



# Moving beyond ownership/ the benefits of applying indigenous values

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## Whole society benefits - what

- Greater social connectedness (social benefit)
- Ancient knowledge is robust (knowledge benefits)
- Capacity building (growth benefits)
- Wider society values and the environment (environmental payoff)



## Whole society benefits - how

- Face to face engagement
- Shared projects
- Resourcing and support
- Acknowledgement, mutual respect for cultural differences



# Drivers of change in NZ

- Benefits of collaborative processes
- Treaty of Waitangi



# Treaty Settlements and freshwater

- Formal co-governance, typically new institutions
- Vesting of the riverbed
- Partnership with local authorities in water management
- High expectations of the RMA
- Collaborative processes with the wider community

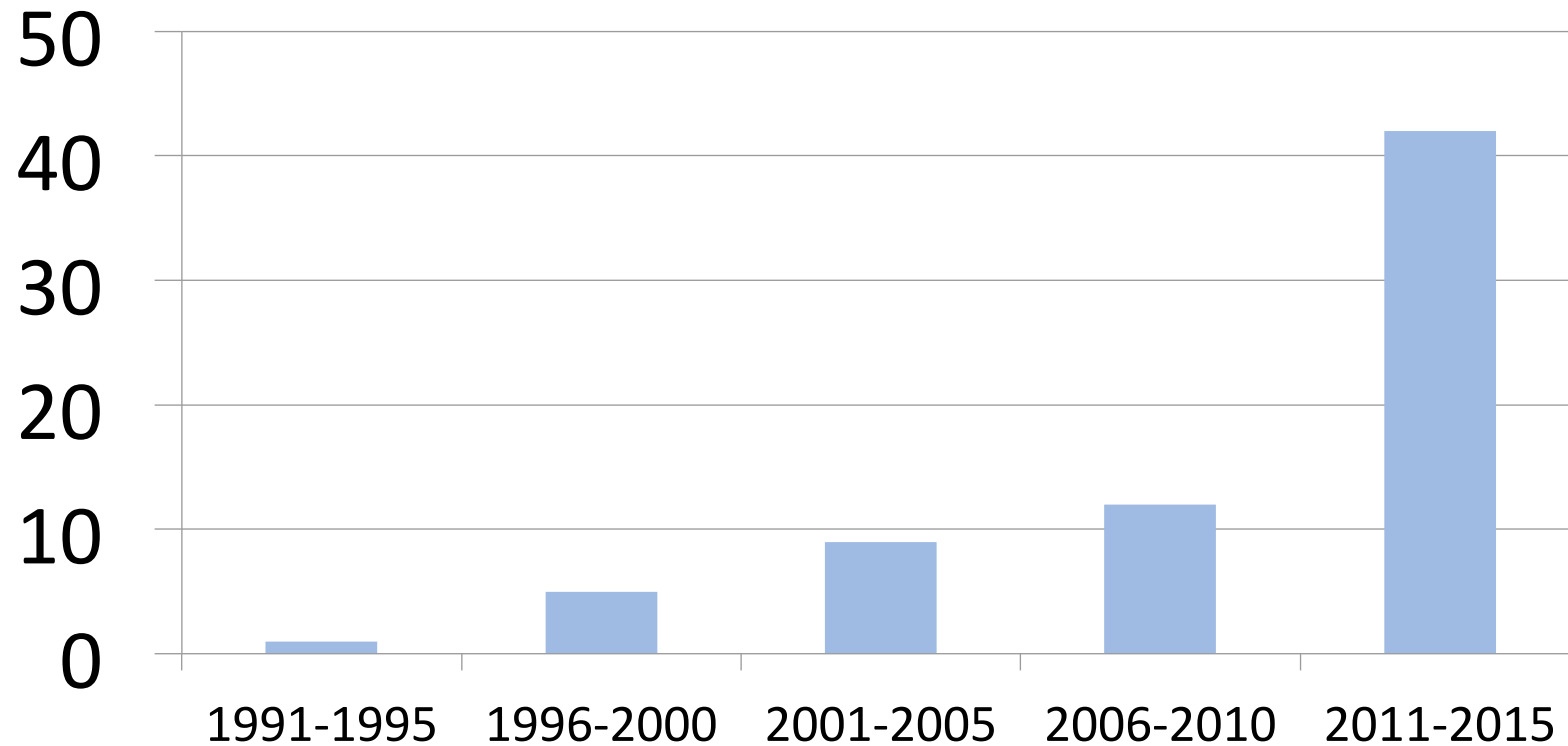


# Recent examples

- Waikato River (2011)
- Whanganui River (2014)



## Number of new Treaty Settlements





# What's ahead

- 34 recently progressed negotiations await settlement
- Further tribes yet to begin negotiations
- No cut-off date for claims of contemporary Treaty breaches





# The Resource Management Act 1991

Planning Authorities must ‘recognise and provide for’, ‘have particular regard to’, ‘take into account’:

- Maori values and ways of doing (‘tikanga’)
- Maori protocols during consent processes
- Tribal management plans



# Feedback on the RMA

- TPK (2004)
- Auditor General (2005)
- Wai 262 (2011)
- Landcare Research (2015)



## Concurrent challenges for local authorities

- New national water policy (NPS-NOF)
- Falling community support (<50% voter turnout and falling)
- Aging infrastructure
- 3% p.a. nominal growth in operating revenues
- Escalating pace of Treaty Settlements



# Can local authorities deliver?

- Maori constitutional rights with respect to water
- Restore and protect freshwater resources
- Create the conditions for wide society benefits