- The weather conditions when the kaimoana is scheduled to be harvested may not be suitable. A kaitiaki reported that 4 of the 21 permits he had issued were cancelled due to poor weather conditions.
- For tangihanga (bereavements and funeral events) and those unpredictable / unexpected events, the harvest of kaimoana in terms of amounts are aspirational at best. The amounts become more ambitious during the autumn and winter months and it is not uncommon for permits to be cancelled due to rough weather conditions.
- Hence, there are no guarantees on the quantities of kaimoana that kaimahi may deliver to the Marae, but whatever is delivered the Marae will utilise in their menu.

A new approach being explored by one Iwi is to provide an annual allocation of kaimoana to registered Iwi beneficiaries for their weekly / monthly use in their whānau meals. The Iwi are still working on how this approach would be implemented.

Table 5 below provides the average amount of pipi, kina, kutai (mussels) and paua (from eight kaitiaki) required to host a large, medium and small hui on a Marae. The totals for each kaimoana species and the estimated number of people for each type of hui are shown on pages 3 and 4 of the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaimoana Survey 2013, Summary of Responses from the Tauranga Moana Kaitiaki in Appendix 4. The total amount of kaimoana required for each type of hui and the estimated number of people attending each hui type are divided by 8 to calculate the respective averages in Table 5 below.

Table 5: An estimate of the average amount of kaimoana required for a small, medium and large hui in the Tauranga Moana Survey.

	Pipi (kg)	Kina (kg)	Kutai (kg)	Paua (Units)
Small hui				
Average of 76 people.	26	29	16	19
Range: 50 – 100 people.				
Medium hui				
Average of 151 people.	43	48	29	31
Range: 110 – 250 people.				
Large hui				
Average of 280 people.	83	93	49	56
Range: 240 – 400 or more people.				

For example a small hui catering for 76 people on average may require 26 kg of pipi, 29 kg of kina, 16 kg of mussels and 19 paua. The table provides further examples for a medium and large hui held on marae in Tauranga Moana.

Three kaitiaki surveyed issue permits under both the Kaimoana Regulations and the Regulation 27 and 27a provisions because they live on the boundary between Hauraki and Tauranga Moana. However, only the details from kaimoana permits issued are included in the Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust returns to MPI.

Exceptionally large events have reached numbers of over 1000 to 1500 people in the Te Tai Hauāuru Region at one Marae. These events are rare but have occurred at Marae we interviewed and are a huge strain on Iwi resources including kaimoana. No estimate of the amount of kaimoana required for these events was provided, however it would be approximately 5 times the size of the average large hui above and require an estimated 400 kg pipi, 465 kg kina, 245 kg mussels and 280 paua.

Five of ten kaitiaki from Tauranga Moana noted that some marae had hosted exceptionally large hui during the last 12 months in excess of 400 to 600 people. These were rare events and had occurred due to two tangihanga and hurakohatu (unveilings) being held on the Marae at the same time and the other big event was the Iwi signing their Treaty of Waitangi Claims with the Crown.

3.9 How many hui are held on marae and at other venues?

Table 6 below indicates a total number of 169 hui or events that were supported by the seven Te Tai Hauāuru Forum members between 1 June 2012 and 30 November 2013. A total of 67 (40 %) of those hui were held on Marae and the remaining 102 were held at other venues (e.g. sports clubs, Kohanga Reo, Maori land Trusts, Kura Kaupapa and private homes). The number of non marae events in the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum has reached 60 percent.

One kaitiaki had issued 74 permits to whānau only for kaimoana over six weeks leading up to Christmas 2013. Permits for the Pātaka Whata system are all managed by the Iwi office.

Table 6: Number of hui held on Marae and other venues in both Regions.

	Te Tai Hauāuru	Percentage	Tauranga Moana	Percentage
Hui held at Marae	67	40	53	59
Hui held at other venues	102	60	37	41
Totals:	169	100	90	100

In Tauranga Moana a total of 90 hui were supported by 10 kaitiaki from October 2012 to December 2013. Of those hui, 59 percent were held on Marae with 87 percent of those being at Tauranga Moana Marae. Marae outside of Tauranga Moana that were also supported included Marae in Hamilton, Hauraki, Ngaruawahia, Whanganui (i.e. Ratana Pa), Kerepehi Marae and Kakahi Marae. There were also 37 events (41 %) held at other venues and in particular at whānau homes in Tauranga. The primary reason for birthdays and tangihanga being held at home is cost. The costs to cater for the tangi and the costs to travel home may be prohibitive.

The unpredictability of tangihanga further complicates the assessment of kaimoana required for events held on the Marae and other venues. The number of events held at non Marae venues is a growing trend. Iwi may need to consider the future harvest of specific kaimoana species such as pua that are becoming harder to harvest and legal size limits may only be allocated for special events. However the Marae is still the primary venue and destination for kaimoana harvested under the kaimoana permits for customary use in Tauranga.

3.10 How is the current process of issuing permits working for Marae and the management of the local fisheries?

Table 7 below provides a summary of the kaitiaki responses to the first five questions in Table 4 on Page 7 of Appendix 3 and Page 8 of Appendix 8. The Tauranga Moana kaitiaki responses are shown in the clear columns and the Te Tai Hauāuru kaitiaki responses are shown in the grey shaded columns. The Tauranga responses are calculated based on the ten kaitiaki and the Te Tai Hauāuru responses on the seven kaitiaki. The total percentage of responses within each iwi and category of response (across all five questions) are shown at the bottom of each column in the table.

The responses indicate that there are regional differences in how kaitiaki believe the kaimoana permits are working for their marae, the quality of the kaimoana received, how the kaimoana stocks in their area are managed and the relationship kaitiaki have with kaimahi.

Table 7: Responses from the ten Tauranga Moana Kaitiaki and the seven Te Tai Hauāuru kaitiaki to the questions in Table 4 of the Kaitiaki Survey.

Survey Questions:	1 - Strongly Agree	2 – Agree	3 - Neutral	4 - Disagree	5 - Strongly Disagree
1 - The current kaimoana permit process is working well for Marae	3	2	4	1	2
2 - Kaitiaki are able to issues permits when and as required for Marae Hui	8	2	2	1	0
3 - The kaimoana received / gathered is of good quality	8	2	1	1	2
4 - The kaimoana stocks in the area are managed well	1	2	2	1	4
5 - We have good relationships with our local kaimahi (fishermen, divers, pickers)	9	2	1	2	0
Totals across all 5 questions:	29	10	10	6	7
Percentages:	58%	29%	20%	17%	14%

- From the responses; 30% of kaitiaki in Tauranga strongly agree and 40% agree that “the current kaimoana permit process is working well for Marae” with 20% neutral and 10% strongly disagreeing.
- For the Te Tai Hauāuru kaitiaki their responses were more evenly spread across the table with 29% strongly agree, 14% agree and also neutral; 29% disagree and 14% strongly disagreeing with the first question.
- Tauranga Moana kaitiaki strongly agreed (80%) that they “are able to issues permits when and as required for Marae Hui” and the other 20% agreed with this statement. These positive responses are also echoed in the following statement that “the kaimoana received / gathered is of good quality”.
- The Te Tai Hauāuru kaitiaki responses for questions 2 and 3 were evenly spread with 29% strongly agree, 14% agree, 14% neutral, 29% disagree and 14% strongly disagreeing with these two statements.
- Tauranga Moana kaitiaki gave a neutral response of 40% and a further 20% agreeing and another 20% disagreeing on “whether the kaimoana stocks in the area are managed well.” The Te Tai Hauāuru forum were of the view that the kaimoana stocks in the area are not managed well with a combined 57% disagree and strongly disagree and 29% strongly agree and 14% agree.
- 90 percent of Tauranga Moana kaitiaki strongly agreed that they have good relationships with their kaimahi (harvesters). The same percentage of kaitiaki asked their kaimahi to contact them with their actual harvest amounts once they return home.
- The Te Tai Hauāuru kaitiaki gave varying response to their relationships with their kaimahi; with 29% strongly agreeing, 29% agreeing, with 14% response for each of the other 3 options neutral, disagree and strongly disagree.
- Seven kaitiaki stated that between 50 and 100% of the kaimahi provide them with the actual harvest details.
- Some kaitiaki have a strong relationship with a core group of regular kaimahi that harvest for local events while other harvesters may only harvest on one off occasions.
- The responses across all five questions showed that the Tauranga Moana kaitiaki were more in agreement with the five questions (78%) with 26% disagreeing and 14% neutral.
- The Te Tai Hauāuru responses to the five questions were more evenly spread with 46% agreeing, 40% disagreeing and 14% neutral.
- Some kaitiaki have provided comments on how to improve the relationships with kaimahi (harvesters) 3 kaitiaki stated that more training / education and workshops for kaimahi and kaitiaki with MPI and others would be useful.

- Improvements to the administration process of issuing and follow up on amounts harvested by kaimahi under permits is an issue for kaitiaki in both regions. Section 3.11 addresses some of these concerns.

3.11 Issues with the current kaimoana permit system.

The Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust have identified that the main issue with the current kaimoana permit system is duplication and the inability to access information and reports from the e-fish programme to assist with the management of their fisheries resources. This issue is included in this report because the e-fish (now e-IKA) computer program is a management and reporting tool that Iwi across the country could potentially adopt and utilise in their respective rohe moana.

The permit process starts with the kaitiaki handwriting and issuing a paper permit to kaimahi. The kaitiaki (if they have a computer and training) will enter all of the information from the paper permit onto the e-fish computer program. In the days that follow, the kaimahi will notify the kaitiaki of the actual harvest quantities gathered and the kaitiaki will record those details on a carbon copy of the permit (i.e. pink version). The completed pink copies of the permits are sent to the administrator (on a two or three month basis). The administrator checks the pink permits off against the permits outstanding on e-fish and completes details where necessary. This completes the electronic record of the permit on e-fish. In order to utilise this customary harvest information and data from the permits entered onto e-fish, the administrator has to re-enter the same information from the permits onto a separate spreadsheet. E-fish does not generate reports that the Trust, kaitiaki, kaimahi and marae can use in the management of the permit system and kaimoana in Tauranga Moana.

The current kaimoana permitting process could be improved with key changes to provide a more efficient process for all parties involved. The first change would be to enter all of the permit information up front when a person requests a permit. This may be done in association with the new “e-IKA” system.

The second change would be that the permit is issued by a designated Iwi fisheries administration person(s) and not the kaitiaki. This is the biggest change to the current process and would require initial discussion and meeting with kaitiaki and MPI to assess their support. The proposal is that Iwi would be in a position to establish and maintain a central management and administration base for their customary kaimoana permits. Issuing kaimoana permits is only one part of the process; Iwi would also be involved in following up on permits to complete the amounts harvested by kaimahi, developing reports for hapū / marae on the state of the fisheries and the moana and customary harvest returns to MPI. A centralised Iwi database would also reduce errors in data entry and lost permits because the original permits would always be held on file by Iwi.

Iwi would need to manage the change in the process and the expectations of their people. Kaitiaki would then be able to carry out their traditional kaitiaki roles and functions of kaitiakitanga.

The other changes involve computer issues with the new e-IKA² program and the capability of the program to generate and issue permits to the authorised permit holder in a usable format for printing or an electronic version (i.e. pdf document) that the permit holder could read on a mobile phone or another electronic device. The proposed computer outputs have not been discussed with Te Ohu Kaimoana or any e-IKA representative.

The ability to access permits after 5.00 pm on Monday to Fridays, as well as on weekends and public holidays, would be a concern that the administration entity would need to consider and provide for.

² The e-IKA website is <http://www.eika.co.nz/>

As with the current system, kaimahi or a permit recipient would require an appropriate mobile device, computer or laptop to receive the permit.

4. WHAT RELATIONSHIPS DO IWI HAVE WITH THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES?

The Sealord deal in 1992, and the establishment of Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd in 2005 has created a platform for Iwi entering into the fishing industry and the quota management system. The comments provided by kaitiaki in Table 5 of the survey were similar to other kaitiaki and demonstrated that some kaitiaki have several roles within their Iwi fisheries structures including Iwi commercial and business activities. They recognise that Iwi are earning an income from their fisheries settlement assets for the benefit of their beneficiaries.

Kaitiaki interviewed were clear that Iwi and non-Iwi commercial fisheries activities do not have an impact on their role of kaitiaki. One kaitiaki has used two Iwi commercial fishing operators to catch fish for customary hui at the Marae (under Section 111(2) of the Fisheries Act). Another kaitiaki used non Iwi commercial fisherman to also catch fish for a tangi at the Marae.

Some kaitiaki noted that the Port of Tauranga's dredging of the harbour channel would have a huge impact on the traditional pipi bed of Paritaha and the flow on effect of their role as kaitiaki. This is because they would not be able to issue permits to harvest pipi from that area of the harbour.

Kaitiaki identified the issue of increased competition for the same kaimoana (e.g. crayfish, paua, mussels, tamure, kahawai etc.) from the recreational and commercial operators with their own kaimahi and whānau. The other area identified by kaitiaki in the harbour is the use of scallop dredges by recreational boats that destroy the kukuroroa (horse mussel beds) in the Tauranga harbour. The horse mussel is iconic to the harbour and a shellfish species that only local Māori tend to harvest and enjoy.

Some kaitiaki in both forums have expressed the view that Iwi need to participate in the commercial and recreational fishing sectors to better manage their customary fishing resources. Some Iwi are actively engaged in the commercial fisheries sector (fishing, sea claims, mussels etc.) while the majority of Iwi are passive investors through their shareholdings in Aotearoa Fisheries Limited.

The Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust and the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum entities have both developed good working relationships with local commercial fishing operators to supply fish and other kaimoana for customary hui. The "pātaka whata" system provides an opportunity for Iwi commercial activities to support the customary activities of the haukāinga when they are unable to harvest the kaimoana themselves. Some Iwi provide dividend payments to marae and establish education grants from their commercial fisheries interests.

Māori must be represented and involved in the management decisions for the commercial and recreational fishing sectors to ensure that Māori fishing interests are represented appropriately. Iwi are also exploring commercial aquaculture opportunities to work and invest into local, national and international fishing operations.

5. COLLECTING INFORMATION FROM IWI

This part of the project provides a guideline on how MPI could (a) collect information regionally and (b) the best approach for a project that enables all Iwi to participate.

From our experience in working with Iwi, hapū and various Forums over the past 12 years it is important to keep in mind the:

- Type of information required from Iwi, i.e. historical data and trends, current facts and figures, future projections or responses to scenarios etc.
- Nature of the information and its accessibility or availability for collection. Is the information sensitive, does it require consent or further research by Iwi?
- Size or amount of information required, number of people involved and resources.
- Timeframes on the information required from Iwi.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the Iwi.

The ability for Crown agencies to collect information from Iwi are based on the type, size and timeframes requested, the number of Iwi within that region and whether the information is in fact held by Iwi.

These considerations may influence the level of engagement required with Iwi. For this exercise, it was assumed that the information required from Iwi would require a high level of engagement. Some best practice guidelines on consultation³ and engagement with Iwi would include:

- Engagement in an open, transparent process that is conducted with respect and fairness with Iwi.
- Following the necessary meeting protocols for this level of engagement with Iwi.
- Ensuring the project meets the costs of hosting all meetings with the Iwi, e.g. information materials, venue, equipment and kai.
- Providing all supporting material to Iwi so that Iwi can consider the information being requested with the appropriate people, (i.e. internal consultation with their experts, hapū or interested parties).
- Meeting with Iwi to introduce the kaupapa (purpose, reason for the information request), identifying initial concerns, clarification of issues and other matters raised.
- Organising a follow up workshop with Iwi to confirm the purpose of the request and to respond to issues raised at the initial meeting.
- Agreeing on time frames for Iwi to raise final issues and MPI to provide a written response.

The first approach is to meet with all Iwi in the region individually. This option recognises and maintains the mana of the Iwi and endorses the undertaking to initiate discussions at a rangatira to rangatira (chief to chief) level. This approach would suit regions like Tauranga Moana with only three Iwi, however this would have been a lengthy exercise for MPI in the Te Tai Hauāuru region with 18 Iwi entities.

In a region with 10 or more resident Iwi groups, the suggested approach is to meet with clusters of Iwi within that region. In the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum the 18 Iwi could be clustered into 3 or 4 smaller Iwi groups, i.e. Taranaki, Whanganui and Te Moana o Raukawa. These may be natural Iwi clusters that would reduce the number of individual Iwi meetings from 18 hui to 3 or 4 cluster hui.

These numbers should be more workable when you are considering engagement at the governance level, but this may increase by four or more times if the information required is not available at the governance level and has to be sourced from the Marae, hapū or kaitiaki level.

³ Wellington International Airport Ltd v Air NZ [1991] 1 NZLR 671 (Court of Appeal).

The third approach is similar to the second except the focus is on locations within the region. Here we are inviting Iwi to attend meetings in the main cities or towns across the region. In an urban context the engagement could be based on a number of meetings across a geographic area, i.e. eastern, central and western. The point is trying to ensure you have good coverage of the Iwi in the region.

The key purpose of the engagement is to develop a long term relationship with Iwi, individually or as a group, cluster or forum. The relationship then provides opportunities to engage on fisheries matters at governance, implementation, reporting and information sharing levels.

It is inevitable in a regional context that one or more Iwi may not be able to participate in the process because they are focused on other tribal business. During the course of this project several Iwi were involved with their Waitangi Tribunal claims, which absorbed a significant amount of their time and resources, and they were unable to participate in the surveys. Another Iwi stated that their main focus is on cultural revitalisation and the return of their people to their marae.

Therefore, if Iwi are unable to engage, MPI could offer to provide an email update and progress on the main issues being discussed with the Forum members.

The second part of this is to determine the best approach for a project to enable all Iwi to participate.

The best approach for a project to succeed is to work with all Iwi in the regional individually, however this may not be the most cost effective or time efficient approach for the organisation. In developing a regional approach with Iwi MPI should first review:

- Which Iwi do MPI have a relationship with in the region?
- What is the status of the relationship(s)?
- What are the key issues Iwi want to discuss?

This initial information will form the first part of a “Regional Iwi Profile” as background information on the engagement status with Iwi and what the key issues are for Iwi.

The second level of information is to develop a profile for each Iwi entity in the region based on the following questions:

Questions:	Responses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does MPI have an existing relationships with Iwi? 	<p>Relationships with Iwi may include any fisheries management plan or protocol over their rohe moana?</p> <p>Identify the status of these plans and agreements, the main issues currently being discussed, who the parties are to the plan and when MPI last met with this group.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the Iwi completed their Fisheries Settlement and their Treaty of Waitangi claims with the Crown? 	<p>The Deed of Settlement will specify what significant areas / sites, statutory rights and acknowledgements have been granted to Iwi from the Crown. These may include coastal areas, rivers, lakes and or Islands. The Deed should also include an Iwi map of their rohe.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Iwi have their rohe moana and mana whenua areas identified? 	<p>This should identify (visually) their main fisheries resources, i.e. coastline and sea area, main rivers, waterways and or lakes?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of structure do Iwi operate under? 	<p>Identifies the type of entity in place, who the trustees are on the governance board and directors on their fisheries entities, where applicable.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Iwi issue kaimoana permits 	<p>Provides some context on how Iwi manage their</p>

and/or operate a pātaka kai system?	customary harvest of kaimoana in their rohe from customary events.
• What commercial activities are Iwi engaged with?	What is the size and scale of operations and where are they located? Are Iwi involved with any fisheries research projects?
• Are the Iwi a member of a regional fisheries forum?	If yes, provide fisheries forum update.

An assessment of the responses to the above questions could then be reflected in a relationship map for MPI and Iwi to provide a regional picture. MPI would then be able to identify which Iwi they need to work with and develop a priority list for Iwi engagement.

The above process and notes are provided as general guidelines to assist MPI in the engagement with tangata whenua.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The Te Tai Hauāuru Fisheries Forum and Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust provided a good comparison between both regions in terms of the number of Iwi involved, the size of coastline along each region, the type of kaimoana species found in each region, the cultural values, protocols associated with the harvest of kaimoana and the Moana. Both regions issue kaimoana permits for traditional hui under the Kaimoana Regulations 1998 through the appointment of kaitiaki or tangata tiaki.

The report would not recommend the use of surveys alone as an appropriate method or tool to collecting information on the amount of kaimoana harvested by Iwi for customary purposes. The results from the surveys and interviews identified that:

1. Iwi did not respond to completing the kaimahi and Marae surveys because the type of information requested is not formally recorded by either of these groups.
2. Iwi would prefer to meet and discuss their customary fisheries issues directly with MPI as opposed to completing a kaitiaki survey. The survey data collected provides an initial scan of the issues and context for collecting customary and commercial fisheries data from Iwi.
3. Of the 17 kaitiaki interviewed in both regions, 82% recognised that “all kaimoana are important to Iwi.” 44 kaimoana species were identified as of significance to Iwi for both regions and are listed in Table 2 of Section 3.5. Kaitiaki have also recognised that 23 iconic kaimoana species (52 percent) were no longer available or have reached critically low stock levels to be sustainably harvested across both regions.
4. Of equal importance to the fish and shellfish itself are the kaimoana traditions, customs, practises and knowledge of location, harvesting, preparation of kaimoana to whānau hapū and Iwi.
5. The Te Tai Hauāuru Forum are investigating the longfin tuna stocks in their region as they have reached a critical level and the Forum have imposed a moratorium on the harvest of longfin eels in the region. In Tauranga Moana the Fisheries Trust are discussing options to consider to assist in restoring the paua stocks in the region.
6. The amount of kaimoana required annually for customary events held on Marae in Tauranga is estimated for pipi, kina, paua and mussels for various Hui in Table 5, Section 3.8 above. This data was not available from the Te Tai Hauāuru at the time of completing the surveys to provide a comparison between the two regions.
7. Providing common standards for customary harvest data and information would assist in calculating annual amounts of each species at each level of the process, i.e. marae, hapū, Iwi, and other collective groupings.
8. Very few kaitiaki issue kaimoana permits to commercial operators to provide fish or other kaimoana species for customary hui. The relationship and interaction between the customary fisheries sector and commercial fisheries is limited to the use of the Pātaka Whata / Pātaka Kai process of providing kaimoana for customary hui and events.
9. With the development of the Pātaka Whata systems in both regions and the ability to issue kaimoana permits, both processes ensure that Marae are able to provide kaimoana for their customary events.
10. Tauranga Moana Fisheries Trust maintains a centralised data base on the permits issued for the three Iwi since 2007 to the 25 active kaitiaki in 2014. The Trust have suggested some

amendments to the kaitiaki permit process to avoid data duplication and improve management efficiency and reporting. The Trust may also look to engage with Te Ohu Kaimoana to discuss the use and implementation of the second generation e-IKA system for Tauranga Moana.

11. As noted in the report, the number of permits issued by kaitiaki in Tauranga Moana has decreased by 89% from 2010 to 2013 due to seasonal algal bloom events with the PSP and the *Rena* shipping disaster.
12. The opportunity to work with a group of 3 – 5 Iwi is a manageable scenario in terms of collecting information from Iwi. The size and scale of that task will be assessed on the nature, accessibility, timeframes and costs of the information requested from each Iwi group.
13. With larger numbers of Iwi within a region, the research suggests either working with smaller groups of Iwi based on traditional sub-regional tribal clusters, or the location of Iwi could be apportioned according to Iwi residing in the northern, central and southern parts of the region.
14. The project has also identified key considerations in developing relationships with Iwi as individuals and members of regional clusters. MPI would develop relationships aligned with the best practice principles of consultation with Iwi.
15. The analysis of Iwi profiles within each region will assist in determining the appropriate approach for engagement with Iwi, a priority list and the optimum number of Iwi for a regional cluster. This approach also recognises that not all Iwi may be in a position to engage with MPI at the same time due to their priorities and MPI may need to follow up at a later stage.

7. NGĀ MIHI (ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS)

I wish to thank the representatives from the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum in particular the Ben Potaka (Chairman) and Te Puoho Katene for your support and assistance with the project and access to the Te Tai Hauāuru Forum meetings and Iwi members. Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust should be thanked especially Penetaka Dickson (Chairman) for facilitating the work with the Trust and Kia Maia Ellis for her energy and insights into the kaitiaki data base for the Trust. The Ministry for Primary Industries and Te Ohu Kaimoana are thanked for initiating the project and your continued support to enhance the participation of Iwi into the fishing industry.

Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum members:

- Whanganui River Māori Trust Board: Ben Potaka (Chairman).
- Muaupoko Tribal Authority Incorporated: Robert Warrington and Marokopa Wiremu-Matakatea.
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa: Grant Huwyler.
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust: Samuel Tamarapa, Molly Mauriri and Ngapari Nui.
- Te Hotu Manawa o Rangitaane o Manawatū: Maurice Takarangi and Paul Horton.
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust: Dennis Emery and Turoa Karatea.
- Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai: Bill Carter and Tutere Parata.
- Te Ati Awa (Taranaki): Kris Marsh and Basil Tapuke.

Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust: Penetaka Dickson (Chairman) Kia Maia Ellis (Administrator) Tu Piahana, Rehua Smallman, Paul Borell, Ngawa Hall, Josie Ririnui and the following kaitiaki who participated in the surveys:

- Te Rereatukahia Marae: Dolores Nathan.
- Ngāti Taka, Stephanie Taiapa.
- Ōtawhiwhi Marae, Murray Pio.
- Huria Marae, Tumatawha Piahana.
- Te Whetu o Te Rangi Marae, Rehua Smallman.
- Mauao Mataitai Reserve, Paul Borell.
- Tawhitinui Marae, Patrick Nicholas.
- Ngāti Ranginui Iwi, Josie Ririnui.
- Opureora Marae / Matakana Island, Brian Williams.
- Hungahungatoroa Marae, Wiremu Smith.

This work was funded under the MPI project HMS 2012-04 “Rapid Assessment of Iwi Fish Utilisation”. Ministry for Primary Industries staff and in particular project manager Dr Stephen Brouwer, Te Puoho Katene; Richard Ford, Sam Keenan, Dominic Vallieres, Silver Bishop, Kevin Sullivan, Neville Smith, Barney Anderson and Brendon Mikkelson should be thanked for their support during the project.

Te Ohu Kai Moana: Kirsty Woods and Tania McPherson (especially for initial project development in 2010/11) and John Willmer.

8. GLOSSARY OF MAORI TERMS

Māori Terms used Definition:

Hapū	Subtribe
Iwi	Tribe
Kaitiaki, tangata tiaki	Guardian, steward
Mana moana	The authority over the sea, harbours, rivers and lakes. These are extensions of the Iwi or hapū land rights.
Mana whenua	Tribal territorial rights and powers over land associated with possession and occupation of those lands.
Rohe, rohe moana	Area, boundary (rohe moana, sea area)
Tangi, tangihanga	Bereavement, process of grieving for someone who has passed away.
Te Tai Hauāuru	West Coast of the North or South Island
Whānau	Family

Kaimoana terms:

Āhuruhuru, Kanae
 Araara
 Aua, kātahi
 Haku
 Hapuka
 Inanga
 Kahawai
 Kākahi
 Karengo
 Kina
 Kotere, kotore
 Koura
 Koura
 Kuku, kutai
 Ngaore, paraki
 Niania, kuku para
 Pāpaka
 Parore
 Pātiki
 Paua
 Piharau
 Pātaka kai
 Pātaka whata

Common name:

Mullet
 Trevally
 Herrings
 Kingfish
 Groper
 Whitebait
 Kahawai
 Freshwater mussels
 Seaweed
 Sea urchin
 Sea anemone
 Freshwater
 Crayfish
 Mussels
 Smelt
 Black mussels
 Paddle crab
 Butterfish
 Flounder
 Abalone
 Lamprey
 Store house

Kaimoana:

Pioke
 Pipi, tuatua, kokota
 Pu moana
 Pūpū
 Pūrimu
 Rāwaru, taipua, pākirikiri
 Takeke
 Tamure
 Tarakihi
 Tio
 Titiko
 Toheroa, tohemaunga
 Tohorā
 Tuangi
 Tuere
 Tuere
 Tuna, tunariki
 Tupa
 Ururoa, kukuroa, kukuroroa
 Whai
 Wheke

Common name:

Rig shark, Lemon shark
 Edible bivalve
 Stem shell
 Whelk, cats' eye, winkle
 Surf claims
 Blue, red cod
 Piper
 snapper
 Tarakihi
 Oyster
 mud snails
 Toheroa
 Whale
 Cockles
 Blind eel
 Blind eels
 Long-fin Short-fin eels
 Scallops
 Horse mussel
 Stingray
 Octopus

Is the facility for Iwi and commercial fishing operators to work together to catch, process, and store kaimoana for customary use.

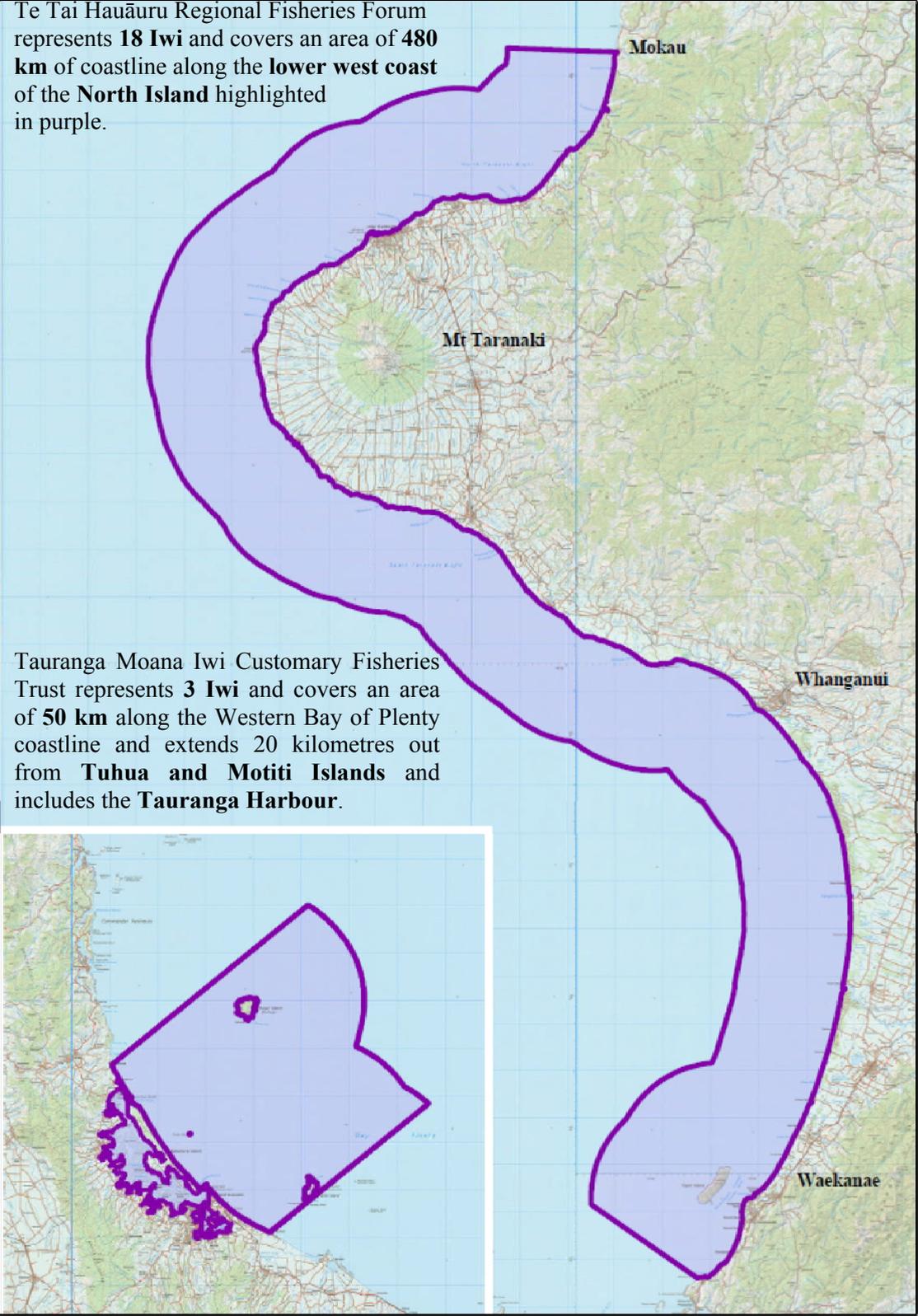
Appendix 1: Maps of the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Forum Fisheries Forum and Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Regions.

Map 1: Te Kāhui Māngai Directory of Iwi and Māori Organisations Map, Te Puni Kokiri website.



Appendix 1: Maps of the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Forum Fisheries Forum and Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Regions.

Map 2: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Forum and Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Regions.



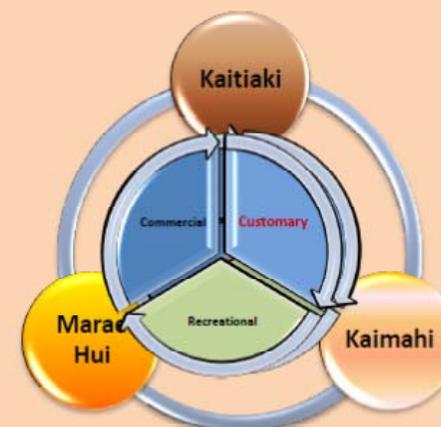
Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

TE TAI HAUĀURU REGIONAL FISHERIES FORUM KAIMOANA SURVEY 2013

REF No: 1302

Kaitiaki Survey for the period: 1st June 2012 to 30 November 2013.

Kaitiaki Contact Details:		Iwi affiliation:
Name and contact details		Mobile phone:
Home phone number:		Email address:
<p>Background to the Iwi Fish Surveys</p> <p>The Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) invited the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum to participate in this pilot Iwi survey. The purpose of the survey is to investigate how best to collect information on the quantity of fish and shellfish harvested for customary purposes by Iwi in the context of the overall management of our NZ fish stocks.</p> <p>Iwi are required to complete 3 separate surveys that represent the 3 groups (i.e. represented in the circular diagram) involved in the customary fisheries process: (1) Kaitiaki who issue kaimoana permits for customary hui; (2) Kaimahi who harvest and collective the kaimoana on behalf of Marae; (3) Marae who require the kaimoana for customary hui / events held on the Marae. Iwi will be determined who will complete each survey.</p> <p>The Kaitiaki Survey contains 5 Tables with a variety of questions to complete at the end of each month. For the month of June, please complete <u>all 5 Tables</u> in this survey. For the following months (<u>July to December</u>), you are only required to complete <u>Tables 1A & 1B and 2A & 2B</u> on Pages 2 and 3 respectively.</p> <p>Please note that you are <u>not required to fill out or use all of the boxes / spaces</u> provided in the tables. Only use the spaces that apply to your responses for each question. Please emailed or posted completed forms to Te Pio Kawe.</p> <p>If you have any questions or issues in completing / answering this survey please contact Te Pio Kawe below:</p>		
Postal Address: Te Pio Kawe C/- Boffa Miskell Ltd, PO BOX 13 373, Tauranga 3141	Mobile Ph: 027 – 272 – 8562 Work Ph: (07) 571 – 5627 Email: tepio.kawe@boffamiskell.co.nz	Our office is located at 116 On Cameron, Corner Cameron Road & Wharf Street, Tauranga.



Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

TAURANGA MOANA IWI CUSTOMARY FISHERIES TRUST KAIMOANA SURVEY 2013

REF No: 1401

Kaitiaki Survey for the period: 1 July 2012 to 30 December 2013.

Kaitiaki Contact Details:		Iwi affiliation:
Name and contact details		Mobile phone:
Home phone number:		Email address:

Background to the Iwi Fish Surveys

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust were invited by the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) to participate in this pilot Iwi survey. The purpose of the survey is to investigate how best to collect information on the quantity of fish and shellfish that are harvested for customary purposes by Iwi in the context of the overall management of our NZ fish stocks.

Iwi are required to complete 3 surveys: (1) Kaitiaki who issue your Iwi kaimoana permits for customary purposes / hui. (2) Kaimahi who harvest and collective the kaimoana on behalf of Marae. (3) Marae who require the kaimoana for customary hui / events held on the Marae. Each Iwi will determine the question of who will complete the Kaitiaki, Kaimahi and Marae surveys for each Iwi.

The Kaitiaki Survey contains 5 Tables with a variety of questions to be completed at the end of each month. For the month of June, please complete all 5 Tables in this survey. For the following months (July to December), you are only required to complete Tables 1A & 1B and 2A & 2B on Pages 2 and 3 respectively.

Please note that you are not required to fill out or use all of the boxes / spaces provided in the tables. Only use the spaces that apply to your responses for each question.

Completed forms can be emailed or posted back to Te Pio Kawe in Tauranga.

If you have any questions or issues in completing / answering this survey please contact Te Pio Kawe below:

Postal Address: Te Pio Kawe C/- Boffa Miskell Ltd, PO BOX 13 373, Tauranga 3141	Mobile Ph: 027 – 272 – 8562 Work Ph: (07) 571 – 5627 Email: tepio.kawe@boffamiskell.co.nz	Our office is located at 116 On Cameron, Corner Cameron Road & Wharf Street, Tauranga.
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Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

In Table 1 below, please identify the main types of kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have issued permits for customary or traditional purposes or events for Marae or other groups over the **Past 12 Months**? Note these are for non-commercial purposes.

TABLE 1 – KAITIAKI TYPES OF KAIMOANA:	FINFISH: e.g. hoki, snapper, tarakihi, blue cod, kahawai etc	SHELLFISH: e.g. pipi , mussels, kina, paua, oysters, crayfish etc	FRESHWATER: e.g. eels (tuna) , lamprey, fresh-water crayfish etc	MIGRATORY SPECIES: e.g. sharks, skipjack tuna, albacore tuna etc
1A – Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here → NOTE: you don't have to use all spaces in each category. If you haven't issued any permits for a category, tick the 0 row.	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9
1B - Are there other kaimoana species, in each category, that you would harvest but that species is no longer available to you?				
Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here →	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6

Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

From the list in Table 1A above, what are the main types of kaimoana (fish or shellfish) that you have issued permits for in the **Past 12 Months**? How much of kaimoana do you think is required for each type of Hui? How many people do you expected to attend each Hui?

TABLE 2A – KAITIAKI TOP KAIMOANA SPECIES:	LARGE HUI		MEDIUM HUI		SMALL HUI		WHAT TYPE OF HUI? ¹
	Amount: ²	People: ³	Amount:	People:	Amount:	People:	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

TABLE 2B – KAITIAKI, HAVE you issued kaimoana permits for any exceptionally large events / hui over the past month? If yes then,

WHAT WAS THE EVENT?	HOW MANY PEOPLE:	HOW MANY DAYS:	FREQUENCY: ⁴	COMMENTS:
1				
2				
3				
4				

¹ **Table 2A – What type of Hui?** Examples of hui includes: tangihanga, hurakohatu (unveiling), birthdays (21st, 90th, etc), weddings, Marae committee hui, hapū hui, Iwi hui, regional hui, kapa haka, schools, sports and other groups etc.

² **Table 2A - Amount** refers to the actual quantity of kaimoana granted in the permit e.g. Pipi, 50kgs; Paua, 40 @ 100mm; Snapper, 60 larger than 35 cm in length.

³ **Table 2A - People** refers to how many people do you expect to attend the hui on the Marae? Please round this figure to the nearest 10.

⁴ **Table 2B - Frequency** refers to how often this event occurs e.g. annually, bi-annual, 10 years etc.

Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

For the following Tables 3 to 5; Iwi are asked to provide this information as supporting information and data that you have collated for the **past 12 months** on the management of your fisheries resources.

TABLE 3 – KAITIAKI QUESTIONS:			
1. Do any of the kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have identified in Table 1 above (or any that you do not write authorizations for) hold specific cultural significance or values to your Marae, Hapū or Iwi? Can you describe those values:			
Species:	Cultural value:		
a. _____	a. _____		
b. _____	b. _____		
c. _____	c. _____		
d. _____	d. _____		
e. _____	e. _____		
2. How many Hui did you issue permits for the past 12 Months? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marae events (please include the name of the Marae if available) • Non Marae events (Please include the name of the organisation or whanau involved if available). These may be Hui that are held at people's homes, tangihanga out of the rohe, other organisation celebrations e.g. Kura kaupapa, Hau ora entities etc 	Number of Marae Hui:		
	Details:		
	Number of non Marae Hui:		
	Details:		
Total Number of Hui:			
3. What regulations do you issue permits under? (Please tick 1)	Regulation 27 and 27a	Kaimoana Regulations	South Island Customary regulations
4. Do you authorise permits with specific conditions for the collection of kaimoana using specific gear, to harvest below recreational size limits or exceed recreational daily take to ensure you meet your needs? e.g. collection of paua below the recreational size limit or using SCUBA.	If yes specify:		

Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

Table 4 – KAITIAKI: PLEASE CIRCLE ONE OF THE NUMBERS BELOW FOR EACH QUESTION:	1 – STRONGLY AGREE	2 – AGREE	3 – NEUTRAL (NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE)	4 – DISAGREE	5 – STRONGLY DISAGREE
1. The current kaimoana permit process is working well for Marae?	1	2	3	4	5
2. Kaitiaki are able to issues permits when and as required for Marae Hui?	1	2	3	4	5
3. The kaimoana received / gathered is of good quality?	1	2	3	4	5
4. The kaimoana stocks in the area are managed well?	1	2	3	4	5
5. We have good relationships with our local kaimahi (fishermen, divers, pickers)?	1	2	3	4	5
6. Do you ask the permit holder to contact you with on how much kaimoana they have caught / harvested on the permit when they return home?	Yes		No		
7. What is the percentage of the permit holder (on average) that report their catch amounts / quantities back to you?	None	0 – 25%	26 – 50%	51 – 75%	76 – 100%
8. Do you have any suggestions about how Iwi can improve our relationship and responses from kaimahi (permit holders and harvesters)?					
9. What do you do with the catch information that the permit holder provides to you? Please circle the appropriate response.	A - Record the reported quantities in your permit book.			Yes / No	
	B - Do you keep a separate record?			Yes / No	
	C - Other option			Yes / No	

Appendix 2: Example of the Kaitiaki Survey for Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum and the Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust.

TABLE 5 – KATIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE	
1. Are you aware of the commercial fisheries assets that your Iwi have received from the Crown?	No; If yes, do you know what assets your Iwi received?
2. Do the Iwi commercial fisheries activities have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?
3. Do the other commercial fisheries activities in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?
4. Does the recreational fishing community in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?
Please provide any additional comments or issues you would like to raise as part of this survey in space below:	

TE TAI HAUĀURU REGIONAL FISHERIES FORUM KAIMOANA SURVEY 2013

REF No: 1301

Summary of Responses from the Te Tai Hauāuru Iwi Kaitiaki: 1st June 2012 to 30 November 2013.

Background to the Iwi Fish Surveys

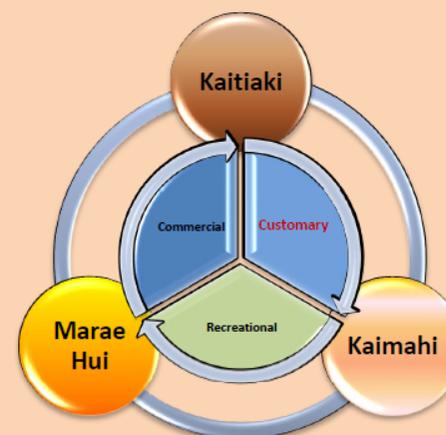
The Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) invited the Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum to participate in this pilot Iwi survey. The purpose of the survey is to investigate how best to collect information on the quantity of fish and shellfish harvested for customary purposes by Iwi in the context of the overall management of our NZ fish stocks.

Iwi are required to complete 3 separate surveys that represent the 3 groups (i.e. represented in the circular diagram) involved in the customary fisheries process: (1) Kaitiaki who issue kaimoana permits for customary hui; (2) Kaimahi who harvest and collective the kaimoana on behalf of Marae; (3) Marae who require the kaimoana for customary hui / events held on the Marae. Iwi will be determined who will complete each survey.

The Kaitiaki Survey contains 5 Tables with a variety of questions to complete at the end of each month. For the month of June, please complete all 5 Tables in this survey. For the following months (July to December), you are only required to complete Tables 1A & 1B and 2A & 2B on Pages 2 and 3 respectively.

Please note that you are not required to fill out or use all of the boxes / spaces provided in the tables. Only use the spaces that apply to your responses for each question. Please emailed or posted completed forms to Te Pio Kawe.

If you have any questions or issues in completing / answering this survey please contact Te Pio Kawe below:



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Mobile Ph: 027 – 272 – 8562
Work Ph: (07) 571 – 5627
Email: tepio.kawe@boffamiskell.co.nz

Our office is located at 116 On Cameron,
Corner Cameron Road & Wharf Street,
Tauranga.

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

In Table 1 below, please identify the main types of kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have issued permits for customary or traditional purposes or events for Marae or other groups over the **Past 12 Months**? Note these are for non-commercial purposes.

TABLE 1 – KAITIAKI TYPES OF KAIMOANA:	FINFISH: e.g. snapper, tarakihi, blue cod, kahawai etc	SHELLFISH: e.g. pipi , mussels, kina, paua, oysters, crayfish etc	FRESHWATER: e.g. eels (tuna) , lamprey, fresh-water crayfish etc	MIGRATORY SPECIES: e.g. sharks, skipjack tuna, albacore tuna etc
1A – Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here → NOTE: you don't have to use all spaces in each category. If you haven't issued any permits for a category, tick the 0 row.	0 – Nil Return (2)	0	0 – Nil Return (4)	0 – Nil Return (4)
	1 – Fish Fillets (2)	1 – Kina (punnet) (1)	1 – Tuna (eels) (2)	1 – Whale stranding (2)
	2 – Kahawai (2)	2 – Mussels (2)	2 – White-bait (1)	2 – Pioke (Rig Shark) (1)
	3 – Snapper (2)	3 – Pipi (2)	3 – Koi Carp (1)	3
	4 – Patiki (2)	4 – Tuatua (2)	4	4
	5 – Kingfish (1)	5 – Toheroa (1)	5	5
	6 – Tarakihi (1)	6 – Paua (2)	6	6
	7	7 – Kina in shell (2)	7	7
	8	8 – Crayfish (2)	8	8
	9	9 – Surf Claims (2)	9	9
	10	10 – Cockles (1)	10	10
	11	11 – Triangle shell (1)	11	11
1B - Are there other kaimoana species, in each category, that you would harvest but that species is no longer available to you?				
Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here →	0 – Nil Return (1)	0 – Nil Return (1)	0 – Nil Return (1)	0 – Nil Return (3)
	1 – All fish species (1)	1 – Toheroa (3)	1 – Tuna (eels) (3)	1 – Shark (2)
	2 – Mullet (2)	2 – Pipi (2)	2 – Freshwater koura (3)	2 – Whale stranding (2)
	3 – Snapper (1)	3 – Tuatua (1)	3 – Freshwater mussels	3 – Stingray (2)
	4 – Kahawai (1)	4 – Black Mussel (1)	4 – Piharau (2)	4
	5 – Kingfish (1)	5 – Pupu / whelk, (1)	5 – Blind eels (1)	5

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 1 – KAITIAKI TYPES OF KAIMOANA:	FINFISH: e.g. snapper, tarakihi, blue cod, kahawai etc	SHELLFISH: e.g. pipi , mussels, kina, paua, oysters, crayfish etc	FRESHWATER: e.g. eels (tuna) , lamprey, fresh-water crayfish etc	MIGRATORY SPECIES: e.g. sharks, skipjack tuna, albacore tuna etc
	6 – Blue Cod (1)	6 – Kotere (Sea anemone) (1)	6	6
	7 – Flounder (1)	7 – Karengo (1)	7	7
	8 – Hapuka (1)	8 – Paua (1)	8	8
	9 – Red Cod (1)	9 – Kina (1)	9	9
	10	10 – Paddle crab (1)	10	10
	11	11 – Stem Shell (1)	11	11
	12	12 – Pumoana (1)	12	12
	13	13 – Haputea (1)	13	13
	14	14	14	14

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

From the list in Table 1A above, what are the main types of kaimoana (fish or shellfish) that you have issued permits for in the **Past 12 Months**? How much of kaimoana do you think is required for each type of Hui? How many people do you expected to attend each Hui?

TABLE 2A – KAITIAKI TOP KAIMOANA SPECIES:	LARGE HUI		MEDIUM HUI		SMALL HUI		WHAT TYPE OF HUI? ¹
	Amount: ²	People: ³	Amount:	People:	Amount:	People:	
1 – Fish fillets (10 kg)	2 – 3 boxes	200 - 500	1 box 10 kg	100-150	1 box 10 kg	50-100	169 hui held across the region of various sizes. The responses to this question were not clear on (1) the number of people attending for type of Hui. (2) The amount of kaimoana required for each hui.
2 – Kina							
3 – Mussels							
4 – Paua							
5 – Tuna (eels)							
6 – Various wet fish							
7 – Crayfish							
8							
TABLE 2B – KAITIAKI, have you issued kaimoana permits for any exceptionally large events / hui over the past month? If yes then,							
WHAT WAS THE EVENT?	HOW MANY PEOPLE:		HOW MANY DAYS:		FREQUENCY: ⁴		COMMENTS:
1 – Exceptionally large tangi	1500 +		3 days		Rare events		Prominent kuia
2							

¹ **Table 2A – What type of Hui?** Examples include tangihanga, hurakohatu (unveiling), birthdays (21st, 90th, etc.), weddings, Marae committee Hui, hapū Hui, Iwi hui, regional hui, kapa haka, schools, sports and other groups etc.

² **Table 2A - Amount** refers to the actual quantity of kaimoana granted in the permit e.g. Pipi, 50 kg; Paua, 40 @ 100mm; Snapper, 60 larger than 35 cm in length.

³ **Table 2A - People** refers to how many people do you expect to attend the Hui on the Marae? Please round this figure to the nearest 10.

⁴ **Table 2B - Frequency** refers to how often this event occurs e.g. annually, bi-annual, 10 years etc.

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

For the following Tables 3 to 5; Iwi are asked to provide this information as supporting information and data that you have collated for the **past 12 months** on the management of your fisheries resources.

TABLE 3 – KAITIAKI QUESTIONS:	
1. Do any of the kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have identified in Table 1 above (or any that you do not write authorizations for) hold specific cultural significance or values to your Marae, Hapū or Iwi? Can you describe those values:	
Species: a. All Kaimoana is important and significant to Iwi. b. Tuna (longfin) c. Piharau (Lamprey) & Ngaore / paraki (smelt) d. Freshwater koura e. Tunariki f. Toheroa / Tohemaunga g. Inanga (whitebait) h. Shark Liver i. Longfin silver belly tuna j. Paua k. Kina l. Tuna heke m. Kotere n. Blind eels o. Crayfish p. Octopus q. Wet-fish: snapper, trevally, flounder, kahawai, mullet.	Cultural value: a. We have several hundred species of significances these species are the foundation of 800 years of mahinga kai for Iwi and were a dietary staple for our tupuna. b. Tuna has always been one of our iconic species for Whanganui. c. Iconic kaimoana species and our traditional methods for catching our kaimoana were destroyed by the Crown pre 1900s. d. Piharau (Lamprey) & Ngaore / paraki (smelt) were traditionally caught for winter months. e. Freshwater koura were another iconic species caught by Whanganui Iwi. f. Some traditional fish species are no longer caught by our people. g. To exercise their kaitiakitanga and mana moana rights within their Moana. h. The provision of kaimoana on the Marae enhances the mana of the Iwi as an expression of their manaakitanga (hospitality) for their manuhiri and the kaupapa of the Hui. i. Revive the traditional fishing practices of the Iwi / hapū / whanau and fishing as a group activity as opposed to an individual activity. j. Kaitiakitanga planting pīngao in the coastal dune areas. k. Traditional longfin silver belly tuna dish known as “Raureka” slow roasted crispy tuna over coals. l. Tohemaunga are special type of Toheroa to this area / Iwi. m. Paua is a traditional food source for whānau, shells used for whakairo and other art works, fishing lures, jewelry. n. Kina and paua are a good source of iron and other minerals for our people. o. Some local customs and practices associated with the harvesting of kaimoana by our people have changed in recent times (last 20 years) e.g. putting the rocks back once you have looked underneath for paua, shelling and eating kaimoana at the beach was not done as well. p. All kaimoana species in the rivers, lakes and the sea were the foundation of the 800 years of mahinga kai for our Iwi and were a part of the staple diet of our tupuna.

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 3 – KAITIAKI QUESTIONS:			
<p>2. How many Hui did you issues permits for the past 12 Months?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marae events (please include the name of the Marae if available) • Non Marae events (Please include the name of the organisation or whanau involved if available). These may be Hui that are held at people’s homes, tangihanga out of the rohe, other organisation celebrations e.g. Kura kaupapa, Hauora entities etc. 	<p>Number of Marae Hui: Not applicable to one Iwi group.</p>		<p>46, 0, 4, 0, 8, 0, 9 = 67 (40%)</p>
	<p>Details: Tangihanga & hurakohatu, whanau, hapū and Iwi hui (birthdays, weddings & other wānanga), AGM, centenary celebrations and other events.</p>		
	<p>Number of non Marae Hui: Not applicable to one Iwi group.</p>		<p>15, 0, 4, 0, 9, 74, 0 = 102 (60%)</p>
	<p>Details: Tangi held at private residences, Kohanga celebrations, whanau, hapū and Iwi celebrations/ AGM for various entities and Trusts. Hui a Iwi (6), Kura Kaupapa etc.</p>		
<p>3. What regulations do you issue permits under? (Please tick 1) Not applicable to one Iwi and another two (2) Iwi groups did not respond to this question.</p>	<p>Regulation 27 and 27a (4)</p>	<p>Kaimoana Regulations</p>	<p>South Island Customary regulations</p>
	<p>Total Number of Hui: Not applicable to one Iwi group.</p> <p>61, 0, 8, 0, 17, 74, 9 = 169</p>		
<p>4. Do you authorise permits with specific conditions for the collection of kaimoana using specific gear, to harvest below recreational size limits or exceed recreational daily take to ensure you meet your needs? E.g. collection of paua below the recreational size limit or using SCUBA.</p>	<p>If yes specify: Four (4) Iwi groups did not respond to this question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits have been issued for long lines, nets, specific permits for specific species: snapper, Kahawai, kingfish, tohemaunga. • Use of scuba gear to harvest paua, with an average size 110 – 115. Try to keep the bigger paua for our breeding stock. • No scuba gear is used for paua, reduces paua size to 85mm, turn rocks back over, use the (MPI) Fisheries ruler, when they available they are given out to kaimahi. • We always specify the methods of harvest and all fish must be of legal size. Harvesters must report their catches. 		

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

Table 4 – KAITIAKI: PLEASE CIRCLE ONE OF THE NUMBERS BELOW FOR EACH QUESTION:	1 – STRONGLY AGREE	2 – AGREE	3 - NEUTRAL (NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE)	4 DISAGREE	5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
1. The current kaimoana permit process is working well for Marae?	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)	4 (2)	5 (1)
2. Kaitiaki are able to issues permits when and as required for Marae Hui?	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)	4 (2)	5 (1)
3. The kaimoana received / gathered is of good quality?	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (2)	4 (1)	5 (1)
4. The kaimoana stocks in the area are managed well?	1 (2)	2 (1)	3	4 (3)	5 (1)
5. We have good relationships with our local kaimahi (fishermen, divers, pickers)?	1 (2)	2 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)	5 (1)
6. Do you ask the permit holder to contact you with on how much kaimoana they have caught / harvested on the permit when they return home? <i>Not applicable to one Iwi and another iwi group did not respond to this question.</i>				Yes (4)	No (1)
7. What is the percentage of the permit holder (on average) that report their catch amounts / quantities back to you? <i>Not applicable to one Iwi and another iwi group did not respond to this question.</i>	None	0 – 25%	26 – 50%	51 – 75%	76 – 100%
		2	1		2
8. Do you have any suggestions about how Iwi can improve our relationship and responses from kaimahi (permit holders and harvesters)?					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi should follow up on those harvesters who do not provide their catch details to kaitiaki and more admin support to kaitiaki. Current systems works well. Iwi kaitiaki have greater control over our fishing resources. <i>Not applicable to one Iwi and two did not respond to this question.</i> 				
9. What do you do with the catch information that the permit holder provides to you? Please circle the appropriate response. <i>Not applicable to two respondents and one iwi did not respond to this question.</i>	A - Record the reported quantities in your permit book.			(3) Yes / No (2)	
	B - Do you keep a separate record?			(3) Yes / No (1)	
	C - Other option (Verbal)			(1) Yes / No (3)	

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 5 – KAITIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE	
1. Are you aware of the commercial fisheries assets that your Iwi have received from the Crown?	<p>1 – No; If yes, do you know what assets your Iwi received?</p> <p>6 – Yes; we are aware of these assets and utilize the Pātaka system for our marae.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes I am / was involved with the Iwi fisheries asset holding company. • Yes part of the info from the Iwi, but not the current info. • Yes under WAI 175 and the Rangitaane North Island Iwi Fisheries Plan.
2. Do the Iwi commercial fisheries activities have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	<p>6 – No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role? No commercial fisheries activities are contemporary.</p> <p>1 – Yes; the Pātaka system requires a second authorization from her.</p>
3. Do the other commercial fisheries activities in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	<p>4 – No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?</p> <p>3 – Yes; but unable to qualify or quantify the actual effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition for resources: trawlers fishing the inshore area along our beaches. The AFL eel fishing coy in Levin competes for the same eels our people required for cultural purposes. • Investigating commercial opportunities with other partners for new opportunities e.g. surf clams. • It undermines the role of kaitiaki.
4. Does the recreational fishing community in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	<p>4 – No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?</p> <p>3 – Yes; there is an impact by recreational fishers as there is no monitoring or recording of their catch numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hapū members & kaitiaki are collecting fish heads & frames from the recreational fishers at the local boat ramps. • Kapiti Island is hard to monitor during the summer months, we need for Fisheries Officers in our rohe. • Charter boats and poachers have an impact on the amount of kaimoana available to be harvested for customary purposes. • We experience unregulated commercial fishing in terms of offshore restrictions so our depleted fisheries is placed under further pressure by recreational fishing.
<p>Please provide any additional comments or issues you would like to raise as part of this survey in space below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Iwi do not issues permits or harvest kaimoana. They are focused on getting their people back to the Marae and their customary activities first. • The coast line from the Rangitaiki River mouth to Waikanae is contested by 5 or more Iwi groups with no resolution from the Crown at this stage. This situation is further complicated by the fishing rights that were granted by a gazette notice to Muaupoko people to fish this area in 1956. • One Iwi have an aspiration to provide at least 2 or 3 meals per week for each whānau; this equates to 156 meals per year. Maori should have more kaimoana included into their weekly diet at least 30 – 40 %. 	

Appendix 3: Te Tai Hauāuru Regional Fisheries Forum Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 5 – KAITIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE

- All of our kaimoana is harvested at Kapiti Island, because of the sea and weather conditions our fishing days are reduce by at least a 3rd each year. Hence, cancelled permits due to weather are common i.e. 4 cancelled out of the 21 permits issued in the past 12 months.
- One Iwi would like to establish a pātaka system to provide kaimoana for their Marae Hui.
- Maori entities must be represented and active in all areas of the fishing cycle and not just the customary sector. Maori must be represented and involved in the management decisions for the commercial and recreational fishing sectors as well. All 3 sectors overlap with one another. It is estimated that more Maori participate and harvest more kaimoana as recreational fishers then they do under the customary provisions.

The current process could be improve with:

- Provide training and resources to kaitiaki / permit issuers;
- Pre-printed permit forms for some of the sections;
- Provide further fisheries information booklets with the permits to harvesters;
- MPI and Iwi should provided workshops on the local fisheries resources, state of the environment, changes and tools for kaimahi and harvesters;
- Review the permit format and content to see if some of the information on the forms can be improved or removed.

Other notes:

- One Iwi has issued a huge number of permits on an annual basis. When I interviewed this kaitiaki in mid December she had already issued 74 permits in the past 6-7 weeks and would probably complete the second permit book before Christmas.
- There is more pressure for permits around the low and neap tides of the month as most local people will harvest their kaimoana on the lower tides.
- The West coast weather and access to the beaches (i.e. high rock cliffs) have an impact on the amount of kai collected.
- Ngāti Ruanui provide permits to fishermen from Whanganui to harvest paua and kina.
- Can Maori and Marae groups hold fishing competitions during the year and auction fish like other fishing clubs?
- We work with and are supported by local recreational fishing clubs in our area. We are both keen to get commercial regulations reviewed by MPI under the consultative process guaranteed in the fisheries 2330 / Rangitaane North Island Iwi Fisheries Plan 2012 – 2017.

Summary of Responses from the Tauranga Moana Kaitiaki: 1st October 2012 to 31st December 2013

Background to the Iwi Fish Surveys

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust were invited by the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) to participate in this pilot Iwi survey. The purpose of the survey is to investigate how best to collect information on the quantity of fish and shellfish that are harvested for customary purposes by Iwi in the context of the overall management of our NZ fish stocks.

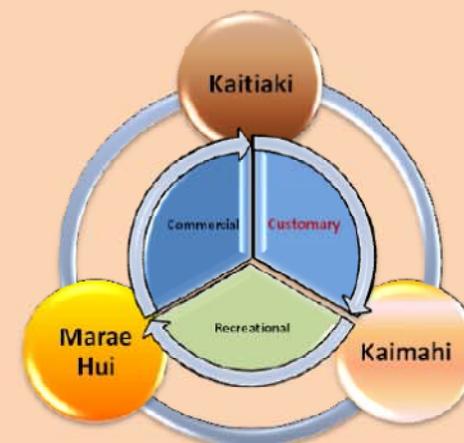
Iwi are required to complete 3 surveys: (1) Kaitiaki who issue your Iwi kaimoana permits for customary purposes / hui. (2) Kaimahi who harvest and collective the kaimoana on behalf of Marae. (3) Marae who require the kaimoana for customary hui / events held on the Marae. Each Iwi will determine the question of who will complete the Kaitiaki, Kaimahi and Marae surveys for each Iwi.

The Kaitiaki Survey contains 5 Tables with a variety of questions to be completed at the end of each month. For the month of June, please complete all 5 Tables in this survey. For the following months (July to December), you are only required to complete Tables 1A & 1B and 2A & 2B on Pages 2 and 3 respectively.

Please note that you are not required to fill out or use all of the boxes / spaces provided in the tables. Only use the spaces that apply to your responses for each question.

Completed forms can be emailed or posted back to Te Pio Kawe in Tauranga.

If you have any questions or issues in completing / answering this survey please contact Te Pio Kawe below:



Postal Address: Te Pio Kawe
C/- Boffa Miskell Ltd, PO BOX 13 373,
Tauranga 3141

Mobile Ph: 027 – 272 – 8562
Work Ph: (07) 571 – 5627
Email: tepio.kawe@boffamiskell.co.nz

Our office is located at 116 On Cameron,
Corner Cameron Road & Wharf Street,
Tauranga.

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

In Table 1 below, please identify the main types of kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have issued permits for customary or traditional purposes or events for Marae or other groups over the **Past Month**? Note these are for non-commercial purposes.

TABLE 1 – KAITIAKI TYPES OF KAIMOANA:	FINFISH: e.g. snapper, tarakihi, blue cod, kahawai etc	SHELLFISH: e.g. pipi , mussels, kina, paua, oysters, crayfish etc	FRESHWATER: e.g. eels (tuna) , lamprey, fresh-water crayfish etc	MIGRATORY SPECIES: e.g. sharks, skipjack tuna, albacore tuna etc
1A – Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here → NOTE: you don't have to use all spaces in each category. If you haven't issued any permits for a category, tick the 0 row.	0 – Nil (6)	0 – Nil (1)	0 – Nil (8)	0 – Nil (8)
	1 – Kahawai (3)	1 – Pipi (8)	1	1
	2 – Mullet (2)	2 – Kina (8)	2	2
	3 – Tamure (2)	3 – Paua (8)	3	3
	4	4 – Kutai (6)	4	4
	5	5 – Tuangi (2)	5	5
	6	6 – Kukuroroa / ururoa (2)	6	6
	7	7 – Crayfish (1)	7	7
	8	8 – Scallops (1)	8	8
	9	9 – Oysters (1)	9	9
1B - Are there other kaimoana species, in each category, that you would harvest but that species is no longer available to you?				
Please list those fish and shellfish species in each category here →	0 – Nil (2)	0 – Nil (1)	0 – Nil return (7)	0 – Nil return (6)
	1 – Patiki (5)	1 – Titiko (8)	1 –	1 – Baby shark (1)
	2 – Mullet (3)	2 – Tuangi (6)	2	2 – Lemon fish / shark (1)
	3 – Tamure (1)	3 – Kukuroroa / ururoa (5)	3	3
	4 – Parore (1)	4 – Tio (2)	4	4
	5 – Herrings (1)	5 – Tupa (1)	5	5
	6 – Piper (1)	6	6	6
	7 – Wheke (1)	7	7	7

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

From the list in Table 1A above, what are the main types of kaimoana (fish or shellfish) that you have issued permits for in the **Past 12 Months?** How much of each species do you think is required for each type of Hui and how many people you expect to attend the Hui?

TABLE 2A – KAITIAKI TOP KAIMOANA SPECIES:	LARGE HUI		MEDIUM HUI		SMALL HUI		WHAT TYPE OF HUI? ¹
	Amount: ²	People: ³	Amount:	People:	Amount:	People:	
• 2 Surveys had no responses to this question.							
• Pipi (Kilograms)	100	350	50	200	20	100	
• Pipi	150	400	80	250	60	100	
• Pipi	80	150	40	100	20	100	
• Pipi	60	150	30	100	30	60	
• Pipi	80	400	40	100	20	60	
• Pipi	30	300	20	200	15	50	
• Pipi	100	400	50	200	20	100	
• Pipi	60	200	30	100	20	50	
TOTALS:	660	2,350	340	1,250	205	620	
• Kina	200	350	100	200	50	100	
• Kina	200	400	100	250	80	100	
• Kina	40	120	20	80	10	50	
• Kina	50	150	25	100	20	60	
• Kina	60	400	30	100	20	50	
• Kina	50	300	35	200	20	100	
• Kina	60	400	30	200	10	100	

¹ **Table 2A – What type of Hui?** Examples of hui includes: tangihanga, hurakohatu (unveiling), birthdays (21st, 90th, etc), weddings, Marae committee hui, hapū hui, Iwi hui, regional hui, kapa haka, schools, sports and other groups etc.

² **Table 2A - Amount** refers to the actual quantity of kaimoana granted in the permit e.g. Pipi, 50 kg; Paua, 40 @ 100mm; Snapper, 60 larger than 35 cm in length.

³ **Table 2A - People** refers to how many people do you expect to attend the hui on the Marae? Please round this figure to the nearest 10.

⁴ **Table 2B - Frequency** refers to how often this event occurs e.g. annually, bi-annual, 10 years etc.

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 2A – KAITIAKI TOP KAIMOANA SPECIES:	LARGE HUI		MEDIUM HUI		SMALL HUI		WHAT TYPE OF HUI? ¹
	Amount: ²	People: ³	Amount:	People:	Amount:	People:	
• Kina	80	200	40	100	20	50	
TOTALS:	740	2320	380	1230	230	610	
• Paua (Units)	60	350	30	200	20	100	
• Paua	80	400	50	250	20	100	
• Paua	40	150	25	100	20	60	
• Paua	50	150	25	100	20	60	
• Paua	50	400	30	200	15	100	
• Paua	30	300	20	200	10	100	
• Paua	100	400	50	200	30	100	Whānau hui are the predominately medium hui type.
• Paua	40	200	20	100	15	50	
TOTALS:	450	2,350	250	1,350	150	670	
• Mussels (Kilograms)	75	350	50	200	25	100	
• Mussels	50	150	30	100	20	60	
• Mussels	50	150	30	100	20	60	
• Mussels	80	400	50	100	25	50	
• Mussels	25	300	20	200	10	100	
• Mussels	50	400	25	200	15	100	Tangihanga are predominately the largest hui held on our Marae.
• Mussels	60	200	30	100	15	50	
TOTALS:	390	1,950	235	1,000	130	520	
• Scallops (Units)	800	400	600	250	300	100	
• Wet fish Kahawai (Units)	30	400	15	100	10	50	
• Wet fish various (Units)	50	300	30	200	15	100	

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 2B – KAITIAKI, have you issued kaimoana permits for any exceptionally large events / hui over the past month? If yes then,				
WHAT WAS THE EVENT?	HOW MANY PEOPLE:	HOW MANY DAYS:	FREQUENCY: ⁴	COMMENTS:
1 – Iwi Treaty of Waitangi signing event.	400	2	One time event.	Ngāti Pukenga Treaty of Waitangi signing of their Settlement Claims with the Crown.
2 – Large whānau wedding	400 – 500	2 days	2 years or more	Rare occasions, high costs
3 – Large tangihanga	600	3-4 days	Rare occasions 1 in 5 – 10 years	2 tangihanga at the same time
4 – Hurakohatu in Nov 2013	600	2-3 days	Rare occasions	3 hurakohatu
5 – Large tangihanga	500 – 600	3 days	Rare occasions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of kaimoana is provided as Koha from whānau/hapū and Iwi attending tangi • Some whānau pani also purchase kaimoana to supplement the kaimoana at the marae.
6 – Large Tangihanga	300+	3 days	Once or twice a year	Kaumātua
8 – (5) No large hui held at the Marae during the last 12 months.				

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

For the following Tables 3 to 5; Iwi are only asked to provide this information as supporting information and data that you have collated for the **past 12 months** on the management of your fisheries resources.

TABLE 3 – KAITIAKI QUESTIONS:

1. Do any of the kaimoana (fish and shellfish) you have identified in Table 1 above (or any that you do not write authorizations for) hold specific cultural significance or values to your Marae, Hapū or Iwi? Can you describe those values:

Species:	Cultural value:
<p>a. Shellfish: pipi, tuangi, kina, paua, kukuroroa, tupa, titiko.</p> <p>b. Ika: Kanae (mullet), haku (kingfish), pātiki (flounder), tamure (snapper), Kahawai, hapuka (groper), araara (trevally), aua (herrings).</p> <p>c. Pipi, Tuangi, Kokota, Tuatua;</p> <p>d. Tuna (eels);</p> <p>e. Titiko, tuangi, ururoa, pātiki, mullet and sand sharks</p>	<p>a. (6) All kaimoana was important to whānau and hapū in Tauranga Moana because it was a staple part of our diet because kaimoana was so abundant in the harbour and along the coastline.</p> <p>All kaimoana is important to Matakana Island people, they harvest when they are in season (i.e. conditioned / fat) and to a sustainable level. Any excess is distributed to whānau on the island; nothing is wasted.</p> <p>b. (3) All kaimoana (fish, tuna (eels) and shellfish) are important food resources that tangata whenua / Māori fought to retain access to these areas in the harbour, estuary, rivers and along the Tauranga Moana coastline. These resources have provided huge levels of sustenance to our people for generations.</p> <p>c. (4) Māori values of manaakitanga, mana to the marae and whānau are represented by the provision of the kaimoana on the table. Manaakitanga, the mana and reputation of Matakana Island to provide fresh fish and other kaimoana is important when they are in season and hosting manuhiri.</p> <p>d. (2) Specific kaimoana species are reflected in whānau, hapū and Iwi korero, whakatauaki and also recorded in our whare tupuna in our whakaaro and kowhaiwhai panels.</p> <p>e. Pipi are traditionally a huge food resource for all Tauranga Moana whānau hapū and Iwi. Pipi are a staple part of meals on the Marae. Pipi were found all around the harbour and were collected on a daily / weekly basis. Pipi shells are found as midden / archaeological sites across Tauranga and the Western Bay of Plenty.</p> <p>f. (2) Kaitiakitanga provides a total overview of the whole environment and the ecosystem.</p> <p>g. Protect the mauri of Tangaroa</p> <p>h. Kaimoana (in particular shellfish) indicate the Mauri (i.e. wellbeing, health, live) of the harbour Waipu and Awanui.</p> <p>i. Titiko and other kaimoana are important and are included in the whakairo and tukutuku panels in the Whare and are iconic to the tahuna (estuaries / inlets) in the Moana.</p>

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 3 – KAITIAKI QUESTIONS:		
	j. The Waipu and other tahuna are breeding grounds for our kaimoana including tuna (eels).	
2. How many Hui did you issue permits for the past 12 Months? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marae events (please include the name of the Marae if available) Non Marae events (Please include the name of the organisation or whānau involved if available). These may be Hui that are held at people’s homes, tangihanga out of the rohe, other organisation celebrations e.g. Kura kaupapa, Hauora entities etc. 	Number of Marae Hui:	6, 16, 0, 0, 8, 9, 5, 0, 3, 6, = 53 (51%)
	Details:	
	Number of non Marae Hui:	1, 8, 0, 0, 10, 9, 1, 1, 5, 2, = 37 (49%)
	Details:	
	Total Number of Hui:	7, 24, 0, 0, 18, 18, 6, 1, 8, 8 = 90
3. What regulations do you use to issue permits?	Regulation 27 and 27a (3) both permits	Kaimoana Regulations: (10)
4. Do you authorise permits with specific conditions for the collection of kaimoana using specific gear, to harvest below recreational size limits or exceed recreational daily take to ensure you meet your needs e.g. collection of paua below the recreational size limit or using SCUBA.	If yes specify: (5) the most common conditions included in these permits was to allow for the use of scuba gear to collect paua at a reduced the size of 100mm instead of the recreational limit of 125mm.	
Other responses to question 4 from Kaitiaki: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One kaitiaki would ask the kaimahi to report the average size of the paua they had harvested. In 2010 – 211 the average size for paua was 115mm, minimum size in Tauranga is 90mm. (4) Collecting paua with scuba with the size of the paua reduced to 90mm and the amount to 30 – 40 paua. One kaitiaki asked that pots for korua (crayfish) be included into the conditions; he also suggested that the information on how to care for the kaimoana should be provided to kaimahi and harvesters and finally that pipi from tauranga Moana should not be taken out of the area. The size and quantity provisions in the actual permit are used to confirm changes to the daily recreational limits. These are not usually stated in the conditions section below the table. 		

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Table 4 – KAITIAKI: PLEASE CIRCLE ONE OF THE NUMBERS BELOW FOR EACH QUESTION:	1 – STRONGLY AGREE	2 – AGREE	3 – NEUTRAL (NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE)	4 – DISAGREE	5 – STRONGLY DISAGREE		
1. The current kaimoana permit process is working well for Marae?	1 (3)	2 (4)	3 (2)	4	5 (1)		
2. Kaitiaki are able to issues permits when and as required for Marae Hui?	1 (8)	2 (2)	3	4	5		
3. The kaimoana received / gathered is of good quality?	1 (8)	2 (1)	3 (1)	4	5		
4. The kaimoana stocks in the area are managed well?	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (4)	4 (2)	5 (1)		
5. We have good relationships with our local kaimahi (fishermen, divers, pickers)?	1 (9)	2 (1)	3	4	5		
6. Do you ask the permit holder to contact you with on how much kaimoana they have caught / harvested on the permit when they return home?			Yes (9)		No (1)		
7. What is the percentage of the permit holder (on average) that report their catch amounts / quantities back to you?			None	0 – 25% (2)	26 – 50% (1)	51 – 75% (2)	76 – 100% (5)
<p>8. Do you have any suggestions about how Iwi can improve our relationship and responses from kaimahi (permit holders and harvesters)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaimahi do not report their catch to the kaitiaki. The system needs to be improved to focus on the “kaimahi / harvester” and not the current kaitiaki. • The process requires constant personal contact with harvesters, not everyone has a computer. There is no compulsion for kaimahi (harvesters) to keep their own records on what they have harvested for each customary events they just do it if they asked to by the whānau / Marae. • The obligations to record the actual amounts collected under each permit rests with the Kaitiaki. The kaitiaki needs to follow up with the kaimahi / harvesters as soon as possible. This either a phone call or a text. • A payment or honorarium system for each permits would assist in meeting the initial costs of Kaitiaki in collecting this data. • (2) More training and education for kaitiaki and harvesters with MPI / Fisheries staff to develop better relationships. • Training workshops on a regular basis 6 months or annual. All kaitiaki, trustees and MPI should all attend so we can share what is happening in the Moana, normal issues around completing the permit forms, fishing regulations etc. 							

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

- We should consider using Māori entities that already have an administrative structure where people are more likely to be available and contactable e.g. hauora or Iwi organisations.
- A new easy online system for issuing and monitoring permits would also assist kaitiaki, harvesters and Marae. Local Māori still go out and collect kaimoana without a permit for whānau and Marae hui.
- A “phone application” may be a good idea / option to issue permits and send the actual numbers harvested. Only works if all kaitiaki have iPhone type phones.

9. What do you do with the catch information that the permit holder provides to you? Please circle the appropriate response.	A - Record the reported quantities in your permit book.	Yes (9) / No (1)
	B - Do you keep a separate record?	Yes / No (10)
	C - Other option	Yes / No (10)

TABLE 5 – KAITIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE

1. Are you aware of the commercial fisheries assets that your Iwi have received from the Crown?	<p>No; If yes, do you know what assets your Iwi received?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) No; Ngāti Taka are not part of Ngāti Ranginui Inc and do not receive any Fisheries info or fisheries allocation. • No; Matakana is self-sufficient and catch / net their own fish and kaimoana for hui. They prefer fresh kaimoana as opposed to the frozen stuff from Iwi. • (7) Yes; in general terms, I know that Iwi are receiving an income from the sale of their commercial quota as part of the 1991 Fisheries settlement. I don't know the actual details of which species, their quantities or values. • (1) Yes; I was a director of the Iwi Fisheries Holding Company and know these details.
2. Do the Iwi commercial fisheries activities have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?	<p>No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (8) No; Iwi commercial fisheries activities do not have an impact on our role as kaitiaki to issue permits. Iwi / Rūnanga are able to provide frozen fish and other kaimoana when available to Marae for tangihanga. • (2) Iwi commercial fisheries assets provide fish (i.e. fish fillets – 10 kg and or whole fish if available) for tangihanga and other Iwi events. Fills the gap during the winter months. • No; I note that the number of commercial fishing boats in the Tauranga Harbor has reduced, we support the remove of all commercial fishing activities from the Harbour. • Marae have used 2 commercial fishermen to catch fish in the past.

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 5 – KAITIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE

<p>3. Do the other commercial fisheries activities in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?</p>	<p>No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (7) No; Commercial inshore and inner harbour fishing activities have an impact on the availability of fish for customary harvest but not on the role of kaitiaki in terms of issuing permits. • Other commercial fishers sometimes provide fish for tangihanga and other Iwi events. • (2) Yes; there is one commercial fisher operating in the harbour and there is competing with the customary harvesters for fish. • Currently there are no commercial fishing operations for shellfish in the WBOP region. • The Port of Tauranga consents to dredge the Tauranga Harbour entrance and channel will have an impact on the pipi and other shellfish at Paritaha / Awanui and the rest of the harbour.
<p>4. Does the recreational fishing community in your rohe have an impact on your role as kaitiaki?</p>	<p>No; If yes, please explain the impact on your role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) No; Recreational fishers compete for the same shell fish and fish that kaimahi harvest for customary / traditional purposes. Recreational fishers do not have an impact on the role of kaitiaki to issue permits. • No; some of our whānau are harvesting as recreational for their personal whānau needs weekend feed etc. The Customary Fisheries Trust has worked with recreational groups in the past. • Recreational fishers that clean and fillet their fish at the boat ramp, they now, advertise a collection service for the fish-frames and fish-heads from the boat ramp. • Yes; (3) the increase in the number of recreational fishers and divers has an impact on the availability of kaimoana for whānau, hapū and Iwi events i.e. scallops, paua and crayfish. • Yes; (3) the use of dredges for scallops in the harbor has also devastated the local kukuroroa (horse mussel) stocks / beds in the harbour. • We have had some issues with recreational nets in the harbour but has been addressed through direction discussions with the parties concerns i.e. education on the rules. • We have a better relationship with the local boat club. Issues arise with boats coming from out of town who don't know the local conditions.
<p>Please provide any additional comments or issues you would like to raise as part of this survey in space below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stranding of the Rena container ship on Otahiti (Astrolabe) Reef off Motiti Island in Oct 2010 had an immediate impact on the collection of shellfish for 18 Months around Motiti and along the WBOP coastline. 	

Appendix 4 – Tauranga Moana Iwi Customary Fisheries Trust Kaitiaki Survey Summary 2013.

TABLE 5 – KAITIAKI: THE ROLE COMMERCIAL FISHING IN YOUR ROHE

- The impact of the Rena grounding / disaster on Otahiti (Astrolabe Reef) off Motiti Island has had a huge effect on the ability of Māori to harvest kaimoana from the moana since October 2011. There were no permits issues from 12 months following the disaster.
- (2) The summer algae bloom over the past 3 years along the Bay of Plenty Coastline (and in particular WBOP) has had a significant impacted on the ability of kaimahi to harvest kaimoana over the Spring and Summer periods of October / November through to March / April of each year.
- The other major impact on our kaimoana is the Port of Tauranga dredging consent of the Tauranga harbour main channel which will impact of the Paritaha pipi beds and kaimoana around Mauao.
- Seasonal updates from the Trust and MPI on status and condition of kaimoana species in Tauranga Moana could be provided to kaitiaki to assist in issuing their permits, i.e. avoid particular areas due to sewer / wastewater spills, kaimoana not in condition, harbour dredging or other works etc.
- Ask our kaimahi to keep records on the kaimoana they harvest as a “catch log” to get better info on our fish stocks.
- MPI need to do some research on what has caused the loss of the Tuangi beds and numbers across the Tauranga harbor. Why some of the paua shells are full of worms and a crumbling / soft. Our paua don’t seem to grow larger than 125mm.
- As an Iwi appointed Kaitiaki when harvesters are not able to access their Marae, hapū kaitiaki they are aware we (Iwi) able to issue permits.
- Feedback received from harvesters is that an electronic system or mobile phone application would be beneficial as paper permits can often get lost or wet.
- A map of the rohe moana with names of areas for kaitiaki to use when issuing permits.
- Advertise to have fish heads and frames picked up from the boat ramp.
- More HFO’s in the rohe would be useful at times.
- Will kaitiaki be issued with some enforcement powers to take action against people to have excess kaimoana and fishing nets?
- Whānau in Tauranga Moana should be able to have fish and or shellfish for at least 2 or 3 meals a week.
- Population growth and development in the WBOP has had a huge impact on the kaimoana in the harbour and coastline. Pollution in the Moana is the greatest threat to the kaimoana.
- We need to look at our old techniques of transplanting kaimoana in other areas i.e. aquaculture.
- The change in local habitat has impacted on the eel numbers.
- Environmental impacts on our kaimoana.