



# **Working towards meaningful engagement with Māori in environmental decision-making**

**Communities Conservation and Livelihoods Conference  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada  
30 May 2018**





# HISTORY OF WAITANGI DAY



1835

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

34 Northern Chiefs of a United Confederation of Tribes and British Resident, James Busby, signed the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the sovereign independence of New Zealand. 52 Māori Chiefs had signed by 1839.

6 FEBRUARY 1840

## TREATY OF WAITANGI

The Crown decided a Treaty was needed to secure trade and influence in New Zealand. Signed between British Crown representatives and Māori Chiefs, the Treaty assured Māori chieftainship over land, villages and treasured assets, as well as equal rights as British subjects. Interpretations of the Treaty differ where the English text refers to the chiefs ceding sovereignty, whilst the Māori text uses the word 'Kawanatanga' which refers to governance.



2017

THE ORIGINAL \$170M SETTLEMENTS OF NGĀI TAHU AND TAINUI HAVE GROWN TO \$1.5BN & \$1.22BN IN TOTAL ASSETS RESPECTIVELY

These settlements are among many that have made significant social and economic contributions back to their Iwi



1960's - 70's

## NGĀ TAMATOA / MĀORI RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Following experiences of the Great War and World War II, Māori returned to New Zealand with a new global outlook and sense of justice. This gave rise to a Māori rights movement of young well educated Māori in the post war 'baby-boomer' generation. The movement, known as Ngā Tamatoa, and prominent Māori leader Dame Whina Cooper ONZ DBE, led the 1975 Hikoī Whenua (land march) protesting the continued alienation of Māori land.

1975

## WAITANGI TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED

The Waitangi Tribunal was established to hear claims of breaches of the Treaty by successive New Zealand governments.



1990s

## LANDMARK TREATY SETTLEMENTS

The investigation of claims submitted by Māori groupings for breaches of the Treaty through the Tribunal saw the settlement of some key claims in the 1990s. The most notable included the pan-tribal Fisheries Settlement, and the Ngāi Tahu and Tainui tribal settlements, worth \$170m each.

2015 - PRESENT

## TRIBUNAL'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

2501 claims have been registered. 1028 haven been fully or partly reported on, and 123 final reports have been released, covering 79% of New Zealand's landmass.

# 2025

## SETTLEMENT TARGET

The Tribunal's set target to resolve all land-based and historical claims by 2020, with all remaining claims resolved by 2025.



**An environment protected,  
enhancing our way of life and the economy**

One  
EPA

Customer-  
centric

Partnership  
plus

People  
potential

**Ka whai mōhio ā Te Mana Rauhi Taiao whakatau i te hononga ake,  
i te hononga motuhake a Ngāi Māori ki te Taiao.**  
The unique relationship of Māori to the environment informs EPA decision making.

# He Whetu Mārama

## Informed decision making

- EPA policy, process and decision making is fully and effectively informed by Māori perspectives.

## Productive relationships

- The EPA maintains relationships that ensure Māori are productively involved in its decision making and associated activities.



# Our work at the EPA



# Kaupapa Kura Taiao



# Nga Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao Statutory Māori Advisory Committee





# Ngā Parirau o te Mātauranga



# Te Herenga – *the tie that binds*

National network of 80-100 Iwi or hapu environmental managers  
- Established 2003

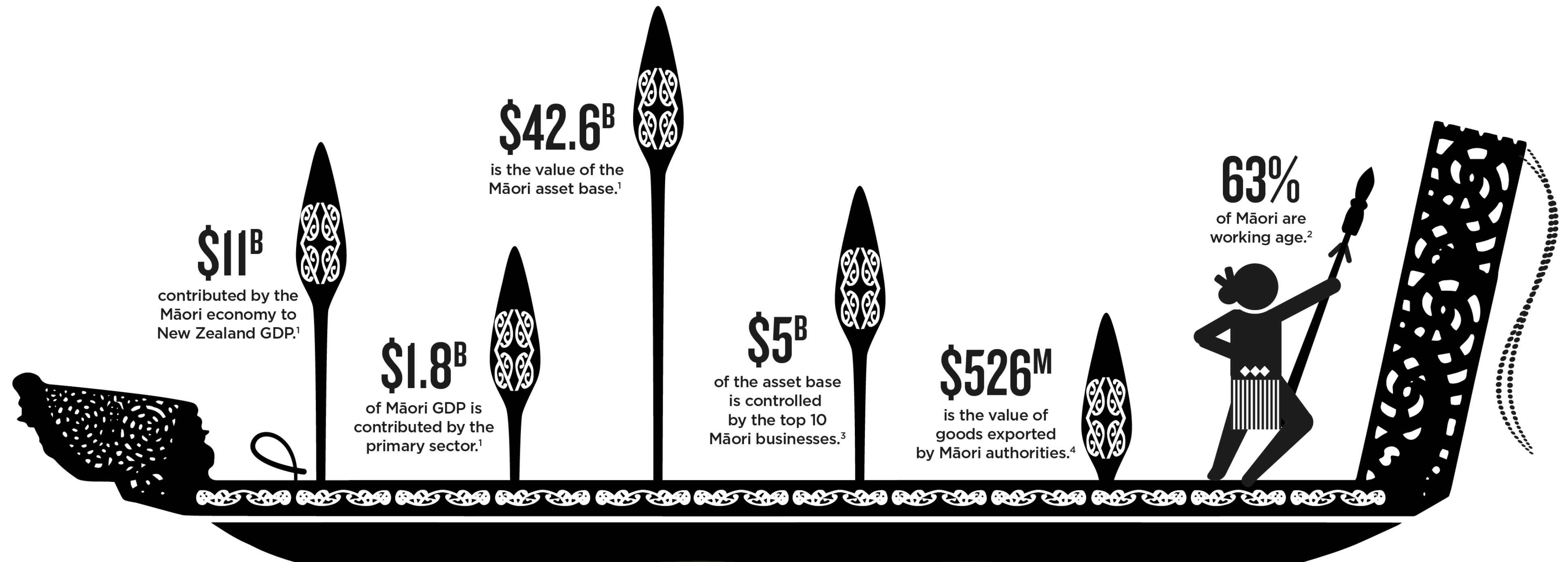








# THE MĀORI ECONOMY



## SEAFOOD

is the top Māori economy export commodity.<sup>4</sup>

98

iwi across New Zealand.<sup>4</sup>

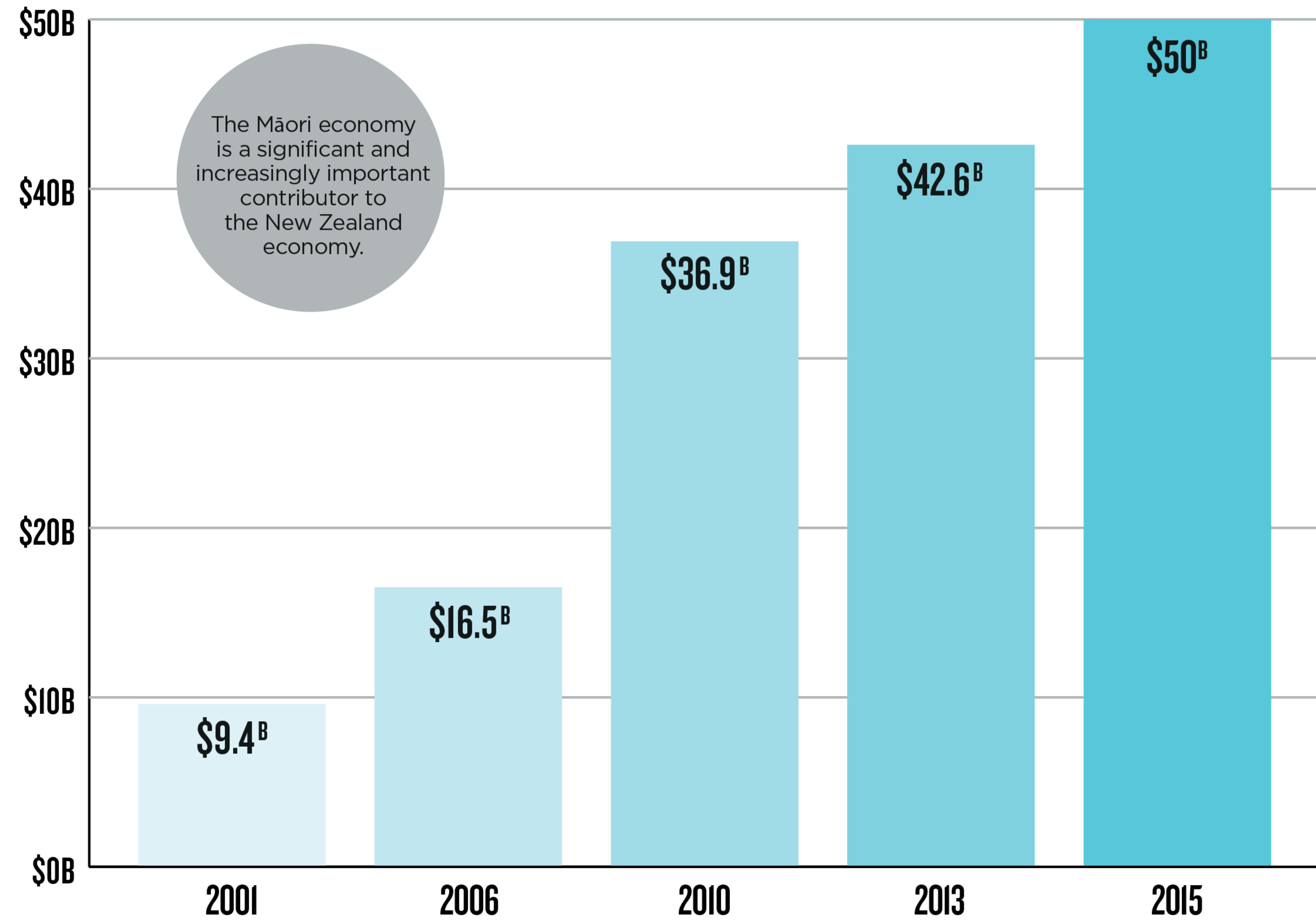
Sources:

1. Te Puni Kōkiri, Māori Economy Report 2013.
2. Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census.
3. Deloitte Top 200, Top 10 Māori Businesses, 2015.
4. Statistics New Zealand, June 2015.

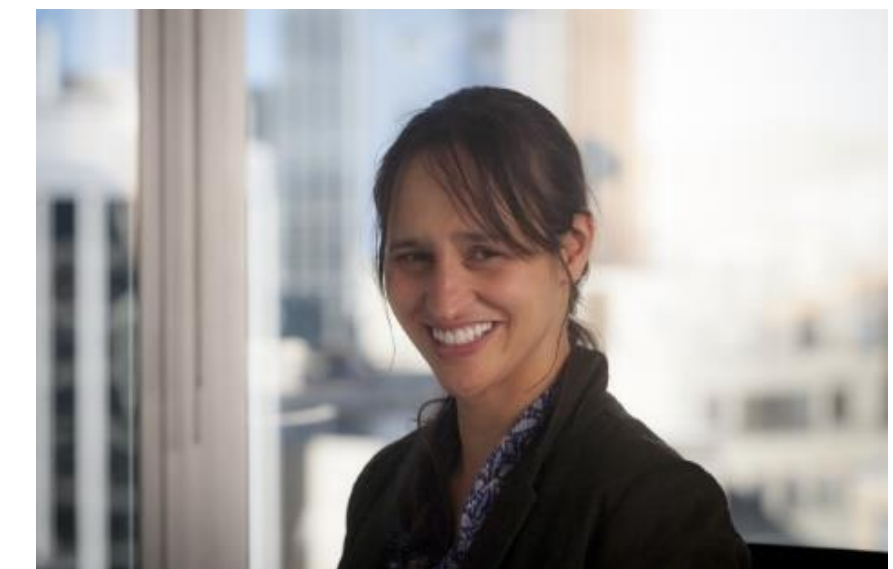
# PRIMARY SECTOR IS KEY TO THE MĀORI ECONOMY



Source: New Zealand Trade & Enterprise.



# Ngā Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao





# IWI TRIBES OF NEW ZEALAND



--- TRIBAL GROUP BOUNDARY  
 ..... APPROXIMATE IWI BOUNDARY



Aotearoa  
New Zealand

Te Ika a Māui  
North Island

Te Waipounamu  
South Island

Ōtautahi  
Christchurch

Ōtepoti  
Dunedin

Rakiura  
Stewart Island

Source: NZTE

***Ka mua, Ka muri***

*We look to the past, to inform the  
future*

## What is Mātauranga?

- There is no one definition
- Mainly rohe specific
- “Pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of Te Taiao, following a systematic methodology based on evidence, incorporating culture, values and world views” – Dr Daniel Hikuroa



E rere kau mai te awa nui nei  
Mai i te kāhui maunga ki  
Tangaroa  
Ko au te awa  
Ko te awa ko au

*The river flows  
From the mountains to the sea  
I am the river  
The river is me.*

# Kaumātua Hui

Develop a mātauranga Māori framework that will guide the project proposal/s of “Te Mana Rauhi Taiao

1. What is mātauranga Māori in the concept of “Te Mana Rauhi Taiao” EPA ?
2. How can mātauranga inform “Te Mana Rauhi Taiao” decision making?
3. How and where is mātauranga in this context stored?
4. Who has the mana to access mātauranga?
5. Who gives permission for use?
6. What level of mātauranga can be shared?

# Why?

Guided by He Whetu Marama, **but**

- No clear framework
- Relevance not widely understood
- Potential to misuse



**We have started work on weaving Māori knowledge about our flora, fauna, land, waters and sky into our processes. We recognise that that mātauranga is based on centuries of observation, experience and testing, but has extra spiritual and cultural dimensions.**

**Allan Freeth – CEO Environmental Protection Authority  
to Environment Select Committee, Feb 2018**



# Work programme phases

- Understanding
- Gathering
- Weaving
- Enduring



## Weaving mātauranga

1. Indigenous knowledge framework for environmental decision makers – through your experience what would you want it to cover?
2. What are some positive examples of indigenous knowledge that have informed environmental decision makers?
3. What level of indigenous knowledge can be shared, and how is it used appropriately and respectfully.



**Environmental  
Protection Authority**  
Te Mana Rauhi Taiao