

Notes from Māori Engagement Hui 25 March 2019

Meeting held at Front+Centre, Tory St, Wellington

Attendees

Amanda Reid	BERL
Anaru Smiler	FOMA
Basil Tapuke	Te Tumu Paeroa
Colleen Skerrett	Taumanu Associates / Auckland University of Technology
Huhana Lyndon, CEO	Ngati Hine Forestry Trust
Jo-Anne Short	JS Consulting for CCILG/FOMA
Katharina Ruckstuhl	Nga Pae O Te Maramatanga
Lyn Carter	Otago University / Ngai Tahu
Maria Bargh	Victoria University of Wellington
Mike Smith	CCILG
Rata Rodgers	Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu
Rawson Wright	CCILG
Tina Ngata	The Non-Plastic Maori
Trevor Moeke	Advisor to ICCC
David Prentice	ICCC
Pauline Marshall	ICCC
Jo Hendy	ICCC
Sara Clarke	ICCC
Natalie Crane	ICCC
James Whetu	Whetu Group for ICCC
Amy Whetu	Whetu Group for ICCC
Waitangi Woods	Te Tira Whakamataki for ICCC

Notes

Trevor welcomed participants and invited Amy and James Whetu to introduce their analysis and slides. James led the agriculture session and answered clarification questions/comments including:

- Not all Māori received full entitlement of forestry units within their Treaty Settlements.
- Who within Māoridom has ownership of the “point of obligation”?
- What is the role of regional government? Sara noted that although there was a focus on Integrated Farm Management Plans there is not a specific involvement for local government as compliance, monitoring and enforcement would be through the Climate Change Response Act.
- What of the impacts/legacy of colonisation versus the comment “that Māori should not be disproportionately disadvantaged in the context of Category 6-8 land”? ICCC needs to explicitly note that Māori, in this context, are playing ‘catch-up’. There are invisible activities to factor in to how you incentivise – some things are not explicit or understood when you consider it undeveloped or underdeveloped land.
- What are the transition options for Category 6-8 land?

- The aspirations of Māori land owners should not be impacted by ICCC recommendations shouldn't be considered as the low hanging fruit.
- Don't create another inequity, i.e nitrates.
- TTWMA – land locked land, but also some Maori happy to leave land undeveloped
- Whatever the ICCC comes out with it must not negate what is possible under the Treaty. Māori must be able to make the arrangements they choose.

Anaru Smiler of FOMA and Amanda Reid of Berl outlined the findings in their *Education training and extension services for Māori land owners* report commissioned by ICCC. Key recommendations that were discussed included:

- Course development for Māori by Māori
- Bespoke programmes needed for Māori from the appropriate proportion of the proposed levy.

The hui then discussed:

- How to have conversations with Māori to ensure their eventual decisions are consistent with prioritising emissions reductions
- The need for the OIO to ensure their decisions are consistent with emissions reductions targets/standards – e.g. consideration of the track record of the company's international performance.

Electricity

Whetu then gave a more detailed perspective on their electricity work. Points raised by the hui included:

- EV charging points on marae – and own generation options
- Sensitivity of infrastructure development on Māori land
- Infrastructure investment must include Māori
- Utility poverty
- Māori need to be involved at a regional level and discussions on land use change need to be held at that level too.