



Pacific
Community
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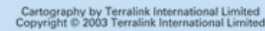
Aotearoa – New Zealand

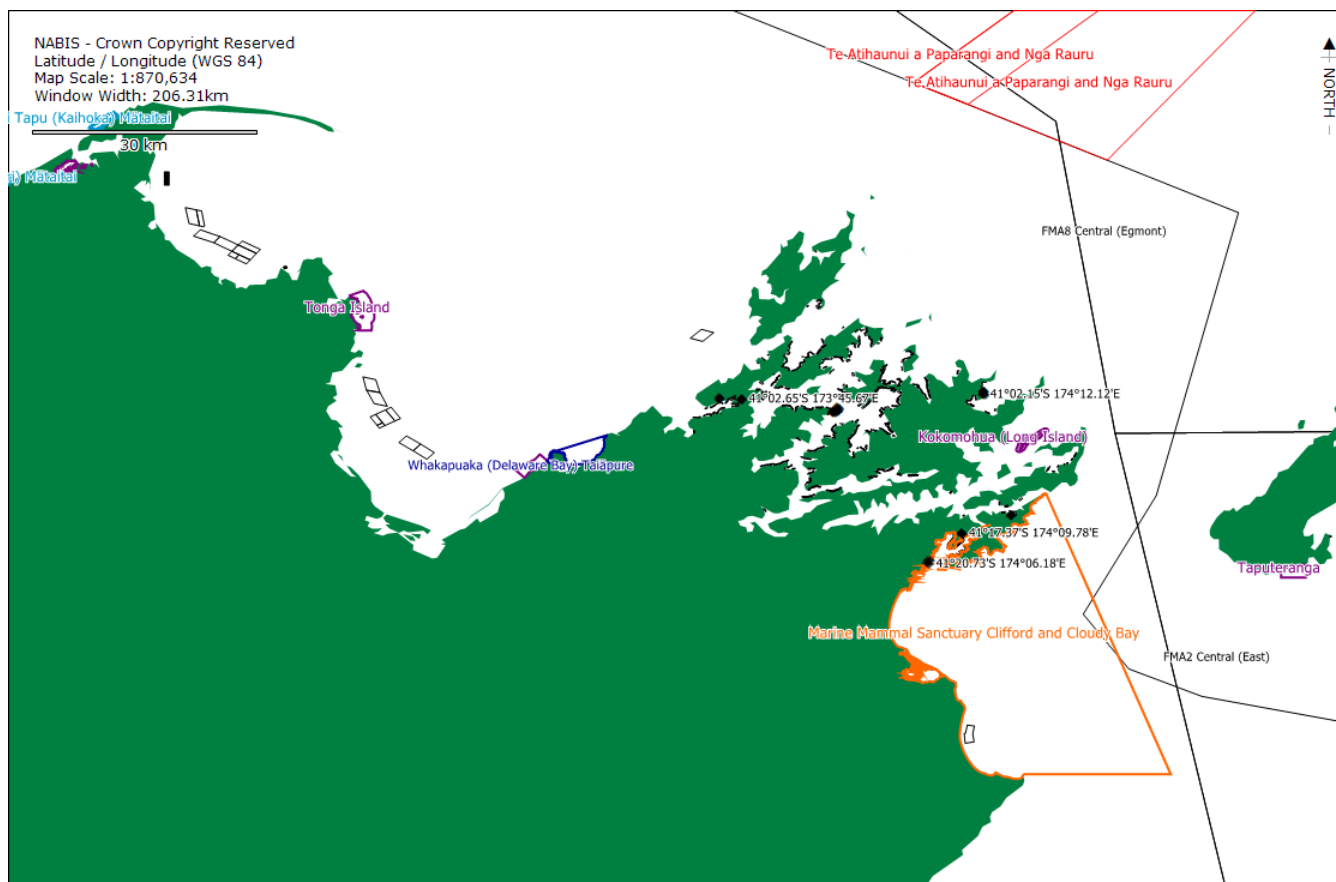
**Andrew Luke, Ngāti Rārua, Tahiti,
April 2017**











This map is intended to be used as a guide only, in conjunction with other data sources and methods, and should only be used for the purpose for which it was developed. Although the information on this map has been prepared with care and in good faith, no guarantee is given that the information is complete, accurate or up-to-date.

Date: 9 April 2017

Pre 1840

- Management rights held by hapū (sub tribe)
- Access constrained by recognised rules
- Sustainability indicators utilised (tohu)
- Access managed by experts (tohunga)
- Breach of rules subject to penalties (utu)



Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840

- Article I: Crown right to govern
- Article II: “..Te tinorangatiratanga o ratou whenua o ratou taonga katoa..” Guarantees full, exclusive undisturbed possession of Lands, Estates, Forests & Fisheries to Māori
- Article III: Extends rights & duties of British to Māori

Post 1840

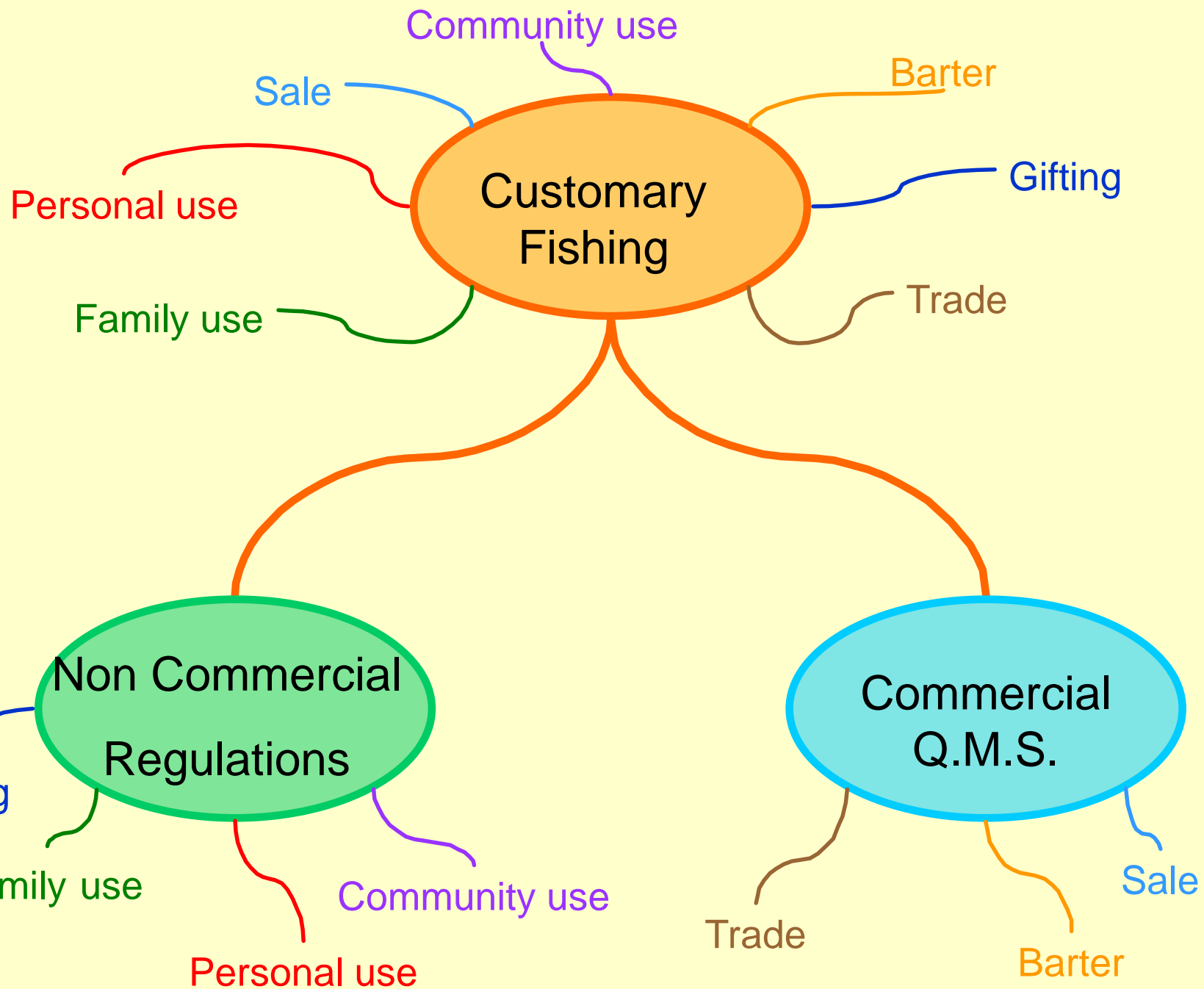
- Crown pass various Acts that preclude Māori from exercising “full exclusive, undisturbed possession fisheries...”
- 1983 Fisheries Act said “Nothing in this Act shall affect Māori fishing rights”
- Nature of the Māori fishing right was not defined
- 1986 Quota Management System (QMS)
 - property right to commercial fishers, share for non commercial users

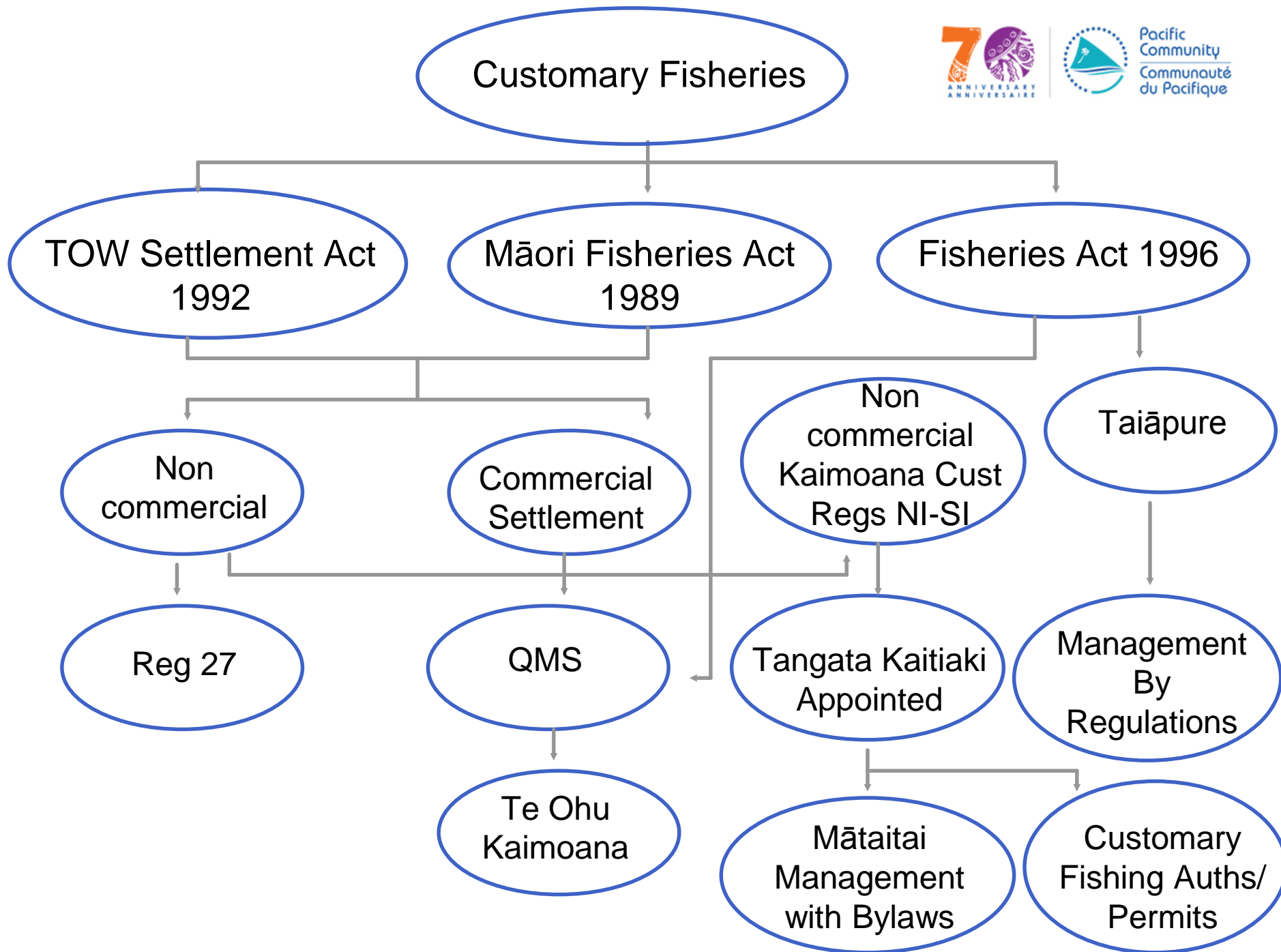
Legal proceedings

- Māori appeal to the High Court
- Results in judicial interpretation of Māori fishing rights
- Māori and Crown negotiations result in:
 - Māori Fisheries Act 1989 – first step [10% allocation of existing quota to Māori, Taiāpure Reserves]
 - Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992

Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act

- Settled all claims to fishing rights made by Māori under Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi
- Split Māori fishing rights into non-commercial and commercial components
- Non-commercial - Provision for customary food gathering; Mātaitai Reserves
- Commercial - Quota and Fishing Assets; 20% of any new quota; Input & participation in fisheries management

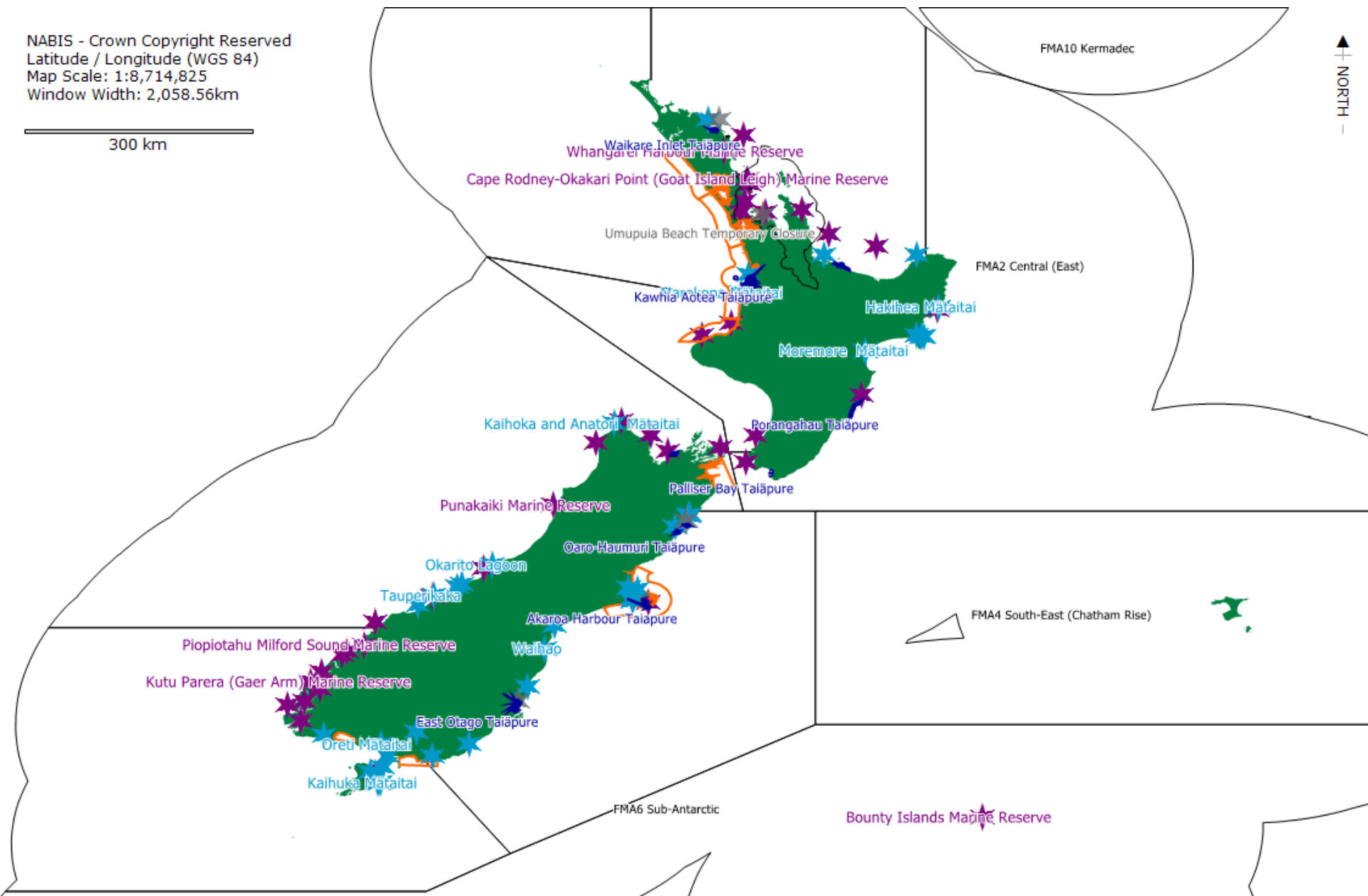




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Latitude / Longitude (WGS 84)
Map Scale: 1:8,714,825
Window Width: 2,058.56km

300 km

NORTH



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Input & Participation

Provides for Iwi (commercial & non-commercial) involvement in:

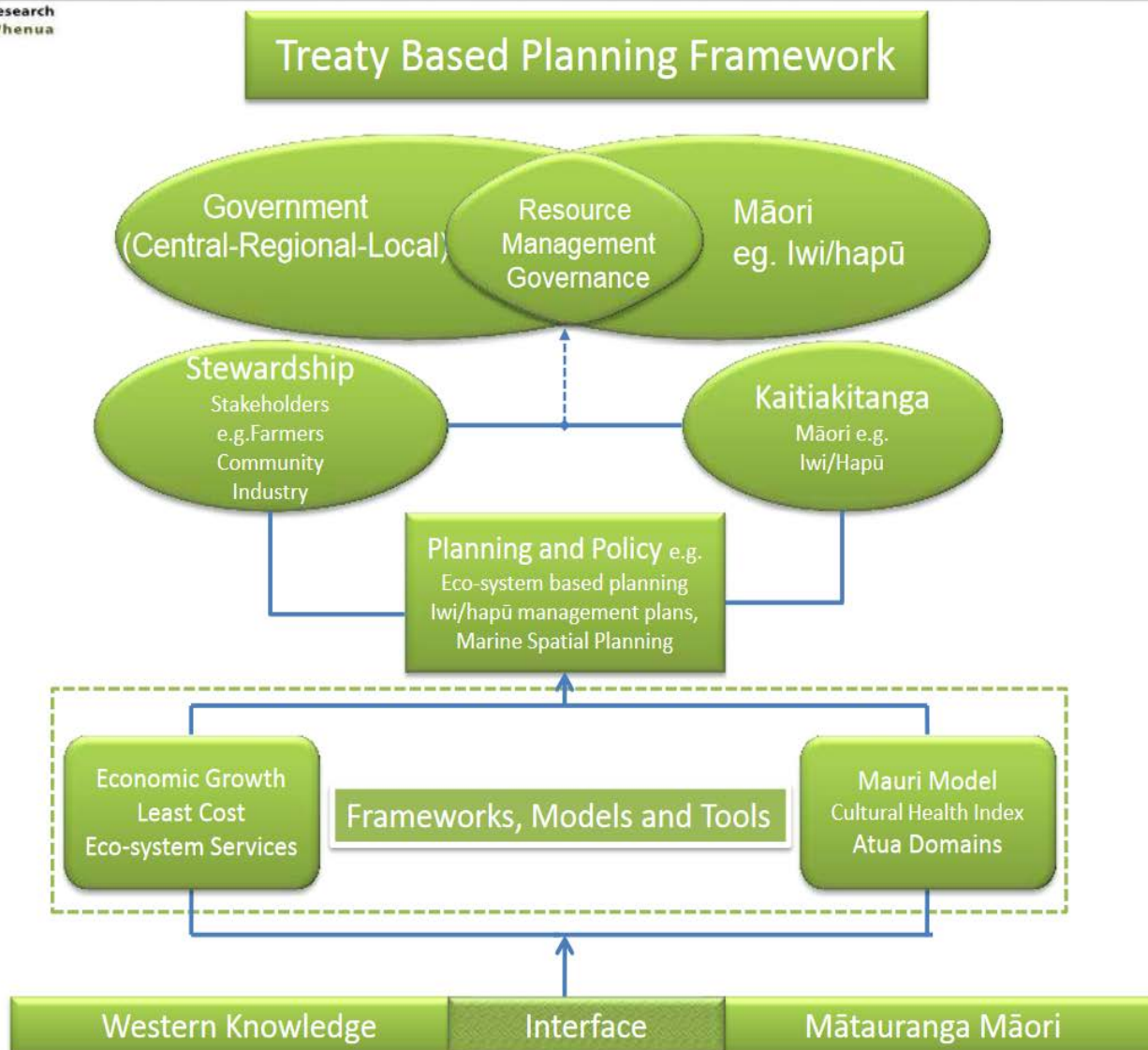
- Setting catch limits
- Fishing regulations
- Effects of fishing on associated species
- Effects of fishing on the environment

Taiāpure

- Is a “coastal patch”
- Nomination from the local Maori community a committee of management is appointed
- COM may propose regulations for the sustainable management of the resources in the area
- If approved, they must apply equally to all people and nobody can be refused entry or be required to leave a Taiapure-local fisheries management area by virtue of race, colour or creed.
- Potentially a local COM can bring about fishery management strategies that are tightly focused on local issues with potential solutions formulated by local people conversant with local conditions.
- To be of benefit to anybody, especially to the local fishery resources, it must be cognisant of any current species management carried out under the Fisheries Act with regard to sustainable utilisation and it must be aimed at improved kaitiakitanga for those fishery resources

Mātaitai Reserves

- Mātaitai Reserves can be recognised as an MPA if they meet biodiversity protection standards
- Mātaitai Reserves provide for customary fishing use & management practices
- Tangata whenua can apply to designate certain areas as Mātaitai Reserves & are often traditional fishing grounds
- Tangata whenua manage all non-commercial fishing by making bylaws
- Cover any aspect of fishing within the Mātaitai Reserve
- Must apply equally to all



In future environmental monitoring programmes could be classed into three main types that are complementary:

Māori knowledge based	Community – scientific based	Scientific based
<p>Māori indicators – In depth Māori understanding and knowledge of particular environments. Understanding of Māori values, goals, and aspirations required. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taonga lists; • Key sensitive taonga indicators; • Te Mauri/ wairua; • Knowledge on uses and preparation of taonga; • Land-uses, point discharges, modification, impacting on cultural values and uses. • Key pest species 	<p>Community based indicators – requiring low levels of technical input and skill but scientifically robust and part-value based. Cost effective, relatively simple and short duration. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrology; • Soils/Nutrients; • Intactness of wetland; • Connectivity/Buffering or Fragmentation; • Introduced plants; • Animal damage; • Modifications to catchment hydrology; • Water quality within catchment; • Other landuse threats; • Key undesirable species; • % catchment in introduced vegetation; • Animal access. 	<p>Scientific indicators – requiring higher levels of technical input and skill, robust sampling strategies, analysis and interpretation. May be time consuming. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry, water quality, nutrients; • Hydrology; • Water table modeling; • Botanical mapping, classification of plants; • pH; • Bacterial counts; • Giardia; • Cryptosporidium; • GIS applications; • Satellite imagery; • Studies of fish, macro-invertebrates, macrophytes.



Cultural frameworks, models & tools

- Assessment methods that can identify and articulate Māori values and perspectives of natural resources
- Used to monitor environmental-cultural changes and trends through time
- Used to contribute to, or inform, some formalised assessment (qualitative or quantitative)

Examples include:

- The Cultural Health Index (CHI)
- CHI for estuarine environments
- Cultural indicators of wetlands
- The Mauri Model and “mauriometer”
- The Kaitiaki Environmental Impact Assessment and Reporting (KEIA-R) framework;
- The Mauri Compass

Cultural Health Index

- CHI increasingly used and refined by Māori throughout NZ
- Assesses the state of the environment from a cultural perspective, and assists with establishing a role for Māori in environmental monitoring
- By analysing the index scores, Māori can identify issues, prioritise, and decide the remedial actions they deem necessary to restore or enhance the cultural values of a site
- The types of information recorded in the CHI include e.g., environmental pressures; access; degree of modification; willingness to harvest; wāhi tapu; native vegetation; the presence, abundance and diversity counts for native bird, plant and fish species; other culturally significant resources, as well as exotic species.

Mātauranga Māori

- Literally means Māori knowledge
- Underpinned by traditional Māori concepts
- Encapsulates all knowledge that Māori have held from past to present, to assist Māori in the future
- Can include what is known of the environment, of your society/community, and resources in your area
- How knowledge is gained and understood

Concepts

