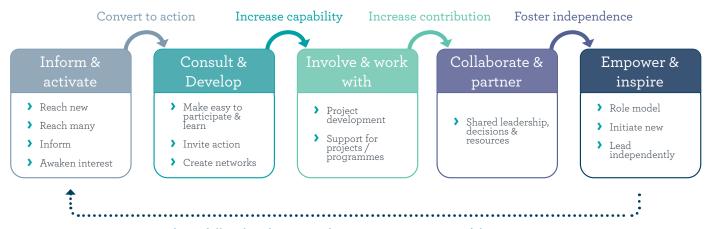
## Ngā Awa programme engagement report

2020/2021

## Our objective

One of the objectives of the Ngā Awa programme is that 'collaboration, co-design and partnership are delivering biodiversity outcomes'. To allow us to report on progress towards this objective, a community engagement monitoring

tool was developed specifically for the programme. This is the first tool developed by the Department of Conservation (DOC) for systematically evaluating the extent of participation or engagement.



Role modelling has the potential to activate a new sector of the community

Figure 1. Participation spectrum.

### The tool

We use a participation spectrum (see Figure 1) in our work with others and for planning strategic engagement. This describes the processes and stages of participation, which are often complex and non-linear.

However, to date, we have lacked a tool that can measure the quality of the engagement. The new community engagement monitoring tool provides this by using clear parameters and numeric values. It is a sustaining thread for measuring the health of participation and engagement over the years of a project.

Drawing on international best practice and our experience at a landscape scale, we selected eight indicators to inform the tool. They reflect the community engagement and participation aspects of freshwater catchment restoration we have encountered in successful collaborative projects (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Ngā Awa engagement monitoring indicators.



#### The method

Ngā Awa river rangers work locally to progress biodiversity restoration in chosen catchments. Each ranger was asked to complete an assessment of engagement with a colleague or a small project team.

A set of questions for each indicator was provided as a prompt and to guide the assignment of a rating for participation and engagement, where 1 = at risk, 2 = fair, 3 = good and 4 = excellent.

Rangers rated engagement for each indicator at the start of their project and again at the end of June 2021. The graphs below show engagement scores across all 14 Ngā Awa rivers.

## Programme results

#### Indicator and purpose Programme-scale results Commentary 1. Whānau, hapū and iwi Summary engagement > Work with mana whenua is 12 progressing and improving across the To ensure we work in true programme. 8 partnership, aiming for > Some catchments are already in a cocollaborative design and leadership (Te Hoiere) or Treaty house leadership, sharing the partnership (Waikanae) stage. caretaking for the future. What's working At start Now > Resourcing iwi, hapū and whānau. ■At Risk ■Fair ■Good ■Excellent > Practical projects building relationships (eg cultural health assessments and īnanga spawning surveys). 2. Stakeholder mapping and Summary 14 engagement planning > Engagement with mana whenua has 12 been prioritised ahead of community 10 To ensure we take the time engagement. to involve - from the start -> An improved understanding of community aspirations is apparent at affected by the project. Rangitata, Te Hoiere and Waihou. > Mapping stakeholders and what a restored catchment means to them is At start integral in designing an engagement approach. ■ At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent What's working > Partner-led initiatives such as He Puka Korowai Rahui (Waihou).

#### Indicator and purpose Programme-scale results Commentary Summary 14 > Some awa (river projects) had a pre-12 existing vision (Te Hoiere, Hoteo, 10 Mahurangi and Whanganui). > Some awa have adopted the iwi vision (Waikanae and Rangitata). 6 > Some awa are waiting for relationship foundations to be established. What's working Now > Working together to create a vision. ■ At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent 4. Diversity of participation Summary 14 > There is improved participation by 12 wider community representatives in 10 some awa. 8 > Broader engagement is needed for Hoteo, Mahurangi, Rangitata and Waipoua. What's working At start Now > Community participation where there are established relationships due to ■At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent previous engagement. 5. Level of collaboration Summary 14 > Relationships have improved across 12 some awa where collaborative projects 10 have been initiated (eg Rangitata 8 fish survey with mana whenua and Environment Canterbury). 6 > Collaboration is expected to increase as more on-the-ground projects begin. 2 What's working At start Now > Awa-specific on-the-ground projects creating opportunities for ■At Risk ■Fair ■Good ■Excellent collaboration.

#### Indicator and purpose Programme-scale results Commentary 6. Citizen involvement Summary > Citizen involvement is low for most 12 To ensure participation reaches awa in these early stages. 10 across communities and is not > Examples of involvement include limited to experts. 8 individual landowners starting work on restoration projects (like those funded by Jobs for Nature) and citizen science training (eg Wai Care Whitebait Connection in Hoteo and Mahurangi). At start Now What's working ■ At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent > Projects that help build community capacity and awareness. 7. Project links to economic Summary 14 parameters > Engagement with business varies 12 across awa but is generally low in 10 To ensure sustainable these early stages. 8 kaitiakitanga is practised > Economic considerations in our and economic viability is built 6 engagement are expected to increase alongside ecological aims. as projects gather momentum. > Landowners are feeling the pinch from new regulations in some awa. At start Nova What's working ■ At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent > The injection of resources from Jobs for Nature has been welcomed. 8. Project links to social Summary 14 outcomes > Rangers recognise the strong 12 connections between the community 10 To ensure social benefits arising and their awa or harbour, particularly from the project are captured for iwi, hapū and whānau. 8 and a social impact assessment 6 > One catchment (Waikawa) becomes part of the journey acknowledges some disconnection mapping. because of the effects of land use. What's working

At start

■ At Risk ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Excellent

Now

> Existing social connections bode well

for making the changes needed to

restore biodiversity.

# An example of river-specific results - Rangitata

#### Summary

- Rūnaka and agency collaboration in the upper and lower Rangitata River through an integrated governance group has resulted in enhanced restoration via shared projects and co-funding. A joint restoration plan is in development.
- An engagement workstream has been created, which includes developing an engagement plan.
- > Project vision development is being led by Arowhenua.
- > Affected landowners are starting to work with the project as on-the-ground restoration begins. Discussions with community groups about the project are progressing.
- Rūnaka are being empowered as kaitiaki. Community discussion has moved to discussion on the future of braided rivers - see this article on the rewilding project.

