

Ōkahu-Inuāwai me ētehi-atu Hapū

Climate Strategy

Developed in first draft by the Environmental Leads of the Hapū Committee June 2023, in kōrero with uri in first hui of July 2023, as finalised in hapū AGM in August 2023. This Strategy is to be understood in conjunction with the Hapū Environmental Plan. Where clarification about this Strategy or the Plan is needed, consult the Taiao Committee for Ōkahu-Inuāwai Hapū.

Whakapapa & Tikanga

Te tangata tō mua, te whenua tō muri.

The whenua is our whakapapa. We, the people, stand as the first line of defence for protecting the land, for all time. This assertion was made by our tūpuna at the Manawapou hui in 1854. This reflects our tikanga and whakapapa which always has been, always is, and always will be. This is the mana motuhake of our hapū.

This Strategy therefore advances redress for our hapū for the continuing impacts of colonialism through climate change. This includes the harm to our ancestral relationship with lands, waterways, coast, oceans and air through te muru me te raupatu, so-called sale and Crown confiscation of our land across the entirety of our takiwā from the early 1800s. Equally important is the unjust diminishing of our influence over decisions regarding our land through the governance structures imposed through colonialism across Aotearoa.

As Māori, we walk into the future whilst looking to the past. We live in the present with the living past of our tūpuna and the living future of our mokopuna. We have embodied intergenerational justice for centuries. This is the whakapapa of our tikanga of kaitiakitanga: to ensure a liveable planet for ourselves and our future descendants.

He Wero

The current climate change crisis is the result of colonialism and the Western extractive economic approach to the environment. The subjugation of te taiao is entirely contrary to the kaitiaki approach within te ao Māori. For these reasons, this Strategy is founded upon tino rangatiratanga of our hapū.

The Waitangi Tribunal recognised this harm should be properly understood as a holocaust. After stealing our land, the Crown inflicted the causes of the climate crisis across our rohe, namely, deforestation, agricultural practices related to sheep and beef, fossil fuel extraction related to oil and gas, and now so-called alternative energy practices such as so-called green hydrogen and offshore wind energy.

Strategic Vision

Rukuhia ngā wai whakarauora o Te Rere o Kapuni.

The objective of this Strategy is to promote the following intergenerational vision:

Wai whakarauora

- **Uri are empowered** to make decisions for their present and their future, in honouring their tūpuna in nurturing te taiao. Empowerment includes:
 - Receiving and having access to **understandable information** regarding climate change science, current and projected impacts, indigenous-led policy into solutions and options;
 - Joining with uri through hapū hui to kōrero and **build shared understandings**, positions, and to take collaborative action;
 - **Rangatiratanga**. Asserting our own solutions and answers to kaitiakitanga, and holding the Crown to account when it comes to Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi, and the Treaty principles.
- **Te taiao and our taonga species are nurtured to survive** the onslaught of extreme weather events, marine heat waves, diminishing freshwater flows, melting icecaps on Koro Taranaki, and the disruption to the interconnected ecosystems as the planet warms beyond 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial era temperatures. This is achievable through steps such as:
 - No more paru.
 - Resourcing from the Crown to support hapū activate kaitiakitanga and mātauranga Māori;
 - Resourcing from any entity, including corporations, seeking to engage with members of our hapū;
 - Implementing hapū-led research partnerships with Crown Research Institutes, Universities, and any other entity;
 - Implementing recommendations from hapū-led cultural and environmental impact assessments related to any activity within te taiao;
 - Upholding Māori data sovereignty regarding any taonga species or information associated with our takiwā.
- **Adaptation to climate change addresses historical redress and climate justice**, in particular regarding the impacts of coastal erosion, riparian river-based erosion, slips linked to deforestation, and any mechanisms related to adaptation policies such as managed retreat, red-stickering or other Crown-imposed limitations to infrastructure due to climate change. These areas must address matters such as the following:
 - Timely and continuous assessment of climate change threats to our takiwā, including coast, ocean, rivers, land, and Maunga Taranaki including snow, ice, and permafrost.

- An acre for an acre, meter for a meter, for our land, ocean, awa, and all of te taiao under our kaitiakitanga. The Crown must implement timely land back through land title transfers to hapū to address land lost through colonial climate change. The Crown committed grave crimes through land theft since the 1800s and responded contemporaneously through so-called Māori reservations and various forms of so-called public trust land. A large proportion of these land holdings are coastal, or riparian land adjacent to rivers, or slip-prone areas subsequent to deforestation. Any land lost to these effects must be compensated through land returned which is climate-resilient land, able to facilitate hapū aspirations and kaitiakitanga.
 - Wāhi tapu are a critical component of an acre for an acre and require timely proactive managed retreat.
 - Housing and papakainga reliance and strengthening must be timely and preventative, including ensuring adequate flood protections, slip protections, and tornado protections for all uri housing and pā or marae buildings.
- **Freshwater sources of all kind are protected as drinking water and taonga species habitats** given the projections of climate change and environmental degradation impacts on water supply and the likely scarcity of safe drinking water and impacts on taonga species such as inanga, piharau, tuna, freshwater koura and shrimp. Any impacts on all freshwater sources are assessed across all potential points of access for uri, as a reflection of whakapapa and living waters i.e. all water sources are connected as the life force of our tūpuna, including rivers, tributaries, springs, underground springs, Maunga Taranaki ice, wetlands, and estuaries.
 - **Ocean and takutai coastal areas are protected as mahingakai** given the projections of climate change impacts on the ocean are likely to impact on food security and taonga species, such as through erosion of paua shells due to increased acidity of the ocean absorbing greenhouse gases, the movement of fin fish further south with increase in northern species in our takiwā (such as snapper) impacting on our endemic species (such as blue cod).
 - **Energy tino rangatiratanga** is achieved through climate-resilient renewable energy sources, procured under ethical guidelines that stand in solidarity with global indigenous populations and kaitiakitanga. Any plans for installing any infrastructure initiatives including energy technology related to wind, solar, or hydro energy must be assessed in accordance with cultural and environmental impacts to mitigate and avoid breaches of tikanga. The primary non-negotiable matters include:
 - No fossil fuel extraction;
 - No deep sea mining;
 - No breaches of whenaungatanga with Koro Taranaki and te taiao;
 - No offshore wind impacting on taonga species such as Maui dolphin, blue whale, and any potential diminishing of future rights under the Marine and Coastal Act;

- Off grid energy independence for all papakainga and homes of uri such as through solar panels and distributed solar-photovoltaic networks.
- **Food security** is achieved through enabling maara kai which is resilient to extreme weather and climate impacts for all papakainga and homes of uri, whilst protecting seed sovereignty, traditional and maramataka-based growing method, and all tikanga-based food production, storage, propagation, and pātaka food sharing within our hapū.
- **Transport equity** is achieved through enabling public transport options, zero emission options, EV charging stations and EV vehicles access for all papakainga and homes of uri.
- **Waste reduction** is achieved through tikanga-based and Māori-led initiatives such as Pare Kore for all papakainga and homes of uri.
- **Emissions reductions** are achieved through enabling equitable and just transitions for all Māori economic entities, including reassessing the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) under a Māori-led co-design process, such that at a minimum, indigenous forests on Koro Taranaki are included within the ETS and carbon credits are accrued to our hāpu through planting indigenous forest corridors from the Maunga to the Moana.
- **Wellbeing is supported** during the climate change trauma through tikanga-based and Māori led health initiatives.

Date of finalisation by hapū hui: XXX Date of next review by hapū hui: XXX

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