



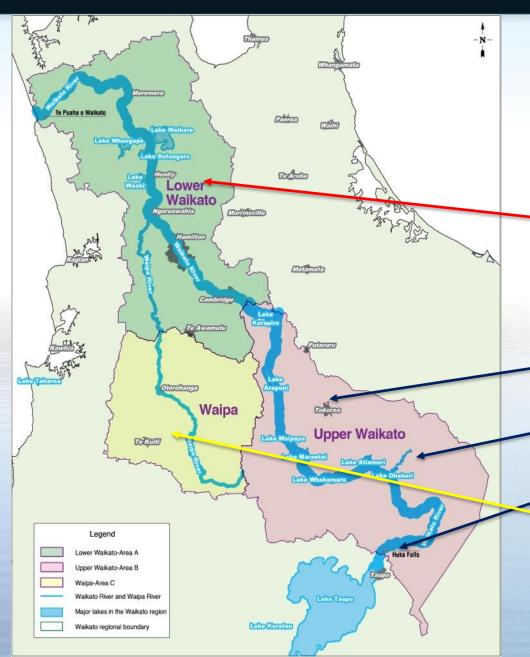
Water Governance Board

25 August 2020



Unique Governance

- Established under s22 of the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 as the Waikato River Authority
- Crown and River Iwi Co-Governance arrangement consisting 10 members
- Each River Iwi Authority appoints a member
- Crown appoints 5, through Minister for Environment:
 - One from Regional Council
 - One for Local Authorities
 - Three independent members
- Legally, the Authority is a body corporate *separate* from—
 - (a) its appointers, employees, and members; and
 - (b) the local authorities.
- The Authority is also the Trustee for the Waikato River Clean
 Up Trust which was established for Charitable purpose.
- Schedule 6 of the Settlement Act outlines the appointment/cessation process of members and general skills required.



Waikato River Iwi Authorities

Area "A"

Waikato-Tainui

Area "B"

- Raukawa
- Te Arawa River Iwi Trust
- Tuwharetoa

Area "C"

Maniapoto

And many other Iwi, Hapuu & Marae

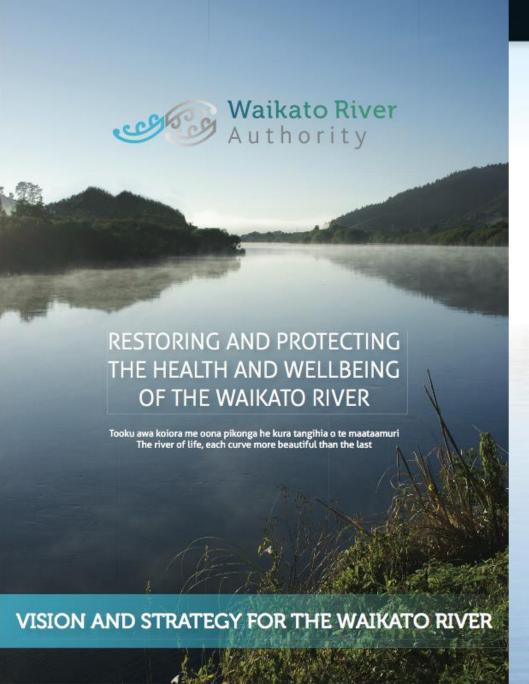


WHY?

This form of Governance for many reasons, the main ones being:

- Keeping the Government accountable for their actions, so they must be at the table. Unlike other settlements, the Crown gave an apology, some funds, some functions and left. This had to be different.
- Co-governance was the focus, not ownership of the Awa.
- Co-governance recognises that everyone holds responsibility for the Awa and its people, as provided under Te Tiriti.
- An independent entity dedicated purely to the Awa and its people. The
 mana whakahaere (rights, authority, control) of the Iwi to the Awa, sits
 with the Iwi, not WRA. The WRA, as an independent entity can provide
 a different angle in supporting Iwi aspirations.
- WRA is funded by taxes, therefore all funds need to be transparent and independently audited. This was the easiest way to provide for that accountability.
- The WRA cannot be disestablished by the Govt. unless WT agree to amend the Settlement Act.





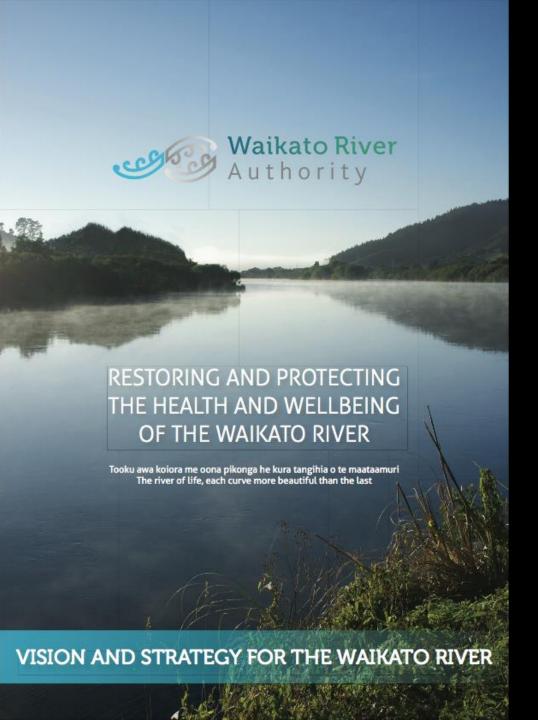
Functions

The purpose of the Waikato River Authority is to—

- a. set the primary direction through the vision and strategy to achieve the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations:
- b. promote an integrated, holistic, and co-ordinated approach to the implementation of the vision and strategy and the management of the Waikato River:
- c. fund rehabilitation initiatives for the Waikato River in its role as trustee for the Waikato River Clean-up Trust.

Terms of the Waikato River Clean-up Trust

- 1) The trust is a trust for charitable purposes.
- 2) The object of the trust is the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations.
- 3) Whenever possible, the object is to be interpreted having adequate regard to the vision and strategy



Tooku awa koiora me oona pikonga he kura tangihia o te maataamuri

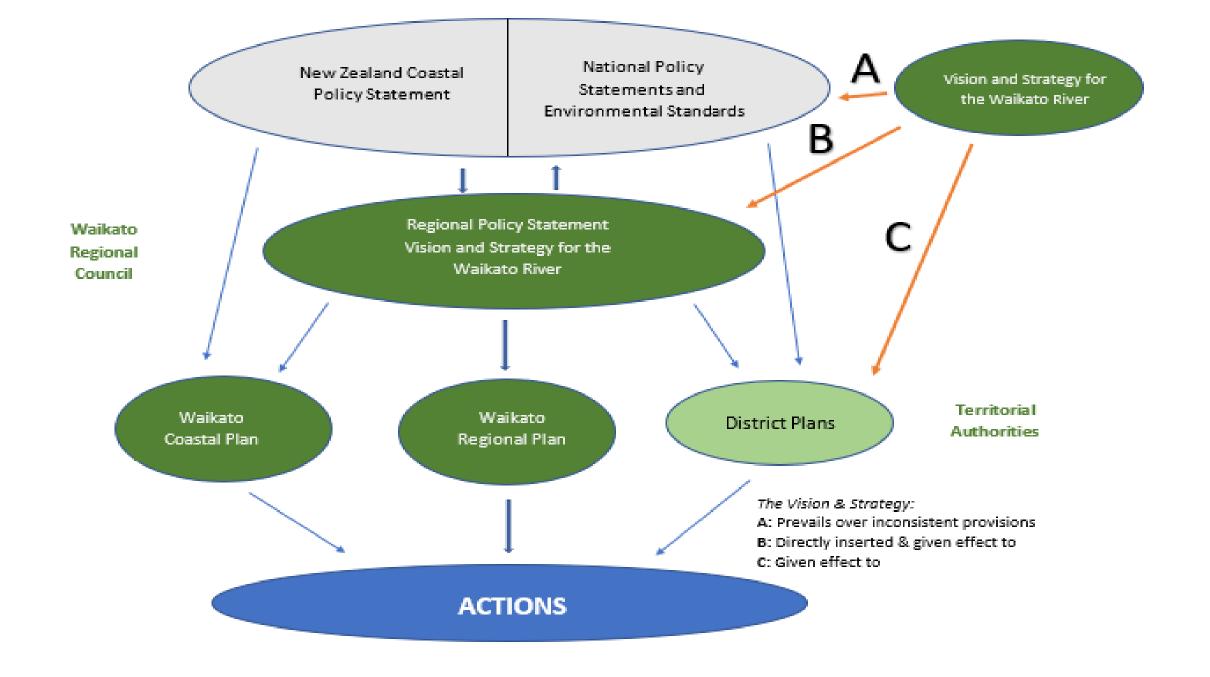
Our Vision is for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces for generations to come.





Defining the River

The Waikato River is our tupuna (ancestor) which has mana (spiritual authority and power) and in turn represents the mana and mauri (life force) of Waikato-Tainui. The Waikato River is a single indivisible being that flows from Te Taheke Hukahuka to Te Puuaha o Waikato (the mouth) and includes its waters, banks and beds (and all minerals under them) and its streams, waterways, tributaries, lakes, aquatic fisheries, vegetation, flood plains, wetlands, islands, springs, water column, airspace, and substratum as well as its metaphysical being.



Vision &
Strategy for the
Waikato River

- 13 Objectives

Review

- Auditing
- Waikato River Report Card

Restore and protect the health & wellbeing of the Waikato River for future generations

Waikato River Clean up Trust

- Annual Funding

Collaboration

- Waikato River Iwi
- Local Authorities
 - Community



Waikato District Council

River Settlement Act(s)	Action for Waterways
S12: Effect of vision and strategy on Resource Management Act 1991 planning documents	 (1) The vision and strategy prevails over any inconsistent provision in an (a) NPS (b) NZCPS. (3) TLA must not amend a document (s55(1)) if the amendment would make the document inconsistent with the vision and strategy. (4) A rule included in a district plan for the purpose of giving effect to the V&S prevails over a NES if it is more stringent than the standard. (5) A rule in a district plan for the purpose of giving effect to the V&S prevails over a water conservation order, if more stringent than the order.
S13: Updating RMA planning documents to conform with reviewed vision and strategy	The Council must follow the process in subsection (3), and every local authority must follow the process in subsection (4), after every vision and strategy review. (4) Every local authority must review its regional or district plan to see whether it gives effect to the vision and strategy. If not, initiate a amendment.
S14: Effect of vision and strategy on resource consent conditions and designations	The local authority may begin a review under section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991 of the conditions of a resource consent to make them consistent with the vision and strategy.



Freshwater proposals: 10 years late in the Waikato

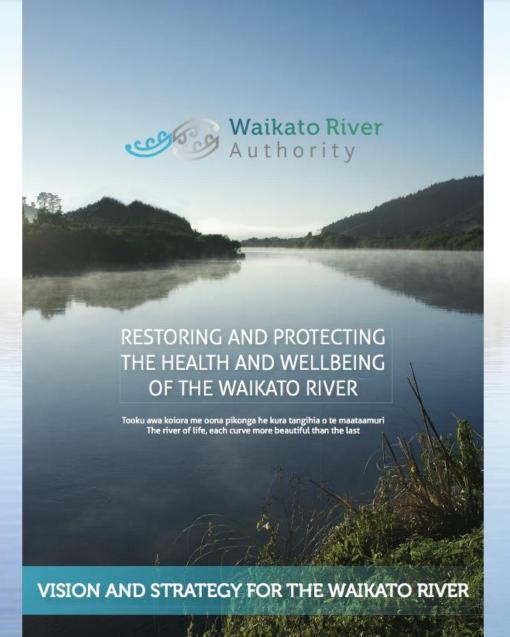
Waikato River Authority	Action for Waterways	
Vision & StrategyRestore and ProtectHealth and Wellbeing of Waikato RiverFuture Generations (80 years)	Objectives - Health & Wellbeing of waterbodies - Essential health needs of people - Future needs of people and four wellbeings	
Te Mana o te Awa - Principle of founding legislation - Prestige of river is protected	Te Mana o te Wai - Acknowledges health of water as matter of national significance (s6 of RMA)	
Funding	Funding	
- \$50M over 9 years for restoration	- Existing funding arrangements	
Monitoring and Review	Assessing and Reporting	
- Waikato River Report Card	- Regional Council functions	



Impact of the V&S: Other Acts

- 1. Biosecurity Act 1993:
- 2. Fisheries Act 1996:
- 3. Forests Act 1949:
- 4. Health Act 1956:
- 5. Historic Places Act 1993:
- 6. Land Drainage Act 1908:
- 7. Local Government Act 1974:
- 8. Local Government Act 2002:
- 9. Native Plants Protection Act 1934:
- 10. New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008:
- 11. Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977:
- 12. River Boards Act 1908:
- 13. Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941:
- 14. Walking Access Act 2008.



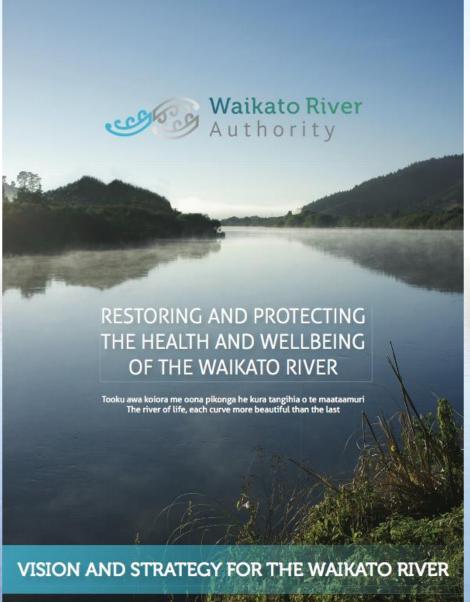


Stages of Review

The three Acts broadly identify six (6) stages to the review process of the Vision & Strategy:

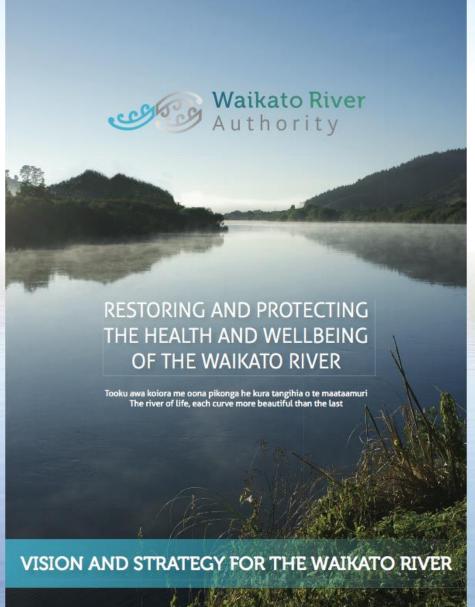
- 1. The Review;
- Amendment & preparation of a draft;
- 3. Notification of a draft;
- 4. The submission process;
- 5. Hearing of submissions; and
- 6. Decision.





The Review

- Guided by the 3 River Acts
- Must consider:
 - Iwi Environmental Plans
 - Iwi objectives for Waikato River
 - Report of the scoping study
- May recommend targets and methods
- Determine whether an amendment is required
- If amended, a draft V&S must be prepared (public process)



Criteria

Reviews must take into account

- the W-T environmental plan
- other iwi environmental plans
- The W-T objectives for the River
- other iwi objectives for the River
- WRISS; and
- may take into account any other documents

Must <u>achieve</u> the overarching purpose of settlements



Funding

- Funded \$220m over 30 years from 2010 as part of negotiation package (\$210M WT & \$10M Maniapoto)
- We receive \$7M each year to distribute through the Clean
 Up Trust for restoration projects
- Annually we also receive \$900k for our "reasonable" administrative functions from VOTE Environment
- However we are able to claim GST on the Clean-up Trust distribution, which we can be used for any matter that achieves our function.





- Over 300 projects granted funding since 2011 totaling \$50M
- Over 30% of funding granted to iwi led projects
- Increasing collaboration and co-funding
- More than 1.8 million native trees planted
- 13,000 non native trees planted
- Over 150 km fencing
- Over 1000 ha land involved in restoration.
- 272 community events involving over 9000 people
- Large number of publications/reports produced

We do as much as we can to support Iwi, Hapuu and Marae to be successful project managers.

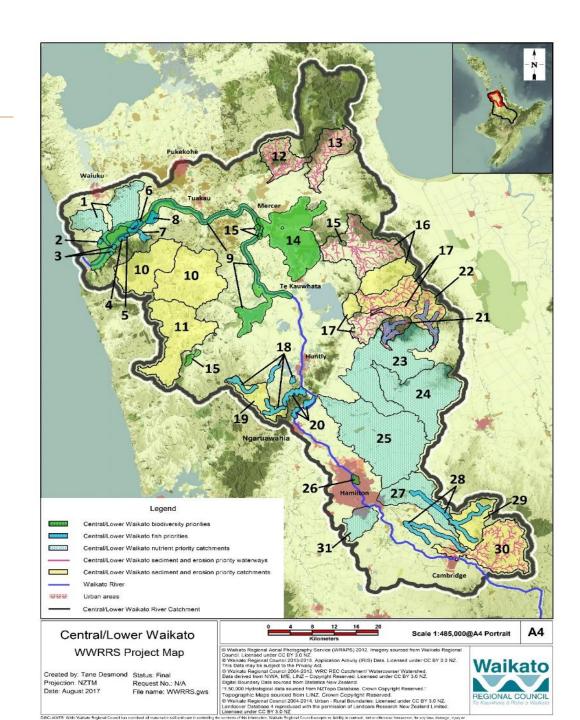


Funding overview

- Annual funding round \$6million
- 318 projects funded totalling \$50m
- 127 active projects
- 30 45 projects funded each year
- Funding
 - 124 projects < \$50k</p>
 - 118 projects \$100k \$500k
 - 18 projects > \$500k
 - Largest grant \$1.7mil

Priority projects – Central/Lower

- Erosion and sedimentation
 - Pole planting
 - Manuka/pine
 - Stabilising river/stream banks
- Nutrients/E. coli
 - Retirement of wetlands, seeps and ephemeral streams
- Fish habitat
 - Fencing/planting
 - Installation of habitat
 - Remediating 30 barriers to fish passage
 - Whitebait spawning habitat
- Access and recreation
 - Lake walkways
 - Access and recreational facilities
- Biodiversity wetlands









Overall outputs

Catchment	Fencing (km)	Planting (ha)	Revegetation (ha)
Lower/Central	1590	385	9150
Upper	990	270	4050
Waipa	1200	410	7850
Lakes	87	230	-
TOTALS	3,867 km	1,295 ha	21,050 ha



- Waikato River Authority https://waikatoriver.org.nz/
- Funded Projects https://waikatoriver.org.nz/funded-projects/
- Advocacy and Leadership https://waikatoriver.org.nz/advocacy/

