

2050 Target Review

Draft Advice Report - 5Mf and 5N considerations

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Background

1. A recommended scope for the 2050 Target Review allows the Commission to assess whether a significant change has occurred since the Target was set in 2019 or is likely to occur, based on the latest information available
2. The focus on significant change includes the analysis required so the Commission can make recommendations that are both compatible with addressing that significant change and in doing so place the target as close as possible to best practice.
3. The development of a framework for best practice targets is an early focus of the project and will be needed to help satisfy the requirement of S5S of the Climate Change Response Act, and to guide the required judgements if a significant change is found in one of the topic areas.
4. The paper being reviewed in this report outlines an analytical and product process. The analytical process seeks to cover the full breadth of issues required, with a focus on summarising complex and broad topics into key indicators where possible. A significant change in those indicators prompts a deeper analysis, completing a logical chain between changes in topic areas and a case for changing the Target as a result.
5. The paper also outlines the products and timelines to deliver on the suggested coverage and analytical process, specifically on the development of a best practice target framework, analysis, consultation, and final advice to be submitted in November 2024.

Advice

6. Māpuna Consultants provides a guiding framework (Appendix 1) to inform all advice specifically regarding to sections 5Mf and the corresponding intersections of section 5Mf with 5N related to the 2050 Target Review paper.
 - 6.1. Section 5Mf – *the Crown-Māori relationship, te ao Māori (as defined in [section 5H\(2\)](#)), and specific effects on iwi and Māori;*
 - 6.2. Section 5N – *5N Consultation*
 - 6.2.1. *(1) In performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers under this Act, the Commission must.*
 - 6.2.1.1. *(a) proactively engage with persons the Commission considers relevant to the functions, duties, and powers; and*
 - 6.2.1.2. *(b) where the Commission considers it is necessary, provide for participation by the public.*
 - 6.2.2. *(2) The Commission may—*
 - 6.2.2.1. *(a) make publicly available, and invite submissions on, discussion papers and draft reports; and*

6.2.2.2. (b) undertake any other type of consultation that it considers necessary for the performance of its functions and duties under this Act.

7. The framework provides three guiding pou (pillars) to anchor the basis and lens to which advice is being provided and ensures that methodologically, He Pou a Rangi understands the philosophies, values and practices that underpin advice being provided by Māpuna Consultants and should be read *before* reading this Advice Report.
8. The advice provided in this report is to advise and support He Pou a Rangi to understand broad themes and considerations related section 5M(f), including relating to Te Ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Tikanga Māori. Subject matter experts should be engaged where appropriate to further support specialised advice and analysis on key areas outlined.
9. Māpuna Consultants provides advice on the following components related to the paper, *2050 Target Review – Final Scope*
 - 9.1. Crown-Maori relationship – Section 5Mf
 - 9.1.1. Key considerations related to Te Tiriti o Waitangi
 - 9.1.2. Key considerations that recognise equity
 - 9.1.3. Key tikanga (practices and protocols) that should be considered
 - 9.1.4. Recommendations or actions
 - 9.2. Te Ao Maori – Māori worldview
 - 9.2.1. General and specific guidance to knowledge development of Te Ao Māori
 - 9.2.2. Understanding the 2050 Target Review through a Māori lens
 - 9.2.3. Recommendations or actions
 - 9.3. Specific effects
 - 9.3.1. Specific models or frameworks to support advice
 - 9.3.2. Nuanced advice relative to *2050 Target Review*
 - 9.3.3. Preliminary recommendations or actions
 - 9.4. Engagement – Section 5N
 - 9.4.1. List of key potential stakeholders and potential engagement/subject matter experts for provide further advice
 - 9.4.2. Wider engagement considerations, with close collaboration with existing engagement and consultation approaches, including the new fixed term role supporting the GM Māori in developing a broader Iwi/Māori engagement and consultation strategy and implementation guide
 - 9.4.3. Recommendations or actions

Crown Māori relationship – Section 5Mf

10. Key considerations that relate to Te Tiriti o Waitangi

- 10.1. He Pou a Rangi is not a Crown entity and are therefore not directly responsible within the Treaty partnership (between the Crown and Iwi/Māori), however legal advice indicates the Commission must still consider this dynamic and in particular, the Treaty principles.
- 10.2. In addition, it is recognised that the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi underpins and informs the advice that is given to the Crown and therefore it is necessary to

- closely elevate Te Tiriti principles and consider advice which is cognisant of appropriate Crown/Māori partnerships.
- 10.3. Māori are a Treaty partner and as such, Māori interests in the 2050 Target Review are regarded as key priorities for He Pou a Rangi to take into consideration when preparing advice to the Crown.
 - 10.4. Māori require early and considered engagement to inform assessment/analysis, review and recommendations and should draw on a range of repositories and information to dive deeper into subject matter by and through a Māori lens and perspective, in particular, through mātauranga ā iwi, ā hapū (knowledge systems deriving from an iwi and/or hapū basis).
 - 10.5. Article 2 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi recognises the concept of tino rangatiratanga (unqualified exercise of Māori chieftainship) that which Māori had over their lands and taonga – in this way, He Pou a Rangi ought to consider the range of interests and potential impacts that iwi, hapū and whānau will experience by and through any emissions budget adjustment.
 - 10.6. Some of these areas of interests include social, economic, and cultural considerations where Māori interests are either directly or indirectly impacted. These may include industries such as agriculture, primary industries, transport, tourism, construction, manufacturing and indirectly, employment and skills development.
 - 10.7. While information will already be known around key Māori interests related to the 2050 Target, it is acknowledged that these industries will have experienced notable changes over the past 12-18 months given a 6.0% inflation increase, Cyclone Gabrielle and other local and global occasions having an impact on industries, business owners, landowners, Māori households and communities.
 - 10.8. Māori must be appropriately and widely engaged (including Māori subject matter experts and specialists) to understand Māori interests in the 2050 Target Review and to understand the changes that have been felt across main industries most impacted through a transition to a low emissions economy.

11. Recommended resources

- 11.1. It is important to have an understanding on the relevance and importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi with regards to Māori and the Crown. He Pou a Rangi does not have a legislative obligation to give effect to the Treaty or Te Tiriti, however in line with section 5Mf, it must consider the wider implications of its advice to Māori who are a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 11.2. The following resources may provide He Pou a Rangi with wider context and understanding related to The Treaty of Waitangi, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the principles including historical contexts to contemporary applications of te Tiriti. This list is not exhaustive and should be supplemented with additional resources and Māori expertise to better inform Te Tiriri implications around this advice.
 - 11.2.1. Mutu, Margaret, Veronica Tawhai, Tayla Cook, and Safari Hynes. "Dreaming Together for Constitutional Transformation." *Counter futures* 12 (2021): 37-52.
 - 11.2.2. Orange, Claudia. *The treaty of Waitangi*. Bridget Williams Books, 2015.

- 11.2.3. Ruru, Jacinta, and Jacobi Kohu-Morris. "'Maranga Ake Ai' The Heroics of Constitutionalising Te Tiriti O Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi in Aotearoa New Zealand." *Federal Law Review* 48, no. 4 (2020): 556-569.
- 11.2.4. Te Aho, Linda. "Indigenous Peoples and the State-International Perspectives on the Treaty of Waitangi." *The Journal of New Zealand Studies* NS29 (2019).

12. Key considerations that relate to equity

- 12.1. Equity for Māori requires a conversation around the needs and aspirations for Māori culture, values, and identity to be prioritised, recognised and elevated.
- 12.2. Although it is important not to revert to understanding Iwi/Māori from a "deficit perspective" it is important to research this concept of "deficit thinking" and the balance between properly acknowledging disparities as a result of historical inequities, whilst maintaining due recognition and respect of Māori excellence and Māori autonomous rights to self-determination.
- 12.3. Equitable outcomes for Māori begin with an understanding of historic inequities where Māori have been disadvantaged. Māori inequities across the system (social, cultural, political, and economic) and lived realities of iwi, hapū and whānau should be better acknowledged to better understand the struggles that Māori have endured. This will better inform He Pou a Rangi to ensure its advice to the Crown does not further add to these inequities and disadvantages.
- 12.4. For these reasons, it is important to research and understand the context wherein "equality is not equity" and as such, greater investment and resourcing may be required for Iwi/Māori in some contexts where equal treatment may result or further entrench inequitable outcomes. Health is a common area where equity discussions have advanced into the policy space and even though out of scope of the 2050 Target discussion, the health equity policy discussions provide practical insights into these dynamics.
- 12.5. A review of the 2050 Target should broadly consider what equity and inequity looks like for Māori and how any recommendations to the target may impact Māori.
- 12.6. Some of these areas will include social, cultural, political, and economic inequities where Māori are amongst the worst to experience health inequities, employment inequities, inequities around access to education and support, historical inequities and intergenerational inequities.
- 12.7. These inequities represent a spectrum of inequitable outcomes for Māori resulting in disadvantages and unfair circumstances where opportunities are not fully realised because the starting point for Māori differs to that of non-Māori. The point of inequity for Māori is steeped in historical discrimination, subjugation, marginalisation, and racism that comes as a result and continually felt impact of colonisation.
- 12.8. Therefore, colonisation is an important consideration when thinking about the inequities that Māori face and how any changes made to lower the emissions budget even further may exacerbate an already inequitable and disadvantaged Māori community.

13. Recommended resources

- 13.1. Came, H. A., Sarah Herbert, and T. McCreanor. "Representations of Māori in colonial health policy in Aotearoa from 2006-2016: a barrier to the pursuit of health equity." *Critical Public Health* 31, no. 3 (2021): 338-348.
- 13.2. Mutu, Margaret. "'To honour the treaty, we must first settle colonisation' (Moana Jackson 2015): the long road from colonial devastation to balance, peace and harmony." *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 49, no. sup1 (2019): 4-18.
- 13.3. Simmons-Donaldson, Lana, and Donna Cormack. "Addressing racism to eliminate Maori health inequity." *Public Sector* 44, no. 3 (2021): 18-19.

14. Recommendations

- 14.1. Based on the above considerations, it is recommended that;
 - 14.1.1. He Pou a Rangi critically reviews how they are weaving Te Tiriti into the broader context in the advice they are providing and how Māori are impacted in decisions around low emissions economy and any subsequent changes to the target.
 - 14.1.2. He Pou a Rangi sponsor and advisors engage in the above recommended readings and supplementary resources that may provide greater context and understanding into the Crown Māori relationship and partnership space that is premised on Te Tiriti o Waitangi as well as recommended readings around the concept of whakapapa and the intrinsic connection between tangata (people) and taiao (environment).
 - 14.1.3. He Pou a Rangi consider the list (Appendix 2) of potential individuals, groups, and communities to meet and discuss the 2050 Target Review to gain more context and understanding.

Te Ao Maori – Māori worldview

- 14.2. First and foremost, an understanding (at least at an introductory level) of Te Ao Māori is critical in understanding the importance of the environment to iwi, hapū and whānau.
- 14.3. A Te Ao Māori lens to the environment is represented through whakapapa (genealogy) where all living things are connected.
- 14.4. It is through this whakapapa connection that Māori locate themselves within the environment – inextricably connected and identified through the mountains, rivers, streams and lakes. This connection is ancestral that genealogically connects people to a common ancestor of that geographical area.
- 14.5. The importance of identity has recently been recognised through legislation where mountains and rivers have gained legal personhood, symbolising the intrinsic and deep whakapapa connection between people and place.¹
- 14.6. This mātauranga forms the basis to understand the relationship that Māori have with the environment.
- 14.7. To understand Te Ao Māori it is important to acknowledge both the past, present and future through conceptual thinking and ideas as well as practical application and lived experiences.

15. Key considerations that relate to tikanga

¹ Geddis, Andrew, and Jacinta Ruru. "Places as persons: Creating a new framework for Māori-Crown relations." *The Frontiers of Public Law* (Hart Publishing, 2019) (2019).

- 15.1. In line with the importance of whakapapa and connection to the taiao, iwi, hapū and whānau have long been protectors and caretakers of their environment.
- 15.2. Inter-generational transmission of knowledge and practices are prioritised to ensure that traditions are carried on and the taiao remains intact for generations to come.
- 15.3. These practices can include prohibiting use or access to certain areas until they become abundant or restored again (such as through the practice of rāhui, which is also upheld under section 186 of the Fisheries Act). Similarly practices of restricting access to areas to perform cultural customs or protocols is also a demonstration of the importance of culture and values in practice and their interconnected to the taiao.
- 15.4. Of equal importance is grasping an understanding of Māori histories, oral traditions and narratives that inform mātauranga ā iwi, ā hapū. Through these knowledge repositories, He Pou a Rangi will gain greater insight into understanding the main pillars of Te Ao Māori.
- 15.5. Following on, Te Reo Māori me ōna tikanga plays an important role as the Māori language unpacks complex Māori concepts, philosophies, ideologies, and narratives – the Māori language is the key to unlocking the Māori world and should be given due respect and acknowledgement within and throughout any advice when considering Te Ao Māori, mātauranga and Māori interests
- 15.6. Māori are future-focused, often planning and considering the impacts on generations 100 – 500 years into the future. This forward-thinking approach ensures that the key driver of decisions made around the environment are made on behalf of our tamariki mokopuna (children and grandchildren, and so on).

16. Recommended resources

- 16.1. The following resources may provide more in-depth discussions around the inextricable connections between people and place – tangata to taiao. Understanding their concepts will enable He Pou a Rangi to consider the implications of its advice on this philosophical and ethical standpoint with regards to the taiao.
 - 16.1.1. Burgess, Hana, and Te Kahuratai Moko-Painting. "Ōnamata, ānamata: A whakapapa perspective of Māori futurisms." *Whose futures?* (2020).
 - 16.1.2. Rangiwai, Byron. "Ko au ko te taiao, ko te taiao ko au—I am the environment, and the environment is me: A Māori theology of the environment." *Te Kaharoa* 11, no. 1 (2018).
 - 16.1.3. Salmond, Anne, Gary Brierley, and Dan Hikuroa. "Let the rivers speak: Thinking about waterways in Aotearoa New Zealand." *Policy Quarterly* 15, no. 3 (2019).
 - 16.1.4. Wakefield, Benita, Tai Stirling, and Miriama Kahu. "Haumanu taiao ihumanea." In *MĀTAURANGA TAKETAKE: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE CONFERENCE*, p. 173. 2006.

Specific effects

17. Operating context for specific effects

- 17.1. 1.47 million hectares of Māori freehold land makes up roughly five percent of all land in Aotearoa New Zealand.

- 17.2. Stats NZ reports that “In 2016, 450,593 hectares (ha) of Māori land were recorded in the survey as farms used for primary production. Nearly half the total was in grassland or pasture (217,933 ha), followed by forest plantation (110,393 ha), bush and scrub (75,351 ha), and horticulture (2,668 ha). Agriculture is estimated to account for around 1 in 5 Māori authority enterprises” (Statistics NZ, 2016)²
- 17.3. Māori Agribusiness received a \$34.5 million budget investment in Budget 2022 over four years to expand support to help Māori agribusinesses lift productivity of whenua (land). If emission budgets change, this may have adverse effects on the Māori agribusiness sector. It is important to further analyse the data around the use of whenua across Ahu Whenua and Māori agribusiness and how they are tracking towards a low-carbon emissions economy and therefore what further impacts would a change to the target made
- 17.4. Te Tumu Paeroa – Office of the Māori Trustee provides specific information and data on Māori land ownership, trusts (including commercial trusts i.e., agriculture and primary industries) which will provide some key insights into Māori-owned land and how it is being used
- 17.5. A recent report (2021) conducted by BERL for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment and Ministry for Primary Industries found;
- 17.5.1. Māori collectives (this includes both collectives constituted under Te Ture Whenua Māori and iwi) are heavily invested in agriculture, especially sheep and beef, and dairy. Since collectives are responsible for managing assets for the benefit of their members, challenges they face in the transition to a low emissions economy may negatively impact Māori whānau
 - 17.5.2. Land use characteristics of Māori freehold land mean that these landowners may have more limited options and face challenges in terms of land use change
 - 17.5.3. Māori freehold land has high forest coverage, but a large portion was planted before 1990, rendering this land ineligible for earning emissions trading units. The land owner is also likely to be liable to pay carbon credits if deforestation occurs and the area is not replanted into forest. The implication is that it may be expensive to change the land use of pre-1990 forest land
 - 17.5.4. Māori are overrepresented in lower-skilled jobs, which are likely to be lower-income. This may provide a barrier for transition to the low emissions economy
 - 17.5.5. Māori SMEs make up almost all of the Māori asset base for transport, construction, and manufacturing. The transition towards a low emissions economy is likely to require significant capital expenditure for these Māori SMEs, which also face access to capital barriers.³
- 17.6. Rural vs urban Māori households, marae, churches and community gathering spaces will require a nuanced approach when considering emissions budgets and how these may affect rural or isolated communities with limited access to

² Stats NZ. Change in use of Māori land for primary production. Website accessed:

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/indicators/change-in-use-of-maori-land-for-primary-production/> (2018)

³ McMillan, Andrew, Hannah Riley, and Hugh Dixon. Māori economy emissions profile. Climate change mitigation impact on the Māori economy. <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/17448-maori-economy-emissions-profile> (2021)

resources such as heating and transport (shipping/access of goods and services). A focus on areas and regions that are predominantly Māori communities (population) could provide some key insights into the importance of access to regular transport for shipping goods, travelling to and from work into the city (for example) and other requirements that isolated communities experience (i.e., Wairoa, Kawerau, Tūhoe, etc) may be key points of inquiry and analysis that He Pou a Rangi investigates.

- 17.7. Through all of the potentially impacted industries, Māori employment rates may be impacted as an indirect result of emissions budget changes (i.e., forestry. With 34 per cent of the forestry workforce made up of Māori, any changes to the target that impacts the forestry industry will have a significant impact on Māori employment in that industry).

18. Recommended resources

- 18.1. Meade, Richard. Role of Māori in the Transition to a Low-Emissions Economy. Cognitus Economic Insight. Website accessed: https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/Cognitus-Maori-Role-in-Low-Emissions-Transition-2021_06_05.pdf (2021)
- 18.2. Harmsworth, G. Report on the Incorporation of Traditional Values/Tikanga into Contemporary Māori Business Organisation and Process, Landcare Research Report: LC/0405/058. (2005)
- 18.3. Barnes, Helen & Harmsworth, Garth & Tipa, Gail & Henwood, Wendy & McCreanor, Tim. Indigenous-led environmental research in Aotearoa New Zealand: beyond a transdisciplinary model for best practice, empowerment and action. *AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples*. 17. 117718012110193. 10.1177/11771801211019397. (2021)
- 18.4. Cherrington, Majka, David Airehrou, Ihaka Dunn, Qiang Xu, and David Cameron-Brown. "Learning to mitigate emissions: relevance of research with Maori hapu and iwi." (2020).
- 18.5. Ministry for Primary Industries. Rautaki mō te Taurikura. Embracing change for prosperity. Website accessed: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/54376> (2022)

19. Specific models or frameworks to support advice

- 19.1. Te Ūpoko o te Ika Working Group. Mauri Tūhono – Taiao Framework. Unpublished. Website accessed: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6339ebdb6308a657f363fa48/t/641110146086b917446c4ce0/1678839840540/Mauri+T%C5%ABhono+Framework.pdf> 2023
- 19.2. Harcourt, Nichola, Shaun Awatere, Jade Hyslop, Yvonne Taura, Mahuru Wilcox, Lara Taylor, Jonno Rau, and Puke Timoti. "Kia manawaroa kia puawai: Enduring Māori livelihoods." *Sustainability Science* 17, no. 2 (2022): 391-402.
- 19.3. Our Land And Water National Science Challenge. Agri-Food and Fibre system Mental Model – Our Land And Water. Website accessed: <https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/> (2020)
- 19.4. New Zealand Transport Agency. Te Hiringa o te Taiao – Our resource efficiency strategy. Website accessed: <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/assets/resources/te->

20. Recommendations

- 20.1. Consult the above frameworks and readings that may provide greater understanding and repositories to conduct analysis and to support Crown advice on emissions budget changes.

Engagement – Section 5N

21. Engagement best practice

- 21.1. A key consideration for He Pou a Rangi is whether there is adequate Māori representation and expertise working in this project and being considered as part of the advice that will be sought to inform this project.
- 21.2. The 2050 Target Review paper refers to the establishment of a Project Steering Group (page 3) however it is important to identify what Māori members and expertise will be included and play a role in the decision-making process around the 2050 Target Review.
- 21.3. The 2050 Target Review paper also should identify how Māori (iwi, hapū and whānau) will be prioritised in the public consultation other than stating it plans to hold public consultation in early 2024.
- 21.4. Māori as a Treaty partner must be prioritised in any public consultation and therefore consulted with first.
- 21.5. Similarly, bullet point 16.2 states that a project specific goal for the 2050 Target Review is to “understand and to have considered the key views of stakeholders” however it necessary to also clearly identify Māori as partners (under the Treaty) in this context, therefore lumping Māori with the general populace.
- 21.6. The 2050 Target Review paper currently has no references to Māori, iwi, hapū whānau or Māori considerations in the document other than number 8 of the context table in Annex: 2050 Target Review – Knowledge Product List
- 21.7. The omission of Māori throughout the paper represents a risk to He Pou a Rangi given that Māori interests within the context of the 2050 Target Review are substantial, and through a Tiriti lens, require an appropriate level of due consideration to be reflective of the Crown Māori relationship through the Tiriti partnership.
- 21.8. Steps towards mitigating these risks include conducting a close review of this paper, developing a Māori-led tikanga-informed engagement strategy, and designing early collaborations with potential subject matter experts or consultants particularly to help shape the formulation of the work plan and recommendations.

22. Key partners and stakeholders

- 22.1. Iwi, hapū and whānau are partners and should be prioritised in all engagements and consultation. The following list is not exhaustive but provides an indication of the level of engagement that should be considered for He Pou a Rangi to undertake;
- 22.2. Stakeholders may include the following;

- 22.2.1. National Iwi Chairs Forum – to access iwi leadership and Chairs
- 22.2.2. Ahu Whenua Trusts – Trusts that utilise land in commercial ways and are often made up of Māori agribusiness and primary industries.
- 22.2.3. Te Aukaha – Federation of Māori Authorities for Māori Agri-business
- 22.2.4. Muka Tangata – People, Food and Fibre Workforce Development Council
- 22.2.5. Māori businesses
- 22.2.6. Marae, churches, and community gathering spaces
- 22.2.7. Māori communities operating in the taiao space i.e., māramataka; rongoā Māori, etc
- 22.2.8. NZ Māori Tourism
- 22.2.9. Māori Subject matter experts, technical specialists and consultancies who can provide analytical support on aspects as well as review draft advice

23. *Wider engagement considerations*

- 23.1. Wider engagement should work in conjunction with the commission-wide engagement framework that is currently under development and to be cognisant of the importance and priority of Māori engagement and appropriate methods to engage
- 23.2. Te Arawhiti have developed an engagement framework that supports organisations with best practice engagement approaches “Engaging effectively with Maori contributes to the development of effective policy options, assists agencies in providing robust advice to Ministers and most importantly helps deliver improved outcomes. Throughout your engagement process you should be guided by the following key principles: Engage early, Be inclusive, Think broadly”.⁴
- 23.3. A recently published article identifies the problematic of Crown engagement with and inclusion of Māori on the emissions trading scheme and the potential risks to Māori land rights as a result of the scheme identify the critical need for early and intentional engagement on the 2050 Target Review.⁵
- 23.4. Further to Te Arawhiti advice around Māori engagement, He Pou a Rangi should consider the pressures of seeking advice from iwi, hapū and whānau who are under-resourced, time-poor and rarely remunerated for their time when being engaged for information and knowledge.
- 23.5. He Pou a Rangi ought to consider an engagement approach with Māori that bundles other related pieces of work that are also seeking Māori input and considerations together so that engagement efforts are well-coordinated and reduce the pressure on Māori. Similarly, there should be some consideration around how advice being sought from Māori communities is resourced for time and expertise – it is no longer acceptable for organisations (Crown, or other) to seek advice and knowledge from Māori without appropriately recognising the time commitment and knowledge of the individual/collective who are providing that advice.

⁴ Te Arawhiti. Crown engagement with Māori Framework. Website accessed August 2023: <https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Maori-Crown-Relations-Roopu/451100e49c/Engagement-Framework-1-Oct-18.pdf> 2018

⁵ Kleskovic, Penetaui. Māori climate heating up over emissions trading scheme. New Zealand Herald. Website accessed August 2023 <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/penetaui-kleskovic-maori-climate-heating-up-over-emissions-trading-scheme/KKSKRZHS5DCJP4CDXCQ4PNZMY/> (May 2023)

24. Recommended resources

- 24.1. Te Arawhiti. Engagement with Māori Framework and Guidelines. 2018. Website accessed: <https://www.tearawhiti.govt.nz/assets/Maori-Crown-Relations-Roopu/451100e49c/Engagement-Framework-1-Oct-18.pdf>

25. Recommendations

- 25.1. Based on the above considerations, it is recommended that;
- 25.1.1. He Pou a Rangi reviews how it is incorporating Māori interests and general consideration in board papers and subsequent reporting related to the 2050 Target Review that is mana-enhancing and reflective of the Treaty partnership that Māori hold directly with the Crown
 - 25.1.2. He Pou a Rangi incorporates a robust engagement strategy into their planning to support the review of the target that considers the above approaches and considerations
 - 25.1.3. He Pou a Rangi assesses the capability of the Project Steering Group and allocate at least 50 per cent of the positions on that group to Māori individuals who possess the relevant expertise, perspectives, and capability to support this work;
 - 25.1.4. Māori engagement be undertaken with key groups representative of the industries most impacted by low-emissions as well as iwi, hapū and whānau groupings - these engagements will assist He Pou a Rangi to identify and understand key interest areas and potential implications on Māori as a result of any changes to the emissions budgets moving forward.
 - 25.1.5. Engagement efforts be undertaken through wānanga (workshops), gatherings of iwi and hapū leaders, focus groups with rangatahi and incorporating perspectives and knowledge of Māori subject matter experts.
 - 25.1.6. Coordination of the various workstreams that will seek Māori advice be bundled together and engaged on at the same time (in consideration of iwi pressures and current commitments) to lessen the pressure and expectations on iwi, hapū and whānau to give their time across multiple platforms and to be resourced (if appropriate) for their time and contributions.

APPENDIX 1: Guiding Framework to underpin external advice provided by Māpuna Consultants

He Pou a Rangi – Climate Change Commission Guiding Framework Prepared by Dr Acushla Sciascia, Māpuna Consultants

This framework has been developed specifically to provide advice on 5Mf and 5N sections regarding Target Review 2050; Monitoring; NAP; EB4 and; IAS.⁶

Framework

The framework provides three guiding pou when preparing advice back to He Pou a Rangi that will then inform advice to the Crown on climate issues. The three pou anchors the basis and lens to which the advice is being provided to ensure that methodologically, He Pou a Rangi understands the philosophies, values and practices that underpin advice being provided by Māpuna Consultants.

Using this framework

This document will support the reader to explore a Māori cultural mindset that underpins Te Ao Māori. We have intentionally kept framework components as conceptual (and not overly reduced or explained) and invite you to consider how these concepts connect to you, your work and your understanding of Te Ao Māori. We recognise people are at different points of walking their own Te Ao Māori journey and acknowledge the levels of proficiency, understanding and knowledge will vary. We hope this framework provides you with a foundation to understanding the knowledge base and philosophies that inform the advice provided by Māpuna Consultants.

Pou 1: Te Tiriti o Waitangi

We recognise that He Pou a Rangi is not a Crown entity and therefore not obligated to the responsibilities of being a Treaty Partner. Despite this, as a responsible organisation charged with giving independent, evidence-based advice to government on climate issues we recognise the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in our work, and in the advice that we give that elevates the Treaty partnership between the Crown and Māori. In this way, we acknowledge the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in the advice that we give to the Crown that is reflective of Treaty principles and giving effect to these. The following principles are referenced in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and inform the advice that is being provided

⁶ Please note that the framework has been designed by Māpuna Consultants for the purposes of providing advice to He Pou a Rangi regarding five separate pieces of advice around 5Mf and 5N sections regarding Target Review 2050; Monitoring; NAP; EB4 and; IAS and should not be used, reproduced or copied for any other purposes without the express permission of the author.

- **Partnership** – recognition of partnership that is reasonable, honourable and in good fair
- **Participation** - actively participate in a mutual and mana-enhancing relationship
- **Protection** – recognition of Māori interests and their protection
- **Recognition of Cultural Values** – recognition Māori perspectives and values
- **Mana Enhancing Processes** – recognition of an appropriate process to engage that is timely, early and ongoing

Pou 2: Mātāpono (guiding principles)

These guiding principles represent the basis of knowledge, worldview and understanding that sits behind the advice being provided.

- **Te Ao Māori** – Te Ao Māori as a philosophy and knowledge system is the basis for all advice that is provided
- **Taiao ora** – The collective belief that tangata and taiao are inextricable and connected. If our taiao thrives, our people thrive
- **Mātauranga ake** – Recognition of iwi, hapū and whānau knowledge systems and practices that have always protected our taiao
- **Ki tua** – A firm focus on the future to ensure our taiao remains thriving for generations to come

Pou 3: Tikanga (protocols)

These tikanga represent a set of protocols that should be considered when interpreting, understanding and utilising the advice that is being provided

- **Whakaute** – Respect in how advice is framed should reflect Māori histories, realities and futures with due respect to those iwi, hapū and whānau who have long been kaitiaki of our taiao
- **Whakamahi** – Advice is geared towards tangible actions that supports the above principles and mātāpono
- **Whakamana**– Advice should reflect iwi, hapū and whānau interests and prioritises and elevates these interests
- **Whakaiti** – Humility is expressed towards the taiao and tangata as inextricably connected and at balance with each other

APPENDIX 2: Individuals with subject matter expertise and technical expertise

- Dr Mahinaarangi Baker (Independent iwi scientist and mātauranga Māori practitioner)
- Dr Shaun Awatere (Mātauranga Māori practitioner and scientist; Manaaki Whenua)
- Dr Daniel Hikuroa (Mātauranga Māori practitioner and scientist; University of Auckland)
- Veronica Tāwhai (Treaty expert and trainer; Massey University)
- Tuhi Ao Bailey (Climate change activist & iwi leader, Parihaka)
- *More names shall we added to this list as they come to hand

DRAFT