

Māori Standing Committee Kia Reretahi Tātau

Agenda

Notice of Meeting

An ordinary meeting will be held in the Supper Room, Waihinga Centre, Texas Street, Martinborough on Tuesday 10 October 2023 starting at 6.00pm. This meeting will be live-streamed and will be available to view on our <u>YouTube channel.</u>

Membership of the Māori Standing Committee

Andrea Rutene (Chairperson), Karen Mikaera (Deputy Chairperson), Narida Hooper, Violet Edwards-Hina, Gillies Baker, JD Smith, Leonie Edwards, Dorothy Whittaker, Mayor Martin Connelly and Councillor Pip Maynard

Karakia Tīmatanga

Tukua te wairua kia rere ki ngā taumata Hai ārahi i ā tātou mahi Me tā tātou whai i ngā tikanga a rātou mā Kia mau kia ita Kia kore ai e ngaro Kia pupuri Kia whakamaua Kia tina! TINA! Hui e! TĀIKI E!

1. Extraordinary Business

2. Apologies

Andrea Rutene has given her apologies.

3. Conflicts of Interest

- 4. Acknowledgments and Tributes
- 5. Public Participation
 - Tahlia Steedman Wairarapa Whanau Trust
 - Brian Devonshire Youthline

6. Actions from Public Participation

As per standing order 14.17 no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda.

7. Māori Standing Committee Minutes

7.1 Minutes for Approval: Māori Standing Committee Pages 4-8 Minutes of 18 July 2023

9Proposed Resolution: That the minutes of the Māori Standing Committee meeting held on 18 July 2023 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

8. Chairperson Report

8.1 There is none

9. Reports from Chief Executive and Staff

9.1	Pou Māori October 2023 Report	Pages 10-15
9.2	Representation Review Report	Pages 16-19
9.3	Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy Review Report	Pages 20-123
9.4	Update on Implementation of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa – Wairarapa Youth Strategy	Pages 124-133
9.5	Income & Expenditure Report	Pages 134-138
9.6	Financial Assistance Report	Pages 139-141
9.7	Action Items Report	Pages 142-144

10. Member Reports

10.1 There is none

Karakia Whakamutunga

Unuhia Unuhia Unuhia ki te uru tapu nui kia wāteā, kia māmā te ngākau, te tinana, te wairua i te ara takatū Koia rā e Rongo

Whakairia ake ki runga Tūturu whakamaua kia tina. Tina! Hui e! Tāiki e!



MĀORI STANDING COMMITTEE Minutes from 18 July 2023

	Present:	Andrea Rutene (Chair), Karen Mikaera, Narida Hooper, Violet Edwards-Hina, JD Smith, Leonie Edwards, Dorothy Whittaker, Councillor Pip Maynard and Mayor Martin Connelly.
	In Attendance:	Leanne Karauna (Principal Advisor Māori), Chris Hyman (Lead Advisor, Information Management), Adam Mattsen, Paul Miller, Paul Clark (Wellington Water) and Lisa Matthews (Positive Aging Strategy), Nigel Carter (Emergency Response) and Nicki Ansell (Lead Policy Advisor), Whitu Karauna (Community).
	Participation:	Annemieke van Vliet & Simon Fuller (Kuranui College Farming Wananga), Leighton Hale (Ngāti Hinewaka Rep), Rangimaria Hale and Evelyn Clar .
	Conduct of Business:	This meeting was conducted in public in the Supper Room, Martinborough Town Hall, Texas Street, Martinborough between 6.00pm and 8.15pm and was live streamed on the Council's YouTube Channel.

PUBLIC BUSINESS

Members opened with a karakia.

1. EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS

There was no extraordinary business.

2. APOLOGIES (YouTube streaming 2.36)

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/23) to receive apologies for lateness from Councillor Maynard.

(Moved Edwards-Hines/Seconded Whittaker)

<u>Carried</u>

3. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST (YouTube streaming 3:50)

Ms Hooper and Ms Mikaera declared a conflict of interest for the funding application from Greytown Trail Pou – Phase 2, to be considered under item 9.8, the Financial Assistance Report.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND TRIBUTES (YouTube streaming 4:36)

Ms Karauna acknowledged the passing of Kara Puketapu and Ms Rutene acknowledged the passing of Record Te Tau.

5. **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION** (YouTube streaming 6:08)

Annemieke van Vliet & Simon Fuller – Kuranui College Farming Wananga

Kuranui College acknowledged and thanked the MSC for application for funding and talked about the new farming programme at Kuranui College. Members asked questions around engagement with mana whenua, local involvement, and representation of Māori students in the programme. MSC offered support in connecting Ms van Vliet with local iwi.

<u>Leighton Hale – Paper Trail</u>

Mr Hale talked about the Māori land blocks at Matakitaki ā Kupe past the Lighthouse and that he is looking for support to limit access to ancestral lands. Vehicle access is impacting the land, freshwater springs, and fish stocks. Many people do not realise it is Māori land not public land and Mr Hale requested help to limit the access, especially to 4-wheel drive vehicles and suggested a walking or cycle track instead. Members discussed what would be needed, their connection to the site and desire to support this. The importance of a working group was noted and Council officers advised the committee on what the Council can do for Paper Trails.

Cr Pip Maynard arrived at 6:10pm

Narida Hooper – Greytown Trail Pou- Phase 2

Ms Hooper updated the MSC on the Pou work, the unveiling and talked through phase two of this project. Members discussed the importance of sharing stories and acknowledged the mahi, support and celebration of the unveiling.

6. ACTIONS FROM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Members acknowledged and appreciated the strong public participation. They valued the opportunity to hear from the community and to working together to achieve positive outcomes.

MSC NOTED:

Action 142: clarification around if it is a council road or has it gone through the Māori land court?

Action 143: propose a steering group, with Mr Hale as Chair and Ms Mikaera MSC representative, protecting sites of significates.

Action 144: Freedom Camping bylaw work to include education on this site.

7. MINUTES FOR CONFIRMATION (YouTube streaming 44:21)

7.1 <u>Māori Standing Committee – 27 April 2023</u>

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/24) that the minutes of the Māori Standing Committee meeting held on 27 April 23 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

(Moved Hooper/Seconded Smith)

8. **CHAIRPERSON REPORT** (YouTube streaming 45:01)

Chairperson Report 8.1 MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/25) to receive the Chairperson Report (Moved Rutene/Seconded Edwards-Hina) Carried

9. **REPORTS FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND STAFF**

9.1 Pou Māori April 2023 Report (YouTube streaming 44.23)

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/26) to receive the Pou Māori July 2023 Report. (Moved Mayor Connelly/Seconded Edwards-Hina) Carried

Ms Karauna spoke to items outlined in the report and requested guidance on the road naming at Bidwills crossing. Ms Karauna updated the committee on the Road Naming Policy, Freedom Camping Bylaw and sites of significance. Acknowledgement was given to Ms Karauna on her work with sites of significance.

MSC NOTED:

Action 145: Ms Karauna request members give her feedback directly on the choice of the three proposed names at Bidwells crossing.

9.2 <u>Welllington Water Planting Day Report</u> (YouTube streaming 58.42)

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/27) to receive the Wellington Water Planting Day Report

(Moved Cr Maynard/Seconded Hooper)

Carried

Mr Mattsen spoke to items outlined in the Wellington Water Report with a focus on planting day, proposed sites and planting day event. Cr Maynard discussed collaboration with Martinborough Community Board over planting. Members talked about the sites and next steps.

MSC NOTED:

Action 146: Martinborough Community Board to discuss with Wellington Water and to get a smaller group to visit planting sites.

MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/28) to establish a working group to finalise the day and support next steps. (Moved Mikaera/Seconded Cr Maynard) Carried

9.3 **Information Management Updated Report** (YouTube streaming 1.11.28) MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/29) to receive the Information Management Update Report. (Moved Cr Maynard/Seconded Mayor Connelly) Carried

Ms Hyman talked to her report and requested guidance on policy wording. Members discussed restricted and unrestricted records, the right to request information and the legal rights around privacy.

9.4 <u>Emergency Assistance Report</u> (YouTube streaming 1.19.17) *MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/30)* to receive the Emergency Assistance Report. (Moved Edwards-Hina/Seconded Cr Maynard) <u>Carried</u>

Mr Carter talked through the emergency response and the need to shelter people during an emergency and identifying those relationships in advance, recognising the mana of each marae. Discussion around legislation changes in Emergency Management, and the call for iwi to be represented. Discussion around coastal areas and Featherston.

MSC NOTED:

Action 147: SWDC to provide a letter of support to marae interested in being an emergency response shelter. MSC/Māori Pou to work with Mr Carter, building relationship and provide training in emergency management.

Mayor Connelly left the meeting 7:22pm.

9.5 <u>Te Hōkai Nuku Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Report</u> (YouTube streaming 1.33.22)
 MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/31) to receive the Te Hōkai Nuku Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Report.

(Moved Hooper/Seconded Smith)

<u>Carried</u>

Ms Matthews talked through the combined council positive ageing strategy. A review of the Positive Ageing Strategy will be undertaken in 2024 and Ms Matthews requested working with MSC on this review. Members discussed Māori elderly and acknowledged the work taking place at council.

Mayor Connelly returned to the meeting 7:33pm.

9.6Representation Review (YouTube streaming 1.47.55)MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/32) to receive the Representation Review Report.
(Moved Cr Maynard /Seconded Smith)Carried

Mrs Ansell updated the committee on additional information from Elections NZ around voting options and the requirements around establishing a Māori ward. Discussion around these options and the need for the Māori Standing Committee to have a clear position.

MSC NOTED:

Action 148: That MSC form a position on the Representation Review, which can be explained when members discuss it at their next hui. To be adopted at the next MSC forum.

<u>DISCLAIMER</u> 4 Until confirmed as a true and correct record, at a subsequent meeting, the minutes of this meeting should not be relied on as to their correctness

- 9.7Income and Expenditure Report (YouTube streaming 2.01.29)
MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/33) to receive the Income & Expenditure Report
for the period ending 30 June 2022.
(Moved Hooper/Seconded Edwards-Hina)Carried
- **9.8** Financial Assistance Report (YouTube streaming 2.02.00) MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/34) to:
 - 1. Receive the Financial Assistance Report.

 (Moved Edwards-Hina/Seconded Mayor Connelly)

 Carried
 - 2. Agree to fund Narida Hooper, \$7,200 to support Greytown Trail Pou (Moved Edwards-Hina/Seconded Cr Maynard) Carried Ms Mikaera and Ms Hooper abstained

Members discussed applications for financial assistance. The committee discussed if the Kuranui College application was more suited to the Community & Youth grant, given its strong community and youth focus and declined the application with a request they apply through the Community & Youth grant instead.

9.9Action Items Report (YouTube streaming 2.06.24)MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/35) to receive the Action Items Report.
(Moved Edwards-Hina/Seconded Whittaker)Carried

Members discussed open actions and noted further updates.

10. Members Reports

10.1 Mayor Report (YouTube streaming 2.12.37) MSC RESOLVED (MSC 2023/36) to receive the Mayors Report. (Moved Mayor Connelly/Seconded Edwards-Hina)

Carried

Mayor Connelly discussed the long-term plan, with a focus on sustainable and resilient future. The Mayor request that MSC be involved to have a strong Māori representation for future planning.

MSC NOTED: ACTION 149: MSC to be included in the wider Long-Term Plan, including engagement.

Members closed with a Karakia.

The meeting closed at 8.15pm.

Confirmed as a true and correct record

.....Chairperson

.....Date





Pou Māori Advisor October 2023 Report

Purpose

To provide the Māori Standing Committee with an update on the program of work and key focus areas to date. This report aims to ensure transparent and inclusive decision-making processes while fostering a strong partnership between the Council and iwi Māori.

Recommendations

Officers recommend that the committee:

- 1. Receive the Pou Māori Report.
- 2. Consider potential discussion points below and provide feedback.
- *3. Provide feedback and make recommendations on the draft Māori Policy.*
- 4. Make a recommendation of how to progress on the Representation Review in particular the Māori Ward for South Wairarapa decision.
- 5. Consider all other discussion and action points in this report.

Executive Summary

This report provides the October 2023 update on key areas of focus for the Pou Māori Advisor and the Māori Standing Committee.

Background

The Māori Standing Committee advocated for the creation of Māori Liaison as part of their submission to the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan.

Discussion

1. Key Focus Areas

Key focus areas for the Pou Māori Advisor since the previous committee meeting.

- Continued relationship coordination between Council, Mana whenua, Tangata whenua and other external advisors.
- Collaboration with other Councils on major projects i.e. Climate change; Waste minimisation, water and the:

Combined District Plan. Includes hui with district planners and representatives from both iwi and mana whenua to engage on the sites of significance in the Southern Wairarapa and the district wide Māori Purpose Zone development. Two engagement hui with Māori held at the Carterton Events Centre. Notes attached from the most recent hui held on the 19th August.

- Internal Cultural Competency has been supported evident in staff and council members participating in the various Matariki events held throughout the district; improving name pronunciation and engaging in Te wiki o te reo Māori. Karakia and pronunciation with staff has progressed and is encouraged within Council through the weekly karakia session. The correct pronunciation of local place names was a significant part of the Council commitment to Te wiki o te reo Māori. It is inspiring to see that within the initial group there is improved confidence by some staff to lead in this area and provide encouragement for others to participate.
- Tuia 2023 Mayors Mentoring Programme Wananga attended by our candidate in Napier there is soon to be an upcoming wananga for this kaupapa at Pāpāwai Marae. A process to advertise and engage a new candidate for next year will need to be discussed with the Mayor.
- Emergency Management Councils Health, Safety & Emergency Management Advisor Nigel Carter has been coordinating alongside WREMO, to support the Emergency Assistance Training wānanga held at Hau Ariki on the 9th of September and a practice event on 15th September, as well as joining with Te Puni Kokiri and Kohunui for an engagement wānanga to discuss emergency preparedness and emergency assistance provision on the 13th September. Both Hau Ariki and Kohunui have agreed to open as Marae Emergency Hubs to offer assistance to the wider community if needed, depending on the situation. WREMO and Nigel will meet with Kohunui on 28th October for a wānanga to develop an emergency preparedness plan.

The emergency debris disposal site identification project is progressing with a list of possible sites identified by council officers. The next step is to consult mana whenua on the appropriateness of the identified sites. This consultation is being arranged with both Wairarapa iwi by Hinemoa Katane of WREMO and Richard Mowll, Lifelines Utility Coordinator for the Wellington region. The Welcoming Communities / Te Waharoa ki ngā Hapori programme is about to start creating a Welcoming Plan and your input is sought. Marae, hapū and iwi have an important role to play in welcoming new people to the district, and new people are eager to learn about local culture, tikanga and stories. If you wish to be involved in either informing the Plan or being a part of welcoming activities, contact Michaela Lloyd on 027 444 3258. The next Citizens Ceremony will be held on the 28th November. Kohunui Marae and Matua Abe have suggested that it be held on the Marae. This would also be a good opportunity for Council staff who have not participated in powhiri to attend and be immersed in our tikanga.

Urupā Maintenance: A recent decision by Council to support the Māori Standing Committee AP submission (although not budgeted) has resulted in conversations with local hapū in consideration of some local urupā maintenance. Council officers are seeking quotes for different models of delivery and a report will need to be presented to Council for out of budget approval.

• Naming: Hua-angarua Pā and Waihinga Bridge: Recent information and research has recently been provided from Dr Foss Leach stating the following:

Although today Hua-angarua Pā is no longer visible, it should not be forgotten. A case could be made for some suitable signage where the Pā once stood, and a pou erected as a reminder. The land currently owned by Council could be maintained as grassland rather than a pine forest. Finally, some thought should be given to changing any road signs from Huangarua to Hua-angarua.

He has also put in research around the name of the bridge being returned to Waihinga which is currently sitting with Waka Kotahi, This will need following up with the Roading Manager.

- The Freedom Camping By-law and the Featherston Masterplan projects are currently engaging directly with the two iwi on these matters of significance.
- Representation Review A engagement hui was held at Papawai Marae on the 30th September. Full and thorough discussion amongst all was held, this hui hosted by Papawai was assisted by council officers and guest speakers. Nicki Ansell the Committees Advisor can provide further feedback on if required.
- Request for road closure or limit of access Mātakitaki a Kupe: Vehicle access is impacting the land, freshwater springs, and fish stocks on Māori land past the lighthouse. Ngāti Hinewaka representative Mr Hale attended the last hui requesting support to limit the access, especially to 4-wheel drive vehicles and one suggestion was a walking or cycle track instead. To date information has been provided and passed on, progress is pending working group availability at this stage.

 Information Management Policy: Following on from the Māori Standing Committee Meeting on 18 July 2023 the Lead Advisor for Information Management, Christine Hyman has amended the Draft SWDC Information Management Policy's statement regarding SWDC information and Māori. This is in response to it previously incorrectly stating "Iwi will be consulted..." and feedback that it should probably be hapū that is normally consulted.

It now reads: All Council information, records and archives will be managed in accordance with obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and in acknowledgement of the right of Māori to access and use unrestricted records that are considered taonga. Hapū, and iwi where appropriate, will be consulted regarding storage and access of information pertaining to Māori.

 Pāpāwai Fault GNS WREMO : In consultation with Papawai Marae, GNS have provided the following update on the Papawai Fault and the science report about preliminary investigations on newly mapped faults in the Wairarapa region which have been uploaded onto Its Our Fault website (https://www.itsourfault.org.nz/resources).

This report details the results of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys, as well as initial slip rate and recurrence interval estimates for the Ruamahanga, Carters Line, Papawai, and Woodside faults. GNS after consultation with Papawai Marae have opted to keep the name of the Papawai Fault as it was, and have expressed appreciation at receiving feedback from Papawai Marae on this. These are the key

- GPR data shows disrupted layering beneath scarps of the Papawai Fault, and we interpret that this is evidence that the mapped traces are active faults.
- We have calculated an average net slip rate of 0.7 0.9 mm/yr for the Papawai Fault. This is the average long-term rate of movement for the fault and is similar to current estimates for the Masterton and Carterton faults.
- We have used this slip rate to calculate a recurrence interval (the average time between earthquakes) for the Pāpāwai Fault and this is 2200 – 2900 years. For reference the recurrence interval of the Wairarapa Fault is 1000 – 1400 years.

2. Potential Discussion and Consideration Points

findings that they have learned:

To seek guidance on the ways in which the Council can best work with the Committee to provide input into these key areas:

- Consideration of a district-wide plan for South Wairarapa Marae with an aim of confirming the three marae as emergency civil defence centres for the district.
- Representation review Māori ward feedback from recent hui.
- Māori Policy Information on the draft policy has been sent out to members.
- Tuia 24: Discuss process to seek new candidates for next year.
- Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road Closure or limited access: Interested persons to meet and discuss information to hand and formulate process.

- Information received from Dr Foss Leach regarding the Hua-angarua Pā
- Pāpāwai Marae Representation.

3. Action Points

- Long Term Plan –Support the long-term planning consultation of the Council to be based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and recognise the importance of Māori representation in the decision-making process for the benefit and empowerment of the identified community.
- **Emergency Centre:** To continue to work with Council to implement an emergency network for the South Wairarapa Marae.
- **Representation Review**: To actively participate in engaging in the representation review process, by considering the information and feedback received to date to guarantee meaningful Māori representation. Your input will contribute to Council considering and shaping a governance structure that recognizes and respects the principles of partnership and participation under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Policy: Give consideration and feedback on the revised draft Maori Policy

5. Workshops

The workshops held on the 29th August included the following agenda

- Representation Review: Update on Māori Ward discussion and pending engagements and a presentation from Cr M Tuuta.
- Wheel Park discussion with James O'Connor
- Wellington Water: Kaitiaki planting update

Wairarapa Moana

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor as his second will be the SWDC Councils representatives on the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. An invitation from the Mayor has been sent out for the members to attend the inaugural Statutory Board hui at Pāpāwai on the 16th October 2023.

The Wairarapa Moana Governance Group hui was held on the 27th July, Siv Fjærestad, Community Development Coordinator was the officer in attendance as I was unable to attend due to another engagement.

Te Whakamutunga

We invite the members of the Māori Standing Committee to provide feedback, insights, and guidance on the matters discussed in this report. Your active participation and involvement are instrumental in establishing a strong partnership between the Council and Māori. This will guide the Council to ensure a vibrant and inclusive community that honours and uplifts Māori culture and heritage.

As this is my last report as Pou Māori for South Wairarapa District Council I would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every one of the Māori Standing committee members for your tautoko and also to express the value and importance of yours and this position with Council. With regard to the role I believe with your support and the policy and governance team it has made a difference. I also would like to thank all the council staff who I have worked and learnt alongside over the last year and encourage each and everyone of them to continue to grow and be open in their learnings and understandings of all that we value as tangata whenua and as Māori. I am leaving behind some amazing people who are all committed to seeing their communities and whānau flourish and thrive.

I leave you the members of the Māori Standing Committee with these two whakataukīthat express my respect for all that you do and have done to support this Council to be a better Te Tiriti partner.

"He toka tū moana" – I refer to you are who are steadfast in representing your whānau hapori, hapū, Marae and Iwi!

"Ehara taki toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini – Success is not the work of an individual but the work of many".

Nō reira tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa Nāku noa iti Leanne Erina Hinetauira Karauna Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa, Ngāti Rangitane, Ngai Tahu

Contact Officer: Leanne Karauna, Principal Māori Advisor Reviewed By: Amanda Bradley, General Manager, Policy & Governance



Māori Standing Committee Kia Reretahi Tātau 10 October 2023 Agenda Item 9.2

Representation Review: Legislative Changes

1. Purpose

To inform the Māori Standing Committee of legislative date changes to the Representation Review and provide an update on current work underway.

2. Executive Summary

The Local Government Electoral Legislation Act 2022 passed its final reading in parliament during August and updated timeframes for the Representation Review have come into effect for any Representation Review taking place for the 2025 Local Elections.

3. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Māori Standing Committee:

- 1. Receive the *'Representation Review: Legislative Changes'* Report and note the changes to Representation Review dates and timeline.
- 2. Resolve to hold an extraordinary meeting on Tuesday 7 November 2023 to adopt a position on Māori Wards for the Council Meeting 22 November 2023.

4. Background

Officers are currently undertaking work for the Representation Review around Māori ward engagement to prepare Council for the vote needed by 23 November 2023.

Updates on the Representation Review can be found on the website under: <u>Representation and Elections - SWDC SWDC</u> and include dedicated pages to the following:

- 1. Māori Ward: With fact sheet and general information
- 2. Electoral System Poll: With public notice of right to demand a poll and information on First Past the Post (FPP) and Single Transferable Vote (STV).

This executive summary will also be provided to:

Maori Standing Committee

Featherston Community Board

Greytown Community Board

□ Martinborough Community Board

5. Prioritisation

5.1 Te Tiriti obligations

Officers have undertaken engagement with the Māori Standing Committee and a number of hui have been organised in all three wards for further discussion with Māori.

- Hui at Hau Ariki Marae 17 August 2023
- Hui at Waihinga Centre Martinborough 18 August 2023
- Hui at Pae tū Mōkai o Tauira 24 August 2023
- Hui at Papawai 30 September 2023

A mailout was send in September to all those on the Māori Electoral roll in South Wairarapa with further information on what a Māori ward is and how it will affect them. Total number was just under 400. We have also invited those on the Māori Electoral roll to a hui at Papawai end of September, and/or the Māori Standing Committee 10 October meeting.

5.2 Long Term Plan alignment

The full Representation Review will now be alongside the Long Term Project Plan, as the new dates align closer with the work taking place for the Long Term Plan. Previously this engagement could have taken place post Long Term Plan, and this shift has created a risk for staff workload and confusions to our communities with concurrent engagement now required.

□ Spatial Plan ⊠Long Term Plan □Annual Plan

6. Discussion

Please note the legislative changes below.

7. Strategic Drivers and Legislative Requirements

The Local Government Electoral Legislation Act 2022 has changed the dates for the following in the Representation Review:

	New Date	Old Date
Demand for a poll on FPP/STV to be received at SWDC by:	11 December 2023	21 February 2024

If required, date for the poll to be held by:	14 March 2024	21 May 2024	
First date for initial options of Representation Reviews to come to Council.	20 December 2023	1 March 2024	
Last date for Council to vote on Representation Review options.	31 July 2024	31 August 2024	
Public notice of an initial proposal is required within 14 days of the resolution.	No later than 8 August 2024	8 September 2024	
 The latest date for public notice of the final proposal is within 8 weeks of the submissions period closing (previously 6 weeks). Note there are two public consultations required for the Representation Review: For the initial Representation Review and For the final proposed Representation Review. 			
The latest date for the appeals/objections to Representation Review Option	3 December 2024	20 December 2024	
The latest date for forwarding appeals and objections to the	20 December 2024	15 January 2025	

The latest for the Commission to make determinations remains 10 April 2025.

New provisions relating to the establishment of Māori wards and Māori constituencies will take effect **after** the 2025 local election. The new provisions mean that some councils will be required to consider whether to establish specific Māori representation ahead of the 2028 local election.

7.1 Significant risk register

See below:

Commission

Relationship with iwi, hapū, Māori

□Climate Change

□ Emergency Management

 \Box IT architecture, information system, information management, and security

 \Box Financial management, sustainability, fraud, and corruption

 \Box Legislative and regulative reforms

 \boxtimes Social licence to operate and reputation – *concurrent engagement with LTP leading to confusion.*

□ Asset management

\Box Economic conditions

Health and Safety – Shorter timeframes creating added workload for staff.

7.2 Policy implications

Representation Review falls under the Significance and Engagement Policy - <u>Section A</u> (<u>swdc.govt.nz</u>)

8. Consultation

8.1 Communications and engagement

The persons who are affected by or interested in this change of Representation Review legislation dates are Council Officers and Council.

8.2 Partnerships

A communications and engagement plan will now sit alongside the Long Term Plan, and consideration will need to be given to early 2024 timeframes.

Is there a communications Plan?

□Yes ⊠No

If no, is a communications plan required?

⊠Yes □No

To be established after the vote for a Māori Ward in November, as the result of that vote will establish the options for consultation.

9. Financial Considerations

There is no financial impact at this time.

10. Climate Change Considerations

There are no positive or negative effects on climate change from this decision.

11. Health and Safety Considerations

Consideration will need to be given to workload for Council Officers in early 2024 with a Long Term Plan and a Representation Review taking place.

Contact Officer:Nicki Ansell, Community GovernanceReviewed By:Amanda Bradley, General Manager, Policy & Governance



Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy Review Report

1. Purpose

To provide the Māori Standing Committee with a brief update on the review of the Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy and seek guidance on the best method to ensure Māori input is incorporated within the review.

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the committee:

- 1. Receive the Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy Review Report.
- 2. Provide guidance on how the reviewed Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy can better reflect the needs and desire of mana whenua in the South Wairarapa district.

3. Executive Summary

This report introduces the Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy to the Māori Standing Committee.

3.1 Background information

The Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy (henceforth referred to as the Strategy) is a two part document that reflects the South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) position on climate change and the steps to address the impacts of climate change across the district. Volume 1 (published in 2020) outlines the historical, geographic, and socio-economic status of the district and establishes three targets for SWDC to meet by 2030:

- 1. Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions;
- 2. Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year
- 3. Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

Volume 2 (published in 2021) is the companioning Action Plan which establishes steps that SWDC can take in order to lead by example in reducing in-house greenhouse gas

emissions, as well as opportunities to support the community to adopt low carbon behaviours and promote circular economy principles.

As part of the strategy, it states that it must be reviewed every three years, with the first review due to be completed by May 2024. Therefore, the Climate Change Advisor is seeking interested parties that may like to feed into the review of these Strategy.

3.2 Potential Discussion Points

Questions for the Māori Standing Committee to consider:

- 1. Is there desire from either Māori Standing Committee or South Wairarapa Marae or Hapū to be directly involved in the review of this particular strategy?
- 2. What issues related to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation are of particular interest or concern for Māori within the South Wairarapa rohe?
- 3. How can the Climate Change Advisor support and work collaboratively with the Māori Standing Committee or South Wairarapa Marae or Hapū to ensure the voice of Māori is sufficiently represented?

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy Volume 1: Strategy

Appendix 2 – Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy Volume 2: Action Plan

Contact Officer: Sky Halford, Change Climate Advisor Reviewed By: Amanda Bradley, GM Policy & Governance

Appendix 1 – 2021 Ruamahanga Strategy-Vol1

MAY 21

RUAMĀHANGA STRATEGY

VOLUME 1: CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY





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Disclaimer

The information in this strategy is true and complete to the best of our knowledge. All recommendations are made without guarantee on the part of the author or South Wairarapa District Council and Carterton District Council. The author and publisher disclaim any liability in connection with the use of this information.



1 Glossary

Definitions

Anthropogenic greenhouse gases: Greenhouse gases that are emitted from human activities

Biogenic Methane: Methane produced from biological (plant and animal) sources.

Carbon reservoirs: they are features that stores carbon (such as a tree).

Carbon sequestration: it is the process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it. Trees are a great way to sequestered carbon.

CO₂e: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent – all greenhouse gases have a different GWP (Global Warming Potential). Therefore, all the greenhouse gases emitted can be summarised by using CO₂e. For example, methane has a GWP of 25, meaning that 1 tonne of methane will cause the same amount of warming as 25 tonnes of carbon dioxide: 1t CH4 = $25 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$.

Evapotranspiration: This is the sum of the plants' transpiration and the ground's evaporation.

Greenhouse effect: It is a process that occurs when gases (greenhouse gases) in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat, and increase radiative forcing. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is one of the things that makes Earth a comfortable place to live.

Greenhouse gases: they are the gases that increase the greenhouse effect. More than forty gases are greenhouse gases, but the most important ones are Water vapour (H_2O) Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Ozon (O_3), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) and fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC, SF₆).

Radiative forcing: It is the difference between the solar energy received by the planet and the energy reflected back to space. A positive radiative forcing means that Earth receives more energy than what is reflected. Therefore, the planet warms. The higher the radiative forcing is, the warmer the planet becomes. A negative radiative forcing means that Earth reflects more energy than what is received. Therefore, the planet cools down.

Sustainability: It is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (environmental protection, social and economic development) - Brundtland Report, 1987

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Acronyms

CDC: Carterton District Council
CD: Carton District
CO₂: Carbon dioxide
EV: Electric Vehicles
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
GHG: greenhouse Gas
GPC: Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
GWP: Global Warming Potential
GWRC: Greater Wellington Regional Council
ICE: Internal Combustion Engine

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use
NIWA: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric research
RCP: Representative Concentration Pathways
UNFCCC: United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
SWDC: South Wairarapa District Council
SWD: South Wairarapa District
TA: Territorials Authorities
WIP: Work In Progress
WRCCF: Wellington Region Climate Change Forum
WRCCWG: Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group
WREVWP: Wellington Region Electric Vehicle Working Party

Te Reo

Hawaiki: Ancient homeland - the places from which Māori migrated to Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Iwi: Extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory. Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa are the two iwis in Wairarapa.

Kai moana: Seafood

Kaitiaki: Guardians and protectors of places

Kaitiakitanga: the responsibility to care for the physical, ecological and spiritual well-being of a place or resource to ensure harmony within the environment and protection against elements that cause permanent imbalances.

Kokopu: Whitebait

Ngā atua: Deity

Pākehā: Person from another country

Piharau: Lamprey

Tangata whenua: Local people, hosts, indigenous people

Taniwha: Guardians and protectors of places. Rākai Uru is the taniwha who is the caretaker of the lake Wairarapa. He takes the form of a large tōtara log.

Taonga: Treasure

Tapu: Sacred

Tuna: Eels

Whaitua: Designated space or catchment

2 Introduction

Climate Change is the biggest environmental challenge we are facing.

As Wairarapa is already experiencing the effect of Climate Change, especially temperature increase, droughts, sea level rise and erosion, Carterton District Council (CDC) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) are committed to doing their part in mitigating Climate Change (reducing the greenhouse gas emissions).

In 2015, the Mayors signed the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration and committed to:

- Develop and implement ambitious action plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience within our own councils and for our local communities. These plans will:
 - promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options;
 - work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district;
 - support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles;
- Work with our communities to understand, prepare for and respond to the physical impacts of climate change;
- Work with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.

The Ruamāhanga Strategy has been developed to reduce the carbon footprint of Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council. This strategy was adopted in February 2020 for CDC and March 2020 for SWDC.

This strategy has two volumes. The first volume:

- presents the districts (socio-economic, environmental and cultural contexts);
- explains what Climate Change is and what may be the impact for Wairarapa;
- presents the greenhouse gas inventory for the Wellington Region (lead by Greater Wellington);
- presents the inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from Wairarapa and from council's activities for each Councils;
- sets up targets.

The second volume presents:

- our achievements since the strategy was adopted in 2020;
- An updated action plan for the coming years (2020-2023 and 2023-2033).

Adoption	CDC: February 2020 SWDC: March 2020		
1 st review	March 2021		
Next review due	2024		

3 Executive summary

Climate Change is the biggest environmental challenge we are facing.

As Wairarapa is already experiencing the effect of Climate Change, especially sea level rise and erosion, Carterton District Council (CDC) and South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) are committed to doing their part in mitigating Climate Change (reducing the greenhouse gas emissions).

The Ruamāhanga Strategy has been developed to reduce the carbon footprint of Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council.

Socio-economic context

With a population of 19,773 in 2018, South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are attractive, and the population had a +23.6% growth between 2006 and 2018 (around +1.8% per year). South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are rural districts with a density of 5.4 pers/km².

In 2018, 37.1% of the households in the districts own one or less motor vehicles. 18.1% of the households in the district own 3 or more motor vehicles.

In 2018, the main fuel type for the district's households was wood (74.7%), followed by electricity (59.9%). Bottled gas and coal respectively had a 43.6% and 73.2% decrease between 2013 and 2018.

In 2018, unemployment in South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts was lower than in New Zealand (3.0% compared to 4.0%). The main industries are 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (15.6% of the workforce) followed by 'professional, scientific and technical services' (9.2% of the workforce).

In 2018, 75.3% of the residents from South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts worked within the districts. 61.7% of the residents drove a car, truck or van to travel to work. Public transport (trains and buses) are used by 9.2% of the residents to go to work and 5.3% of the residents walked, jogged or biked.

Over 96% of the residents of South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts live and work within the districts.

Environmental context

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have dry and warm summers and wet and mild winters.

The main features in the landscape are the Tararua range in the North-West, the Aorangi range in the South, the Ruamāhanga plains and the rugged East coast.

The districts are mainly covered by farmlands (55.7%, including 6.7% of planted forests), closely followed by natural areas (43.8%, including 35.7% of natural forests). The farmlands and the four settlements of Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Carterton are mainly located in the Wairarapa plains and the Eastern Wairarapa. The Tararua Range and the Aorangi Range are the main natural areas of the districts.

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have a 142-kilometre shoreline. The coast has the settlements of Ngawi, Tora and Flat Point, but is mainly composed of rural and natural areas.

Historical and cultural context

The Wairarapa has a strong mana whenua history with many important Māori heritage sites. The cultural landscape includes those places associated with ngā atua (deities), taniwha and kaitiaki (guardians and protectors of places), as well as places discovered, visited and or named by ancestors and explorers.

What is Climate Change and its impact for Wairarapa

According to the UNFCCC (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change), Climate Change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) set up different scenarios depending on the greenhouse gas emissions. RCP2.6 is a low emissions scenario, RCP4.5 is a low to moderate emissions scenario, RCP6.0 is a moderate emission scenario and RCP8.5 is a high emissions scenario.

Globally, surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all assessed emission scenarios. It is very likely that heat waves will occur more often and last longer, and that extreme precipitation events will become more intense and frequent. The ocean will continue to warm and acidify, and global mean sea level to rise.

Greater Wellington Regional Council provides climate change assumptions based on the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. These assumptions were used to understand the likely impacts of climate change in Wairarapa.

The expected direct impacts of climate change (such as increased temperature, increased flood intensity and sea level rise) impact the communities living in Carterton and South Wairarapa District. The key impacts on the communities are:

- Impact on the environmental well-being (biodiversity losses, increased pests and rodents, increased coastal inundation...);
- Impact on the social well-being (increased risk on the human health and human life, increased pressure on drinking water quality and availability...);
- Impact on the economic well-being (reduced productivity, increased damage to properties, increased pressure on insurances and mortgages...);
- Impact on the cultural well-being (loss of cultural identity, loss of important cultural activities, loss of taonga species...).

Wairarapa Combined District greenhouse gas inventory

In 2018/19 reporting year, the Wairarapa Combined District emitted gross 1,734,320 tCO₂e and net 353,460 tCO₂e.

The biggest sector is agriculture (77.8%), followed by transport (15.7%). Stationary energy (3.4%), Waste (2.3%) and Industry (0.8%) are minor sources of emissions in the Wairarapa.

Total gross emissions fell by 7%, from 1,871,095 tCO₂e in 2001 to 1,734,320 tCO₂e in 2019. Reductions in emissions from stationary energy, waste and agriculture are responsible for the fall in total gross emissions. As the area's population has risen (by 22%, from 39,090 to 47,590), per capita gross emissions have reduced by 24% from 47.9 tCO₂e in 2001 to 36.4 tCO₂e in 2019.

Net forestry sequestration reduced by 30% between 2001 and 2019 causing net emissions to increase from net-negative total emissions (-91,460 tCO₂e in 2001) to net-positive emissions (353,460 tCO₂e in 2019).

Carterton District Council greenhouse gas inventories

Carterton District Council had a gross emission of $372.91 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$ in 2018 (base year) and 275.99 tCO₂e in 2020 (-26%). The biggest source is transport (50%) followed by electricity (21%, wastewater treatment (19%) and water supply (9%). Waste and refrigerant are minor sources of greenhouse gas.

Carterton District Council had a net emission of -6,864.48 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and -6,961.40 tCO₂e in 2020 (+1.41%).

Biogenic methane emissions increased by 2.73% between 2018 and 2020.

South Wairarapa District Council greenhouse gas inventories

South Wairarapa District Council had a gross emission of 247.54 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and 243.17 tCO₂e in 2020 (-2%). The biggest source is the electricity (38%) followed by water supply (21%), transport (21%) and wastewater treatment (19%). Waste and refrigerant are minor sources of greenhouse gas.

South Wairarapa District Council had a net emission of 2,687.02 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and 665.70 tCO₂e in 2020 (-79%).

Biogenic methane emissions decreased by 2% between 2018 and 2020.

Targets

Carbon targets have been set up. They are ambitious but also, achievable and realistic. Being small councils, we must be aware of our limits.

During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to:

- Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions;
- Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year;
- Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

4 Socioeconomic context

With a population of 19,773 in 2018, South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are attractive, and the population had a +23.6% growth between 2006 and 2018 (around +1.8% per year). South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts are rural districts with a density of 5.4 pers/km².

In 2018, 37.1% of the households in the districts own one or less motor vehicles. 18.1% of the households in the district own 3 or more motor vehicles.

In 2018, the main fuel type for the district's households was wood (74.7%), followed by electricity (59.9%). Bottled gas and coal respectively had a 43.6% and 73.2% decrease between 2013 and 2018.

In 2018, unemployment in South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts was lower than in New Zealand (3.0% compared to 4.0%). The main industries are 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (15.6% of the workforce) followed by 'professional, scientific and technical services' (9.2% of the workforce).

In 2018, 75.3% of the residents from South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts worked within the districts. 61.7% of the residents drove a car, truck or van to travel to work. Public transport (trains and buses) are used by 9.2% of the residents to go to work and 5.3% of the residents walked, jogged or biked.

Over 96% of the residents of South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts live and work within the districts.

4.1 Carterton District (CD)

4.1.1 Population

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2006 - 2018	2050 (forecast)	Change between 2018 - 2050
Population	7,101	8,235	9,198	+29.5%	13,068	+42.1%

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 1: CD's population

	Population 2018	Land area	Density (pers/km ²)
Population	9,198	1,180 km²	7.79

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 2: CD's population density in 2018

Between 2006 and 2018 Carterton District's population increased quickly (average: 2.2% per year) and passed from 7,101 in 2006 to 9,198 in 2018. The forecast shows that the population will keep increasing even though it is slower (average: 1.1% per year). The population in 2050 is estimated to be 13,068.

CD's density is low (7.79 persons per km²).

4.1.2 Dwellings

4.1.2.1 Dwellings

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2013 – 2018
Dwellings	2,784	3,321	3,657	+10.1%

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 3: CD's dwellings

CD had a 10.1% increase in dwellings between 2013 and 2018.

4.1.2.2 Car ownership



Source: Infometrics, 2021



Households without motor vehicles decreased by 12.5% between 2013 and 2018 while households with at least one motor vehicle increased. The biggest increase is for the households with 3 or more vehicle (+29.7%). Because CD is a rural district and due to limited public transport, people rely on their own vehicles.

4.1.2.3 Household fuel type



Source: Infometrics, 2021

Figure 2: CD's households fuel type in 2018

Wood (73.4% of the households) and electricity (60.1% of the households) are the two main fuels for the households in CD in 2018.
4.1.3 Employment

4.1.3.1 Employment status

	2006		2013		2018		Change
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	between 2013 – 2018
Employed full-time	2,733	48.8%	3,015	74.2%	3,492	46.8%	+15.8%
Employed part-time	885	15.8%	1,047	25.8%	1,242	16.7%	+18.6%
Unemployed	129	2.3%	243	6.0%	240	3.2%	-1.2%
Not in labour force	1,731	30.9%	2,070	51.0%	2,484	33.3%	+20.0%
Unidentified	129	2.3%	222	5.5%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	5,604		4,062		7,458		

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 4: CD's residents employment status

The unemployment rate in 2018 for CD was below the national rate of 4.0%.

4.1.3.2 Workforce profiles



Source: NZ Stat, 2021

Figure 3: CD's workforce industry sector of employment in 2018

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the biggest sector and represents almost 14% of the workforce profile. Manufacturing is the second biggest sector with over 10% of the workforce.





Source: Commuter Waka App, 2021



Over 95% of the CD's residents works in Wairarapa (61.2% in CD, 25.9% in Masterton District and 8.1% in South Wairarapa District). 4.3% of the CD residents work in Wellington City. A small number of residents works in Hutt City and Upper Hutt City.





Source: Infometrics, 2021

Figure 5: CD's residents' method of travel to work in 2018

Almost 70% of the CD's residents use a high carbon emission way of transport to work (drive a car, truck or van or be a passenger). 11.8% of residents use a low carbon way of transport to go to work (train, walk or jogged, bicycle, public bus).



Source: Infometrics, 2021



The low carbon way of travel (train (+24.4%) and walked or jogged (+17.6%)) increased between 2013 and 2018. However, the bicycle users stayed stable and the public bus users decreased (-37.5%). Moreover, the high carbon emission way of travel increased (+47.5% for the private car, truck or van users and +40.6% for the company car, truck or van users).

4.1.3.5 Carterton's workers place of residence



Source: Commuter Waka App, 2021

Carterton's workers live for almost 83% in Carterton District, almost 14% in Masterton District and 3.5% in South Wairarapa District.

Figure 7: CD's workers place of residence in 2018

4.2 South Wairarapa District (SWD)

4.2.1 Population

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2006 - 2018	2050 (forecast)	Change between 2018 - 2050
Population	8,892	9,528	10,575	+18.9%	14,098	+33.3%
Featherston	2,343	2,250	2,487	+6.1%	3,469	+39.5%
Greytown	2,103	2,238	2,466	+17.3%	3,642	+47.7%
Martinborough	1,329	1,473	1,767	+33.0%	2,493	+41.1%
Rural areas	3,114	3,570	3,852	+23.7%	4.494	+16.7%

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 5: SWD's population

	Population 2018	Land area	Density (pers/km ²)
Population	10,575	2,457 km ²	4.3

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 6: SWD's population density in 2018

Between 2006 and 2018 South Wairarapa District's population increased quickly (average: 1.5% per year) and went from 8,892 in 2006 to 10,575 in 2018. The forecast shows that the population will keep increasing even though it is slower (average: 1% per year). The population in 2050 is estimated to be 14,098.

SWD's density is very low (4.3 persons per km²).

4.2.2 Dwellings

4.2.2.1 Dwellings

	2006	2013	2018	Change between 2013 – 2018
SWD	3,678	3,984	4,395	+10.3%
Featherston	969	996	1,035	+3.9%
Greytown	879	942	1,059	+12.4%
Martinborough	585	639	759	+18.8%
Rural areas	1,242	1,407	1,545	+9.8%

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 7: SWD's dwellings

SWD had an 10.3% increase in dwellings between 2013 and 2018. The biggest increase happened in Martinborough (+18.8%), followed by Greytown (+12.4%).



Source: NZ Stat, 2021

Figure 8: Car ownership change between 2013 and 2018

The percentage of households with 3 or more motor vehicles increased by 34.4% between 2013 and 2018 and the number of households without a motor vehicle decreased by 21.5%. This increase of households with 3 or more motor vehicles can be explained by the fact that SWD is a rural district and people living there rely on their vehicles.

4.2.2.3 Household fuel type









Source: Infometrics, 2021

Figure 10: Households fuel type change between 2013 and 2018

The fuel type which are high greenhouse gas emitters such as coal and gas are decreasing. The use of wood increased everywhere in the district.

4.2.3 Employment

4.2.3.1 Employment status

	2006		2013		2018		Change
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	between 2013 – 2018
			SWD				
Employed full-time	3,483	49.5%	3,225	42.0%	4,239	49.0%	+31.4%
Employed part-time	1,062	15.1%	1,260	16.4%	1,446	16.7%	+14.8%
Unemployed	141	2.0%	261	3.4%	237	2.7%	-9.2%
Not in labour force	2,109	30.0%	2,343	30.5%	2,736	31.6%	+16.8%
Unidentified	246	3.5%	285	3.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	7,041		7,674		8,658		
		Fea	therston	1	1	1	1
Employed full-time	813	45.0%	765	41.9%	924	45.8%	+20.8%
Employed part-time	225	12.5%	237	13.0%	267	13.2%	+12.7%
Unemployed	63	3.5%	117	6.4%	108	5.3%	-7.7%
Not in labour force	624	34.6%	651	35.6%	720	35.7%	+10.6%
Unidentified	75	4.2%	60	3.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	1,806		1,827		2,019		
	1	Gi	reytown	1	1	1	
Employed full-time	747	43.7%	741	40.6%	921	45.0%	+24.3%
Employed part-time	279	16.3%	303	16.6%	330	16.1%	+8.9%
Unemployed	30	1.8%	54	3.0%	42	2.1%	-22.2%
Not in labour force	630	36.8%	684	37.5%	747	36.5%	+9.2%
Unidentified	27	1.6%	51	2.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	1,710		1,824		2,046		
		Mart	tinborough				
Employed full-time	525	47.7%	555	45.8%	723	49.0%	+30.3%
Employed part-time	153	13.9%	204	16.8%	246	16.7%	+20.6%
Unemployed	18	1.0%	33	2.7%	30	2.0%	-9.1%
Not in labour force	554 15	52.2%	30	31.4%	460	0.0%	-100.0%
Unidentified	1 101	4.170	1 212	5.270	1 476	0.078	-100.078
	1,101	Ru	ral areas		1,470		
Employed full-time	1,401	57.6%	1,470	52.4%	1,671	53.6%	+13.7%
Employed part-time	402	16.5%	516	18.4%	603	19.3%	+16.9%
Unemployed	27	1.1%	57	2.0%	57	1.8%	0.0%
Not in labour force	495	20.3%	627	22.4%	789	25.3%	+25.8%
Unidentified	99	4.1%	135	4.8%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
	2,433		2,805		3,120		

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Table 8: SWD's resident employment status

The unemployment rate in SWD is below the national rate (4.0% in 2018). However, Featherston is above the national rate (5.3% unemployment) but this rate has decreased since 2013. The district's employment increased a lot since 2013 (+31.4% for full-time employment and +14.8% for part-time employment), especially in Martinborough.





Source: NZ Stat, 2021

Figure 11: SWD's workforce industry sector of employment in 2018

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the biggest sector and represents 17.2% of the workforce profile.



4.2.3.3 South Wairarapa's residents place of work

Figure 12: SWD's residents place of work in 2018

Source: Commuter Waka App, 2021

Almost 90% of the SWD's residents works in Wairarapa (77.5% in SWD, 8% in Masterton District and 2.2% in Carterton District). 10.4% of the residents works in Wellington City. A small number of residents works in Hutt City and Upper Hutt City.



4.2.3.4 Method of travel to work

Source: Infometrics, 2021

Figure 13: Residents' method of travel to work in 2018

Almost 60% of the SWD's residents use a high carbon emission way of transport to work (drive a car, truck or van or be a passenger). 16.7% of the residents use a low carbon way of transport to go to work (train, walk or jogged, bicycle, public bus).

These trends are about the same for the three towns. However, we note a higher use of the train in Featherston (due to the proximity of the train station) and of the bicycle in Martinborough. The rural areas' residents mainly use motor vehicles to go to work or work from home.



Source: Infometrics, 2021



The train users (+60.5%) increased quicker than the car, truck or van users (+50.8% for private vehicles and +32.4 for company vehicles) between 2013 and 2018 and the walkers/joggers increased by 17.8%. However, the public bus users decreased by 40.0%.

4.2.3.5 South Wairarapa's workers place of residence



Source: Infometrics, 2021

Over 90% of the SWD's workers live in the SWD, 8% in Carterton District and 1.5% in Masterton District.

Figure 15: SWD's workers place of residence in 2019

5 Environmental context

5.1 Climate

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have dry and warm summers and wet and mild winters.

The following data is provided by the NIWA¹. They have been recorded between 1981 and 2010 in Masterton.

Temperature

See Figure 21, page 28.

Wairarapa enjoys warm summers and mild winters even though frost may happen.

In summer maximum air temperatures range from 20°C to 28°C, but temperatures above 30°C have been recorded. High temperature may be accompanied by a strong dry foehn wind from the northwest.

Winter is mild in the north of the region and cooler in the south. Typical winter daytime maximum air temperatures range from 10°C to 16°C.

Frost occurs mainly in winter even though frosts can happen occasionally all year around. July and August are the months with the most frosts recorded (12.9 and 13.2 days respectively).



Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 16: Mean temperature in Masterton for 1981 – 2010

¹ National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research

Volume 1: Climate Change Strategy



Source: NIWA 2012



Pluviometry

See Figure 22, page 29.

Rainfall is influenced to a large extend by the Tararua Range that lie across the west to east movement of the weather systems.

The ranges are wetter than the plains. Eastern Wairarapa is also slightly wetter than the plains:

- over 2,000 mm for the Tararua range and 1,800 mm of the Aorangi range;
- under 800 mm for Martinborough and the plains around;
- between 1,000 and 1,400 mm for the Eastern Wairarapa.

Masterton receives 927.6 mm of rain every year. January (44.4 mm and 7.1 wet days) and April (54 mm and 9.2 wet days) are the driest months. May (93.6 mm and 11 wet days), June (105.3 mm and 13.2 wet days) and July (90.9 mm and 14.1 wet days) are the wettest.

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Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 18: Mean monthly pluviometry in Masterton for 1981 – 2010



Source: NIWA 2012



Sunshine

See Figure 23, page 30.

Summer is the sunniest time of the year (238.6 hours of sunshine in January and 221.3 hours of sunshine in December) when winter is the least sunny time of the year (99.9 hours of sunshine in June, 114.9 hours of sunshine in July).



Source: NIWA 2012

Figure 20: Mean monthly hours of sunshine in Masterton for 1981 – 2010

Masterton receives 1,982.1 hours of sunshine every year. The Tararua range is the least sunny part of the region (under 1,750 hours of sunshine yearly) and the coast is the sunniest part of the region (2,100 hours of sunshine every year).

Wind

See Figure 24, page 31.

The strongest winds happen at the summit of the ranges (mean annual average between 8 and 9 m/s^2). The wind in the Wairarapa plains range between 2 and 3 m/s. The wind gets stronger and stronger as we move east and ranges from 5 m/s (west of Eastern Wairarapa) to 7 m/s (east of Eastern Wairarapa).

In summer the winds are mainly dry north-westerlies and in winter, they are moist south and southeasterlies.

² Metre per second



Figure 21: Mean annual average temperature for CD and SWD



Figure 22: Mean annual total rainfall for CD and SWD



Figure 23: Mean annual sunshine hours total for CD and SWD



Figure 24: Mean annual average wind for CD and SWD

5.2 Landscape features

The main features in the landscape are the Tararua range in the North-West, the Aorangi range in the South, the Ruamāhanga plains and the rugged East coast.

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts are mainly rural districts. The main features in the landscape are:

- The Tararua range in the North-West: mainly native forest;
- The Aorangi range in the South of SWD: mainly native forest;
- The plains between the ranges (around the Ruamāhanga river): mainly high producing exotic grassland but also wetlands around Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke;
- East of Wairarapa: this part is more rugged. The lowest part are mainly low producing grassland and the highest part are mainly forest (planted and native).

As shown in the Figure 25, page 35 and Figure 26, page 36, the landscape and the landcover depends very much on the ground elevation.

5.3 Landcover

The districts are mainly covered by farmlands (55.7%, including 6.7% of planted forests), closely followed by natural areas (43.8%, including 35.7% of natural forests). The farmlands and the four settlements of Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Carterton are mainly located in the Wairarapa plains and the Eastern Wairarapa. The Tararua Range and the Aorangi Range are the main natural areas of the districts.

Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts have a 142-kilometre shoreline. The coast has the settlements of Ngawi, Tora and Flat Point, but is mainly composed of rural and natural areas.

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	Surface (km ²)	Percentage (%)
Agriculture and Forestry	2025	55.7%
Grassland - High producing	1137	31.3%
Grassland - Low producing	595	16.4%
Planted forest	243	6.7%
Cropland	51	1.4%
Natural areas	1594	43.8%
Forest - Natural	1299	35.7%
Grassland - With woody biomass	176	4.8%
Wetland	120	3.3%
Settlements	12	0.3%
Other	5	0.1%
TOTAL	3636	100%

Table 9: Landcover in 2016 for CD and SWD

5.3.1 Rural areas

The majority of Wairarapa's environment has a rural character, in which the environmental quality is largely determined by prevailing natural elements, whether the land is used for primary productive purposes or for conservation purposes.

Rural land is a significant resource due to the economic value of primary production activities to Wairarapa, and the associated processing and service industries. The use of this resource is constantly changing, in response to economic demands and conditions. The continued prosperity of Wairarapa as a whole is largely dependent on the use of rural resources adapting to changing economic opportunities.

The rural environment is typically characterised by the following elements:

- Open space, natural landscapes, and vegetation predominate over the built environment;
- Working productive landscape, with a wide range of agricultural, horticultural and forestry purposes;
- Large areas of exotic and indigenous vegetation, including pasture, crops, forest and scrublands;
- Place where people live and work, with low population density;

Significant areas of the Rural Zone are held in public ownership and managed for conservation purposes, with the key assets being the Tararua and Aorangi Forest Parks and Lake Wairarapa. Aside from their intrinsic ecological values, Wairarapa's conservation management areas also have important cultural, economic and recreational values. These areas are perceived to be part of Wairarapa's rural environment, although they differ from the primary production areas in their land use, environmental character and amenity values.

5.3.1.1 Agriculture and forestry

See Figure 27, page 37.

In South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts, agriculture, forestry and fishing represents 20.4% of the workforce industry sector of employment (2018). The land used for agriculture and forestry represents 55.7% of Carterton and South Wairarapa districts combined.

Most of the high producing grassland is located in the Wairarapa Plain and the low producing grassland is located in the East of Wairarapa. The planted forests are mainly in the East of Carterton district. Areas of planted forest can be found around the Aorangi and the Tararua ranges.

5.3.1.2 Natural areas

See Figure 28, page 38.

The natural forest covers 35.7% of South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts. It is mainly located in the Tararua and the Aorangi Ranges and in the Eastern Wairarapa.

South Wairarapa District presents 120 km² of wetlands, mainly located around Lake Wairarapa and lake Onoke. These wetlands are very important for the biodiversity.



5.3.2 Human infrastructure

See Figure 29, page 39.

Both districts contain a variety of residential areas, including those within the main urban communities of Carterton, Featherston, Martinborough and Greytown, as well as smaller coastal and rural settlements.

Most of the infrastructure is located in the Wairarapa plain.

Featherston, Greytown and Carterton are connected by the State Highway 2 (SH2) and Martinborough is connected to Featherston with the State Highway 53 (SH53). Bidwills Cutting road is the link between Martinborough and Greytown and Ponatahi road is the link between Martinborough and Carterton.

Featherton, Greytown and Carterton are linked with the railway (Featherston station, Woodside station, Matarawa station and Carterton station).

The settlements cover only 0.3% of the land of both districts.



Figure 25: Main landscape features for CD and SWD



Figure 26: Elevation for CD and SWD



Figure 27: Agriculture in CD and SWD



Figure 28: Natural areas in CD and SWD



Figure 29: Human infrastructures in CD and SWD

6 Historical and cultural context

The Wairarapa has a strong mana whenua history with many important Māori heritage sites. The cultural landscape includes those places associated with ngā atua (deities), taniwha and kaitiaki (guardians and protectors of places), as well as places discovered, visited and or named by ancestors and explorers.

6.1 History

6.1.1 Pre-European era

Well established Māori communities lived in the southern Wairarapa since the 14th century. They were descended from a place of origin in the Pacific known to them as Hawaiki.

They were communities of people who:

- hunted and gathered food from the rocky shoreline, the coastal environment and the lakes, primarily harvesting tuna (eels) but also other native species including kokopu (whitebait) and piharau (lamprey);
- ventured into the interior to hunt for forest birds and gather other wild produce from the inland valleys, wetlands and hills;
- developed areas of land for the cultivation of kumara and probably also taro and gourd.

For centuries the natural environment has provided both material and spiritual sustenance for Māori communities. Lake Wairarapa and the South Wairarapa coastline are of immense cultural, spiritual and historic significance to Māori.

Wairarapa Māori regarded the lakes and their surrounding lands as an important source of physical and spiritual well-being, seeing it as a taonga, handed to them by their ancestors to be cherished. The land, the waters and all their inhabitants, human and non-human alike, were part of a wider world governed by gods and were tapu or sacred.

6.1.2 European colonisation

European settlers arrived on the margins of Wairarapa Moana in the early 1840s, bringing with them a completely different set of cultural values and a truly foreign way of looking at and assessing land.

For the early settlers, the land was a great opportunity to develop farming: *"The land is for the most part covered with fern and coarse grass, easily cleared and affording ample pasturage for cattle in its present state"* wrote the New Zealand Company's surveyor Robert Stokes in 1841. In 1844, the surveyor Henry Tiffen wrote that the soil is very fertile and up to six feet deep in places. He also said that the land around the bottom lake was prone to be flooded but if the lake could be kept at a lower level, 4,000 acres of rich watered meadow land would be available for graziers.

In 1844, the first stations were established around the shore of the lake. The Wharekākā farm was the first extensive sheep station in New Zealand. Then started the disagreement between Māori and Pākehā over the control of the lake Onoke outlet. Māori wanted a high-water level for tuna (eel) fishing when Pākehā wanted a low-water level for grazing.

In the 1850s, the Māori started to sell their land to the Pākehā after leasing was made illegal by the Crown. Māori made it clear the sale did not include the bed of the lakes and that they were selling to the tahakupu, the highwater mark. The failure to properly survey the land, and the disagreement over exactly what had been sold and what had been retained by Māori was to lead to tension over ownership of the land uplifted in the 1855 earthquake, and the ability to control the outlet to the sea.



This disagreement ended in 1896 when tangata whenua gifted the lakes to the Government. The settlers were then free to:

- Stop bank the Ruamāhanga river, the Lake Wairarapa Lake and the Lake Onoke;
- Drain the rich swamp pasture;
- Control the Lake Onoke outlet.

What has been gifted was the Native Land Court title the Crown had forced on Māori, and with it control of the outlet at Onoke. What had not been gifted, were the waters and fisheries of Wairarapa Moana. Premier Richard Seddon, who can take much of the credit for the gifting of the lakes said, *"The waters are still yours and so are the fish"*. However, after a few years, these words were forgotten.

The last major wetland destruction around the lake happened in 1974 when the Te Hōpai Lagoon has been drained and turned into pasture.

6.2 Cultural context

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga encompasses guardianship, preservation, conservation and protection. In its simplest form kaitiakitanga is the responsibility to care for the physical, ecological and spiritual well-being of a place or resource to ensure harmony within the environment and protection against elements that cause permanent imbalances.

The primary kaitiaki or guardian were the Atua; Tāne is the kaitiaki of the forest and Tangaroa is the kaitiaki of the sea. A kaitiaki can be spiritual (such as a taniwha) or physical such as the tōtara log of Wairarapa Moana.

Lake Wairarapa

Lake Wairarapa is of immense cultural and spiritual significance to Māori.

Traditional fishing (such as tuna/eel fishing) was a major activity on the lake. "Throughout the ages, the mouth of Wairarapa Moana has paid homage to its eel migration by obligingly closing its mouth at the end of February or the beginning of March. Legend records that Rākai Uru, the taniwha who is the caretaker of the lake, is responsible for this seasonal closing. Rākai Uru takes the form of a large tōtara log. When the migration is about to take place he makes a journey out to sea, and the mouth of the lake closes behind him"³. Māori exported as many as ten tons of tuna/eels annually as far away as the Bay of Plenty.

With the changes to the Lake Wairarapa wetlands over the past 150 years many traditional fishing sites and sources of plant materials such as flax, ti (cabbage tree) and pingao have been lost or greatly reduced. With appropriate management and plantings, some of these sites could be restored specifically for the sustainable harvest of cultural materials, which would have the additional benefit of increasing habitat diversity for wildlife.

Guidelines for the management of the Lake Wairarapa wetlands have been produced and adopted by interested parties.



³ T.V. Saunders 'The eels of Lake Wairarapa', Te Ao Hou, June 1965.

Nowadays, projects are being led in order to restore wetlands (therefore the important role to local iwi for gathering kai moana) around Lake Wairarapa. For instance, the Pou Aruhe Saltmarsh Freshwater Initiative near Lake Onoke is an ambitious project with Greater Wellington Regional Council, mana whenua and local conservation groups. Ra Smith⁴ said Māori bring important values to these projects which could connect the whole region.

Ruamāhanga river and other rivers

Ra Smith says, "We [Māori] think of rivers as a character, and the character of the river holds the mauri⁵, often called the life force".

"On the opposite side from where the two rivers meet is the whare kōhanga, a place like a maternity ward. When babies were born they would take the whenua [placenta] and be buried in the ground, and they would take the baby down into the river and make up a lullaby. It was no rockabye baby, it was eight verses of very intense lullaby about the blessing of the baby and its life expectancy."

Ra Smith says the most important confluence was where the Ruamāhanga met Lake Wairarapa, a point that no longer exists.



⁴ Ra Smith is part of the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa iwi.

⁵ According to the Māori Dictionary, Mauri is "life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located".

7 Climate Change and impacts for Carterton and South Wairarapa Districts

7.1 What is Climate Change

According to the UNFCCC (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change), Climate Change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

7.1.1 Atmosphere composition

Earth's atmosphere is made up of nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), and a small percentage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane.

7.1.2 Greenhouse effect

Greenhouse gases trap warmth from the sun and make life on Earth possible. Without the influence of the greenhouse effect on our planet, the average surface temperature would be -18°C (average temperature on Earth with the greenhouse effect is 15°C).



Source: NIWA, <u>https://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/greenhouse</u>

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Figure 30: The greenhouse effect

7.1.3 What causes Climate Change?

The greenhouse gas (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) concentration in the atmosphere has been raising quickly since the last 150 years (since the industrial revolution) because of fossil fuels burning, deforestation, etc. The temperature is correlated to the greenhouse gas concentration as shown in the graphs below.



Source: WMO Provisional Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019, World Meteorological Organization, 2019





Source: WMO Provisional Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019, World Meteorological Organization, 2019

Figure 32: Global annual mean temperature difference pre-industrial conditions (1850-1900, °C)

Not only are temperatures rising but the whole climate is changing (increase in the extreme weather events (e.g. storm, drought), melt of the ice pack, sea level rise, ocean acidification, etc).

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The next section will expose the climate change projections and the likely impacts on Wairarapa.

7.2 Climate change projections and likely impacts

7.2.1 IPCC emissions scenarios

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) set up different scenarios depending on the greenhouse gas emissions. RCP2.6 is a low emissions scenario, RCP4.5 is a low to moderate emissions scenario, RCP6.0 is a moderate emission scenario and RCP8.5 is a high emissions scenario.

Anthropogenic GHG emissions are mainly driven by population size, economic activity, lifestyle, energy use, land use patterns, technology and climate policy. The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), which are used for making projections based on these factors, describe four different 21st century pathways of GHG emissions and atmospheric concentrations, air pollutant emissions and land use. The RCPs include:

- A stringent mitigation scenario (RCP2.6): aims to keep global warming likely below 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures. CO₂ emissions peak in 2020 and start to decline to reach net zero in 2050 and zero in 2100. Radiative forcing reaches 2.6 W m-2 at year 2100, relative to preindustrial conditions;
- A low/intermediate scenario (RCP4.5): CO₂ emissions peak in 2040 and start to decline to reach net zero in 2080. Radiative forcing reaches 4.5 W m-2 at year 2100, relative to preindustrial conditions;
- An intermediate scenario (RCP6.0): CO₂ emissions peak around 2060 and start to decline. Radiative forcing reaches 6.5 W m-2 at year 2100, relative to pre-industrial conditions;
- A scenario with very high GHG emissions (RCP8.5): no measures are taken to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. Radiative forcing reaches 8.5 W m-2 at year 2100, relative to pre-industrial conditions.

Scenarios without additional efforts to constrain emissions ('baseline scenarios') lead to pathways ranging between RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.



Grey area indicates the 98th and 90th percentiles (light/dark grey) of the literature. The dotted lines indicate four of the SRES marker scenarios. Note that the literature values are not harmonized

Source: The representative concentration pathways: an overview, Van Vuuren et al., 2011 - <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-011-0148-z</u>

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Figure 33: emissions of the main greenhouse gases across the RCPs

7.2.2 Likely global impacts

Globally, surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all assessed emission scenarios. It is very likely that heat waves will occur more often and last longer, and that extreme precipitation events will become more intense and frequent. The ocean will continue to warm and acidify, and global mean sea level to rise.

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Source: Climate change 2014 – Synthesis report – Summary for policy makers, AR5, IPCC, 2014

Figure 34: Global average surface temperature change and global mean sea-level rise relative to 1986-2005

Volume 1: Climate Change Strategy



Source: Metoffice, <u>https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/climate-and-climate-change/climate-change/effects-of-climate-change</u>

Figure 35: Illustration of some of the drivers of Climate Change and impacts they could have on the climate system

7.2.3 Climate Change projections for Wairarapa

Greater Wellington Regional Council provides climate change assumptions based on the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. These assumptions were used to understand the likely impacts of climate change in Wairarapa.

GWRC provides climate change parameters for each Whaitua catchment (super catchments) in the Wellington region. These parameters are based on the following reports:

- Climate Change and variability Wellington Region, report prepared by NIWA for GWRC, June 2017;
- Wellington Region climate change extremes and implications, report prepared by NIWA for GWRC, December 2019.

These reports and parameters are based on the following IPCC scenarios:

- RCP4.5: Intermediate/low emissions scenario;
- RCP8.5: High emissions scenario.

The following Table 10 summarise the projected impacts of climate change for the Wairarapa (Ruamāhanga Whaitua and Wairarapa Coast Whaitua, see Figure 37).

The uncertainties regarding the climate models are low: physics is well known and well modelised. However, there are uncertainties regarding the greenhouse gas emissions projections (how much anthropogenic greenhouse gas will be released in the atmosphere in the future).



Source: GWRC, <u>http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Whaitua-Te-Whanganui-a-Tara/whaitua-map.jpg</u>

Figure 36: Whaitua Catchments in the Wellington Region

		2040	2090	Seasonal changes	Climate extremes pre	
	Average annual T°C	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: +0.7 to +1°C above present Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: +0.5 to +1°C above present	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: +1.2 to +3°C above present Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: +1 to +3°C above present	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Maximum warming in autumn and summer, least in winter Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Maximum warming in autumn and summer, least in spring	Warm nights (>15°C) could t	
Temperature and seasonality F A C C T M P P A (1 M N P	Hot days (above 25°C)	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Between 0 and 30 days increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Between 5 and 30 days increase	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Between 0 and 80 days increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Between 15 and 60 days increase		Masterton by the end of the cold days (<10°C) may entire Heat wave days (i.e. at least consecutive hot days) could fivefold	
	Frost nights	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Between 0 and 15 days reduction Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Between 0 and 5 days reduction	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Between 0 and 40 days reduction Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Between 0 and 15 days reduction		Unprecedented weather: ver duration heat waves (more t consecutive hot days) will sta the future	
	Annual Growing Degree Days (GDD) base 10° C GDD = $(T^{\circ}C_{max} + T^{\circ}C_{min})/2)$ - $T^{\circ}C_{base}$ Measures potential for crop and pasture growth		Ruamāhanga Whaitua: Increase of 200 to 1000 GDD units Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: Increase of 200 to 900 GDD units		Long dry spells (10 or more o days without rain) are expec increase by up to 50% (addit per year)	
	Annual potential evapotranspiration deficit (mm) Measures drought intensity	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: +20 to +120 mm Wairarapa Coast Whaitua:	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: +0 to +180 mm Wairarapa Coast Whaitua:			
Average annual Amount of rain theavy rainfall dapercentile of dai intensity River mean annudischarge (MAL) Measure water sheat catchments River mean annudischarge (MAF) Measures flood percentile	Average annual rainfall	+40 to +120 mm 5% decrease to 5% increase	+40 to +160 mm Ruamāhanga Whaitua: 0% to 10% decrease Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: 10% decrease to 5% increase	Greater likelihood of positive changes in autumn, winter and spring.		
	Amount of rain falling during heavy rainfall days (>99 th percentile of daily rainfall)	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: 0% to 10% increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: 0% to 15% increase	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: 0% to 20% increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: 0% to 30% increase		High impact, short duration rainfall events (expected to o every 100 years or longer) ar occur more frequently, and a up to 13% more rain per deg warming	
	River mean annual low flow discharge (MAL) Measure water shortage in the catchments	Up to 60% decrease	Up to 80% decrease			
	River mean annual flood discharge (MAF) Measures flood potential in the catchments	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: 20% decrease to 40% increase depending on catchment Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: 20% decrease to 20% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 60% increase depending on catchment			

edictions	Uncertainties				
	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: lower range for significant emissions reduction (Paris Agreement targets met), and upper range for high emissions. Wairarapa Coast Whaitua:				
triple in e century, while ely disappear	for RCP8.5				
t three d increase by					
ery long than 10 or 15 tart to occur in					
consecutive ected to itional 20 days					
	There is a large uncertainty in the range of changes due to model differences, emissions scenarios. Changes against emission scenarios are not necessarily linear.				
e extreme occur once are predicted to also produce agree of	Although the uncertainty in average rainfall range is high, extreme rainfall increases are more certain due to the increased amount of water vapour that the atmosphere can hold as it gets warmer (about 8% increase in saturation vapour per degree of warming)				
	Days of very high and extreme forest fire danger	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase		
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Wind	Annual number of windy days	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: O to 4 days increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: O to 6 days increase	Ruamāhanga Whaitua: O to 12 days increase Wairarapa Coast Whaitua: O to 10 days increase		
	Intensity of wind during windy days (>99 th percentile of daily mean)	0% to 3% increase	1% to 4% increase		
Sea level and coastal hazards	Permanent sea level rise	+0.12 m to +0.24 m above present	+0.68 m to +1.75 m above present	More regular storm events in the fragile coastal environment may also mean faster and more significant coastal retreat.	
Oceanic changes	Acidification of the ocean				
	General temperature rise of sea water				
	Marine heatwaves				

Table 10: Projected impacts of climate change for the Wairarapa



These figures are given by IPCC model averages. Individual models can show much higher increases of up to 700%.
The projected sea level rise for 2090 is based on IPCC AR5 plus an estimated additional contribution from Antarctica, based on papers published in Nature in 2018. There is very high confidence in sea level rise projections, probably more so than any other variable.



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Source: GWRC, https://mapping1.gw.govt.nz/gw/ClimateChange/

Figure 37: Climate change predictions



Source: GWRC, <u>https://mapping1.gw.govt.nz/gw/slr/</u>

Figure 38: Sea level rise predictions around Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke

7.2.4 Likely impacts of Climate Change for Wairarapa

The expected direct impacts of climate change (such as increased temperature, increased flood intensity and sea level rise) impact the communities living in Carterton and South Wairarapa District. The key impacts on the communities are:

- Impact on the environmental well-being (biodiversity losses, increased pests and rodents, increased coastal inundation...);
- Impact on the social well-being (increased risk on the human health and human life, increased pressure on drinking water quality and availability...);
- Impact on the economic well-being (reduced productivity, increased damage to properties, increased pressure on insurances and mortgages...);
- Impact on the cultural well-being (loss of cultural identity, loss of important cultural activities, loss of taonga species...).

Expected direct impacts of climate change	Impacts on communities from expected effects of climate change					
expected direct impacts of climate change	Environmental well-being	Social well-being	Economic well-being			
- Increased temperatures, drought frequency and intensity*	 Biodiversity losses* Extinction of some species Higher stress on indigenous ecosystems, plants and animals Range and habitat of native plants and animals will change (including marine species) Timing of seasonal activities such as flowering, breeding and migration will change Increased pests such as wasps and rodents* Reduced soil fertility* High potential for fruit fly establishment* Increased air pollution 	 Increased seasonal allergies (e.g. pollen)* Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Increased human heat stress and mental issues, rurally and in urban centres Increased diseases (e.g. due to new pests, air pollution, etc) Increased heat islands due to human activities, large areas of concrete, buildings and vehicles 	 Reduced workplace productivity Higher temperatures may allow for different crops to be grown Impacts on rural productivity and forestry Opportunity for tourism due to warmer temperatures 			
- Increased flood intensity*	- Impacts on plants, animals and natural habitats	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Impact on human life (injuries and/or deaths) 	 Increased damage to property and infrastructure Difficulty in obtaining insurance (reduce or remove insurances from certain areas, significant price increase, mitigation measure required by insurers) Impacts on rural productivity and forestry 			
 Increased erosion (e.g. due to runoff or sea level rise)* 	- Impacts on plants, animals and natural habitats	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Impact on human life (injuries and/or deaths) 	 Increased damage to property and infrastructure Difficulty in obtaining insurance (reduce or remove insurances from certain areas, significant price increase, mitigation measure required by insurers) Impacts on rural productivity and forestry 			
- Water quality and availability pressures*	 Increased level of toxic algae Biodiversity losses 	 Increased pressure on water storage* (higher demand for drinking water at times when water is likely to be scarcer) Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Health affected by poor water quality Increased pressure to reduce water consumption Impacts on recreational activities 	 Impacts on rural productivity and forestry (water shortages) Increased pressure on the community to become more resilient and self-sufficient (water tanks) 			
- Saltwater intrusion* on groundwater		 Groundwater quality and availability pressures* Increased human stress (climate anxiety) 				
- Increased wildfire*	 Impacts on plants, animals and natural habitats Biodiversity losses 	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Impact on human life (injuries and/or deaths) 	- Impacts on rural productivity and forestry			
- Sea level rise	 Increased coastal inundation (some areas to become permanently inundated)* Saltwater incursion into freshwater habitats Biodiversity losses 	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Population displacement 	 Increased damage to property and infrastructure Difficulty in obtaining insurance (reduce or remove insurances from certain areas, significant price increase, mitigation measure required by insurers) 			
- Ocean acidification*	 Decline in fish population* Altered marine ecosystems, particularly affecting hard shelled species Biodiversity losses 	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Impacts on recreational activities 	 Impacts on aquaculture and fishing industries 			

	Cultural well-being
-	Loss of cultural identity Loss on taonga species
-	Loss of identity Loss of important cultural activities (e.g. mahinga kai)
-	Loss of identity Loss of important cultural activities (e.g. mahinga kai)
-	Loss of identity Impact Ko wai, mo wai, no wai (waterways connect communities) – cultural value
-	Loss of identity Impact Ko wai, mo wai, no wai (waterways connect communities) – cultural value
-	Loss of identity
-	Loss of identity Loss of important cultural activities (e.g. mahinga kai) Loss in archaeological sites
-	Loss of identity

Expected direct impacts of climate change	Impacts on communities from expected effects of climate change				
Expected un ett impacts of climate change	Environmental well-being	Social well-being	Economic well-being		
- Increased winds	- More frequent damages to trees	 Increased human stress (climate anxiety) Impacts on recreational activities 	- Impacts on forestry productivity		

 * Key environmental impacts for the Ruamāhanga Whaitua and the Wairarapa Coast Whaitua

Table 11: Impact on the communities from expected direct impacts of climate change

Cultural well-being

- Loss of identity

8 Greenhouse gas inventory

8.1 Wairarapa Combined District

In 2018/19 reporting year, the Wairarapa Combined District emitted gross 1,734,320 tCO2e and net 353,460 tCO2e. The biggest sector is agriculture (77.8%), followed by transport (15.7%). Stationary energy (3.4%), Waste (2.3%) and Industry (0.8%) are minor sources of emissions in the Wairarapa.

Total gross emissions fell by 7%, from 1,871,095 tCO2e in 2001 to 1,734,320 tCO2e in 2019. Reductions in emissions from stationary energy, waste and agriculture are responsible for the fall in total gross emissions. As the area's population has risen (by 22%, from 39,090 to 47,590), per capita gross emissions have reduced by 24% from 47.9 tCO2e in 2001 to 36.4 tCO2e in 2019.

Net forestry sequestration reduced by 30% between 2001 and 2019 causing net emissions to increase from net-negative total emissions (-91,460 tCO2e in 2001) to net-positive emissions (353,460 tCO2e in 2019).

Carbon emissions for the Wairarapa Combined districts have been measured using the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (GPC). The method includes emissions from stationary energy, transportation, waste, industry (IPPU), agriculture and forestry sectors. This work has been done by AECOM, commissioned by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

8.1.1 Summary

Figure 39 summarises the rate of change in emissions and top contributors to emissions for different sectors.



Total (gross) emissions excluding forestry: 1,734,320 tCO₂e Total (net) emissions including forestry: 353,460 tCO₂e

Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Figure 39: Summary of change in emissions from 2001 to 2019 including top contributors to total gross emissions from each sector in 2019

8.1.2 2018/19 Wairarapa Combined District inventory

Sector	tCO ₂ e	% Gross	% Sector		
Stationary Energy					
Electricity Consumption	31,928	1.8%	53.8%		
Electricity T&D Loss	2,622	0.2%	4.4%		
Natural Gas	-	0.0%	0.0%		
Natural Gas T&D Loss	-	0.0%	0.0%		
LPG	3,130	0.2%	5.3%		
Stationary Petrol & Diesel Use	20,159	1.2%	34.0%		
Coal	718	0.0%	1.2%		
Biofuel / Wood	737	0.0%	1.2%		
Total:	59,293	3.4%	100%		
Transportation					
Petrol	91,514	5.3%	33.7%		
Diesel	105,330	6.1%	38.8%		
Rail Emissions	696	0.0%	0.3%		
Bus (Electric)	9	0.0%	0.0%		
Jet Kerosene	23,367	1.3%	8.6%		
Av Gas	51	0.0%	0.0%		
Marine Diesel	47,294	2.7%	17.4%		
Light Fuel Oil	3,018	0.2%	1.1%		
LPG	232	0.0%	0.1%		
Total:	271,511	15.7%	100%		
Waste	•		-		
Solid Waste Disposal	32,665	1.9%	81.8%		
Wastewater	7,285	0.4%	18.2%		
Total	39,950	2.3%	100%		
IPPU					
Industrial Emissions	14,219	0.8%	100.0%		
Total	14,219	0.8%	100%		
Agriculture					
Agriculture	1,349,348	77.8%	100%		
Total	1,349,348	77.8%	100%		
Forestry					
Exotic Forest Sequestration	-1,873,290	N/A	N/A		
Native Forest Sequestration	-616,702	N/A	N/A		
Harvest Emissions	1,109,132	N/A	N/A		
Total	-1,380,860	N/A	100%		

tCO ₂ e
353,460
1,734,320

Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Table 12: Summary of Wairarapa Combined District's gross emissions split by sector and associated subcategories

In 2018/19 reporting year, the Wairarapa Combined District emitted gross 1,734,320 tCO₂e and net 353,460 tCO₂e.

The biggest sector is agriculture (77.8%), followed by transport (15.7%). Stationary energy (3.4%), Waste (2.3%) and Industry (0.8%) are minor sources of emissions in Wairarapa.

Biogenic Methane (Included in gross emissions)					
Biofuel	19	t CH₄			
Biodiesel	-	t CH₄			
Landfill Gas	961	t CH₄			
Wastewater Treatment	187	t CH₄			
Enteric fermentation	31,813	t CH4			
Manure Management	992	t CH₄			
Total biogenic CH ₄	33,972	t CH₄			

Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Table 13: Biogenic Methane emitted in 2018/19

Table 13 state the biogenic methane emissions. The Wairarapa Combined District emitted 33,972 tons of Biogenic Methane in 2018/19. The importance of Biogenic Methane is highlighted in NZ's Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act. The Act includes targets to reduce Biogenic CH₄ between 24 percent and 47 percent below 2017 levels by 2050, and 10 percent reduction below 2017 levels by 2030.



8.1.3 Changes in emissions inventory, 2001 to 2019

Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Figure 40: Gross emissions per year (excluding forestry) from 2001 to 2019

Total gross emissions fell by 7%, from 1,871,095 tCO₂e in 2001 to 1,734,320 tCO₂e in 2019. Reductions in emissions from stationary energy, waste and agriculture are responsible for the fall in total gross emissions. As the area's population has risen (by 22%, from 39,090 to 47,590) and per capita gross emissions have reduced by 24% from 47.9 tCO₂e in 2001 to 36.4 tCO₂e in 2019.



Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Figure 41: Annual emissions showing gross and net emissions (including forestry) from 2001 to 2019

Figure 41 shows the impact of sequestration in the forestry sector on reducing net emissions. Net forestry sequestration reduced by 30% between 2001 and 2019 causing net emissions to increase from net-negative total emissions (-91,460 tCO₂e in 2001) to net-positive emissions (353,460 tCO₂e in 2019).



Decoupling GDP Growth from GHG Emissions

Source: Wairarapa Combined District Greenhouse Gas Inventory, AECOM, 2020

Figure 42: Change in total gross emissions compared to other metrics of interest

Figure 42 shows the change in gross emissions when compared to changes in other metrics of interest between 2001 and 2019. Total gross emissions have reduced by 7%, against the backdrop of a 22% growth in population within the Wairarapa. Per capita emissions have fallen roughly in line with the rise in population observed (by 24%).

When emissions grow less rapidly than Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of income then this process is known as decoupling. The term decoupling is an expression of the desire to mitigate emissions without harming economic wellbeing. The changes in emissions and GDP illustrated in Figure 42 suggest at a high-level decoupling has occurred in the last two decades. GDP was 42% higher in 2019 than in 2001 while emissions per unit of GDP declined by 35%.

The exact drivers for the decoupling of emissions from GDP are difficult to pinpoint. New policies, for restructuring the way to meet demand for energy, food, transport and housing will all contribute. In this case, both direct local actions including reducing the emissions from landfill gas and indirect national trends e.g. reduction of emissions from electricity generation will have contributed to the trends noted.

8.2 Carterton District Council

Carterton District Council had a gross emission of 372.91 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and 275.99 tCO₂e in 2020 (-26%). The biggest source is transport (50%) followed by electricity (21%, wastewater treatment (19%) and water supply (9%). Waste and refrigerant are minor sources of greenhouse gas.

Carterton District Council had a net emission of -6,864.48 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and -6,961.40 tCO₂e in 2020 (+1.41%).

Biogenic methane emissions increased by 2.73% between 2018 and 2020.

The Table 14, Table 15, Table 16, Table 18, Table 17 and Table 20 are the summary on the greenhouse gas inventory made for CDC since 2018. For further information, refer to the greenhouse gas inventory reports.

The methodology used for these greenhouse gas inventories is the methodology provided by MfE 'Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations'. The emission factors were updated in 2020. Also, due to Covid-19, a lockdown (level 3 and 4) happened between the 23rd of March 2020 and 14th May 2020.

	Scope	t Co ₂ e - 2018	t Co ₂ e - 2019	t Co ₂ e - 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
CORPORATE SERVICES		13.77	14.11	15.17	+10.16%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	3.10	2.92	3.07	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	0.27	0.25	0.26	
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	0	0	0	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	7.50	7.89	8.06	
Transport – Flights	Scope 3	0.60	0.75	0.83	
Waste	Scope 3	2.30	2.30	2.95	
Refrigerant	Scope 1	0	0	0	
COMMUNITY SERVICES		63.70	57.99	23.14	-63.68%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	58.67	53.41	21.31	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	5.03	4.58	1.83	
OPERATIONS		112.73	127.31	79.43	-29.54%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	3.04	3.18	1.57	
Electricity – Street lights	Scope 2	64.89	49.70	20.38	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	5.82	4.35	1.88	

	Scope	t Co ₂ e - 2018	t Co ₂ e - 2019	t Co ₂ e - 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	30.82	55.71	48.98	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	8.16	14.19	6.62	
WATER		106.68	106.56	118.33	+10.92%
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	47.82	43.42	41.30	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	0	0	0	
Water supply	Scope 3	21.64	24.97	25.55	
Wastewater treatment	Scope 3	47.82	38.16	51.48	
PARKS AND RESERVES		64.04	42.32	28.89	-54.89%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	12.63	7.95	6.57	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	1.08	0.68	0.56	
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	42.09	25.42	20.11	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	0.74	0.77	0.78	
Green waste	Scope 3	7.50	7.50	0.86	
REGULATORY		12.00	10.35	11.04	-8.04%
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	6.52	5.93	2.63	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	5.48	4.42	8.40	
GROSS EMISSIONS		372.91	358.67	275.99	-25.99%

Table 14: Emissions by business units

	t Co₂e – 2018	t Co₂e – 2019	t Co₂e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Scope 1	149.12	157.74	136.89	-8.20%
Scope 2	142.33	117.16	52.91	-62.83%
Scope 3	81.46	83.73	86.20	+5.82%
GROSS EMISSIONS	372.91	358.67	275.99	-25.99%

Table 15: Emissions by scopes⁶

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⁶ Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions not included in scope 2

	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co ₂ e – 2019	t Co₂e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
ELECTRICITY	154.53	127.21	57.44	-62.83%
Streetlights	64.89	49.70	20.38	
Other	77.44	67.46	32.53	
Transport and distribution losses	12.20	10.05	4.54	
TRANSPORT	149.72	158.49	137.71	-8.02%
Petrol	21.87	27.27	23.86	
Diesel	127.25	130.47	113.02	
Flights	0.60	0.75	0.83	
WASTEWATER	37.21	38.16	51.48	+38.33%
WATER SUPPLY	21.64	24.97	25.55	+18.07%
WASTE	9.80	9.80	3.81	-61.16%
REFRIGERANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
GROSS EMISSIONS	372.91	358.67	275.99	-25.99%

Table 16: Emissions by sources



	t Co ₂ e - 2018	t Co ₂ e - 2019	t Co ₂ e - 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
GROSS EMISSIONS	372.91	358.67	275.99	-25.99%
Sequestration (forests)	-7,237.39	-7,237.39	-7,237.39	0%
Harvest emissions	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	-7,237.39	-7,237.39	-7,237.39	0%
NET EMISSIONS	-6,864.48	-6,878.76	-6,961.40	+1.41%

Table 17: Forestry

	2018	2019	2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Gross emissions per FTE (t CO₂e) 2018: 59.8 FTE 2019: 61.2 FTE 2020: 66.3 FTE	6.24	5.86	4.16	-33.25%
Gross emissions per capita (kg CO₂e) 2018: 9,440 2019: 9,690 2020: 9,888	39.50	37.01	27.91	-29.43%

Table 18: Emissions per FTE and per head of population



	tCH4 - 2018	tCH4 – 2019	tCH4 – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Waste	2.30	2.30	2.95	+28.00%
	7.50	7.50	0.50	-93.33%
Wastewater	18.61	19.08	25.74	+38.33%
Total	28.41	28.88	29.19	+2.73%

Table 19: Biogenic methane emissions



8.3 South Wairarapa District Council

South Wairarapa District Council had a gross emission of 247.54 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and 243.17 tCO₂e in 2020 (-2%). The biggest source is the electricity (38%) followed by water supply (21%), transport (21%) and wastewater treatment (19%). Waste and refrigerant are minor sources of greenhouse gas.

South Wairarapa District Council had a net emission of 2,687.02 tCO₂e in 2018 (base year) and 665.70 tCO₂e in 2020 (-79%).

Biogenic methane emissions decreased by 2% between 2018 and 2020.

The Table 20, Table 21, Table 22, Table 24, Table 23 and Table 25 are the summary on the greenhouse gas inventory made for SWDC since 2018. For further information, refer to the greenhouse gas inventory reports.

The methodology used for these greenhouse gas inventories is the methodology provided by MfE 'Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations'. The emission factors were updated in 2020. Also, due to Covid-19, a lockdown (level 3 and 4) happened between the 23rd of March 2020 and 14th May 2020.

	Scope	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co ₂ e – 2019	t Co ₂ e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
CORPORATE SERVICES		33.89	42.54	30.85	-8.97%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	5.52	4.75	5.48	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	0.47	0.41	0.47	
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	7.35	12.87	9.82	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	16.55	18.66	13.02	
Transport – Flights	Scope 3	1.93	3.78	0	
Waste	Scope 3	2.07	2.07	2.07	
Refrigerant	Scope 1	0.00	0.00	0	
COMMUNITY SERVICES		20.98	25.60	25.79	+22.90%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	19.33	23.58	23.75	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	1.66	2.02	2.04	
OPERATIONS		55.19	44.99	35.82	-35.10%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	0.33	0.33	2.04	
Electricity – Street lights	Scope 2	30.71	23.27	22.77	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	2.66	2.02	2.13	
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	7.64	6.23	1.48	

	Scope	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co ₂ e – 2019	t Co ₂ e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	13.85	13.14	7.40	
WATER		93.16	81.43	97.99	+5.18%
Water supply	Scope 3	46.04	46.05	52.04	
Wastewater treatment	Scope 3	47.12	35.39	45.95	
PARKS AND RESERVES		31.40	30.85	39.15	+24.68%
Electricity – Other	Scope 2	26.46	25.22	31.11	
Transport and distribution losses	Scope 3	2.27	2.16	2.67	
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	0.00	0.00	0	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	2.67	3.46	5.37	
REGULATORY		12.91	12.72	13.56	+5.04%
Transport – Diesel	Scope 1	11.48	11.58	11.71	
Transport – Petrol	Scope 1	1.43	1.15	1.86	
GROSS EMISSIONS		247.54	238.14	243.17	-1.77%

Table 20: Emissions by business units

	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co ₂ e – 2019	t Co ₂ e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Scope 1	60.97	67.08	50.66	-16.94%
Scope 2	82.35	77.16	85.15	+3.42%
Scope 3	104.22	93.90	107.35	+3.02%
GROSS EMISSIONS	247.54	238.14	243.17	-1.77%

Table 21: Emissions by scopes⁶

	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co ₂ e – 2019	t Co ₂ e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
ELECTRICITY	89.41	83.77	92.46	+3.42%
Streetlights	30.71	23.27	22.77	
Other	51.64	53.88	62.38	
Transport and distribution losses	7.06	6.62	7.31	
TRANSPORT	62.90	70.86	50.66	-19.49%
Petrol	34.50	36.40	27.65	
Diesel	26.47	30.68	23.01	
Flights	1.93	3.78	0	
WASTEWATER	47.12	35.39	45.95	-2.49%
WATER SUPPLY	46.04	46.05	52.04	+13.04%
WASTE	2.07	2.07	2.07	0%
REFRIGERANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
GROSS EMISSIONS	247.54	238.14	243.17	-1.77%

Table 22: Emissions by sources

	t Co ₂ e – 2018	t Co2e – 2019	t Co ₂ e – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
GROSS EMISSIONS	247.54	238.14	243.17	-1.77%
Sequestration (forests)	-2,511.26	-2,428.98	-2,332.09	-7.13%
Harvest emissions	4,950.74	2,262.39	2,754.62	-44.36%
TOTAL	2,439.48	-166.59	422.53	-82.68%
NET EMISSIONS	2,687.02	71.54	665.70	-75.23%

Table 23: Forestry

	2018	2019	2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Gross emissions per FTE (t CO2e) 2018: 41 FTE 2019: 44 FTE 2020: 48 FTE	6.04	5.41	5.07	-16.31%
Gross emission per capita (kg CO₂e) 2018: 10,920 2019: 11,100 2020: 11,245	22.67	21.45	21.62	-4.86%

Table 24: Emissions per FTE and per head of population

	tCH₄ – 2018	tCH4 – 2019	tCH4 – 2020	Evolution 2018 - 2020
Waste	2.07	2.07	2.07	0%
Wastewater	23.56	17.69	22.97	-2.49%
Total	25.63	19.77	25.05	-2.29%

Table 25: Biogenic methane emissions



9 Targets

Carbon targets have been set up. They are ambitious but also, achievable and realistic. Being small councils, we must be aware of our limits.

During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to:

- Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions;
- Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year;
- Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

9.1 International targets – Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement was adopted by Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015. It commits all countries to take action on climate change. New Zealand ratified the Paris Agreement on 4 October 2016.

The purpose of the Paris Agreement is to:

- keep the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C;
- strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change;
- make sure that financial flows support the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient economies.

By ratifying the agreement New Zealand commits to having an emissions reduction target and regularly updating it. Ratification also commits us to:

- continue to regularly report on our emissions and how we're tracking towards meeting our target;
- continue to provide financial support to assist developing countries' mitigation and adaptation efforts;
- plan for adaptation.

9.2 National targets – Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act sets a greenhouse gas reduction targets and require that:

- net accounting emissions of greenhouse gases in a calendar year, other than biogenic methane, are zero by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year;
- emissions of biogenic methane⁷ in a calendar year:
 - are 10% less than 2017 emissions⁸ by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030;
 - are 24% to 47% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year.

The 2050 target will be met if emissions reductions meet or exceed those required by the target.

⁷ Methane produced from biological sources (plant and animal).

⁸ 2017 emissions mean the emissions of biogenic methane for the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2017.

9.3 Councils' targets

Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aimed to set up greenhouse gas emissions targets in order to comply to Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act and to the Paris agreement.

The targets must be ambitious but also, achievable and realistic. Being small councils, we have to be aware of our limits.

During the period 2020 – 2030, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils aim to:

- Reduce their gross greenhouse gas emissions;
- Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year;
- Reduce biogenic methane⁹ by 10% below 2017 levels.

To be able to be able to achieve these targets, the councils set up an action plan that is exposed in the following part of the strategy. The actions are intended for:

- the councils;
- the community;
- the businesses.

The greenhouse gas inventories will allow the councils to keep track and record of their emissions and make sure the councils are in the right direction.

⁹ Biogenic methane is produced from biological (plant and animal) sources.

10 Conclusion

By writing this ambitious strategy and action plan, Carterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council are compliant to:

- the Paris Agreement;
- the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act;
- the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration.

Indeed, the councils:

- Wrote a Climate Change Strategy in order to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions;
- Committed to regularly report on their greenhouse gas emissions;
- Set up carbon reduction 2030 targets that are compliant to the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act:
 - Reduce gross greenhouse gas emissions;
 - Increase the reservoirs, therefore the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered every year;
 - Reduce biogenic methane by 10% below 2017 levels.

This strategy was adopted in February 2020 for CDC and March 2020 for SWDC. This version is the first review of the Ruamāhanga Strategy (April 2021).

11 Contacts and workgroups

The councils are part of many groups to improve its efficiency in climate change mitigation:

- the Wellington Region Climate Change Forum;
- the Wellington Region Electric Vehicle Working Party;
- the Climate Change Officer Network (across New Zealand);
- The Enviroschools Climate Change Group;
- Wairarapa Climate Change Caucus.

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<u>Wairarapa Combined District Plan</u>, Carterton District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Masterton District Council

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Appendix 1 – 2021 Ruamahanga Strategy-Vol2

MAY 21

RUAMĀHANGA STRATEGY

VOLUME 2: ACTION PLAN





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Disclaimer

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1 Achievements for the period 2019-2021

The period 2019-2021 was the first years of implementation of the Ruamāhanga Strategy. This year's main objective was to raise awareness and start reducing the emissions.

The gross emissions (and net emissions) have reduced for both Councils between 2018 and 2020. However, emissions naturally fluctuate from one year to the other (more or less emissions). Therefore, we must wait to see if this reduction is a long-term trend or meaning the Councils are truly making efforts to reduce its footprint.

Awareness was increased in the organisations and the community through many actions (workshops, themed week, dashboard and newsletter, social media, etc).

1.1 Councils: lead by example

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements	
			CDC	SWDC
		(Councils' activities	
1-1.1.1. Measure and report on council's emissions	2018 - ongoing	One inventory and report published each year.	Gross emissions: - 2018: 777.12 tCO ₂ e - 2019: 774.55 tCO ₂ e - 2020: 275.98 tCO ₂ e Attendance to the WRCCF and the WWECWP meeti	Gross emissions: - 2018: 764.10 tCO ₂ e - 2019: 625.50 tCO ₂ e - 2020: 243.18 tCO ₂ e ings.
1-1.1.2. Work with GWRC and other TAs2019 - ongoingAttendance to meeting support to other TAs		Attendance to meetings and support to other TAs	 Attendance to the climate change officers network meetings. Formation of the Wairarapa Climate Caucus (group of climate change officers, elected members a lwi representative in Wairarapa Region). 	
1-1.1.3. Review the procurement policy	2020 – 2021	Adoption of the procurement policy	The procurement policy is currently being reviewed and will consider a sustainable procurement (environmental, social, economic and cultural outcomes). The policy will be adopted in April 2021.	The procurement policy will be reviewed in 2021 and will consider a sustainable procurement (environmental, social, economic and cultural outcomes).
			This action also answers the action 3-1.1.2.	

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements	
			CDC	SWDC
1-1.1.4. Implement a Carbon Reduction Policy	2020 – 2021	The internal Carbon Reduction Policy is written and used by 2020. The other policies are reviewed and approved by 2020.	The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members. All other policies were revised, and climate change clauses were added if necessary. The conclusion of this work was given to the policy managers.	The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager. All other policies were revised, and climate change clauses were added if necessary. The conclusion of this work was given to the policy and governance manager.
1-1.1.5. Input Climate Change in planning documents and strategies	2020	Climate change is embedded is the planning in the Councils' systems.	Climate change was considered in the LTP, and other strategies (infrastructure strategy). Climate change is being considered in the review of the special plan. The WRCCWF is working on two project of the Wellington Region Growth Framework (WRGF). One project is about climate change mitigation and the second is about climate change adaptation. Climate change will need to be considered during the combined district plan review in 2022.	
			Transportation	
1-1.2.1. Consider other options than ICE vehicle	2019 – 2023	Council's employees are aware about the other options available to reduce the use of car. The transport's emissions decrease.	 An electric vehicle drive test was cancelled by the EV provider (Feb 19). Alternative to ICE vehicles were promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20) E-bike scheme set up in March 2021 for all staff members, elected members and opportunity for the 	
			councils to purchase a discounted e-bike for its flee	t. 4 hybrid vehicles were purchased in October 20.
				Looking into purchasing an e-bike.
1-1.2.2. Adopt fuel- efficient driving 2019 – ongoing techniques		Council's employees are aware about fuel-efficient driving techniques and they use them. The transport's emissions decrease.	 Fuel-efficient driving techniques were promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20) CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members. 	
1-1.2.2. Adopt fuel- efficient driving techniques	2019 – ongoing	Council's employees are aware about fuel-efficient driving techniques and they use them. The transport's emissions decrease.	Fuel-efficient driving techniques were promoted Conservation week (Aug 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate of how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20) CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were explained to all staff members. SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance w	Looking into purchasing an e-bike. during Global Climate Change week (C change is, explain the council's emissions re shared with the managers and are cur ere shared with the policy and governan

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements	
			CDC	SWDC
1-1.2.3. Lead a fleet review	2020	Report on the results of the fleet review.	The fleet review was finalised in June 20 and given to managers for consideration.	The fleet review has not been done because the fleet was not GPS tracked (Argus). The system was implemented in March 20 so a fleet review will be possible at some point in 2021 (after a full year of data available).
		E	nergy consumption	
Council's employee		Council's employees are aware	Energy saving behaviour was promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20).	
1-1.3.1. Adopt an energy saving	2019 – ongoing	about energy saving behaviour and they adopt it.	Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20)	
behaviour		The energy use decrease (in the offices).	CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members.	
			SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager.	
1-1.3.2. Use LED	2018 – ongoing	The numbers of Led lights increase until 100% of the lights	2018-2019: transition the streetlights to LED CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being	
streetlights)		are LED and the emissions decrease.	explained to all staff members. SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager.	
1-1.3.3. Lead a building efficiency assessment	2020	The assessment is done, and a report is written.	A self-building-efficiency-assessment was conducted in 2020 but the results were not reliable. To have reliable results, we would need to do an energy audit conducted by an expert.	
Renewable energy				
1-1.4.1. Buy electricity from a company that uses 100% renewable energy	2019	The power company supplying the councils uses 100% renewable energies.	Since Oct 19, 91% of the energy used is renewable	Since Oct 19, 100% of the energy used is renewable
			3-waters	
1-1.5.1. Reduce reticulated water leaks	2019 - ongoing	The amount of water losses goes down.	CDC keeps doing leak detection and repair in order to reduce the water losses.	Wellington Water keeps doing leak detection and repair in order to reduce the water losses.

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements	
			CDC	SWDC
1-1.5.2. Use water saving technologies	2019 - ongoing	The water consumption goes down and the water saving technologies are always an option in the choices for new devices.	Energy saving behaviour was promoted during Glob week (Aug 20).	oal Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation
			Workshops were organised to explain what climate of how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20).	change is, explain the council's emissions and explain
			The adoption of the procurement policy will help technologies.	making the right decision and using water saving
			CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members.	
			SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager.	
1-1.5.3. Reduce storm water and ground water in the sewers	2019 - Ongoing	Old and defective sewers are being replaced by new pipes.	CDC keeps fixing sewers in order to reduce leaks and groundwater intrusion.	Wellington water keeps fixing sewers in order to reduce leaks and groundwater intrusion.
Waste				
	2019 – ongoing	Every kitchen has a caddy that is emptied in a compost bin.	Staff members organised food scrap collection in the kitchens (to compost or to feed animals)	
			Compost was promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20).	
1-1.6.1. Compost			Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20)	
			CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members.	
			SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager.	
	2019 – ongoing	Staff knows about recycling and uses the recycling stations.	Recycling options are available in the offices.	
1-1.6.2. Recycle			Recycling was promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20).	
			Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20)	
			CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the managers and are currently being explained to all staff members.	
			SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were shared with the policy and governance manager.	

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements		
			CDC	SWDC	
1-1.6.3. Optimise the IT (especially paper prints)	2019 – ongoing	The prints number goes down.	Support paperless with Stellar and other initiatives. Prints reduction was promoted during Global Climate 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate of how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20) CDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance were explained to all staff members. SWDC: The Carbon Reduction Policy and guidance we	e Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug change is, explain the council's emissions and explain re shared with the managers and are currently being ere shared with the policy and governance manager.	
			Prints tracked since 2020	Prints tracked since 2019	
	Carbon sequestration				
1-1.7.1. Preserve our forests	2019 – ongoing	The surface of forest owned is stable and if deforestation a report is done to prove the purpose of it.	Carbon sequestration was promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20)		
				Harvested forests are being replanted as much as possible	
1-1.7.2. Lead a land assessment to increase tree planting and wetland restoration	2020	The land assessment is done.	The Reserve Management Plan is currently being reviewed and is an opportunity to identify possible areas for planting.	Areas where identified to plant natives (2 ha around the Waiohine bores and 4 ha at Lake Ferry in replacement of pine trees)	
Communication and education					
1-1.8.1. Engage the staff in the carbon footprint reduction	2019 – ongoing	The staff is engaged in the carbon footprint reduction and act to reduce their emissions.	 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction was promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Workshops were organised to explain what climate change is, explain the council's emissions and explain how to reduce the emissions (Feb-Mar 20). Monthly dashboard and newsletter to understand the councils' emissions. These are sent to all staff members. 		
Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achiev	ements	
--	----------------	---	--	--	
			CDC	SWDC	
1-1.8.2. Keep the Council's members and staff informed	2019 – ongoing	The Councils' members and staff are well informed about the actions of the Climate Change Advisor.	A climate change component was added in the Council's reports in 2019. A clear guidance was developed to help staff members filling this section.	A climate change component in the Council's reports is currently under development. A clear guidance will accompany this component to help staff member filling the section.	

Table 1: Achievements for the Council's actions in 2019-2021

1.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements
		Transp	portation
1-2.1.1. Promote alternatives to ICE vehicles	2019 - ongoing	The community and businesses use alternatives to combustion engine vehicles more and more.	Promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Promoted in Midweek articles.
1-2.1.2. Promote fuel-efficient driving techniques	2019 - ongoing	The community is aware of the fuel-efficient driving techniques.	Promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Promoted in Midweek articles.
1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes	2019 - ongoing	The Climate Change Advisor is in contact with the Five Towns Trails Trust and supports it until the success of the project.	Coordination between the Five Towns Trails officer and Climate Change Advisor. Climate Change Advisor is part of discussions for the Regional Land Transport Plan.
1-2.1.4. Support the development of the EV chargers' network	2020	An application is done in February 2020 (approvals provided late July 2020).	EV charger already present in Featherston (Super Value) and successful application for an EV charger in Carterton (New World). EV charger to be installed in Martinborough (P&K).
		Но	using
1-2.2.1. Promote an energy saving behaviour	2019 - ongoing	The community is aware of the energy saving behaviour.	Promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Promoted in Midweek articles.
		Lov	e local
1-2.3.1. Promote locally produced food, goods and services	2019 - ongoing	The community and businesses are aware of alternatives such as farmers market and choose to consume wisely.	Promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Promoted in Midweek articles.
		Carbon se	questration
1-2.5.1. Promote forest preservation and afforestation	2019 - ongoing	The community is aware of the benefice of the forests, protect them and plant trees.	Promoted during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Promoted in Midweek articles.

Action	Time frame	КРІ	Achievements
		Communicatio	on and education
1-2.6.1. Coordinate the Conservation week	2019 – ongoing	Communication campaigns are held once a year during Climate Change week or Conservation week.	Events held during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20).
1-2.6.2. Hold a Climate Change stall at local events	2020 – ongoing	The community's awareness towards climate change increases as well as its engagement.	COVID-19 stopped us to do so. Will be done at future events.
1-2.6.3. Educate the children to Climate Change	2020 – ongoing	The councils are engaged with Enviroschools and actions / programmes are being held with the children.	Support Enviroschools. Two sessions "How to be a Climate Warriors" were held in October 20 for the School Holiday Programme. Two sessions "Tawashis – the zero waste Japanese sponge" were held in April 21 for the School Holiday Programme.
1-2.6.4. Watch for new scientific publications, laws, rules to keep the community informed	2019 – ongoing	The community is well informed about Climate Change and everyone is able to understand it.	Continuous watch from the climate change advisor. Information shared during Global Climate Change week (Oct 19) and Conservation week (Aug 20). Information shared almost every day through the Facebook page "Climate Change Wairarapa".

Table 2: Achievements for the community and businesses' actions in 2019-2021

2 Summary of coming actions

2.1 Councils: lead by example

	2021-2023 Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	2023-2033 Achieve and go beyond our targets
	1. Councils: lead by example	
1. Council's activities	 1-1.1.1. Measure and report on council's emissions 1-1.1.2. Work with GWRC and other TAs 1-1.1.5. Input Climate Change in planning document and strategies 3-1.1.1. Update the Ruamāhanga Strategy 3-1.1.3. Implement a Low Carbon Events policy 	1-1.1.1. Ongoing 1-1.1.2. Ongoing 3-1.1.1. Ongoing
2. Transportation	1-1.2.1. Consider other options than ICE vehicle1-1.2.2. Adopt fuel-efficient driving techniques3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review	 1-1.2.1. Ongoing 1-1.2.2. Ongoing 3-1.2.1. Ongoing 10-1.2.1. Lead a strong fleet vehicle transition to EV
3. Energy consumption	 1-1.3.1. Adopt an energy saving behaviour 1-1.3.2. Use LED technology (including streetlights) 3-1.3.1. Lead an energy audits 3.1.3.2. Implement the energy audits 	1-1.3.1. Ongoing 1-1.3.2. Ongoing 3.1.3.2. Ongoing
4. Renewable energy	-	10-1.4.1. Investigate photovoltaic 10-1.4.2. Implement the photovoltaic feasibility study
5. 3-waters	1-1.5.1. Reduce reticulated water leaks1-1.5.3. Reduce storm water and ground water in the sewers3-1.5.1. Increase the rainwater collection	1-1.5.1. Ongoing 1-1.5.3. Ongoing 3-1.5.1. Ongoing
6. Waste	1-1.6.1. Compost 1-1.6.2. Recycle 1-1.6.3. Optimise the IT (especially paper prints)	1-1.6.1. Ongoing 1-1.6.2. Ongoing 1-1.6.3. Ongoing

	2021-2023 Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	2023-2033 Achieve and go beyond our targets
7. Carbon sequestration	 1-1.7.1. Preserve our forests 1-1.7.2. Lead a land assessment to increase tree planting and wetland restoration 3-1.7.1. Increase afforestation 3-1.7.2. Restore wetlands 	1-1.7.1. Ongoing 3-1.7.1. Ongoing 3-1.7.2. Ongoing
8. Communication and education	1-1.8.1. Engage the staff in the carbon footprint reduction 1-1.8.2. Keep the council's members and staff informed	1-1.8.1. Ongoing 1-1.8.2. Ongoing

Table 3: Summary of the Councils' action plan

2.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

	2021-2023 Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	2023-2033 Achieve and go beyond our targets
	2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behave	iours and circular economy
Action: Explore and present f for their consideration.	uture opportunities for co-development of the joint Wairarapa Communi	ty Climate Change Action Plan to the three Wairarapa District Councils
Explanation: Masterton Distriplan is adopted by the Maste Wairarapa wide action plan. respective districts. Officers w plan can be developed.	ict Council (MDC) is about to start the co-development of the Masterton I rton District Council there will be opportunities for aligning and integratir This will provide for enabling Wairarapa wide climate action whilst still all vill work collaboratively on presenting the three Councils with potential o	District Climate Change Action Plan with their community. Once that ng the actions from both MDC and Ruamāhanga Action Plans into one owing the three district councils to address specific actions within their options for the process and practicalities of how Wairarapa wide action
1. Transportation	1-2.1.1. Promote alternatives to ICE vehicles 1-2.1.2. Promote fuel-efficient driving techniques 1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes	 1-2.1.1. Ongoing 1-2.1.2. Ongoing 1-2.1.3. Ongoing 10-2.1.1. Support a long-term bike hire between the five towns 10-2.1.2. Support carpool carparks
2. Housing	 1-2.2.1. Promote an energy saving behaviour 3-2.2.1. Promote healthy homes and buildings for ratepayers and businesses 3-2.2.2. Promote renewable energies for ratepayers and businesses 3-2.2.3. Work with the building team to increase houses' health 3-2.2.4. Purchase and make available for the community self-assessment kits 	1-2.2.1. Ongoing
3. Love Local	1-2.3.1. Promote locally produced food, goods and services	1-2.3.1. Ongoing
4. Waste	Solid waste emits methane which is a strong greenhouse gas (1 ton of methane has the same effect on the climate as 28 tons of carbon dioxide). It is why reducing solid waste is very important (especially food waste). The solid waste reduction is managed by the Regional Zero Waste Advisor; therefore, the actions are not developed in this strategy	
5. Carbon sequestration	1-2.5.1. Promote forest preservation and afforestation 3-2.5.1. Support a bank seed across Wairarapa region	1-2.5.1. Ongoing

Volume 2: Action Plan

	2021-2023 Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	2023-2033 Achieve and go beyond our targets
	2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behav	iours and circular economy
6. Communication and education	 1-2.6.1. Coordinate the Conservation week 1-2.6.2. Hold a Climate Change stall at local events 1-2.6.3. Educate the children to Climate Change 1-2.6.4. Watch for new scientific publications, laws, rules to keep the community informed 3-2.6.1. Organise the Climate Change biennial 	1-2.6.1. Ongoing 1-2.6.2. Ongoing 1-2.6.3. Ongoing 1-2.6.4. Ongoing 3-2.6.1. Ongoing

Table 4: Summary of the community and businesses' action plan

3 Coming actions

3.1 Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions

3.1.1 Councils: lead by example

Council's activities

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions				
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	ample			
3-1.1. Council's activities	3-1.1. Council's activities			
3-1.1.1. Update the Ruamāhanga Strategy				
Description	The Ruamāhanga Strategy will be updated every three years in order to follow up in the actions already done and set up another set of actions.			
	This action also aims to keep the context and greenhouse gas inventories up to date.			
Project management	Climate Change Advisor			
Time frame	Every 3 years (starting May 2021)			
Key Performance Indicator	The Ruamāhanga Strategy is kept updated.			

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions			
3-1. Councils: lead by example			
3-1.1. Council's activities	3-1.1. Council's activities		
3-1.1.3. Implement a Low Carbon Events policy			
Description	In order to reduce the carbon footprint of the events organised by the councils, a policy will be implemented. This policy will be developed with the events managers of the councils to make sure that is suitable and that the managers will be able to use it in an appropriate way.		
Project management	Event managers		
Time frame	2021		
Key Performance Indicator	The Policy will be written and used by 2021		

Transportation

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions		
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	ample	
3-1.2. Transportation		
3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review		
Description	The fleet vehicle will be update according to the results of the fleet review. Where possible, low carbon vehicle will be preferred (EVs, e-bike, etc). This action aims to significantly reduce the emissions coming from transport.	
Project management	Fleet managers	
Time frame	2020 – ongoing	
Key Performance Indicator	The fleet vehicle is being updated. The emissions coming from transport are decreasing.	

Energy consumption

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions		
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	Imple	
3-1.3. Energy consumption		
3-1.3.1. Lead and energy audits		
Description	An expert will be contracted to lead energy audits to efficiently reduce the emissions from energy consumption.	
Project management	Climate Change Advisor	
Time frame	2021-2022	
Key Performance Indicator	Energy audits done	

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions		
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	ample	
3-1.3. Energy consumption		
3-1.3.2. Implement the energy audits		
Description	Start by the low hanging fruits. This action aims to reduce the emissions from stationary energy and reduce costs (long-term) of energy consumption.	
Project management	Will depend on the actions proposed in the energy audits.	
Time frame	2024 - ongoing	
Key Performance Indicator	Actions are implemented and emissions from stationary energy decrease.	

3-waters

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	Imple
3-1.5. 3-waters	
3-1.5.1. Increase the rainwater collection	
Description	Water treatment is a large part of the greenhouse gas emissions. In order to reduce the water consumption, the councils will install water tank to collect rainwater on their premises where possible. This water can be used in the toilets for instance.
Project management	Amenities managers
Time frame	2021 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Water tanks are being installed where possible.

Carbon sequestration

3- Three-year action pl	an – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	ample
3-1.7. Carbon sequestrat	ion
3-1.7.1. Increase afforestation	
Description	According to the results of the land assessment, trees will be planted on suitable location in order to increase carbon reservoirs. The planting could be a community or school project.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Parks and Reserves managers
Time frame	2022 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	The surface of the forests increases as well as the carbon sequestration.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-1. Councils: lead by exa	ample
3-1.7. Carbon sequestrat	ion
3-1.7.2. Restore wetlands	
Description	According to the results of the land assessment, suitable wetlands will be restored in order to increase carbon reservoirs. The restoration could be a community or school project.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Parks and Reserves managers
Time frame	2022 – ongoing
Key Performance Indicator	Wetlands are being restored and carbon sequestration increases.

3.1.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

Wairarapa Community Action Plan

Action: Explore and present future opportunities for co-development of the joint Wairarapa Community Climate Change Action Plan to the three Wairarapa District Councils for their consideration.

Explanation: Masterton District Council (MDC) is about to start the co-development of the Masterton District Climate Change Action Plan with their community. Once that plan is adopted by the Masterton District Council there will be opportunities for aligning and integrating the actions from both MDC and Ruamāhanga Action Plans into one Wairarapa wide action plan. This will provide for enabling Wairarapa wide climate action whilst still allowing the three district councils to address specific actions within their respective districts. Officers will work collaboratively on presenting the three Councils with potential options for the process and practicalities of how Wairarapa wide action plan can be developed.

Housing

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and bus	inesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy
3-2.2. Housing	
3-2.2.1. Promote healthy homes and buildings for ratepayers and businesses	
Description	Climate Change Advisor in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders will develop two flyers to promote healthy homes and buildings. The first flyer will be intended to ratepayers and the second to businesses.
	This action aims to engage the community and businesses into reducing their emissions through healthy homes and buildings.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Communication managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The flyers are done and widely known by the community and businesses.

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and bus	inesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy
3-2.2. Housing	
3-2.2.2. Promote renewable energies for ratepayers and businesses	
Description	Climate Change Advisor in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders will develop two flyers to promote renewable energies. The first flyer will be intended to ratepayers and the second to businesses. This action aims to engage the community and businesses into reducing their emissions by preferring renewable energies.
Project management	Climate Change Adviso Communication managers
Time frame	2021
Key Performance Indicator	The flyers are done and widely known by the community and businesses.

3- Three-year action pla	an – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and bus	inesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy	
3-2.2. Housing		
3-2.2.3. Work with the building team to increase houses' health		
Description	Collaboratively with the team building, implements techniques that will increase the houses' health (such as mentioning certification (Homefit, Homestar) on the LIM reports).	
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Building managers	
Time frame	2022	
Key Performance Indicator	Techniques to increase the houses' health have been investigated and implemented.	

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions	
3-2. Community and bus	inesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy
3-2.2. Housing	
3-2.2.4. Purchase and make available for the community self-assessment kits	
Description	These kits will allow residents and businesses to understand how their houses and/or buildings performs (heat losses, devices efficiency, etc). This will give support to the residents and businesses to make changes and increase the efficiency of their houses and/or buildings. Therefore, it will help reduce the emissions from buildings in the region.
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Library managers
Time frame	2022
Key Performance Indicator	The self-assessment kits are available for free at each library in Wairarapa Region.

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3- Three-year action pl	an – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions
3-2. Community and bus	inesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy
3-2.2. Housing	
3-2.2.5. Support the Wairarapa Healthy Homes Programme	
Description	Support the Wairarapa Healthy Homes Programme (including financial support).
Project management	Group Manager, Partnerships and Operation Community Services Manager
Time frame	2021 - ongoing

Carbon sequestration

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions		
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy		
3-2.5. Carbon sequestration		
3-2.5.1. Support a bank seed across Wairarapa region		
Description	Provide a stand at each library for people to share their seeds. Provide a proper communication around this initiative will ensure the success of the seed bank.	
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Communication managers	
Time frame	2021	
Key Performance Indicator	The seed bank is established.	

Communication and education

3- Three-year action plan – Strengthen the engagement towards Climate Change and keep reducing the emissions		
3-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy		
3-2.6. Communication and education		
3-2.6.1. Organise the Climate Change biennial		
Description	The Climate Change Advisor will organise the Climate Change biennial in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders. This event aims to increase the awareness, understanding and engagement of Climate Change by the community.	
Project management	Climate Change Advisor Communication managers	
Time frame	2022 – ongoing	
Key Performance Indicator	The first biennial is held in 2022.	

3.2 Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets

3.2.1 Councils: lead by example

Transportation

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets		
10-1. Councils: lead by example		
10-1.2. Transportation		
10-1.2.1. Lead a strong fleet vehicle transition to EV		
Description	Following the action 3-1.2.1. Update the fleet according to the results of the fleet review, the councils may lead a stronger transition to EVs in order to significantly reduce their emissions.	
Project management	Fleet managers	
Time frame	2030	

Renewable energy

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets		
10-1. Councils: lead by e	xample	
10-1.4. Renewable energy		
10-1.4.1. Investigate photovoltaic		
Description	The Climate Change Advisor, helped with an expert, will study the feasibility of photovoltaic on the councils' buildings and other assets (such as streetlights)	
Project management	Climate Change Advisor	
Time frame	2024-2025	
Key Performance Indicator	Potential sites identified to install photovoltaic.	

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets												
10-1. Councils: lead by example												
10-1.4. Renewable energ	10-1.4. Renewable energy											
10-1.4.2. Implement the	photovoltaic feasibility study											
Description	When and where possible, the councils will transition from grid power to photovoltaic. This action aims to reduce the stationary emissions.											
Project management	Amenities managers											
Time frame	2026 - ongoing											
Key Performance Indicator	Solar panels are being installed when and where possible.											

3.2.2 Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy

Transportation

10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets										
10-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy										
10-2.1. Transportation										
10-2.1.1. Support a long	10-2.1.1. Support a long-term bike hire between the five towns									
Description	Alongside with the action 1-2.1.3. Develop bike lanes, the councils may support a long-term bike hire facility in order to increase the usage of bikes between the five towns therefore, to reduce the emissions.									
Time frame	2030									

10	10- Ten-year action plan – Achieve and go beyond our targets										
10-2. Community and businesses: support low carbon behaviours and circular economy											
10-2.1. Transportation	10-2.1. Transportation										
10-2.1.2. Support carpoo	ol carparks										
Description	The councils may support carparks dedicated to car-poolers (especially in Featherston where people commute to Wellington).										
Time frame	2030										



Māori Standing Committee *Kia Reretahi Tātau* 10 October 2023 Agenda Item 9.4

Update on Implementation of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa – Wairarapa Youth Strategy

1. Purpose

To provide the Māori Standing Committee with an update on regional implementation of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa – Wairarapa Youth Strategy.

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Māori Standing Committee:

- 1. Receive the 'Update on Implementation of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa Wairarapa Youth Strategy' Report.
- 2. Note that recruitment of a Youth Development Coordinator is underway, utilizing external funding from Te Whatu Ora.
- 3. Note that Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils (the Wairarapa District Councils) have agreed Year 1 Regional Flagship Initiatives.
- 4. Note that the Implementation of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa Wairarapa Youth Strategy (the Strategy) is on track to commence in Financial Year 2023/24.

3. Background

Te piko o te māhuri, tērā te tupu o te rākau - The way in which the young sapling is nurtured, determines how the tree will grow.

Rangatahi (youth 12–24-year-olds) are valued members of the community and the Wairarapa Councils are committed to ensuring that they have opportunities to positively participate in Council and community affairs and are supported to reach their full potential.

Young people make up 12% of the South Wairarapa population, 14% of the Wairarapa wide population, and 100% of our future population. They are the region's main agents of change; how we work together with and support them as a new generation will be pivotal to how we attract and generate resources to ensure the sustainable economic development and progress of our shared future.

In April and May 2023 the Wairarapa District Councils adopted the Strategy. This is the first time that the three Councils have come together to develop a common vision for rangatahi in our region. The purpose of the Strategy is to promote the wellbeing of rangatahi, recognise the needs of rangatahi and encourage youth development through the provision of services, facilities, and activities delivered by the Wairarapa District Councils. The joint Strategy enables the Wairarapa District Councils to take a co-ordinated approach in the work we do to support

rangatahi and collaborate on making the Wairarapa a great place for rangatahi to grow and thrive over the next five years.

On 5 April South Wairarapa District Council resolved (DC2023/30) to:

6. Adopt the Wairarapa Youth Strategy: Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa; And

7. Note a detailed implementation plan will be drawn up and circulated to Councillors for comment in the coming months. In the meantime, we will ensure any new policies or major initiatives will include consideration of the Wairarapa Rangatahi Strategy principles as appropriate.

(Moved Cr Bosley/Seconded Cr Gray) Carried

4. Issues for Consideration

Main developments for your consideration are:

4.1 Youth Development Coordinator in each Council

Following the adoption of the Strategy, South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) has received funding of \$50,000.00 (gst excl) from Te Whatu Ora to deliver a programme of Youth Coordination and Support activities for FY 2023/24. Council has also received a donation of \$8,696 (gst incl) towards activities supporting the development of a Youth Council or related activities.

The development of a Youth Development Coordinator role has been identified as the most effective model for delivering the implementation plan of the Strategy. Recruitment for the role is underway.

The Youth Development Coordinator role will enable SWDC to:

- implement the Strategy and activities that meaningfully and actively support and capture youth voice and hau ora (wellbeing) for youth in the South Wairarapa.
- ensure Strategy alignment with strategic documents and the transitioning of the Strategy into LTP process and planning.
- together with Youth Development Coordinator staff at Carterton and Masterton District Councils, ensure that Strategy and implementation is connected and aligned across the three Councils.

The funding received from Te Whatu Ora for a SWDC Youth Development Coordinator role and implementation is one off funding. The 12 months resource will be carefully applied to capture learnings from implementation activities and ensure that future implementation of the Strategy is sustainably aligned with strategic documents and LTP processes. We are in close conversation with Te Whatu Ora and support quarterly reports to mitigate any issues that may arise.

4.2 Regional Initiatives

Through our shared commitment to deliver on the vision and priorities of the Strategy, the three Wairarapa District Councils have developed five regional initiatives to be included into the three district implementation plans. The delivery of Regional Initiatives enables the three

Councils to weave our shared knowledge of the youth community and sector in the Wairarapa and deliver carefully coordinated activities and outcomes suited to needs and circumstances.

Regional Initiatives have been assigned district specific leads and resourcing where appropriate.

There are no additional budget requests attached to implementation of activities. **4.3 Regional Initiatives Overview**

Regional Initiative	Detail	Timeframe	Lead Council
Inform and upskill Council staff of	Each Council leads	1 quarter of	Lead shared
the Strategy, its intent and key	informing and	2023/24 FY, then	between three
priorities.	onboarding of own staff.	as needed	Councils
Share rangatahi voice (Strategy	Publish and present data	Bringing data	Lead shared
engagement data) with relevant	by February 2024.	together by	between three
sectors and community groups.		December 2023.	Councils
Part 1 - bringing data together	Three Youth Coordinators	Publish and	
Part 2 – presenting and sharing	undertake this work	present data by	
data	together, with support	February 2024	
	from Policy and Comms.		
Develop measurement and	Monitoring and	6-monthly cycle	CDC
monitoring tools for the Strategy	evaluation tools measure	of review.	
outcomes to facilitate regional	the progress of the		
conversation and reporting.	implementation of the		
	Strategy.		
Support Youth Week activities.	Supporting	Youth Week May	MDC supported by
Regional approach and	rangatahi/youth from the	2024 –	district specific
coordination with each Council	three districts to work	supported by	leads/activities
supporting youth to deliver the	together to identify and	preparation from	
activity in their district.	deliver activity across the	February	
	region.	onwards.	
Become an active member of Ara	Training may include	Dates 2023/24	SWDC
Taiohi and facilitate collaboration	different modules dep on	tbc	
on training opportunities. Mana	availability/need/		
Taiohi prioritised for 2023/24.	Costs. Youth		
	agencies/staff to be		
	identified for each		
	district. Councils take		
	turns hosting in following		
	FY.		

Plans are reviewed on annual basis to consider changes in community needs. Items that have been identified as potential regional initiatives for outyears include:

- Engagement with 18-24 year olds
- Ongoing research with our rangatahi/youth
- Explore resourcing needs to support ongoing commitment to meaningful rangatahi engagement

4.4 Flexible model for resourcing Regional Initiatives

A collaborative approach to the delivery of Regional Initiatives has been developed to enable the Councils to plan and resource the regional activities without any impact on baseline funding.

The model developed for resourcing Regional Initiatives enables each Council to lead and resource one initiative, while allowing for two regional activities to be split across the three Councils.

The model enables us to deliver a series of regional initiatives through agile coordination and by optimising staff resource and strengths across the region.

The benefits of the model include:

- Resourcing of Implementation and Regional Initiatives are provided through allocated staff resource and budget for each year.
- Individual teams inform and onboard locally, while developing a high level of insight of rangatahi needs and aspirations both local and across the region.
- Delivery of district specific activities are effectively coupled with agile coordination of youth development outcomes across the region.
- Any administrative costs connected to traditional models of shared services are absorbed.

4.5 Flagship Project for South Wairarapa – Mana Taiohi training

In 2023-24 SWDC will lead the delivery of Mana Taiohi training to support the wider Wairarapa youth development sector. The training will be delivered in the South Wairarapa, and as such is an opportunity to provide high quality professional development to the district and regional youth development sector while drawing specific attention to rangatahi needs and services in the South Wairarapa.

The training will strengthen the relationships and networks between youth development workers across the region and grow a supportive ecosystem for rangatahi to develop and thrive over the next five years.

Informed by te Ao Māori, youth development evidence, and extensive consultation with young people and those who work with them, <u>Mana Taiohi</u> is a principles-based framework for effective and ethical responses to young people in Aotearoa. The framework recognises that young people thrive when they are put at the centre of the decisions that affect their lives, when they are supported in the context of their whakapapa and connections, and when their mana is upheld.

Mana Taiohi training can be complemented by the <u>Code of Ethics Youth Development</u>. This is an agreed set of guidelines for Youth Work in Aotearoa to ensure that youth work is carried out in a safe, skilled, ethical manner. Ara Taiohi, the peak body for youth development in Aotearoa, is currently experiencing unprecedented demand for Mana Taiohi and Code of Ethics training across the motu.

4.6 Implementation Plans

The Strategy sets out seven rangatahi-centred priorities and what Council can do to respond to and support the core needs and aspirations for rangatahi in the Wairarapa. The three Wairarapa Councils recognise that in delivering these priorities it will be essential to work with rangatahi, community groups and agencies.

Implementation activities have been developed to specifically address gaps in how we work for and with rangatahi in the South Wairarapa, such as opportunities to work in partnership with rangatahi to advocate for improvements and changes, and to provide meaningful and accessible opportunities for youth participation and representation.

The Strategy is supported by implementation plans for each council and identifies a range of work in alignment with the priorities, including;

- areas of ongoing work that Councils already undertake and deliver to rangatahi.
- New projects or initiatives to be developed and implemented. Some of these projects are regional initiatives. Some of these projects may need further consultation or consideration by council. Where required these will be included within Long-Term Plan or Annual Plan planning cycles.
- Areas where the Councils will look to partner with others to deliver on the priorities.

Implementation Plan for Year 1 (2023/24) is provided in appendix.

As part of our commitment to the Strategy the Community Development teams across the three Wairarapa Councils expect to facilitate planning conversations or workshops with key stakeholders (youth, youth community and youth services) Elected Members to ensure Yr 2 and future activities are strategically and sustainably aligned with long term strategic plans and regional efforts.

5. Summary of Considerations

The implementation and resourcing of the Strategy provides South Wairarapa community with the following benefits, including:

- Increased levels of service, specifically through the resourcing of a Youth Development Coordinator role in the South Wairarapa, supporting and advocating for the needs and aspirations of 12-24 year olds.
- Access to meaningful and sustained opportunities for youth participation, voice and leadership.
- Opportunities for targeted engagement with rangatahi on specific matters that are important to them, and that affect them.
- Five Regional Initiatives which have been developed by the Councils to deliver on the vision and priorities of the Strategy.
- An SWDC flagship project that will provide access to high quality training for local and regional youth development sector with subsequent improved experiences for rangatahi who are involved in services or participating in their communities.

• Youth voice and participation is supported and seen to be valued by Council and actively supported to be equally reflected across the Wairarapa.

6. Treaty of Waitangi / Implications for Tangata Whenua

A Wairarapa Youth Strategy includes all rangatahi. The Wairarapa Councils will seek feedback on Initiatives and activities from rangatahi Māori, mana whenua and Māori Standing Committee.

7. Legal Implications

There are no legal implications.

8. Financial Considerations

The projects or initiatives identified for year 1 (2023/24) are within current financial baselines and planned work.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Implementation Plan Year 1

Contact Officer:	Siv Fjærestad, Community Development Coordinator
Reviewed By:	Stefan Corbett, Group Manager, Partnerships & Operations

Appendix 1 – Implementation Plan Year 1

South Wairarapa District Council Implementation Plan

Priorities	Initiative	Description	Time-	Lead (L) and Partners	Yr 1 Tasks 2023/24 FY	Budget and
			frame			Resourcing
We want to	Explore ongoing support of the TUIA Mentorship	TUIA Mayoral Mentorship programme: The Tuia kaupapa is an intentional long- term, intergenerational approach to	Underway (2022-23) Reviewed	Policy & Governance Team (L) Community Development	Work with partners to record benefits of the Tuia programme (2022/23) for continued delivery in 2024.	Included as part of the Policy & Governance and Community Development
celebrate who we are	Programme	contribute to communities throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, and to develop	annually	The Mayor	programme.	budgets.
		the leadership capacity of young Māori in our communities.		Māori Standing Committee	Support recruitment of SW Tuia mentees and delivery of Tuia programme for 2024.	
	Explore opportunity for	Where possible, support opportunities for youth led initiatives and	Underway	Community Development (L)	Where upcoming projects have a rangatahi related component to the outcome, rangatahi are given opportunity to provide	Included as part of the Community Development
	youth-led initiatives and	participation connected to LTP projects or projects connected to existing assets		Amenities	input.	work programme and existing budget.
	placemaking	that involve or affect youth.	Underson	Communication & Engagement	Walk alongside rangatahi to build Council and community understanding of their aspirations.	
	Explore support for rangatahi to attend 2024 <u>Festival for</u>	rangatahi to participate in Aotearoa's biggest summit on leadership and	Underway	Youth Focus Group	participated (Masterton Youth Council via MDC, Carterton Youth Council via CDC)	Community Development work programme and existing
We have a voice and	the Future FFTF (Annual National leadership and	innovation for impact. FFFT features a line up of 1,400+ current and future leaders from across the nation future-		Inspiring Stories	Where possible, develop opportunity and process.	budget.
can use it	innovation summit) for youth	focused panels and workshops to build ideas and skills for a more inclusive and			Where possible, support three youth from South Wairarapa to attend through an application process. Successful applicants	
		sustainable Aotearoa.			then fundraise for costs beyond the ticket.	
	explore	Community Development and Policy & Governance teams work with	Underway	Community Development (L)	Identify what worked and what has not worked in the past.	Community Development and
	Rangatahi to hold	Community Boards, Māori Standing		Policy & Governance (L)	Explore best practice youth participation models.	Policy & Governance work
	Youth Advisory roles on the three	Committee (MSC) and rangatahi to review Youth Advisory Roles.		Community Boards	Workshop with Community Boards on Youth Participation and	programme and existing budget.
	Community Boards.			MSC	Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa	
				Youth rens / Youth Focus	Explore collaboration with Youth Focus Group.	
We need to				Group	Provide recommendations for development of role to support youth participation	
	Rangatahi are consulted on relevant plans	We are committed to seeking rangatahi feedback through consultation process on our Policies. Strategies and Plans	Underway	Policy and Governance (L)	Encourage rangatahi input during consultation on our key strategic documents.	Included as part of the Policy & Governance work programme and existing
	policies and strategies.	that have particular relevance to them.		Focus Group	Where possible, provide Youth Focus Group and Youth Advisory roles with a list of upcoming policies, strategies and plans which	budget.
				Communications 9	will be going out for consultation.	
				Engagement	Where possible lead teams will workshop or present their	
					policy/ plan/ strategy to the Youth Focus Group for feedback, as a part of consultation or pre-engagement processes	
	Access to free	ee All swimming pools in South Wairarapa Underway Amenities (L) Investigate data to build a picture of numbers of youth using the line of provide and outcomes for youth				
We want to be active	swittining hoors			Community Development	Where possible collaborate to identify and support	Development work programme and existing
				Local swim groups & Pool Contractors	opportunities for events for youth and whānau at pools	budgets.

We need to connect We need to feel safe We want to celebrate who we are	Facilitate a Youth Focus group where rangatahi have opportunity to participate, feel safe and lead initiatives that are important to youth or represent youth voice.	Provide youth-friendly opportunities to improve access, support facilitation and implementation of rangatahi voice. Support youth to connect with long term Council planning processes and the collection of relevant data.	Underway	Community Development (L) Te Whatu Ora Youth and Community organisations	 Promote Youth Focus Group to rangatahi. Provide regular opportunities for Youth Focus group members to connect. Develop relevant resources to support Youth Focus group. Work with key groups/networks/services providers to explore the development of a SW Leadership group for youth development. Walk alongside Youth Focus Group and Youth Advisory Roles to support youth aspirations and opportunities. Where possible support opportunities for regional rangatahi networking and collaboration. Collate data and information relevant to youth and youth development to align with business case, strategic documents and processes 	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
We need to protect our	Support youth through administration of grants funding	Grants funding relevant to youth is advertised and administered to support youth development outcomes and recognise rangatahi need.	Underway/ Annual	Policy & Governance (L) Governing Body of Grants Sport NZ Community Development	Develop reporting framework to capture outcomes for and by youth achieved through grants and grants processes. Promoting grants actively with young people SportNZ Rural Travel fund is advertised and administered to support teams and clubs of young people who require assistance with transport to local competitions.	Included as part of the Community Development, Policy & Governance, and Community & Grants and Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund work programme and existing budgets.
We need to be supported and support one another	Support ongoing youth develop- ment outcomes and Strategy Priorities through 0.5-1.0 Youth Development staff resource	Develop business case for LTP purposes to promote rangatahi wellbeing and enable sustainable youth-led agency and voice in our council	Underway	Community Development (L) Policy & Governance	 Investigate learning and outcomes connected to Youth Focus Group, Youth Advisory Roles, youth initiatives. Investigate opportunities, outcomes and risks from neighbouring youth councils and youth development resourcing. Develop business case in alignment with LTP process 	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
We need to protect our	Explore opportunities for rangatahi-led climate change or environmental initiatives	Council connects with local schools to explore ways that rangatahi can be actively involved in improving our environment through partnerships and kaitiakitanga	Underway	Community Development (L) Climate Change Advisor (L) Amenities	Explore opportunities for local schools/college to connect with kaitiakitanga / guardianship opportunities. Support schools/college in applying for funding or connect with organisations/funding to support planting or similar events	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
environment	Enviroschools programmes	Enviroschools is an environmental action-based programme where young people are empowered to design and lead sustainability projects in their schools, neighbourhoods and country.	Underway/ ongoing	Enviroschools Co-ordinator Greater Wellington Regional Council Community Development	Delivery of Enviroschools Programme to schools as per the MOU.	2022/23 SWDC funding was \$17,323.60. Funding amount is adjusted annually for inflation.

The Year 1 Wairarapa Youth Strategy Implementation Plan for South Wairarapa District Council sets out a number of activities that connect to the rangatahi-centred priorities of Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa – Wairarapa Youth Strategy (the Strategy). Community Development recognises that in delivering to the priorities, our resources are limited and the Strategy and Implementation Plan provides an opportunity to work with and learn from rangatahi/youth, community groups and agencies in making the Wairarapa a great place to live for rangatahi/youth. Activities highlighted in blue have therefore been identified as core activities for Community and Youth Development. These core activities will enable youth-led agency and voice, draw attention to the needs and aspiration of rangatahi/youth and provide guidance for prioritisation and future implementation of activities.

Regional Initiatives Implementation Plan

Priorities	Regional	Description	Time-	Lead (L) and	Yr 1 Tasks 2023/24 FY	Budget and Resourcing
	Initiative		frame	Partners		
We need to be supported and support one another	Develop measurement and monitoring tools for the Strategy outcomes	Monitoring and measurement tools and developed and actively used to facilitate regional conversation and reporting.	Underway	Community Development teams of CDC (L), MDC and SWDC	Develop a monitoring template. Coordinate regular monitoring of activities against Strategy goals together with partnering agencies. Review and update process as needed.	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
We need to feel safe We have a voice and	Facilitate training and opportunities to ensure best practice youth development services	Facilitate the delivery of Mana Taiohi training for youth workers/relevant staff/agencies to ensure best practice youth development services for rangatahi	Underway	Community Development teams of SWDC (L), MDC and CDC Partnering agencies & community stakeholders	Identify course opportunities and partnerships according to need. Promote to staff, SW and Wairarapa agencies, community. Coordinate event and review outcomes.	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
Voice and can use it We need to protect our environment	Share rangatahi voice	Strategy engagement data is shared with relevant sectors and community groups.	Underway	Community Development teams of MDC, CDC and SWDC Youth Development Coordinators of MDC, CDC and SWDC	Part 1 - bringing data together Part 2 – presenting and sharing data	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
We want to celebrate who we are	Inform and upskill Council and Community on Strategy	We are committed to promoting rangatahi wellbeing and to apply the Strategy as a lens across all the work that we do when delivering to or working with rangatahi.	Underway	Community Development teams of CDC, MDC and SWDC	Provide opportunities for staff, Elected Members and community to learn about the Strategy. Facilitate conversations with stakeholders to ensure youth voice is reflected in future implementation and activities are aligned with long term strategic plans and regional efforts.	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.
We want to be active	Support youth led activities for <u>Youth</u> <u>Week</u>	Youth Week is a nationwide festival of events organised by young New Zealanders to celebrate talent, passion and success of local young people. The week recognises the youth workers, youth service providers and others working with and for young people.	Underway	Community Development teams of MDC (L), CDC and SWDC Youth Councils Youth Focus Group	Support Youth Councils (MDC, CDC) and Youth Focus Group (SWDC) to identify or design events. Support regional initiatives or opportunities to collaborate where possible. Walk alongside youth to obtain funding, coordinate, promote and deliver the events.	Included as part of the Community Development work programme and existing budget.

The Community Development teams of Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils will collectively coordinate and plan timeline and finer details of activities as well as liaise and engage with other council departments as needed.



Māori Standing Committee Kia Reretahi Tātau

> 10 October 2023 Agenda Item 9.7

Income & Expenditure Report

1. Purpose

To present the Māori Standing Committee with the most recent Income and Expenditure Statements.

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. Receive the Income & Expenditure Report for the period ending 31 May 2023.

3. Executive Summary

The Income and Expenditure Statement for the period ending 31 May 2023 is attached in Appendix 1.

Please note Finance statements for the 2022-2023 Financial year end and the 2023-2024 Financial period will be available upon completion of the SWDC audit, which is currently taking place.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Income & Expenditure Statement for the period ending 31 May 2023

Contact Officer:Hayley McDonald, Assistant AccountantReviewed By:Karon Ashford, General Manager, Finance

Appendix 1 – Income and Expenditure Report for the Period Ending 31 May 2023

Te Whare o Māori Standing Committee

Financial summary for the period ended 31 May 2023

Operations Budget allocated 1 Aug 20 \$38,080Marae Dev.Budget allocated 1 Aug 20 \$27,000

Tautoko	A	llocation	2	Spend 2020-21	Spend 2021-22	2	Spend 022-23	Cor S	mmitted Spend	Re All	maining ocation	Whakapapa	All	ocation	Spend 2020-21	Sp 202	end 21-22	Spend 2022-23	Committe Spend	d R A	ema Alloca	ining ation
Support through:												Support:										
Grant funds	\$	4,000	\$	2,200	\$ 1,000	\$	2,000	\$	-	-\$	1,200	Significant Sites group	\$	1,500	\$ -	\$	-		\$ -	\$		1,500
2 x \$1,000 4 x \$500 Community and Youth Fund	\$	5,000								\$	5,000	expenses										
Sponsorship												Pūrakau project	\$	8,000	\$ -	\$	-		\$-	\$		8,000
Rangiura o Wairarapa Kapahaka	\$	1,500	\$	1,500	\$ -	\$	3,000	\$	-	-\$	3,000	(NH to submit proposal to MSC)										
Wairarapa Māori Sports Awards	\$	1,500	\$	-	\$ 500			\$	-	\$	1,000	Training on Resource Management Act	\$	3,000	\$ -	\$	-		\$-	\$		3,000
Koha	\$	1,000	\$	782	\$ 157	\$	287	\$	-	-\$	226	Specifically sections pertaining to tangata										
New members Induction Pack	\$	500	\$	-	\$ -			\$	-	\$	500	whenua										
Restorative Justice Process project	\$	500	\$	-	\$ -			\$	-	\$	500	RMA Process project	\$	300	\$ -	\$	-		\$ -	\$		300
Toi Māori Art project	\$	2,000	\$	-	\$ -			\$	-	\$	2,000											
Training	\$	2,000	\$	-	\$ 87	\$	1,355	\$	-	\$	558											
Totals	\$	18,000	\$	4,482	\$ 1,743	\$	6,642	\$	-	\$	5,132	Totals	\$	12,800	\$ -	\$	-		\$-	\$	12	2,800

Te Taiao	A	llocation	2	Spend 2020-21		Spend 2021-22	Spend 2022-23	Con S	nmitted pend	Rei All	maining ocation	Marae Wawata	A	llocation	Spend 2020-21	Ĩ	Spend 2021-22	Spend 2022-23	Committee Spend	d R A	ema Iloca	ining ation
Create opportunities: To support Marae and Pae tū Mōkai o Tauira with Cultural Monitoring programs i.e equipment For training and wānanga with stakeholders eg. GW, DoC, Mountains to Sea	\$ \$	8,000 2,000	\$ \$	1,467 -	\$ \$	1,064		\$ \$	-	\$ \$	5,470 2,000	Assist Marae to: Secure funding and to process funding applications from Marae Development Fund Build relationships through collaborative projects	\$	27,000	\$ 15,948	\$	9,000		\$ -	\$		2,052
To engage with communities and schools i.e planting and cultural monitoring projects To document all projects	\$ \$	2,000 280	\$ \$	-	\$ \$	900		\$ \$	-	\$ \$	1,100 280	Communicate with committee the aspirations of their marae through their representatives										
Totals	\$	12,280	\$	1,467	\$	1,964		\$	-	\$	8,850	Totals	\$	27,000	\$ 15,948	\$	9,000		\$-	\$	2	2,052

Maori Standing Committee : Te Māngai O Ngā Hapori Māori

Expenditure detail for the period ended 31 May 2023

Tautoko

Resolution date	Organisation/Group	Description	Amount
4-Aug-20	Pae tū Mōkai o Tauira	Native tree & plant nursery at Te Whare Whakapapa Raranga	1,000.00
28-Oct-20	Rangiura o Wairarapa	Sponsorship	1,500.00
28-Oct-20	28th Maori Battalion Assoc.	Grant for function to honour descendants of the 28th Maori Battalion	500.00
16-Feb-21	Koha	For the family of Godwell Mahowa	200.00
2-Mar-21	Featherston Rugby Club	New Uniforms and Equipment	1,000.00
20-May-21	Professor Rangi Matamua	Dark Skies Dinner (+ members in attendance)	282.38
21-Jul-21	Whaiora Whanui Trust	Wairarapa Māori Sports Awards	500.00
3-Aug-21	He Putiputi Ltd	Suzanne Murphy Flowers	69.57
10-Nov-21	He Putiputi Ltd	Flowers for Maynard family	86.96
23-Dec-21	Kristina Perry	Waitangi Day event at Cobblestones Museum	1,000.00
10-May-22	Pain & Kershaw	Catering for Workshop	126.09
2-Sep-22	He Putiputi Ltd	Flowers for T Aporo's Tangi	86.96
2-Nov-22	Koha	Koha for T Aporo's Tangi	200.00
27-Sep-22	Reap Grant	Reap Grant	1,000.00
31-Oct-22	SW Summerfield	MSC Workshop	355.00
16-Feb-23	Rangiura o Wairarapa	Sponsorship	3,000.00
2-May-23	R Hooper	Contribution to technology purchase/future education	500.00
2-May-23	Pae Tu Mokai	Turning Bay/irrigation	1,000.00
2-May-23	P Kingi	Tuition fees	500.00
Total			12,906.96

Whakapapa

Resolution date	Organisation/Group	Description	Amount
Total			-

Te Taiao

	Resolution date	Organisation/Group	Description	Amount
	13-Apr-21	Kohunui Marae/Pae tu Mokai	Minnow Traps	333.91
	14-May-21	Kohunui Marae/Pae tu Mokai	Cultural Monitoring Projects	1,133.05
	3-Aug-21	Kohunui Marae/Pae tu Mokai	Fyke Nets - cultural monitoring projects	1,063.50
	16-May-22	Featherston Matariki Events	Featherston Matariki Day Events	900.00
Т	otal			3,430.46

Marae Wawata

Resolution date	Organisation/Group	Description	Amount
10-Aug-20	Hau Ariki Marae	Furniture	7,826.09
7-Aug-20	Kohunui Marae	Native plant nursery, Kāuta storage, cooking vessels	8,122.00
19-Jul-21	Papawai Marae	Kitchen Equipment	9,000.00
Total			24,948.09

Maori Standing Committee : Te Māngai O Ngā Hapori Māori

Terms of Reference Review for the Period Ended 31 May 2023

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 Balance carried forward from 2021-22
 15,919.82

 Total Budget
 15,919.82

Expenditure

Total Expenditure Current Financial Year	-
Total Expenditure	-
LESS: Committed Funds	

Resolution date	Original Spent to commitment	date Remaining commitment
Total Commitments		-

REMAINING BUDGET TO BE CARRIED FORWARD

15,919.82



Māori Standing Committee Kia Reretahi Tātau

> 10 October 2023 Agenda Item 9.6

Financial Assistance Report

1. Purpose

To present the Māori Standing Committee with applications received requesting financial assistance.

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

- 1. Receive the Financial Assistance Report.
- 2. Consider the application from Wairarapa Whanau Trust for up to \$20,000 to support annual operating costs.
- 3. Consider the application from Youthline Central North Island for \$5,000 to support annual operating costs.

3. Executive Summary

The Māori Standing Committee has received two funding applications for consideration.

4. Background

The committee has delegated authority to make financial decisions within the confines of the allocated and available budget and the Board operates its grant fund in accordance with the Council's <u>Grants Policy</u>.

The Committee is allocated funding for grants through the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan. The current funding amount is available on the Income & Expenditure Statement.

5. Prioritisation

5.1 Te Tiriti obligations

Engagement considered not required in this case.

5.2 Strategic alignment

How does this align with strategic outcomes?

□Spatial Plan ⊠Long Term Plan ⊠Annual Plan Allocation for Grant funding is approved through the Annual Plan/Long Term Plan and supports the social, environmental, economic, and cultural outcomes.

6. Discussion

Under the current <u>Grants Policy</u> the key eligibility criteria for Māori Standing Committee grants are as follows:

- 1. A successful organisation will be required to spend the grant received within 6 months of receipt. Should an extension of time be required, a written request is to be made to the Māori Standing Committee (MSC) chairperson.
- 2. An MSC Accountability form together with evidence of the expenditure is required within 3 months of a grant being spent (*provide all invoices & receipts*).
- 3. All questions must be completed.
- 4. Applications to a maximum value of \$1,500 will be considered (GST will be added to grants approved for GST registered applicants).
- 5. All grants will be considered on a case by case basis and are required to be submitted for consideration at least 10 days prior to the MSC meetings.
- 6. An organisation is eligible for one grant per year from the MSC Grants fund.
- 7. Applicants will be invited back to present to the MSC after completing the activity to share their experience.

The Grants Policy sets out further criteria.

6.1.1. Application from Wairarapa Whanau Trust

The application from Wairarapa Whanau Trust meets the criteria for funding, , although the amount exceeds the typical grant limit of \$1,500. The application will be provided to members in confidence.

6.1.2. Application from Youthline Central North Island

The application from Youthline meets the criteria for funding, although the amount exceeds the typical grant limit of \$1,500. The application will be provided to members in confidence.

7. Strategic Drivers and Legislative Requirements

7.1 Significant risk register

There are no significant risks identified.

7.2 Policy implications

Allocation decisions are made in accordance with Councils Grants Policy.

7.3 Communications and engagement

The decisions are considered as low significance as determined by the Councils Significance and Engagement Policy.

7.4 Partnerships

Have you completed a communications plan for the work described/project to engage/communicate with partners/key stakeholders e.g. Waka Kotahi, Kainga Ora, community groups, particular individuals etc?

□Yes ⊠No

If no, is a communications plan required?

□Yes ⊠No

8. Financial Considerations

In accordance with the Financial Delegations Policy, a resolution is required to allocate this fund. Allocated funding since July 2023 can be seen below.

	Grant Funding 2023/2024 budget \$4,700	Community Development Budget 2023/2024 \$11,500
18 July 2023		\$7,200 Greytown Trail Pou

Contact Officer:Nicki Ansell, Lead Advisor – community GovernanceReviewed By:Amanda Bradley, General Manager, Policy & Governance



Māori Standing Committee Kia Reretahi Tātau

> 10 October 2023 Agenda Item 9.7

Action Items Report

1. Purpose

To present the Committee with updates on actions and resolutions.

2. Recommendations

Officers recommend that the Committee:

1. Receive the Action Items Report.

3. Executive Summary

Action items from recent meetings are presented to the Māori Standing Committee for information. The Chair may ask Council officers for comment and all members may ask Council officers for clarification and information through the Chair.

If the action has been completed between meetings it will be shown as 'actioned' for one meeting and then will be remain in a master register but no longer reported on.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 6 October 2023

Contact Officer:Nicki Ansell, Lead Advisor – community GovernanceReviewed By:Amanda Bradley, General Manager, Policy & Governance

Appendix 1 – Action Items to 6 October

Number	Raised Date	Action Type	Responsible Manager	Action or Task details	Status	Notes
189	10-May-22	Action	MSC	Following the Strategy Noho, the committee will meet with trustees and stakeholders at each Marae to discuss the direction of the committee.	Open	6/10/22: Strategy No
358/359	2-Aug-22	Action	S Corbett	To request the current Wellington Water budget and a report outlining the critical issues and risks including, but not limited to: safe drinking water and waste water management. To schedule a half day Water Wananga with Māori, hapū, marae, iwi, Wellington Water and council officers.	Open	26/08/22: MSC Wate 31/02/23 - request fo 6/3/23: These issues by officers - date TBC 26/08/22: MSC Wate and Council officers o 31/01/23: MSC to co 6/3/23: As above. To
548	24-Nov22	Action	A Bradley	To request clarification on the 2022-2023 operating budget for the Māori Standing committee, as adopted through the Long-Term Plan.	Open	18/4/23: On 20 Feb 2 significance. Since th the topic with consul site identification wo
147	18 July 23	Action	A Bradley	MSC NOTED: Action 142: clarification around if Cape Palliser paper trail is a council road or has it gone through the Māori land court?	Open	6/10/23 A Bradley wa
148	18 July 23	Action	MSC	Action 143: propose a steering group, with Mr Hale as Chair and Ms Mikaera MSC representative, protecting sites of significates.	Open	
149	18 July 23	Action	A Bradley	Action 144: Freedom Camping bylaw work to include education on this site.	Open	
153	18 July 23	Action	L Karauna	MSC NOTED: Action 145: Ms Karauna request members give her feedback directly on the choice of the three proposed names at Bidwells crossing.	Open	
155	18 July 23	Action	N Ansell	MSC NOTED: Action 146: Martinborough Community Board to discuss with Wellington Water and to get a smaller group to visit planting sites	Action	7/9/23 Wellington W 1. Nomina event. <i>(Moved</i> <u>Carried</u>
159	18 July 23	Action	N Carter	MSC NOTED: Action 147: SWDC to provide a letter of support to marae interested in being an emergency response shelter. MSC/Maori Pou to work with Mr Carter building relationships and organising emergency management training	Open	
162	18 July 23	Action	N Ansell	MSC NOTED: Action 148: That MSC form a position on the Representation Review, which can be explained when members discuss it at their next hui. To be adopted at the next MSC forum.	Open	10/10/23 Extraordina
145	18 July 23	Action	A Bradley	ACTION 149: MSC to be included in the wider Long-Term Plan, including engagement.	Open	

oho held on 28 September and 6 October 2022

er Hui scheduled for 1 September 22 cancelled

for report to be circulated as soon as possible.

s are to be addressed at a water hui that has been requested C

er Hui scheduled for 1 September 22 with Wellington Water cancelled.

onsider request following receipt of report (action 358) be combined 358 & 359.

23 a meeting held in Masterton to assess the sites of hen, Haami and Horipo have confirmed the scope of work for ultants Boffa Miskell. Further discussions to take place about ork.

vaiting on confirmation from the Roading team

Nater presented at MCB meeting: ate Karen Krogh MCB Member to help plan the planting day

Brown/Seconded Robertson)

nary meeting to be scheduled in November 2023 for this.