













Outcome statement and principles for implementing Te Ture Whaimana – the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato and Waipa Rivers

River Iwi Presentation

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Content

- Process to develop the paper
- Structure of the paper
- Caveats around the paper
- Outcome and principles
- Linkages to HRWO process
- Paatai

Process

- Direction/guidance/support
- Hui with River Iwi and WRA
- Compilation of draft outcomes and principles
- Discussions with River Iwi Governors
- Amendments to paper
- Approval of River Iwi Boards

Structure

- Purpose of the paper
- Relationship with Te Ture Whaimana
- Outcome statement
- Principles
- Narrative explanation of outcome statement and principles
- What might success look like?

Caveats

- **Extension of Te Ture Whaimana**
- Assists to achieve Te Ture Whaimana through this Plan Change not the be all and end all
- Reflects aspirations of River Iwi in the context of Iwi playing an active role in each of the four well-beings
- Does not usurp the mana and autonomy of individual River Iwi

Outcome and principles

- Outcome statement:
 - The Waikato and Waipā Rivers must be restored so that they are safe to swim in and take food from over their entire length and, protected from further degradation —it is not enough to simply halt the decline in water quality; water quality must improve everywhere—.
- Fundamental in working toward achieving Te Ture Whaimana
- Principles are not hierarchical
- River iwi criteria/touchstones for decision making

Outcome and principles

- Nine Principles underpin the Outcomes statement:
 - The special relationship between River iwi and the Waikato and Waipā River is paramount;
 - Existing over-allocation is to be phased out; no new over-allocation above water quality limits is created;
 - A precautionary approach to setting limits and addressing water quality problems must be adopted;
 - Recognition and avoidance of cumulative effects;
 - Averaging of water quality within or between FMU is not acceptable

Outcome and principles

- Nine Principles (continued):
 - Restoring water quality is likely to be intergenerational; long timeframes are not an excuse for delay;
 - Operating in an integrated manner across catchments;
 - Recognise the potential of landowners to develop land within the water quality limits and, incentivise voluntarily changes to fit within water quality limits; and
 - Avoid creating inequitable outcomes between landowners through the allocation of rights to discharge contaminants.

Linkages to HRWO process

- Overarching applicability
- Assist to achieve Te Ture Whaimana through Plan Change
- Specific process points:
 - Selection of overarching outcomes
 - Freshwater objectives for FMUs
 - Setting limits for water quality
 - Timeframes for achieving freshwater objectives and outcomes
 - Addressing over allocation
 - Allocation of rights to discharge
 - Appropriate mix of mechanisms (incentives and rules)

Pātai









