

# Nou te rourou, naku te rourou, ka ora ai te iwi

# With your basket of knowledge and mine the people will prosper

Aotearoa/New Zealand's rich history acknowledges Māori and non-Māori knowledge and experiences – bi-cultural world views that link to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, first signed on 6th February 1840.

What impact does Te Tiriti o Waitangi have on recreation in Aotearoa/New Zealand?

What does honouring Te Tiriti mean in practice? And how can we understand the Te Tiriti articles and put them into action?

#### Understanding the Articles

Familiar with the '3Ps' of Te Tiriti – partnership, protection, participation? More recently, thinking focuses on the <u>Articles of Te Tiriti</u> – those agreed to by rangatira and the Crown.

- 1. Kāwanatanga: honourable governance for mutual benefit which reflects equal influence by tangata whenua and tangata Tiriti and results in true partnership. Some Tiriti settlements include co-governance structures: Ngāti Whātua Orākei Reserves Board; Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara; and Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority.
- 2. Tino Rangatiratanga: Māori self-determination/
  sovereignty recognises tangata whenua
  authority and autonomy and supports tangata
  whenua leadership through power and
  resource sharing. Te Whakawhanaunga o Te
  Kaunihera ki te Roopu Whakahaere o WaikatoTainui works in partnership with Hamilton City
  Council, taking a wider governance focus.
  Specific agreements ensure mana whenua
  and Maataa Waka are invovled in decisions.
- 3. **Ōritetanga:** equity for Māori ensures equitable outcomes for tangata whenua. <u>Otumuheke Hot Stream</u> in Taupō is a joint project with Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and landowner, Patuiwi Māori Reserve Trust. It honours the wairua (spirit) of this sacred place bringing its cultural importance and stories to life.



Figure 1 Tūhoe bush crew in every whārua ensuring that Tūhoe retention, regrowing and relearning of a Tūhoe Te Urewera approach is paramount in how the mahi is done. Tūhoe Facebook post 6 December 2021

4. Wairuatanga: upholding belief systems respects tangata whenua worldviews. Ihirangi Heke's Atua Matua Māori Health Framework provides a pathway for understanding the natural world through a Māori lens, and Hirini Matunga's Māori Recreation and Conservation Estate.

Case Study 1: Rangatiratanga in Practice Ngai Tūhoe – Te Kawa o Te Urewera

Ngai Tūhoe – the people of the mist – are the descendants of <u>Hinepūkohurangi and Te Maunga</u> and Mana Whenua of <u>Te Urewera</u> mountains and surrounding area.

This isolated area is home to a small community mostly consisting of direct tribal descendants and their whānau who take pride in being kaitiaki (caretakers) of their ancestral land.

In 2014 Ngai Tūhoe were successful in the recognition of Te Urewera as its own <u>legal identity</u> and obtaining Treaty settlement. One area of investment is <u>Te Kawa o Te Urewera</u>, a Kaupapa Māori land management strategy that protects and ensures the sustainability of their ancestral land and valued taonga, Te Urewera.

Ngai Tūhoe are using mātauranga Māori and tikanga (knowledge and practices) from their ancestors to revitalise ancestral knowledge to maintain and care for their whenua, for Māori, by Māori and as Māori.

They recognise their whenua and taiao as both a whakapapa connection to their own people and a life force with which they live in unison.

As part of their duty and responsibility to protect Te Urewera, it is their intent to re-establish their intrinsic connection to Te Urewera and by doing so restore the natural balance enabling the environment to thrive.



# Case Study 2: Ōritetanga in Practice Māori Perspectives of Water Safety

Māori are intimately connected to wai (water) with many Māori sayings and phrases including wai – wairua (spirit), waimāori (freshwater), waiora (wellness), ko wai koe (what waters are you, who are you?) and no wai koe (from which waters do you descend, where are you from?) Dr Chanel Phillips

Dr Chanel Phillips, (Ngāti Hine, Ngāpuhi) conducted rangahau (research) with Karitāne's Hauteruruku ki Puketeraki waka club about their perspectives, interactions, and connections with water. The result is Wai Puna, a water safety framework.

## 1. Whakapapa: Who you are and where you belong.

Māori have both a physical and spiritual relationship to water, that can be traced through genealogy or whakapapa.

Understand and respect Tangaroa (God of the sea) as both a source of life and a potentially destructive force - a cause of death.

#### 2. Mātauranga: Māori knowledge and ways of knowing.

Mātauranga is the knowledge or understanding of everything visible and invisible existing and may be passed down through oral historical stories, visual art, poems, songs and waiata, etc. Values, practices, customs and beliefs comprise what is known about wai and the connection people, places, animals, birds and marine life have with wai and each other.

Share local knowledge that guides water safety.

#### 3. Tikanga: The value of customs and practices

Tikanga aligns with the safety and protection of whānau. Strong whānau live according to their values and beliefs and apply rules, customs and rituals (eq. waiata, karakia) ensuring things are properly done so that whanau are safe from harm.

Be responsive to and engaged with changing environments, apply safe practices that prevent drowning. Do the right thing in and around water.

Wai Puna creates a stronger connection with wai to improve water safety knowledge, attitudes and behaviours and provide a metaphorical life jacket. Find out more here.



Figure 2 Wai Puna water safety framework, accessed from <a href="https://kmko.nz/wai-puna">https://kmko.nz/wai-puna</a>

#### Articles into action

#### Articles & considerations<sup>1</sup>

#### Actions

Kāwanatanga: honourable governance for mutual benefit.

How are our processes, actions and decisionmaking informed and shaped by both tangata whenua and tangata Tiriti worldviews and perspectives?

How are we working in partnership with tangata whenua?

Engage Māori in all levels of decision-making, planning, and development

Work collaboratively with local iwi and hapū

Develop agreements that have mutually beneficial outcomes for all parties involved.

### Tino Rangatiratanga: Māori self-determination/ sovereignty

How do we recognise the importance of tangata whenua authority and autonomy?

What steps are we taking to share power and resources, and to support tangata whenua-led processes, actions and decision-making?

Enable Tino Rangatiratanga and Mana Motuhake to sustain and protect,

Recognise identity, language, and culture as expressions of cultural grounding.

Actively protecting Māori knowledge, interests, values, and other tāonga

#### *Ōritetanga:* equity for Māori

What specific actions are we undertaking to ensure equitable outcomes for tangata whenua?

Increase participation and success for Māori by Māori through the advancement of Māori initiatives.

Create inclusive environments reflecting bicultural Aotearoa with opportunities for traditional Māori activities

#### Wairuatanga: upholding belief systems

How do we ensure tangata whenua worldviews, values and wairuatanga are respected in our work?

Empowering people to use mātauranga, connect with their whakapapa and ngā atua Māori (environmental deities)

Use whakapapa, mātauranga and tikanga to inform strategies, sustainable models, plans and practices.

#### Further reading & resources

#### Resources

<u>Principles for effectively co-governing natural resources.</u> <u>Local Authorities and Māori – case studies of local</u> arrangements (2011)

#### References

1 Groundwork, <u>Te whakahāngaitanga o Te Tiriti o Waitangi –</u>

Te Tiriti articles in practice
2 3 Hinepūkohurangi me Te Maunga/School Journal Story
Library / Instructional Series / English - ESOL - Literacy
Online website - Instructional Series (tki.org.nz)

4 Wai Puna - a water safety framework developed by Dr 5 Phillips, Chanel Māori water safety framework: WAI PUNA

Kia Maanu Kia Ora (kmko.nz) 6 Te Waiora documentary series

7 Groundwork have prepared useful resources.