



Q4 REPORT

1/07/2021 - 30/09/2021

Te Ohu
Kaimoana


TE HĀ O
TANGAROA
KIA ŌRA AI
TĀUA

SUMMARY

This briefing for iwi provides an overview of Te Ohu Kaimoana's work against the 2020/21 Annual Plan and covers the period 1/7/2021 - 30/09/2021.

PUBLISHED BY

Te Ohu Kaimoana
04/02/2022

Te Ohu
Kaimoana




CONTENTS

Karakia.....	4
Executive summary.....	5
Māori Fisheries Act Amendments	6
Rangitāhua Ocean Sanctuary and Marine Protected Areas.....	6
Takutai New Space Plan underway.....	7
Q4 at a glance.....	8
Q4 around the motu.....	10
Financial performance against plan.....	12
Fisheries - allocation.....	13
Fisheries - policy.....	14
Aquaculture - allocation.....	21
Aquaculture - policy.....	22
Governance & management services.....	23
HR & infrastructure.....	23
Communications.....	23

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 e ngā iwi o te motu,

This is Te Ohu Kaimoana's fourth and final quarterly (Q4) report to iwi against the 2020/21 Annual Plan and covers the period 1 July to October 30, 2021.

The key strategies and work streams identified for the year are:

- Leadership, collaboration and communication
- People development and capacity
- Policy development and operational performance
- Te hā o Tangaroa and rights protection

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.

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

Noho ora mai, nā



Lisa te Heuheu

Te Mātārae, Te Ohu Kaimoana



MĀORI FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENTS

This quarter, we worked with the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) to finalise the drafting instructions for the Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO) to develop an early exposure draft for the Māori Fisheries Act Amendment Bill.

The proposed amendments to the Act are based on recommendations following the 10-year review of the Act that Te Ohu Kaimoana completed in 2016. The amendments were further discussed at our iwi roadshows from May to June 2021. The early exposure draft is expected to be completed by the end of November. PCO will send the exposure draft to Te Ohu Kaimoana for an early review before it is circulated to Mandated Iwi Organisations for consultation from December 2021 to early 2022.

TAKUTAI NEW SPACE PLAN WORK IS UNDERWAY

The New Space Plan sets out the forecast and valuations for aquaculture growth and processes for reaching Regional Agreements. The 2021 new space plan, which is reviewed every five years, is currently sitting with ministers for approval to consult on the draft plan with Iwi. This work has been carried out this quarter. We will be engaging with iwi and IAOs over quarters 2,3, and 4 of the next financial year on the draft 2021 new space plan.

TE OHU KAIMOANA'S NEW STRATEGIC PLAN

During the quarter, Te Ohu Kaimoana Directors on the 10th September 2021 approved the attached Te Ohu Kaimoana Strategic Plan 2021-2026.

This Strategy represents a new direction and a new approach, but more importantly reflects what we heard on our haerenga and what iwi wanted from Te Ohu Kaimoana. In summary the key kōrero we heard from iwi that were important to our role as Te Ohu Kaimoana were (inclusive but not limited to):

1. Help iwi to have the capability to implement their responsibilities as Mandated Iwi Organisations
2. Te Ohu Kaimoana need to be assisting and working more proactively in customary fishing
3. Iwi commended the work of Te Ohu Kaimoana in regard to policy mahi but wanted Te Ohu Kaimoana to be more directive and have recommendations in our papers, rather than iwi having to apply a lot of resource to responses that affecting fishing and the marine environment. Iwi want us to do the work but do it differently
4. Iwi want us to support them to undertake research, to have more information and data that helps them monitor their environment and supports innovation. Importantly, they want research that is Māori centric and supports a Māori worldview primarily
5. Aquaculture is an opportunity that iwi care about and want Te Ohu Kaimoana to support them in those aspirations
6. Iwi want Te Ohu Kaimoana to be more visible and accessible on a regular basis
7. Iwi want the support of Te Ohu Kaimoana to develop a policy and positions based on a māori world view for oceans, fishing, and the marine environment that they could adopt and sign up to
8. Iwi support Te Ohu Kaimoana working closely with the rest of the Kahui

The kōrero from iwi highlights that everything we do as Te Ohu Kaimoana should add value or provide impact for iwi. This approach represents new thinking, we are not just going to do work because we have always done it, we will undertake work because we have thought hard about the programme and we can show that those resources will be deployed to add value for iwi. This was the biggest ingredient missing in driving our work programme forwards. Ideally, at the end of the next five years we want to be able to look back and see that we have changed the space, created a difference, and used our resources to ensure that iwi are at the heart of everything that we do.

The table below highlights rationale for each of the key aspects of the strategy.

Strategy features	Rationale
<p style="text-align: center;">Vision:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thriving Whānau Determining Their Relationship with Tangaroa</p>	<p>This vision represents a trajectory of our purpose, if we were doing our job well what would we see and how would the mahi we do create impact. We felt that ultimately, thriving whānau mean that through iwi we are helping them to support whānau, and at the same time we are helping them to determine a relationship with Tangaroa that is specific to them and their future. It does mean that we need to reorient our mahi so that we are building the capability of iwi and providing strong foundations for them to decide their future in oceans and fisheries.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Values:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whakapapa Rangatiratanga Manaakitanga Kotahitanga Kaitiakitanga Hihiritanga</p>	<p>These values have been uplifted from the kāhui strategy. We felt that if we were going to commit to working together as a kāhui that we should also embody those values as Te Ohu Kaimoana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting our whakapapa rights and in turn fulfilling our obligations and responsibilities to Tangaroa and our people ▪ Encouraging and supporting autonomy, leadership, and participation of our people ▪ Uplifting, supporting, and protecting the rights and aspirations of our people ▪ Connecting and bringing our people together. Being united and acting in the interests of our people ▪ Protecting and ensuring the sustainable utilisation of Tangaroa for today and for the generations to come ▪ Embodying the adaptability, imagination, and innovation of our tupuna to guide us in our challenges and new opportunities in the future.

TE OHU KAIMOANA STRATEGIC POU

We have created four strategic pou that will drive our work programmes and give us a sense of purpose over the next five years. If we were to look back five years from now and see that we have contributed to and lead change then this would be a new frontier for ourselves and iwi.

Pou	Rationale
<p>Pou Tuatahi:</p> <p>By the end of 2026 we have made transformational change to the legislative and policy system impacting iwi fishing and our relationship with Tangaroa</p>	<p>This Pou represents a commit to change. That Te Ohu Kaimoana will commit to investing in creating space to implement Te Hā o Tangaroa as a framework for policy development and create a Māori narrative for our worldview in Oceans. Investing in mātauranga Māori and mahi that serves this pou will help us create a Māori perspective that is uniquely our own and driven by our own agenda, rather than responding to the Crown.</p>
<p>Pou Tuarua:</p> <p>To ensure 100% of our programmes assist in increasing the capability of iwi to determine management of their fisheries and marine interests</p>	<p>Pou Tuarua is to ensure that we are contributing to iwi being more capable in delivering on their accountabilities and responsibilities in regard to fisheries and their wider marine interests. We will do that by continuing to share our policy knowledge and doing this on their behalf, we will develop resources that will build knowledge and every programme we work on has a commitment to iwi and a value add to their aspirations.</p>
<p>Pou Tuatoru:</p> <p>To invest in research and innovation that support an iwi perspective in fisheries management and their relationship with Tangaroa</p>	<p>Research and innovation is an area that we are required to invest and create action, but we have never done that outwardly nor worked on this with purpose. This Pou will ensure that we are working on and in research, this at the outset will be with partners until we are clear about what role Te Ohu Kaimoana could have in working for iwi in the research arena.</p>
<p>Pou Tuawhā:</p> <p>To ensure 100% of our efforts in protecting the Deed of Settlement have resulted in positive and resilient outcomes for iwi</p>	<p>The greatest part of our purpose is to protect the Deed of Settlement, but in the past, we have done this in ways (at times) that have not created any gains or positive outcomes for iwi. This Pou helps us to triage what we work on but also that we are focused on outcomes that are iwi driven.</p>

On the 28th September 2021 the Te Ohu Kaimoana Board also approved the 2021-2022 Annual Plan. Both the strategy and annual plan will be released to iwi once we have finalised the styling of each document.

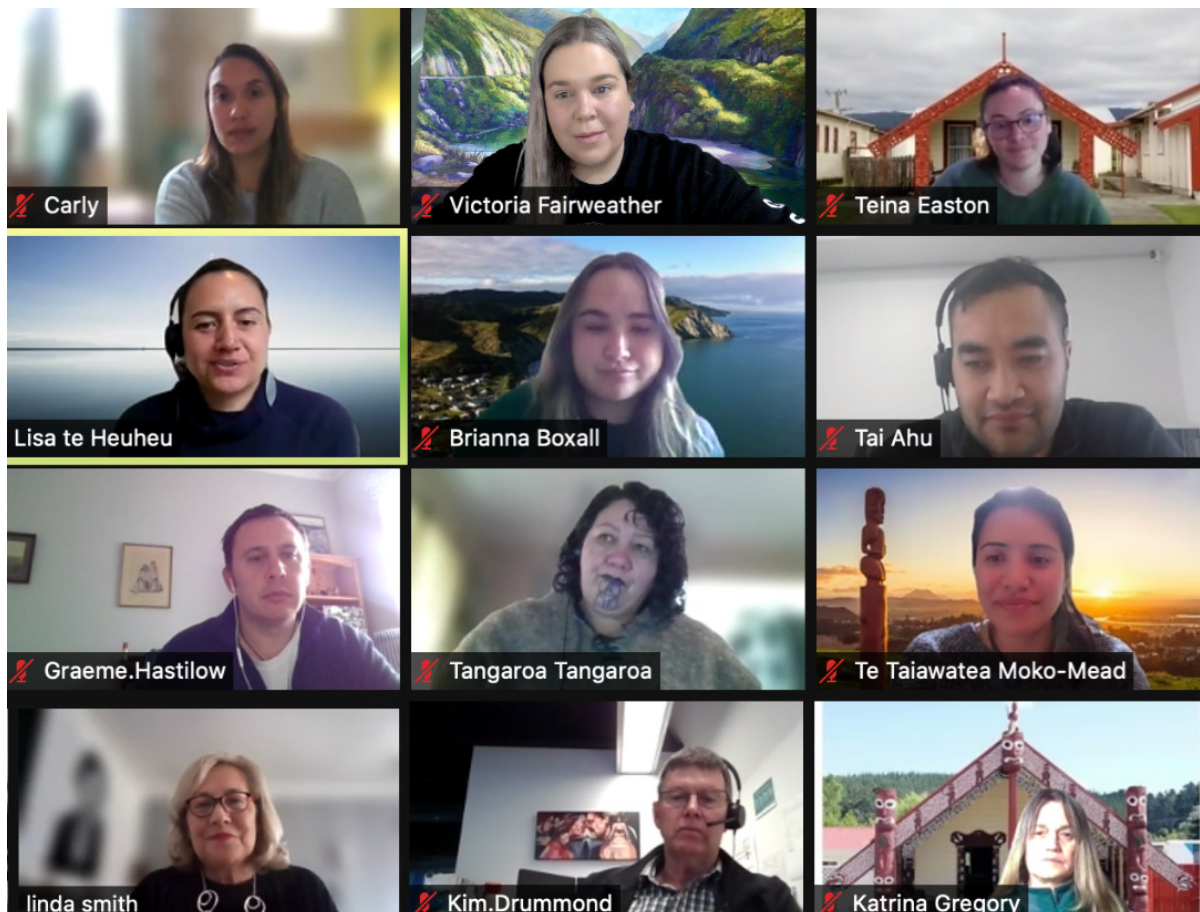
NORTHLAND PROCEEDINGS

During the months of July and August, Te Ohu Kaimoana participated in three weeks of Environment Court hearings regarding the appeals to the Northland Regional Plan concerning proposals to protect aquatic biodiversity from the impacts of fishing. Our participation was in support of Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai, in line with the resolution passed at the special general meeting held at the end of 2020. These proceedings are central to the issue of where the interface between the Resource Management Act and the Fisheries Act lies in relation to the management of aquatic life. The Court has indicated a decision can be expected in March 2022, but in the interim has recommended that parties consider agreeing on a tikanga-based approach to the management of aquatic life at key locations along the coast.

MAHURU MĀORI

I te kaupeka o Mahuru, nā ngā kaimahi o Te Ohu Kaimoana i whakarite ngā kaupapa mō te whakanui o Mahuru Māori. During the month of Mahuru, we organised several events to celebrate Mahuru Māori.

We facilitated a karakia workshop, te reo Māori classes and organised a decolonisation speaker series for the Kāhui of Te Ohu Kaimoana. We were honoured to hear from Te Kahuratai Painting, who spoke about Ngā Tohu o te Maramataka, distinguished Professor Linda Tuhiwai Smith who spoke about kaupapa Māori theory, and distinguished Professor Graham Hingangaroa Smith who spoke about transforming indigenous futures. The speaker series enabled us to reflect and critically analyse how we decolonise our time, decolonise our work, and centre kaupapa Māori theory in our approach.



TE OHU KAIMOANA QUARTER 4 DASHBOARD 2021

21 Hui with iwi



2 Government proposals co-developed



- Open Ocean Aquaculture
- Sustainability Rounds

5 hui with other organisations



3 Key issues in national fisheries and aquaculture policy this quarter



- Māori Fisheries Act Amendments
- Tokaitai New Space Plan
- Northland proceedings

25 Meetings with industry representatives



2 Number of research projects we are engaged in or leading



- Hoki genomics
- Whānui ōiā recognised coastline iwi opportunities assessment in the bay of plenty for aquaculture.

5 Responses to Government



- Oct Sustainability Rounds
- East Coast Tokaiti
- CSD Response
- Pillar responding
- Natural Built environment response

73 Meetings with Government agencies



Locations of where our mahi relates to this quarter

- Bay of Plenty
- Northland
- Marlborough
- Te Tai Pōhā
- Hāwea
- Marlborough
- Southland
- Otago



1,016 minutes of video watched



Number of people engaging with our posts

3,955



Total social media posts published

113



TE OHU KAIMOANA QUARTER 4 DASHBOARD 2021



693

Online reads of Te
Korowai o Tangaroa
magazine on Issuu

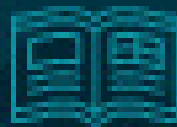
Delivered
services
within
budget



1.7m

1,100

Copies of Te
Korowai o Tangaroa
distributed

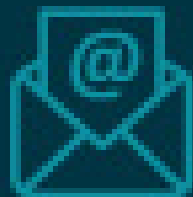


1



Number of
recommendations
made that were
adopted by FNZ or
DoC for consultation

- Hector's dolphin capture response framework



1,621

Total pānui opened



Total clicks
on our social
media content

11,889

112,298

Number of people who
have seen our messaging

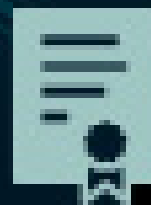
19

Total pānui
sent



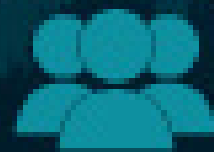
Total followers
across all channels

3,830



Number of permits
issued on Ikanet

7



Number of visits to
our website

21,631



13

Interactions with
the media



472

Downloads of
materials from
our website

- Te Aorangi's Island residency
- Customers rights during COVID-19 lockdowns

TE IKA A MĀUI - Q4



We are working with the Crown to develop a Treaty compliant approach to establish a sanctuary in Rangitāhua/ Kermadecs. A Ministerial briefing paper written by Crown Officials which outlines our discussions to date has gone up to the Minister and we await his response on next steps.



We continue to support iwi as a member of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Spat Working Group to investigate the feasibility of a mussel nursery that would on-grow Te Oneroa-a-Tohē mussel spat to larger sizes. However, COVID levels have hindered the ability to engage kanohi ki te kanohi



We participated in three weeks of Environment Court hearings regarding the appeals to the Northland Regional Plan concerning proposals to protect aquatic biodiversity from the impacts of fishing. A decision can be expected in March 2022



We have participated throughout the Bay of Plenty Iwi Aquaculture Opportunities Assessment process through being an attendee at hui, providing feedback on the work that has been commissioned out of this assessment and disseminating information to iwi.



An application for a five-hectare marine farm in the Aotea harbour was lodged with the Regional Council. The application is currently on hold, and if it is approved, it will generate a one-hectare settlement obligation



We continue to work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama to discuss the next steps to achieve ratification as the Mandated Iwi Organisation for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki)



We are working with Fisheries New Zealand and other stakeholders to develop the draft update of the National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA). The NPOA draft document is now complete and ready for public consultation.



During the quarter, Te Ohu Kaimoana Directors on the 10th September 2021 approved the Te Ohu Kaimoana Strategic Plan 2021-2026. This strategy represents a new direction and a new approach, but more importantly reflects what we heard on our haerenga and what iwi wanted from Te Ohu Kaimoana.



We worked with the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) to finalise the drafting instructions for the Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO) to develop an early exposure draft for the Māori Fisheries Act Amendment Bill. The early exposure draft is expected to be completed by the end of November.

TE WAKA A MĀUI - Q4



We are a member of the Seabird Advisory Group and actively engage in reducing fisheries interactions with seabirds.



We are actively engaging with Fisheries New Zealand about the ongoing management of fisheries risk to Hector's dolphins.



An agreement was reached with the Tasman District Council on the layout issues resulting in new authorisations for settlement space and subsequently the grant of resource consents to commence marine farming in those areas.

The Regional Aquaculture Agreement for the Southland Region is set to be signed by Ministers of the Crown, Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu, and the Trustee on the 4th of October.



We engaged in the Kina Industry Council annual general meeting.



We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's consultation on the reopening of the Kaikoura marine area. We supported the proposal based on our discussions with Ngāi Tahu.



We have been participating in the rock lobster science working groups in preparation for the upcoming review of catch limits in selected lobster fisheries.



The New Space Plan work is underway and sets out the forecast and valuations for aquaculture growth and processes for reaching Regional Agreements. The 2021 new space plan, which is reviewed every five years, is currently sitting with ministers for approval to consult on the draft plan with Iwi.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN

The following table summarises each area of work identified in the 2020/21 annual plan, by comparing actual to budgeted expenses for the quarter.

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Quarter 4 (1 July 2021 – 30 Sept 2021)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Difference
Fisheries Allocation	88,646	147,185	58,539
Fisheries Policy	717,104	472,526	(244,578)
Takutai Allocation	65,867	87,878	22,011
Takutai Policy	8,893	87,752	78,859
Governance Services	176,658	185,186	8,528
Management Services/Relationships	704,930	711,229	6,299
TOTAL	1,762,098	1,691,756	(70,342)

Summary of Annual Plan FY 2019/20 Goals and Objectives	Year to date (1 October 2020 – 30 June 2021)		
Areas	Actual	Budget	Difference
Fisheries Allocation	4,128	620,165	181,037
Fisheries Policy	1,710,132	1,528,127	(182,005)
Takutai Allocation	251,606	333,464	81,858
Takutai Policy	199,653	348,982	149,329
Governance Services	729,012	755,450	26,438
Management Services/Relationships	2,055,016	2,549,094	494,078
TOTAL	5,384,547	6,135,282	750,735

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

COMMENTS ON Q4 VARIANCES

Fisheries Allocation expenses in quarter four continued to be less than anticipated. HR capacity within Te Ohu Kaimoana used to facilitate iwi discussions on the remaining disputed coastlines was directed to support the Northland proceedings during the quarter. Most of the expenses recognised here during the quarter relate to levies on quota assets which Te Ohu Kaimoana holds on behalf of iwi until disputes have been settled.

Fisheries policy expenses were over budget for the quarter by \$244,578 and year-end \$182,005 as the legal expenses related to the Northland proceedings have been recognised (see objective 5 under Policy below for further detail).

Takutai allocation and policy expenses for the quarter and year end results reflect a challenging year for the Trust as this programme of work was under-resourced for almost half the year. Unanticipated reoccurring lockdowns did not help. A review of next year's programme was undertaken during quarter four, where Takutai anticipates an increase in work.

Governance Services expenses are behind budget for the quarter and year to date, due to COVID-19 lockdowns that occurred during the year. Planned hui were revised to zoom hui.

The cause for the favourable variance in Management Services and Relationships for the quarter and year-end is due to COVID-19 uncertainties during the year, resulting in the cancellation of the Māori Fisheries Conference planned for March 2021 and restricted travel. In addition, the favourable variance also reflects the anticipated increase in staff which were not filled until late in quarter two.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST PLAN 2020/21

The following summarises what Te Ohu Kaimoana worked on during Q4 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 2021

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama have indicated they wish to progress towards ratification as the Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) for Ngāti Tama (Taranaki) in 2021. We met with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama to discuss the next steps to achieve this milestone and are working with Ngāti Tama to develop a programme to achieve this.

Te Rūnanga o Te Whānau intend to become ratified as the MIO for Te Whānau-ā-Apanui through their historical Treaty of Waitangi settlement. In August, the legal team reviewed their proposed trust deed, and we are continuing to engage in ongoing discussions about the progress of their settlement negotiations.

Objective

2

Allocate and transfer remaining settlement assets

No transfers have been made this quarter.

Objective

3

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

Te Ohu is progressing resolution of disputed coastline entitlements between Maniapoto and Ngāti Tama.

Objective

4

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

We have begun the October ACE Rounds for 2021 in accordance with the methodology used in previous years.

Objective

5

Allocate and transfer funds on trust

No transfers have been made this quarter.

Objective

6

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

Te Ohu Kaimoana continues to work with Ngai Tai to progress towards an election of trustees and enable their MIO to become fully operational.

Te Ohu Kaimoana is working with Te Runanga O Whaingaroa to address a potential breach of the Māori Fisheries Act. This matter concerns a recent trustee election process and considers whether that process was compliant with Te Runanga O Whaingaroa's trust deed and the Māori Fisheries Act. This matter is currently in the early investigation stage.

FISHERIES POLICY - Management settings

Objective

1

Improve managing and reporting the overall catch

We continued to be actively involved in designing durable solutions to what are complex problems, with a focus on collaboration within and across sectors. In some instances, this involves participating in Fisheries New Zealand (FNZ) processes, while in others it involves working directly with participants in the fisheries

During the quarter, the Crown initiated further engagement with Te Ohu Kaimoana and stakeholders to provide further definition around proposals to improve the management of fish that are caught, and the circumstances under which they can be returned to the sea. This work proceeded in association with a refinement of the offences and penalties system that will be associated with the new regime. All this work follows on from Cabinet decisions that were taken earlier in the year and will lead to the development of a Fisheries Amendment Bill.

The focus of engagement was on the practical considerations associated with fishing and so much of the dialogue was with the representatives of commercial fishing interests. Te Ohu Kaimoana has yet to agree with the Crown on a process that will allow for iwi interests to be heard in this kōrero.

As the quarter came to an end, additional consultations got underway regarding the requirement to have cameras fitted to the inshore and highly migratory fishing fleets. In addition, a review was commenced over the way that recreational bag limits operate to maintain catches of that sector to the allowances that are set.

Develop efficient policy tools for fisheries management

Objective

2

During the quarter, officials have initiated consultation for the oceans reform approved by Cabinet. We have participated in discussions alongside the industry.

We responded to the Environment Select Committee's exposure draft on the Natural and Built Environments Bill (and accompanying parliamentary paper).

The Government's decisions on a range of fisheries management related reforms were a key area of focus throughout the quarter. The Government intend to make changes to the Fisheries Act, the Resource Management Act (by replacing it with three Acts), and intend to introduce special legislation to implement its response to Seachange (Hauraki Gulf), as well as establish a sanctuary around Rangitāhua. We have worked with Government officials on these matters and attended a range of hui where representatives of the fishing industry have been invited to provide input.

FISHERIES POLICY - Fish stock management

Objective

3

Protect Māori settlement interests through continuous engagement in fish stock kōrero

Our staff participated in the relevant research planning and stock assessment processes operated by Fisheries New Zealand via their contracted advisors (mainly NIWA). Understanding the research programmes and stock assessments continues to be an essential requirement for subsequent engagement in the review of management measures that periodically occurs for particular stock complexes.

We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's review of the October Sustainability measures. This involved working alongside iwi and the industry to respond comprehensively.

Objective

3

cont.

We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's consultation on the East Coast Tarakihi TAC/TACC review for the 1 October 2021/22 fishing year.

We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's consultation on the reopening of the Kaikoura marine area to pāua fishing. We supported the proposal based on our discussions with Ngāi Tahu and engagement with Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura.

In addition to our involvement in domestic fisheries management, we continue to participate in working groups relevant to managing fisheries in the high seas, including the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) and South Pacific Fishery Assessment Working Group.

We maintained our commitments to the Deepwater Group concerning deepwater fisheries, including active participation in Board discussions. This complex of fisheries is supported by a Fisheries New Zealand led Fisheries Plan that the Minister has approved. We continued to participate in the advisory group that supported the implementation of that plan.

For inshore finfish fisheries, we participated in the industry regional committee forums.

We worked with Te Wai Māori, Fisheries New Zealand, the Department of Conservation on the National Long Fin Eel Strategy and attended the Eel Science Working Group meetings. This work falls within the oversight provided on behalf of Te Wai Māori and Te Ohu Kaimoana via the national body for tuna, Te Mana o Ngā Tuna.

We engaged in the Kina Industry Council annual general meeting.

We continue to support the industry to implement the East Coast Tarakihi Rebuild Plan.

We engaged on the National Rock Lobster Management Group on behalf of North Island and Chatham Island MIOs. We have also been participating in the rock lobster science working groups in preparation for the upcoming review of catch limits in selected lobster fisheries.

We responded to Fisheries New Zealand's consultation on the reopening of the Kaikoura marine area. We supported the proposal based on our discussions with Ngāi Tahu.

We participated in the New Zealand delegation to the Westerns and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's Compliance Committee over a six-day period. The mahi will feed into the full meeting of the Commission in December where the management of highly migratory tunas will be reviewed.

At a regional level, we also participated alongside Te Tau Ihu iwi in a southern scallop working group and within a sub-working group. The driver for this work is to progress a regulatory review required by the implementation programme developed under the Marlborough Sounds Scallop Fishery Strategy (that has been approved as a Fisheries Plan under s11A of the Act). In addition, we attended a meeting with the Minister of Fisheries alongside five other working group members. This meeting served the purpose of informing the Minister of the work the group has achieved as well as informing the Minister of the groups' future aspirations and barriers that the group faces to achieving these.

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 are actively engaging with Fisheries New Zealand about managing fisheries risk to Hector's dolphins.

We are a member of the Seabird Advisory Group and actively engage in reducing fisheries interactions with seabirds.

Objective

4

cont.

We are working with Fisheries New Zealand and other stakeholders to develop the draft update of the National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA). The NPOA draft document is now complete and ready for public consultation.

We continue to engage with the Department of Conservation through the conservation services programme.

Ensure sustainability in fisheries while protecting Māori fishing interests

Objective

5

We engaged with Ngāpuhi and Ngātiwai over proposals to establish marine protected areas under the Northland Regional Coastal Plan. This included providing briefs of evidence to support a position that the impacts of fishing were most appropriately dealt with under the Fisheries Act 1996.

We are working with Crown officials to develop a Treaty compliant approach to establish a sanctuary in Rangitāhua/Kermadec Islands. A Ministerial briefing paper written by Crown Officials, which outlines our discussions to date, has gone up to the Minister, and we await his response on the next steps.

We continue to participate in the United Nations Intersessional Work on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ).

We responded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT) on the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity's draft documents for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

We are participating in the Ministry for Primary Industries sponsored Biosecurity Act Overhaul via a Māori Reference group.

Objective

6

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

Please refer to Fisheries Allocation objectives.

FISHERIES POLICY - Customary fishing

Objective

7

Ensure efficient, balanced and current management of customary fishing rights

Ikanet has continued to operate as an adaptable electronic reporting system to support customary non-commercial harvest.

We assisted Te Atiawa in enhancing their pātaka kaimoana by adding an additional pātaka onto Ikanet.

We met with ICP and Bay of Plenty iwi to assist in developing a charter document for a new pātaka kaimoana.

We are conducting an analysis on behalf of the Te Tai Hauāuru Iwi Fisheries Forum. They seek alignment across the Customary Regulations (South Island, Kaimoana and Amateur (reg 50-52) regulations).

AQUACULTURE - Overview

Takutai Trust has facilitated agreements between iwi and the Crown on the settlement of the Crown's obligations for aquaculture for the past 17 years. The material below is an articulation of background, current state, and future direction to give you a view of the aquaculture world for Te Ohu Kaimoana.

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**
- 3. Participate as a member of the Te Oneroa-a-Tōhē Spat Working Group.**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

No change from last quarter as COVID levels have hindered the ability to engage kanohi ki te kanohi. Due to the dynamics of the iwi within this region, kanohi ki te kanohi is the best option. Iwi have also been busy supporting their people during the COVID time which has also reduced the opportunity to meet on Zoom. However, if COVID levels continue we will begin to engage via Zoom.

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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

The preliminary discussion has been held and an agreement reached with the four iwi of the Auckland region on both the form of assets that they wish to be provided with to settle and the additional obligations and how those assets should be allocated. This will be confirmed in a written agreement once the reconciliation process is completed in 2022.

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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

The addendum to the Regional Aquaculture Agreement for space was signed in Q3 by Hauraki Māori Trust Board, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato, the Crown, and Te Ohu Kaimoana, and the assets transferred to Te Ohu Kaimoana. The transfer of the space authorisation has occurred in accord with the 2016 Allocation Agreement.

In line with the 2016 Allocation Agreement, we are finalising the addendum to the agreement for the crown financial assistance. We have reached an agreement with iwi on how this financial assistance will be distributed.



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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

An application for a five-hectare marine farm in the Aotea harbour was lodged with the Regional Council. The application is currently on hold, and if it is approved, it will generate a one-hectare settlement obligation. However, due to the provisions in the Regional Coastal Plan, there will be no ability to gain suitable space for aquaculture. Whether there is a Regional Aquaculture Agreement depends on whether the resource consent proceeds. If the consent is granted, we will engage with the iwi over a draft Regional Aquaculture Agreement and an allocation agreement.



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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We have participated throughout the Bay of Plenty Iwi Aquaculture Opportunities Assessment process through being an attendee at hui, providing feedback on the work that has been commissioned out of this assessment and disseminating information to iwi - particularly regarding two Cawthron ecological reports on the suitability of species for aquaculture in the Bay of Plenty region.

Stage three of the Opportunities Assessment has been completed. We facilitated nine hui with Bay of Plenty iwi over Zoom as COVID restrictions meant these were not able to take place. These hui were delayed by a few weeks as iwi were busy supporting their people under COVID Level 4 restrictions were put in place. These hui centred around discussing aquaculture opportunities assessment work and discussing aquaculture settlement options for IAOs.



Wellington:

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

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

No action for this quarter, however, we will engage with IAOs in line with the 2021 draft new space plan.



Tasman:

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

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

An agreement was reached with the Tasman District Council on the layout issues resulting in new authorisations for settlement space and subsequently the grant of resource consents to commence marine farming in those areas. Work was undertaken to investigate and report on fine-tuning of the governance arrangements, and this has been implemented. This work has also informed future joint iwi aquaculture development structures. We will re-engage with Tasman in line with the 2021 new space plan.

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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We facilitated hui with seven of the nine iwi who have recognised coastlines within the Marlborough region. This is wider than Te Tai Ihu and includes Ngāi Tahu – Te Waka a Maui. These hui were to facilitate discussions on the open ocean application within the Marlborough district and the Marlborough District Council (MDC) draft plans. This was to seek direction from iwi, if they are in support, neutral or opposing either of these proposals. This is in preparation for both going through the court proceedings. Te Ohu Kaimoana made a submission on both the blue endeavour and the MDC plans. In quarter one of 2021/22, we will prepare any amendments to the submissions, alongside iwi, in preparation for speaking at the hearings in late October (blue endeavour) and November (MDC Plans).

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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

The Regional Aquaculture Agreement for the Southland Region is set to be signed by Ministers of the Crown, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, and the Trustee on the 4th of October.

Objective

EVAL

Evaluation of Benefits of the Settlement

- 1. Conclude the Evaluation of Benefits of the Settlement and agree to extent and rate of recommendations**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

During this quarter, we have worked with FNZ to further discussion and agreement on the specific actions associated with implementing the recommendations from the report on the Evaluation of Benefits. We have agreed that a summary of those will be included in the New Space Plan.

Objective

NSP

Review of Minister's 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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We have been working alongside the Crown to develop the draft New Space Plan. The draft plan will also record the agreements between Te Ohu Kaimoana and FNZ on how the recommendations from the independent evaluation of benefits will be operationalised. Feedback on all aspects will be sought through consultation on the draft plan. The draft New Space Plan will be developed and be in front of the Minister for his consideration prior to release for consultation.

Objective

MPI

Maintain ongoing relationship with MPI officials to:

- 1. Regularly monitor any new approvals for pre-commencement space in all regions;**
- 2. Value and transfer to Te Ohu Kaimoana any further pre-commencement space obligations, and work with relevant IAOs on their allocation.**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We are meeting with MPI officials every week to progress work and to stay connected to the advice they are providing ministers regarding the development of open ocean aquaculture legislation. On-going work with MPI will need to continue to protect Māori rights and interests in aquaculture as new legislation is developed. Outside of this, we have an open communications partnership with MPI officials to develop the new space plan, valuation models, respond to ad hoc scenarios, and establish how we will meet the recommendations of the evaluation report.

Objective

TRAN

Transition:

- 1. Assist iwi to transition their PSGE to a new IAO where required**

No action this quarter

Objective

STAT

- 1. Meet other statutory requirements**
- 2. Maintain and update the Takutai website**

No action this quarter

AQUACULTURE POLICY

Objective

1

- 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**

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

We are involved in a mussel spat working group to bring together different parties to address iwi concerns. This work is revisiting work that was undertaken over ten years prior. Our role is to facilitate iwi involvement and advocate for the best outcome for Te Hiku iwi as well as all Iwi Aquaculture Organisations and iwi in the business of marine farming.

The last spat working group was convened in October 2020. Though in this quarter we have not had any formal spat working group meetings due to COVID level restrictions.

NO action on developing an Iwi Aquaculture Forum for this quarter, however, with the development of the next annual plan underway and a new programme lead on board there is more breadth to the Takutai team. In the coming months, we will be establishing what this might look like.



Objective

2

Objective 2: Open Ocean aquaculture;

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

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

Open Ocean aquaculture concerns marine farming in very exposed locations – such as the territorial sea (out to 12 nautical miles). The scale of investment needed to ensure a reasonable economic return means there must be timely decisions on several aspects that the current system does not address (including proactive protection of settlement options). Four open ocean salmon farming applications have been lodged. The Minister has given approval-in-principle to assist a group of first-generation farms (including possible settlement areas). FNZ/ MPI has been sharing their options to progress for open ocean. MPI have established a work programme and have the intention of us to join and work alongside them. MPI have recruited more staff to carry out this work. Therefore, there are some delays to the initiation of the work programme. It is becoming harder to gain free and frank advice from MPI, not due to relationship breakdowns, but their own internal politics. We may need to have more regular catch-ups with the minister to seek ministry direction.

2.2 Work with MPI and iwi to develop a sensible settlement framework to account for open ocean aquaculture developments

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

MPI are hesitant to share the frameworks they are developing with us until they are final or have gone to ministers. There is a risk in some of the advice they are giving having a limited level of knowledge and expertise in delivering settlement. We hope over the first quarter we see more openness from MPI as we try to keep actively engaged.

We anticipate engaging with iwi independently to MPI on open ocean aquaculture so we can understand how iwi would best like us to support them. Some engagement will need to be joint with MPI, and we will establish an engagement plan between both agencies to ensure we connect where appropriate. This is also so we do not draw on too much of our iwi time and have this result in engagement fatigue.

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

What we have achieved, barriers and next quarter objective

An amendment to the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act has gone through the second reading by parliament and the select committee stages successfully. We anticipate little to no pushback as it travels through its third reading in parliament. We anticipate the Amendment Bill will be passed by November, but this is subject to parliamentary processes and timeframes. Once the Amendment Bill is enacted and commenced, the allocation of remaining settlement assets held for Te Tai Tokerau and Bay of Plenty can be progressed, as well as facilitating agreements on the Bay of Plenty New Space Agreement.

GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT SERVICES

For the majority of this quarter, staff worked from home due to nationwide COVID lockdowns. This also meant that all engagement with external stakeholders was pivoted to online hui. Throughout this period, the kāhui has continued to operate efficiently and effectively and maintained regular engagement both internally and externally as well as continuing to progress with current projects and work programmes.

During this quarter we introduced two new software systems to the kāhui. This included the roll-out of project management platform, Monday.com led by the communications team, and implementing management performance system, Leadr. Both platforms are now used daily by all members of the kāhui and have helped streamline the projects and day-to-day activity of the trust. Going forward we hope to use the dashboards generated by the Monday platform as part of our reporting process.

HR & INFRASTRUCTURE

After three years at Te Ohu Kaimoana, we said goodbye to Kūrae Kōrero (Communications Manager), Bede Dwyer, as he forges ahead on a new journey with Wakatū Incorporation as their new Group Strategic Communications Manager. Bede joined Te Ohu Kaimoana in July 2018 and has made a significant contribution to our kāhui across the marketing, media and design of our Trust, and in communications to our Mandated Iwi Organisations and Asset Holding Companies.

During this quarter we also said goodbye to Pūtai Kōrero (Communications Advisor), Myrah Walters, who left the Trust to join Hon Nanaia Māhuta's communications team as a Press Secretary. Myrah worked closely with both Te Ohu Kaimoana and Te Wai Māori Trust and played a key role in managing their web and pānui channels.

Tai Pari (Policy Analyst), Te Aomihia Walker also left Te Ohu Kaimoana in September on a temporary leave of absence as she embarks on a six-month fisheries residential programme in Iceland as part of the UNESCO's Fisheries Training Programme. Te Aomihia is due to return to Aotearoa and the Te Ohu Kaimoana kāhui in April of 2022.

During this quarter, Te Ohu Kaimoana Deputy Chair, Tā Mark Solomon, completed his tenure as Deputy Chair on the board of Te Ohu Kaimoana on the 28th of September board meeting with Pahia Turia accepting the Deputy Chair position. Pahia will resign as Chair of Te Wai Māori in order to take up his new role.



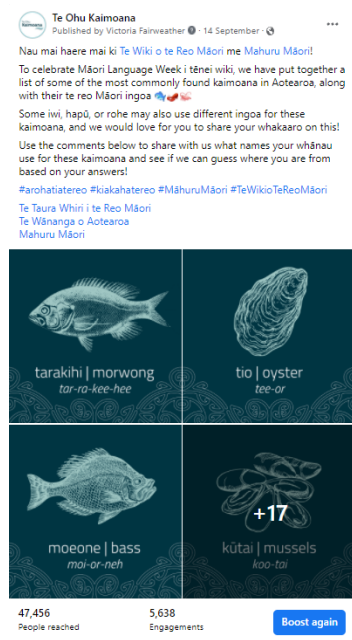
(Above, left to right: Bede Dwyer, Myrah Walters, Te Aomihia Walker, and Tā Mark Solomon)

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Promote the work of the Trust, our Māori stakeholders, and profile the stories of Māori fisheries

Promote the work and stories of the Trust, Mandated Iwi Organisations, Asset Holding Companies, iwi, hapū and whānau, and Māori owned seafood and fishing companies.

Social media: Top stories from this quarter include updates to the Northland Proceedings and our Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori (TWOTRM) social media campaign. This campaign involved designing a series of social media tiles that offered the te reo name and pronunciation for common kaimoana species in Aotearoa. This was received considerable reach and engagement from our social media audience with over 300 comments, likes, and shares of the content on Facebook alone. Alongside our TWOTRM content, we also shared updates on some of our Māhuru Māori speaker series sessions to our social channels (see more on this in the executive summary) as well as documenting our #MāoriLanguageMoment. Next quarter, we hope to introduce more video content using Tik Tok, with a focus on education in the Te Ao Māori fisheries space.



(Above: screenshots of some of our social media content covering Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori, Māhuru Māori speaker sessions, and our kāhui 'Māori Language Moment'.)

Te Korowai o Tangaroa Magazine: This quarter we published the inaugural issue of our quarterly magazine, Te Korowai o Tangaroa. This was disseminated in both print and online, with a print run of 1,100 and sent to a curated database of iwi and industry stakeholders. We also digitally published the magazine on the online reader platform, Issuu, and promoted this across all of our online channels, resulting in 1,557 reads since being uploaded. In each issue, we cover stories of iwi in the fisheries and aquaculture space as well as promote the mahi of each of the trusts of Te Ohu Kaimoana Group. We had hoped to produce the second issue of Te Korowai O Tangaroa in September, however, due to staff changes in the comms team, we have decided to skip the Kōanga (spring) issue and instead focus on publishing the Raumati (summer) issue in early 2022. Despite this setback, we have continued to re-purpose individual stories from our Hōtoke (winter) issue across all communications channels in a cross-channel content syndication strategy (see below). These channels include our pānui, website stories, and our social media channels and have resulted in consistent engagement across the quarter with almost 700 individual reads so far.



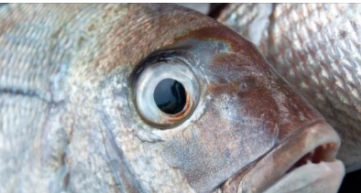
The dilemma of 28N rights is a hangover from the introduction of the Quota Management System. They have cost iwi approximately \$14 million over the last 30 years. It's an issue of contention for Te Ohu Kaimoana, who are working with Fisheries New Zealand on a solution that protects the value of the Māori Fisheries Settlement. Policy analyst, Tamar Wells, explains the origin of 28N rights and how they impact fisheries at present and outlines a solution.

When the Quota Management System (QMS) was first introduced in 1986, quota was measured in tonnes not shares. Participants in each fishery were allocated quota from catch histories based on their actual catch. The fisheries were then managed through buying and selling tonnage across industry parties and Government. If science suggested that more tonnage could be sustainably caught in the coming year, the Government would sell additional tonnage and gain the revenue from that sale. However, if a reduction in catch was required to achieve a sustainable fishery, the Government was then required to purchase tonnage from the quota owners so that it would not be caught.

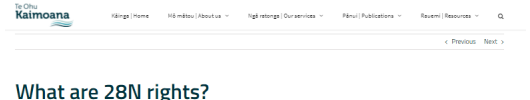
Te Ohu Kaimoana
Published by rootsuite • 15 September •

The dilemma of 28N rights is a hangover from the introduction of the Quota Management System. They have cost iwi approximately \$14 million over the last 30 years and it's an issue of contention for Te Ohu Kaimoana, who are working with Fisheries New Zealand on a solution that protects the value of the Māori Fisheries Settlement.

Te Ohu Kaimoana Policy Analyst, Tamar Wells, explains the origin of 28N rights and outlines a positive solution in the latest issue of Te Korowai... See more



ISSUU.COM
What are 28N rights? - Issuu
The dilemma of 28N rights is a hangover from the introduction of t...



What are 28N rights?

The dilemma of 28N rights is a hangover from the introduction of the Quota Management System. They have cost iwi approximately \$14 million over the last 30 years. It's an issue of contention for Te Ohu Kaimoana, who are working with Fisheries New Zealand on a solution that protects the value of the Māori Fisheries Settlement. Policy analyst, Tamar Wells, explains the origin of 28N rights how they impact fisheries at present and outlines a solution.

When the Quota Management System (QMS) was first introduced in 1986, quota was measured in tonnes not shares. Participants in each fishery were allocated quota from catch histories based on their actual catch. The fisheries were then managed through buying and selling tonnage across industry parties and Government. If science suggested that more tonnage could be sustainably caught in the coming year, the Government would sell additional tonnage and gain the revenue from that sale. However, if a reduction in catch was required to achieve a sustainable fishery, the Government was then required to purchase tonnage from the quota owners so that it would not be caught.

1. Industry could sell (some of) the quota back to the Government through a 'tendered' 'buy back' scheme where quota owners nominated the price for an amount and Government accepted those starting from the lowest price in response to this, the Government offered participants in the industry two options.
2. Some of the quota from each owner at that time was 'put in the fridge' until the fish stock had recovered sufficiently to allow additional tonnage to be made available through an increase in the TACC. This was known as 28N rights (i.e. section 28N of the Fisheries Act 1983). Affected participants who chose this option also had the first right to receive a proportion of the additional tonnage equal to what they had 'put in the fridge' when it became available again.

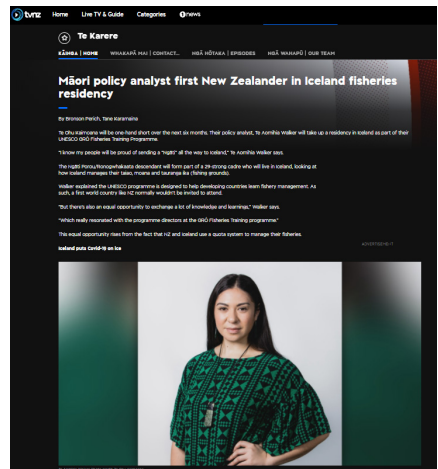
By 1989, the Government was faced with what would have been huge liabilities to buy quota from industry parties for a number of fish stocks whose Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) required a reduction. As a result, the Government and industry agreed to amend the legislation and change quota from tonnes to proportional shares. The introduction of proportional quotas created better incentives for each commercial participant to promote long-term sustainability.

(Above: our 28N rights article re-shared across our website, Issuu platform, and social media channels.)

2. Protect and build the reputation of the Trust

Identify opportunities in the media and events where the Trust can have a voice and ensure that interactions are best managed to protect the integrity of the Trust.

Press and Media: Te Ohu Kaimoana published one press release within this quarter regarding Tai Pari (Policy Analyst), Te Aomihia Walker's fisheries fellowship in Iceland. This was well received by the media and resulted in 11 media mentions, including interviews for Māori Television, Waatea News, Gisborne Herald, Radio Ngāti Porou, Te Karere, Dominion Post, and Stuff. Te Aomihia's story was published across multiple media outlet channels including online, print, and television.



(Above: some snippets of the press coverage we received from our press release on Te Aomihia's Iceland fellowship)



Tangata whenua given green light to go fishing

By Peter Doherty

COVID-19 has altered a wide range of activities in New Zealand, but one that has been largely unaffected is fishing. For many, it's a great way to spend time with family and friends, and it's also a great way to enjoy the outdoors. However, the pandemic has also brought challenges to the fishing industry, particularly for those who rely on fishing for their livelihood. In this article, we explore the impact of COVID-19 on the fishing industry and the steps being taken to support those affected.

The fishing industry is a vital part of New Zealand's economy, particularly in rural and coastal areas. It provides employment for thousands of people and is a significant source of income for many. However, the pandemic has had a significant impact on the industry. With many people unable to work and businesses closed, the demand for fish has decreased. This has led to a drop in prices for fish, which has affected the income of many fishers.

In response to these challenges, the Government has introduced a number of measures to support the fishing industry. These include providing financial assistance to fishers, reducing the cost of fishing gear, and providing training and support for fishers. The Government has also introduced a number of measures to support the fishing industry's recovery, including providing financial assistance to fishers, reducing the cost of fishing gear, and providing training and support for fishers.

While the fishing industry has faced many challenges, it remains a vital part of New Zealand's economy. With the support of the Government and the industry, it is hoped that the fishing industry will be able to recover from the pandemic and continue to provide employment and income for many people.

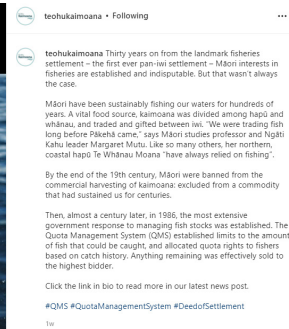
During this quarter we were approached by the Whakatāne Beacon (pictured left) to provide comment on customary fishing during COVID lockdown in Level 4. In our response, we provided a statement which advised if Māori wanted to exercise Māori customary fishing rights during level 4, they could only do so in accordance with the Kaimoana Regulations, or Regulations 50, 51 and 52 of the Amateur Fishing Regulations. We also added that this approval can only be given by an authorised representative of a marae committee, a Māori Committee, a runanga, Māori Trust Board, or any kaitiaki of the tangata whenua. This comment was published in both the print and online channels

3. Grow the brand awareness, audience and engagement with the Trust

Build the following and number of engagements for the Trust and increase the awareness of our profile

Content partnership with the Spinoff: The Trust's partnership with The Spinoff is currently underway, with our first of our two joint articles published in July. The first article details the history of the Deed of Settlement featuring kōrero from Whaimutu Dewes and Dr Margaret Mutu.

The second article is currently in review and has a focus on customary fishing rights; what they are and why they are important. The Spinoff will be publishing these articles across their digital channels which has a combined audience of 1.1 million people. We also have permission from the Spinoff to repurpose this content across our channels including reutilising the content as feature articles for Te Korowai o Tangaroa magazine. We have already cross-shared the first article across all channels and plan to include this in the next issue of Te Korowai o Tangaroa.



(Above: Some of the repurposed content from our first Spinoff article being published across our online channels.)

Rāhui project with Daylight Creative: The Trust has been working with the Daylight Creative team at The Spinoff to produce an awareness campaign for wider Aotearoa on the background and concept of rāhui. The purpose of the project is to debunk current misconceptions around the validity of rāhui, increase general public respect for this practice, and highlight traditional Māori approaches to managing issues in the moana and wai. We are currently producing a pitch video that we plan to use as part of our wānanga with iwi on co-developing this project further. We hope to have this video completed by November.

Guest Lectures: Te Ohu Kaimoana's policy team gave five guest lectures about the history of the Māori Fisheries Settlement to undergraduate and postgraduate marine science students at Te Herenga Waka - Victoria University of Wellington and postgraduate business students at the University of Canterbury. The presentations were delivered to Applied Marine Biology, Fisheries Science and Principles of Marine Conservation students at VUW, and the MBA programme students at the University of Canterbury.

Analytics: Social media activity over this quarter has grown, with an increase in our social media audience to now include over 3,800 followers, up 459 on last quarter. This quarter we also reached over 100,000 social media users across all channels with organic/non-paid content, this is almost three times higher than last quarter where we reached 37,000. This increase can be attributed to increased social media posting and putting a focus on content that encourages engagement from our audience. This quarter, we have had a focus on using the 'stories' function of our social media channels to help reach a bigger audience, and have reshared most of our posts to our stories as well. We hope to increase dedicated story content going forward, including interactive story features such as question stickers and polls.

Our website saw a slight dip this quarter due to filtering internal traffic but generally remains consistent with an average of 20,000 visits per year, and almost half of these visits from new visitors. Top pages visited include 'our staff', 'our values', and 'settlement history'. We hope to steadily increase our website content over the coming new financial year with regular news updates and articles using our cross-channel content strategy. This will aid in increasing the website's profile on search engines and help strengthen Te Ohu Kaimoana's reputation

as leaders in fisheries knowledge in the kaupapa Māori space with the latest information and updates. This traffic is also supported through an ongoing Google AdWords campaign, which has resulted in a total of 3,100 impressions and 273 visits to our website as a direct result of these search engine advertisements since being implemented in April 2021.

Annual Iwi Engagement Survey: Work is underway to disseminate our annual Iwi Engagement Survey to our iwi stakeholders. This survey has been running since 2018 and now enters its fourth consecutive year. The survey opportunity for iwi to share whakaaro anonymously, with the feedback shared used to help shape our activity as a Trust to better represent iwi in the fisheries space. This year, we restructured our survey to reflect the recent mahi and evolving focus of the Trust, including specific pātai surrounding our engagement methods and recent iwi roadshows. We hope that these changes will increase the number of survey responses in comparison to previous years. We launched the survey in late September which will run for four weeks until October 29th.

2. Keep our stakeholders involved and informed in the work of the trust

Ensure that our stakeholders are kept informed of our work and performance and that iwi are involved in the strategic direction of the trust.

Pānui: We continue to engage with our stakeholders via a variety of online channels including our pānui (e-newsletters), website updates, and social media. Over this quarter we sent 19 separate pānui to our iwi stakeholders which included topics such as the annual Iwi Engagement Survey, the launch of the independent evaluation of the New Space Regime, introducing Te Korowai o Tangaroa magazine, sustainability rounds, and seeking feedback on various Government responses. This quarter, we focussed on making these pānui more engaging using varying visual layouts which included multimedia such as GIFs and video content. These pānui continue to perform well with an average open rate of 44.7%. We hope to improve our CRM system for managing these contact details over the new financial year and provide a more simplistic method to signing up to our mailing list and updating contact details to ensure our database is up to date.



Introducing Te Korowai o Tangaroa

6 August 2021

Tēnā koe <<First Name>>.

We're excited to announce the launch of the first edition of our quarterly kāhui magazine, [Te Korowai o Tangaroa](#).

In each edition you'll read stories from iwi, hapū, marae, and whānau on their connection to fisheries and the moana and hear about the work they are doing in their role for the betterment of Tangaroa's domain.



We invite you to participate in our annual Iwi Engagement Survey

27 September 2021

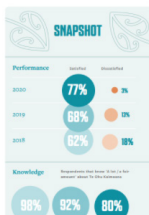
Tēnā koutou e te iwi

Each year, Te Ohu Kaimoana commissions an independent short survey as an opportunity for iwi to provide feedback on how you think we are doing.

Like previous years, we've brought on board AK Research (previously known as UMFR research) to run this kaupapa.

As one of the Mandated Iwi Organisations (MIO), Regional Iwi Organisations (RIO), or Asset Holding Companies (AHC) we represent, your whakaaro, guidance, and participation are essential to us as a kāhui in providing a better service for iwi.

While we value the kanoahi ki te kanoahi feedback we receive, this independent survey provides an opportunity for you to share your whakaaro anonymously on a set of measures that we track each year.



Review of the Minister's decision on sustainability rounds for October

On the 24th of September, the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries announced the decisions made for the sustainability measures for the fish stocks consulted on as part of the October 2021 sustainability round.



These decisions can be found [here](#), with Te Ohu Kaimoana's response published [here](#).

Key focus areas following this announcement:

- Snapper (SNAB):** We will continue to work with MIO's, the Crown, and other stakeholders to find a solution to access the abundance in the SNAB fishery and find a solution for the 28N rights in this fishery. Te Ohu has applied for, and the Court has granted, an injunction on SNAB. The purpose of the injunction is to avoid any dilution of the Settlement quota as a proportion of the total allowance commercial catch.
- Hoki (HOKI):** We will continue to work with MIO Hoki quota owners to advocate for their aspirations in the management of this fishery.

(Above: some of the recent pānui sent over the quarter using a more visual format)

Annual Report: Work is underway to produce our annual report which details the mahi of each of the four trusts of Te Ohu Kai Moana Group over the past financial year. In addition to this, the report also provides an overview of the results from the Annual Iwi Engagement Survey. This year we are also adding an additional te reo Māori translation. We hope to have this published and available for download/mail out in early March 2022.



Te Ohu
Kaimoana

