Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

PO Box 10362, Wellington 6143
Website: www.mfe.govt.nz
Freephone: 0800 499 700

18-D-02061

s 9(2)(a) [redacted]

Dear s 9(2)(a) [redacted]

On 2 October 2018, we received your email requesting the following information under the Official Information Act (1982):

- *"I am requesting a copy of the recent (starting in 2017) application for funding made by the Whakamana Te Waituna Charitable Trust to the Ministry of the Environment Freshwater Fund."*
- *"I also request a copy of the Ministry for the Environment decision and any conditions applied to this funding".*

Clarification of scope

To ensure your expectations were going to be met, we discussed the scope of your information requests with you over the phone on 5 October. During this discussion, we confirmed that your request relates to the funding application submitted by Environment Southland, not the Whakamana Te Waituna Charitable Trust.

On this basis, we have confirmed the revised scope of your request as follows:

- *"I am requesting a copy of the application for funding made by Environment Southland to the 2017 Freshwater Improvement Fund contestable funding round."*
- *"I also request a copy of the Ministry for the Environment decision and any conditions applied to this funding".*

List of Documents relevant to your information request

We have identified four documents that contain information relevant to your requests. These are listed in the table below:

Request	Documents in scope
"I am requesting a copy of the recent (starting in 2017) application for funding made by Environment Southland to the Ministry of the Environment Freshwater Improvement Fund."	Application Part 1 Te Waituna - Part 1.pdf (Attachment 1) Application Part 2 Te Waituna - Part 2.xlsx (Attachment 2) Whakamana Te Waituna application supporting information (Attachment 3)
"I also request a copy of the Ministry for the Environment decision and any conditions applied to this funding."	Whakamana Te Waituna – Invite to Stage 2 Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF-1006) (Attachment 4)

Environment Southland Application

The application from Environment Southland was one of 77 eligible applications received for the 2017 Freshwater Improvement Fund (the Fund) contestable funding round. The former Minister for the Environment, the Honourable Nick Smith, as delegated decision-maker for the Fund, approved up to $4 million for Environment Southland's *Whakamana Te Waituna* project. At the same time, the former Minister also approved a further $2 million for the project, subject to further information being provided by Environment Southland to the Ministry, clarifying the scale and scope of the initiative.

The total funding allocated to Environment Southland's Whakamana Te Waituna project is $6 million. The funding conditions which apply to the offer of funding were withheld under s9(2)(b(ii) of the Official Information Act (1982), to enable the subject to carry out commercial activity without prejudice or disadvantage.

Opportunity to review this decision

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or Freephone 0800 802 602.

Yours sincerely

Hinemoa Awatere
Director
Mana Honohono - Investments and Partnerships

List of documents

Document no.	Document date	Content	Decisions	OIA sections applied
1	1 January 2017	Application Part 1 Te Waituna - Part 1.pdf	Released in part	9(2)(a) 9(2)(b)(ii) 9(2)(j)
2	1 February 2017	Application Part 2 Te Waituna - Part 2.xlsx	Released in part	9(2)(b)(ii)
3	1 August 2017	Whakamana Te Waituna application supporting information	Released in part	9(2)(a) 9(2)(b)(ii)
4	10 July 2017	Whakamana Te Waituna – Invite to Stage 2 Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF-1006)	Released in part	9(2)(b)(ii)

Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

Freshwater Improvement Fund

Application Form (Part 1) 2017

For office use only	
Application number	FIF-XXX
Applicant name	Environment Southland
Project name	Whakamana Te Waituna
Total cost of project	$14657200
Amount requested from FIF	$7309000
Duration of project (1-5 years)	Five years

Official information and privacy

Official Information Act 1982

Important: Information presented to the Minister for the Environment or the Ministry for the Environment is subject to disclosure under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA). Certain information may be withheld in accordance with the grounds for withholding information under the OIA. Further information on the OIA is available at www.ombudsmen.parliament.nz.

Information held by the Minister or Ministry may have to be released under the OIA in response to a request from a member of the public (or any other body) for that information. If you wish to provide sensitive information to the Minister or Ministry which you do not want released, it is recommended you consult with the Ministry as to whether the information is necessary for the application, and whether there may be grounds in the OIA for withholding the information. For instance, if release of the information would disclose a trade secret, or be likely to unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information, then there may be grounds to withhold the information. If an OIA request relating to your application is received, the Ministry will endeavour to contact you to discuss it, and what the implications of releasing your information are.

The grounds for withholding information must always be balanced against consideration of public interest that may justify release. Although the Ministry does not give any guarantees as to whether information can be withheld under the OIA, it may be helpful to discuss OIA issues with the Ministry in advance if information provided with an application is sensitive.

Privacy Act 1993

Important: The Ministry for the Environment (Environment House, 23 Kate Sheppard Place, Wellington 6011 temporarily located at Level 2, 3 The Terrace, Wellington 6011) may collect, use, hold or disclose personal information for the purpose of assessing eligibility and suitability for Freshwater Improvement Fund funding. Individuals have the right in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993 to request access to and correction of their personal information. While the provision of personal information is not mandatory, failure to provide requested information could lead to a delay in considering the application or a decline of the same.

Introduction

This application form is for project proposals to the 2017 funding round of the Freshwater Improvement Fund. We strongly recommend that you read the *Freshwater Improvement Fund Guide for Applicants 2017* before completing this application form.

Important information

- To improve your chance of success, refer to the *Freshwater Improvement Fund Guide for Applicants 2017* before completing this form.
- There are two parts to the application form – both must be completed:
  - Part 1 : Project proposal and governance (in Word) [this document]
  - Part 2 : Estimated Project budget *(in Excel)*

  You must fill out both parts as incomplete applications will not be assessed.
- You can move between boxes in this form by using the mouse, pressing the ↑ and ↓ keys on your keyboard, or using the Tab key. Use text only; do not enter images, tables or graphs into the form.
- Complete all questions and the checklist. If a question does not apply to your project, please use 'N/A' or 'none' instead of leaving the reply blank.
- Follow the word limits for those parts that have them. To check the number of words, highlight the text and use Word Count on the Review toolbar.
- We are unable to accept applications which are late or incomplete. An application will not be considered if:
  - the designated application form (Part 1 and Part 2) is not used or the template form has been altered in any way
  - the application form (Part 1) is not electronically signed
  - the 'Balance of Funds (C)' in application form (Part 2) is showing a negative figure
  - the required supporting documentation has not been attached
  - all of the required information is not submitted as one email
  - it is received after the closing date, or received after the closing time on the closing date.
- Note that Freshwater Improvement Fund grant payments can only be paid ***after*** funding is approved and a deed of funding has been signed by both contracting parties. Funds are not available for activities which occur before the deed is signed.

If you need help to complete the application form, refer to the *Guide for Applicants 2017* in the first instance. For any further information, email fif@mfe.govt.nz.

When your application is complete

Completed application forms (including all supporting information) must be received by the Ministry for the Environment by mid-day 13 April 2017. We are unable to accept late applications. We are also unable to assess incomplete applications, so it is important you provide all the required information.

Email your completed application form and supporting documentation (as required) to fifapplication@mfe.govt.nz (with 'FIF application' and your organisation name in the subject line). We will only accept **one email per application** – documents submitted as multiple emails will not be accepted. There is a checklist for your use on the last page of this application form.

Once you have emailed your application, you should receive a reply to acknowledge that your application has been received. If you have not received a reply within one working day please call us to let us know. Rarely emails can be blocked without notification to either party and we do not want to miss your application.

Eligibility criteria

Applications to the Freshwater Improvement Fund must be able to answer 'yes' to each of the eligibility criteria below. The following self-assessment checklist is based on the fund criteria. If you cannot meet these criteria, you are not eligible to apply to the Freshwater Improvement Fund.

Note that meeting the eligibility criteria does not guarantee that your project will be funded. If you have any queries about the eligibility criteria please, email fif@mfe.govt.nz.

Self-assessment checklist

	Does your project meet the following criteria?	Yes / No
1	The project will contribute to the improvement of the management of New Zealand freshwater bodies.	Yes
2	The project will address **one or more** of the following: • achieve demonstrable co-benefits such as improved fresh, estuarine or marine water quality or quantity; increased biodiversity, habitat protection, soil conservation; improved community outcomes such as recreational opportunity or mahinga kai; a reduction to current or future impacts of climate change; reduced pressure on urban or rural infrastructure • increase iwi/hapū, community, local government, or industry capability and capacity in relation to freshwater management • establish or enhance collaborative management of fresh water • increase the application of mātauranga Māori in freshwater management • include an applied research component which contributes to improved understanding of freshwater interventions and their outcomes.	*Select all that apply:* ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒
3	The project is requesting at least $200,000 (excluding GST) from the fund.	Yes
4	The project is able to provide at least 50 per cent co-funding from other sources (**excluding** in-kind contributions).	Yes
5	The project will be funded for a maximum period of up to 5 years after which the project objectives will have been achieved or the project will be self-funding.	Yes
6	The project will achieve benefits that would not otherwise be realised without the fund or are not more appropriately funded through other sources.	Yes
7	The effectiveness of the project and its outcomes will be monitored, evaluated and reported.	Yes
8	An appropriate governance structure is in place (or will be established as part of the project).	Yes
9	The applicant is a legal entity.	Yes

Assessment criteria

Projects are measured against assessment criteria. The assessment panel reviews, scores and assesses applications that meet the eligibility criteria by determining the extent to which and how well the project demonstrates it meets the assessment criteria.

Some projects may be recommended for funding without conditions. Some projects may be recommended for funding for less than the requested amount, and/or with specific conditions of funding attached.

Assessment criteria	
1	The extent to which the project addresses the management of freshwater bodies identified as vulnerable.
2	The project demonstrates improvement in the values and benefits derived from the freshwater body.
3	The extent to which public benefit is increased.
4	The project demonstrates a high likelihood of success based on sound technical information or examples of success achieved through comparable projects undertaken elsewhere.
5	The extent to which the project will leverage other funding.
6	The project will involve the necessary partner organisations to ensure its success.
7	The project will engage personnel with the required skills and experience to successfully deliver the project.

SECTION A: Applicant details

See pages 13 and 14 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this section.

1. Organisation details

Organisation name	Environment Southland
Trading name (if different)	Southland Regional Council
Description of your organisation	As a regional council, Environment Southland is responsible for the sustainable management of Southland's natural resources – land, water, air and coast – in partnership with the community.
Physical address *Include post code.*	Corner of Price Street and North Road, Waikiwi, Invercargill, 9840
Postal address *Include post code.*	Private Bag 90116, Invercargill, 9840
Telephone	(03) 211 5115
Website address	www.es.govt.nz
GST number *Enter 'N/A' if you are not GST registered.*	11006124
Legal entity status *Select **one** only.* *(You will be required to provide a certificate of incorporation if you are invited to Stage 2 of the funding process.)*	☐ Incorporated society ☐ Charitable trust ☐ Limited partnership ☐ Māori trust board ☐ Limited liability or cooperative company ☒ Regional council / unitary authority ☐ Territorial authority ☐ Other
Date of incorporation or establishment	1 November 1989

2. Contact details for this application

Primary contact name	Jonathan Streat	Secondary contact name	Sue Corby
Organisation	Environment Southland	Organisation	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
Role or job title	Director of Operations	Role or job title	Senior Advisor
Phone	(03) 211 5115 *Landline* 021 567732 *Mobile*	Phone	N/A *Landline* 021 703491 *Mobile*
Email address	jonathan.streat@es.govt.nz	Email address	sue.corby@ngaitahu.iwi.nz

Document 1

Physical address	Environment Southland Corner North Road & Price Street, Waikiwi, Invercargill	Physical address	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu 15 Show Place Addington Christchurch 8024

SECTION B: Project details

See pages 15 and 16 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this section.

3. Project overview

Project name	Whakamana Te Waituna
Project purpose *This should be a short and succinct description of the problem, solution and outcome your project will achieve.* *You will have the opportunity to expand on this description later in the application form. (approximately 100 words)*	The programme utilises a partnership model of Integrated Catchment Management to: • re-establish a hydrological regime protecting the ecological, cultural, scientific and recreational values associated with Waituna Lagoon's status (Ramsar site, scientific reserve, taonga of Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Southland), • provide alternative land-use options for the land adjacent to the lagoon, re-establishing the hydrological regime and protecting the lagoon's values, • demonstrate the scalability of alternative drainage system design/management and farm system interventions to reduce impacts of ground and surface water contaminants on Waituna Lagoon and its tributaries, • re-establish Te Rūnanga o Awarua's connection and role as kaitiaki.
Region *Select all that apply.*	☐ Northland ☐ Taranaki ☐ West Coast ☐ Auckland ☐ Manawatu-Wanganui ☐ Canterbury ☐ Waikato ☐ Wellington ☐ Otago ☐ Bay of Plenty ☐ Tasman ☒ Southland ☐ Gisborne ☐ Nelson ☐ Chatham Islands ☐ Hawke's Bay ☐ Marlborough
How many years are you seeking funding for? *Project must be between 1 and 5 years.*	5
Total project cost *What is the cash cost (exclusive of GST) of your project, including Freshwater Improvement Fund funding, external funding, and your organisation's contribution?* ***Do not include in-kind contributions in the total project costs.***	$14657200
Freshwater Improvement Fund contribution *How much funding (exclusive of GST) are you requesting from the Freshwater Improvement Fund?*	$7309000

This must be no more than 50% of the Total Project Cost.	

4. Details of water body

Tell us more about your project by answering the questions below. See page 16-18 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Name and location of water body *If your project includes more than one water body, include details of each water body.*	Waituna Lagoon, Waituna Creek, Carran Creek and Moffat Creek. *See Appendix 2.*
Type of waterbody *Select all that apply.*	☐ Lake ☒ River ☒ Wetland ☐ Groundwater ☒ Other Lagoon *(Please specify)*
Is your project located in a catchment identified as vulnerable? *Refer to the Fund's map of vulnerable catchments published on the Ministry for the Environment's website. [https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/3523-fif-catchments/]*	☐ Yes ☒ No
Please provide the GPS coordinates of your water body *If your project includes more than one water body, confirm the GPS coordinates of the largest water body only.*	E 1261977 N 4833930
If your project is for a water body not identified on the map of vulnerable catchments, what information or data can you provide supporting your view that it is in a vulnerable catchment? *Provide a summary of the information available only. This should be descriptive text rather than raw data.*	**Te Ao Māori** Waituna Lagoon is an outstanding water body in Murihiku. It is of high cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu hence it's inclusion in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, 1998 and statutory acknowledgement (Waituna Wetland Schedule 73)[1]. The Cultural Redress elements of the Crown's Settlement Offer were aimed at restoring the ability of Ngāi Tahu to give practical effect to its kaitiaki responsibilities. This included mechanisms such as statutory acknowledgements to address the mana recognition. This is significant because it shows the crown recognising the importance and vulnerability of the Waituna catchment to Ngāi Tahu. It is important to note that only few of our significant resources were acknowledged within our claim. This particular acknowledgment notes the crucial and diverse mahinga kai (food, and places for obtaining natural resources, methods and cultural activities[2]) within the Waituna catchment that was a reliable source for our tupuna. Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku are, and have been, concerned about the on-going

[1] Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, 1998
[2] Te Tangi a Tauira, Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan, 2008.

degradation to the health of the lagoon, particularly associated with increasingly intensive land use and water practices within its catchment.[3] The Waituna Lagoon is currently a scientific reserve and most of the creeks are surrounded by private land. Consequently, Ngāi Tahu whānui are unable to exercise kaitiakitanga, the practice of mahinga kai or connect with highly regarded taonga. It is stated in the Freshwater Improvement Fund guide[3] that Māori indicator-level data frameworks are currently not used to assess vulnerable catchments. This is problematic, however through this project's objectives and outcomes, Ngāi Tahu believe that improving the health and wellbeing of the lagoon and wider catchment is possible. Through this project there are opportunities to exercise kaitiakitanga, to practice mahinga kai and to connect with this vulnerable catchment.

Water quality

Water quality indicators within the Waituna Catchment (creeks, streams, wetlands and lagoon) are predominantly within the B and C bands of the National Objectives Framework. For example, Waituna and Moffat Creek sites are a 'B' secondary contact recreation, although Carran Creek is an 'A'. However, all three of the creeks are in the 'B' band for Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO3-N) toxicity. Similarly, when the lagoon was closed to the sea, the majority of time, all four lagoon monitoring sites scored a 'C' band for Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorus (TP).

Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) health has been monitored historically in Waituna Creek and Moffat Creek with five year median MCI scores being 77 and 72 MCI units respectively. The likely explanation for this is the nature of the modifications to the three creeks, which are dominated by Macrophytes. The programme aims to address this through alternative drainage design and waterway management.

At times, individual measurement sites within the lagoon system are in the D band for TN. When the lagoon is open to the sea, the TN and TP levels improve moving to C, B and in cases A bands. This flushing benefit is offset by the fact that the system is now dominated with saltwater; a situation that can only be tolerated for a short period without significantly threatening the lagoon system.

We are currently not able to assess periphyton levels against the national objectives framework.

Economic

While there is no Waituna specific economic information, the Waituna catchment sits within the Southland District and mirrors the regional pattern of rural Southland – highly dependent on agriculture. In the year ended March 2012, regional GDP per capita directly from agriculture (i.e. at the farm-gate) in Southland was roughly five times higher than the New Zealand average. Southland's high proportion of GDP/capita from agriculture means that its economy is far more reliant on the agricultural sector than the New Zealand economy as a whole, and it is becoming more so over time.

The agriculture sector in Southland is the third biggest in New Zealand (as

[3] Awarua Rūnanga, Statement of position Waituna Lagoon, 2013

[3] http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/fif-guide-2017.pdf, page 16.

	measured by regional GDP), after Canterbury and Waikato. For the year ended March 2012, agriculture directly[4] contributed $1.1 billion to Southland's GDP. In Southland, agriculture's share of regional GDP was 21.9%, which was double that of most other regions, including Canterbury (7.5%) and Waikato (10.9%). **Pressure** Additional to the pressures described in the following question, there has been an increase in the number of livestock between 2002-2014. Using maximum consented dairy cow numbers, there has been an increase from 14,001 in 2002 to approximately 27,484 cows in 2014. The major pressure on water quality and ecological health in the Waituna catchment has been a change in farm system type, from drystock farms to dairying. In 1996, dairying made up 18% of the catchment area and now (2015) occupies 39%. Conversely, drystock farming has reduced from 49% to 29% of the catchment area over the same time period. Although this does not represent a major change in land cover, the intensification of land has significantly increased. Tree cover between 1996-2014 has decreased from 1,764 to 1,413 ha (2% change in terms of catchment area). Exotic forest increased 565 to 602 ha and indigenous cover decreased from 1,199 to 811 ha. **Ecological** As a whole, the Waituna catchment contains a variety of freshwater ecosystems including peatlands, creeks, streams, lakes and wetlands. Three main tributaries drain directly into the Waituna Lagoon which is a largely unmodified example of a temperate, shallow coastal lagoon within a coastal wetland system (the Awarua Wetland). In 1971, the lagoon and a section of the wetland were reserved for wetlands management purposes, and in 1976 the Waituna Wetland Reserve was the first of two New Zealand wetlands to be designated a site of international significance under the Ramsar convention. The Ramsar recognition was because the ecosystem supports an appreciable assemblage of endemic and threatened species and communities, has special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of the region, and provides habitat for plants and animals at critical stages of their biological cycles. In 1983, the area was established as a scientific reserve (Waituna Wetland Scientific Reserve), and is administered by the Department of Conservation. **Further information and references** Further information and references can be found in *Appendix 3* of the supporting document.
What activities have previously, or are currently, impacting upon water quality and/or quantity? Please also indicate whether these activities are ongoing.	Activities previously and currently impacting upon water quality and quantity are: • From 1880's to present, the beach front was cut adjacent to the lagoon, opening the lagoon to the sea for recreational (fish runs) and land drainage purposes. • From mid 1950's to 2012, vegetation clearance/drainage of the land surrounding the lagoon and associated wetlands occurred to allow direct drainage of adjoining farm land. • From 1930's to 2015, a diversion saw the straightening and piping of

[4] It does not include its impact up to or beyond 'the farm gate', which are considerable (i.e. the interdependencies between agriculture and manufacturing or agriculture and the service sectors of the economy).

	numerous tributaries of Waituna Creek and the feeder systems for Waituna Lagoon. • From 1930's to present, the establishment and maintenance of an extensive surface and ground water drainage network throughout the Waituna catchment has enabled land development for agricultural purposes. • From mid 1930's to present, Government subsidised private land development and the land-use intensification throughout Waituna Catchment.

5. Details of the project

Tell us more about your project by answering the questions below. See pages 19-22 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

What is the problem that you plan to address with the project? Consider: • the size or extent of the opportunity or problem • the impact the problem has on the environment, the community, and/or people's lives • the likely future consequences of not addressing the problem now. *(maximum 400 words)*	Current management of Waituna catchment and lagoon doesn't provide for the long-term protection of the lagoon's values. Past work by the Waituna Partners' Group has identified several interventions that can address key pressures, to ensure its long term protection. Whakamana Te Waituna programme aims to: 1. ensure the long-term quantity of water (hydrological regime) protects the values of the lagoon, 2. reduce the sources and pathways of contaminants entering the lagoon and its tributaries, 3. increase the capacity and capability of Te Rūnanga o Awarua's ability to exercise mātauranga Māori over the lagoon, and 4. maximise co-benefits, by demonstrating pathways for: a. building mātauranga Māori in freshwater management, b. increasing biodiversity integration in drainage systems and waterway management, c. scaling-up prior 'proof of concept' trials of technologies and design principles for alternative drainage management (on and off-farm), and interventions to lower impacts of current farm system practices, d. the application of Integrated Catchment Management to freshwater management challenges, and e. operating a well-structured, multi-disciplinary partnership and community engagement to achieve freshwater management outcomes. In doing so, the programme will address the following freshwater issues: 1. impact of recent changes to the desirable maximum water level at which the lagoon is to be managed, resulting in: o extensive waterlogging of areas of farmland adjoining the lagoon. This is significantly affecting the viability of these farming systems and livelihood pathways of the associated families, o a lagoon hydrology which doesn't meet wider local, regional and national aspirations for the protection of the lagoon complex. The current approach to setting the maximum water level doesn't provide for the maintenance of the values commensurate with the status of the lagoon through statute, international agreements and as a taonga. 2. current high rates of sedimentation, nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations/loads carried via ground and surface water pathways to Waituna Lagoon and its tributaries, 3. barriers to achieving connectivity between Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's to exercise mātauranga Māori, kaitiakitanga, and mahinga kai, 4. ad-hoc approaches to the management of the catchment and lagoon. Failure to undertake these actions in a co-ordinated manner will likely see the continued decline of the quality of water entering the lagoon and the continued contestation around the water levels at which the lagoon should be managed.

	Further background on the assessment of options for the management and management of hydrology can be found in *Appendix 4.*
What is the solution or action you are proposing to address the problem described? Consider: • how the solution (or specific actions) being proposed addresses the problem • what improvements to freshwater quality and/or quantity are expected to occur • the impact the solution will have on the environment, the community, and/or people's lives • how you have determined that the solution proposed is the most appropriate for the problem described. *(maximum 400 words)*	The programme will; 1. Ensure a long-term hydrological regime that will provide for the values of the lagoon, s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j) s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j) 2. Reduce sources and impacts of contaminant pathways entering the lagoon and its tributaries by: a. establishing contaminant reduction targets for the lagoon and its tributaries, b. demonstrating the value and effectiveness of scaling-up prior proof of concept technologies, and drainage design principles (wetland filters, nitrogen and phosphorus filters *(see Appendix 6)* and drain form options within the catchment to reduce contaminants entering the lagoon and its tributaries. c. expanding support for on-farm actions, in partnership with industry and community, to achieve source reductions in key contaminants at key locations across the waterway and drainage network. Planning and design will occur in programme years 1-2 and construction and extension in years 2-5. Priorities will be based on the combination best likely to achieve the greatest reduction in selected contaminants, while providing an effective demonstration of the scalability of technologies and alternate farm management approaches. Previous proof of concept trials indicate that scaling up of these technologies, system designs and farm management approaches will materially reduce the loads and concentration of key contaminants entering Waituna Lagoon. See reference. 3. Increase the capacity and capability of Te Rūnanga o Awarua to exercise mātauranga Māori, see below. 4. Maximise the opportunities for co-benefits to be realised through the application of Integrated Catchment Management. The integrated programme approach is achievable and amounts to an extension of current partnership based models that have operated well over the past three years.
If applicable, explain how your project will develop freshwater	The Whakamana Te Waituna programme directly contributes to building freshwater management capability and capacity across a number of

management capability and/or capacity of iwi/hapū, the community, local government, or industry. *(maximum 300 words)*	communities, including the Waituna community, iwi, technical experts, government and industry extension staff. Specific examples of this include: • the development of a targeted multi-agency (industry and government) programme to implement farm plans to better control key contaminants at source. This will increase farmer capability and promote the value of individuals acting as part of an integrated programme as well as demonstrating options for farming within environmental constraints, • the use of in-situ, scaled demonstrations of alternative technologies and drainage designs as examples of better practice around waterway and drainage management. In effect, these sites will demonstrate transition pathways for those currently responsible for waterway and drainage management, being Government, industry and landholders. This will build a new set of skills and capability around managing these systems. This will be a step towards meeting contemporary needs in waterway drainage system management, and is intended to build new collective practice models or new institutional structures. These will incorporate water quality outcomes in the design, construction and maintenance of these systems, • s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(j) [redacted] The programme will create opportunities and employment for youth of iwi community in the areas of project administration and long term mātauranga Māori.
If applicable, explain how your project will increase the application of mātauranga Māori in freshwater management. *(maximum 300 words)*	The Whakamana Te Waituna programme will increase the capacity and capability of Te Rūnanga o Awarua mātauranga Māori through four key changes. These are: 1. directly re-connecting Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu with Waituna Lagoon s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(j) [redacted] and managed in sympathy with the lagoon substantially increases the ability of Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to exercise mātauranga Māori in relation to Waituna. This would be a key shift for Te Rūnanga o Awarua, which currently has no land directly connecting them with Waituna, 2. through Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu's roles as both programme funder and governing partners of a catchment-wide programme working on freshwater, biodiversity and cultural landscape management, 3. by undertaking a cultural landscape assessment, as part of the programme to gain an understanding of how to develop and articulate cultural enhancement projects within Waituna Lagoon, and 4. the development of opportunities to support Te Rūnanga o Awarua youth, either in a project administration role or through appropriate, apprenticeships and/or internships, in river/drainage management, in the Waituna catchment and/or wider Southland.
If applicable, explain how your	Whakamana Te Waituna will establish new practice communities and

project will establish or enhance collaborative management of fresh water. Consider how the project will enable parties to establish a collective understanding of desired outcomes and how to achieve them. *(maximum 300 words)*	institutions, in addition to enhancing existing systems, for the collaborative management of freshwater. Project partners will bring together new and existing collaborative efforts under the single programme structure of Whakamana Te Waituna, or where appropriate move to align project objectives. This will allow the programme to leverage complementarity between existing programmes and new initiatives. For example, the establishment of short, medium and long-term contaminant reduction targets for the lagoon and its tributaries will be achieved through a newly established collaborative forum involving industry groups, councils, NGOs, iwi and a range of other stakeholder groups. The contaminant reduction targets will then be incorporated into existing collaborative structures used to drive changes on and off-farm. A Whakamana Te Waituna engagement framework involving councils, iwi, industry bodies, landholders, NGOs and community groups will also be developed. This will be used to guide the development of the Whakamana Te Waituna programme, associated practice communities, new institutions and systems needed to achieve wider catchment objectives. Those not directly engaged in the development of aspects of the programme will be able to participate and share their views through this framework and associated community engagement structures of the programme, including connections with existing community catchment groups. Consistency between existing council policy, other regional initiatives and the programme will be achieved through a variety of processes and structures, including links with the region's Southland Regional Development Strategy "SoRDS" project, programme governance and management, and links with industry.
Does your project include an applied research component? If yes, then describe how this will contribute to an improved understanding of the impacts of freshwater interventions and their outcomes. *(maximum 300 words)*	Through Whakamana Te Waituna, partners will assess the impacts of scaling-up in-situ water treatment technologies and drain designs have on reducing sediment loads, nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the waterway and drainage system. The basic methodology will see: • the development of an experimental design with the deployment of new monitoring stations designed to track the impacts the scaled interventions have on water quality. This will include establishing a baseline in years 1 and 2 at identified sites and tracking the impacts on water quality through construction and operation, years 3 to 5 and beyond, • the long-term monitoring and life-time viability of the interventions will be achieved through the incorporation of the performance monitoring into the long-term science programme of the project partners. Secondly, Whakamana Te Waituna will work with DairyNZ, Beef and Lamb and farm advisors to establish patterns of farm practice change on-farm that reduce the impacts of surface and ground water drainage on water quality. This will include reasons why some practices are supported or rejected, how ideas are transferred and structural changes within business models that may be needed/supported to increase uptake. This will be achieved through investigations based on social change processes in rural communities. The basic methodology will see the development of a programme to assess and measure changes in the values and social fabric of the Waituna catchment as the programme develops, including awareness of the programme and the

	understanding and acceptance of benefits associated with changing the role of the waterway and drainage network to include a role in meeting water quality objectives.
How will you ensure the outcomes resulting from your project will endure, once Freshwater Improvement Fund funding has ended? *(maximum 300 words)*	Whakamana Te Waituna will ensure the outcomes will endure beyond the life of the Freshwater Improvement Fund funding by incorporating them into existing governance and management structures of the partners including Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Environment Southland, the Southland District Council, the Department of Conservation, Living Water (DOC/Fonterra) and the wider community. Additionally, the outcomes of the project will also be reflected through the Southland Regional Development Strategy's action plan.

Supporting information: You may provide additional supporting information as part of your application. Supporting information must be directly related to the project proposal, the issue you are trying to address or the solution being proposed. This should be provided as one document Refer to page 22 of the *Guide for Applicants 2017* for further information.

6. Implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (council applicants only)

This question applies only if you are applying on behalf of a regional council, unitary authority, or territorial authority. See page 23 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

How does this project relate to the council's implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management *(maximum 200 words)*	The Whakamana Te Waituna programme delivers on Te Mana o te Wai, recognising the connection between water and the broader environment. Objective D1 (Tāngata whenua roles and interests) is delivered through the co-governance and project joint operating group arrangements, and by improving access for kaitiakitanga and mahinga kai. Objectives A1 and A2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management are particular objectives that the programme seeks to contribute to as the objectives in Whakamana Te Waituna include reducing sediment and nutrients in the catchment, and increasing the connection to Waituna Lagoon and its tributaries (thus protecting significant values of the water bodies). The Whakamana Te Waituna programme is designed to improve integrated management of freshwater and the use and development of land in whole catchments, including interactions between freshwater, land, associated ecosystems and the costal environment, thus delivering on objective C1.
How will the project support the transition to managing water quality and quantity within limits? *(maximum 200 words)*	The Whakamana Te Waituna programme is a critical part of transitioning towards managing within water quantity and quality limits, although the programme is occurring ahead of the intended limits setting programme in the Waituna catchment. In this regard, Whakamana Te Waituna is designed as a series of interventions and environmental improvement projects, aimed at building capacities and capabilities at the individual, community and institutional scales. In operation, Whakamana Te Waituna addresses the 'how' questions over and above the RMA construct, which are vital to the success of the limits framework long-term. Specifically, it addresses the question of how the catchment communities will adapt business, processes and institutions to achieve the internalisation of selected externalities without substantially disrupting livelihood pathways dependent on existing productions models. Essentially, how do we achieve the structural adjustment that operating under quantity and quality limits is likely to require. As part of efforts to answer these questions, Whakamana Te Waituna focuses on scaling-up technologies, processes and interventions (on and off-farm) designed to provide achievable pathways for managing freshwater within constraints such as those brought about by limits.

7. What environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits will occur as a result of this project?

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Identify which of the ecosystem service categories listed below will be enhanced or improved through the delivery of your project. If required, you may include additional types of benefit and/or value in the 'other' category. See pages 24-25 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Ecosystem services category	Using the following scale, indicate the expected magnitude of change: ++ Potential significant	For those ecosystem services categories that apply to your project, describe how the benefits will be realised through the delivery of the project. Consider:

	positive effect + Potential positive effect 0 Negligible effect – Potential negative effect -- Potential significant negative effect ? Gaps in evidence	• an estimated timeframe of when changes may occur (eg short-, medium- or long-term) • what indicators (qualitative or quantitative) you will use to measure change • any assumptions underlying the nature and estimated magnitude of the changes.
Food *eg, mahinga kai, fisheries, wild food, crops*	++	Medium-term. Mahinga kai resources will be improved through habitat enhancement and by increasing access to existing resources. A mahinga kai monitoring project will be implemented to measure changes in access patterns and populations of key kai species.
Raw materials *eg, fibre, timber, fuel wood, fodder, fertilizer*	+	This factor is not expected to be altered by the programme.
Fresh water *eg, for drinking, irrigation, cooling*	++	Medium-long-term. Water Quality – The establishment of wetland filters, nitrogen and phosphorus filters, and drain form options that reduce sediment and nutrient translocation within the drainage and waterway network will improve water quality. These will be assessed against reference points placed strategically across the catchment's surface and groundwater networks and by ongoing water quality monitoring. Short-term. Hydrology - To ensure a long-term hydrological regime to provide for the lagoon's values. This will be assessed through measurement of the health of the lagoon's aquatic plant population.
Medicinal resources *eg, natural medicines and pharmaceuticals*	++	Short-medium-term. During and post riparian planting and establishment, coupled with increased access, will enable rongoā to be accessed, gathered and utilised. Change will be measured by number of people accessing rongoā.
Local climate and air quality *eg, capturing (fine) dust, chemicals*	0	This factor is not expected to be altered by the programme.
Carbon sequestration and storage *eg, C-sequestration, influence of vegetation on rainfall*	0	This factor is not expected to be altered by the programme.
Moderation of extreme events *eg, storm protection and flood prevention*	0	This factor is not expected to be altered by the programme.
Regulation of water flows	+	Medium-long-term. Reduction of reliance and

eg, natural drainage, irrigation and drought prevention		use of artificial drainage and reversion back to more natural drainage patterns for Waituna Lagoon. Change will be measured by number of openings and lagoon level monitoring equipment to illustrate drainage patterns.
Waste-water treatment *eg, water purification, removal or breakdown of organic matter*	0	This factor is not expected to be altered by the programme.
Erosion prevention and maintenance of soil fertility *eg, soil retention/prevention of land or asset erosion*	++	Short-medium term. The catchment wide programme for both on farm interventions and the off-farm interventions will contribute to erosion prevention and maintenance of soil fertility. Change will be measured via water quality monitoring.
Habitats for species *eg, taonga indicators, native or migratory species, nursery habitat*	++	Medium-long term. With the change of land management we will expect to see an increase of habitat availability for taonga species. Additionally the pest control programme will further enhance biodiversity by reducing predator and pest species.
Recreation and tourism *eg, fishing, swimming, tramping*	++	Medium-term. s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted] enabling greater opportunities for fishing, walking, bird watching etc. Habitat creation via Lower Waituna Creek restoration, enhancement i.e. riparian planting, wetland and restoration will result in greater fish and macrophyte communities enabling improved fishing conditions and greater aesthetic appeal for walking, sight seeing etc. Expected increased tourist numbers with greater publicity of Waituna and the Whakamana Te Waituna programme, improved access, habitats and facilities. Long-term. As lagoon and tributary health improves and enhancement projects such as constructed wetlands, riparian enhancements, and tracks and access are improved Waituna will continue to develop as a destination for tourism and recreational opportunities.
Aesthetic appreciation *appreciation of natural scenery other than through deliberate recreational activities*	++	Medium-long-term. s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted] aesthetic appreciation opportunities will be increased. This will be measured through a combination of visitor counts and surveys.
Spiritual experience and/or sense of place *eg, wahi tapu, wai tapu, karakia and/or species with spiritual /*	++	Short-medium-term. s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted] around the lagoon, including the opportunities this provides to practice mātaraunaga Māori will

religious value		significantly improve iwi's access to mahinga kai and key toanga and the reconnection of hapū and iwi to the site. This will make a significant improvement to the spiritual experience associated with the lagoon. This will be assessed using cultural survey practices.
Information for learning and development *eg, education and science opportunities for formal and informal education and training*	++	Short-medium-long term. The creation of a project assistant role will enable the upskilling (project management, integrated catchment management, science, etc) of the applicant as this will be a newly created position. With increased access, there will be opportunities to gather and pass on traditional mātauranga Māori.
Other *Provide details of any other values or benefits of significance not described above.*	++	Long-term. Whakamana Te Waituna aligns with the Southland Regional Development Strategy, with water being an enabler, and the support and implementation of Good Management Practices (both on and off-farm).

8. Project objectives

Provide between three and six concrete statements which describe the tangible results your project will achieve. Note that some project outcomes will be achieved over a longer timeframe, however the objectives described here must be achievable within the duration of the funding. Please ensure that:

- *objectives are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, and Realistic within the Timeframe of the project). Refer Appendix 2 (page 42) of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for more information on setting SMART objectives.*
- *all objectives are clearly defined and achievable within the duration of the funding*
- *each objective has at least one key performance indicator (KPI)*
- *successful completion of tasks and activities (question 9) will lead to achievement of the project objectives*
- *you have a clear plan for measuring, evaluating and reporting whether your project objectives have been met.*

Objective *Describe the tangible results your project is trying to achieve.*	**Key performance indicators (KPIs)** *KPIs are concise statements about key benefits of the project and how they will be achieved.*	**How will you monitor and evaluate the achievement of this objective?** *How will you measure your progress and demonstrate that the objective has been achieved?*	**Baseline information** *Describe the current situation, using the data you have available.*	**Expected outcome** *What is the expected benefit from this objective being met? How does this contribute to the purpose of your project?*
By 2018, a co-governance model arrangement is formalised, operational, has chosen a host organisation and appointed a project manager.	Legally binding co-governance agreement signed and operational. Host organisation agreed. Project manager appointed. Co-governance enhances rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga for Ngāi Tahu whānui.	Project management work is delivered on time and within budget. Review of governance and management structure and arrangements.	No current baseline data.	Efficient completion of key deliverables, project management and governance of a complex project.
By 2020, we have increased/improved access to land that enables Ngāi Tahu to exercise kaitiakitanga over their taonga species within	Barriers/obstacles preventing access to suitable land are identified along with their solutions.	Ngāi Tahu whānui are accessing and using their mahinga kai for food on the table at home, at the marae for hui, tangi and for other such events.	Currently unable to access land and therefore unable to exercise kaitiakitanga over their taonga species including mahinga kai.	There is access to land that enables Ngāi Tahu to exercise kaitiakitanga over their taonga species within the Waituna catchment and

the Waituna catchment and lagoon.	s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(j) . A Management Plan is developed and its management recommendations are implemented by Ngāi Tahu whānui outlining how kaitiakitanga over their taonga species will be exercised. The local community is empowered by Ngāi Tahu whānui through rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga. Ngāi Tahu are able to gather mahinga kai.	The traditional customary practices and mātauranga Māori of Ngāi Tahu whānui are able to be exercised and passed on to future generations, through wānanga/ hui.		lagoon. The mana of Te Rūnanga o Awarua and Ngāi Tahu whānui as Tangata Whenua has been upheld.
By 2022, the area of land managed for biodiversity and ecosystem function accessible for mahinga kai and recreational uses surrounding the Waituna catchment and lagoon has increased.	Area (ha) of land adjacent to the lagoon and its tributaries that is accessible for mahinga kai and recreation is increased. Restoration Plan for Waituna Creek is implemented.	s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) Cultural monitoring/evaluations around the access and state of mahinga kai on these lands. Survey with recreational users shows improved access. Ngāi Tahu whānui are accessing and using their mahinga kai for food on the table at home, at the marae for hui, tangi and for other such events. The traditional customary practices and mātauranga Māori of Ngāi Tahu whānui are able to be exercised and passed on to future generations, through wānanga/	s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) No current mahinga kai access. DOC visitor counts and number estimates.	Increase in access for Ngāi Tahu whānui to mahinga kai. Increase in recreational opportunities for the community.

		hui.		
By 2022, community engagement (formal and informal) networks are established/strengthened to enable knowledge transfer approaches, to deliver environmental improvements on and off farm.	Establishment of identifiable networks (strengthening formal and informal) for knowledge transfer around environmental improvements on and off farm. Uptake of changes on and off farm resulting from networks.	Survey (qualitative and quantitative) with groups show success of knowledge transfer.	Unknown – baseline survey to be conducted in year 1.	Community is supportive of the objectives and actions of the project. Community is engaged beyond the life of the project.
By 2022, establish a hydrological regime for a healthy lagoon, with recreational and cultural access, that provides adjoining landowners with certainty. *Note: includes setting and achieving an operational long term maximum water level between 2.3m and 2.5m inclusive.*	Hydrological regime is established and implemented. Landowners with inundation affects are given certainty through a set hydrological regime. Increase in the area of land for cultural and recreational access.	Water level (m). Water quality and biophysical indicators. Ha of land for cultural and recreational access.	Historical hydrographs. Ruppia abundance/trends. Trophic Level Index ranges between 4-5.5 (from 2002-2016). Establish baseline information around biophysical, cultural and social parameters.	Maximum water level (m) is set. Ruppia abundance is at healthy levels. Trophic Level Index of lagoon is healthy <4. Access is provided for recreation and cultural values. Landowners with inundation affects are given certainty.
Reduce the rate of sediment and nutrient losses originating from on farm and off farm activities, by 2022.	Nutrient and sediment rates are set (e.g. reduce sediment by % by year). Sediment rates decrease (e.g. by % by year). Nutrient rates decrease (e.g. by % by year).	Sediment rates (e.g. by % by year). Nutrient rates (e.g. by % by year).	Current rates of loss (which will be established in first year of programme, and cross-matched with historical data).	Rates of nutrients and sediments originating from on and off farm activities have reduced (by % and year target, % set in year one).

9. Project key tasks/activities

List the main tasks/activities in chronological order that will be undertaken in the delivery of your project. The achievement of these tasks and activities will be a primary measure for evaluating the project's success. See page 25 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

YEAR 1 Project tasks/activities	YEAR 2 Project tasks/activities *(if applicable)*	YEAR 3 Project tasks/activities *(if applicable)*	YEAR 4 Project tasks/activities *(if applicable)*	YEAR 5 Project tasks/activities *(if applicable)*
• finalise and formalise long term co-governance model arrangements; • formalise appropriate host organisation, • advertise and appoint programme manager and assistant, • current Strategy and Action Plan *(Appendix 8)*, work plan and budget are updated and reported on, • develop a monitoring and evaluation programme to cover social, cultural, and biophysical changes resulting from interventions, • develop strategy and action plan on how kaitiakitanga will be exercised, • Living Water (Fonterra/DOC) Restoration Plan developed, implementation started	• operate co-governance structure, • Strategy and Action Plan, work plan and budget are updated and reported on, • monitoring and evaluation programme to cover social, cultural, and biophysical changes resulting from interventions, • implement strategy and work plan, • riparian and instream habitat aspects of the restoration plan for Waituna Creek is implemented, • deliver a biodiversity/ pest control programme for Waituna catchment and lagoon, tributaries and adjoining neighbours, • facilitate the function of community-led processes to make environmental improvements on and off-farm, s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)	• operate co-governance structure, • Strategy and Action Plan, work plan and budget are updated and reported on, • monitoring and evaluation programme to cover social, cultural, and biophysical changes resulting from interventions, • implement strategy and work plan, • riparian and instream habitat aspects of the restoration plan for Waituna Creek are implemented, • deliver a biodiversity/ pest control programme for Waituna catchment and lagoon, tributaries and adjoining neighbours, • facilitate the function of community led processes to make environmental improvements on and off farm,	• operate co-governance structure, • Strategy and Action Plan, work plan and budget are updated and reported on, • monitoring and evaluation programme to cover social, cultural, and biophysical changes resulting from interventions, • implement strategy and work plan, • riparian and instream habitat aspects of the restoration plan for Waituna Creek are implemented, • deliver a biodiversity/ pest control programme for Waituna catchment and lagoon, tributaries and adjoining neighbours, • facilitate the function of community-led processes to make environmental improvements on and off-farm, • construct bridge/	• operate co-governance structure, • Strategy and Action Plan, work plan and budget are updated and reported on, • monitoring and evaluation programme to cover social, cultural, and biophysical changes resulting from interventions, • implement strategy and work plan, • riparian and instream habitat aspects of the restoration plan for Waituna Creek are implemented, • deliver a biodiversity/ pest control programme for Waituna catchment and lagoon, tributaries and adjoining neighbours, • facilitate the function of community-led processes to make environmental improvements on and off-farm, • s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii)

for Waituna Creek,
• develop a biodiversity/ pest control programme (for private and public land) for Waituna catchment and lagoon, tributaries and adjoining neighbours,
• scope bridge/road access and upgrade requirements under agreed lagoon level,
• workshop with key stakeholders and community leaders:
  • to establish a process to work with community
  • to develop models of collective best use practice and/or new institutional arrangements with the aim of achieving on-farm and off-farm environmental improvements based on partnerships across agencies and industry bodies,
• confirm hydrological regime for the lagoon,
• meet with landholders affected by desired long term lagoon hydrology,
s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
	s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
	• build Waituna Creek – proof of concept pilot,
	• develop and finalise project plan to achieve on-farm and off-farm programme specified in year 1,
	• initiate on-farm and-off farm programme.
		s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
		• continue on-farm and off-farm programme.
			alternative road access is
			s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
			• continue on-farm and off-farm programme.
				s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
				• complete on-farm and off-farm programme.

s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j) [redacted] • form and resource a working party to finalise catchment targets for nutrient and sediment loads entering Waituna Lagoon and key tributaries (e.g. by 2022 sediment load will be reduced by 20%), • design/build Waituna Creek – proof of concept pilot, • develop a catchment-wide programme for on-farm interventions needed to contribute to nutrient and sediment reduction targets and improve biodiversity outcomes (reducing nutrient loss at source through farm practice changes) (ES – extension officer?) + LW annual contribution?, Dairy NZ and B+L to contribute?, • prepare and finalise a work programme for off farm interventions to: - reduce sediment and nutrient mobilisation				

rates within the managed drainage network, and key tributaries leading to Waituna Lagoon. (Including the construction of targeted sediment traps and constructed wetlands within managed drainage network, nutrient filters) and apply these on farm where applicable - implement Waituna Creek restoration plan work.				

10. Risk management

Provide a brief description of the major risks to the project achieving the intended outcomes. Include consideration of potential barriers that may pose a risk to the success of the project. Where possible give an indication of the likelihood and significance of the risk and any mitigation strategies to be included in the project.

See page 26 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Potential risk *Identify the potential risk to your project (for example, project not completed on time, unpredictable events such as weather, lack of resource commitment, time and cost estimates too optimistic, unexpected budget cuts, stakeholders changing requirements after the project has started, risks to the industry or sector to which the organisation belongs).*	**Level of risk** *Low, medium or high.*	**Impact on project** *Describe the impact the risk would have on the project (for example, misunderstandings, duplication of work, incomplete work).*	**Consequence on project** *Minor, moderate or severe.*	**Strategy to mitigate** *Describe the process you will use to minimise and manage the risk (for example, project manager monitors functional roles to ensure enough time is allocated to complete each task/activity and the project as a whole).*
Central Government fails to support the project	Medium	Would severely impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, or at all.	Severe	Engage with Ministry throughout the Freshwater Improvement Fund application process. Supply a quality application endorsed by partners.
Partners pull out of commitments	Low	Would impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, or at all.	Moderate	The current partners have indicated a clear intention to follow the programme approach. Co-governance structure set up with clear understanding of commitments involved.
Unable to fill or retain Project Manager role	Medium	Would impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, or at all.	Minor	Attaching KPI's and incentives to the job description and contract Advertise widely, and use existing networks to encourage applicants.
Insufficient funds to complete programme	Medium	Would impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, or at all.	Moderate to severe	Project phasing and contingency planning developed through stage two of the funding agreements. Seek additional funding sources if required.

s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(j)	Medium	Would impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, or at s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii)	Moderate	s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j)
Lack of community support/involvement	Low	Would impact the ability to meet objectives within set timeframes, particularly around nutrient/sediment reduction objectives.	Severe	Regular communication with community, including informal governance structure. Establishment/strengthening of community networks for information transfer (formal and informal).

SECTION C: Resources and capability

See pages 27-29 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this section.

11. Partnership and collaboration

You must be able to demonstrate that the project will involve the necessary partner organisations to ensure its success. Provide details of organisations that you will be partnering with in the delivery of this project. Please outline the nature of each of the partners involvement and what they will contribute to the successful delivery of the project. See page 27 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Organisation name	**Contact details** *Name, phone number and email*	**Details of involvement or collaboration** *For example, contribution of funding or resources, involvement in decision-making, responsibility for delivering a component of the project.*
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	To be appointed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu – current contact Joe Wakefield, joe.wakefield@ngaitahu.iwi.nz	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.
Department of Conservation	To be appointed by DOC – current contact Harry Maher, 03 211 2400, hmaher@doc.govt.nz	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.
Southland District Council	To be appointed by SDC – current contact Bruce Halligan, 0800 732 732, bruce.halligan@southlanddc.govt.nz	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.
Environment Southland	To be appointed by ES – current contact Rob Phillips, 03 211 5115, rob.phillips@es.govt.nz	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.

Living Water (DOC/Fonterra)	To be appointed by Living Water – current contact Trish Kirkland-Smith, 027 273 9359, Trish.Kirkland-Smith@fonterra.com	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.
Te Rūnanga o Awarua	To be appointed by Te Rūnanga o Awarua – current contact Gail Thompson, 03212 6020, gail@awarua.org.nz	Contribution of funding (confirmed as per letter), involvement in decision making and some project deliverables.
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

12. Project team

You must be able to demonstrate that the project will engage personnel with the required technical, project management, and financial management skills to successfully deliver the project. Provide details of your proposed project team and confirmation of their availability for the duration of the project. Note that it is mandatory to provide details of your project manager.

See page 27 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Name	Organisation	Role in project	Confirmed	Phone	Email
Jonathan Streat	Environment Southland	Waituna JOG Temporary Project manager *Note that you **must** provide a copy of the project manager's CV or job description of project manager as part of your application.*	Yes	021567732	jonathan.streat@es.govt.nz
TBC	TBC	Project Manager	TBC	TBC	TBC
Jane Kitson Sue Corby Joe Wakefield	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	Waituna JOG	Yes	0275247864 021 703 491	jane.kitson@ngaitahu.iwi.nz sue.corby@ngaitahu.iwi.nz joe.wakefield@ngaitahu.iwi.nz
Nicki Atkinson Tony Preston	Department of Conservation	Waituna JOG	Yes	027 408 3409	natkinson@doc.govt.nz tpreston@doc.govt.nz
Stevie-Rae Blair Dean Whaanga	Te Ao Mārama Incorporated	Waituna JOG	Yes	03 931 1242 03 931 1242	dean@tami.maori.nz stevie@tami.maori.nz

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Courtney Ellison	Southland District Council	Waituna JOG	Yes	0800 732732	courtney.ellison@southlanddc.govt.nz
Katrina Robertson	Environment Southland	Waituna JOG	Yes	027 561 2460	katrina.robertson@es.govt.nz
Cain Duncan Sarah Yarrow	Living Water (DOC/Fonterra)	Waituna JOG	Yes	027 703 1743	cain.duncan@fonterra.com sarah.yarrow@fonterra.com
Justin Kitto	Dairy NZ	Waituna JOG	Yes	TBC	justin.kitto@dairynz.co.nz
Marc Schallenberg	TBC	Science Advisory Group Chair	Yes	03 479 8403	marc.schallenberg@otago.ac.nz
Robin Campbell	N/A	Current independent chair	TBC	TBC	kinrae@velocitynet.co.nz
TBC	Te Rūnanga o Awarua	Waituna JOG	TBC	TBC	TBC

13. Governance and management structure

See page 28 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Project governance

Describe the governance structure/s that will be implemented to ensure monitoring and management of performance and effective decision-making occurs. Include information on members of the governance group and their skills.

(maximum 300 words)

The Waituna Partners' Group application to the Freshwater Improvement Fund has provided a space to pause, and to reconsider efficient and effective governance options to provide oversight and management of Whakamana Te Waituna.

The Waituna Co-Governance Group model (*See Appendix 5*) identifies the roles & purpose of each contributing governance element; and will give effect to the (proposed) Waituna Co-Governance Agreement and its vision.

The two main groups within the co-governance structure include the Waituna Co-Governance Group (WCGG), which will evolve from the Waituna Partners' Group, and the Waituna Joint Officials Group (JOG), currently the Waituna Working Group.

The Waituna Co-Governance Group will deliver:

- strategic development and direction
- financial management and oversight
- risk management and oversight
- communication with stakeholders and management
- board processes, policies & infrastructure
- strategic catchment approach
- operationalise co-governance principles and aims
- best co-governance practice.

The Waituna JOG, will provide senior management support for the WCGG. It's core purposes will be articulated through the Co-Governance Agreement and will include;

- leadership by an independent chair reporting to WCGG
- operationaling WCGG directions
- operational management of Whakamana Te Waituna programme
- reporting on Whakamana Te Waituna workstream plans/progress to WCGG
- Report level for PIM re Programme Assistant & contractors
- decision making delegations regarding day to day programme
- operationalise Co-Governance processes, policies and infrastructure
- development and operationalising health and safety programme plan
- financial and programme reporting to WCGG

The Waituna Partners Group has been in operation for a number of years. This history has enabled shared values, trust, and collaboration resulting in the new Whakamana Te Waituna vision for the catchment. Between now and September 2017, the Waituna Partners Group will transition to a Waituna voluntary co-governance agreement, based on the structure proposed in *Appendix 5.*

Managing funds

Provide information about how you will manage the project funds if your application is successful. Include information about how you will procure goods and services, approve payments, and monitor and address budget overspend.

An agreed process for procurement of goods and services, approval of payments and financial reporting would need to be determined by the Waituna Governance Group (WGG), Waituna Joint Operating Group (WJOG) and Project Manager. However, it would likely be based on the following;

The host organisation for finances will be Environment Southland (ES).

Funds will be managed through the current ES financial systems. New project codes would be set up so the project income and expenditure can be isolated,

(maximum 250 words)	tracked and reported on accurately. Some of the software packages used to support this include authority and authority-BIS reporting. Invoicing would be generated through the ES financial systems, with assistance from ES finance staff if required. Procurement of goods and services should include obtaining three quotes where possible, and be generated through a purchase order system, and signed off with someone of a higher authority to approve. Expenditure over (an agreed amount) should generally be tendered, unless conditions prevail which make tendering impractical. Monitoring income and expenditure would be done monthly, quarterly and annually giving the opportunity to raise any issues of overspend/underspend at WJOG and WGG meetings.

14. Health and safety

It is important that you have the necessary health and safety policies, resources and expertise to safely undertake and complete the project. You must comply at all times with the requirements and provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA). You will be asked to submit a health and safety plan for your project if you are invited to proceed to Stage 2. See page 28 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Does your organisation have a health and safety policy?	☒ Yes ☐ No *If yes, state when this was last reviewed/updated.* 2015
Has your organisation been issued with any notices under health and safety legislation?	☒ Yes ☐ No *If yes, please provide details.* 30/06/2016 Two notices were issued as Environment Southland contractors were on a quarry site when a worksafe inspector visited and noticed the quarry company had not followed their H&S procedures. As a result two notices were issued. The following recommended prevention or remdial measures were requested: Develop and implement a Health and Safety Management system that includes Contractor Management. Ensure that Contractors are identifying hazards, assessing risk and completing Worker induction and training. This was actioned. Obtain a geotechnical assessment and design, undertaken by a competent person, which addresses ground stability, slope design and rock fall risks. Implement the recommendations from the above assessment. This was actioned. Correspondence from WorkSafe states "I can confirm that all Improvement Notices have been complied with."
Who will be responsible for health and safety for the project?	The Project Manager - currently Jonathan Streat, Director of Operations Environment Southland, until a Project Manager is appointed through the project.

15. Environmental compliance

See page 29 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this question.

Do you require any statutory or non-statutory permissions to complete the project? *For example, resource consents, planning consents, or landowner permissions?*	☒ Yes ☐ No *If yes, which permission(s) are required? Have you applied for these? If so, when is a decision expected (if known)?* Resource consents for bridge works, in-stream works, s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(j) [redacted] We have not applied for these as yet s 9(2)(a), s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted]
Has your organisation received any prosecutions under the Resource Management Act 1991 during the past 5 years?	☐ Yes ☒ No *If yes, please provide details.*

16. Publicly-funded projects

Complete the table below for each publically-funded project you have received funding for in the past 5 years either from the Ministry for the Environment or from other agencies or organisations. (maximum 200 words per project)

Name of fund and organisation	Amount received	Details of project (including outcome, maximum 200 words per project)
Ministry for the Environment - Fresh Start for Freshwater Fund	$785,000	In 2011 Environment Southland's State of the Environment reporting identified the health of Waituna Lagoon was still under stress. Three workstreams were delivered to help address this including: • bank reconstruction – community concern about continuing erosion of Waituna Creek's banks (backed up by photographic evidence and a sediment fingerprinting study), and the effects eroded sediment and associated nutrients would be having downstream on Waituna Lagoon. This resulted in 14,256m of bank reconstruction and 16,865 tonnes of rock placement for armouring along corners. • constructed wetlands - NIWA was commissioned jointly by ES and DairyNZ to identify the most appropriate locations and types of constructed wetlands that could be implemented in the Waituna catchment to intercept nutrients and sediments. A trial wetland was constructed, and an existing gravel

		pit was modified to provide on-farm examples for filtering nutrients and sediment. • lagoon openings were recommended by the Lagoon Technical Group to flush out accumulated sediment and nutrients. Two openings were funded over the life of the project, along with a pre-feasibility engineering scoping study to assess possible solutions for closing Waituna Lagoon, and different options for managing the lagoon opening. Project milestones and reporting requirements were achieved.
Ministry of Primary Industries – Velvet Leaf Response	$471,324	In 2016, Environment Southland received reports of suspected velvetleaf plants in fodder beet from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), which was investigated in early March 2016. However, in late March, we received a list of over 130 properties where the contaminated seed lines were known to have been used in Southland. Subsequently, a further 120 properties were identified to be inspected, on the ground by field staff walking paddocks. In practice, in Southland, Environment Southland has led the response, assisted by Emergency Management Southland (EMS) and AsureQuality. Environment Southland staff responded to the situation with staff from across the organisation assisting in the field and Emergency Operations Centre, and as team leaders for all the search teams. This initial search and mapping aspect of the operation achieved the intended outcome (mapping, presence/absence and destroying plants found).
Ministry of Primary Industries-Check Clean Dry Programme	$20,000 + $20,000 +$20,000	Advocacy programme for the spread of biosecurity risks (Didymo) through provision of advice and education as a joint agency initiative facilitated by Environment Southland. Examples of tactics used during the seasonal campaign included: • waterside advocacy directly to all water users found in the field, including fishers, hunters, trampers and canoeists, • events, presentation and collateral to increase awareness, • signage and cleaning facilities at exits of lakes on many rivers (in conjunction

		with DOC), • regular visits to lakes in the region including Lakes Te Anau, Manapouri, Monowai, Mavora and Hauroko talking to all users found. The extensive Didymo testing which was carried out on the eastern fringe of Fiordland rivers returned a negative result for Didymo. This shows that we continue to hold an incursion out of this pristine area (key outcome).
N/A	$0.00	N/A
N/A	$0.00	N/A

SECTION D: Additional information

See pages 30-31 of the Guide to Applicants 2017 for information on how to complete this section.

17. Conflicts of interest

Describe any known conflicts of interest (actual or potential) and steps you will take to manage them. Before completing this section, see page 30 of the Guide for Applicants 2017.

No conflicts of interest.

18. Is there anything else we need to consider about your application?

Provide any additional information you or your organisation considers important, but has not been covered in previous questions in this application form. (maximum 400 words)

N/A

Declaration

This declaration must be completed by a person with the organisation's signing authority. See page 31 of the Guide for Applicants 2017 for additional information on how to complete this question.

***Important:** Please contact the Ministry if you have any queries about the terms and conditions of the deed of funding for the Freshwater Improvement Fund.*

As a duly authorised representative of the organisation as per Section A of this Freshwater Improvement Fund application form:

- I declare that my project meets all of the eligibility criteria for the Freshwater Improvement Fund (*see page 4 of this application form*).
- I declare that to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in all sections of this application form, or supplied by us in support of our application, is complete, true and correct.
- I declare that I have the authority to sign this application form and to provide this information.
- I declare that the application is not being made by an organisation that is in receivership or liquidation, or by an undischarged bankrupt.
- I declare that I have provided information about any actual or potential conflicts of interest (in question 17) and that I will promptly inform the Ministry for the Environment of any such conflicts if they arise subsequent to the submission of this application.
- I understand that information presented to the Minister for the Environment and Ministry for the Environment is subject to disclosure under the Official Information Act 1982, other legislation, court orders, and in response to Parliamentary questions.
- I understand my rights in accordance with the Privacy Act 1993.
- I agree that the Ministry for the Environment can undertake, for the purpose of assessing eligibility and suitability for Freshwater Improvement Fund funding, a background check on the applicant(s), including but not limited to credit checks, criminal record checks, and reference checks from other parties, and may liaise with local and national organisations about this application.
- I understand that if I receive an invitation to proceed to Stage 2 of the funding process this is not a confirmation of funding, and that the final decision is subject to a successful completion of Stage 2.

Name	Jonathan Streat	
Position	Director of Operations, Environment Southland	
Signature *By typing your name in the space provided you are electronically signing this application form.*	Jonathan Streat	Date 11 April 2017

Checklist

Use the following checklist to confirm you have provided all the required information in your application.

Do not include any attachments that the Ministry has not specifically requested. These will not be provided to the assessment panel.

- ☒ All sections of this Application Form (Part 1) have been completed (using 'N/A' or 'none' if required).
- ☒ All sections of this Application Form (Part 2) have been completed (using a zero if required).
- ☒ All $ figures provided in Application Form (Part 1) and (Part 2) add up and are consistent throughout the application.
- ☒ Declaration on the Application Form (Part 1) has been electronically signed and dated.
- ☐ A copy of the CV for the project manager listed in question 12 is attached (if confirmed).
- ☒ Letters confirming co-funding for your project from each organisation listed as 'external funding sources' in Application Form (Part 2).
- ☒ **Optional – One additional document** in support of your application. This must be directly related to the project proposal, the issue you are trying to address, or the solution being proposed.
- ☒ Application form, project budget, and any supporting information will be submitted as **one email only**. (Documents submitted as multiple emails will **not** be accepted.)
- ☒ Application form, project budget, and any supporting information will be submitted no later than **mid-day** 13 April 2017

FRESHWATER IMPROVEMENT FUND - APPLICATION (PART 2)

ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET

Please read the Freshwater Improvement Fund Guide for Applicants 2017 before completing this form

APPLICANT NAME	*Environment Southland*
PROJECT TITLE	*Whakamana Te Waituna*

PROJECT INCOME (A)

List all sources of project income, including the amount you are requesting from the Freshwater Improvement Fund and all external funding sources, including the cash contribution from your organisation. Refer to pages 32 - 37 of the *Guide for Applicants 2017* for guidance on completing this section. **All figures should be exclusive of GST.**

FRESHWATER IMPROVEMENT FUND	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Amount requested from the fund for each year of the project (exclusive of GST). This must equal the amount stated in question 3 in the Application Form (Part 1)	$550,000.00	$2,247,000.00	$2,112,000.00	$2,050,000.00	$350,000.00	$7,309,000.00

OTHER CASH INCOME (excluding in-kind contributions) For example, from your organisation, councils, industry, philanthropists or other funding sources. (You will be asked to provide letters from these co-funders which confirm the amount of their support.)	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Department of Conservation	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$300,000.00
Environment Southland	$46,200.00	$547,700.00	$1,445,100.00	$899,600.00	$9,600.00	$2,948,200.00
Fonterra/Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					
Living Water (DOC/Fonterra)	$329,000.00	$626,000.00	$676,000.00	$673,000.00	$296,000.00	$2,600,000.00
Southland District Council			$50,000.00	$450,000.00		$500,000.00
Te Rūnanga o Awarua	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu						
						$0.00
Total cash income from other sources for each project year (exclusive of GST)	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					
TOTAL PROJECT INCOME	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					

If any of the funding for your project is not yet confirmed, please provide a summary here of how much is pending and when you expect this to be secured. Only include funding that you have applied for, and is either approved or still pending (ie, not declined). Note that if you are invited to Stage 2 of the funding process, you will have to provide evidence that co-funding has been secured.

Department of Conservation - $300,000 – Confirmed, letter attached.
Environment Southland – $2,948,200 - Confirmed, letter attached.
Fonterra/Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu s 9(2)(b)(ii)
Living Water (DOC/Fonterra) - $2,600,000 – Confirmed, letter attached.
Southland District Council - $500,000 – Confirmed - Finalised through Long Term Plan Process 2018. Letter attached.
Te Rūnanga o Awarua–
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu s 9(2)(b)(ii)

PROJECT EXENDITURE (B)

Document 2

Provide a breakdown of all the estimated project-related costs (expenditure) to the best of your knowledge, for each year of your project (as applicable). Refer to page 33 of the *Guide for Applicants 2017* for guidance on completing this section. **All costs must be exclusive of GST.**

Personnel – estimated breakdown of cash costs Wages, salaries, recruitment, training etc, including estimate of number of hours (for example, Joe Brown s salary at $25 per hour for 20 hours)	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Independent Chair Science Advisory Group						
Programme manager annual salary						
Programme assistantannual salary						
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for personnel for each project year (exclusive of GST)						

s 9(2)(b)(ii)

s 9(2)(b)(ii)

Administration – estimated breakdown of cash costs Stationery, insurance, postage, phone calls, courier etc.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
$500 per year phone calls remainder Included as project assistant salary and in kind from ES	$500.00	$500.00	$500.00	$500.00	$500.00	$2,500.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for administration for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$500.00**	**$500.00**	**$500.00**	**$500.00**	**$500.00**	**$2,500.00**

Consultants and contractors – estimated breakdown of cash costs Environmental consultancies, Crown research institutes etc.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Developing monitoring and evaluation programme (social, cultural, biophys) - establishing baseline year 1 then monitoring and eval subsequent years	$225,000.00	$125,000.00	$155,000.00	$115,000.00	$100,000.00	$720,000.00
Kaitiakitanga strategy and action plan (yr1) then implementation (yr2-5)	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$250,000.00
Planting contractor @$30 per hour, spraying, releasing and planting (666hrs per year)	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$100,000.00
Biodiversity/pest control programme for public and private (development yr 1, delivery yr 2-5)	$45,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$165,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
Facilitators for workshops (1 - insitiutional arrangements, 2 - sediment and nutrient targets, 3 - on farm reductions) fee $3000/meeting x (8 meetings yr1), x3 mtg yr 2-5 (includes one two day meeting $@5000 for the meeting)	$26,000.00	$15,000.00	$9,000.00	$9,000.00	$9,000.00	$68,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
Waituna Creek /nutrient loss mgt advice/off farm interventions	$250,000.00	$650,000.00	$700,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$223,000.00	$2,973,000.00
Total estimated cash costs for consultants and contractors for each project year (exclusive of GST)						

s 9(2)(b)(ii)

Document 2

Venue and equipment – estimated breakdown of cash costs Venue (hire or rent), equipment (rental or leasing) etc.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Project manager and assistant computers and cell phone purchase ($1850 per laptop, $600 per phone)	$4,900.00					$4,900.00
Biodiversity/Pest control programme delivery - sprays/bait etc	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$300,000.00
Workshop (insitiutional arrangements) venue hire $200 per time x (5 meetings yr1), x3 mtg yr 2-5	$1,200.00	$1,200.00	$600.00	$600.00	$600.00	$4,200.00
Workshop on farm interventions room hire $500 x 2	$1,000.00					$1,000.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for venue and equipment for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$67,100.00**	**$61,200.00**	**$60,600.00**	**$60,600.00**	**$60,600.00**	**$310,100.00**

Travel and accommodation – estimated breakdown of cash costs Only domestic travel and accommodation expenses incurred solely in relation to the project could be eligible for funding.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Cogovernance travel and accomm (meeting 4x per year - 6 ppl @$1200)	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$25,000.00
Flights and accom for interviews for applicantsand panelleists for project manager (1200 x 3 people)	$3,600.00					$3,600.00
Facilitators for workshop (insitiutional arrangements, nutrient and sediment targets ,on farm interventions) $2000 per meeting x (8 meetings yr1), x3 mtg yr 2-5	$16,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$56,000.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for travel and accommodation for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$24,600.00**	**$15,000.00**	**$15,000.00**	**$15,000.00**	**$15,000.00**	**$84,600.00**

Promotion and dissemination of information – estimated breakdown of cash costs Publication of brochures, advertising costs, hui, workshops etc.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Advertising for Project manager and asssistant roles	$6,000.00					$6,000.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for promotion and dissemination of information for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$6,000.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$6,000.00**

Financial, legal and information technology (IT) service expenses – estimated breakdown of cash costs Financial, legal and IT service expenses incurred solely in relation to the project.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Governance - Legal advice and drafting of structures (trust etc) hours @ $350/hr x 57hrs	$20,000.00					$20,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted]						
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00

Document 2

Total estimated cash costs for financial, legal and IT expenses for each project year (exclusive of GST)	s 9(2)(b)(ii)

Health and safety equipment and training – estimated breakdown of cash costs Include personal protective equipment, other health and safety equipment, measures and training (practical and/or planning or theory based) for relevant staff.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Provided in kind by host organisations						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs health and safety equipment and training for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

Purchase of capital assets and other capital costs – estimated breakdown of cash costs Includes the cost of bringing the new asset to working order if necessary.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Waituna creek restoration - purchase of plants	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$250,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated cash costs for purchase of capital assets and other capital costs for each project year (exclusive of GST)	**$50,000.00**	s 9(2)(b)(ii)		**$50,000.00**		s 9(2)(b)(ii)

Other miscellaneous costs – estimated breakdown of cash costs These must be solely related to the delivery of the project. Specify all other expenses in detail.	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Science Advisory Group Catering (based on $500 per meeting)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$500.00	$500.00	$4,000.00
Governance Group Catering (based on $500 per meeting)	$5 000 00	$2 500 00	$2 500 00	$2 500 00	$2 500 00	$15 000 00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
Working party catchment targets Catering ($500 per meeting)	$1,500.00					$1,500.00
Catchment wide programme workshop catering ($1000 per meeting (large number)	$2,000.00					$2,000.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
						$0.00
Total estimated other miscellaneous cash costs for each project year (exclusive of GST)	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE	s 9(2)(b)(ii)

Document 2

BUDGET SUMMARY (C)

This section is automatically populated using the information provided in the Project Income (A) and Project Expenditure (B) sections above.

	Year 1	Year 2 *(if applicable)*	Year 3 *(if applicable)*	Year 4 *(if applicable)*	Year 5 *(if applicable)*	TOTAL
PROJECT INCOME (A)						
Amount requested from the Freshwater Improvement Fund						
Amount of cash funding from other sources						
Total cash income from ALL sources for each project year (excluding GST)						
PROJECT EXPENDITURE (B)						
Total project expenditure for each project year (excluding GST)						
BALANCE OF FUNDS						
*Income minus expenditure (A) - (B)**	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

s 9(2)(b)(ii)

The balance of funds should be zero. If the total balance of funds is showing as a negative amount in red, then the total estimated cost of the project in (B) exceeds the proposed project income in (A)

Percentage contribution from the Freshwater Improvement Fund. This must be 50% or less to meet the Fund's eligibility criteria.	49.87%

environment SOUTHLAND
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Taiao Tonga

FRESHWATER IMPROVEMENT FUND
WHAKAMANA TE WAITUNA

ENVIRONMENT SOUTHLAND

Document 3

FRESHWATER IMPROVEMENT FUND
WHAKAMANA TE WAITUNA

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - LETTERS CONFIRMING FUNDING

Department of Conservation - $300,000 – *Confirmed.*

Environment Southland - $2,948,200 – *Confirmed.*

Fonterra/Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted]

Living Water (DOC/Fonterra) - $2,600,000 – *Confirmed.*

Southland District Council - $500,000 – *Confirmed – Finalised through Long Term Plan Process 2018.*

Te Rūnanga o Awarua - s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted]

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu - s 9(2)(b)(ii) [redacted]

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

2017 Freshwater Improvement Fund

Application from Environment Southland

"Whakamana Te Waituna"

3 April 2017

To whom it may concern,

RE: Support for Freshwater Improvement Fund proposal 'Whakamana Te Waituna'

The Department of Conservation is highly supportive of Environment Southland's application for the Whakamana Te Waituna project and will commit $300,000 of funding over the term of the project.

The Department of Conservation administers approximately 20,000ha of public conservation around Waituna Lagoon and wetland complex which lies at the bottom of a small intensively farmed catchment. Waituna lagoon is renowned for its high ecological and biodiversity values and is identified as a priority ecosystem for the conservation of our natural heritage.

Since 2007, through the Arawai-Kakariki programme, the Department has been actively working with the local community and stakeholders to improve the health of this vulnerable ecosystem. However, given the pressures facing Waituna Lagoon are catchment wide and multifaceted, the current management lacks cohesion to ensure meaningful protection of the lagoon and community values for future generations. It is for this reason, that the Department is highly committed to supporting the proposed integrated catchment management approach and package of work provided in the Whakamana Te Waituna programme.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Maher
Director Operations
Southern South Island

Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*
Invercargill / Murihiku Area Offie
PO Box 743, Invercargill 9840, New Zealand
www.doc.govt.nz

environment SOUTHLAND
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Taiao Tonga

7 April 2017

Our Reference: A323480

To Whom it May Concern
Freshwater Improvement Fund
Ministry for the Environment
Private Bag
Wellington

Application to the Freshwater Improvement Fund

Please accept this letter as formal support of the application being lodged to the Freshwater Improvement Fund to assist the Whakamana Te Waituna programme return the Waituna Lagoon and its tributaries to a healthy state.

At its meeting held on Wednesday, 5 April 2017, this Council committed to underwriting this programme to a maximum sum of $3.0 million over a five year period. This is a significant contribution, and is a signal of the strong commitment and support this Council has for the integrated work programme that has been developed by the parties involved - the Department of Conservation, Southland District Council, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Environment Southland, Living Water and Te Runanga o Awarua.

Our Council is committed to Whakamana Te Waituna and returning the Waituna lagoon and its tributaries to a more healthy state for current and future generations. We urge your favourable consideration of this application.

N G Horrell
Chairman

10 April 2017

Rob Phillips
Environment Southland
Private Bag 90116
Invercargill 9840

Dear Rob,

I wish to highlight Fonterra's support for Whakamana Te Waituna, the application to the Ministry for the Environment by Environment Southland and Ngāi Tahu with regards to Waituna.

Fonterra welcomes your commitment to the Waituna catchment and looks forward to continuing a strong working relationship with the Waituna partners.

As you are aware, at the end of 2016 Fonterra and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu agreed to support sustainability initiatives in three catchments within the Ngāi Tahu takiwa.

With respect to Waituna Fonterra has committed s 9(2)(b)(ii) for the following activities:

- *Supporting community programmes that contribute to the enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems within the Catchment and establishing cultural harvesting opportunities within the Lagoon for iwi;*
- *Research, measurement and monitoring of water quality, biodiversity and ecosystem health, and community outcomes within the Catchment;*
- *Where appropriate, and in consultation with Fonterra, supporting farmers to adopt good management practices appropriate to catchment needs, including the development and implementation of restoration plans for those Fonterra farms within the catchment;*

This commitment to Waituna stands outside any commitment that has been made by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu or Awarua Rūnanga as part of Whakamana Te Waituna. If you consider it would assist your application please do not hesitate to note our commitment to the catchment.

Kind Regards,

James Caygill
Manager, Regional Engagement (South Island)

LETTER OF SUPPORT

LIVING WATER

Fonterra Dairy for life | Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawbai

WORKING TOGETHER TO CARE FOR FIVE KEY CATCHMENTS

April 2017

2017 Freshwater Improvement Fund

Application from Environment Southland

"Whakamana Te Waituna"

To whom it may concern,

We would like to formally provide a letter of support for the Environment Southland application to the 2017 Freshwater Improvement Fund.

Living Water is a 10-year, $20 million partnership between the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Fonterra. Living Water aims to implement game-changing and scalable solutions that demonstrate sustainable dairying in healthy freshwater ecosystems. Waituna is one of five key catchments across New Zealand where the partnership is working.

Through the Waituna Partners Group an integrated programme of work has been identified that will significantly improve the health of Waituna Lagoon and its tributaries. Living Water is well placed to deliver the "managing catchment nutrient and sediment pathways" component of the integrated work programme and is willing to commit $2.6 million to the delivery of this workstream over five years in support of this application.

Living Water sees the integrated approach of the Waituna Partners Group and this application as critical to restoring the health of Waituna Lagoon.

Regards,

Trish Kirkland-Smith
National Manager
Living Water Partnership

Mark Robinson
Head of Farm Source, Southland/Otago
Fonterra

Harry Maher
Director Operations, Southern South Island
Department of Conservation

Document 3

People First
Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae O Murihiku

When replying please quote: 320/45/1/4

10 April 2017

Freshwater Improvement Fund
Ministry for the Environment
PO Box 10362
Wellington 6143

Dear Sir/Madam

Letter of Support - Southland District Council - Application by Waituna Partners to MFE Freshwater Fund

I am writing on behalf of the Southland District Council in strong support of the Waituna Partners' combined application to the above fund.

Southland District Council has been a part of the Waituna Partnership since its inception, with the Council's involvement recognising our statutory environmental and infrastructural responsibilities in this locality.

The Waituna Partnership has been a very positive and collaborative initiative between Ngāi Tahu, Te Rūnanga o Awarua, DOC, Environment Southland and Southland District Council to work together to address the significant environmental challenges facing the Waituna Catchment.

Council is aware of the major environmental pressures on the Waituna Catchment, and the adverse effects that these have had on the ecological, cultural and recreational values of the internationally significant Waituna wetland.

Council considers that this wetland is a "jewel in Southland's crown" well worthy of the Partners' efforts to mitigate the potential for further ecological damage and to drive processes whereby the environment of the area is maintained and enhanced in the future. Council is also very conscious of the significance of this area for Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Awarua, the tangata whenua for the area.

s 9(2)(b)(ii), s 9(2)(a) [redacted]

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Invercargill 9840
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Email sdc@southlanddc.govt.nz
Internet www.southlanddc.govt.nz

Recognising its role as an infrastructure provider in this locality, Council in support of the Waituna Partnership work as framed in Whakamana Te Waituna. Council intends to provide for infrastructural upgrading of the Waghorn Road bridge in the lower Waituna and associated roading infrastructure work, to enable the project to meet its full potential. A sum of $250,000 total will be allocated for this purpose in the Council's draft 2018-2028 Long Term Plan split over two financial years being 2021 and 2022. This will be decided by no later than 1 October 2018.

Indications from our roading staff are that this funding is likely to be matched for this work by NZTA, through our normal funding programme, giving a total contribution of $500,000. Obviously, any such draft funding in our Long Term Plan will need to go through a public submission process, and hence is not guaranteed until that process has concluded.

Thank you for your consideration of this application and the Southland District Council is hopeful of a favourable outcome.

Yours faithfully

Steve Ruru
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Document 3

TE RUNANGA O AWARUA

PO Box 19
BLUFF
Southland
Ph 03212 8652
Fax 03 2128653
info@awarua.org.nz

10 April 2017

Jonothan Streat
Environment Southland
Cnr North Road & Price Street
Invercargill

Tena koe Jono

Te Runanga O Awarua Trustee's met Wednesday 29 March 2017 with s 9(2)(a) Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu to discuss The Waituna Partners Group application to the Ministry for the Environment Freshwater Improvement Fund first funding round to support the Partners Project "Whakamana Te Waituna". Awarua are excited at the intergenerational benefits the project will deliver for Waituna including the opportunity for Ngai Tahu Whanui to reconnect and actively manage the area

The outcome of the Te Runanga o Awarua Special Meeting.

Present
s 9(2)(a)
In attendance
s 9(2)(a)
Apology
s 9(2)(a)

Resolution
Moved by s 9(2)(a)
Te Runanga o Awarua commit s 9(2)(b)(ii)
s 9(2)(b)(ii) to support the Waituna Partners Group Funding Application "Whakamana Te Waituna" to MFE
Seconded by s 9(2)(a) **- CARRIED**

Do not hesitate to contact me directly if you require more information relating to this correspondence.

Nga Mihi
s 9(2)(a)
Te Runanga o Awarua

11 April 2017

Rob Phillips
Environment Southland
Private Bag 90116
Invercargill 9840

Tēnā koe Rob

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Endorsement for 'Whakamana Te Waituna' Application to Ministry for the Environment – Waituna Partners Group

I wish to highlight Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu support for the Whakamana Te Waituna application to the Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF) and in particular acknowledge the leadership and commitment to kaitiakitanga responsibilities of Te Rūnanga o Awarua, within the broader Partners Group which will deliver intergenerational benefits for Waituna.

The opportunities this partnership application brings both to the Group and to the Catchment are significant and will enable iwi to s 9(2)(b)(ii) This will ensure s 9(2)(b)(ii)

In support of Te Rūnanga o Awarua commitment to Whakamana Te Waituna of s 9(2)(b)(ii) s 9(2)(b)(ii)

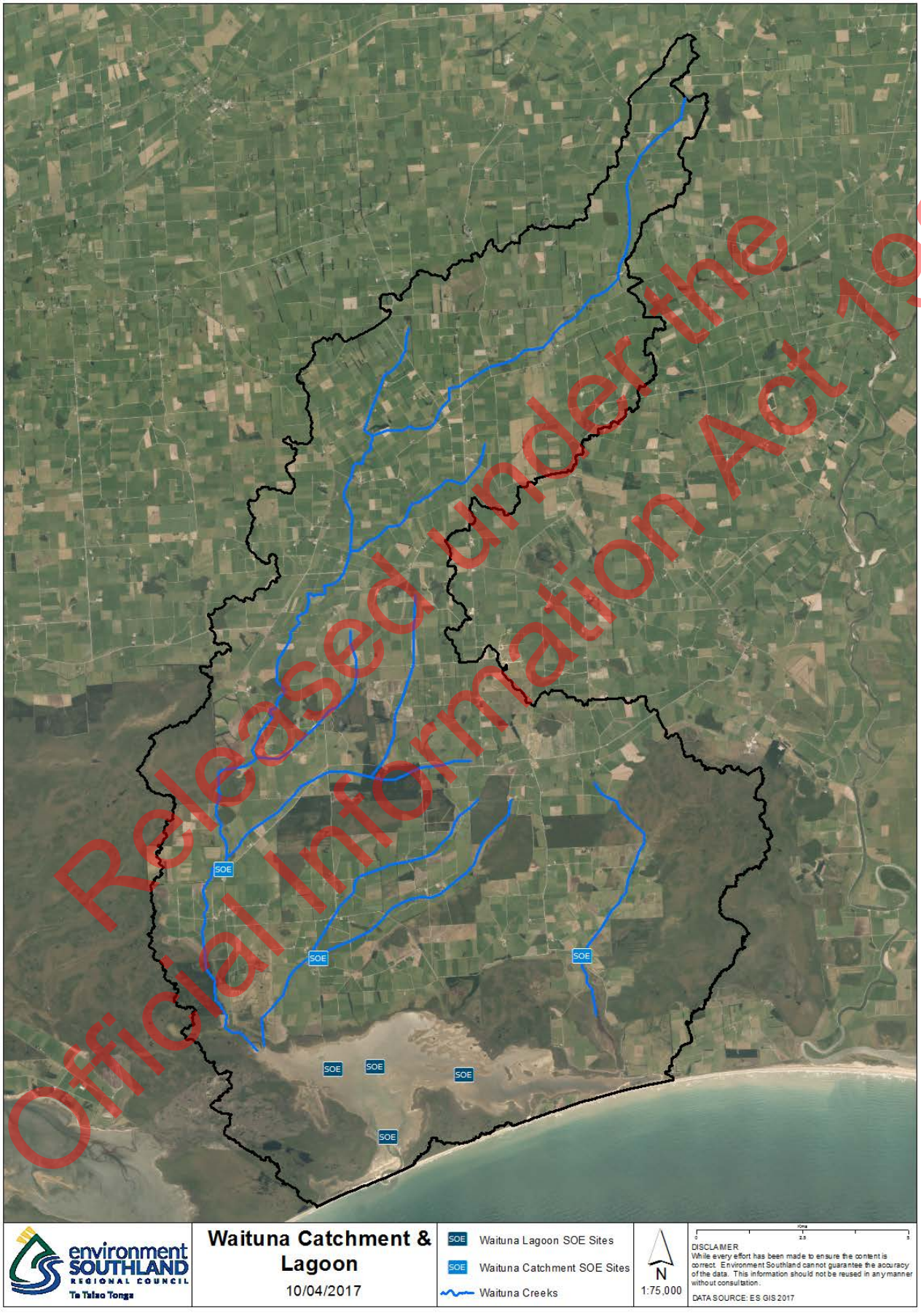
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is pleased to support Te Rūnanga o Awarua and the Waituna Partners Group in this exciting and significant Whakamana Te Waituna application.

Mō tātou

Arihia Bennett
Chief Executive Officer

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
Te Whare o Te Waipounamu
15 Show Place, Addington, Christchurch 8024
PO Box 13-046, Christchurch 8141, New Zealand
Phone: 64 3 366 4344, 0800 Kai Tahu
Email: info@ngaitahu.iwi.nz
www.ngaitahu.iwi.nz

APPENDIX 2 - WAITUNA SITE PLAN



APPENDIX 3 - ADDITIONAL VULNERABILITY INFORMATION

Te Ao Maori

References include:

- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, 1998
- Te Tangi a Tauira, Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan, 2008.
- Awarua Rūnanga, Statement of Position Waituna Lagoon, 2013
- http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/fif-guide-2017.pdf, page 16.

Economic

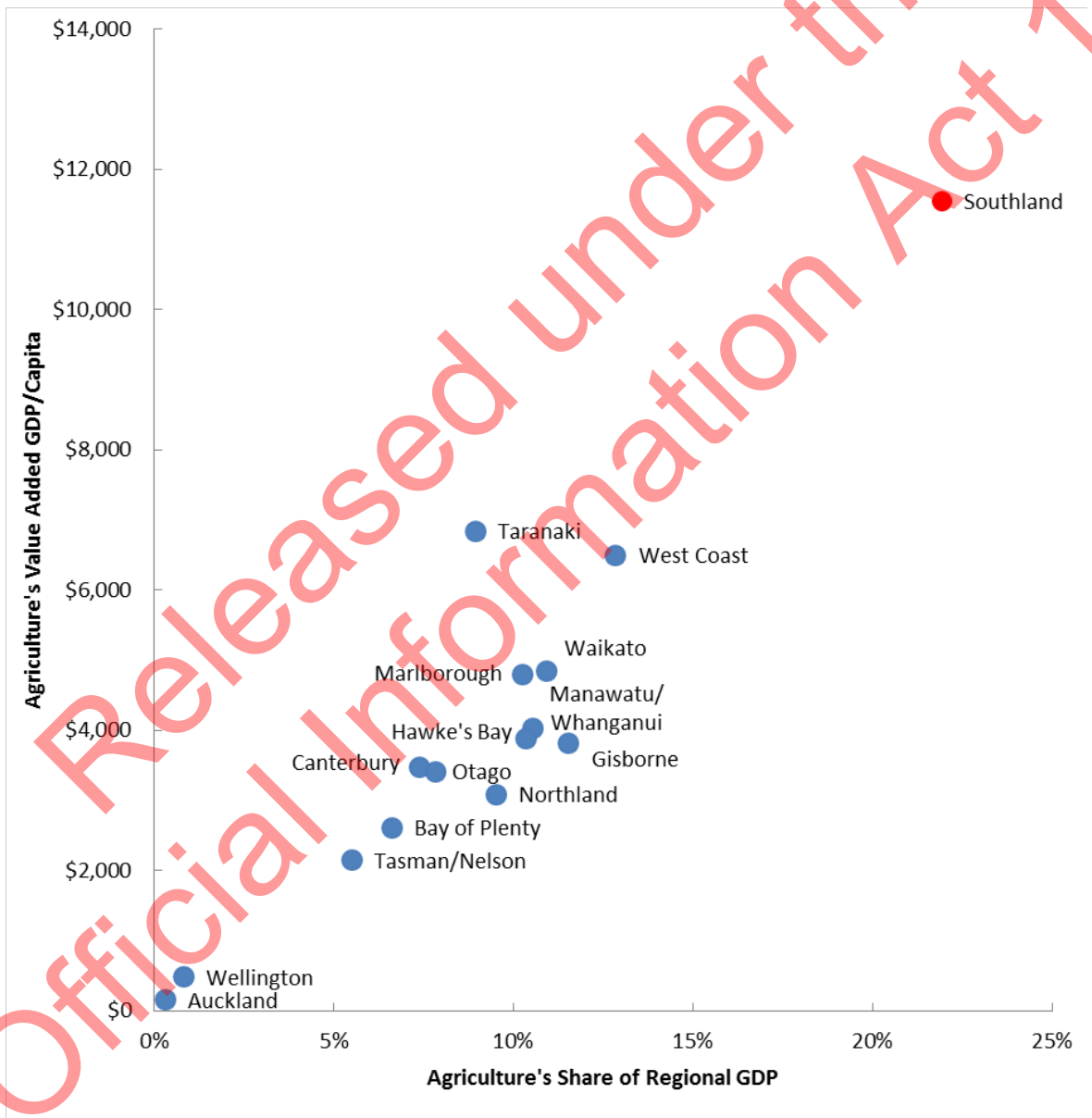


Figure 1: Agricultural sector GDP per capita by region March 2012,

Source: StatsNZ Regional GDP series

Figure 2: Employment by industry and related manufacturing 2014

Source: Market Economics ANZSIC industry classifications data

Figure 3: Agriculture GDP per capita for Southland and New Zealand 2000-2012

Source: StatsNZ Regional GDP series

Pressures

Land Use (ha)	*1996*	*2014*	*Change*
Dairy	3,344	7,471	+123%
Drystock	9,331	5,456	-42%
Exotic Forest	565	602	+6%
Indigenous Cover	1,199	811	-32%
Conservation	2,685	3,413	+27%
Wetland	1,618	989	-39%
Non-agricultural	317	317	0%
Total	**19,058**	**19,058**	

Overall, the major land use change between 1996 and 2014 has been the conversion of agricultural land from drystock farming to dairying. This does not represent major land cover change (more a farm system change), however as seen below, it has had a major influence over nitrogen loading to the lagoon.

Pearson, L and Couldrey, M (2016). *Methodology for GIS-based land use maps for Southland.* Environment Southland publication No 2016/10, Invercargill. 109p.

Ecological

Waituna Lagoon represents a largely unmodified example of a temperate, shallow coastal lagoon, within a relatively intact coastal wetland system (the Awarua Wetland). In recognition of their importance, the lagoon and surrounding wetland were reserved for wetlands management purposes in 1971, and in 1976 the Waituna Wetland Reserve was the first of only two New Zealand wetlands to be designated a site of international significance under the Ramsar convention. In 1983, the area was established as a scientific reserve (Waituna Wetland Scientific Reserve), and is administered by the Department of Conservation.

The wetland and lagoon at Waituna were recognised by Ramsar because they support an appreciable assemblage of endemic and threatened species and communities, have special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of the region and provide a habitat for plants and animals at critical stages of their biological cycles.

The diversity of ecosystems in the Waituna catchment and lagoon includes:

(a) **Peatlands**; The peatlands that remain in the Waituna catchment are highly representative of the now rare peatlands that once dominated the Southland Plains. The most extensive vegetation type is wire rush (Empodisma minus) with tangle fern (Gleichenia dicarpa), manuka (Leptospermum scoparium) and Dracophyllum longifolium. Drier areas are dominated by (Leptospermum scoparium) shrublands or red tussock (Chionochloa rubra, local), with some stunted coastal rimu (Dacrydium cupressinum) forest. One of the special features is a cushion-moor community containing many typically alpine or subalpine species. The wildlife in this area is not especially diverse but forms the South Island stronghold for Australasian bittern (Botaurus poiciloptilus; Nationally Endangered) and South Island fernbird (Bowdleria punctata spp., at risk/declining). Southern black-backed gull (Larus dominicanus) breed in these areas.

(b) **Waituna Lagoon, Ponds and Lakes**; Waituna Lagoon is a different habitat when open to the sea and tidal, to when it is closed and ponded. When open there are extensive tidal mudflats, which form an important summer wader habitat. A large number of wader species (including 18 species of trans equatorial waders) utilise the mudflats. Other waterfowl also utilise Waituna Lagoon as well as the numerous small ponds and lakes. In particular Waituna

Lagoon is the principal black swan (Cygnus atratus) site and one of the most important grey duck (Anas superciliosa, nationally critcal) site in South Island. The lagoon also contains marine, estuarine, and freshwater fish species with 18 species reported in Waituna Lagoon including five flatfish, whitebait species and introduced trout

(c) **Gravel Coastal Beach;** This contains a discontinuous vegetation of grasses, herbs and shrubs, most common being Muehlenbeckia axillaris, Gentiana saxosa, Sedum acre and Poa cita. It is also an important habitat for the Banded dotterel (*Charadrius bicinctus,* nationally vulnerable).

(d) **Streams and waterways**; The network of small coastal streams, channels and freshwater wetlands provide important habitat for many native fish. These fishes include at least two eel species *Anguilla dieffenbachia* (declining), *A. australis*, four galaxiid fish species *Galaxias argenteus* (declining), *G. fasciatus, G. maculatus* (declining), *G. gollumoides* (nationally vulnerable) four bullies *Gobiomorphus gobioides*, G. huttoni (declining), G. hubbsi (declining), *G. cotidianus*, a smelt *Retropinna retropinna* and the New Zealand Lamprey *Geotrica australis (*nationally vulnerable). The brown trout *Salmo trutta* fishery of Waituna Lagoon is important in Southland.

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Environment Southland. 2010. Our Ecosystems; Southland Water 2010, part 2. Environment Southland, Invercargill.

Stevens, L. and B. Robertson. 2010. New River Estuary Macroalgal Monitoring 2009/10. Contract Report prepared for Environment Southland. Wriggle, Nelson.

Holmes, R., Goodwin, E., and Allen, C. 2015. Riparian and instream habitat quality in the tributaries of Waituna Lagoon, Southland. Prepared for the Department of Conservation / Fonterra Wetland Restoration Partnership. Cawthron report No. 2587. 40 p. plus appendices

Holmes, R. and Goodwin, E. 2016. Waituna Creek fish and habitat monitoring in association with bank reconstruction and habitat rehabilitation. Prepared for the Department of Conservation, Southland. Cawthron report No. 2885. 15 p. plus appendices

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Schallenberg, M., Larned, S.T., Hayward, S. and Arbuckle, C. 2010. Contrasting effects of managed opening regimes on water quality in two intermittently closed and open coastal lakes. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science Volume 86, Issue 4, 1 March 2010, Pages 587–597

Thompson R.M. and Ryder G.R., 2003. Waituna Lagoon: Summary of existing knowledge and identification of knowledge gaps. Science for Conservation series 215. Published by Department of Conservation, Wellington.

Robertson, H.A. & Funnell, E.P Aquatic plant dynamics of Waituna Lagoon, New Zealand: trade-offs in managing opening events of a Ramsar site.Wetlands Ecol Manage (2012) 20: 433.

HA Robertson. 2016. Wetland reserves in New Zealand: the status of protected areas between 1990 and 2013- New Zealand Journal of Ecology, 40(1): 0-0

M. Schallenberg, D. P. Hamilton, A. S. Hicks, H. A. Robertson, M. Scarsbrook, B. Robertson, K. Wilson, D. Whaanga, F. E. Jones & K. Hamill (2017): Multiple lines of evidence determine robust nutrient load limits required to safeguard threatened lake/lagoon system, New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research, DOI: 10.1080/00288330.2016.1267651

APPENDIX 4 - ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS FOR s 9(2)(b)(ii) AND MANAGEMENT OF HYDROLOGY AGAINST THE PROJECT OUTCOMES

The Waituna Working Group went through a process to develop a matrix for assessing the various options available for managing the level of Waituna Lagoon. The *Assessment of Options for* s 9(2)(b)(ii) s 9(2)(b)(ii) *and Management of Hydrology against the Project Outcomes* (following three pages) assumes that the lagoon opening and closing regime will be managed in such a way that the ecological health of the lagoon is protected.

The factors considered in the assessment were the management of the hydrology (water level) of the lagoon, and the s 9(2)(b)(ii) around the lagoon, which is inundated under elevated lagoon levels. These two factors were assessed against the seven of the eight outcomes identified in the Strategy and Action Plan for Waituna:

- Thriving communities and sustainable economies
- Kaitiakitanga
- Recreation and sense of place
- Healthy catchment and lagoon
- Mahinga kai
- Healthy streams
- Biodiversity

The outcome of 'agreed lagoon levels' was excluded from assessment as it was the intended product of the process.

Through the workshops, the group assigned colour coding to provide an easy visual understanding as to whether each option was significantly beneficial (blue) beneficial (green), neutral (grey), detrimental (orange) or highly detrimental (red) against each outcome. White indicated that the assessment of option against outcomes depends upon the sub-options which are selected and cannot be performed on the option as a whole. This was used in the kaitiakitanga and mahinga kai outcomes, indicating there is potential for it to be beneficial but the benefits can not be realised unless the option is exercised.

With regard to the management of hydrology, a digger opening and natural close (similar to the status quo) or a digger opening and aided close were the two options that best met the Strategy and Action Plan outcomes.

s 9(2)(b)(ii)

This decision matrix has been used to steer the Whakamana Te Waituna programme with regard to the lagoon hydrology component and the s 9(2)(b)(ii) .

Assessment of Options for s 9(2)(b)(ii) and Management of Hydrology against the Project Outcomes

Key to the assessment:

	On balance, the option is significantly detrimental to ability to achieve the outcome
	On balance, the option is detrimental to ability to achieve the outcome
	On balance, the option is neutral to achievement of the outcome
	On balance, the option is beneficial to ability to achieve the outcome
	On balance, the option is significantly beneficial to ability to achieve the outcome
	Assessment of option against outcomes depends upon the sub-options which are selected and cannot be performed on the option as a whole.

Outcomes sought are taken from the Strategy and Action Plan, excluding "5. Agreed Lagoon Levels" outcome as this is the intended product of this process. The goal and performance measures as given in the Strategy and Action Plan is provided as the first row of the table under the headings.

Options Assessed	Outcomes Sought and Goal / Performance Measures						
	1. Thriving communities & sustainable economies	**2. Kaitiakitanga**	**3. Recreation and sense of place**	**4. Healthy catchment and lagoon**	**6. Mahinga kai[1]**	**7. Healthy streams**	**8. Biodiversity**
	Healthy people and a vibrant community. Sustainable farming community that ensures their long-term future. **Note: The assessment has been performed with a focus on the primarily affected famers at the base of the catchment, as they are the community primarily impacted by the options considered.**	Strong relationship between Ngāi Tahu (Awarua Rūnanga) and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga, and the exercise of kaitiakitanga.	Brown trout fishery values, aesthetic appreciation, hunting and other recreational opportunities.	Healthy lagoon and wetland ecosystem in which the flora and fauna, for which the Awarua-Waituna is renowned for and recognised under Ramsar, flourish. Abundant and healthy rooted aquatic and wetland plant community in the lagoon, particularly species of Ruppia but also wiwi and harakeke (flaxes). Preventing a regime shift from an aquatic plant dominated system to an algal dominated eutrophic system in the lagoon. Catchment and lagoon in such a healthy state that they no longer require the focused intensive attention they currently receive; the focus shifts to sustaining their values and appreciating the positive relationship which exists between the community and the environment in which the community lives. The nutrient and sediment loads to the lagoon are reduced and an opening / closing regime managed so that the lagoon will display some eutrophic conditions rather than be a pristine environment, but will still support healthy macrophyte and fish communities.	Abundant and healthy mahinga kai* including: strong kokopu, patiki (flounder), tuna, kanakana (lamprey), wa koura (freshwater crayfish) and inaka (whitebait) populations; a diversity of life as part of a healthy ecosystem; and maintaining healthy recruitment/replenishment of these from the mountains to the sea (ki uta ki tai).	Recreation, improved habitat and water quality.	Protect, enhance and value biodiversity. Abundant and healthy native fish, plant, invertebrate, reptile and bird populations; protection of wetlands in the catchment as refuges of biodiversity and for the ecosystem services they provide; and lagoon, stream, and wetland ecosystems thrive and support indigenous biodiversity.

[1] * Mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource (Tipa 2011).

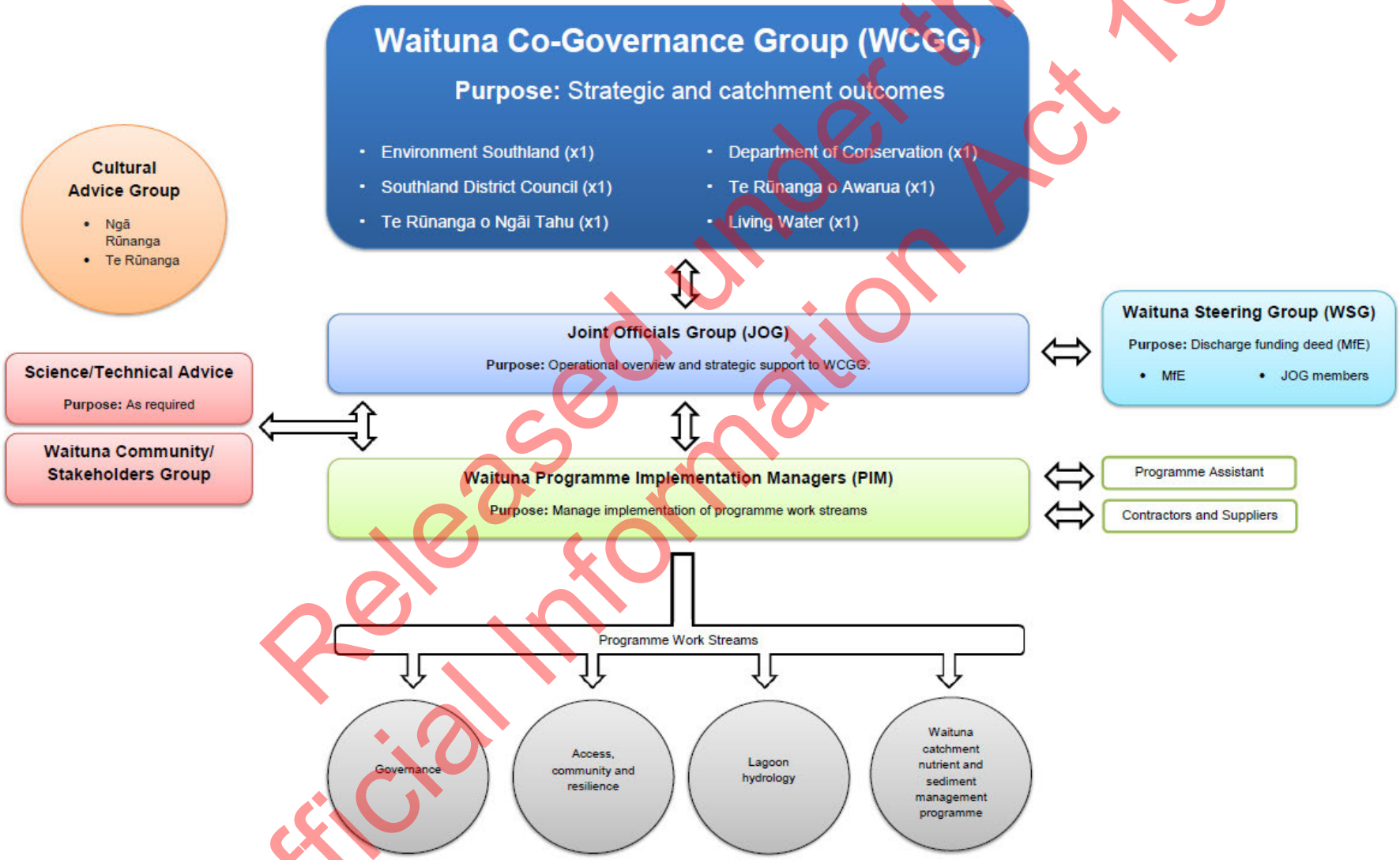
Document 3

Options Assessed			Outcomes Sought and Goal / Performance Measures						
			1. Thriving communities & sustainable economies	2. Kaitiakitanga	3. Recreation and sense of place	4. Healthy catchment and lagoon	6. Mahinga kai[1]	7. Healthy streams	8. Biodiversity
Management of Hydrology	Control over maximum level of lagoon only	No structure (digger opening and natural close) **Similar to STATUS QUO**	Minimal control over lagoon levels leads to uncertainty over duration and extent of inundation. Adjacent farms inundated for prolonged periods.	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga.	Lagoon will be open to sea periodically . Dependent on timing of openings may provide for fishing. No permanent structure in lagoon to interfere with recreation or visual amenity	Cannot reliably close the lagoon but option includes opening so have flushing of lagoon Potential impact on *ruppia* if there is a prolonged summer opening. But current consent conditions allow for summer openings only when the *ruppia* is in a healthy/most resilient state.	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	Minimal effect on the streams in the main body of the catchment. The lower reaches of the streams will be impacted by less control over hydrology and hence may be inundated for longer periods which could lead to undermining of banks	Cannot reliably close the lagoon but includes opening so have flushing of lagoon and allows fish passage. Dependent on management regime it may/may not provide for wading bird habitat, and *ruppia* Current consent ensures summer openings only when *ruppia* is at healthy level and hence is most resilient. This would be a minimum for continued option
		Simple Permanent Structure on beach (closed only) {Option does not include separate opening. Therefore no flushing}	Minimal control over lagoon levels Option provides certainty but agricultural land is flooded	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga. Significant structure on the beach is not in accordance with iwi aspirations	Structure may impact upon aesthetics and impact native fish and trout migration Fishing and duck hunting could be impacted upon depending on management regime	Can only control to maximum level. Not have full control of lagoon level, nor flushing nor will allow for fish passage.	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect. Lack of fish passage may impact on health of ecosystems in streams in catchment	Can only control to maximum level. Not have full control of lagoon level, nor flushing nor fish passage. Depending on management regime it may not provide for wading bird habitat, however *ruppia* will be provided for.
		Simple Permanent Structure in Lagoon (closed only) {Option does not include separate opening. Therefore no flushing}	Minimal control over lagoon levels Option provides certainty but agricultural land is flooded	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga. Significant structure within the lagoon is not in accordance with iwi aspirations	Structure within lagoon less likely to impact upon aesthetics associated with beach areas. No native fish and trout migration from sea. Fishing will be impacted upon as does not provide for migration, however depending on management regime duck hunting may not be affected	Can only control to maximum level. Not have full control of lagoon level, nor flushing nor will allow for fish passage.	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect Lack of fish passage may impact on health of ecosystems in streams in catchment	Can only control to maximum level. Not have full control of lagoon level. There will be no flushing of lagoon as not a beach opening. Depending on management regime it may not provide for wading bird habitat, however *ruppia* will be provided for.”
	Flexible control of lagoon level	Digger opening and aided close	Minimal control over lagoon levels Option provides certainty but agricultural land is flooded	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga. A semi-permanent structure within the lagoon is against iwi aspirations	Lagoon will be open to sea periodically. Mechanism for aided closure may impact upon aesthetics and fish passage Depending on management regime fishing and duck hunting may be impacted upon”	Less control of lagoon level. Includes opening so have flushing of lagoon but may impact on fish passage	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Less control of lagoon level. Includes opening so have flushing of lagoon but may impact on fish passage” Depending on management regime it may not provide for wading bird habitat, however *ruppia* will be provided for.
		Complex permanent structure on beach (open and close)	Option provides certainty but agricultural land is flooded	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga. A permanent structure on beach against iwi aspirations	Structure may impact upon aesthetics associated with areas around structure and fish passage Depending on management regime fishing and duck hunting may be impacted upon	Can control the lagoon level for ecosystem outcomes as needed. Both opening to flush and closing to maintain level are poss ble Therefore, can ensure closure during summer periods. But may impact on fish passage even with fish pass	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Can control to various levels and may impact on fish passage” Depending on management regime it may not provide for wading bird habitat, however *ruppia* will be provided for
		Complex permanent structure in Lagoon (open and close)	Option provides certainty but agricultural land is flooded	There is no ability to use resources in catchment and this impacts on Kaitiakitanga. Full control of levels but permanent structure within the lagoon against iwi aspirations and risk of mixing of waters between Waituna and Mataura	Structure may impact upon aesthetics associated with areas around structure and fish passage Depending on management regime fishing and duck hunting may be impacted upon	Can control the lagoon level for ecosystem outcomes as needed.	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Can control to various levels but no flushing and no fish passage as not open to sea” Depending on management regime it may not provide for wading bird habitat, however *ruppia* will be provided for

Options Assessed	Outcomes Sought and Goal / Performance Measures						
	1. Thriving communities & sustainable economies	2. Kaitiakitanga	3. Recreation and sense of place	4. Healthy catchment and lagoon	6. Mahinga kai[1]	7. Healthy streams	8. Biodiversity
[redacted]	Affected farmers are impacted by higher level of lagoon	Exercise of kaitiakitanga is constrained by consent conditions and access issues not addressed	Lagoon is not opened as often as historically limiting fishery values, however duck hunters will be happy if it's closed in May. Lagoon is managed for ecological purposes will increase the recreation / aesthetic values.	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit and biodiversity will be improved with an opening regime tailored to maximise ecological health.
	[redacted]	Exercise of kaitiakitanga is constrained by consent conditions and access issues not addressed	Lagoon is not opened as often as historically limiting fishery values, however duck hunters will be happy if it's closed in May. Lagoon is managed for ecological purposes will increase the recreation / aesthetic values.	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit and biodiversity will be improved with an opening regime tailored to maximise ecological health.
		Exercise of kaitiakitanga is constrained by consent conditions and access issues not addressed	Lagoon is not opened as often as historically limiting fishery values, however duck hunters will be happy if it's closed in May. Lagoon is managed for ecological purposes will increase the recreation / aesthetic values.	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes	Some recruitment of mahinga kai species occurs, however mahinga kai encompasses the resource harvested, the ability to access the resource, the site where gathering occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. Access, gathering and use have major impediments in this catchment.	No effect	Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit and biodiversity will be improved with an opening regime tailored to maximise ecological health.
[redacted] assuming lagoon level controlled to level to be determined	[redacted]	[redacted]	Some potential to improve recreational opportunities around lagoon	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes, [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit
	[redacted]	[redacted]	Some potential to improve recreational opportunities around lagoon	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes, [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit
	[redacted]	[redacted]	Potential to improve recreational opportunities around lagoon	Lagoon level managed for ecological purposes, [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] Wading bird habitat will potentially be impacted however *ruppia* will benefit

APPENDIX 5 - GOVERNANCE MODEL

Waituna Co-Governance Group



APPENDIX 6 - PROOF OF CONCEPT TECHNOLOGIES

Tile Drain Filter Systems

DairyNZ and NIWA, in collaboration with the Living Water Partnership and Environment Southland, are undertaking two field trials to test the performance and suitability of tile drain filter systems for removing nutrients from farm runoff.

The first trial is testing a woodchip bioreactor for nitrate removal in the top of the catchment. Nitrogen is removed from the runoff through bacterial processes which convert nitrate to nitrogen gas. Extensive monitoring of in and outflow nitrogen concentrations over 18 months suggest indicative mean annual removal rates of 34%, or a range of 10% to 100% removal, depending on temperatures and flow. Further modelling is being undertaken to estimate the potential benefits of wide-scale application of woodchip filters across the Waituna catchment, including the best locations for filter placement, as a means of contributing to a catchment reduction in N.

The second trial consists of a modified zeolite filter for phosphorus removal from tile drains in the lower part of the catchment. Monitoring conducted over 12 months suggests removal efficiencies of 100% for dissolved reactive phosphorus, and 55-90% for total phosphorus, in diverted tile drain water. Further modelling work is aiming to understand what proportion of total drain load can be treated by this technology, and catchment application potential.

Ongoing development of a catchment water quality model by DairyNZ and research partners allows the application of edge of field technologies as mitigation options to be implemented at scale across the catchment, also relative to other farm system options. This approach provides guidance around what technologies are best applied, and where.

A final report is expected in June 2017.

APPENDIX 7 - FURTHER PROJECT SCHEDULING AND DETAILS (THAT DON'T FIT IN FIF APPLICATION FORM - PART 2)

Consultants and contractors - breakdown of cash costs **Environmental consultancies, Crown research institutes etc.**	**Year 1**	**Year 2** *(if applicable)*	**Year 3** *(if applicable)*	**Year 4** *(if applicable)*	**Year 5** *(if applicable)*	**TOTAL**
Developing monitoring and evaluation programme (social, cultural, biophysical) - establishing baseline year 1 then monitoring and evaluate in subsequent years	$225,000.00	$125,000.00	$155,000.00	$115,000.00	$100,000.00	$720,000.00
Kaitiakitanga strategy and action plan (year 1) then implementation (years 2-5)	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$250,000.00
Planting contractor @ $30 per hour, spraying, releasing and planting (666 hours per year)	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$100,000.00
Biodiversity/pest control programme for public and private (development year 1, delivery years 2-5)	$45,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	$165,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
Facilitators for workshops (1 - institutional arrangements, 2 - sediment and nutrient targets, 3 - on farm reductions) fee $3000/meeting x (8 meetings yr1), x3 meetings years 2-5 (includes one two day meeting $@5000 for the meeting)	$26,000.00	$15,000.00	$9,000.00	$9,000.00	$9,000.00	$68,000.00
s 9(2)(b)(ii)						
Construction of bridge/alternative road access				$450,000.00		$450,000.00
Waituna Creek proof of concept mitigations installation	$150,000.00	$250,000.00				$400,000.00
Additional Overseer or nutrient loss meeting advice ($5K per property)		$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00		$300,000.00
Work programme for off farm interventions to; - reduce sediment and nutrient rates	$100,000.00	$300,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$223,000.00	$1,823,000.00
Total estimated cash cost for consultants and contractors for each project year (excluding GST)	s 9(2)(b)(ii)					

NOTE: *The green lines don't fit in the MFE format, so are combined in Part 2 of the application.*

APPENDIX 8 - LINK TO STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR WAITUNA

The Strategy and Action Plan can be found at: http://www.es.govt.nz/document-library/plans-policies-and-strategies/regional-plans/Pages/Strategy-and-Action-Plan-for-Waituna.aspx

Alternatively, a copy of the Strategy and Action Plan can be obtained by contacting Katrina Robertson by email at katrina.robertson@es.govt.nz or via phone (03) 211 5457.

Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

10 July 2017

Jonathan Streat
Environment Southland
jonathan.streat@es.govt.nz

Tēnā koe Jonathan,

Whakamana Te Waituna - Invite to Stage 2 Freshwater Improvement Fund (FIF-1006)

Thank you very much for submitting your application entitled "*Whakamana Te Waituna*", which was received in the 2017 funding round of the Freshwater Improvement Fund. We appreciate the amount of work involved in preparing an application and thank you for your patience in waiting for a decision.

I am pleased to inform you that you are now invited to proceed to Stage 2 of the funding process. The maximum funding available is up to $4,000,000 over the duration of the project. Note that the project is expected to be completed over a maximum timeframe of 5 years from the date the deed of funding is signed.

As your project will be receiving over $1 million from the Freshwater Improvement Fund, the Ministry requires that you undertake an independent financial audit at the end of each year of your project. The Minister has approved an additional $25,000 to contribute towards these costs.

Please note that conditions of funding have been identified during the assessment process. For your application these are:

- s 9(2)(b)(ii)
- [redacted]

Requirements of Stage 2:

During Stage 2, you will be required to complete and submit a work programme, project budget and an annual work programme to the Ministry for the Environment. You must develop these using Ministry templates, which will be provided shortly. The completed templates must demonstrate how you will deliver your project in sufficient detail to support the deed of funding. Funding is not guaranteed until each of these documents has been accepted by the Ministry and both parties have signed a deed of funding

To support you in the development of the work programme, project budget and annual work programme, the Ministry will provide you with an upfront payment of $10,000. The amount has been determined based on the value and duration of your project. To be eligible to receive the upfront payment, you must:

- accept all of the funding conditions described above
- confirm your intent to proceed with the project
- commit to finalising the work programme, project budget and annual work programme and signing a funding deed within six months of the date of this letter
- sign a deed of contribution with the Ministry for the Environment.

Environment House
23 Kate Sheppard Place
PO Box 10362
Wellington 6143, New Zealand
Phone +64 4 439 7400 | Fax +64 4 439 7700 | www.mfe.govt.nz

Representatives from the Ministry's Hono Tahua – Communities & Freshwater Investments team are available to meet with you in person. This will be an opportunity for you to discuss your project in detail and ask any questions about the next steps. Please contact Allison Bockstruck on (022) 068 4921 to arrange a suitable date and time to meet.

If your project documents are approved, a funding deed will be developed for signature by the Ministry and your organisation. Please note, expenses related to the delivery of the project incurred before the funding deed is signed by both parties, are not eligible for reimbursement.

Please note:

- **The work programme, annual work plan and funding deed must be agreed by both parties no later than 6 months from the date of this letter, after which the offer of funding may expire.**
- **Expenses related to the delivery of the project incurred before the deed of funding is signed by both parties, are not eligible for reimbursement.**
- **The Minister for the Environment will announce all approved projects. Please ensure that you do not release details of your project in relation to Freshwater Improvement Fund funding before the Minister's announcement.**

Next steps
The table below illustrates the next steps required from you to proceed to Stage 2.

Step No.		Key dates
1	**Confirm that you intend to proceed with Stage 2 of the application process.** Please read the enclosed *Confirmation of intent to proceed* form to ensure that you are able to satisfy all the points covered by the declaration. Should you choose to proceed, complete and sign the confirmation form and email it back to fif@mfe.govt.nz. If you choose not to proceed, please let us know as early as possible.	7 days from date of letter
2	**Sign a deed of contribution and receive an upfront payment** Once we receive your *Confirmation of intent to proceed form,* we will provide you with a deed of contribution, which must be signed in duplicate by a person with the relevant financial delegation within your organisation. Once this document has been signed in duplicate, please return both **hard copies of the signed deed of contribution**, and a copy of a **bank deposit slip** for your organisation to: • Ministry for the Environment, PO Box 10362, Wellington 6143. We will then counter-sign the deed of contribution (sending you back one signed original) and process the payment through our Accounts Payable team.	4 weeks from receiving the intent to proceed form
2	**Stage 2 meeting** This meeting will be an opportunity to talk through your work programme and annual work plan and ask any questions about the funding process. A draft work programme, annual work plan and funding deed will be	August onwards

Step No.		Key dates
	emailed to you shortly before the meeting. Note that some of the sections will be pre-populated for you based on the information from your application form. We recommend that you undertake a legal review of the funding deed to confirm your acceptance of all the clauses. You will also be sent the Guide for Funding Recipients – please read this thoroughly as it is a primary source of information for all stages of your project from Stage 2 onwards.	
3	**Commence drafting your work programme, project budget and annual work plan.** We recommend that you commence drafting your work programme and annual work plan as soon as possible after the Stage 2 meeting. Applicants must complete the first draft of the work programme within **4 weeks** of the Stage 2 meeting. Funding approval is dependent on the development of a satisfactory development of these project documents. These documents are in turn used to create the deed of funding for your project.	August-September 2017
4	**Finalise work programme, project budget, annual work plan and funding deed** The work programme, annual work plan, and deed of funding must be agreed and signed by both parties no later than 6 months from date of this letter. After this date, the offer of funding may be withdrawn. Delivery of your project may only commence once the deed of funding has been signed by a person with the relevant financial delegation within your organisation and the Ministry.	September-December 2017

Contact Allison Bockstruck from the Ministry's Hono Tahua – Communities and Freshwater Investments team on (022) 068 4921 or email fif@mfe.govt.nz if you have any queries at this stage.

Please note that this letter does not constitute a binding agreement.

Nāku noa, nā

Annabelle Ellis
Manager, Hono Tahua – Communities and Freshwater Investments