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# Whenua Futures

*Community Engagement on Climate Change,  
Carbon Farming & Land Use in Te Tairāwhiti*

**Project Results & Outcomes - June 2023**

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# Te Weu Tairāwhiti

## Purpose

1. **Education:** raising awareness about carbon farming, climate change impacts and options for mitigation and adaptation;
2. **Advice:** monitoring and working with statutory agencies and other organisations with responsibilities for supporting communities to reduce negative impacts of carbon farming, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change;
3. **Community Planning:** Working with communities and individuals to implement local, regional and national priorities, policies and plans, feeding information and local priorities into regional and national policy and planning processes.
4. **Technical Services:** land assessment and planning support with risk assessments, adaptation, retreat and mitigation plans.

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Te Weu Tairāwhiti

Focus 2022-24

**1. Impacts of carbon farming on whānau in Tairāwhiti.**

**2. Impacts of land use decisions on jobs, landowner income and environment\*.**

\* biodiversity, soil conservation, emissions/sequestration, freshwater, coastal marine, etc

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- 3. Policy analysis and advocacy at regional and national levels for a Just Transition.**
  - 4. Climate change risk assessment and response planning.**
  - 5. Mitigation and adaptation action.**

# Community Research Team



**Hunaara Waerehu** *Ngāti Porou, Ngāi Tūhoe*  
Hunaara is based in Wellington and Tikitiki. He is a student of economics and provides advice to clients in the investment banking sector.



**Te Ataakura Tanirau-Wickliffe** - *Ngāti Porou*  
Te Ataakura is based in Rangitukia with a background in communications. She is the project coordinator for Te Weu.



**Manu Papuni-Isles** - *Ngāti Porou*  
Manu is based in Rangitukia and works with students at Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Waiu o Ngāti Porou.



**Renee Raroa** - *Ngāti Porou*  
Renee is from Rangitukia and works with Toha NZ developing an online platform to reliably measure and prove regenerative outcomes.



**Jody Toroa** - *Ngai Tāmanuhiri, Rongowhakaata, Ngāti Porou*  
Jody is based at Muriwai and works for her marae, hapū and iwi.



**Manu Caddie** - *Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāti Hauā*  
Manu is based at Makarika and has a background in community research and enterprise - he is currently involved in the biotech sector.



**Dr Terrence Loomis** - *Aotearoa/NZ citizen*  
Terry is based in Gisborne and works as an independent researcher specialising in climate change policy, transition and community engagement.



# Local Concerns

## → Sustainable Livelihoods

Concerns around impacts on farming and forestry jobs from permanent pine plantations expanding rapidly.

## → Climate Impacts

Significant weather events are causing loss of life, loss of infrastructure, loss of access and accelerating loss of soil.

## → Biodiversity Crisis

Collapse of native flora and fauna evident in Raukumara Forest Park and on private land.

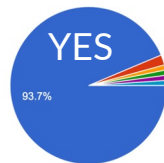


# Public Policy

## Submissions & Submission Guides

### PERMANENT NATIVES

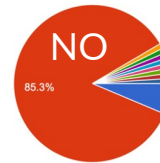
I would like to see more permanent native forests on erosion-prone land  
95 responses



- Yes
- No
- Yes, on land classified as LCU6e or above
- On all available land
- I would like to see native forests replanted on all lands where they originally stood.
- Dugald

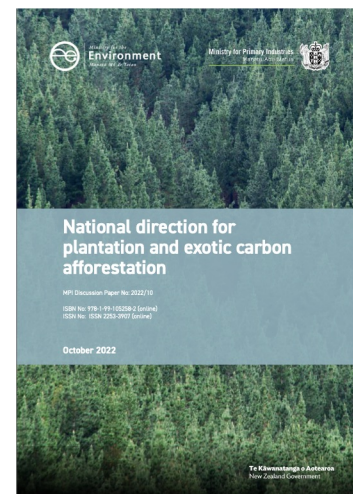
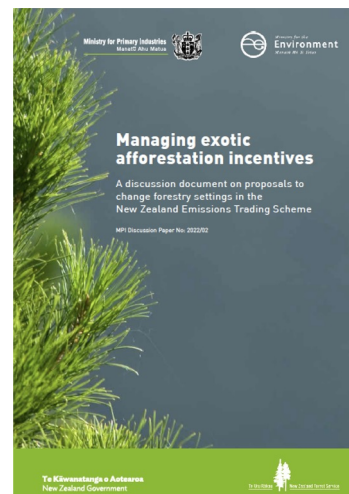
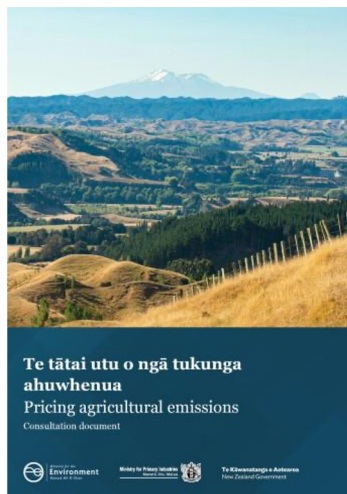
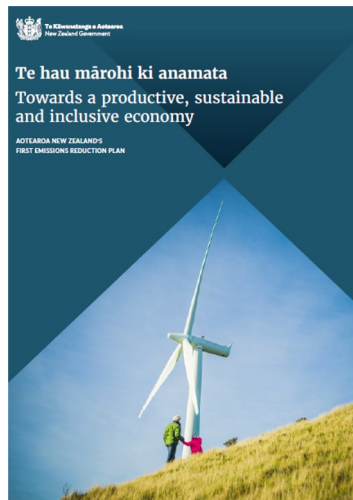
### PERMANENT PINES

I would like to see more permanent pine plantations on erosion-prone land  
95 responses



- Yes
- No
- No, permanent pine is a bad idea for m...
- Many other species of land that are go...
- reduce mono-species planting
- Depends where
- Other conifers like Redwoods or decid...
- Native only not pine

▲ 1/2 ▼







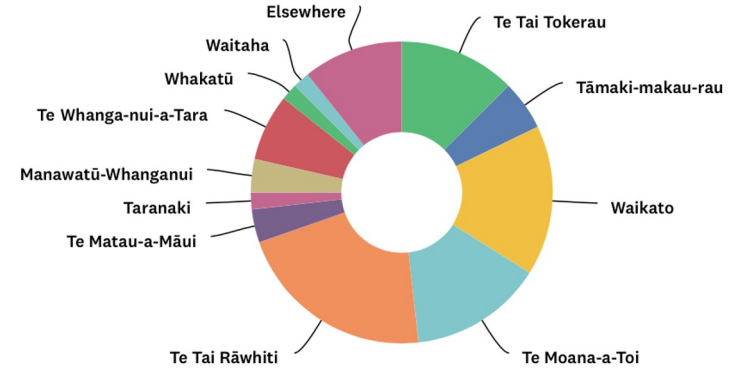
# Local Election

Candidates Survey &  
Candidates Community Hui



# National Network

Māori Landowners focused on native afforestation



Māori supporting Māori to regenerate native ngahere on whenua Māori	90.91%
Working with other Māori to keep pine out of the ETS permanent forest category	41.82%
Public policy affecting native forest afforestation	40.00%
Native nursery establishment and operation	78.18%
Funding for native afforestation on whenua Māori	54.55%
Growing natives for timber production	43.64%
Growing natives for carbon sequestration	56.36%
Growing natives for biodiversity	74.55%
Growing natives for erosion control	74.55%
Growing natives for rongoā	78.18%
Educational resources, webinars, Q&A opportunities with experts, etc.	67.27%
Mutual support, troubleshooting and sharing	49.09%

# National Network

Māori Landowners focused on native afforestation

## Reclaiming Papatūānuku

### Exotic Exploitation or Indigenous Innovation?

Carbon farming companies and forestry executives – claiming to represent the interests of Māori landowners – lobbied hard for permanent pine plantations. They were badly mistaken.

A lot of misinformation has been promoted by individuals hoping to make big money from speculative investment in carbon markets. Some Māori landowners have made decisions that will lock their land up forever, others are getting the hard sell from companies and lobbyists who want to put pressure on the Government to keep pine in the permanent forest category of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

Short-term profits are being pursued at the expense of future landowners. If we let pine plantations take over the whānau, our mokopuna will inherit a massive liability while the speculators will be long gone.

Politicians listened to the lobbyists and in 2022 backed down on a proposal to exclude permanent pine from the ETS. It's time for other Māori landowners to speak up and show the politicians that there are many more Māori who don't want more pine planted, and certainly not permanent pine for carbon farming.

There are heaps of reasons for us as Māori to support native trees over pine. Here are a few of them...



#### Financial Risk.

Pine plantations are a huge financial risk.

The NZ Climate Change Commission has shown that if current trends continue, by 2035 Aotearoa will have a huge surplus of carbon credits from pine plantations. That means the price of carbon is heading for a crash and pine plantations will be worth far less than their cheerleaders have suggested.

Carbon farming is used to offset greenhouse gas emissions, but markets like Europe now refuse to recognise offsetting as a legitimate emissions reduction tool. Aotearoa is the only country in the world that allows unlimited offsetting via forests – that is likely to change very soon and it will have a big impact on the value of carbon farms.

Most of the income from carbon farming permanent pines comes in the first 25 years and external investors usually have the rights to it. As pine trees get older they don't earn as much and start to become a liability. If there is a transition to native forest, that cost will be born by Māori landowners and the investors will have taken the income and left landowners with a terrible legacy to deal with.



#### Ecological Disaster.

Permanent monocultures prevent Māori from exercising our obligations as kaitiaki for the taonga tuku iho we are responsible for protecting and restoring.

*Pinus radiata* is a North American species that is short-lived and shallow-rooting. Unfortunately hundreds of thousands of hectares have been planted on some of the most eroding land and fragile soils in the country – and it is falling. Recent research has shown the pine for erosion control experiment has failed badly.

Aotearoa is facing a biodiversity crisis at the same time as the start of the climate crisis begins to be felt. Large scale mono-cropping is banned in many countries, we can do much better here too.

Pine promoters claim the plantations can convert to diverse native forests – no science exists to prove that, but everyone agrees it will be very expensive, so why not start with how we want to continue – indigenous ngahere.

Other problems include much greater fire risk and wind-throw as heavy trees with shallow roots can't stay upright.



#### Cultural Ecocide.

Pine plantations lock our whānua up forever and remove the birthright of our whānau.

Our native ngahere was the home of Te Reo me ona Tikanga. Colonisation confiscated most of the whenua and transferred it into private Pākehā ownership. The colonisers cleared the rainforests that our tūpuna relied on and converted it to pasture and then pine plantations.

Large scale pine and pasture are from a colonial paradigm that treats Te Taiao as a commodity to be carved up and used to make profits for corporate owners. Māori have been the minimum wage workers in these low value, high volume extractive industries for generations. While they helped us survive, they can never help us thrive.



#### Economic Opportunity.

Diverse indigenous ngahere presents massive economic opportunity, forever.

Agroforestry, regenerative land use, the circular economy and indigenising the bio-economy are all buzzwords pointing to a better way of creating sustainable lifestyles and income for indigenous peoples around the world.

Māori have a unique opportunity to lead global movements that restore indigenous ecosystems while supporting indigenous peoples to thrive on our traditional lands and waters. Aotearoa has world class science, research and innovation communities keen to co-create new opportunities in authentic relationships with kaitiaki Māori.

Our culture is not for sale, but the unique taonga we have inherited can help build truly sustainable enterprises and support our whānau to move back onto our whenua.



#### Biodiversity Benefits.

Investing in the regeneration of native ngahere is our sacred duty.

So many taonga have been lost already, so many species and remaining habitats are on the verge of collapse. It is our generation that has the opportunity and responsibility to save what we can and reclaim Papatūānuku with all the unique flora and fauna these islands were blessed with.

Predator control, planting, nurseries, breeding and other activities will need thousands of new jobs. Our whānau are well placed to lead this sacred mahi and earn our position as mana whenua, mana moana – kaitiaki who care in very practical ways.



#### Cultural Revitalisation.

Privileging our taonga species over exotic species will contribute to our cultural regeneration.

Māori have a birthright to access the treasures of Tāne-mahuta, Haumia-tiketike and Tū-te-wehiwehi. Our reo, tikanga, karakia and whakapapa make most sense when we have a living relationship with our ngahere, awa and moana.

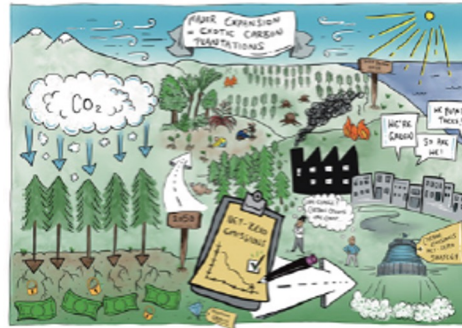
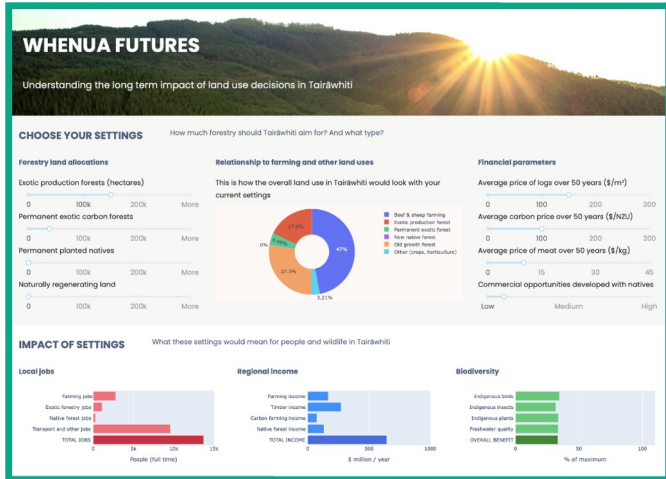
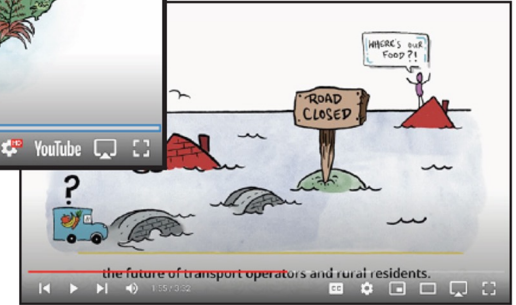
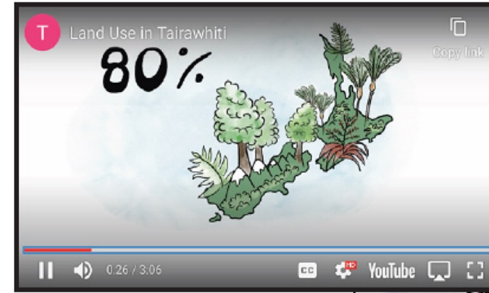
Colonisation cut most of us off from this birthright – we moved out of the forest and the 'conservation estate' was established to protect what little remained of the unique ecology of Aotearoa. We have been separated too long, it is time to live with our ngahere again – we can't do that when permanent pine plantations are prioritised by public policy.



**TE KŌKIRI A TĀNE**  
NATIVES 4 NATIVES

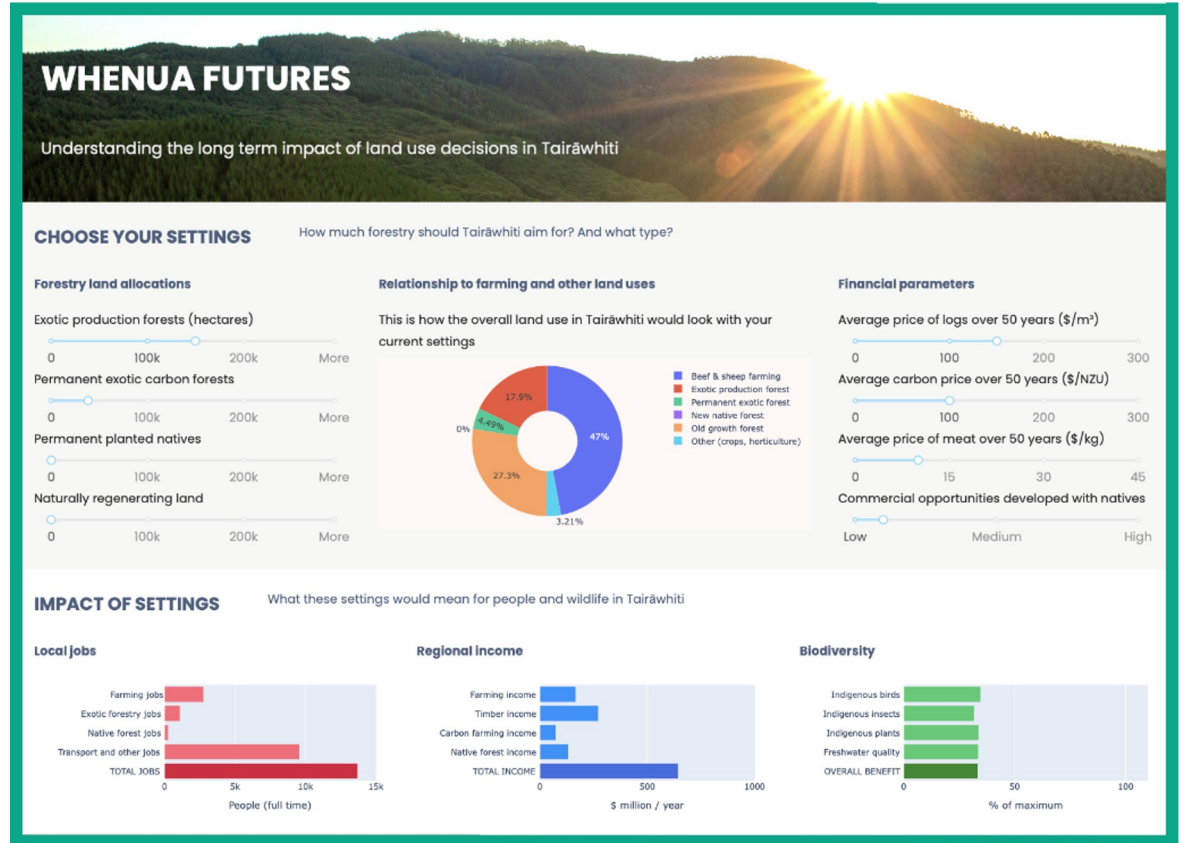
## Research & Resource Development

- Dynamic Dashboard
- Six Scenarios Poster Set
- Discussion Starter Video Series
- Planning Templates & Guides

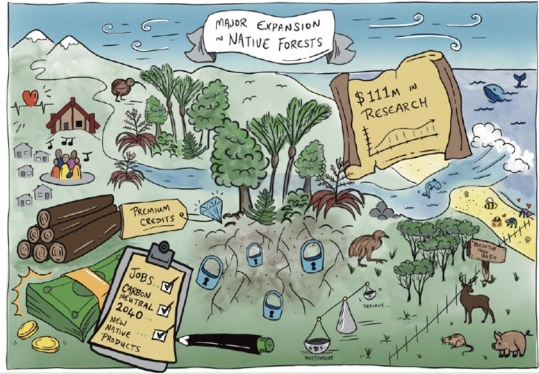


# Dynamic Dashboard

- Interactive variables: land area by use + commodity prices
- Impacts on jobs, landowner income and biodiversity
- Six main scenarios: graphic representation of pros, cons & risks



# Poster Set



## MAJOR EXPANSION IN NATIVE FORESTS

### Pros

- Permanent native forests support the greatest possible diversity of life and provide many other environmental, social and cultural benefits.
- Native forests help keep water in the watershed, slow water movement down and help with localised rain cycles.
- Native forests can sequester carbon individually, creating a good long term solution for tackling climate change.
- If equipped with premium credits on carbon markets, can be a profitable long-term enterprise
- Native trees can produce high value timber and other natural products.
- Most people in Aotearoa support the idea of more native forestry.
- As mentioned to native forests include kauri, planting, pest control, eco-tourism and potentially selective timber harvesting, bioactive extracts and other industries.
- Indigenous regions provide significant cultural benefits for tangata whenua including whakapapa, rangāhi and mauri values.
- High quality management of indigenous forests requires intensive research, likelihood of permanent, high skill employment (see nature based forestry in other countries for example - Switzerland, Germany, Nordic countries) and pest control targeting deer, possums, goats, pigs, rats, ferrets and stoats.
- Returning native forests could allow us to return other leeward like lake, lake and to the role.
- Planting new native forests as carbon sinks, and looking after surviving native forests as the 'nature based solutions' to climate change the Government is looking to prioritise for Aotearoa to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040.

### Cons

- Native tree planting is currently very expensive - typically costing many times more per hectare compared to pine plantations.
- Eco-spacing native plants is important and it will take time to build a network of local native nurseries.
- Natural regeneration is dependent on nearby seed sources from native forests and ongoing quality pest management, which can be expensive.
- Fire risk high for monocultures of radiata (alike), less for more bioactive indigenous forests.
- Under current ETS policy settings, native forests of any kind are said to sequester carbon relatively slowly, providing weak financial incentives for forest/land owners. The Government is currently reviewing these rules.
- Until there is certainty around rules for native forests in carbon credit regimes and regional investment in pest control is secured, the jobs produced will be limited. The 2022 Budget has \$45 million (over four years) towards native plant nurseries across Aotearoa and \$71 million for research (over four years) finding out how to measure carbon that is being locked in to native habitats so that carbon credits could be paid accurately.

### Risks

- Large-scale native restoration projects are currently difficult to finance due to the combination of high establishment costs and poor carbon returns.
- Success will hinge largely on keeping wild deer, cattle, possums, pigs and goats numbers as low as possible. Their numbers would need to be reduced significantly before any re-planting and retiring of land to allow for the fastest growth to lock in the most carbon. There's a real risk that locals don't get on board and want higher levels of these animals and/or we can't get them low enough for decent forest recovery.
- If sufficient research and development funding is not invested, the new potential industry and associated jobs will take much longer to create.
- Currently there is no provision in the ETS to include native forest over 25 years old for carbon credits, but research and new rules are being developed to make sure the calculation of carbon locked in each year can be paid for.
- Because deer and possums have been around for so long, there is a risk that tree species have become extinct or highly depleted in the region which would be needed for seed supply. There are also concerns as soon as possible to a healthy seed source.



# Six Main Scenarios + Pros, Cons, Risks (Te Reo & English)



## MAJOR EXPANSION IN EXOTIC CARBON PLANTATIONS

### Pros

- Permanent exotic tree plantations can rapidly remove large amounts of carbon dioxide from the air. A major expansion in carbon plantations could help Aotearoa reach net-zero emissions before the year 2050.
- With carbon prices trending upwards, land owners and investors can earn substantial income from carbon forestry.
- Carbon forestry may have the potential to become a future export industry for Aotearoa, assisting other countries to reach net-zero emissions.
- If mandated in regulations, these plantations could provide local sustainable jobs in pest control, native plant nurseries and planting selected transition areas in native tree species.
- If bonus were made compulsory, they could fund ongoing initial management of pest, planting and native nursery work.

### Cons

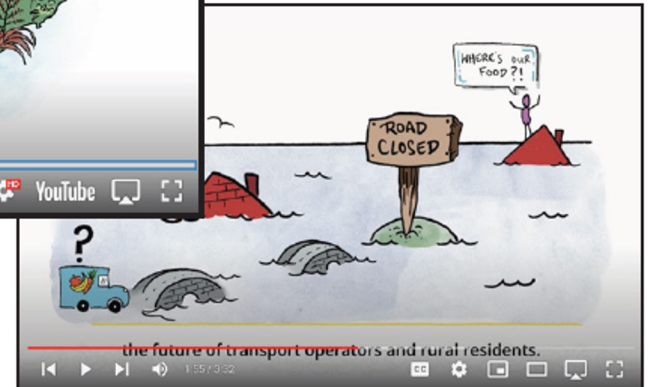
- Exotic carbon forestry without a proven plan for transitioning to natives does not create m/any sustainable jobs in region, and replaces land use options which otherwise provide local job opportunities.
- Forests are only able to draw down carbon dioxide while they are young and growing. Once the forest matures it must be managed forever with no ongoing carbon revenue. Major risk of negative gearing.
- Monoculture plantations have much lower biodiversity benefits than native forests.
- Pinus radiata in NZ is monoclonal, very thirsty and specifically bred for rapid biomass gain, vulnerable to fire and diseases under changing climatic conditions.
- Recent research found *Radiata Pine* is a greater threat to indigenous biodiversity as an invasive species than previous thought.

### Risks

- Under current Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) settings, a future over-supply of carbon removals could keep carbon prices low and remove the incentive for gross emissions reductions.
- Transitioning radiata pine plantations into permanent native forests is likely to be difficult and expensive - becoming a major issue for future generations to deal with.
- Plant-and-leave exotic forests could create significant future fire risks and result in large areas of non-productive land.
- At present there is no clarity on what, if any, conditions will be imposed on permanent exotic plantations, while the evidence around transition to indigenous forest doesn't exist, this is a major risk for biodiversity.
- There is a risk of 'greenwashing' as markets and companies act with a 'goldrush mentality' which may see hype and promises about financial returns and transition to indigenous forests that can't be met.
- The carbon market depends far more on public policy and political priorities than most other commodities - the risk of market collapse and stranded assets through changes in domestic or international rules and/or competition is significant.
- There could be more significant insurance issues due to the fire risk of a flammable monoculture if more pines are planted at landscape-scale.

# Animated Discussion Starter Videos

1. History of Land Use in Tairāwhiti
2. Climate Change Impacts in Tairāwhiti
3. An Introduction to Carbon Farming
4. Sustainable Land Use Options for Tairāwhiti



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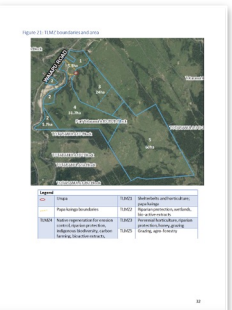
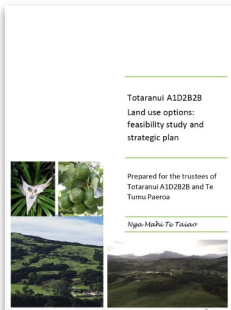
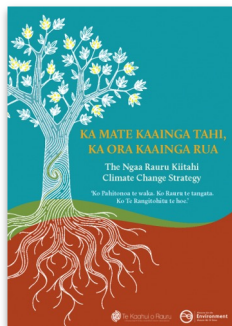
# 18 Interviews for Podcasts

- Ronald Nepe
- Connie Maynard
- Candice Gates
- Wayne West
- Teina Moetara
- Tui Maurirere
- Steve Sawyer
- Raniera Procter
- Soraya Pohatu
- Tracey Tangihaere
- Melanie Tahata
- Arianga Ngaronoa
- Tipene Gibbs
- Chris Haenga
- Jo Noble
- Adam Forbes
- Doug McCreedy
- Anne Salmond





# Planning Templates & Guides



## Land Block / Trust / Community / Marae / Kura / Business

### Climate Change Response Strategy/Plan Content Ideas

#### Suggestions

The plan should be written with the kainga (option is a partnership with other organisations) and easy to understand. Keep it brief and simple. Some iwi climate change strategy plans range from 16 pages to 32 pages.

<b>Title of the plan</b>	The plan could have a name that has significance to the whenua/whanau/hapū/kura – and cover a particular timeframe – e.g. 2022-2032 or 2022-2050
<b>Developed by</b>	Who has been involved in the development of the plan? The more the better, but also needs a committed group to ensure the plan/strategy gets finalised and stakeholders start to implement it.
<b>Year</b>	When does it start?
<b>Whakatauki or Guiding Principles</b>	Ki waha or whakatauki from the marae/hapū/iwi that has meaning for the whānau or other relevant words of wisdom
<b>History of area/ context/ whakapapa</b>	A short or long history of the whenua/rohe/whānau/hapū/hāpori
<b>Contents</b>	e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Our land block climate change strategy</li> <li>2. Climate change predictions for our rohe/whenua</li> <li>3. Whaingā (vision, mission, outcomes, guiding principles)</li> <li>4. Our priority actions and kaupapa (actions/kaupapa)</li> <li>5. Implementation strategy</li> </ol>
<b>Purpose of the strategy</b>	Why it is important? Role of the strategy. Strategic direction. E.g adapting to new changing climate specific to our area; provide shared vision and directions; act as a guide; help collectively understand threats, issues, and opportunities and creating pathways for change, etc.
<b>Recent impacts/threats/ issues for the trust with climate change</b>	E.g., Flooding of river/ build-up of sediment; erosion of river banks/coastal banks; extreme wind to crops and shelter belt; the poor condition of roads/slips, erosion, etc.
<b>Anticipated impacts on the trust/whenua</b>	E.g. Warming of the rivers; warming temperatures; heavier and more frequent rain and droughts, new plant pests/diseases, etc.
<b>Vision/goals/ aspirations</b>	Vision – e.g. past, present, and future generations of the whenua will be secure and safe, soil and ngāhere will be preserved for their own sake and future generations.
<b>Mission</b>	E.g., Achieve our strategic vision – navigating whanau, hapu iwi through climate change by empowering our way of knowing to ensure continuity and wellbeing of our whakapapa and taonga, kaitiakitanga in action, etc.
<b>Desired Outcomes</b>	E.g. Resilient, connected, leading by example, innovative, self-determined, building on contemporary strategy for survival
<b>Guiding principles/ founding principles</b>	Key values can be represented in a metaphorical way like a tree. E.g Te Pou Mua – Grounded Innovation; Te Pou Roto – Balanced transformation; Te Pou Wharau – Visionary Adaptation, etc.

<b>Priority areas</b>	E.g Biodiversity – restore, regenerate, and protect biodiversity (rivers, streams, lakes, creeks, springs, freshwater ecology, coastal ecosystem, native forests, ecosystem forest, wetlands) Food security Water security Energy security – local sources, use, cost Infrastructure- marae, buildings, roads, papaikainga Circular enterprise/economies Whenua/land use change and practices Managed retreat – moving urupa, marae, and homes in high-risk areas Adaptation planning/resilience building
<b>Priority actions/ our approach</b>	E.g. Short/medium actions (2030) and long-term actions (2050)
<b>Detailed actions needed</b>	Research and monitoring Action planning Awareness of climate change Social mobilisation Strategic alliance Advocacy  STRATEGIC DIRECTION • whānau have what they need to be resilient and strong in the face of climate change. • All levels of whānau decision making factor climate change impacts.  PRIORITIES Te Paē Tawhiti – Short / Medium Term Actions by 2025 • Development of Marae centred climate change Strategies. • Information resources to support communities and whānau to be prepared and resilient. • We work together to: o Identify key primary resources (Natural or Infrastructure) and ways to secure these. o Identify assets, activities, practices and dependencies that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and develop exit strategies and alternatives. • Ngāi Tahu will work proactively to reduce our Greenhouse gas emissions.  Te Paē Tawhiti – Longer Term Actions by 2050 • Secure ownership/access / appropriate management of key land and water assets and essential services. • Regularly review and update climate change strategies and response plans.
<b>Implementation of plan/progressing the strategy through tikanga and kawa</b>	Who will what by when with what resources and accountability expectations? Is there any budget or is it all voluntary effort? E.g. Communication information with whanau Strong leadership Networking – organizations like council Multiple ways to engage with the audience Raise awareness Generate discussion with whanau to consider options Assessments/evaluation – next steps  Success – action plans mitigate the effects of climate change Access relevant climate change information/technologies Strategic alliance – access expert knowledge/funding Rangātahi have the capacity to lead the response to climate change
<b>What will successful implementation look like?</b>	
<b>Assess the plan</b>	E.g., Monitoring, assessing, evaluate What's working and how do we know? How are we assessing and what tools do we need? How often do we monitor priority areas? What do we need to change? A plan is a working document
<b>Other?</b>	

# Oct/Nov Roadshow Feedback

**Te Araroa** - Concerns about future of carbon credits as another temporary solution to the systematic challenges of Ngati Porou eg. farming, forestry

**Ruatorea** - Burning question was the deadline date for registering blocks for carbon credits and the process.

**Tokomaru** - kaitiaki whenua whanau hapū based kōrero They were very grateful to finally come together to talk about adaptation plans, and options for their taiao and tamariki whakatipu.

**Uawa** - Want to get on with adaptation planning for Anaura Bay especially. Keen to do planning workshops asap with land blocks, marae, etc.

**Muriwai** - Concerns about farming run-off, pine, hort spraying.

**Gisborne** - Concerns about permanent pine and land use changes, concerns for future generations with climate impacts

COMMUNITY HUI ACROSS TAIRAWHITI



## Climate Change & Land Use in Tairawhiti



- balancing jobs, te taiao & landowner income
- climate change impacts for Tairawhiti
- risks and benefits of carbon farming
- a vision for truly sustainable land use

31 OCT.	5PM-7PM	TE ARAROA	TE WAHA O REREKOHU SCHOOL HALL
1 NOV.	5PM-7PM	RUATOREA	TE WAIU
2 NOV.	5PM-7PM	TOKOMARU BAY	FIRE STATION
3 NOV.	5PM-7PM	TOLAGA BAY	UAWA FIRE STATION
7 NOV.	5PM-7PM	MURIWAI	MURIWAI SCHOOL
8 NOV.	5PM-7PM	GISBORNE	WAIKANAE SURF CLUB

WIN \$500 ELECTRICITY CREDIT, NATIVE TREES & HOME MONITORING KITS

 [www.teweu.nz](http://www.teweu.nz) 

# Timeline

**Jul-Sep 22**

Translate research into accessible resources

**Jan-May 23**

Undertake more community engagement + Inquiry



THE DEEP SOUTH

Te Kōmata o  
Te Tonga

National  
**SCIENCE**  
Challenges



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti  
Gisborne District Council



Te Puni Kōkiri  
MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

**Mar-Jun 22**

Planning, identifying sources, initial engagement

**Oct-Nov 22**

Regional Roadshow to share resources with communities. Charitable Trust established.

**May-Nov 23**

Develop plans with communities and undertake deliberative processes for regional action

# Tairāwhiti locals launch petition seeking changes to stop forestry 'carnage'

Marty Sharpe · 14:26, Jan 17 2023



LOCAL DEMOCRACY REPORTING / CIVIL DEFENCE

## Ministers, stakeholders meet to discuss Gisborne land-use practices

5:50 pm on 2 February 2023

Matthew Rosenberg, Local Democracy Reporter  
@matthew.rosenberg@gisborneherald.co.nz

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Ministers and key stakeholders met in Gisborne on Wednesday to discuss land-use issues, particularly in relation to forestry slash.  
Photo: Uawa Live

23 FEBRUARY 2023

## Inquiry to investigate forestry slash and land use after cyclone



HON STUART NASH



HON DAVID PARKER

Environment Forestry

## OUTRAGE TO OPTIMISM

Report of the Ministerial Inquiry into land uses associated with the mobilisation of woody debris (including forestry slash) and sediment in Tairāwhiti/Gisborne District and Wairoa District



May 2023

# Land Use Inquiry

## Recommendations from Ministerial Inquiry into land use welcomed but parts seen as 'grab for control'

May 16 2023 | Updated May 16, 2023 · Gisborne Herald

4 min read



Gisborne Mayor Rehette Stoltz and Hera Ngata-Gibson, of Mana Taiao Tairāwhiti, embrace after Ms Ngata-Gibson presented the council with a petition calling for a ministerial inquiry into land use in the district. Picture by Liam Clayton



Renee Raroa from Mana Taiao Tairāwhiti speaking at the UN about the destruction caused by pine forestry. Image: supplied



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**Aaron Smale**  
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ENVIRONMENT

# East Coast group takes pine forestry concerns to UN

*The damage caused by pine forestry has been raised at the UN by an NZ group that says the industry is responsible for multiple Indigenous rights violations*



SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Greenwashing and forestry in NZ  
MAR 27 2023

14

## After historic storm in New Zealand, Māori leaders call for disaster relief and rights

by Joseph Lee on 21 April 2023



# JURIST

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## New Zealand environmental group alleges forest industry violated indigenous rights before UN forum

**Bryn Singers** | U. Waikato Faculty of Law, NZ

APRIL 21, 2023 12:03:13 AM



# Additional activities as a result of DSC project

THE DEEP SOUTH

Te Kōmata o  
Te Tonga

National  
**SCIENCE**  
Challenges

**2022-23** : Community research on the impacts of carbon farming in Tairāwhiti on whanau reliant on the forestry & farming sectors.

**\$250K**



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti  
**Gisborne District Council**

**2023-24** : Deliberative democracy process facilitation on climate change adaptation in Tairāwhiti

**\$400K**



**2023-24** : Working with two kaenga (Rangitukia & Makarika) on climate change risk assessment and planning.

**\$100K**



**Te Puni Kōkiri**  
MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

**2023-24** : Identifying opportunities for taonga to contribute to climate change adaptation and protect fragile soils.

**\$210K**

THE DEEP SOUTH

Te Kōmata o  
Te Tonga

National  
**SCIENCE**  
Challenges

\$0.25m



Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti  
**Gisborne District Council**

\$0.4m



\$0.1m



\$0.035m



**Te Puni Kōkiri**  
MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

\$0.21m

**Te Whatu Ora**  
Health New Zealand

\$1m

Shortlisted with  
University of  
Auckland for \$1m,  
9 month research  
project

Flow on  
impacts of  
Deep South  
investment

**PureAdvantage**<sup>TM</sup>

\$1,200m

\$12billion 30 year national initiative

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