APPENDIX 5: CULTURAL HEALTH INDICATORS
PIRINGA 5: NGĀ TOHU ORANGA Ā-IWI

A comprehensive and location/hapū-specific Cultural Indicators Framework is required for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park in order to properly implement Sea Change Tai Timu Tai Pari. Iwi/hapū need to be closely involved in the development of the Cultural Indicators Framework. It will identify Māori environmental performance indicators. These will serve to bring together and better accommodate Mana Whenua values. They will assist in determining catchment impacts and enable the establishment of holistic integrated management approaches (recognising the intimate connection of all parts of the system such that they cannot exist independently), for restoration and monitoring programmes. Cultural perceptions of the entire catchment are the basis of the Cultural Indicators Framework, encouraging participation in monitoring programmes and transference of cultural knowledge.

- The Cultural Indicators Framework needs to be specific to different rohe.
- Iwi/hapū need to be closely involved in determining the threshold for the level of quality for natural resources, and to identify the attributes and measures for significant sites utilising both quantitative and qualitative data.
- Criteria for selecting cultural monitoring sites should be determined by ki uta ki tai methodology applied to case studies.
- Cultural indicators may be primarily a dichotomous choice (e.g., AE/KAO). Qualitative scales may also be used (e.g., Cultural Health Indicator scale) and other Likert-type scales such as Pai Rawa (Outstanding) to Aue (Very Poor).
- Biophysical and Likert-type scale data ought to be augmented with narrative kōrero to add another layer of detail to assessments.

It is intended that local iwi and hapū develop their own cultural indicators, with support from agencies as part of the implementation of the Plan. Examples of social and cultural indicators – to be revised following community and Mana Whenua engagement:

- Ability for local hapū and marae to feed manuhiri.
- Number of times fisheries and swimming beaches are closed.
- Number of reported water-contact-related health issues.
- Community satisfaction with access arrangements for the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.
- Modification or destruction of culturally significant places.
- Ability of coastal people to gather enough kai to feed their whānau.
- Ability of local artisanal fishermen to make a living.
- Number of times kaitiaki have to restrict take from a local fishery.
- Number of infringement notices for illegal fishing.
- Affordability of Hauraki Gulf activities to Mana Whenua, tourists, visitors, and local residents.
- Gentrification and exclusion of the public and Mana Whenua across the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park.

Previously, Mana Whenua stated expectations for involvement in monitoring and reporting, which include:

- Acknowledgement of and response to the holistic nature of Mana Whenua world views, values and knowledge from traditional knowledge to contemporary knowledge.
- Mana Whenua tikanga and mātauranga in resource management, research and monitoring is retained, shared and understood.
- All tribal members, including kaumātua, kuia and rangatahi should be able to participate in resource management through kaupapa Māori environmental monitoring tools.

- Develop Mana Whenua capacity to be able to actively participate in and lead and/or partner with community, government agencies and other stakeholders in management, research and monitoring programmes.
- Establish Mana Whenua leadership and collaborative relationships with other stakeholders in the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park, enabling empowerment of Mana Whenua and communities and more effective environmental management, research and monitoring.
- Mana Whenua and wider communities establish holistic integrated management approaches for restoration and monitoring programmes.

Previously-used frameworks can provide an initial picture, such as Gail Tipa and Laurel Teirney's (2003) Cultural Health Index for Streams and Waterways Indicators for Recognising and Expressing Māori Values, developed with Ngai Tāhu, and Garth Harmsworth's (2002) Māori Environmental Performance Indicators for Wetland Condition and Trend.

Indicators relating to mauri of waterways, Mana Whenua and wāhi tapu were gathered together in Kennedy and Jefferies' (2005) Māori and Indigenous Environmental Performance Outcomes and Indicators and their (2009) Ngā Mahi: Kaupapa Māori Outcomes and Indicators Kete.

Ngā Mahi: Kaupapa Māori Outcomes and Indicators Kete 2 - Mauri of Water includes 5 indicators of mauri protection:

1. extent to which local authorities protect mauri,
2. extent to which tangata whenua protect mauri,
3. extent to which other agencies protect mauri,
4. extent to which actions of the wider community affect mauri, and
5. physical evidence that mauri is protected.

The physical evidence indicators include characteristics of water, characteristics of the holding environment, characteristics of inhabitants, presence of pressures and threats. For each of these there are multiple measures, each with a set of criteria.

The qualitative nature of cultural indicators-derived data raises the expectation that an adequate level of collaboration with iwi/hapū will occur to evaluate natural resources utilising the proposed Māori values framework. We recommend that entities developing policy for Tai Timu Tai Pari work closely with iwi/hapū to identify the attributes and measures for significant sites utilising both quantitative and qualitative data-deriving methods.

A rohe-specific Cultural Indicator Framework can only be defined by Mana Whenua. The Tai Timu Tai Pari process needs to engage with Mana Whenua to identify cultural indicators, and to grow their capacity to engage in monitoring.

Criteria for selecting cultural monitoring foci will be determined by 'ki uta ki tai' methodology, with a dual focus on habitat and taonga species, and aimed at identifying impacts to mauri, determining best where monitoring efforts should go, and ultimately developing optimum restoration approaches.

Tai Timu Tai Pari

Sea Change

Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan

www.seachange.org.nz

Printed April 2017