



MŌKAI PĀTEA
WAITANGI CLAIMS TRUST

Ka Rere ki te Ao!

Newsletter - October 2021



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Our People



Utiku Potaka
Chair
Ngāti Hauiti



Barbara Ball
Deputy Chair
Ngāti Whitikaupeka



Moira Raukawa-Haskell
Trustee
Ngāti Tamakōpiri



Maraea Bellamy
Trustee
Ngāi Te Ohuake



Thomas Haenga Curtis
Trustee
Ngāti Hauiti



Robert Martin
Trustee
Ngāi Te Ohuake



Hari Benevides
Trustee
Ngāti Tamakōpiri



Te Rina Warren
Trustee
Ngāti Whitikaupeka



Richard Steedman
Hapu/Iwi facilitator
and Strategic Advisor



Lavinia Jacobsen
Programme Manager



Ariana Barrett
Iwi Administrator

Chairs Report

Utiku Potaka



E ngā hapū, e ngā iwi o Mōkai Pātea nui tonu, nei rā tuku mihi i runga i te ahuatanga o te rā. Otira, ngā mihi hoki ki ngā tini aitua kei waenganui o tātou, moemai rā. E te tuakana e Hemi, e te rākau whakaruruhau, haere atu ki tua o te arai, tēnei mātou e tangi nei, i roto i Mōkai Pātea, okioki, heoi anō.

The role of Tumu Mōkai has been ably held by our pou kōrero Issac 'Ike' Hunter, who has well represented our Trust and collective iwi for many years, for which we all thank him. Sadly, since last year his ill health has meant more time at home and less time attending hui.

Fortunately for us, Hemi Biddle, who was already a Trustee representing Ngāti Tamakōpiri, agreed to stand in as Tumu Mōkai while Ike was un-well, which was supported by all the iwi Rūnanga. Hemi was able to effortlessly take up the role due to his wealth of knowledge and experience in all aspects of tribal affairs, politics and Treaty claims.

Hemi's sudden passing in May was a shock to everyone and he will be dearly remembered and missed.

The Trust has begun working with the iwi Rūnanga on the process of replacing Hemi as Tumu Mōkai, which admittedly is a difficult task given there are so few people of Ike's and Hemi's calibre to perform the role.

Last year was tough for many of our whānau as we all grappled with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Thankfully our Mōkai Pātea iwi Rūnanga and Operations stepped up to support our whānau and I'm pleased to say even our Claims Trust was able to pitch in and help by securing funding support for essential services in the rohe. As we work through another lockdown as this newsletter goes to print, we are much better placed now than we ever were to meet the challenges of 'Level 4'.

A positive outcome of these times has been adapting to running virtual hui and meetings, which are now ongoing as a way to engage with those whānau who cannot attend in person. It also allows us to record hui, so they can be viewed later by whānau. Everything is on our website, including the submissions to the Waitangi Tribunal.

Mandate Achieved!

Earlier this year, Claims Trust representatives met with the Hon. Andrew Little, the Minister for Treaty Negotiations, to discuss mandating issues.

It was the first time Mōkai Pātea has met formally with the Crown since the nineteenth century. While the meeting was short, we came away with confidence that our draft Deed of Mandate was strong enough that he would support it.

Consequently both Ministers Little and Jackson confirmed our Mandate on 17 March 2021.

After some four years, we have finally achieved the Mandate to negotiate claims for Mōkai Pātea nui tonu. It was a lengthy and energy-sapping process with huge numbers of people involved and therefore a big mihi to all those who supported this kaupapa. From our various governance entities, to our whānau, hapū and marae, everyone pitched in to vote, make submissions and attend the numerous hui. E te iwi, ngā mihi nunui kia koutou katoa.

Completing mandate means we can now move forward with the Terms of Negotiation, which is a non-binding agreement that sets out the ground rules and objectives for negotiations. Once it is signed off, it will be the first such agreement to be signed with the Crown since the Treaty of Waitangi, so it's quite a significant milestone in the process.

The Terms of Negotiation will be signed in Wellington on 20 September by our Trust, iwi Rūnanga representatives and the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations.

At the same time, we are also working to recruit our Negotiating Team and developing a process to do this. We will appoint members who have the relevant skills and experience, particularly in negotiating, are representative of each iwi and geographically spread. The negotiators will be supported by a Technical Team of advisors with a range of expertise in various fields.

The Waitangi Tribunal

There have been three hearings over the past seven months, focusing on closing submissions.

Claimant closing submissions were held at Winiata Marae in November 2020. Crown closing submissions started at the Rātā Marae in January 2021 and continued on at Wellington in April, focusing on landlocked lands, where the Crown made a number of concessions in its failure to provide access to Māori land blocks.

It's not long now before the Waitangi Tribunal hearings come to an end, with the last significant one having just concluded at the Rātā Marae after being adjourned in August and moved from Moawhango Marae due to poor weather conditions. We totally acknowledge this has been a long and drawn-out process with numerous delays caused, in part by Covid-19 but also due to extra time needed to prepare evidence.

Claimants will have one last chance to made submissions on the Crown closing submissions in Wellington in September, which will end the Waitangi Tribunal hearings phase. We will then await the Tribunal reports - the first will be on landlocked lands and may be available as soon as early as next year.

Direct Negotiations Update

Mandate is just the base camp of this climb

The Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust is thankful to have achieved a Crown-recognised mandate to negotiate our iwi Tiriti settlement, a critical step confirmed in March.

Even this many years into the process, we know most of the mahi is still to come, as you can see in the ‘Direct Negotiations Roadmap’ below, dubbed “He Tuna” during our Mandate hui.

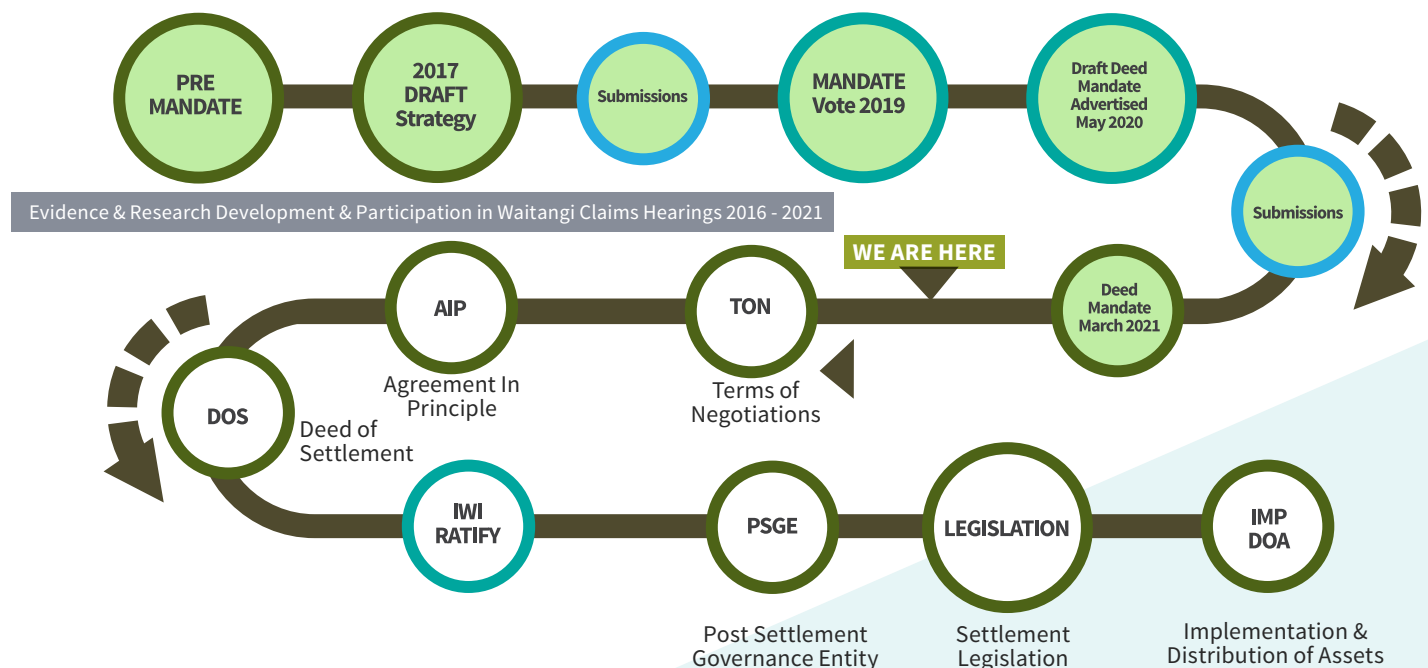
We thank all Mōkai Pātea tāngata for the active role you played in realising this critical milestone. The 80 per cent vote in favour of the Mandate in 2019 has allowed us to proceed with confidence, while also telling us we have to keep working to earn that backing every day and to gain the respect and the support of those who voted against us taking on this role.

As ever, we are committed to realising a settlement that works for all our people. Our shared tupuna, history and whenua interests mean we are like a flotilla of voyaging waka, so we are very aware that everyone needs to journey forward together.

Our next step has been agreeing the Terms of Negotiation with the Crown Agency Te Arawhiti, which outline the parameters for the formal settlement negotiations. The Terms of Negotiation will be signed in Wellington on 20 September by our Trust, iwi Rūnanga representatives and the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations.

Meanwhile the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust is developing the process for the appointment of its negotiators. This includes talking with other iwi negotiators who have already been through the settlement process, and determining the mix of skill sets and characteristics that will best fit the Mōkai Pātea claimants. We are aiming to have the negotiators in place before the Terms of Negotiation are signed.

Direct Negotiation Roadmap - ‘He Tuna’



Green filled circles are those steps in this Crown Process that have been completed.

Waitangi Tribunal Taihape Inquiry update

Crown and weather delay and move critical hearing

Hearing Week 16 of the Waitangi Tribunal's 'Taihape: Rangitīkei ki Rangipō District Inquiry' was scheduled for Wednesday 9 to Friday 11 June.

Unfortunately, the Crown filed its closing submissions too late for the Tribunal to examine them, so the hearing was re-scheduled to Tuesday 10 to Thursday 12 August.

The intended venue on both dates was Moawhango Marae, but on the eve of the event the weather threatened road closures, so Ngāti Whitikaupeka and Moawhango Marae made the difficult decision to hand the hosting to whanaunga Ngāti Hauiti and Rata Marae.

Despite the venue change, the weather still delayed the visitors' arrival and the first day of the Tribunal hearing was lost, meaning it only lasted two days instead of three.

The Tribunal said it regretted the impact of the nine-week delay on the Mōkai Pātea claimants. With their many competing commitments, mid-August was simply the next date available for all the Tribunal members.

The weather-driven change of venue was a heavy decision for Moawhango Marae. The whare Tūpuna Whitikaupeka was commissioned and built by Ihakara Te Raro in the late 1800s specifically as Whare Moe accommodation, so that Native Land Court hearings could be held at Moawhango.

At that time haukainga had to travel to Marton, Whanganui, Heretaunga and Tūrangi for these hearings.

The repeated requests of Moawhango Tūpuna for Native Land Court hearings be held in Moawhango were ignored and the intended purpose of the Whare Tūpuna has never been fulfilled. This pāmaemae is still felt today, so the opportunity to host at Moawhango was highly treasured.

When their closing submissions were finally heard at Rata Marae on Wednesday 11 August, the Crown presented on 21 issues related to potential Treaty breaches in Mōkai Pātea – all the related documents are now available on the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust website.

Earlier, at Hearing Week 14 held at Rata and Hearing Week 15 in Wellington, the Crown made a number of important concessions on landlocked land.

Principally, they recognised that rendering tens of thousands of hectares of our whenua as physically inaccessible is "akin to land loss", with the inevitable negative social, cultural and economic impacts that brings.

Once the hearings process is complete, the Tribunal will go away to consider the evidence from claimants and the Crown and then prepare their report and recommendations. They have indicated they may release an early Landlocked Lands report this year, otherwise we anticipate their findings will be published in late 2022 or early 2023.

Week	Venue/Date	Our Focus
KTI	Rātā / Moawhango (Sep 16)	Korero Tuku Iho
1	Rātā (March 17)	Tino Rangatiratanga
2	Palmerston North (May 17)	Rangitīkei Awa
3	Taihape (Oct 17)	Ngāti Whitikaupeka
4	Winiata (Dec 17)	Ngāi Te Ohuake/Ngāti Paki
5	Rātā)Mar 18	Ngāti Hauiti
6	Opaea/Kaiewe/Moawhango (Apr 18)	Ngāti Tamakōpiri
7	Winiata (May 18)	Southern Claims
8	Rātā (17-21 Sept 18)	Remaining claimant evidence
9	Waiouru 18-21 Mar 19	Crown Evidence #1
10	Waiouru 4-8 Nov 19	Crown Evidence #2
11	Moawhango 18-21 Nov 2019	Landlocked land
12	Omahu 17-20 Feb 2020	Gwavas/Kaweka
13	Winiata (2-6 Nov 2020)	Claimant Closings & Generic Closing
14	Rātā (26-28 Jan 2021)	Crown closings on Landlocked land
15	Wellington (1 Apr 2021)	Crown Landlocked Land Tranche 2
16	Moawhango (10-12 Aug 2021)	Crown Generic Closing
17	Wellington (4 Oct 2021)	Claimant response to Crown Closing

Trustee Profile

Maraea Bellamy



Maraea Bellamy is one of two Ngai Te Ohuake representatives on the Board of the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust. She is ambitious for the iwi and looks forward to it being reinvigorated by the Tiriti settlement for the rohe.

“Ngai Te Ohuake was removed from the profile of Mōkai Pātea due to the Māori Land Court processes. It is essential for Mōkai Pātea Tino Rangatiratanga that we correct the errors of the past, that others have created for their own gain,” says Maraea.

“Our tamariki and mokopuna need to learn our story and history, and not that according to others. Ngāti Te Ohuake is rebuilding and claiming our space, so it is important that we are active as an iwi, as part of the resurgence in this area.”

Maraea affiliates to Mōkai Pātea nui tonu, Ngāti Uenuku, Te Atihaunui-a-Paparangi and Te Aitanga A Mahaki through her father Sonny Hiroa, and to Te Atiawa, Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Tama through her mother Una Hiroa.

She grew up in Taihape, leaving in 1984 and returning in 2013 after a career in health, education, and central government in Auckland and Wellington, most recently as the Director Planning and Performance for Te Ohu Kaimoana (the Māori Fisheries Commission).

“My whanau, whanau whanui and my upbringing in Taihape provided me with a strong set of values, and a passion and commitment to Iwi Māori and rural communities.

“I was blessed to have both sets of grandparents still alive until my late 20s, which is pretty rare for our Māori whanau. My mother’s love of whakapapa and whanau passed on to me.

“Mum and I were both involved with the WAI 105 claim and the Port Nicholson claim. And my mahi also exposed me to different Treaty claims, Māori fisheries and iwi matters.

“When I was approached by my whanau to join the Ohuake runanga and then the iwi to step into the Claims Trust, I was hesitant for several reasons.

“Taking on this role with the Trust was a challenge as claimants are forced to work within a tauwiwi framework, which doesn’t sit well with me personally. But claims provide a means to share our stories and write a more accurate account of our tupuna.

“It’s a privilege to be involved and a worthwhile experience and I have learnt so much more about Mōkai Pātea, and really consolidated my whakapapa knowledge,” says Maraea.

Being a Ngai Te Ohuake representative carries specific challenges given the need to re-establish the iwi.

“Some people think the iwi and its role in the claim is an invention of the last ten years. But if you actually understand the 19th century history, Ngai Te Ohuake was always here.

“I feel for the Heritage Trust and understand fully the mamae for our tupuna Winata Te Whaaro and Pokopoko.

“I respect their views, and acknowledge that the Treaty claim process is far from ideal, however you can keep fighting for a further fifty years or more, or you can try and do the very best you can with the frameworks provided.

“I want us to get the best Treaty deal through the claim as soon as we can, so that our mokopuna can get on with life.

“But I feel confident that me and my whanau are in the right place for us. I must acknowledge my Aunty Uru, 92 years old, who is the matriarch of our whanau who put my where I stand today.”

Maraea really enjoys working with the rest of the Mōkai Pātea claims team.

“What I like about the Trust is that we have robust debates, because we don’t always agree at the outset, but once we’ve discussed, debated and made a decision, we go out as one voice. We can growl at each other around the table, but leave that behind when we leave the room.

“As a Trust we do work as a collective for all our iwi.”

With the actual Tiriti Settlement Negotiations about to get underway, Maraea has a clear message for the people of Ngai Te Ohuake and of Mōkai Pātea more broadly.

“Please take the time to speak to someone involved or attend the hui, to understand what this Treaty claim is all about. Learn the history of Mōkai Pātea that’s come out from the Waitangi Tribunal hearings. The Trust and our four runanga are more than happy to share our information and experiences.”



“We’re on a journey, join us. Do it for your tamariki and mokopuna”.

Te Kahui Pārera a Te Ohuake, Te Ohuake and his Flock of Ducks

Richard Steedman

This is one of the early stories about Te Ohuake – the eponymous tupuna of Ngāi Te Ohuake who was one of the participants in the early conquests over Ngāti Hotu, along with the tupuna of our other current day iwi in Mōkai Pātea.

Te Ohuake and his grandfather Mokotuaiwa lived in Mōkai Pātea after these early conquests.

Te Ohuake then went to our Owahaoko lands to collect kai at Horotea, a lake where tuna were caught.

Not far from Horotea is a stream called Ngā Māhanga, The Snares, known on modern day maps as Rocky Creek.

The name Ngā Māhanga refers to the snares that Te Ohuake had set there, which in those days would have been constructed of woven flax, set between trees to catch unsuspecting birds.

One day a stupendous thing happened when a flock of seven pārera, grey duck, were snared in the māhanga. This in itself would have been quite an event, but is remembered because the combined strength of the seven pārera enabled them to escape, dragging the māhanga behind them.

These seven pārera astonishingly managed to fly away to Rangitauria, which is between the Moawhango and Hautapu rivers, quite close to the Rangitikei River, a significant distance away.

Amazingly we know this because the kahui pārera, with the māhanga and all, were caught up again in a tree at Rangitauria during the night.

This is how Noa Huke of Ngāti Hinemanu and Ngāti Whitikaupeka described this event in te reo –

“E mohio ana au ki te kahuiparera a Te Ohuake. I motu tona kahuiparera e whitu nga parera ka rere tau rawa atu i Rangitauria. Ka whata i runga i te kahika. I te ata ka kitea ka mauria nga parera ka huaina taua rakau ko Whata a po”.

And from this korero we learn that the tree where the pārera were again caught was named ‘Whata a pō’, which refers to the fact the pārera became ensnared there during the night.

This extraordinary string of events was commemorated by the renaming of Te Ohuake’s uncle, who became known as Te Kahuipārera of Te Pounga fame, but that is another korero.

Te Ohuake is our Tupuna. Through one grand-daughter, he is the tupuna of Ngāti Whiti and Ngāti Whiti-Tama and Ngāti Tautahi, and by another grand-daughter he is the tupuna of Ngāti Hinemanu.



The Land locked Lands of Mōkai Pātea

Richard Steedman

Mōkai Pātea is a rohe in the centre of Te Ika-a-Māui that extends from the summit of the Desert Road in the north to just south of Rata in the south, and from just west of SH1 and Taihape, across to the Ngaruroro river and the ridge of the Ruahine in the east.

Therein it encompasses the iwi of Ngāti Whitikaupeka, Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngāi Te Ohuake and Ngāti Hauiti. Of these, the first three iwi, including the hapū of Ngāti Hinemanu based in the northern Mōkai Pātea, are the most affected by their estates being landlocked, as in inaccessible to them.

In the Crown's own words, 14% of the lands in the Mōkai Pātea rohe are retained by Māori, which is quite high compared to the national average.

Māori land being out of reach of its owners is an issue throughout Aotearoa, with an average of 20% being landlocked nationally. In Mōkai Pātea it is over 70%.

The Crown has now come out and admitted that our landlocked state is akin to landlessness.

Although this recognition is a big step toward addressing this issue, the Crown has attempted to downplay the problem by saying much of our land is of a remote and high-altitude nature.

We argue simply that we enjoyed access to our lands prior to the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and we expect that to continue.

Pre-Te Tiriti we needed access to these lands, as they were the Pataka Kai, the food gathering areas of our rohe. In modern days these lands continue to provide food for our people and their use has expanded to include modern economic export industries such as honey production.

The Crown also argues that the Māori Land Court – the Crown Agency to blame for the implementation of laws that created our landlocked state – is not actually part of the Crown.

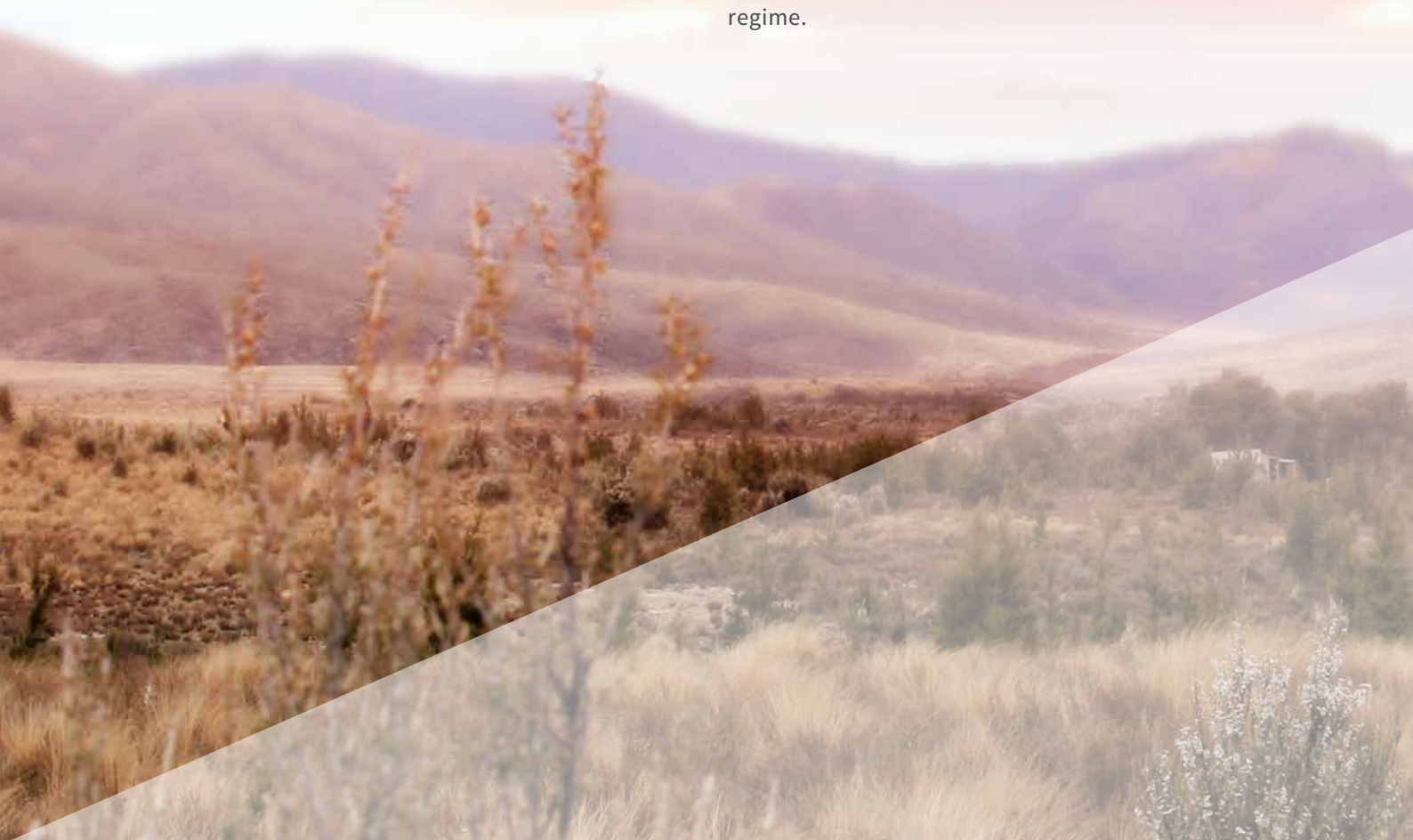
This is an incredulous assertion, as the Crown set up the Māori Land Court and passed the Acts of Parliament that enabled it to individualise our collective iwi and hapū land holdings.

The unique factors of the Mōkai Pātea landlocked state, that set it apart from the rest of the country are, firstly the distances involved, which can be measured in many kilometers.

Secondly, that the corridors which would enable access to our land and address this issue are, in the main, owned by the big high-country stations of central Te ika a Māui, who all carry some amount of influence.

But how has this state of events come about?

We have to go back to the context of the start of European settlement in the northern Mōkai Pātea area. At this time, our tupuna realised a new world order was coming to pass and they instituted measures aimed at allowing and enabling our people to participate positively in the new regime.



This culminated in the 1890s when our rangatira sent very detailed letters to the Crown setting out their plans for the future and how they could assist with new settlers coming into the rohe.

They offered to sell one hundred thousand acres to the Crown for the settlement of the area and set out how they wanted the rest of the lands consolidated into whanau and hapū incorporations for their own people, ranging in size from about five to twenty-five thousand acres.

There has never been a reply to these letters and that lack of action by the Crown allowed its own plans for their Land Court to individualise and alienate land ownership to continue, a cornerstone in the creation of the landlocked lands.



Compounding the Crown ignoring our development plans in favour of its own intent to settle our lands, it has now been forced to concede that early land laws on landlocked land were discriminatory and unequal in treatment.

Specifically, this related to Māori being unable to apply for access over Europeanised land without the consent of that European owner, in our case for all land first owned by Europeans prior to 1913.

To understand how discriminatory that law was, realise it did not apply to a Court's decision on access, it actually stopped the Court from even hearing the case. This state of affairs lasted right up to 1975, so we are not talking about history beyond memory, we are talking about within my lifetime.

The Crown is ironically now a major owner of our lands, in the form of the Department of Conservation and the New Zealand Defence Force, both having benefited from and contributed to the discriminatory land practices of the past, again continuing into the 1970s and beyond.

Other than Public Works claims and lands taken for survey liens (a charge for a land survey in the Māori Land Court process, with a portion often taken to pay the bill) both the Department of Conservation and the New Zealand Defence Force exacerbated the situation by

indulging in land swaps that suited their own needs and those of large private adjoining land owners.

Examples of these land swaps, taking away access options, are:

the Oruamātua Kaimanawa Blocks in the 1970s

the Awarua o Hinemanu Block in the 1990s

the Te Koau Blocks in the 1970s

the Owhaoko Blocks in the 1980s.

Whilst the Crown has sadly refused to concede that the above land swaps have contributed to the landlocked state of these blocks, they have conceded they certainly did not help the situation.

Research within the Tribunal has shown that within these land swaps, the Māori owners were not consulted. Where Māori did challenge the proceedings, their concerns were dismissed, even though at times the authorities held similar concerns, or else actively conspired to defeat the interests of Māori for their own purposes.

The solutions to our landlocked state are complex and will be costly, with estimates of roading costs alone being in the region of \$1-million-per-kilometre - the roading required into Owhaoko to service a number of blocks is estimated at about sixty-seven (67) kilometres.

The solutions must include more than help with agreements and court proceedings. They require the re-instatement of the access we enjoyed prior to Te Tiriti.

In almost all cases there are already physical tracks to the landlocked blocks, so that others are able to access our blocks for their own purposes. This fact is sad considering the only reason these tracks are not legal roads like any other is that Māori Land Court processes failed to ensure access was dealt with during subdivision or after, being in fact precluded from dealing with it through the Crown's own discriminatory laws.

Iwi notices

Ngāti Tamakōpiri Update

Ngāti Tamakōpiri Elected Runanga Delegates who represent Ngāti Tamakōpiri in Trustee positions on the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust are, Moira Raukawa-Haskell and Hari Benevides.

Te Ranga Tupua (a collective of iwi from South Taranaki, Whanganui, Rangitikei and Ruapehu). Moira Raukawa-Haskell Tamakōpiri Chair and Ngāti Tamakōpiri Rūnanga Delegate Ngaire-Ann Kauika Stevens are Tamakōpiri representatives on this group.

National Iwi Chairs meets quarterly and is being hosted by Whanganui in August Ngāti Tamakōpiri Chair Moira Raukawa-Haskell and Ngaire Anne Kauika Stevens attending for Ngāti Tamakōpiri.

On 7 August planting of trees at Papakai reserve, Taihape will see Ngāti Tamakōpiri Rūnanga delegates will attending the planting before Tamakōpiri Rūnanga Hui to be held also on the 7 August 2021.

Environmental Working Party (EWP), Diane Saunders and Moira Raukawa-Haskell are the Ngāti Tamakōpiri representatives on this group which involves other Mōkai Pātea Iwi, Rangitikei District Council and Horizons Regional Council. EWP key kaupapa currently are: 1) Taihape Wastewater Treatment Plant and 2) new Taihape Pump Station. Iwi delegates are waiting to see the detailed design and putting together a cultural impact assessment.

Friends of Taihape donated Totara log to Tamakōpiri, which is being milled. Ngāti Tamakōpiri aspirations are to use it for carvings/restoration on the Whare Tupuna

Tumakaurangi at Opaea Marae.

Applications for Mātauranga Māori funding have been released for Iwi, Hapu, Whanau. Ngāti Tamakōpiri encourage whanau and hapū to look at these for projects.

Pango TV Productions will be doing a documentary with Ron Cribb filming and visiting Taihape. They will also visit Opaea Marae.

Taihape Area School (TAS). Diane Saunders sits for Ngāti Tamakōpiri as an Iwi member on the TAS board. TAS are in the process of building a new school due to Ministry of Education (MOE) directive to address issues with leakiness and energy efficiency. Your Iwi representative has been involved with several hui with MOE to discuss the new build and now at the design stage.

Rangitikei Environmental Organisation (REO) is a commercial venture of the Mōkai Pātea nui tonu. Ngāti Tamakōpiri have endorsed the appointment of Dianne Saunders as their interim Director on REO.

Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei (NPRR) is five collective Iwi and the two Ngāti Tamakōpiri representatives are Moira Raukawa Haskell and Dianne Saunders.

Mōkai Pātea Services (MPS), Ngāti Tamakōpiri governance representative is Dianne Saunders.

Te Rōpū Ahi Kā (TRAK) is a Rangitikei District Council Standing Committee, made up of iwi representatives from throughout the District, Hari Benevides is the Ngāti Tamakōpiri representative on this group. Tamakōpiri representative on this group.

Opaea Marae

Opaeamaratrust@gmail.com

Opaea Marae Trustees working well. They applied for and received Digital connectivity grant and resources and looking for funding for other building developments.

Opaea Marae Trustees: John Cribb (Chair), Ngaire Kauika-Stevens (Secretary), Dianne Saunders (Treasurer), Cyril Mako, Paora Hekenui Jnr, Haimona Hekenui, Mel Maniapoto, Issac Adams.

Opaea Marae Committee: Dianne Saunders (Chair), Sharyn Adams (Secretary), Kuia Byford (Treasurer), Robert Adams, Jaimee Adams, Jason Williams, Brad Cribb, Brett Cribb, Cyril Mako, Denise Mako, Naumai Wipaki, Te Hinewai Smith.

Ablution Block Update - In short, a building consent cannot be granted until the correct titles come through.

This was complicated as the Māori Land Court (MLC) had to sort through the new policy obstacle with TPK, with new amendments to the Act on 6 Feb 2021, resulting in a change to Māori reservation land. Secondly, Opaea Trustee and Hunter whanau Trustees had changed since the original

orders were made by the Court on the land swap to ensure the Marae and Ablutions block were sited on the correct legal title.

To get registration on to the legal titles, there had to be work done to align all the trustees with the orders. Regardless of the first issue, the court needed to amend the orders. When this process is complete, the orders go to Land Information NZ (LINZ), then to Rangitikei District Council for Resource Consent and Building permits.

A copy of the title plan has now been approved by Māori Land Court and provided to the Surveyor General at Land Information NZ as of 28 July 2021. Once there is a response from Land Information NZ the orders go through to the Māori Land Court, Land Registry team who will enter the orders in the MLC system. Then we wait for Land Information NZ to register the orders against the titles. This last step can take up to 4 weeks and is out of our control as this is Land Information NZ timeframes.

The Opaea Marae Komiti are hopeful that having a copy of the court orders will mean they are able to progress further with any building permits required.

Ngāti Hauiti Update

A major Mōkai Pātea Iwi collective development

In January this year, Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei went live with the Rangitikei Awa Restoration Project funded by Te Uru Rākau, One Billion Trees (MPI) and the Provincial Growth Fund, managed through the Provincial Development Unit (PDU).

Contractors on this project include Ngāti Hauiti who have stood up a fencing unit team that consists of five staff and a manager with oversight from Te Patiki Holdings Ltd. This unit is responsible for delivering over 62 kilometres of fencing to be erected within an 18-month time frame.

Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa are also contracted to deliver over eight kilometres of fencing and the establishment of 66,000 native riparian plants.

The final contractor for the project is Rangitikei Environmental Operations Ltd (REOL). This is a company that has been set up by the four Iwi of Mōkai Pātea: Ngāti Tamakopiri, Ngāi Te Ohuake, Ngāti Hauiti and Ngāti Whitikaupeka. A directorship has been established, to enable an equal share equity for each Iwi within the business, as well as Iwi Directors to provide governance and strategic oversight of the business unit.

Operations are managed by a tier unit that is based at Te Maru o Ruahine Trust office (Ngāti Hauiti) at Rata, where it receives oversight by a Project Executive and a Financial controller.

Te Runanga o Ngāti Hauiti

Recently had Rūnanga AGM. No elections this year. Replacements due next year. Following AGMs were held;

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti

Whakauae Research Services Ltd

Te Maru o Ruahine Trust

Te Patiki Trust Board.

115 Ngāti Hauiti people attended Kawe Mate at Rata Marae and 33 photos of whanau were put in whare.

Rata Marae has updated its Marae Trust Charter.

Māori Health authority nomination was put forward for Amohia Boulton, which was supported by all Mōkai Pātea Iwi. It was unfortunate and with disappointment that we have learnt that Amohia didn't make shortlist. We wait to see who the representative will be.

Ngāti Whitikaupeka Update

Your Ngāti Whitikaupeka Elected Runanga Delegates who stand in the two Ngāti Whitikaupeka Trustee positions on the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust are Barbara Ball and Krystal Te Rina Warren.

Moawhango Marae looking at options with Te Tumu Paeroa, and a Land Trust offer to provide funding for Whare restoration, along with other funding streams) to look at Whare restoration and the Iwi Rūnanga looking at Strategic plan work.

Ngāti Whitikaupeka delegates involved in Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei, Lakes 360, and delegates on a Horse trek venture

How to keep our people aware of what is going on in all spaces is being considered and looking at mapping out all the places and kaupapa we are engaged in and try to pool resources with others when necessary.

New Marae committee members on board.

New urupa extension mapped out.

Portrait of Te Rina he mareikura no Whitikaupeka returned to Moawhango Marae The portrait is of Te Rina with husband Pine Tuakau no Tuwharetoa (Jan 2021).

Kaikaranga Whaikorero Wananga Noho (Feb 2021). Since that Wananga a core group, meet weekly for Te Reo at MPS Te Kaiako ko Haami Hawkins (Mar), approx. 20 kaikaranga attended.

Mōkai Pātea Services- E Tu Whanau noho. Three workshops were run in January, February and March.

Owhaoko B&D Trust AGM - (April) Rotational elections for three Trustees Catering (Moawhango Marae Committee).

Rangipo Waiu B6B2 Land Trust meeting-venue hire

Long Term Plan - Mayor Andy Watson, Councillors Tracey Hiroa & Coral Raukawa Presentation about content within the LTP plus 3 Waters Reform & Māori Wards.

Tuwharetoa Sponsored Kaumatua Luncheon- For 70 kaumatua Combined with Opaepa Marae & held at Rustic Steakhouse (May).

Strategic Planning Hui - Himatangi Beach (June). To establish our future direction Identifying the key areas- Prioritization of the 9 Pou we identified - July 30th Workshop-Action Plan to achieve objectives and goals.

Waitangi Tribunal Hearing Week 16- Aug Tuesday 10th 11th 12th, Moawhango Marae Closed Friday 6th Aug through to Friday 13th inclusive to host hearings.

Moawhango Marae Committee: Marj Heeney (Chair), Naumai Wipaki (Vice Chair), Tracey Hiroa Administrator), Jill Martin (Treasurer), Lisa Sweet (Secretary) Members -Richie Chase, Sid Smallman, Anthony Martin, Peg Warren, Leah Dehar, Mel Chase, Desrienne Chase, Kurt Ball.

Moawhango Marae Trustees: Ritchie Chase, Sid Smallman, Anthony Martin, Paora Hekenui Jnr, Patena Pine, Kahui Taite, Carol Walker. Kua mate: Rita Watana Bill Bennett.

Te Riu o Puanga Marae

Current trustees: Amy Walker, Gloria Toheriri (Treasurer), Harold Wall, Jim Kopua, Laryhs Makowharemahihi, Patricia Hakopa (Chairperson), Pauline Toheriri and Sam Mako.

Development of a short- and long-term Strategic Plan for Te Riu o Puanga is underway.

Access to water is the priority, with water access (puna), water capture and storage (water tanks), and wastewater containment, at the top of the list.

Cultural Impact Assessment - this is being undertaken to identify any potential impacts to the environment while investigating water access options for the marae.

Ngāi Te Ohuake Update

Busy with Ngā Puna Rau o Rangitikei.

Looking at ways to provide support and encourage new Rūnanga delegates, to strengthen overall Ohuake representation. We are approaching individuals active in the rohe and have had interest from some whanau, we encourage any whanau that want to know more to contact us, and we can discuss what Ohuake representation is all about.

Would like to get more Ohuake delegates on the various collective groups that Mōkai Pātea Iwi contribute to, which has been challenging as most delegates are working full-time and therefore the Rūnanga has limited capacity.

We are finding very few are having to do a whole lot for everyone's gain. We are encouraging further participation in these areas that our Iwi need to have representation at

and be part of the local and regional decision-making that impact on our people.

Our delegates will be present at the National Iwi Chairs is being hosted by Whanganui in August, as part of our commitment to the hui being held in our region.

Our AGM 13th Nov 11am start venue Taihape REAP.

Marjorie Heeney is our interim Director on Rangitikei Environmental Operations Ltd. Marjorie is also our delegate on Nga Puna Rau o Rangitikei and our elected member on Te Rōopū Ahi Kaa. Maraea is our trustee on the MPWCT and trustee on the board of Mōkai Pātea Services and represents our interest at Hauora a Iwi. Marjorie is our delegate on the Environmental Working Party. Robert Martin represents our Iwi at Te Ranga Tupua.

Iwi Tribal Database

The Mōkai Pātea Iwi Register is managed by the Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust on behalf of Mōkai Pātea Nui Tonu, the Iwi of Ngāi Te Ohuake, Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngāti Whitikaupeka.

As a Mōkai Pātea Member you can check and update your own contact details on the Mōkai Pātea Iwi Register. This will give us your most up-to-date contact details and ensure you won't miss out on information.

To register online go to - members.mokaipateaclaims.maori.nz

You will need to submit your first and last name, date of birth, and an email address

Or download and print a pdf registration form, scan and send to iwi.admin@mokaipateaservices.org.nz or post.

Mōkai Pātea Waitangi Claims Trust,
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