



TE MANA O
Ngāti Rangitihi
TRUST

Mandate Strategy

November 2013

*E ngāi mātāpuputu, e ngāi mātātahi, e ngā whakareanga o Te iti
o Ngāti Rangitahi,
tēnā koutou.*

*Ō tātou tini mate e tiraha mai nā ki ngā Marae huri i te motu,
hoki atu koutou ki Hawaiki nui, ki Hawaiki roa, ki Hawaiki pā
mamao.*

*Kia ea rāno te kōrero ko te hunga mate ki te hunga mate, ko tātou
te hunga ora ki a tātou,
tēnā tātou katoa.*

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1. Preamble

By 1880 the Ngāti Rangitihī tribal estate extended from its principal settlements at Matatā down to Tarawera in the south, to lands adjoining these settlements and to other settlements situated along Te Awa o Te Atua and Rangitaiki Rivers. Ngāti Rangitihī dominated the lands to the east of Lake Tarawera which encompassed Rotomahana and Rerewhaakaitu.

The Ngāti Rangitihī traditional rohe can therefore be described as a vast estate with many natural resources. This rohe was shared with other iwi and hapū but maintained its own distinctness.

The principal features of the iwi's customary land tenure are:

- a) the tribal estate was communally held
- b) the boundaries of the tribal estate were in large part determined by geographical features such as their kāinga, their rivers and mountains
- c) the tribal estate was ordered in terms of material, cultural and spiritual significance and their own tikanga to ensure sustainability by way of:
 - Kaitiakitanga
 - Rāhui
 - Tapu

All authority and decision-making processes pertaining to their lands and resources were conducted according to Ngāti Rangitihī tikanga via the authority of the tribal rangatira.

Tragically, the imposition of a foreign land tenure system via acts and legislation destroyed tribal land tikanga and rangatira authority by redefining the tribe's estate and replacing traditional decision-making.

We, the members of the Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust (Te Mana), believe that it is now time to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown. We seek settlement of all Treaty of Waitangi historical claims, to enable Ngāti Rangitihī descendants to flourish in perpetuity supported by their unique self-determining capabilities.

2. Goal

2.1 Achieve a Mandate

The goal of this mandate strategy is to achieve a mandate that authorises Te Mana, on behalf of Ngāti Rangitahi, to enter into negotiations with the Crown regarding all historical Ngāti Rangitahi claims and to confirm that Te Mana is appointed, on behalf of Ngāti Rangitahi, to apply to the High Court and hold an order or apply to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to enter into an agreement for the recognition of a protected customary right and/or a customary marine title over its takutai moana under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Te Mana will be undertaking mandate hui in six regions. Attendees will be able to vote on the resolutions set out in section 10.1.1. Registered iwi can also vote in the postal/internet ballot which will be held before, during, and after the six hui.

2.2 Limits to the Mandate

The limits of the mandate are:

- a) Te Mana will not be able to sign a Deed of Settlement until a Crown approved ratification process has been completed. The ratification process will provide the Ngāti Rangitahi Claims community with the opportunity to approve the settlement redress that has been negotiated by the mandated representatives and the Crown.
- b) The mandate to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown may be amended or withdrawn from Te Mana or its mandated representatives as set out in section 9.

3. The Claimant Group

3.1 Eponymous Ancestors

Ngāti Rangitihī descended from the eponymous ancestor Rangitihī who was the great great grandson of Tamatekapua, the commander of Te Arawa waka. Rangitihī was born at Maketu and lived there and inland with his family.

Rangitihī was the great-grandson of Kahumatamomoe, a son of Tamatekapua and, along with Ngatoroirangi, Ihenga, and others, one of the early explorers of the Rotoiti lakes district after the landing of Te Arawa waka. The importance of Rangitihī to Te Arawa is represented in the Pouhake o Te Arawa, the two carved pou or flagpoles that stand beside Tūpuna Whare central to Te Arawa identity – Rangiaohia at Matatā and Tamatekapua at Ohinemutu.

Rangitihī is well-known as the progenitor for many Te Arawa iwi through his children and grandchildren. This is reinforced by the proverb:

Ngā pūmanawa e waru o Te Arawa

The eight beating hearts of Te Arawa

Of the many lines of descent from Rangitihī's eight children to the iwi of Te Arawa, a principal line for Ngāti Rangitihī comes from his third child, Rangiaohia. Two other sons of Rangitihī are also important ancestors for Ngāti Rangitihī – Apumoana and Rakeiao. Iwi tradition is that Rangiaohia was a tohunga who, together with his brother Rātōrua, challenged Rangitihī and thus avoided being made a supplicant to Tuhourangi who, despite being the youngest son, had emerged as a favourite of Rangitihī.

Rangitihī had eight children – Rātōrua; Tauruao; Rangihakaekeau; Rangiaohia; Rākeiao; Kawatapuaringi; Apumoana and Tuhourangi. Of Rangitihī's eight children – Rangiaohia, Apumoana and Rakeiao are significant to the uri of Ngāti Rangitihī. Rangiaohia had several children, but those best known are the three borne by his wife Rakauheketara (she is remembered in the name of the whare kai at Ngāti Rangitihī's Matatā marae). Rangiaohia's son, Mahi, married Apumoana's daughter, Rangitihikahira, and from this marriage came six children who are the common tūpuna of Ngāti Rangitihī.

3.2 Definition of Claimant Group

- a) The Claimant Group consists of those members of Ngāti Rangitihī who, by whakapapa, legal adoption, or whāngai arrangement, can claim descent from the tūpuna Rangiaohia and Apumoana, through the tūpuna Mahi and Rangitihikahira; and from the tupuna Rakeiao.
- b) Ngāti Rangitihī are those persons whose claims would be settled as a consequence of negotiations with the Crown and who would be eligible to become beneficiaries of any settlement with the Crown.

3.3 Hapū of Ngāti Rangitahi

The principal hapū of Ngāti Rangitahi are:

- Ngāti Hinerangi
- Ngāti Ihu
- Ngāti Mahi
- Ngāti Te Whareiti
- Ngāti Tionga
- Ngāti Tutangata

Ngāti Mahi hapū refers specifically to the uri of Pikiāo, the third son of Mahi, and not to all the descendants of Mahi.

Ngāti Hinerangi hapū are the issue of Hinerangi, wife of Te Apiti. Ngāti Hinerangi was chosen as the name of the hapū because of Hinerangi's status as a senior woman.

Refer to the whakapapa on page 7 provided by Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitahi Trust.

3.4 Contemporary Marae

Today, Ngāti Rangitahi has one marae situated in Matatā, comprising:

- Ko Rangitahi tō mātou Marae
- Ko Rangiaohia tō mātou Whare Tūpuna
- Ko Rakauheketara tō mātou Whare Manaaki.

4. Wai Claims

4.1 Historical Treaty of Waitangi (Wai) Claims

Wai No	Claim Title
Wai 7	Te Ariki Lands Trust
Wai 319	Kaingaroa Forest
Wai 524	Ruawahia
Wai 872	Land at Pokohu Tarawera Valley
Wai 996 Wai 1375	Return of Central North Island Lands (geothermal reserves) Return of Lake Tarawera & reserves of land and coast
Wai 1111, Wai 1116-20 Wai 1125, Wai 1135	BOP Rivers & Pollution and other claims
Wai 1125	Taonga & Artefacts
Wai 1211	Ngāti Mahi o Ngāti Rangitahi
Wai 1358	Alienations of Lands of Rangitahi
Wai 1420	Te Awa o Te Atua
Wai 1452	Central North Island
Wai 1486	Alienation of Ngāti Rangitahi from their lands
Wai 1882	Ngāti Rangitahi Taonga
Wai 1989	Moengaroa of Ngāti Rangitahi Hapū

Te Mana will negotiate all Ngāti Rangitahi Wai claims and dialogue directly with individual claimants about their claims.

5. The Claim Area

5.1 Description

The claim area lies within a line that runs from where the Rangitaiki River flows out to the sea (where Thornton is today), up the coast (west) to Otamarakau and then inland from Otamarakau to Lake Rotoehu. It takes in the whole of Lake Rotoma, runs across to Lake Tarawera and south as far as Rainbow Mountain. From there it runs east to include Pokohu and the western third of the Matahina block and then north, along the course of the Rangitaiki River out to the coast (*refer Appendix A for Ngāti Rangitihī – Area of Interest*).

5.2 Traditional Claim Area – Ngāti Rangitihī

The ancestral, traditional, customary and contemporary interests of Ngāti Rangitihī cover a large area of water and land. In the north-west the interests relate to the birth place of Rangitihī and where he lived and raised a family. This area is also important as the arrival place and residence of the sacred Te Arawa waka. Rangitihī and his family grew and as such spread their interests to the inland lakes including Lake Tarawera where with Tuhourangi and other Te Arawa iwi resided for hundreds of years, building complex relationships and resource use systems.

From Lake Tarawera and surrounds, the expansion of Ngāti Rangitihī whānau and hapū was inevitable and natural growth saw Ngāti Rangitihī occupying and sustaining them on the Tarawera River. This gave the iwi access to the coastal areas, inland use of the wide open spaces of the Kaingaroa plains and settlements and resource areas across streams, wetlands, and bush areas from the Paeroa range in the south-west, south to specific places on the Waikato River and east to the Rangitaiki River and beyond.

The traditional estate of Ngāti Rangitihī encompasses many land blocks within these areas.

The customary interests of iwi, hapū and whānau, in the takutai moana, are acknowledged in the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011. Te Mana will apply to the High Court and hold an order or apply to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to enter into an agreement for the recognition of a protected customary right and/or a customary marine title over Ngāti Rangitihī's takutai moana under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

5.3 Overlapping Claimant Interests

Ngāti Rangitihī's territory was bordered by a number of different iwi. Consequently Ngāti Rangitihī at various times formed alliances with their neighbours and were prominent players in the most significant battles Te Arawa fought against foreign invaders. Ngāti Rangitihī was involved in a number of conflicts involving not only their non-Te Arawa neighbors but also their whanaunga from within the confederation.

Within this claim, Ngāti Rangitihī identified the following possible claimants who may have overlapping customary interests:

- Ngāti Tūwharetoa

- Ngai Tūhoe
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi
- Tapuika

Ngāti Rangitihī will meet with these iwi listed above to discuss overlapping interests and then find a pathway forward, holding hui kanohi ki te kanohi, Rangatira ki te Rangatira.

Ngāti Rangitihī will commence these hui on confirmation of mandate and will aim to resolve these issues to the satisfaction of all interested parties including the Crown.

Iwi that have settled their claims with the Crown and which may have an interest include:

- Ngāti Awa
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau
- Ngāti Pīkiao
- Tahu-Whaoa
- Ngāti Tarawhai
- Tuhourangi
- Ngāti Makino
- Ngāti Manawa
- Ngāti Whare
- Waitaha

With Ngāti Rangitihī being a member of the Central North Island (CNI) Forest Collective we have met regularly with some of the above-named iwi representatives including Te Pūmāutanga o Te Arawa to which some of these iwi affiliate. We have recently extended the Mana Whenua allocation process out to 30 June 2014 and have recommenced hui reviewing this process.

Therefore, we can envisage a natural progression into overlapping iwi interests and will hui kanohi ki te kanohi, Rangitira ki te Rangitira tikanga.

As part of settlement negotiations with the Crown, Te Mana will discuss any overlapping claim issues that may arise during negotiations with the Crown, ensuring an open and transparent process. Should the need arise throughout the overlapping iwi hui process; a facilitator may be recruited to ensure all concerned are heard and have a right of reply.

Ngāti Rangitihī will honour a commitment of quarterly reporting to the Crown on their engagement with overlapping claimants throughout the negotiations process.

Ngāti Rangitihī are aware that the satisfactory resolution of overlapping claims will be required prior to initialing a deed of settlement with the Crown.

6. The Mandated Body

6.1 Te Mana as Mandated Body

Te Mana is the body seeking the mandate from its registered adult iwi members to enter into negotiations with the Crown for a comprehensive settlement of all historical Treaty of Waitangi claims. As at August 2013 there were 4074 registered beneficiaries on the Te Mana database, Te Pae Pai Tawhiti, of whom 2594 are aged 18 years or over. The Te Mana Trust deed (the Trust deed) is enclosed as Appendix F.

6.2 Te Mana – a Post Settlement Governance Entity for the CNI Settlement

Te Mana is the Crown-approved Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) for Ngāti Rangitihī in respect of the CNI Forestry Settlement. It holds the Treaty Settlement assets and monies received from the Crown relating to the CNI settlement on trust for all of the beneficiaries (registered or unregistered). The historical CNI forest land claims are based on historical breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi by the Crown and the desire of those iwi to secure the return of that land and to achieve an enduring settlement of those claims.

The CNI Forest Land Collective Act 2008 came into force on 29 September 2008 and gave legislative effect to the Settlement Act of CNI Deed of Settlement.

Ngāti Rangitihī did not sign the Deed of Settlement on 25 June 2008 as the authorisation process had not been completed. Ngāti Rangitihī signed the Deed of Settlement on 4 November 2008 recording their membership to the CNI Collective and them as being party to the Deed of Settlement, The Central North Island Iwi Forest Settlement Act was amended on 31 December 2008.

Terms of this Deed were approved by a ballot of Ngāti Rangitihī registered beneficiaries held between the 25 May and 17 June 2009. Seven (7) trustees were duly elected.

In seeking to be the PSGE for Ngāti Rangitihī's Comprehensive Treaty settlement, Te Mana's Trust Deed will require review against the Crown's 20 questions to ensure that it is an appropriate entity and capable of receiving settlement assets from the Crown. Further it will be required to be ratified by Ngāti Rangitihī as the PSGE for their Comprehensive Treaty settlement.

To the extent of any inconsistency between the Mandate Strategy and Te Mana Trust Deed (dated 21 June 2009) the provisions of the Trust Deed will prevail.

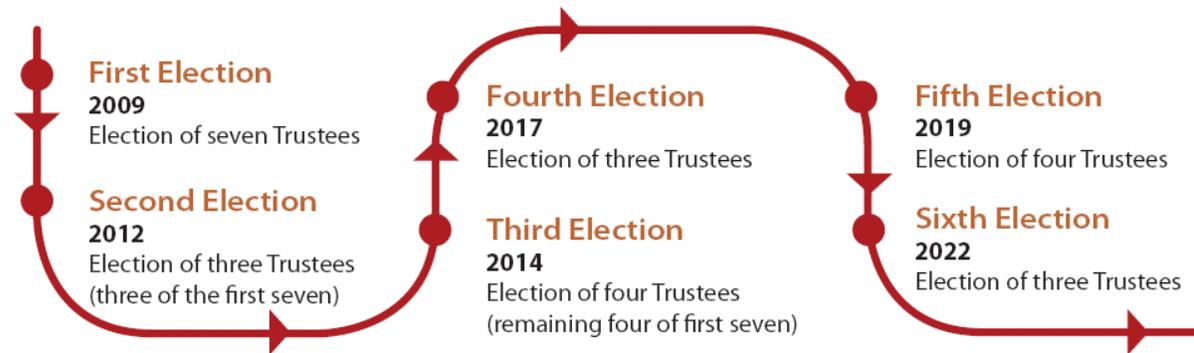
6.3 Te Mana Governance

6.3.1 Eligibility for Election as Trustee

To be elected as a Trustee a person must, at the closing date for nominations, be recorded on the Te Mana database as a descendant aged 18 years and over at their last birthday and be a resident in New Zealand. Each Trustee accepts the duties, obligations and liabilities attaching to the office of Trustee under the Deed when he or she signs the nomination form for election as Trustee.

6.3.2 Elections of Trustees

The Trustees are elected in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Second Schedule of the Te Mana Trust Deed.



The diagram above illustrates Te Mana's election cycle starting from its first election in 2009 right up until 2022. Our seven inaugural Trustees have been elected for a maximum term of five years.

The Trust Deed stipulates that the effective governance of Te Mana will be best achieved by the rotation of approximately half the Trustees every three years.

Accordingly the second election was held in 2012 at which time three of the seven Trustees were retired by rotation, restood for re-election and were re-elected to serve for a second term.

The third election will be held two years later in 2014 when the remaining four first Trustees will retire by rotation.

The cycle of retirement rotation and elections will continue with further elections being held in 2017, 2019 and 2022.

The maximum term for any Trustee is 10 consecutive years.

6.3.3 Removal of Trustees

Trustees can be removed in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Second Schedule of the Te Mana Trust Deed. A person shall cease to be a Trustee if the Trustee:

- a) resigns or retires by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the Secretary;
- b) dies;
- c) ceases to be eligible to be a Trustee under 4.7 of the Trust Deed;
- d) is absent without leave from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of the Trustees without good reason or without the permission of the Chairperson;

- e) is absent from New Zealand for a period of three months without obtaining leave of absence from the other Trustees;
- f) fails to attend a meeting of Trustees for a period of six months;
- g) becomes physically or mentally incapacitated to the extent that he or she is unable to perform the duties of a Trustee; and
- h) is removed by a Special Resolution of all other Trustees if, in the opinion of those other Trustees, the Trustee has breached any of the collective or individual duties of the Trustees or in some other way, the continuation in office of the Trustee so removed is not in the best interests of the Trust.

6.3.4 Trustee Responsibilities

Trustee responsibilities include:

- a) ensuring compliance with the statutory duties and obligations as set out in the Trustees Act 1956;
- b) receiving settlement assets on behalf of the claimant group;
- c) prudent governance of Te Mana on behalf of the members of the tribe and in accordance with the Trust Deed;
- d) ensuring the benefits of any assets or settlement grows for the future generations of Ngāti Rangitahi;
- e) overall governance of the Group;
- f) appointment and removal of Directors and Trustees on the Governance of the subsidiary entities;
- g) ownership and sole shareholder of the subsidiaries on behalf of its constituent iwi members as listed on the Iwi Register; and
- h) appointment and removal of Trustees of the Charitable Trust.

6.3.5 Current Trustees

There are currently seven Trustees (*refer Appendix B*) who have been elected in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Second Schedule of the Trust Deed. They are:

- Graham Henry Pryor
- Stephen Tiipene Perenara Marr
- Catherine Moana Dewes
- Martin Marr
- Kenneth Lawrence Te Ianga Raureti.
- Harina Warbrick
- Merepeka Raukawa-Tait

6.3.6 Kahui Kaumatua

The Kahui Kaumatua Committee was established pursuant to clause 11.1 of the Trust Deed

The primary role is:

- a) to determine in respect of any application by any person who wishes to be a registered member, that the person descends by whakapapa from Ngā uri o Rangiaohia or is Whāngai of an iwi member;
- b) to protect the mauri of Ngāti Rangitihī; and
- c) provide advice to Te Mana on matters relating to tikanga, kawa, waiata, reo and iwi whakapapa, history, customary practices, and waahi tapu boundaries.

A person ceases to be a member of the Kahui Kaumatua Committee when he or she:

- a) resigns or retires by written notice to the Trustees;
- b) dies; and
- c) refuses or is unable to act in his or her capacity as a member of the Kahui Kaumatua Committee and is removed by Ordinary Resolution of the Trustees.

6.3.7 Management Team

The Trustees will be supported throughout the mandating process by Te Mana staff appointed to the project (*refer Appendix C for details on personnel*).

6.3.8 Decision-making

All questions and matters arising at meetings of the Trustees shall be decided by majority resolution of the Trustees present at the meeting, except where the number of Trustees present at a meeting is an even number and the votes are tied, in which case the Chair will have the casting vote (see Schedule 2, clause 8 of the Trust deed).

7. Responsibilities of the Mandated Body

7.1 Te Mana's Role in Negotiations

Te Mana is ultimately responsible and accountable to the Ngāti Rangitihī iwi. All negotiators appointed by the Board of Trustees will be responsible to the Board.

The Board of Trustees will meet six times per year and can call special meetings in accordance with the Trust Deed as required.

The role and responsibilities of Te Mana as a mandated body in the comprehensive settlement negotiations will include:

- a) Regular reporting on the negotiations process to stakeholders (refer section 7.2);
- b) The production of regular financial accounts in accordance with the Trust Deed. Te Mana will act in a prudent and diligent manner in dealing with all finances, including OTS funding;
- c) Appointing external negotiators to the negotiating team and appoint a Lead Negotiator if deemed necessary;
- d) Engaging (and removing) specialist advisers;
- e) Constant review of the negotiating team and advisers;
- f) Approving and signing off key negotiation milestones; and
- g) Presenting the initialed Deed of Settlement and the proposed PSGE to the Ngāti Rangitihī people for ratification.

7.2 Communicating on Negotiations

Te Mana will communicate with Ngāti Rangitihī iwi on the negotiation progress in a number of ways (refer *Appendix D – Communications Strategy*).

- a) Report at Annual General Meetings;
- b) Report at hui-a-iwi – there will be one additional hui-a-iwi held between AGM's;
- c) Report at additional hui – there will be two additional hui held each year in addition to the AGM and hui-a-iwi;
- d) Updates in the bi-monthly newsletter;

- e) Updates on the website in a dedicated section on Treaty Settlements. This will be done as required;
- f) Pānui sent by email where information needs to be communicated immediately; and
- g) Respond to correspondence from iwi members.

7.3 Financial Accountability

Te Mana will comply with Crown Policy as follows:

Claimant funding is managed by the mandated representatives on behalf of the claimant group. The onus is on the mandated representatives to be accountable to its claimant group.

This includes: seeking the claimant group's approval of the claimant funding management policy and disclosing the manner in which the claimant funding is being managed and reported to the claimant group, i.e. by providing financial reports to hui-a-iwi and/or including financial reports in regular newsletters.

Mandated representatives are required to undertake an annual independent review of negotiation-related financial statements and provide the review results to the Office of Treaty Settlements. The submission of an annual review and supporting documentation provides assurance to both the Office of Treaty Settlements and claimant groups that the funding released to the mandated representatives has been used appropriately.

The Crown requires that mandated representatives maintain a separate bank account for the claimant funding receipts and negotiations expenses. Any change of bank account must be notified immediately. Other sources of funding, such as Crown Forestry Rental Trust funding, must be kept in a different account from the Crown negotiations and claimant funding account. Expenses claimed against Crown claimant funding must not also be claimed against other sources of funding (and vice versa).

The mandated representatives must develop a transparent and accountable claimant funding management process that describes who will control the funding, how it will be controlled and how the funds will be used. For example, the mandated representatives should prepare a claimant funding management plan that sets out:

1. The process to approve invoices and payment of invoices;
2. A reporting mechanism for all incoming revenue/receipts and expenses/payments (i.e. an income statement that lists transactions of all incoming receipts and payments, their purpose and cost category); and
3. When and how the annual review of the mandated representatives negotiation related financial statements (bank account and transactions) will take place.

8. Negotiators

8.1 Role of the Negotiating Team

The Negotiating Team will be responsible for engaging in day-to-day negotiations with Crown officials. The Negotiating Team will have the flexibility to be able to draw in specialist expertise from within the iwi, and from external advisors as required at key stages in the negotiations.

The negotiators are fully accountable to Te Mana. The negotiators will make all their decisions by consensus and report these for approval to the bi-monthly Te Mana Board of Trustees meetings or special meetings of Trustees as required.

Trustees will provide direction and advice to the negotiators and, as described in the previous section – section 7.2 – assure the progress is communicated effectively to the wider iwi.

8.2 Appointment and Removal of Negotiators

Appointment of the Negotiation Team will be by majority resolution of the Trustees at a bi-monthly Te Mana Board of Trustees meeting.

Criteria for appointment of negotiators will be:

- Whakapapa;
- Skills & expertise; and
- Diplomacy

Removal of individual negotiators from the Negotiation Team may occur in the following circumstances:

- Resignation of a negotiator;
- Death of a negotiator; and
- By majority resolution of the Trustees at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose.

Where a negotiator has been removed, the Te Mana Board of Trustees will inform the claimant community through a range of communication channels, including:

- a) Updates in the bi-monthly newsletter;
- b) Updates on the web site in a dedicated section on Treaty Settlements. This will be done as required; and
- c) Pānui sent by email where information needs to be communicated immediately.

9. Dispute Resolution

9.1 Dispute Resolution Process

- a) A letter shall be written by the claimant group or iwi representative seeking a meeting with the Chairperson of Te Mana and identifying the concerns;
- b) The Chairperson shall acknowledge receipt of the correspondence within 10 business days (consistent with clause 16.2 in the Trust Deed) and contact the author to arrange a meeting with the Board of Te Mana;
- c) The Chairperson shall convene a meeting of the Board of Te Mana and Kahui Kaumatua;
- d) At the meeting the claimant group representative or hapū representative shall have the opportunity to raise their concerns;
- e) Agreed actions to address concerns shall be documented;
- f) Where the meeting is unable to reach agreement then Te Mana shall call a Special Hui-a-Iwi of the claimant group to resolve the matter;
- g) Decisions at the special hui shall be by consensus and final.

9.2 Withdrawal of Mandate from Te Mana by whole of the Ngāti Rangitihī claimant group

The mandate can be withdrawn from Te Mana if the mandated group no longer enjoys the support of the claimant group.

Prior to the withdrawal of the mandate or mandated representatives the following dispute resolution process shall be undertaken:

- a) A letter must be written by the claimant group to the Chairperson of Te Mana identifying the concerns and also seek a meeting to discuss these matters;
- b) The letter must be cosigned by at least 150 adult members (aged 18 years and over) registered as Ngāti Rangitihī;
- c) If the meeting between the claimant group and the Chairperson of Te Mana does not resolve the concerns, then the mandated body (executive committee or trust board) should then discuss the matter further and decide whether the issue should be put to the wider claimant group at a series of publicly notified hui;
- d) The publicly notified hui should follow the same process that conferred the mandate, namely:
 - Give 21 days' notice in national and regional print media;
 - Outline the kaupapa of the notified hui;
 - Provide the background to the concerns;
 - Identify the parties involved;

- State the resolution to be put to the claimant group;
 - Invite a Te Puni Kōkiri observer to observe and record proceedings;
 - Arrange for voting to be organized by Electionnz.com and the voting method to be the same as that for voters attending a mandate hui (refer Section 10.2.3);
- e) Once the hui has been completed and the outcome of the voting process determined, the mandated body should inform the Office of Treaty Settlements about the result by way of letter and discuss the next steps for settlement negotiations. *(This may involve some changes to the mandated body or another process to be undertaken to be agreed with officials).*

9.3 Withdrawal of Mandate from Te Mana by Individuals

- a) A letter must be written by the hapū representatives to the Chairperson of Te Mana identifying the concerns and also seeking a meeting to resolve these issues;
- b) The letter must be cosigned by at least 75 registered adult members (aged 18 years and over) of each hapū;
- c) If the meeting between the hapū representatives and the Chairperson of Te Mana does not resolve the concerns, then the Te Mana Board should discuss the matter further and decide whether the issue should be put to the hapū members at a publicly notified hui;
- d) The publicly notified hui should follow the same process that conferred the mandate:
- Give 21 days' notice in national and regional print media;
 - Outline the kaupapa of the notified hui;
 - Provide the background to the concerns;
 - Identify the parties involved;
 - State the resolution to be put to the claimant group;
 - Invite a Te Puni Kōkiri observer to observe and record proceedings;
 - Arrange for voting to be organized by Electionnz.com and the voting method to be the same as that for voters attending a mandate hui (refer Section 10.2.3);
- e) Once the hui has been completed and the outcome of the voting process determined then the mandated body should inform the Office of Treaty Settlements by way of letter about the result and discuss next steps for settlement negotiations. *(This may involve some changes to the mandated body or another process to be undertaken as agreed with officials.)*

9.4 Removal of individual trustees from Te Mana

- a) A letter must be written by the claimant group to the Chairperson of Te Mana identifying the concerns about the trustee, and seeking a meeting to discuss these concerns;
- b) The letter must be cosigned by at least 50 adult members (aged 18 years and over) registered as Ngāti Rangitahi on the iwi register;
- c) If the meeting between the claimant group and the Chairperson of Te Mana does not resolve the concerns, then the Te Mana Board should discuss the matter further and decide what action shall be taken;

- d) If it is decided that the trustee should be replaced, the Te Mana Trust Deed contains provisions to remove and/or replace the trustee;
- e) Trustees can also be removed in accordance with the rules and procedures set out under clause 4.19 of the Trust Deed.

10. Mandating Process

10.1 Mandate Hui

10.1.1 Purpose

Mandate hui will be held in six regions across the motu to seek the mandate from Ngāti Rangitahi to complete settlement negotiations with the Crown. The purpose of each hui is to enable the claimant group to be provided with information on Te Mana, to ask questions, and vote on the following resolutions:

“That Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitahi Trust is the mandated entity to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all Ngāti Rangitahi’s historical Treaty claims.”

“That Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitahi Trust is appointed to apply to the High Court and hold an order or apply to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to enter into an agreement for the recognition of a protected customary right and/or a customary marine title over Ngāti Rangitahi’s takutai moana under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.”

10.1.2 Locations

The following locations have been selected based on geographic location of Ngāti Rangitahi members on the Te Pae Pai database (*refer to the “Members by Geographic Location” graph in Appendix E – Communications Strategy*):

- Rotorua
- Wellington
- Christchurch
- Hamilton
- Matatā

10.1.3 Public Notification of Mandate Hui

The claimant group will be notified of the mandate hui, 21 days in advance of each hui, by advertising through a range of media, including:

- a) Appropriate newspapers including Dominion Post, NZ Herald, Christchurch Press, Daily Post, Whakatane Beacon, Whakatane News. The advertisement will be reviewed by the Crown before being placed. (*Refer Appendix F- Example of Mandate Hui Advertisement.*);
- b) Radio – bulletin boards on Māori radio stations;
- c) Public notices placed in key locations such as marae and TPK Offices;
- d) Panui emailed to Ngāti Rangitahi members on the Te Mana database – Te Pae Pai Tawhiti;

- e) Te Mana website.

10.1.4 Hui Proceedings

A Te Puni Kōkiri representative will be invited to attend each hui as an independent observer.

The Chairperson of Te Mana will chair each hui. A minute secretary will be in attendance at all mandate hui to record the minutes and discussions which take place.

There will be a PowerPoint presentation (*Refer: Appendix G - Power Point Presentation*) and voting at the hui

10.2 Mandate Voting

10.2.1 Eligibility to Vote

To be eligible to vote for Ngāti Rangitihī, you must:

- a) Descend from the tūpuna Rangiaohia and Apumoana, through the tūpuna Mahi and Rangitihikahira; and from the tūpuna Rakeiao; and/or
- b) Be registered with Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust (Registration applications will be available at hui and on website); and
- c) Be 18 years of age or older.

10.2.2 Validation of Voting Eligibility

Te Mana has a Kahui Kaumatua Committee to review registration applications. Its role is to determine in respect of any application by any person who wishes to be a registered member, that the person descends by whakapapa from Ngā uri o Rangiaohia or is Whāngai of an iwi member.

The Te Mana Registrar refers all completed registration forms to the Kahui Kaumatua Committee for validation enabling the new registrant to be a member of Te Mana's database - Te Pae Pai Tawhiti and have his or her vote recorded.

All appeals are directed in the first instance to the Chairman of Te Mana who will ensure all available information on the applicant has been made available before recommending to a Trustee Meeting, in consultation with the Kahui Kaumatua Committee, that the appeal be upheld or rejected. The Board of Trustees will make the final decision.

10.2.3 Voting Method

Ngāti Rangitihī voters will be provided with voting packs after they have been reviewed by the Crown.

There will be three ways to vote on who should be the mandated entity to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown:

- a) By mail – Voting packs will be sent to all Ngāti Rangitahi members eligible to vote who are on the Te Mana database – Te Pae Pai Tawhiti.
- b) Internet – Ngāti Rangitahi iwi will also be given the option of voting online by following instructions in the voting pack
- c) Attending a mandate hui – Ngāti Rangitahi iwi can attend a hui in their area and vote as follows:
 - i. All voters have identification details and voting paper number recorded on a Voting Register;
 - ii. Voters complete their numbered voting paper and cast it in a ballot box. People that wish to vote but do not wish to register with the trust (refer 10.2.4) will attach a completed whakapapa form to their voting paper;
 - iii. All the contents of the ballot box along with the Voting Register will be transferred to a courier bag under observation (an independent TPK observer will be present at the hui) and couriered to Electionz;
 - iv. Electionz will check ballot papers against the Te Mana database – Te Pae Pai Tawhiti, and fax registration forms from new registrants to Te Mana for validation of eligibility (refer 10.2.2).

The voting period will commence one week before the first mandate hui, when voting packs will be lodged with NZ Post. The e-voting site will commence at midnight. The voting period will be one month.

New Zealand's leading election management company, Electionz.com will manage the process. Te Mana has benefited from Electionz.com management expertise in past elections and has found that they provide a cost efficient, secure and proven method of voting.

10.2.4 Voting by Non-Registered Members of Ngāti Rangitahi

There is a provision for members of the claimant group who wish to vote but do not wish to register with Te Mana.

How do Ngāti Rangitahi people who do not wish to register with Te Mana vote?

By providing their whakapapa and then voting with the ballot paper. The vote counts if the whakapapa is confirmed by Te Mana's Kahui Kaumatua Committee.

10.2.5 Responsibilities of Returning Officer

The Returning Officer (Electionz.com) will be responsible for receiving and counting all votes. The Returning Officer will forward a declaration in writing stating:

- a) The number of ballot papers received;
- b) The number of Internet votes received;

- c) The number of votes rejected;
- d) The number of valid votes in favour of the proposed resolution and the number of valid votes against the resolution;
- e) Whether the resolution has been passed by a sufficient majority of Registered Adult Members;
- f) Upon receipt by Te Mana of the declaration of the Returning Officer, Te Mana shall give public notice of the result of the ballot within 10 business days of the date of the declaration.

10.3 Communications to Secure Mandate

Ngāti Rangitahi iwi and OTS will be kept informed throughout the mandating process (*Refer Appendix D - Communications Strategy*).

Communications will include:

- a) Quarterly reports from the Board of Trustees to OTS;
- b) Hui kanohi ki te kanohi to discuss settlement process – one special hui-a-iwi and AGM. Adequate notice given to iwi through newspaper, radio (bulletin boards on Māori radio stations), panui sent by email and web site 21 days prior to the hui. Two additional hui will also be held each year;
- c) Mandate hui (Refer 10.1.3);
- d) PowerPoint presentation developed for mandate hui;
- e) Information for voting pack produced – includes cover letter and information sheet (*Refer Appendix H – Information Sheet*) which will be :
 - placed on the web site;
 - emailed to registrants with email addresses;
 - posted to registrants with postal addresses (Refer 10.2.3);
- f) Well publicised voting process. Adequate notice given of postal ballot, internet voting and voting at mandate hui (refer section 10.1.3);
- g) Dedicated section on Treaty Settlements established on web site and continuously updated;
- h) Updates in bi-monthly newsletter;
- i) Social media (twitter, Facebook) will be used at the discretion of the Te Mana Communications Officer; and
- j) Correspondence in response to enquiries and feedback from iwi members.

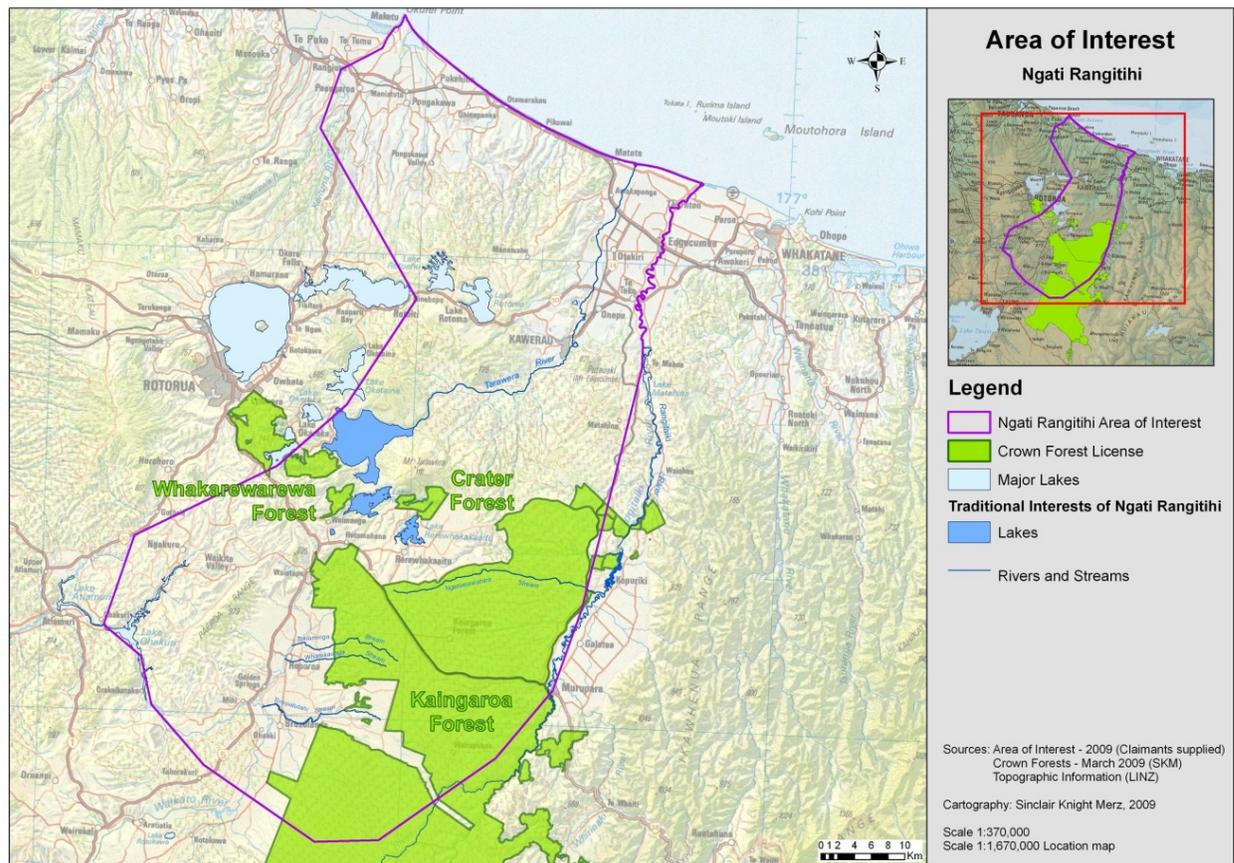
Appendices

Appendix A – Ngāti Rangitihī Rohe: Area of Interest

Please note that this map is not intended to identify exclusive claim areas or to fix or endorse tribal boundaries.

This map shows where Ngāti Rangitihī consider they have interests.

Both the Crown and Ngāti Rangitihī recognise that other groups also have interests within this area.



Appendix B – Trustee Profiles

Graham Henry Pryor - Graham is a qualified accountant and works as a financial and management accountant. He was the General Manager of Mai Media Ltd for fourteen years. Graham was one of three negotiators appointed by the CNI Collective that successfully concluded the CNI Settlement. He was appointed the Interim General Manager. Graham is currently the Chairman of Te Mana. He is married and has four children and four mokopuna.

Stephen Tiipene Perenara Marr -Tiipene is a long time environmental advocate and is the Māori Councillor for the Kohi constituency with Environment Bay of Plenty. Tiipene is a Trustee on the Ngāti Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau Settlement Trust. He is married and has nine children.

Catherine Moana Dewes - Cathy is a principal of one of the first Māori language schools, Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Ruamata in Rotorua. In 1994 she became the first woman to stand for the Te Arawa Trust Board. Supported by her iwi Ngāti Rangitihi, she won the seat. In 2011 List Cathy was awarded the ONZM (Officer of the Order) for services to Māori, and in the same year the University of Waikato bestowed her with an Honorary Doctorate for her work on Te Reo Māori. Cathy is married and has six children.

Martin Marr - Martin has over twenty five years in the electricity industry where he has demonstrated teamwork skills and a good understanding of corporate structure. His interests include bio-dynamics, permaculture, eco-housing and cheaper energy alternatives. Martin is currently the Treasurer of Rangitihi Marae Trust and successfully managed our DIY Marae programme.

Kenneth Lawrence Te Ianga Raureti - Kenneth is a self-employed mediator and business management consultant. His career in human resources and employment relations includes an appointment to the Employment Relations Authority as Chief Mediator for the Department of Labour. Kenneth is Chairperson for the Ruawahia 2b Trust.

Harina Warbrick - Harina is a company director with a background in the private sector. Harina heads two companies, one which contracts to Te Wānanga o Aotearoa, providing programme management and co-ordination in programme development. Harina's other business interest involves overseas trading. Harina is married with seven children. Harina's interests include Surf Life Saving and Horticulture.

Merepeka Raukawa-Tait - Merepeka is a professional administrator with an interest in central and local body politics as well as Māori economic and social development. She is committed to the safer communities, women's and family health services. Merepeka won a position on the Lakes District Health Board (October 2010) and is currently a member on the Disability Support Advisory Committee and the Finance and Audit Committee. Merepeka was recently elected to the Rotorua District Council.

Appendix C – Te Mana Team for Comprehensive Settlement

Potential Negotiators (negotiators have yet still to be confirmed)

Graham Pryor:
Negotiator
Telephone: 07 5249114 / Mobile: 027 595 1098
Email: graham@nzpryors.net

Merepeka Raukawa-Tait:
Negotiator
Telephone: 07 350 1063 / Mobile: 027 247 7576
Email: Merepeka@wave.co.nz

Advisers

Antoine Coffin
Mobile: 027 8213974
Advisor
Email: Antoine.Coffin@boffamiskell.co.nz

Whaimutu Dewes
Advisor
Mobile: 021 2760289
Email: Whaimutu@whainiho.co.nz

Management Support

Anthony Olsen
Chief Executive Officer
Telephone: 07 3222 452 / Mobile: 027 5176616
Email: harinawarbrick@ngatirangitahi.iwi.nz

Fay Rawson
Project Manager Treaty Settlements
Telephone: 07 3222 452 / Mobile: 027 291 5256
Email: projectmanager@ngatirangitahi.iwi.nz

Dougal Stewart
Project Planning and Communications
Telephone: 07 3222 452
Email: commercial@ngatirangitahi.iwi.nz

Appendix D – Communications Strategy

Purpose

To support the successful implementation of the Te Mana Treaty Settlement Mandate Strategic Plan with the right communication delivered to the right people at the right time.

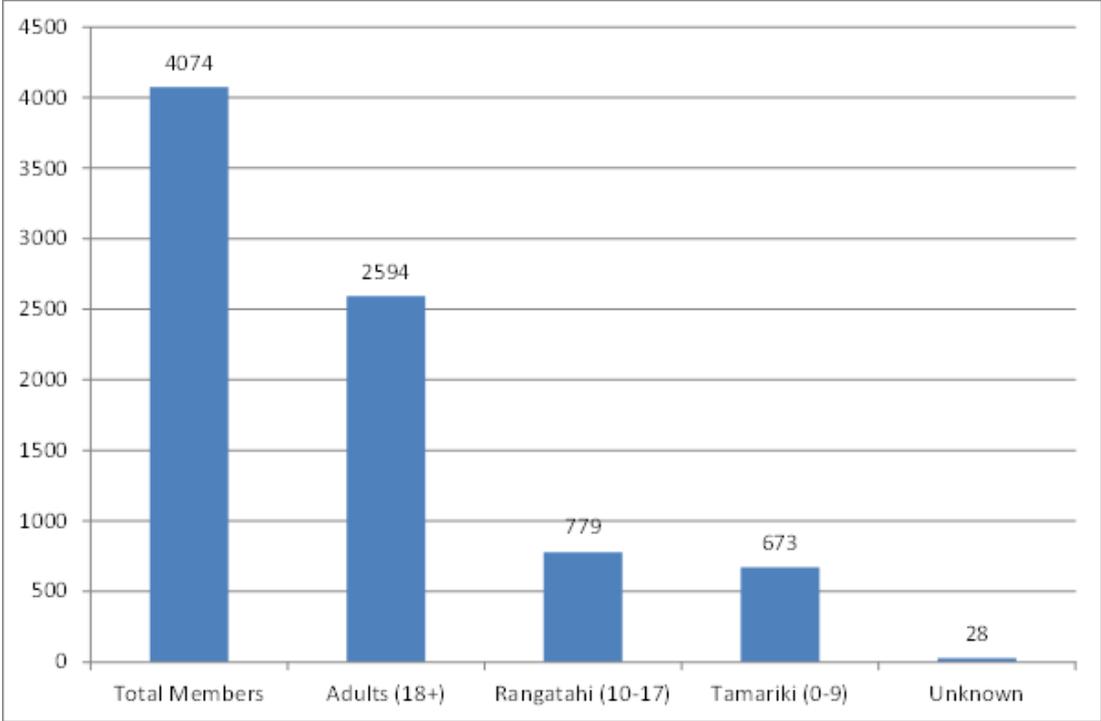
Objectives

1. Build awareness of the Te Mana Treaty Settlement Mandating process among ngā uri o Ngāti Rangitahi and our key stakeholders;
2. Provide clear, concise and consistent information to Ngāti Rangitahi and our key stakeholders about the mandating and settlement process so as to be able to make informed decisions;
3. Ensure all Ngāti Rangitahi and our key stakeholders are well informed of the mandating and settlement process;
4. Gain the confidence and trust of Ngāti Rangitahi and our key stakeholders as to our capacity to deliver an effective negotiation on behalf of Ngāti Rangitahi;
5. Encourage participation among Ngāti Rangitahi iwi members in the mandating and settlement process; and
6. Actively promote a wide representation from Ngāti Rangitahi iwi members and key stakeholders in terms of input and direction into the mandating and settlement process.

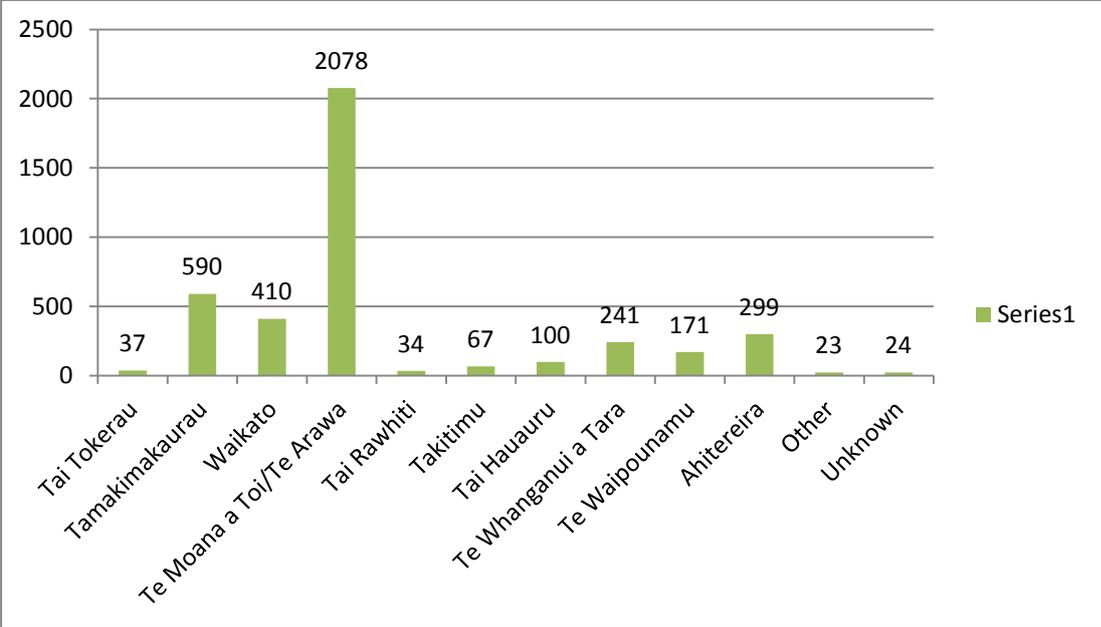
Audience Identification and Analysis

As at August 2013 there were 4074 iwi members registered with Te Mana. Statistical data obtained through our Te Pae Pai iwi register provides conclusive information on the geographic location and specific age groups of our iwi members. The data also highlights the important fact that although a significant proportion of Ngāti Rangitahi living in the Bay of Plenty and region, there is also a significant proportion of Ngāti Rangitahi residing outside of the traditional Ngāti Rangitahi rohe.

Members by Age Group (August 2013)



Members by Geographic Location (August 2013)



The information enables Te Mana to direct where specific information should be channeled, including where hui should be held.

Ngāti Rangitahi stakeholders are internal and external groups with an interest in the iwi. These groups can be broken down into specific groups where special information needs/ways of communicating are identified.

Stakeholder Relationships

Stakeholders	Stakeholder Interests	Te Mana Communication
MANDATING		
All Ngati Rangitahi iwi groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of ownership of settlement process • Being informed on Te Mana's plans and credentials so that mandating decision can be made • Having trust and confidence in Te Mana as mandating body • Opportunity to vote • Being updated on mandating progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hui kanohi ki te kanohi to discuss settlement process – one special hui-a-iwi and AGM. Adequate notice given to iwi through newspaper, radio bulletin boards, email panui and web site 21 days prior. • Mandate hui to inform iwi of Te Mana's credentials. Adequate notice given to iwi through newspaper, email panui and web site 21 days prior • PowerPoint presentation developed for mandate hui: • Information for voting pack produced – includes cover letter and information sheet in Q&A format. Documents placed on web site. • Well publicised voting process... Adequate notice given of postal ballot, internet voting and voting at mandate hui through newspaper, radio bulletin boards, email panui and web site and follow-up phone calls • Dedicated section on Treaty Settlements established on web site and continuously updated • Updates in bi-monthly newsletter • Social media as appropriate
Kaumatua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to contribute to decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hui with Kaumatua as appropriate
Local Ngati Rangitahi Iwi - Matata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to enquiries and any concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence as required • Ad hoc hui as required
Existing Wai claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure full and proper hearing for their claim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence from Te Mana advising Te Mana is seeking mandate for Comprehensive Settlement
Crown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective mandate strategy • Agreed Deed of Mandate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with OTS until mandate strategy and Deed of Mandate agreed

POST MANDATE		
All Ngati Rangitahi iwi groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being updated on negotiation progress • Opportunities to contribute to Ngati Rangitahi's case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to hui AGM and special hui-a-iwi to update and discuss settlement issues. Adequate notice given to iwi through newspaper, email panui and web site 21 days prior • Two additional hui will be held each year. • Bi-monthly updates on a dedicated section on Treaty Settlements established on web site and continuously updated. • Updates in bi-monthly newsletter. • Panui by email where information needs to be communicated immediately. • Social media as appropriate
Iwi with Overlapping Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being consulted on any issues of concern to Te Mana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hui held with iwi identified to have overlapping interests
Existing Wai claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence as required • Ad hoc hui as required
Crown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being updated on progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports on mandate maintenance

Resources

The Communications Strategy will be driven by the Te Mana Communications Officer.

Appendix E - Example of Mandate Hui Advertisement

HE PŌHIRI TĒNEI KI NGĀ URI O NGĀTI RANGITIHI

MANDATE HUI

Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust is seeking a mandate from Ngāti Rangitihī to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown on all Ngāti Rangitihī historical Treaty of Waitangi Claims.

A series of six mandate hui are being held. At each hui the following resolutions will be put:

1. *That Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust is the mandated entity to enter into direct negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of all Ngāti Rangitihī historical Treaty claims.*
2. *That Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust is appointed to apply to the High Court and hold an order or apply to the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations to enter into an agreement for the recognition of a protected customary right and/or a customary marine title over Ngāti Rangitihī's takutai moana under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.*

A presentation will be given at each hui regarding Ngāti Rangitihī claims and the process towards settlement. Attendees will be able to vote on the resolution at the hui, or, if they choose, vote in the postal/internet ballot which will run before, during and after the six hui.

To be eligible to vote you must:

- Descend from the tūpuna Rangiaohia and Apumoana, through the tūpuna Mahi and Rangitihikahira; and from the tūpuna Rakeiao; and/or
- Be registered with Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust (Registration Applications will be available at hui and on website)
- Be 18 years of age or older

The Mandate Hui will be held at the following times and locations:

Rotorua (details to follow)

Wellington (details to follow)

Christchurch (details to follow)

Auckland (details to follow)

Hamilton (details to follow)

Matata (details to follow)

For further information about the Mandate Hui including how to register for voting purposes, contact:

Alana Hunter
Database Registrar
Telephone: 07 322 2452
Mobile: 0204 001 5674
administrator@ngatirangitihī.iwi.nz

This Advertisement is authorised by Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī Trust

Appendix F – Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitahi Trust Trust Deed