



*"Sharing knowledge for
better management of
resources"*

Inclusive Management

NIWC FINFISH FISHERIES ARE INCLUSIVELY MANAGED

Previous Page Photo:

NIWC Fish Plan Advisory Group meeting
T Smith

4.0 NIWC FINFISH FISHERIES ARE MANAGED INCLUSIVELY

Sharing knowledge for better management of resources

4.1 The Goal

Goal 2 – NIWC finfish fisheries are managed inclusively – recognises that by having the input of tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders in fisheries management, management decisions will be better informed, have more credibility and be more effective.

4.2 Contributing Objectives

In order to achieve our goal of inclusive management, the Advisory Group has developed the following objectives:

Inclusive Management Objectives	
A	Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders participate in and contribute to decision making about NIWC finfish fisheries.
B	Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders are involved in managing their local fisheries with MFish
C	This fish plan promotes information sharing and integration of processes that affect NIWC finfish fisheries.

4.3 Principles underlying the Objectives

Objective A: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders participate in and contribute to decision making about NIWC finfish fisheries.

The intent of this objective is to ensure decisions are based on better information and transparent through the equitable involvement of tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders in fisheries management.

Objective B: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders are involved in managing their local fisheries with MFish.



The intent of this objective is to improve networks to promote information sharing and communication between and within communities, so they can effectively contribute to managing their local fisheries.

Objective C: This fish plan promotes information sharing and integration of processes that affect NIWC finfish fisheries.

The intent of this objective is to encourage a co-ordinated approach to managing NIWC ecosystems.

4.4 Assessment of Current Performance against Objectives

The following table assesses current performance against these objectives using best available fishery and stakeholder information. The risk factors (Medium – Very High) represent the level of risk to the fishery should an objective not be fulfilled. A more detailed analysis is found in Appendix 1.

Are we on track?	Risk
Objective A: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders participate in and contribute to decision making about NIWC finfish fisheries.  Recreational and iwi forums assist in the participation and influence of customary and recreational sectors. The Advisory Group consider that more effort could be made to improve the current consultation process such as longer time frames, more face to face engagement and involvement in developing options for management changes.	High
Objective B: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders are involved in managing their local fisheries with MFish.  Some community groups have been formed, but have had limited influence on fisheries management. The existing groups are localised and there is little interaction between them.	Medium
Objective C: This fish plan promotes information sharing and integration of processes that affect NIWC finfish fisheries.  There is no framework for agencies to work together; information sharing is sporadic and localised.	V-High

Key: Are we on track?



= No



= Partially



= Mostly



= Yes



Waikato Coast
Photo: M. Forbes

4.5 Management Tools and Services - How do we achieve our Fishery Objectives?

***'Te ohonga ake i taku moemoea Ko te puawaitanga o nga whakaaro.'* - 'Dreams and goals become reality when we take action.'**

Assessments show that management action is required to ensure Goal 2 objectives can be met. The Advisory Group has recommended that management activity be focused in the following areas, with the management strategies with a tick (✓) the priority for 2009/10:

Objective A: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders participate in and contribute to decision making about NIWC finfish fisheries.		
Strategy	Priority	Responsibility
(i) Agree on an improved decision making process to involve tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Involving tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders to identify problems and potential solutions. o Make adequate timeframes for people to be involved. o Identify people or groups who are interested in particular areas or issues and providing them with the relevant information about proposed changes. 		MFish, sectors
Objective B: Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders are involved in managing activities that impact on their local fisheries with MFish.		
Strategy	Priority	Responsibility
(i) Improve networks and identify local and regional user groups.	✓	MFish, sectors
(ii) Local fisheries plans are developed to manage local fisheries and achieve relevant objectives of this Fish Plan e.g. rohe moana plans ¹⁰ , and harbour plans		MFish, sectors
Objective C: The NIWC Finfish Plan promotes information sharing and integration of non MFish processes that affect finfish fisheries.		
Strategy	Priority	Responsibility
(i) Notify relevant government authorities on the need to contact MFish and relevant tangata whenua for particular issues where fisheries habitat and/or species may be affected.		MFish, sectors
(ii) MFish raises awareness with all the relevant government authorities about this plan and their responsibilities to acknowledge or accommodate the plan within their decision making processes.	✓	MFish
(iii) The NIWC Advisory group actively share information and participate in non-fisheries processes that impact on the NIWC finfish fisheries.	Ongoing	Sectors

¹⁰ Rohe moana plans – plans for a district, region or territory that deal with both the marine and land.

4.6 Performance Monitoring

The NW Finfish Advisory Group will track performance against the inclusive management goal using the following performance indicators:

Objective	Performance Indicators
A	Tangata whenua, communities and stakeholders are made aware of any fisheries management issues that affect them, and are able to participate in identifying ways to manage these issues
B	Networks are established that allow local communities to share information and interact together
C	This fish plan is recognised and provided for in land use planning documents and other measures that affect these finfish fisheries

