Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

BRF-5276: Mitigating Impacts with Iwi and Māori in ERP2

Date submitted: 2 October 2024
Tracking number: BRF-5276
Sub Security level: CLASSIFICATION
MfE priority: Urgent

Actions sought from Ministers		
Name and position	***Action sought***	***Response by***
To Hon Simon WATTS **Minister of Climate Change**	**Agree** to the recommendations in this briefing **Agree** to refer this briefing to relevant Ministers	7 October 2024

Actions for Minister's office staff

Forward this briefing to:
Minister for the Environment, Hon Penny SIMMONDS
Minister for Energy and Transport, Hon Simeon BROWN
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Hon Todd MCCLAY
Minister for Building and Construction, Hon Chris PENK
Return the signed briefing to the Ministry for the Environment (ministerials@MfE.govt.nz).

Appendices and attachments

1. Appendix 1: Table of Māori-focused ERP2 engagements
2. Appendix 2: ERP2 submissions quantitative analysis
3. Appendix 3: Stocktake of ERP2 related Mātauranga Māori initiatives

Key contacts at Ministry for the Environment

Position	***Name***	***Cell phone***	***First contact***
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Responsible Manager	Stephen Goodman	9(2)(a)	
General Manager	Hemi Smiler	64 22 0871268	✓

Minister's comments

RECEIVED
Waitangi Tribunal
28 Mar 25
Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

Mitigating Impacts with Iwi and Māori in ERP2

Key messages

1. This briefing seeks your decisions on the 'Mitigating Impacts with Māori' section of the second emissions reduction plan (ERP2). We will reflect your direction in the final plan.

2. The approach we recommend is consistent with our 23 September discussion with you about the Māori Climate Platform (MCP).

3. You need to consider Māori rights and interests and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, in preparing ERP2. You have two specific requirements to address under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA):

    i. to ensure that iwi and Māori have been adequately consulted on ERP2; and

    ii. to include a strategy in ERP2 to recognise and mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and increasing removals.

Adequate consultation

4. Officials consider that the Government has met the statutory requirements for adequate consultation. Consultation with iwi and Māori on ERP2 has involved early engagement, one-on-one meetings, workshops and submissions. We have brought feedback from engagement into our advice.

5. Key themes from consultation identified both broad and specific categories of impacts on iwi and Māori from reducing emissions. These include the need for greater support for Māori-led initiatives and integrating mātauranga Māori into climate policy.

Proposed strategy

6. We recommend that the proposed strategy to address impacts of emissions reduction on iwi and Māori:

    i. builds on the overall strategy for mitigating ERP2 impacts, involving universal support measures to address general economic impacts

    ii. continues sector-led initiatives

    iii. incorporates your existing climate adaptation priorities

    iv. proposes to continue actions via the MCP, to support Māori-led initiatives and mātauranga Māori, reflecting feedback from consultation.

7. We propose that the plan acknowledges the importance of mātauranga Māori within the 'Mitigating Impacts with Māori' section.

Recommendations

We recommend that you:

a. **Note** that Ministry for the Environment (MfE) considers that the consultation process with iwi and Māori has been adequate to meet the statutory requirements under Section 5ZI(1)(b) of the CCRA, and to meet the Crown's responsibility to give effect to the principles of the Treaty under Section 3A(ad).

b. **Note** the key themes from ERP2 consultation with iwi and Māori, which include greater Māori leadership, integration of mātauranga Māori, and holistic approaches in climate policy.

c. **Note** that section 3A(ad) of the CCRA states that in order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, "the Minister must include in an emissions reduction plan, a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and must ensure that iwi and Māori have been adequately consulted on the plan."

d. **Agree** that the ERP2 strategy to recognise and mitigate impacts of emissions reductions on Māori will include universal supports, sector-led initiatives, the climate adaption framework and targeted actions through the Māori Climate Platform.

Yes | No

e. **Agree** that the scope of targeted investment through the Māori Climate Platform will include mitigation efforts that support Māori-led climate initiatives at-place, as well as adaption efforts focused on Māori communities and data specific to iwi and Māori.

Yes | No

f. **Agree** to progress opportunities for collaboration with both the National Iwi Chairs Forum (NICF) and Te Tai Kaha on emissions reductions or carbon capture initiatives through the MCP, aligned with the existing joint work programme with Pou Take Āhuarangi.

Yes | No

g. **Agree** that the "Mitigating Impacts with Māori" section of ERP2 will acknowledge mātauranga Māori and holistic approaches to climate action, as a way of enabling communities to make informed choices that are most relevant to them.

Yes | No

h. **Note** advice provided by officials relating to the Climate Change Commission's recommendations 7 and 8 for you to consider, as required under section 5ZI(1)(a) of the CCRA.

i. **Note** that MfE considers that the ERP2 strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts of emissions reductions on Māori satisfies the statutory requirement under Section 5ZG(3)(c) of the CCRA, and the statutory requirements under Section 3A(ad), including ensuring that iwi and Māori have been adequately consulted on the emissions reduction plan.

j. **Refer** this briefing to:

The Minister for the Environment, Hon Penny Simmonds,
The Minister for Energy and Transport, Hon Simeon Brown,
The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Hon Todd McClay,
The Minister for Building and Construction, Hon Chris Penk

Yes | No

Signatures

Hemi Smiler
General Manager - Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation and Resource Efficiency
20/09/2024

Hakarangi Tichborne
General Manager - Tūmatakōkiri
Tūmatakōkiri
25/09/2024

Hon Simon WATTS
Minister of Climate Change

Date:

Mitigating Impacts with Iwi and Māori in ERP2

Purpose

1. This briefing seeks your agreement on the 'Mitigating Impacts with Māori' section of ERP2.

2. Based on your direction, officials will draft a specific section in ERP2.

Background

3. Officials have previously briefed you on specific requirements under the CCRA in developing ERP2 [BRF-4084].

4. One of those requirements is section 3A(ad) of the CCRA, which states in order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi the Minister must include in an ERP, a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and must ensure that iwi and Māori have been adequately consulted on the plan[1].

5. On 21 August, officials updated you on Māori Rights and Interests in ERP2 including a proposed approach to meeting Treaty-related requirements under the CCRA [BRF-4882].

6. The CCRA also requires the Minister to consider the Climate Change Commission's recommendations on ERP2 policy direction before finalising the plan[2]. This briefing provides advice on recommendations 7 and 8 relating to Māori rights and interests.

7. This briefing should be read alongside BRF-5302, which details the strategy for mitigating the distributional impacts on a range of population groups.

8. This advice is consistent with our meeting with you on 23 September about the Māori Climate Platform and ERP2 [BRF-5163].

Adequate Consultation

9. In alignment with best practice and consultation guidelines, MfE has undertaken engagement with Māori, iwi, and hapū throughout the development of ERP2. This included early engagement with Post Settlement Governance Entities (PSGEs), regional hui, one-on-one meetings, online webinars, and targeted workshops to ensure meaningful participation.

10. MfE consulted on the policies and strategies that form ERP2, providing Māori, iwi, and hapū with the opportunity to engage on the overall direction and specific components

[1] These requirements are also stated in sections 5ZG(3)(c) and 5ZI(1)(b) of the CCRA.
[2] Section 5ZI(1)(a).

being developed. This included consultation on emission reduction strategies, sector plans, and proposed mitigation measures included in the discussion document.

11. Officials have taken specific steps to ensure adequate consultation:

    a) In February and March 2024, MfE sent letters to 83 PSGEs outlining intent to engage early in the process. Officials then met with seven of these PSGEs, who responded expressing interest to meet.

    b) Before consultation, in May, MfE sent 123 letters to Māori representative entities including PSGEs offering one-on-one sessions.

    c) During the consultation period[3], MfE met with 19 PSGEs during these early stages of ERP2 development to gather initial feedback on the high-level policy direction and emission reduction strategies. This engagement took place before the final policy components were formalised, ensuring that the perspectives of Māori were incorporated early in the process.

    d) While not solely focused on ERP2, the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) held a Māori Forestry Workshop in the Bay of Plenty, which provided insights into the forestry sector's role in emissions reduction. Discussion at the workshop contributed to broader policy considerations related to forestry in ERP2, particularly concerning Māori interests and participation in this sector.

    e) In addition to targeted engagement with PSGEs, during public consultation, MfE held a specific Māori Rights and Interests workshop attended by 28 people.

12. The Government received a total of 1846 unique submissions[4] from the broader consultation process, of which 353 specifically addressed issues relating to Māori and 71 submitters who identified as an iwi or hapu representative. A quantitative analysis of these submissions is provided in Appendix 2.

13. Key themes from consultation include:

    a) Government role and partnership: Submissions indicated a need for targeted support to enable Māori and iwi-led initiatives in emissions reduction. Ideas included dedicated funding streams, greater ability to contribute to government policy, and capacity building through Māori-led education and training for green economy participation.

    b) Support for technological innovation: Submissions showed interest in investment for Māori in renewable energy and low-emission technologies, such as community-based solar power projects and geothermal partnerships.

    c) Economic impacts: There were concerns raised about potential economic consequences of emissions reduction policies on Māori households, particularly those reliant on sectors like agriculture and forestry. These concerns are considered in the proposed distributional impacts strategy and sector chapters.

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[3] Consultation opened on Wednesday, 17 July 2024 and closed on Sunday, 25 August 2024

[4] The total number of *unique* submitters that provided one or more comments for a specific section/question/issue.

d) Environmental and cultural implications: Māori submissions underscored the importance of considering impacts on Māori land, mātauranga Māori, and cultural practices, including kaitiakitanga and mahinga kai.[5]

e) Active protection of Treaty rights and settlement agreements: Concerns were raised about potential conflicts between existing Treaty rights and specific obligations arising from Treaty settlements. These concerns focused on ensuring that any new emissions reduction policies, such as increasing renewable energy, do not inadvertently undermine the active protection of Māori interests, particularly those enshrined in settlement agreements. We have considered these concerns and Rights and Settlement Agreements will be dealt with in individual actions (e.g. RMA reform) [BRF-4882].

14. Officials consider the consultation undertaken with Māori, iwi, and hapū to be adequate as required under Section 5ZI(1)(b) of the CCRA, given the extensive engagement activities conducted, including regional hui, workshops, one-on-one meetings, and webinars. These activities were designed to ensure meaningful participation and allow sufficient time for feedback, aligning with best practice guidelines.

Strategy to Recognise and Mitigate Impacts

15. This section outlines the components of the strategy to mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and increasing removals.

16. On 28 February and 27 March 2024, officials briefed you on the CCRA requirement to mitigate the impacts of climate policies [BRF-4354 and BRF-4502]. You have previously indicated a preference for using universal tools such as income support measures and the climate dividend, to manage impacts from emissions reductions policies across various sectors.

Universal supports

17. The strategy for Māori proposes to rely on universal tools such as income support measures and the climate dividend, which aim to provide general relief to Māori and other affected groups. These supports are designed to address broad economic impacts, such as income loss or increased costs associated with emissions reductions.

Treaty impacts and sector-led initiatives

18. Building on the specific settlement impacts outlined in our previous advice [BRF-4882], the sector-led approach to upholding Treaty settlements involves targeted engagement with PSGEs affected by emissions reduction policies, particularly in key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and energy. This approach focuses on identifying and addressing specific concerns, ensuring that the implementation of ERP2 upholds existing settlements and gives effect to the Crown's obligations under Te Tīriti o Waitangi.

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[5] *Mahinga kai* refers to the traditional Māori practice of gathering natural resources, particularly food, and the places where those resources are gathered. It encompasses not only the physical collection of resources but also the cultural, spiritual, and environmental practices associated with sustaining and protecting these food sources for future generations.

19. We propose that sector-led initiatives are a component of this strategy. Initiatives such as MPI's 'Māori-led Approaches to Reducing Biological Emissions', are actively working to mitigate the impacts of emissions reductions on Māori communities. MPI's initiative does this by building capacity, supporting sustainable land use, and fostering innovation in agriculture and forestry management.

20. Specific policies and work programmes (like the RMA example in paragraph 13 (e) above) may impact Te Tīriti Rights and Interests. We propose that portfolio Ministers are responsible for engaging with Māori to understand the impacts of these policies and developing appropriate measures to mitigate. This approach allows for flexibility and ensures that the Government can respond to impacts as policies are developed and implemented.

Provision of data through initiatives such as the Climate Data Initiative (CDI)

21. To further enhance the effectiveness of universal tools, the CDI aims to improve the accessibility, quality, and relevance of climate data for Māori communities. By providing tailored data insights, the CDI supports informed decision-making and enables participation in climate action. This responds directly to consultation feedback calling for better access to data and technology to support Māori-led initiatives.

Climate Adaptation Framework – Beyond universal tools and sector-led initiatives

22. In April 2024, Cabinet agreed to initiate work to develop an Adaptation Framework that will set objectives to guide more detailed policy and investment decisions concerning adaptation. The ERP2 strategy acknowledges the potential for the framework to contribute to managing impacts on Māori. Officials continue to work through key components of the framework to ensure it reflects the needs and priorities of Māori, but no specific decisions have been made at this stage.

Targeted actions and place-based initiatives via the Māori Climate Platform (MCP)

23. We want to confirm your comfort that the MCP focus on enabling Māori-led initiatives and partnerships at the local level, supporting adaptation and mitigation efforts specific to Māori communities.

24. On Monday 23 September you met with officials to discuss the MCP. We heard that you agreed to continue the focus on adaptation and mitigation initiatives. You also agreed that we would explore 3-4 strategic areas for emissions reduction and mitigation. We will come back to you with further details on these areas. This approach will be reflected in ERP2 and may include:

    a) Adaptation: Supporting localised adaptation initiatives that respond to community-identified needs and ensure resilience against climate impacts.

    b) Mitigation efforts: Promoting sustainable practices and reducing emissions through community-led actions.

    c) Development of data specific to iwi and Māori: Providing data-driven insights to support informed decision-making at the local level, ensuring that Māori communities have the information necessary to effectively participate in climate resilience and mitigation efforts.

Mātauranga Māori

25. Officials suggest including a narrative in the 'Mitigating Impacts with Māori' section of ERP2 to reflect the importance of mātauranga Māori.

26. This aligns with the broader Crown climate strategy of enabling locally led action at place. It also reflects feedback from consultation and the Climate Change Commission calling for the inclusion of mātauranga Māori to ensure that climate actions are effective and relevant to all New Zealanders.

27. While Appendix 3 highlights existing mātauranga Māori climate-related initiatives, it is important to note that continued funding and focus across agency work programmes will be needed to ensure these projects are sustained. Opportunities for future funding and collaboration, including case studies, pilots, and data collection, should remain part of implementation of the ERP2 over the budget period.

28. There is potential for further exploration of mātauranga-related initiatives in collaboration with the NICF, but this remains open for future and mutual consideration. Advice relating to a mātauranga Māori-specific Climate Change Commission's recommendation is provided in the following section.

Climate Change Commission Recommendations 7 and 8

29. As noted in previous briefings; under Section 5ZI(1)(a) of the CCRA, the Minister must consider the Climate Change Commission's recommendations when finalising ERP2 [BRF-4759].

30. Recommendations 7 and 8 propose enhancing Māori leadership and participation in emissions reduction initiatives and integrating mātauranga Māori into policy design, development, and implementation. These recommendations align with themes from recent consultation, including supporting Māori-led climate initiatives and the importance of mātauranga Māori.

Recommendation 7: Introduce ways to directly allocate resources to iwi/Māori and augment funding to Māori landowners to enable them to accelerate emissions reductions and removals in accordance with their assessments and priorities.

31. Officials agree in principle and recommend supporting iwi and Māori organisations in identifying opportunities for emissions reductions and removals, with a focus on ensuring that resources are allocated in alignment with their assessments and priorities.

Recommendation 8: Ensure iwi/Māori are empowered to lead the weaving of mātauranga Māori into policy design, development, and implementation at central and local government levels. This includes providing sufficient resources to iwi and hapū.

32. Officials agree in principle and recommend continuing with existing mātauranga programmes[6] while considering further opportunities through the MCP. A recent stocktake

[6] See Appendix 3 for an overview of mātauranga-related initiatives. It is important to note that continued funding for these projects is not guaranteed, and sustained focus across agency work programmes will be necessary to ensure their ongoing support and success.

has revealed that various initiatives relating to mātauranga Māori are already underway. Additionally, there are also avenues for Māori to lead mātauranga in policy development. These include existing sector-led initiatives, settlement mechanisms, relationship agreements, and participation in regional forums.

9(2)(h) [redacted]

[redacted]

Next steps

37. If you agree with the proposed recommendations, officials will prepare a draft section for your review.

[7] In recent times, the Court has taken an expansive approach when applying orthodox principles to the obligations of public bodies when determining issues in a context which involves Māori interests (see for example *Ririnui v Landcorp Farming Ltd* [2016] 1 NZLR 1056 (SC)). This is a factor which indicates that the courts may require a higher level of interaction when interpreting 'engagement' in a Treaty context.

Appendix 1: List of Māori-focused ERP2 consultations

This appendix outlines Māori-focused engagements that were undertaken during the development of ERP2[1]. We list iwi, hapū, and Māori entities that actively participated in consultations, providing critical insights into the impacts of emissions reduction policies on Māori communities.

Table 1: List of Māori-focused ERP2 Engagements

Week	*Date*	*PGSE/Entity*	*Consultation Style*
Pre	27 March	Ngā Pou a Tāne Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust Whenua Oho Interpine Group Ltd Ngā Pou a Tāne	Early engagement/Online hui
	28 March	Te Tumu Paeroa Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust Ngāti Apa Ki Te Rā Tō	Early engagement/Online hui
1	July 18	Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau	Regional hui/Online hui
		<u>Hawkes Bay Collective:</u> Ahuriri Hapū Maungaharuru-Tangitū Hapū Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa Trust Hineuru Iwi Trust Tamatea Pōkai Whenua (Heretaunga Tamatea) Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust Ngāti Ruapani – *yet to settle*	
		<u>Gisborne Collective:</u> Rongowhakaata Ngāti Porou Ngāi Tāmanuhiri Tūtū Poroporo Te Aitanga a Māhaki – *yet to settle*	
2	July 24	Te Roroa Manawhenua Trust	One-on-One/Online hui
	July 26	Ngāi Tai ki Tōrere	One-on-One/Online hui
3	July 29	Ngāti Wai	One-on-One/Online hui

[1] While the engagements listed here represent those who actively participated, invitations were extended to a much broader group, including entities in regions like Te Tai Tokerau, Waikato, and Tāmaki Makaurau, for whom engagement with ERP2 may not have been a priority.

	July 30	Te Whānau-ā-Apanui – *yet to settle*	One-on-One/Online hui
	Aug 2	Ngāti Kahungūnu	One-on-One/Online hui
4	Aug 7	Ngāti Awa	One-on-One/Online hui
		Māori Rights and Interests Workshop – *Various Māori Stakeholders*	Online hui
	Aug 8	Rangitāne ki Manawatu	Online hui
		Ngāti Whare	Online hui
	Aug 9	Ngāti Raukawa	Online hui
5	Aug 12	NICF Technicians	In-person hui
	Aug 13	Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Online hui
	Aug 14	Ngāi Tahu	One-on-One/Online hui
	Aug 15	<u>Taranaki Iwi Collective:</u> Ngāruahine Ngāti Maru Ngāti Mutunga Ngāti Ruanui Ngāti Tama Ngā Rauru Kītahi Taranaki Iwi Te Āti Awa	Online hui
	Aug 16	Te Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Online hui
6	Aug 20	Ngā Pou a Tāne (National Māori Forestry Association)	Online hui
	Aug 20	Ngāti Rangi	Online hui
	Aug 20	Pouakani Trust	Online hui

Appendix 2: ERP2 submissions - quantitative analysis

This appendix presents the findings from submissions on Māori rights and interests in ERP2. This high-level analysis outlines opportunities, impacts, and suggested mitigation strategies for Māori and iwi. While focused on quantitative data, a more detailed qualitative analysis—used to identify specific themes like mātauranga Māori—has informed the briefing, though it is not included here.

Key Data and Submissions Breakdown:

- Total Submissions: 353 unique submitters provided feedback on Māori rights and interests-related codes, with 71 of them identifying as Māori or iwi.
- Regional Spread: Submitters came from various regions, with the largest groups from Wellington, Auckland, and Canterbury.
- Māori/Iwi Submitters: 39 Māori or iwi submitters provided regional information.

Government's Role in Enabling Māori and Iwi-Led Action:

- 257 submitters commented on the government's role in supporting Māori and iwi-led actions on emissions reduction.
- 62 out of the 69 submitters, (who explicitly acknowledged their support or not for a Government role) 90% expressed support for a Government role in mitigating the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and increasing removals. This data is a good indicator but should be treated cautiously due to potential variability in responses across sections.

Opportunities for Māori and Iwi in Emissions Reduction:

- 112 submitters provided feedback on opportunities for Māori and iwi within ERP2.
- 43 submitters emphasised other opportunities for Māori and iwi in ERP2 beyond the proposed initiatives.
- Partnerships with the government and Māori or iwi-owned projects were seen as significant areas for development.

Impacts of ERP2 Proposals on Māori and Iwi:

- Identified Impacts: 68 submitters provided feedback on impacts, with the most cited being land use impacts (52%), legal or Treaty of Waitangi impacts (25%), and the impacts on Māori and iwi as environmental stewards (23%).
- Additional Impacts: 10 submitters noted further impacts that went beyond the scope of the ERP2 proposals, including cultural practices and income loss.

Mitigation of Impacts:

- Funding and Governance: 31 submitters provided suggestions for mitigating the impacts of ERP2 on Māori and iwi, with funding or financial support (48%) and inclusive decision-making or governance (45%) being the primary areas of focus.

Themes from Māori/Iwi Submitters:

- Common Concerns: There was considerable feedback regarding policy development, particularly in the areas of forestry, energy, and agriculture. The nature of the feedback emphasised a strong desire for Māori and iwi-led actions to be better integrated into policy decision-making. Key concerns included ensuring that mātauranga Māori is embedded into environmental and climate-related decisions, particularly in the energy and forestry sectors. Feedback also highlighted the need for the government to directly collaborate with iwi in both the design and implementation of policy, recognising the disproportionate impacts on Māori and empowering them to lead in key climate action areas.

- Suggestions for Climate Strategy: Submitters noted the need for a holistic approach, more support for native planting, and inclusion of Māori and iwi in policy development and decision-making.

Ministry for the Environment
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Appendix 3: Stocktake of ERP2 related mātauranga Māori initiatives

This appendix outlines existing mātauranga Māori projects. These projects demonstrate the potential for integrating mātauranga into climate policy, though it is important to note that while there have been past funding opportunities, specific funding availability is not certain. Maintaining these initiatives requires ongoing and explicit focus across agency work programmes to ensure continued support and success.

Table 2: ERP2 related initiatives across agencies could include:

Initiative Title	Agency	Description	Current Status
Aspirations of Māori Land Owners	MPI	A project funded through the Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change fund, focusing on helping Ngāti Pāhauwera landowners navigate climate change impacts and limited water availability.	Active
Accelerating New Mitigation	MPI	Focuses on Māori-led approaches to reducing biological emissions in agriculture.	Active
Te Rūnanga O Te Rarawa Integrated Farm Planning	MPI	A Māori-led project to integrate farm planning knowledge within Te Ao Māori and Te Taiao, aligning with regulatory requirements.	Active (Project end evaluation in June 2026)
Te Arataki - Tatai Taiao	MPI	A three-year project with 13 whenua Māori entities to develop Te Taiao-centric integrated farming practices at a landscape scale within a Te Ao Māori framework.	Awaiting final sign-off
Te Rōroa Farm Planning Project	MPI	A three-year project to build capability within iwi to incorporate Mātauranga and tikanga into farm planning.	Active (Project end evaluation in June 2026)
Ngāi Takoto Farm Planning Project	MPI	A three-year project reflecting Ngāi Takoto's aspirations, tikanga, and Mātauranga in farm planning to ensure prosperity for Te Rōroa.	Awaiting final sign-off
Tairawhiti Whenua Integrated Farm Planning	MPI	A three-year programme aimed at building capability across whenua Māori businesses to implement farm planning using a Te Ao Māori approach.	First phase complete; negotiating second phase
Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust IFP-22063	MPI	A three-year project focused on the collective integrated planning for fragmented whanau whenua in the Pāhauwera rohe, aiming to improve environmental and economic viability.	Delayed due to Cyclone Gabrielle but ongoing

Initiative Title	Agency	Description	Current Status
Wairarapa Pūkaha to Kawakawa Trust Farm Planning	MPI	A two-year project facilitating hui to enable Māori land block trustees to build capability in compiling integrated farm plans.	Active (Project end evaluation in March 2025)
Patu Mātauranga Strategy	MfE	An initiative designed to evaluate and enhance the integration of Mātauranga Māori across government programs.	(recently) Paused
Parakore Marae Incorporated	MfE	Māori-led initiative driving reduction of food waste in Māori-led settings across Aotearoa New Zealand through Para Kore's Para-Kai Programme. The Ministry's three-year funding contribution to this project will support the early research and development of the Para Kai Programme and delivery in Māori-led settings. This will contribute to increasing mātauranga Māori in food waste reduction and food systems.	Active
Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme	MfE	A large-scale environmental project focused on restoring the Kaipara Harbour, involving planting and iwi/hapū engagement.	Active
Flood Protection	MfE	Jobs for Nature project exploring the feasibility of using a Mātauranga Māori framework to design, monitor, and assess nature-based solutions for flood mitigation across rivers in a region.	In Delivery
Feasibility Assessment of Nature-Based Solutions for Flood Risk	MfE	Jobs for Nature project to assess and quantify the benefits of nature-based solutions, including Mātauranga Māori practices, for managing flood risks.	In Delivery
Māori Climate Platform	MfE	Partnering with Māori to enable Māori-led climate action and solutions, with a focus on Mātauranga Māori.	Under Development
Ngā Whenua Rāhui	DoC	A funding program that supports the protection of indigenous ecosystems on Māori-owned land, integrating Mātauranga Māori.	Active
Biodiversity Credit System (BCS) - Exploratory Stage	DoC/MfE	An emerging policy framework to develop a biodiversity credit system that supports Te Ao Māori and mātauranga Māori, aligned with Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles.	Exploratory Stage
Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance	DOC	An alliance in the South Island that integrates Mātauranga Māori into conservation strategies across multiple regions.	Active

Endeavour Fund	MBIE	Supports research projects that incorporate Mātauranga Māori, particularly in areas related to climate resilience and sustainability.	Active
Kānoa – Regional Economic Development Unit	MBIE	Collaborates with iwi on regional projects that integrate Mātauranga Māori into economic development, focusing on sectors like renewable energy and sustainable farming practices.	Active
Maniapoto/ Waikato - Tainui Waipa (Waikato) River Accord (example)	MBIE	An exemplar of how Mātauranga Māori has been acknowledged between central/local government and iwi, allowing for the incorporation of Mātauranga Māori into the management of the awa and its natural resources.	Active

Additional Notes:

- **Focus on Sustainability**: The projects led by MBIE focus on integrating mātauranga Māori into sustainable practices and regional development, emphasising the importance of collaboration with iwi and hapū.
- **Accords and Relationship Agreements**: The Crown engages with iwi through accords, relationship agreements, and deeds of settlement are key mechanisms that ensure Māori lead Mātauranga Māori into policy and management of natural resources.