

TE KAUPAPA KAITIAKI | TAUPŌ CATCHMENT PLAN

Te Pou Tuatahi | Tongariro Te Maunga

Mana whakahaere Authority and Control	Assessment
Issues - Lack of effective partnership arrangements and use of tikanga in decision making. - Little recognition of the tikanga principles of mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga in partnership decisions. - Resource management decisions can fail to integrate Ngā Pou e Toru embodied in Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki. - Resource agency planning can be mis-aligned. - Limited regard for the key institutions of Arititanga and Te Ariki on catchment management and decision making.	
Objectives	
1. A genuine Treaty based partnership that provides Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.	NA
2. Partnership decisions reflect tikanga, mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, whakapapa and te whanake.	NA
3. Holistic resource management planning and decision making that reflects Ngā Pou e Toru.	NA
4. Aligned resource agency planning.	NA

Mana whakahaere Authority and Control		Assessment
5. The institutions of Arikitunga and Te Arika have greater influence over resource management planning and decision making.		NA
6. Te Kaupapa Kaitiaki is reflected in the management of catchment resources.		NA
7. Strengthen relationships between Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and local authorities.		NA
8. Give effect to principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in decision making.		NA
Te whanake Sustainable development		Assessment
Issue • Protection of natural and physical resources can impede their use, which may conflict with the needs of people and communities.		
Objectives		
1. Resource management decisions represent sustainable development so that natural and physical resources are protected and used sustainably to protect the mauri of te taiao and to meet the needs of people and communities.		☒
2. Sustainable land use for food production provides for people and communities economic and social wellbeing without compromising cultural and environmental objectives and outcomes.		NA

Torowhānui Holistic approach		Assessment
Issue Improving catchment management and planning to recognise the interrelationship between land use, water quality, water quantity and biodiversity is an ongoing issue.		
Objectives Ongoing improvement to establish a holistic and integrated catchment management and planning – ki uta ki tai (from the mountains to the sea) system.		NA
Kaitiakitanga Intergenerational sustainable guardianship		Assessment
Issues - Hapū unable to exercise kaitiakitanga over their taonga tuku iho. - Loss of the hapū connection and relationship to their taonga tuku iho and cultural sites and its impact on cultural wellbeing. - Degradation and threats to the integrity of current taonga tuku iho and cultural sites. - Traditional resource management practices such as rāhui are not fully recognised in the management of natural resources within the catchment. - The spiritual connection Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa has to the catchment has diminished.		
Objectives Hapū connection and relationships to their taonga tuku iho and cultural sites are strong and vibrant.		NA
Taonga tuku iho and cultural sites are protected, and cultural activities are maintained.		☒

Torowhānui Holistic approach	Assessment
3. Kaitiakitanga of hapū over their taonga tuku iho is recognised and provided for in natural resource planning and decision making.	NA
4. Traditional resource management practices are recognised and included in the way catchment resources are managed.	NA
5. Policy and planning recognises and provides for the spiritual connection Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa has to the catchment.	NA
6. Taniwha and kaitiaki (spiritual guardians) are respected and protected by maintaining, restoring or enhancing an associated resource.	NA

Te Pou Tuarua | Te mātāpuna o te wai, te ahi tāmou

Te oranga me ngā hua o te taiao Health and benefits of the environment		Assessment
Issues - The continued concern with the desecration and degradation of te taiao and its capacity to sustain life. - Natural resources and the wide range of ecosystem services they provide are not adequately recognised in the way these resources are managed.		
Objectives		
1. The health and wellbeing of the environment is nurtured and sustained.		☒
2. Recognise the wide range of ways hapū and communities are supported by the natural environment and seek to maintain these ecosystem services.		NA
Ngā taonga tuku iho Treasures handed down from generation to generation		Assessment
Issue Past decisions about Lake Taupō and the geothermal resources have not sufficiently recognised the iconic taonga status they hold to Ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa.		
Objective		
1. Decisions about Lake Taupō and the geothermal resource recognise and provide for their iconic taonga status and national significance.		NA
Taurima To treat with care, to tend, to foster		Assessment
Issues Indigenous biodiversity has declined significantly in the Taupō catchment for reasons including land use change, loss of natural habitats and competition from introduced species.		

Te oraanga me ngā hua o te taiao Health and benefits of the environment	Assessment
- The ability of landowners to use their land is constrained by increased pressure to protect the indigenous biodiversity present on current land holdings. - Pest plants and animals have negative impacts on the environment and wider community.	
Objectives	
1. The decline in indigenous biodiversity within the Taupō catchment is reversed while recognising Māori landowner's need to use their land.	NA
2. Protection of the health and wellbeing of indigenous ecosystems and uses of the Taupō catchment through active vigilance to reduce biosecurity threats.	NA
Te waiora me ngā mahinga kai Life-giving waters and customary food gathering	Assessment
Issues - Increased demands on Taupō water resources and greater impacts on water quality, mauri, freshwater ecosystems and the health and wellbeing of ngā hapū o Ngāti Tūwharetoa and communities. - The vision ngā hapū o Tūwharetoa have for their water bodies and water ways is not fully reflected in the way water bodies are managed.	
Objectives	
1. Water and water bodies in the Taupō catchment are managed in accordance with the principles and hierarchy of obligations of Te Mana o te Wai, as set out in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020:	☑
To protect the mauri and values so that the water is safe for use for traditional medicinal purposes, safe for drinking, safe for taking kai and safe for swimming.	☑

Te ora nga me ngā hua o te taiao Health and benefits of the environment	Assessment
To provide for traditional rituals and spiritual sustenance.	NA
To protect freshwater ecosystems, indigenous species, and trout fisheries.	☑
To reflect the vision ngā hapū o Tūwharetoa has and remains consistent with Te Mana o te Wai.	NA
Kia whakarite Arrange, adjust, organise, balance, fulfil, perform	Assessment
Issue The catchment is increasingly vulnerable to a range of natural hazards and the impact of climate change.	
Objectives Catchment and development is resilient to natural hazards (fire, flooding and inundation, erosion, land subsidence, volcanic hazards, and river breakouts), and the impact of climate change.	☑
Management of the catchment moves toward a low-carbon future.	☑

Te Pou Tuatoru | Tūwhareroa te iwi, Tūwharetoa te hapū

Te oranga o te tangata Community health and wellbeing		Assessment
Issues • Opportunities for social development and economic prosperity are inadequate. • Employment, housing, health and education are social development issues of concern for catchment communities.		
Objective		
1. Policy and planning that provide more opportunities for social development and economic prosperity.		☒
Ngā mahi a te rēhia me te ahumahi tāpoi Recreation and tourism		Assessment
Issue • There are continuing pressures for improved recreation and tourism access and facilities, resulting in impacts on the natural environment, local communities, and the visitor experience. These impacts are of particular concern for the Tongariro National Park.		
Objective		
1. The benefits of recreational and tourist activities and facilities are maintained while protecting the cultural and natural values of the environment.		NA

Kia mōhio To know, understand, realise, comprehend, recognise	Assessment
Issues - Lack of research, knowledge and understanding about the health and wellbeing of the catchment including: - The impact of human activity - Flooding and erosion - Climate change effects	
Objective Increased research, knowledge and understanding of catchment issues within catchment communities, schools and business enterprise, including the incorporation of mātauranga Māori and increased hapū involvement in research and monitoring.	NA