

5 He wai mō ngā whakatupuranga

WATER FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

He wai mō ngā whakatupuranga are the moemoeā (long-term vision/aspirations) of Te Kāhui Taiao for the water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in the region.⁸ We give a generational perspective of how Mana Whenua envisage the waterways might look from a generational approach. It is about our mokopuna (grandchildren). We have the expectation that our mokopuna will see real improvement in water quality in their lifetimes based on the implementation of the recommendations we have laid down in Te Mahere Wai.

These long-term visions set goals that are ambitious, reasonable and timebound, and outline the wishes of Mana Whenua for waterbodies and how they foresee the catchment could look in the future.⁹ It is our expectation that Greater Wellington will assess whether these moemoeā are being met and that he wai mō ngā whakatupuranga form objectives in the Regional Policy Statement.

Te Kāhui Taiao have set out a series of vision statements for waterbodies and catchments in Te Whanganui-a-Tara for the short, medium and long term. These have been taken through into our Te Oranga Wai model for assessment of change required and the establishment of timeframes for implementation.

8 See clause 3.3(3) of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM 2020).

9 See clause 3.3 long-term vision for freshwater in NPSFM 2020.



Māori children collecting sea eggs in Wellington Harbour (circa 1979) - Photograph taken by Ian Mackley. Dominion Post (Newspaper): Ref: EP/1979/0120/11a-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22710537

Pēpē me ngā tamariki (short term 0 – 10 years)

Babies and children (short term 0 – 10 years)

- All freshwater decision-making recognises and treats waterbodies as having their own intrinsic values and identity including spiritual dimensions immediately.
- Te mātāpuna (headwaters) are wai ora in the Te Awa Kairangi, Akatārawa, Pākuratahi, Whakatīkei, Mangaroa, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata forested catchments within 10 years.
- Mana Whenua have safe access to wai ora sites and can protect the cultural safety of the wai within 10 years.
- Pēpē (baby/babies) can be baptised in the Te Awa Kairangi, Ōrongorongo and Wainuiomata forested catchments in the short term.
- Waiora mai i uta ki tai (life-giving waters from mountains to sea) are identified and protected within 10 years.
- Tamariki (child/children) can safely accompany whānau (family group) in activities that connect them with their water, like waka ama (outrigger canoes), kōhi kai (food gathering) and mahi pārekareka (relaxation and recreation) in Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo within 10 years.
- Tamariki can safely swim at all traditional swimming places, like the Double Bridges, Kaitoke, Māoribank, Taitā Rock, Pākuratahi Forks and the Akatārawa and Pākuratahi Awa, within 10 years.
- Greater Wellington delegates decision-making power to Mana Whenua for identified sites in the short term.

Rangatahi me ngā mātua/pakeke (medium term 10 – 30 years)

Children and parents (medium term 10 – 30 years)

- All waterbodies in Te Whanganui-a-Tara are suitable for kaukau (swimming) by 2041.
- Native fish have access to move freely up and down the entire length of the catchment to complete their life cycle, within 20 years.
- Iwi can safely harvest and eat (identified species) of local mahinga kai throughout the catchment in 20 years.
- Within 20 years, mahinga kai species are plentiful enough in all catchments for long-term harvest including for manuhiri and to exercise manaakitanga.
- Tamariki support mātua, tuākana and whānau, hapū and iwi to restore and protect awa (rivers) using tools like iwi kaitiaki plans (iwi guardianship plans), within 20 years.
- Pakeke (adults) are active in paid mana whakahaere roles overseeing monitoring, management and improvement of wai ora in 20 years.
- Taiohi (adolescents/young adults) are active kaitiaki and kaikohikai in the wider catchment and are inducted into wai ora monitoring programmes like Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) within 20 years.

Ngā pakeke me ngā kaumātua (long-term 30+ years)

Adults and elders (long-term 30+ years)

- All freshwater bodies in Te Whanganui-a-Tara are wai ora within 100 years.
- All estuarine areas are healthy and functioning within 100 years.
- The āhua (natural character) of the Korokoro, Kaiwharawhara, Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata, and Ōrongorongo awa and Parangārehu Lakes (Parangārahu Lakes is also an acceptable spelling alternative) is fully restored in the long term.
- Pēpē can be baptised in at least three wai ora associated with their whānau in the long-term.
- Taiohi can access water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara for whakarite (preparing for an important activity/event) and whakawātea (cleansing).
- Mana Whenua are the lead agency and regulator for protection and restoration of wai ora in 20 to 50 years' time.