

HE ARA HONOHONO PATHWAYS TO MANA WHAKAHONO

**HE KETE MĀTAURANGA
MANA WHAKAHONO AND CLIMATE CHANGE,
NATURAL HAZARDS AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**



HE KETE MĀTAURANGA MANA WHAKAHONO Ā ROHE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION, NATURAL HAZARDS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

This info sheet explores ways in which Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements could be used to agree processes for iwi/hapū and councils to work together to address climate adaptation, natural hazard management and emergency management issues.
(Info sheet 2 of 3)

Can a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement include matters outside the RMA?

- ☞ The Resource Management Act provides the legislative basis for a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement, and sets out a list of required content. However, Mana Whakahono agreements are not limited to this required content.
- ☞ Existing Mana Whakahono ā Rohe cover more than the matters listed in the Resource Management Act, including Local Government Act, Reserves Act, and Treaty settlement legislation. Iwi/hapū are interested in developing Mana Whakahono ā Rohe which comprehensively cover their key issues and most important processes, and these issues could include natural hazards, emergency management and climate change adaptation.

Why could a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe be a useful vehicle for climate change adaptation, natural hazard management and emergency management?

- ☞ Mana Whakahono ā Rohe are an opportunity to develop local plans which set out processes and procedures which set expectations about how iwi/hapū and council will work together in a range of situations.
- ☞ “Many Māori communities are located in rural and remote locations, and are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change on their homes, infrastructure and sites of cultural significance to Māori – including marae, urupā (burial grounds), waahi tapu (sacred sites) and mahinga kai (food gathering sites)... Mātauranga Māori at a hapū and iwi level will be critical to informing local and central government climate adaptation responses”¹
- ☞ Although there is not yet national legislation or guidance setting out roles and responsibilities relating to climate change adaptation, a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe could establish roles and responsibilities within existing natural hazard management and emergency management frameworks.

¹ Urutau, ka taurikura: Kia tū pakari a Aotearoa i ngā huringa āhuarangi: Adapt and thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand Aotearoa New Zealand's first national adaption plan. Ministry for the Environment August 2022, p28-29

What could be included in a Mana Whakahono related to climate change adaptation?

² He Ekenga Ngaru - Māori community solutions to climate change retreat and adaptation (Taylor et al. 2023). <https://resiliencechallenge.nz/outputs/he-ekenga-ngaru-maori-community-solutions-to-climate-retreat-and-adaptation/>

- ☞ "In order to be "community-led" in cases where those communities are Māori, an appropriate adaptation strategy at the overarching central government and national level must empower and enable iwi, hapū, whānau rangatiratanga, mātauranga, tikanga, and kawa at the local level"²
- ☞ There is the opportunity to agree processes relating to:
 - Opportunities to be involved in spatial planning
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Transfer of decision-making to iwi/hapū
 - Iwi/hapū involvement in adaptation planning, monitoring and modelling, including the possible transfer of monitoring powers to iwi/hapū.
- ☞ Mana Whakahono ā Rohe could also include agreements relating to the involvement of iwi/hapū in processes including the assessment of risk; agreeing thresholds, likely impacts and tolerances, development control; local adaptation planning; relocation process; and post-relocation land management.

What could be included in a Mana Whakahono related to natural hazards management?

- ☞ Involvement in natural hazards plan changes.
- ☞ Contributing to risk assessment processes run by councils - these assessments include evaluating options and considering risk tolerance.
- ☞ Involvement in pre-event land-use planning - what might need to change, and where?
- ☞ Setting out engagement expectations during response to a large natural hazard event, including identifying priority decisions and appropriate processes to make these decisions quickly
- ☞ Setting out engagement expectations during recovery from large natural hazard events - for example, creating a debris disposal plan which sets out where debris could go, who needs to be involved in a decision, and considering effects on streams, waterbodies etc.

What could be included in a Mana Whakahono related to emergency management?

³ <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/documents/EM-Bill/Discussion-document-Strengthening-New-Zealands-emergency-management-legislation.pdf>

- ☞ Here are some ideas;
 - Address the roles of iwi Māori in plans, guidance, and other policy settings, through updating plans, guidance, and other policy settings to ensure iwi Māori are embedded into the emergency management system at an operational level.
 - Require iwi Māori representation on CDEM Group decision-making structures.
 - Require CDEM Groups to engage with iwi Māori during the development of CDEM Group plans, including explicitly requiring that CDEM Groups engage with iwi Māori in their areas to inform CDEM Group planning before emergencies.³

How could a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe give effect to an iwi climate plan or other climate/natural hazard documents?

- ☞ A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is a 'how we work' agreement negotiated with council. A Mana Whakahono can include expectations about how to use an existing document.
- ☞ A number of Iwi Management Plans or Hapū Environmental Management Plans include provisions relating to natural hazards, emergency management or climate change.
- ☞ There are also a number of existing iwi climate plans. A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe can reference existing documents, and set expectations about how these documents will be used.