

MĀORI FORESTRY DASHBOARD

Forestry is the third largest export earner in New Zealand and Māori are playing an increasingly important role within the sector. We have developed partnerships with several Māori Trusts and Incorporations that manage lands planted in exotic forests and are exploring how Māori values can be incorporated into communicating and reporting information on **sustainable forest management (SFM)** so that they make the most of their resources.

OUR RESEARCH PARTNERS

Participatory Research Approach



ROTOMA NO.1 INC

Harvesting began in 2013 which has seen 154 hectares cleared which is approximately 12% of the total forest area of 1,283ha.

Rotoma confirmed the purchase of the forest from Tenon in 2005 and are looking towards the reestablishment phase of their forest post harvest.



LAKE ROTOAIRA FOREST TRUST

LRFT owns 5,347 ha of second - rotation forest which represents 59% of the total planted area in Lake Rotoaira Forest with the Crown owning the remainder.

LRFT is now 12 years into the planned 24-year period which sees the Crown exit its involvement in the forest surrendering land as trees are harvested after the first rotation



NGATI AWA GROUP HOLDINGS LTD

NAGHL owns 8,400ha of plantation forest land & leases this land to various counterparties. The current operating lease is for the next 35 years.

NAGHL hopes to expand into forest plantation ownership. This will increase establishment of new income streams and partnerships with other iwi and Trusts.



LAKE TAUPO FOREST TRUST

LTFT now own 72% of the planted area from the original Crown lease & together with the other Trust-owned forest areas LTFT controls a total planted area of 17,795 ha

It s been 14 years since LTFT started to take over forest ownership from the Crown who is scheduled to exit in full in 2021.



OUR RESEARCH PROCESS

Kaupapa Māori Approach

Literature review on Te Ao Māori (worldview & customs) to establish what Māori want to sustain – the answer – **mauri** or life force – of each other and the world around them.

Strategic plans were then reviewed to see if this concept was consistent with each organizations values & goals. Each organization identified successful financial performance, ongoing environmental protection, increased social capital & preservation of cultural identity - objectives aligned with the worldview.

The **Montreal Process, FSC & NZDP** were reviewed & alignment was drawn between the various criteria and principles. These SFM objectives (middle diagram) were then contextualized & captured in a questionnaire. Results should determine whether current SFM mechanisms are suitable for use within a Māori context.

SFM ACKNOWLEDGES...

SFM acknowledges overlapping claims to forests between indigenous people dependent on forests & plantation forest owners & organizations. Current frameworks provide mechanisms to strengthen the rights and participation of indigenous people as well as manage conflict if it arises.

HOWEVER...

In New Zealand, indigenous people are landowners & managers of plantation forests too. Their commitment is to uphold the principles relating to Māori custom while maintaining a commercial focus. However there have been reservations around certain SFM protocols & conventions that compromise Māori custom.

OUR RESULTS

Preliminary Findings

- Reasonable cross-over & alignment between conventional SFM objectives & Māori cultural values
- Set of shared SFM indicators & measures
- Set of culturally specific SFM indicators & measures based on Mātauranga Māori
- For example a shared indicator for environmental sustainability - water quality - the cultural specific measure - mahinga kai (food resource) abundance

