



Q2 REPORT

01/01/2020 - 31/03/2020

Te Ohu
Kaimoana




TE HĀ O
TANG AROA
KIA ORA
AI TĀUA

SUMMARY

This briefing for Iwi provides an overview of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work against the 2019/20 Annual Plan and covers the period 01/01/2020 - 31/03/2020.

PUBLISHED BY

Te Ohu Kaimoana
14/05/2020

Te Ohu
Kaimoana




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KARAKIA

Poua ki runga

Poua ki raro

Poua ki tāmōremore nui nō papa

Poua ki tāmōremore nui nō rangi

E rongō he aio

Tēnā tawhito pou ka tū

E kore e uea

E kore e unuhia

E kore e hinga

E kore e wharara

Tēnei te pou ka tū, e hai!



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tēnā koutou katoa,

This is Te Ohu Kaimoana's second quarterly (Q2) report to Iwi against the 2019/20 Annual Plan and covers the period 1 January to 31 March 2020.

The key strategies and work streams for the year are:

1. maintaining and growing positive relationships with Iwi and key stakeholders;
2. reorganising Te Ohu Kaimoana's capacity for the future;
3. developing and responding to initiatives to protect and enhance Māori fisheries rights; and
4. completing statutory duties.

As with our previous quarterly reports, this report has been developed to give more regular insight into the work the organisation undertakes on behalf of Mandated Iwi Organisations.

For the second quarter of the 2019/20 year, Te Ohu Kaimoana delivered its services within budget of the 2019/20 annual plan at a cost of \$1.05m against a budget of \$1.36m – a \$0.3m variance.

As always, we welcome your feedback on the structure and content of our reporting.

Noho ora mai rā,



Dion Tuuta
Te Mātārae
Te Ohu Kaimoana



RESPONSES TO GOVERNMENT

Over January and February 2020, the policy team provided responses on nine different policy matters to four different government departments and two specialist groups (the Environment Select Committee and the Resource Management review panel).

The advice we provided ranged from comments on new global biodiversity targets, to the April Sustainability Round, and amendments to the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claim Settlement Act 2004. It also includes a response on proposed reforms to the Resource Management Act 1991, Crown Mineral Act 1991, and Fisheries New Zealand's Draft Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan ([click here to review the full list of responses](#)).



PROTECTING MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Worked with Iwi and government officials to address concerns over the protection of marine biodiversity both within Aotearoa's Exclusive Economic Zone and on the high seas from adverse effects. In matters relating to marine protection in Aotearoa's EEZ we have engaged in the development of the Marine Protection Reform, the refresh of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and the Global Biodiversity Framework under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In the high seas, we have engaged in Marine Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). This work highlighted gaps in how non-fishing effects are being both identified and addressed.



SPRFMO
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation

PARTNERING UP TO BID FOR RESEARCH FUNDING

We participated within two separate consortiums to prepare research bids. This includes an Endeavour Fund (managed through the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise) proposal co-developed with GNS Science and NIWA called 'Te Moananui: our Blue Ocean's biological response to 2°C warming by 2100' and the Initiative Challenge Fund (managed by the World Bank) to investigate a value-chain investment in sustainable and socially responsible fish supply from Indonesia which aims to improve the returns from fisheries for indigenous and local communities.



TE OHU KAIMOANA QUARTERLY DASHBOARD



Three key issues

Responses to Government
Protecting Marine Biodiversity
Partnering to bid for research funding



Research and development

Te Ohu Kaimoana engaged in a total of 7 research projects.

4



Litigation matters

Including 28N Rights, Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and Trans Tasman Resources

40



Hui with Iwi

11 of which were kanohi ki-te-kanohi

13



Policy responses provided to Government

3,746

visits to the website

72,550

people have seen our messaging on social media



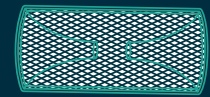
63

Hui with Crown agencies

5/9

Decisions aligned with recommendations in the April Sustainability Round

An additional 2 aligned in principle



Delivered services within budget

At a cost of \$1.05m against a budget of \$1.36m – a \$0.3m variance

29



Hui with industry agencies

5 Authorisations (customary catch)

21 Pātaka distributions

593 Total kgs of of kaimoana issued on IkaNet



Wāhi our work focuses include:



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN

The following table summarises each area of work identified in the 2019/20 Annual Plan, by comparing actual to budgeted expenses for the quarter.

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Quarter 2 (1 January - 31 March 2020)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Variance
Fisheries Allocation	110,182	157,167	46,985
Fisheries Policy	189,202	315,993	126,791
Aquaculture Allocation	70,216	113,247	43,031
Aquaculture Policy	43,562	59,655	16,093
Governance Services	164,255	186,769	22,514
Management Services/Relationships	474,454	535,490	61,036
TOTAL	1,051,870	1,368,321	316,451

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Year to date		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Variance
Fisheries Allocation	259,873	318,366	58,493
Fisheries Policy	400,516	587,418	186,902
Aquaculture Allocation	139,529	206,432	66,903
Aquaculture Policy	93,609	112,864	19,255
Governance Services	351,076	376,070	24,994
Management Services/Relationships	818,261	939,919	121,658
TOTAL	2,062,865	2,541,069	478,204

Please note: the figures shown in the tables above have not been audited.

COMMENTS ON QUARTER TWO VARIANCES

COVID-19 virus was well and truly established in China by mid-January 2020. The catalyst effect to the rest of the world began around mid-February. As a result, Te Ohu Kaimoana began reviewing staff movements around end of February and the beginning of March. This is the reason for all the favourable variances in each of the categories above. Aotearoa moving to Level 4 lockdown restricting business operations and people movements have ensured that very little expenditure was incurred for the last two weeks in March.

TE IKA A MĀUI - Q1



We participated in the National Rock Lobster Management Group and special general meetings for CRA1 and CRA3 in the lead up to the review of sustainability measures for 1 April 2020.

We worked with Bay of Plenty Iwi and the Crown to extend the deadline to enter into a new space agreement for the Bay of Plenty region to 30 June 2021.



On 6 October, Ocean Bounty aired an episode that gave Taranaki fishers and Iwi representatives an opportunity to talk about the potential impact of the Māui and Hector's Dolphin Threat Management Plan. We sponsored this episode to ensure a Māori voice and perspective was present on a mainstream platform.



In mid-December, Te Ohu Kaimoana was invited by Fisheries New Zealand to co-develop the communications strategy for the newly adopted Eastern Taranaki Management Strategy and Rebuild Plan.



We met with the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister to explore the Government's aspirations to further restrict fishing within QMA10 (Rangitāhua).



We submitted on New Zealand King Salmon's application to establish and operate new salmon farms within a 1,791-hectare site located between 5 kilometres and 12 kilometres due north of Cape Lambert.



We continue to be engaged with Te Waka-a-Māui MIOs regarding the development of an Iwi-led project for PAU7, with the support of The Nature Conservancy.



We worked with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown to agree the form the new space settlement obligations owed to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will take. We further agreed a timeframe for concluding a new space agreement for the Southland region.



We worked with Ngāi Tahu to respond to the proposed marine reserve extension for Moutere Ihupuku/ Campbell Islands. There is a lack of rationale for extending the reserve.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN 2019/20

The following summarises what Te Ohu Kaimoana worked on during Q1 in each of the highlighted areas.

FISHERIES ALLOCATION

Objective

1

Assist Iwi gain/retain MIO status and transfer population-based assets where relevant by 30 September 2020

- Due to competing priorities for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) and Te Whānau-ā-Apanui, no substantive work was undertaken to help those Iwi gain MIO status.
- Due to delays and uncertainties in Te Arawhiti's work programmes, we were not required to undertake any further work in relation to efforts to enable transition of MIO status from the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua to their respective future PSGEs.

Objective

2

To allocate and transfer remaining settlement assets

- We continued to work with Iwi in Northern Taranaki to assist them to reach a coastline agreement.
- Wellington Iwi continued to be engaged in processes to resolve their coastline dispute.

Objective

3

Facilitate agreements using statutory processes under the Act (s 181 and 182) where required

- We continued to try to avoid resorting to use of the statutory processes provided for in section 182 of the Act. Where coastline disputes exist, we worked closely with the relevant Iwi to develop processes to resolve those disputes.

Objective

4

Make ACE available to iwi who have not received their settlement assets

- The October 2019 ACE Round was completed, including the tender process.
- The April 2020 ACE Round commenced. Pānui 1 was sent out to Iwi requesting signed deeds.

Objective

5

Allocate and transfer funds on trust

- An ongoing piece of work is the continuous review of funds held on trust and the status of disputes. It was not possible to facilitate agreements between Iwi during the second quarter.

FISHERIES ALLOCATION

Objective

6

MIO and Te Ohu Kaimoana compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004

- We continued to be engaged with two MIOs for which issues of compliance with the requirements of the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 have arisen.

FISHERIES POLICY - MANAGEMENT SETTINGS

Objective

1

Improve managing and reporting the overall catch

- We continued to engage with Fisheries New Zealand and the industry on the implementation of the Tarakihi Management Strategy, which included reporting on progress for the first quarter of 2020. We have also joined the judicial review (in the capacity of respondent) of the Ministers east coast tarakihi decision for the 2019/20 fishing year initiated by Forest and Bird.
- We continued our contribution towards improving management outcomes in specific fisheries where focussed discussions are occurring, including HOK1, PAU3, SCA7 and SNA7. This involves active participation in designing enduring solutions to what are complex problems, with a focus on collaboration within and across sectors.

Objective

2

Develop efficient policy tools for fisheries management

- The first step in implementing the recommendations of the Deemed Value working group has been completed, through the standardisation of interim deemed values at 90% of the annual deemed value.
- We reviewed the draft "Fisher Knowledge Guidelines" developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The guidelines have been developed to enable the use and recognition of local knowledge of fishers in fisheries policy and management at a global scale. As part of our review, we provided a case study of our IkaNet system.
- We worked on a joint proposal with the Centre for Indonesian Policy Studies seeking funding from the World Bank. The proposal aims to strengthen capacity of government institutions, private sector and local fishing communities to generate a pipeline of return-seeking responsible investments in Indonesian coastal fisheries.

FISHERIES POLICY - FISH STOCK MANAGEMENT

Objective

3

Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

- We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's consultation on the review of sustainability measures for the 1 April 2020 fishing year. As usual the focus was on kōura stocks, but a range of other stocks were included in the review, with some decisions to be implemented for the 1 October 2020 fishing year.

We engaged in a range of additional conversations specific to kōura:

- We responded to the Crown's consultation on a proposal to enable the carry-forward of uncaught rock lobster ACE as at 31 March 2020. The consultation arose because of pressures facing the rock lobster industry, relating to closure of the live rock lobster market in China due the outbreak of COVID-19. The majority of the rock lobster industry advocated for a total carry-forward of all uncaught ACE (roughly 17% of all rock lobster ACE was expected to be uncaught). Following consultation with MIOs our recommendation was that up to 10% of ACE be carried forward as a one off. That was also the Minister's decision.
- We responded to two applications to exceed aggregation limits for rock lobster – one application related to CRA1 and the other to CRA3. We did not support either application.
- We continued to actively participate in the National Rock Lobster Management Group and kept in close contact with this group as we developed our response to the review of sustainability measures for 1 April 2020. We were also asked to respond to a membership review of NRLMG.
- We attended the CRA2 AGM where the focus was on the rebuild of the fishery. Concerns were raised about the failure to constrain recreational catch in this fishery in order to assist with the rebuild.
- We attended various science working groups, which focused on the stock assessments for those rock lobster stocks that be will reviewed for the 1 April 2021 fishing year.



Objective

3

Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

- We responded to Fisheries New Zealand’s draft Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan. We expressed reservations about Fisheries New Zealand seeking statutory approval of this plan. In particular, we did not support the framework implied within it.
- We continued to participate in the SCA7 working group and associated shellfish science working groups to further assist Iwi to consider management options for reopening the SCA7 fishery when the fishery rebuilds.
- We participated in Northern and Area 2 regional fisheries committee meetings. Our continued participation in these meetings enables us to better understand regional issues when responding to issues with national impact and consequence.
- We began preliminary discussions with Fisheries New Zealand about the review of sustainability measures for the 2020/21 fishing year commencing on 1 October.

FISHERIES POLICY - MANAGING EFFECTS OF FISHING

Objective

4

Develop efficient mechanisms to manage effects of fishing on protected species while ensuring Māori fishing interests are protected

- We provided feedback on the research proposals for the 2020/21 Conservation Services Programme.
- We engaged with the Department of Conservation on options for improving their research procurement processes.
- We continued our attendance of the Aquatic Environment Working Groups. Our attendance at these meetings enables us to stay abreast of the research conducted using fisheries levies.
- We continued to work with The Nature Conservancy to advance a proposal focused on pāua in Te Waipounamu.

Objective

5

Ensure sustainability in fisheries while protecting Māori fishing interests

- We commenced development of an “unwanted catch report”, which will outline the history of the current regime and develop options for improving selectivity and reducing all unwanted catch.
- During the quarter the Minister of Fisheries released his decision for the SQU6T operational plan. It set out rational settings for sea lion protection that reflect the current state of the fishery interactions and was consistent with the advice from Te Ohu Kaimoana.



Objective

6

Managing effects of proposals on Māori fisheries

- We responded to the 'Transforming the resource management system: Opportunities for Change' – Issues and options paper of the Resource Management Review Panel. We emphasised that our primary concern was the effect of any potential changes to the Resource Management Act on the Fisheries Settlement and the capacity of officials to understand their significance without working directly with us. We sought further engagement, kānohi ki te kānohi, and offered to meet with the Panel, and those leading the review, to discuss our rights and interests that are affected by the resource management review.
- We continued to engage with the Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand on the Aotearoa Environment Report, focussing on how we can increase our own and MIO involvement in this process.
- We continued to work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu on the South East Marine Protected Area proposal. We have also engaged with Sector Entity Representatives for finfish, rock lobster and paua who are concerned about the impact the proposals may have on quota interests.
- We attended the Commission meeting of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation hosted by Vanuatu. The Commission set a new catch limit for the Westpac Bank section of the ORH7A fishery and introduced more restricted measures governing bottom trawling impacts.
- We engaged with MFAT regarding the development of New Zealand's position on a new global framework for managing biodiversity. We provided advice to MFAT on area-based management measures and subsequently responded to the first draft of proposed targets to be incorporated in the new global framework for managing biodiversity. We continued to stress the need for targets and management measures to have clear objectives – they should focus on managing threats and risks rather than implementing particular tools.
- We continued to work with the Ministry for the Environment to input into the development of an ocean acidification action plan. We are seeking to ensure that the plan weaves mātauranga Māori and science, guarantees meaningful representation from Māori, focuses on impacts to vulnerable taonga species, and recognises settlement rights.



Objective

6

Managing effects of proposals on Māori fisheries

- We continued to engage with the Department of Conservation on the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and marine protection reform. Throughout these discussions, we have stressed the significance of the Deed of Settlement and the Fisheries Act to their mahi.
- We continued to participate in the Sustainable Seas Stakeholder Panel and Kāhui group to provide advice on research proposed for Phase II of the programme, in part to guard against Māori commercial and non-commercial rights under the Fisheries Settlement being undermined.
- We engaged with Ministry for Primary Industries, Fisheries New Zealand and Department of Conservation officials on the SeaChange response. We continue to provide feedback on the information being provided and highlight where more information is required. In particular, we have stressed that the implementation of measures in the Hauraki should not diminish the ability of Māori to act out their customary rights.
- We supported the tangata whenua nominees on the Ministerial Advisory Group (MAG) for SeaChange, and sought clarity from officials as to how the Departmental and MAG processes were intended to align.
- We submitted a proposal with GNS Science and NIWA on a climate change adaptation project bid to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Endeavour fund. The programme is being co-developed with GNS Science and NIWA and is called 'Te Moananui: our Blue Ocean's biological response to 2°C warming by 2100'.

FISHERIES POLICY - CUSTOMARY FISHING

Objective

7

Ensure efficient, balanced and current management of customary fishing rights

- Our review of the customary fisheries regulations/ framework is ongoing. Due to the postponement of the Māori Fisheries Conference and our MIOs / AHC workshop as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we were unable to hold our Customary Fishing Workshop as planned. Our intent with that workshop was to present key messages heard at Iwi Fisheries Forums and receive direction from MIOs on how Te Ohu Kaimoana can best support and contribute to work already underway in this space.

Objective

7

Ensure efficient, balanced and current management of customary fishing rights

- In early March, we began discussions with the Iwi Chairs Forum delegates who have the responsibility to initiate a review of the Kaimoana regulations, to discuss information findings and resource for this initiative.

AQUACULTURE - ALLOCATION

Objective

NOR

Northland:

1. Gain agreement between participating IAOs and the Crown on satisfying further new space settlement obligations in the Northland region;

2. Gain agreement between Northland IAOs on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets;

- We continued to work with MPI to determine whether it is feasible to forecast and value the settlement obligations the Crown will owe if certain applications for spat-catching off Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē are granted.

Objective

AKL

Auckland:

1. Gain agreement between regional IAOs and the Crown on when and how to satisfy further new space settlement obligations in the Auckland region (at next reconciliation or before);

2. Gain agreement between Auckland IAOs on the allocation of any additional regional aquaculture settlement assets;

- The Crown owes further, and significant, new space settlement obligations to Auckland IAOs. Following early discussions with a number of the IAOs in the Auckland region about the form they would like their further new space settlement obligations to take, it is clear they would predominantly like for these assets to be in the form of cash. Work to satisfy these obligations will commence once the review of the New Space plan is completed.

Objective

WKE

Waikato (East):

1. Progress the delivery of actions and transfer of assets under the Waikato East Regional Agreement between IAOs and the Crown for new space settlement obligations in the Waikato (East) region;

- We worked with Pare Hauraki on the draft text of an Addendum to the Waikato East Regional Agreement, through which the transfer of settlement assets will occur.

Objective

WKW

Waikato (West):

1. Gain agreement between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Waikato (West) region;

2. Gain agreement between Waikato West IAOs on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets;

- We worked with Waikato East IAOs and the Crown to extend the deadline to settle the Crown's new space settlement obligations for the Waikato East region to 6 March 2022.
- We continued to work with MPI to determine whether it is feasible to forecast and value the settlement obligations the Crown will owe if certain applications for spat-catching off the western coast of Waikato and in Aotea Harbour are granted.

Objective

BOP

Bay of Plenty:

1. Gain agreement between Bay of Plenty Iwi and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Bay of Plenty region;

2. Gain agreement between Bay of Plenty IAOs (and Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau) on the allocation of regional aquaculture settlement assets;

- Iwi have requested that investigations for suitable water space within the Bay of Plenty region be carried out. We worked with the Crown to seek tenders to carry out this work. Unfortunately, and owing to limited contractor availability, investigations are unlikely to commence until June.

Objective

WGN

Wellington:

1. Gain agreement between IAOs on the allocation of settlement assets in the Wellington region;

- This work is paused until the allocation of fisheries settlement assets in the Wellington region is resolved.

Objective

TAS

Tasman:

1. Facilitate the allocation of settlement authorisations to jointly owned iwi companies in the Tasman region;

- We continued to support Maara Moana in its efforts to rectify the line-layout issues that were identified in March 2019 and have the associated settlement areas correctly identified and gazetted.

Objective

MAL

Marlborough:

1. Facilitate IAOs participation in any processes to consider the proposal to relocate certain NZKS salmon farms pursuant to s 360A of the Resource Management Act 1991;

2. Gain agreement between IAOs and the Crown on satisfying further new space settlement obligations in the Marlborough region

- We continued to assist Marlborough IAOs to consider a document package outlining the proposal developed by the Iwi Working Group and New Zealand King Salmon in response to the Panel's recommendations on the proposal that the Minister of Fisheries use his powers under section 360A of the Resource Management Act 1991 to alter the Marlborough Sounds Resource Management Plan to allow the relocation of particular salmon farms in the Marlborough Sounds.

Objective

STH

Southland:

1. Gain agreement between Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown on satisfying new space settlement obligations in the Southland region;

- We worked with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Crown to finalise the text of the New Space Agreement for the Southland Region.

Objective

NEW

New Space Plan:

1. Finalise the first statutory review of the Minister's New Space Plan.

2. Assist IAOs and the Crown to agree the value and form of additional new space settlement assets where applicable;

- We worked with the Crown to agree on the updated valuation figures for salmon, mussel and oyster farming throughout the country.

Objective

TRA

Transition: Assist Iwi to transition their PSGE to a new IAO where required

- We were not required to assist Iwi to transition their MIO/IAO status to a new entity during the second quarter.

Objective

STA

Meet statutory requirements

- In accordance with our Funding Agreement with the Minister for Fisheries, we provided a report outlining our activities undertaken in the first quarter.

Objective

MPI

Maintain relationship with MPI officials

- We meet regularly, and work collaboratively, with MPI officials within the Aquaculture Unit in Fisheries New Zealand.

AQUACULTURE - POLICY

Objective

1

Objective 1: Protect the interests of iwi in aquaculture by collaborating with iwi, the aquaculture industry and government to identify and address any threats to aquaculture

- We continued to participate in the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē spat harvesting working group. The group continues to progress amending the current harvesting Code of Practise and develop community initiatives that the industry can implement.

Objective

2

Objective 2: Open Ocean aquaculture;

1. Contribute to the design of a sensible policy framework to guide open ocean aquaculture developments.

2. Work with MPI and Iwi to develop a sensible settlement framework to account for open ocean aquaculture developments.

- We provided advice to the Crown on how it should most sensibly organise itself and interested parties for meaningful discussions on open ocean aquaculture development in New Zealand. The Crown has decided to pause its existing working group processes focused on this topic and will now be holding design thinking workshops with Iwi, the aquaculture industry and other business leaders.

Objective

3

Objective 3: Work with MPI officials to ensure a Bill is introduced to Parliament to amend the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004;

- During the quarter, consultation on Fisheries New Zealand's discussion document outlining options for improving the allocation and transfer process provided in the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 closed. Fisheries New Zealand received a strong direction it should progress Option 3 – which would amend the Act to provide Te Ohu Kaimoana with greater flexibility to allocate and transfer aquaculture settlement assets. We continue to work closely with officials to advance this workstream.

MAORI FISHERIES ACT 2004 REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION

The government is not progressing the review at this time as matters continued to be stalled at the political level.

GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Maru Samuels (Ngāi Te Rangī, Te Rarawa, Ngai Takoto) joined the Board of Te Ohu Kaimoana in February as an Alternate Director. Maru brings with him a wealth of fisheries management experience and policy knowledge currently serving as a Director for Ngāti Maru (Taranaki) Fishing Company Limited, DeepWater Group, Trident Systems, Inshore JV as well as the General Manager of Iwi Collective Partnership. Maru succeed Pahia Turia's Alternate position.



HR & INFRASTRUCTURE

Interns Anthony Wanakore, Reto Blattner De-Vries and Kiri Rangihau finished their terms in February 2020.



Anthony Wanakore



Reto Blattner De-Vries



Kiri Rangihau



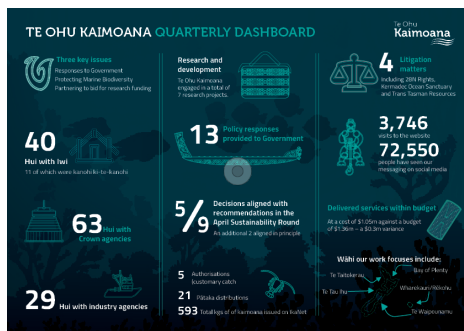
Jesse Rihia

Katrina Gregory recently rejoined Te Ohu Kaimoana as a Finance Assistant, and Jesse Rihia joined Te Ohu Kaimoana in March 2020. Prioer to joining he completed a work program with the Tuwharetoa Fisheries Trust in his hometown of Taupō. Jesse holds a Bachelor of Science from Victoria University of Wellington, majoring in marine biology.

COMMUNICATIONS

Provide regular quarterly updates to Iwi and other stakeholders on the work of Te Ohu Kaimoana and subsidiaries

- Te Ohu Kaimoana’s first quarter report was published on our website and sent to Iwi on 21 February 2020. A copy of this report is available by clicking [here](#), or by visiting: teohu.maori.nz/governance-reporting/.
- Our first quarterly dashboard accompanies this report and was developed to give Iwi a quick snapshot of important metrics Te Ohu Kaimoana has achieved for the quarter.

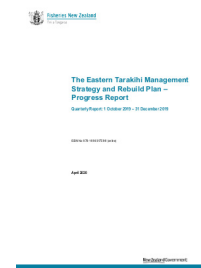


Build and maintain effective relationships with Iwi and other stakeholders

- Recently Te Ohu Kaimoana has worked with Sealord Group Ltd and Moana New Zealand in an effort to provide Iwi with relief during COVID-19. Both Moana New Zealand and Sealord Group Ltd were able to offer Iwi at cost and below pricing on various products, and there has been a good amount of take-up from Iwi around the motu.
- Te Ohu Kaimoana and Te Wai Māori Trust also carried out research to find out where available Government funding and support can be found for Iwi throughout this time. This information can be found [here](#), or by using the ‘Publications’ – ‘COVID-19’ section on our website.
- We recently assisted staff at Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō with training on how to run a Zoom webinar for their AGM and have offered the same assistance to all other Iwi.

Promote good relationships through industry and government

- We’ve been working with Fisheries New Zealand, Southern Inshore Fisheries and Fisheries Inshore New Zealand to co-develop the first quarterly milestone report for progress on tarakihi against the Eastern Tarakihi Management and Rebuild Plan. A copy of this report can be [found here](#) – or by visiting ‘Publications’, then the ‘Tarakihi Management Strategy’ section on our website.



- Te Ohu Kaimoana has recently commissioned an agency to carry out a stakeholder survey of our Government partners. We’ve done this to better understand how well our relationship is working and where it can be improved. It is expected that due to COVID-19, this survey may be complete in the fourth quarter.

Promote Te Ohu Kaimoana as a source of expert advice and information

- We’ve sent seven pānui to Iwi since our last Board meeting, covering the following topics: COVID-19 updates, Government support available, a progress report on Tarakihi, updates from Moana New Zealand and Sealord Group Ltd, the South Taranaki seabed mining decision, products available to Iwi at cost rates, the advertising of Director roles at Moana New Zealand and the announcement of Te Te Ohu Kai Moana Group’s hui-ā-tau.
- We’ve published 13 news stories on our website since our last Board meeting regarding the topics above, as well as advising on rāhui declared throughout the motu, policy progression this year and a range of other articles which can be throughout the motu, policy progression this year and a range of other articles which can be found [here](#) or by visiting our ‘Publications’ – ‘News’ section on our website.

- Work on the Takutai (Māori Commercial Aquaculture Trust) website has been completed and the site will be published within the next two weeks.
- Our international study on Marine Protected Areas has been published and was due to be announced at this year's Māori Fisheries Conference. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 this opportunity was not possible and the team are currently reviewing alternative ways to launch the study.
- In late January Te Ohu Kaimoana hosted the Canadian High Commission as well as delegates and leaders from Prince Edward Island and the Mi'kmaq community. At this meeting, we shared our indigenous experiences and history and discussed our respective fisheries management systems.

their professional profiles, and so Iwi and the general public can get to know our people.



Host a successful Hui-a-Tau and Māori Fisheries Conference

- As you're aware, due to COVID-19 we were unable to run this year's Māori Fisheries Conference. All refunds to sponsors and attendees have been made. Next year's Māori Fisheries Conference will be held on 24 March 2021.
- Te Ohu Kai Moana Group Limited will be holding its hui-ā-tau via Zoom on 28 May 2020.

Support internal culture and capability

- The Communications team is working with Finance and our external IT provider to create an intranet for staff and a centralised document management system. This one-stop shop will be exceptionally useful for our staff.
- We've recently begun profiling our staff members through social media in an effort to both boost

Grow the awareness and influence of Te Ohu Kaimoana

- We reached over 72,000 people with our messaging on social media in March, which was a 18% drop on our first quarter. However we had a large increase in people interacting with our content, a 59% increase. We recently created consistent looking templates across our social media platforms to help build brand consistency and trust.
- Our website visitors rose by 15% against the first quarter with nearly 4,000 visitors and the number of sessions also improved by 17% to 5,050.
- We are now at the final design stage of our new Te Ohu Kai Moana Group magazine, 'Te Korowai o Tangaroa'. The first issue was originally planned for June, but at the time of writing this may change due to COVID-19.



Te Ohu
Kaimoana

