5. Key project findings

As outlined in the Introduction, the three overall project objectives were:

1. To identify specific iwi/hapu objectives, interests and expectations for marine management

2. To define a process to identify iwi/hapu marine indicators of environmental performance and pilot their implementation

3. To measure different species assemblages at a range of trophic levels in order to test how marine reserves and controlled areas (including some manipulations, taiapure or mataitai) contribute to meeting iwi/hapu and conservation objectives

The previous three sections of the report have discussed in detail whether this project has met these individual objectives. This section documents the key findings from the project across these three objectives and the additional capacity-building objective.

This section and section 6 include information and quotes from 12 follow-up interviews with key people from Ngati Kere, Ngati Konohi, DOC and MfE who were involved in the project ('the interviewees'). The purpose of the interviews was to discuss the key findings as identified by the main people involved in the project and to reflect on the process used to establish the research and the lessons learnt[2].

INTEGRATED MARINE MANAGEMENT

This research has provided an example of how various marine management systems could work together to address iwi/hapu and conservation objectives. In particular, the Tangaroa Suite provides a clear example of how goals and aspirations can be linked to management systems. According to one Ngati Konohi representative interviewed:

The marine reserve is part of a total kaupapa or total proposal that we have in the back of our heads. We have out there the rohe moana … towards the middle of it is the marine reserve. At the moment we are proposing a mataitai … a place where people from Whangara accept laws made by the people, carried out by the Kaitiaki, to fish within the mataitai reserve. And finally we hope to be able to get Ngati Konohi and other stakeholders involved in the management regime of the taiapure … The whole of this particular plan is called 'te oko a tangaroa', or 'the Tangaroa Suite'. 'Te oko' means the container of food of tangaroa. (Figs 13 & 14)

Figure 13. Te Oko a Tangaroa.

TANGATA KAITIAKI

On 3 December 1999, Kaitiaki were appointed by the Minister of Fisheries to manage customary fishing in the rohe moana of Ngati Konohi, being an area between Tatapouri Point and Waihau Beach.

Kaitiaki authorise people to take fisheries resources for customary food-gathering purposes.

ROHE MOANA OF NGATI KONOHI

ENVIRONMENTAL TOHU

Environmental tohu are signs or indicators identified by Ngati Konohi that can be measured to show trends in the health of the rohe moana and measure the effectiveness of the management systems put in place to achieve Ngati Konohi's goals for the rohe moana.

For example:
Is the kaimoana abundant enough and of good enough size and condition to support manaakitanga?

TE OKO A TANGAROA/THE TANGAROA SUITE

MATAITAI RESERVE

Proposed to be established in the vicinity of Whangara Bay & Whangara Island.

Purpose:
- To restore and maintain the local fishery to ensure its sustainability and support manaakitanga
- To manage non-commercial fishing by using bylaws that apply to all individuals

TAPUI TAIMOANA/MARINE RESERVE

Te Tapuwae O Rongokako Marine Reserve established on 11 November 1999.

Purpose:
- To preserve an area in its natural state as the habitat of marine life
- To be a kohanga for marine life, which provides for larval and adult spillover to support adjacent fishing areas
- To enable marine life to be studied and better understood and enjoyed in its natural state

TAIAPURE RESERVE

Proposed to be established in the remainder of the Ngati Konohi rohe moana.

Purpose:
- To provide for wider community input into the sustainable management of local fisheries for the benefit of present and future generations
- To manage fishing by using bylaws that apply to all individuals

Figure 14. Te Ao Maori.

TE OKO A TANGAROA

ROHE MOANA—Territorial boundaries:
Waihau Bay to Tatapouri Heads

IDENTIFICATION/DESCRIPTION

- Capacity of fish stock pre-1940

- Capacity today

- Perceived impact of marine reserve,
  mataitai ?? taiapure for future

- Sources of fish stock and edible
  seaweed (mahinga kai), reefs, rocks
  and areas

- Description of species harvested by
  Ngati Konohi: when/frequency?

- Use of Maori calendar for fishing and
  agriculture

NGA AHUATANGA MAORI

Cultural aspect

Tikanga (processes, protocol)

Deference to elder eliciting appropriate
information: formal/informal/anecdotal

Ture (rules, regulations, the law of
Tangaroa)

Acquiring information sensitivities—wahi
tapu. Maori conservation ethic—enough
to feed community. Right/obligations.
Concept of TAPU/NOA

Tohu signs

Times to fish, to harvest, to prohibit
(rahui), and environmental tohu: flax,
pohutukawa season. Times to impose
rahui.

Traditional knowledge re tohu

*Traditional practices

TE OKO A TANGAROA
The Tangaroa Suite

NGA AHUATANGA MAORI
Maori processes, protocols and practice

NGA WAWATA
The aspitations of
A
the tribe
IWI

KEY CONCEPTS RE TOHU MAORI (Maori perceptions: traditional, contemporary, life experiences, anecdotal commentary)

- That all aspirations of Ngati Konohi are realised

- That communication links between Ngati Konohi and Crown agencies are robust

- That the integrity and mana of Ngati Konohi be maintained

TANGAROA SUITE (impact of the three systems):

- That a management regime sustains the aspirations of Ngati Konohi

This Ngati Konohi representative also referred to the concept of 'te ira' to explain the intrinsic value of the moana and the importance of handing something back to tangaroa:

> *Te ira a Tangaroa [is the] DNA, the beginnings, and the imprint of life itself, for the ocean. We [give something back] on land, but we don't [do the same thing] for the sea ... today, nobody thinks about giving anything back—the life-giving substance of tangaroa—they take and hope that they will [continue to] get the same return, but it doesn't happen. Look after the treasures of tangaroa and tangaroa will look after you.*

Within this philosophy, a marine reserve can become a place where the hapu 'hands something back to tangaroa'.

KNOWLEDGE OF MARINE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This project has highlighted the need to increase the knowledge and understanding of government agencies and iwi/hapu about various marine management practices.

Many iwi/hapu members were still in the process of learning about government marine management systems and therefore were not ready to engage in detailed discussions about how different systems could be adopted to meet their goals. There is already a lot of information available on modern management systems, but the next challenge is to identify creative and effective ways of sharing this information and knowledge with groups.

According to one hapu member interviewed:

> *People get a bit frightened about management systems ... so we always have the same people turn up [for meetings] every time ... People are a wee bit frightened of the unknown and what it's all about ... you mention science and people run away ... it would maybe be easier [to progress] if a wider group from the community were [involved].*

Staff in government agencies also need to take the time to learn about traditional management practices and work alongside iwi/hapu to look at how these systems can work together. Many of the government representatives had limited knowledge of traditional management systems, which impacted on their ability to participate in these discussions.

Learning is a two-way process and since most participants only had a limited knowledge of the whole picture of marine management (e.g. matauranga Maori, ecosystem management and government marine management systems), it was often difficult for the research team to come up with specific and relevant goals within the short timeframe of the project.

Towards the end of the project, MFish appointed Pou Hononga and Pou Takawaenga to assist iwi/hapu in understanding the fisheries management tools available to them. In each region, Pou Hononga and Pou Takawaenga are employed to assist iwi/hapu to achieve their fisheries management objectives. This is a significant development to help increase the knowledge and understanding of the various marine management options.

In addition, a joint MFish and DOC 'Marine Protected Areas Policy and Implementation Plan' was released during the life of the project (DOC & MFish 2005). In this document, it is clearly stated that government departments need to work together with the community to achieve marine conservation goals. It is also recognised that management tools can work together to achieve protection. Such an integration of process and the tools themselves were clear recommendations from participants in this research project.

It is also apparent that some of the marine protection mechanisms need to be reviewed and updated to become more relevant to Maori and to facilitate their uptake by Maori. A review of the Marine Reserves Act, which aims to update and broaden its objectives and regulations, making the legislation more relevant to Maori, has not progressed through the legislative process. There also appears to be an unresolved tension between Maori perceptions of what is seen as the required scale for effective Mataitai Reserves, and the potential and cumulative undue effect that reserves of such a scale would have on commercial fishing interests, particularly rock lobster fisheries.

RESOURCING

To make this type of project work effectively, iwi/hapu need to have the time and resources to develop, implement and monitor marine management systems. This includes resources to implement government requirements as well as resources to develop and implement their own initiatives.

It became evident through the project that government agencies regularly introduce new projects, tools and packages for iwi/hapu to adopt. However, these small communities often do not have people 'on the ground' with the time and resources to learn about and implement these various initiatives. People within these communities are busy, and while they are often interested, there needs to be support in terms of financial resources and knowledge sharing in order to build up community capacity.

Within Ngati Kere and Ngati Konohi, a number of hapu members are interested in developing community marine monitoring programmes and furthering the tohu work now that this project has put a process in place. There is also interest from Ngati Konohi in further developing and implementing the Tangaroa Suite. While there are opportunities and ideas that would create employment for iwi/hapu, without adequate resourcing they are difficult to progress.

These resources do not necessarily need to come directly from the Government. One suggestion has been that the management of customary fishing within the rohe could be funded in part by iwi from the commercial fishing returns that come to them through the Treaty settlement processes.

ROLE OF KAITIAKI

It became clear through this project that the Kaitiaki appointed under the Kaimoana Customary Fishing Regulations 1998 are the best group within the hapu to oversee the implementation of integrated marine management within the rohe moana. Kaitiaki would, however, need to broaden their role to include all aspects of managing the rohe moana (e.g. marine reserves and marine mammals) alongside customary fisheries management.

Kaitiaki would also need to have the required skills, time and resources to carry out this work. For example, the implementation of a tohu monitoring system would require Kaitiaki to have the capacity and capability to collect data and report on changes. As discussed above, it is a 'big ask' to expect iwi/hapu to respond and participate in the development of marine management processes without adequate resourcing.

The issue of iwi involvement in fisheries compliance was often raised, and it was evident that views were quite polarised. Some people wanted to be empowered to be actively involved in compliance, while others considered that it was more appropriately a matter for the government agencies involved to employ professional compliance officers. There

was a common recognition throughout that effective compliance would be essential to the success of utilising the marine protection mechanisms and that the level of compliance currently in practice would be inadequate for that purpose.

SHARING TIKANGA

Although this project focused on the long-term management of the rohe moana, there have been immediate benefits from it. The publication of reports authored by the hapu has provided a taonga for current and future generations and something tangible for the researchers and hapu members to share with others. There has been value in going through the process of collating information and agreeing on goals and aspirations.

According to one of the hapu researchers interviewed:

[The stories] are now all in one document and marae committees and community groups can pick it up. This document gives you an insight into a hapu. One committee chair said 'here it is! I've been trying to figure out [our goals] for ages' … this report gives people a voice, an opinion, these are the thoughts of a whole hapu.

The reports have also been popular with schools and hapu members, many of whom are keen to put a few copies away for future generations. As an interviewee from Ngati Kere commented:

The younger generation can read it quite easily and learn something about themselves and their own connections.

It has also been suggested that the reports are a way for others in the wider community to learn about tikanga Maori. One of the Ngati Kere researchers appeared with the report in the local newspaper and has been asked to give a number of presentations to the local community on the research.

According to two hapu researchers interviewed:

There have been a lot of enquiries after an article [about the project] in the local rag. I don't know if the wider community appreciates someone else's values … but teachers would be able to grab a lot of information from this and use it.

It's a good way to build a relationship between the hapu, the rest of the community and beyond.

More widely, these reports have been shared with iwi/hapu around New Zealand as well as other groups in the Pacific. Some of the hapu researchers have also initiated discussions with other iwi/hapu about this work. According to one researcher interviewed:

It's been a way of introducing us to other hapu, where we feel the document could assist them to have a guideline to tell their stories. I've also shared it with local fishermen in the Wairarapa. You can show people another perspective. Some people like to fish but don't know anything about management systems.

The two hapu have also been able to share tikanga with the government agencies involved and further develop relationships. According to one hapu member interviewed:

Even though a goal was set and we have an end product, what happened during the project was that relationships were built.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Another key objective of the project was to share skills and build capacity amongst iwi/hapu in terms of social and ecological science. In both case studies, local people who had not undertaken any previous social research took a lead in designing the research, undertaking the interviews and writing the report with the support and guidance of the government staff members involved. One of the researchers commented that they would be able to use these new skills to undertake other research projects with the hapu and wider community. One of the Ngati Kere researchers presented a joint paper with DOC at an international marine protected areas conference in Australia in 2005.

Opportunities were provided for hapu members to be involved in the ecological research, particularly species monitoring. However, much of the ecological research was highly specialised, requiring technical skills and equipment that needed to be sourced from outside the region. The project did help to raise awareness and understanding amongst many local people of ecological research and its value, and also the processes and mechanisms of local and central government for research contracting.

The process of hapu involvement in the project is discussed further as part of the process evaluation in section 6.

For the government representatives involved, the project provided an opportunity to learn more about matauranga Maori and effective ways of working across government agencies and with different groups.

IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES

A key finding from an ecological perspective was that the objectives of marine protected areas need to be realistic and scientifically measurable. This is particularly relevant now that the new Marine Protected Areas Policy and Implementation Plan has been released, in which it is stated that the effectiveness of marine protected areas in achieving their biodiversity objectives will be monitored (DOC & MFish 2005).

The identification of clear objectives, preferably prior to the establishment of a marine protected area, will ensure that the area is designed and managed in a manner that will maximise its potential to fulfil its objectives—this applies not only to the objectives of the local community, but also government departments. This project has provided some insight into the appropriate design and management of marine protected areas, but there remain large gaps in our knowledge that need to be filled to ensure that marine protected areas remain useful.

It is clear from this research project that there remain some misconceptions, both at a hapu and government level, about what marine protected areas will be able to achieve in terms of restoration and protection. For example, the restoration of the marine environment to the 'way it used to be' was frequently stated as a goal during the social research component of this project, with the idea being to restore the marine environment to the state that it was in at some specified date in the past. However, there is a growing realisation that this may not be achievable when the biomass of some keystone species in the broader ecosystem outside the protected area is severely reduced or absent altogether as a result of harvesting activities. Perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that the trajectory for recovery to a more natural state in a protected area will be aided by the presence of a fuller complement of native species and natural processes.

6. Process evaluation

This section documents the key findings of Ngati Kere, Ngati Konohi, DOC and MfE in the development and implementation of the project.

ESTABLISHING THE PROJECT

It is preferable to have all project partners involved in the development of a research proposal before it receives funding. However, in this case the hapu and individuals who had initially been involved in the research proposal could no longer participate in the project. DOC and MfE had initially discussed the project idea with two potential hapu partners and gained their support and input before submitting a research proposal for funding. However, because of the time delays in getting the research approved, receiving the funding and commencing the project, one of the hapu and the key contact from the second hapu could no longer be involved due to a change in circumstances.

Consequently, upon receiving the funding, the government departments had to start again and approach potential hapu to seek 'buy in' and support for the already funded research. There were concerns that this could be interpreted as the Government setting the agenda for the research as opposed to the cooperative 'partnership' research with local ownership that had been intended. While this situation was not ideal, it was important that all partners were up front about the origins and purpose of the research and the potential limitations of the research partnership.

At one site, a special hui was organised at the start of this project, where approximately ten government officials presented information about the project. All interviewees who attended this meeting agreed that this was not the best approach. Too much technical information was presented, it was very confusing, and it was not a cooperative partnership approach and lacked any overall strategic purpose. When setting up a similar project in the future, it would be better to have a couple of government representatives attend a regular hapu meeting and have an agenda item to present the research proposal.

MANAGING THE PROJECT

A key to the success of this project has been to have a committed project leader 'on the ground'. External contractors who lived in another region were initially contracted to lead the project and a series of different faces turned up to various hui. However, it became evident early in the project that someone who lived in the area and knew the hapu was needed. The project leader was a staff member working for DOC in the East Coast/Hawke's Bay area and was easily accessible to both hapu. It was also important to have a permanent staff member as project leader, so that the benefits in terms of relationship building with hapu could extend beyond the life of the project. The project leader had also been involved in the original proposal, had a vision for the project and was committed to the outcomes. In conducting these evaluation interviews, the project leader was frequently identified as someone who was trusted by all the groups involved and who was a leader, not just a manager.

STAFF INVOLVEMENT

As well as the project leader, there were several other key staff involved in leading parts of the project. DOC and MfE staff met regularly with the hapu researchers. Those interviewed for this report all stressed the importance of 'kanohi ki te kanohi' (face-to-face) meetings rather than relying on emails or the telephone. It was important for the team to spend a lot of time together in order to build supportive and trusting relationships.

Ideally, the same staff will be involved throughout a project in order to build relationships and make sure people see the same faces at hui. To a large extent, this happened throughout this project, particularly with staff in the local office, who had already formed relationships with many of the hapu members. However, for one stream of work there were several staff changes and an external contractor had to be brought in to manage this particular work programme. This was not an ideal situation and the project was much more effective when a permanent staff member had the opportunity to work closely with the hapu and develop or build on a relationship that would extend beyond the life of the project. As one interviewee commented:

> It's good to have someone within DOC leading the work, as they have more ownership and are a benefactor, while an outside contractor is just a service provider.

STEERING GROUP STRUCTURE

When the project was initiated, a formal steering group was established that was made up of government officials from DOC, MfE and MFish, as well as one representative from each hapu. These meetings were initially held in Wellington. Some interviewees commented that this formal steering group was not the most effective way to manage the project. With only one representative from each hapu attending, numbers were weighted in favour of the government agencies and the meeting was also attended by some senior officials who had little to do with the day-to-day project.

During the course of this project, this group evolved into something more informal, where everyone who was involved in the day-to-day running of the project, from hapu to the government agencies, met, often in the East Coast/Hawkes's Bay area, to freely discuss project progress. These meetings, which took place outside Wellington, were described as being more homely, comfortable and welcoming, where everyone felt free to talk. Some interviewees suggested that it would have also been to good to have another committee with more representatives from each hapu to ensure greater ownership of, and communication about, the project within the hapu.

HAPU INVOLVEMENT

It was originally intended that hapu members would lead and participate in each stream of the project. The philosophy of the project was to contract local hapu members and then work alongside them and upskill them where necessary to undertake the social research and ecological monitoring. This worked very successfully for some streams of the work. A key finding from the social research process was that it worked best when a local person was contracted who had a good standing in the community, knowledge of the area, the people and the key issues, and enthusiasm for the project, even though they may not have had any social research experience. When locals undertaking the work did not have a social research background, the government official involved provided them with advice and support to do the work as part of a collaborative team. This approach worked very well.

However, a number of the hapu researchers recalled their nervousness and uncertainty when they first got involved:

> *We didn't have a plan or anything and wondered how big this was going to be. It took a bit of courage. [I think] it was a brave step.*

> *You can't always create confidence [as an interviewer] because you are emotionally attached [to the subject]. I found it difficult to approach whanau [for information]. I'd keep getting defensive and stubborn because people kept asking questions [about the purpose of the research].*

Much of the ecological research was highly specialised and required skills and experience above that available locally. However, resources and opportunities were provided for hapu members to be upskilled and be involved in some aspects of the research and monitoring work. Because much of this work was weather dependent, it proved difficult to work around hapu members' other time commitments. However, in two cases, hapu members who had the required skills and a keen interest in the marine environment and research became key members of the ecological research team. As with the social research, local participation worked best when someone was interested and committed to the purpose of the project, as the project was often not able to provide regular work.

RECRUITING PARTICIPANTS

Much of the material collected from each hapu for this project was obtained from hui. However, in some cases the attendance at hui was very low. These hui were often on weekends or evenings, and people appeared to be reluctant to give up their time. At each hui, it was often necessary to reiterate the purpose of the project for some hapu members and justify why the project was happening.

A more successful way of collecting information from people was through visiting and chatting to them one on one and leaving them with some written material to read, or by going for an informal walk on the beach with them. Some people interviewed for this evaluation also suggested that it would have been better to run all the project meetings as agenda items at existing hapu meetings and committees as opposed to expecting people to come along to additional meetings. This would be a less intrusive and more 'low key' approach. One suggestion from an interviewee was to have 'a fish and chip night with a korero'.

COMMUNICATION

For projects of this nature, an effective communication plan is needed to keep all parties informed and involved. Although there may be limited uptake or interest generated by regular publicity of the project, it is important that as many people within the hapu as possible are made aware of the project and have access to information if they need it. For example, one research team provided the key hapu committees with monthly updates and produced a monthly email newsletter for the hapu. It was clear that a variety of methods were needed to keep everyone informed and 'in the loop', as no one method suited everyone and for some a face-to-face hui was the preferred approach.

One interviewee commented on their success in increasing interest by using the local media to raise awareness of the project with stories and photos from hui. It is also useful to have a good Powerpoint presentation and a website explaining the purpose of the project.

Regular communications with key external agencies, such as local government, is also a key to raising awareness of the project.

WORKING TOGETHER

This project helped to build relationships between government agencies and hapu. According to one hapu researcher:

> Even though we had an overall goal for the project, what happened during the project was that relationships were built between government agencies and the hapu.

As one DOC staff member who was involved stated:

> There were a lot of changes in people ... the staff learnt a lot. I was really proud of the way we communicated ... the relationship was really warm. The part that each person played was very important.

This project also aimed to build relationships between government departments. A number of interviewees commented that the lack of a relationship between the agencies was apparent to the hapu at various hui. Specific marine management issues would be defined in terms of being a 'Conservation' or 'Environment' or 'Fisheries' issue. For example, it was said that it would appear that DOC would hold a hui one weekend and MFish the next, both talking about similar issues with the hapu in the middle.

As one hapu researcher stated:

> Different departments [come along] and pay for different hui. The Ministry of Fisheries and DOC both come and hold a hui to talk about marine management. This [approach] will drive listeners away.

To make these projects work, effort needs to be put into building these relationships across central and local government agencies. One interviewee commented that there needed to be a build up of trust between agencies and it was often difficult for officials to think about the 'big picture' and look outside their specific areas.

ROLE CLARITY

While the hapu sometimes found it difficult to work with government agencies, the government representatives involved were often unclear about the roles and responsibilities of different committees within the hapu (e.g. taiapure committee, Kaitiaki and hapu authority). The lack of clarity over roles within the hapu often slowed up the project and created confusion. Ngati Kere representatives recognised the need for the hapu to have clear, transparent and coordinated decision-making processes if they are to achieve their goals (Wakefield & Walker 2005).
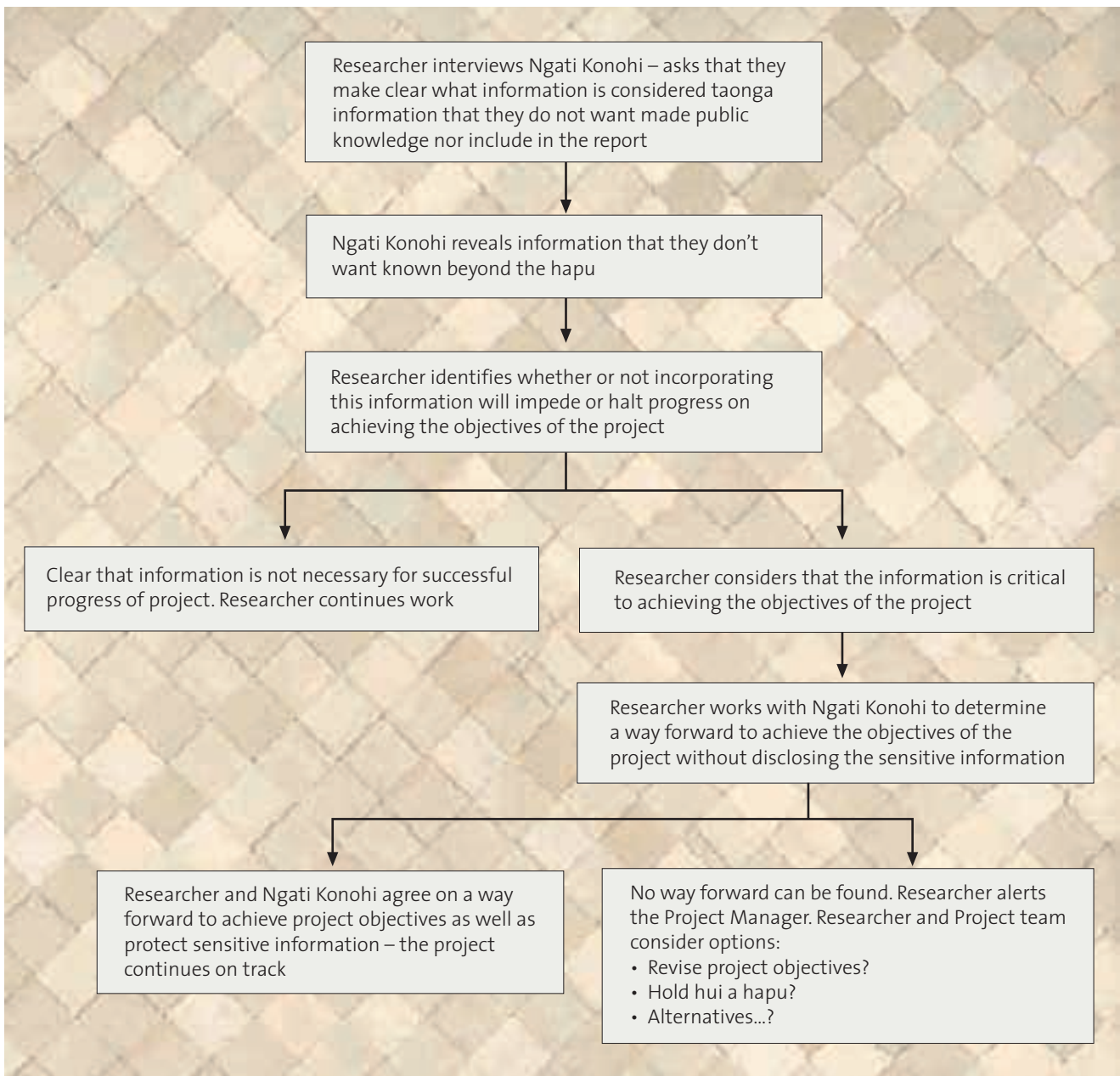
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Before commencing work on the two case studies, an intellectual property protocol was established with each hapu. Members of Ngati Kere and Ngati Konohi both raised concerns at the start of the project about who owned the information collected and how the information would be used.

The government agencies involved recognised that the customary and traditional knowledge used in the project would remain the property of the hapu and wanted to ensure that hapu interests in the information were protected.

With this in mind, it was agreed that the researchers from each hapu would act as gatekeepers to ensure that any sensitive information they had identified as not wishing to be made public would be protected. Therefore, the appointed researcher(s) had to have the confidence of the hapu to identify and appropriately manage sensitive information.

Figure 15. Process for managing sensitive information with Ngati Konohi.

Figure 15 illustrates the process used by the interview gatekeeper to manage sensitive information in the Ngati Konohi case study.

Researcher interviews Ngati Konohi – asks that they make clear what information is considered taonga information that they do not want made public knowledge nor include in the report

Ngati Konohi reveals information that they don't want known beyond the hapu

Researcher identifies whether or not incorporating this information will impede or halt progress on achieving the objectives of the project

Clear that information is not necessary for successful progress of project. Researcher continues work

Researcher considers that the information is critical to achieving the objectives of the project

Researcher works with Ngati Konohi to determine a way forward to achieve the objectives of the project without disclosing the sensitive information

Researcher and Ngati Konohi agree on a way forward to achieve project objectives as well as protect sensitive information – the project continues on track

No way forward can be found. Researcher alerts the Project Manager. Researcher and Project team consider options:
• Revise project objectives?
• Hold hui a hapu?
• Alternatives...?

It was also agreed that the three project partners in each case study (hapu, DOC and MfE) would all have joint copyright over the final reports, with each having the right to use the reports without prior consultation with the others.

7. Where to from here? Project recommendations

To further progress this work on developing integrated marine management systems for iwi/hapu, several recommendations have been made by project members for government agencies and iwi/hapu.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

It is recommended that government agencies:

1. Work together and collaborate in order to present a consistent, clear and united face to hapu, both at a national and regional level.

2. Develop and maintain ongoing working relationships at the hapu level, particularly the key agencies such as DOC, MFish and regional councils.

3. Support the development of iwi/hapu knowledge about government marine protection mechanisms and proactively facilitate their implementation through the actions of MFish's Pou Hononga and Pou Takawaenga and DOC's Pou Kura Taiao and all other staff.

4. Identify and remedy the shortcomings in the marine protection mechanism legislation that could impede uptake of the mechanisms by Maori.

5. Provide for an increase in fisheries compliance capacity that is in keeping with the rate of uptake of marine protection mechanisms by Maori.

6. Increase knowledge and understanding of matauranga Maori and tikanga in order to better appreciate how traditional and government marine management mechanisms can best work together to achieve integrated marine management.

7. Work with iwi/hapu to identify resources that could be accessed to increase capacity and capability, and to provide employment for the development and implementation of marine management systems.

8. Continue and develop ecological research, in consultation with local communities, to further explore how marine protected areas could fulfil the objectives of local communities.

IWI/HAPU

It is recommended that iwi/hapu:

1. Implement inclusive processes to identify their objectives, interests and expectations for marine management (as illustrated in the reports from Ngati Kere and Ngati Konohi, including the Tangaroa Suite (DOC et al. 2005; Wakefield & Walker 2005).

2. Increase their knowledge of government marine management mechanisms and their implementation through working with regional and national government agencies.

3. Establish and agree on an organisational structure for marine management, with clear lines of responsibility and accountability.

4. Appoint Kaitiaki (under the Kaimoana Customary Fishing Regulations 1998) and broaden their role to include all aspects of managing resources in the rohe moana.

5. Work with key agencies to identify resources that could be accessed to increase capacity, capability and provide employment for the development and implementation of marine management systems. Explore the option of utilising commercial fishing returns from Treaty settlements as a means of resourcing local management of the rohe moana, including customary fishing.

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I a Kere te ngahuru, ka nga huru noa atu
It is always harvest time with Ngati Kere *Ngati Kere*

Kia whakanuitia, kia manaakitia, te oko a Tangaroa mo nga mokopuna e whai ake nei
To honour and sustain the bounty of Tangaroa for present and future generations *Ngati Konohi*