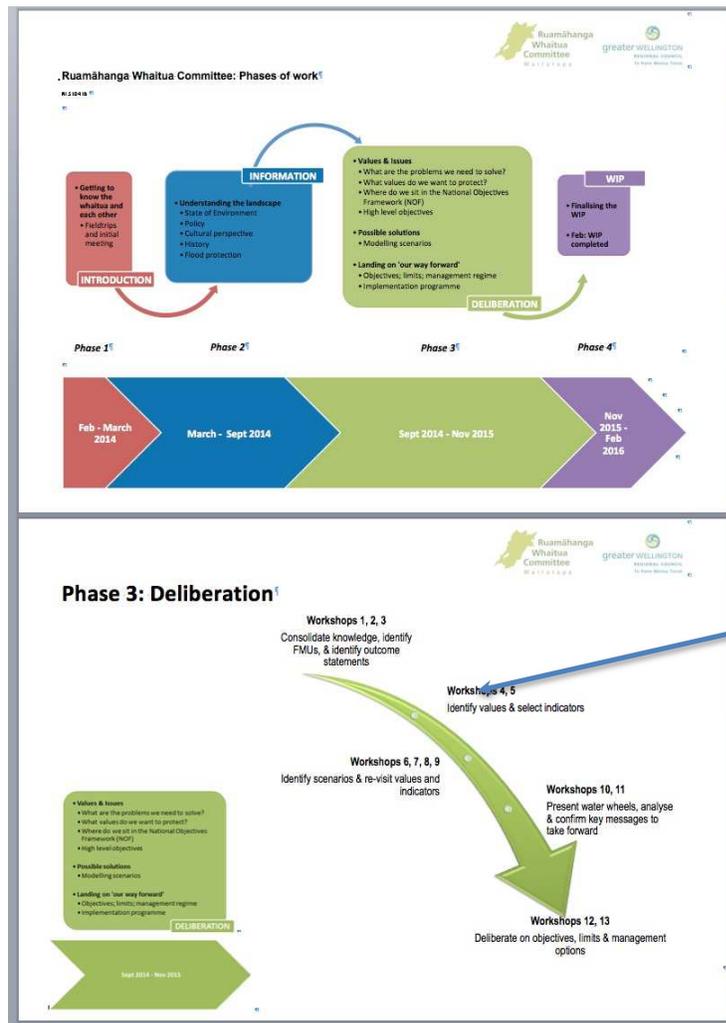


Meeting Notes: Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee

Deliberations Phase 3 - Workshop 10

September 10 2015 4:00pm – 8:30pm

Senior Citizen's Hall Masterton



Summary

This report summarises notes from a workshop of the Ruamāhanga Waitua Committee held September 10 2015 at Senior Citizen's Hall, Featherston.

Contents

These notes contain the following:

A Workshop Attendees**B Workshop Purpose****C Workshop Actions and Next Steps (General Business)****D Workshop Notes**

- 1) Attributes confirmed for *Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity* value grouping.
 - 2) Attributes identified for *Public Health* value grouping
 - 3) Attributes identified for *Recreation* value grouping
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A Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees

Chris Laidlaw, Aidan Bichan, Mike Birch, Andy Duncan, Esther Dijkstra, Peter Gawith, David Holmes, Colin Olds, Rebecca Fox, Philip Palmer (part)

Kat Banyard, Mike Grace, Michelle Rush, Alastair Smaill, Andrew Stewart, Natasha Tomic

Emily Greenberg, Brigitte De Barletta, Horipo Rimene (part)

Ton Snelder, Phillip Barker

Apologies: Vanessa Tipoki, Mike Birch, Russell Kawana, Ra Smith

B Workshop Purpose

Workshop Purpose**Purposes**

- To review and confirm attributes for *Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity*
- To identify attributes for the *Ruamāhanga community public health and wellbeing* and *Ruamāhanga Recreation* value groups
- To review the year to date and identify what needs to be considered when planning the next steps from here to delivery of the RWC WIP

The first two purposes were achieved, although the report back on the

Recreation value attribute set was held over to the next workshop,.
The third purpose was held over to the next workshop, as were some
items of general business.

Agenda

Workshop outline

3:45 Arrivals
4:00 Welcome and Overview
4:15 **Session 1:** Review attributes for *Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity*
5:30 **Session 2:** Identify attributes for *Ruamāhanga community public health* and wellbeing and *Ruamāhanga Recreation* value groups
6:30 Dinner
7:00 **Session 3:** Review of year to date
8:00 **Session 4:** General business
8:30 Close

C General Business

Actions

Reflection and Next Steps

General Business

Action: It was agreed to hold over the following items to a future meeting:

Public Forum:

Collaborative Modelling Stakeholder Forum report

Treaty Settlement process report

Reflection on Featherston CE meeting

Notes: Reflection on Masterton meeting

Overall the visit was very successful, with good discussions and interaction between committee members and those in attendance. Approximately 100 people were phoned about the meeting, and advertisements were placed in local newspapers. In the end, 7 people attended. This included community members from the Marae; the Mayor; and one of the local MP's.

What worked?

- Having local politicians speaking in support of the Whaitua process
- The small group, which enabled a single discussion between Committee members and community representatives. One of the matters arising was how to foster efficient water use amongst urban people.

What didn't work?

Numbers attending were disappointing, especially with the effort gone in to get people there. Factors that might have contributed were:

- Sickness amongst kaitiaki members
- Poor weather

- Venue being a marae – in case some Pakeha were too shy to attend an unfamiliar environment
- Less personal contact might be why we saw this dramatic effect with poorer numbers

-

Improvements for the future?

- We need to rethink how we attract urban people.
-

D Workshop Notes - Attributes confirmed for *Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity* value grouping

Gaps in economic use attributes list

Participants reviewed the attributes generated at the last workshop against the wording of the *Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity* value grouping and identified the following gaps:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways to measure resilience e.g. in face of impact of climactic extremes, e.g. drought, flood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure of the economic output / cubic metres of water we use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure to show diversity in the economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure to show economic impact of irrigation restrictions, e.g. number of days of irrigation restrictions; where these are occurring; breaches to these.

Revised attribute set

Participants worked to review the draft attribute set in light of both the gaps and the characteristics of a 'good' attribute. The following is the revised set that was identified.

<i>Attributes for Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity</i>
Cash farm surplus (reduces volatility) and the equivalent for other industry
Farm return on capital
Average household income
Median income (currently \$26,000)
FAB analysis of rural income – shows costs / income
Number of jobs
Resilience as measured through water storage e.g. standard deviation of catchment surplus (\$)
Economic output per cubic metre water used/ EBIT per cubic metre water used
Change in salary distribution
Number of days of irrigation restrictions
GPI, 'genuine progress indicator' – if able to be measured at catchment scale?
Number of days of irrigation restrictions.

Key Points from Discussion

During the report back on economic attributes, some broader issues were raised and discussed.

Low flows of rivers increases / decreases reliability; increases /

decreases water availability

Note: understand cost of water fully. Assumptions within the modelling; what are we doing about the value of water to the user? Should we / do we value it? This is a policy question for later on, e.g. decisions about allocation / transfer; decisions about taxes (or not)

Action: Suitability of catchment scale for GDP / GPI measures etc – can this be done?

<i>Socio-cultural indicators – revisit when consider Ruamahanga Culture value group</i>
Wellbeing of community – community health index, e.g. communicable disease rates; literacy levels; crime; obesity
Social return on investment, e.g. equality of life index
Number of school aged children. Growing up healthy
Changing demographics, e.g. 18-30 year olds (employable people)
<i>Recreation indicators – revisit when consider Recreation value group</i>
Level of recreational use e.g. counts, duration, licenses, travel cost – consider

SESSION BREAK OUT GROUP INSTRUCTIONS
 Gap Analysis of Attributes for Value Group

Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity

- He taonga te wai, water is life
- Water sustains our livelihood, water grows our people and communities
- Reliability of water supply supports our; incomes, employment and innovation, our farming, industry and commercial fishing
- Sustainable economic use of water brings resilience and prosperity

+ demographics
RWC Suggested Attributes

Potential Attributes for Ruamāhanga Economic Use, Resilience and Prosperity	Group
Employment	1
Employment, relates to employment in value; diversity of employment; average salary; range of salary (distributions)	1
Percentage of unemployment	2
GDP	1
Catchment scale GDP	2
Wellbeing of community - community health index, e.g. communicable disease rates; literacy levels; crime; obesity	1
Social return on investment, e.g. equality of life index	1
Level of recreational use e.g. counts, duration, licenses, travel cost	2
Number of school aged children. Growing up healthy	2
Changing demographics, e.g. 18-30 year olds (employable people)	2
Innovation	2
Job creation	2
Value-add / job e.g. efficiency (of labour, water use)	2
Secondary industries, services, processors, e.g. number, type, diversity	1
Robustness of towns (services) e.g. stores for lease, fuel when you drive through, diversity of industry and services	1
Rural dollars spent in town (secondary business, RDI, tractors, local spend)	2
Cash farm surplus (reduces volatility) and the equivalent for other industry	2
Farm return on capital	1
Average household income	1
Median income (currently \$26,000)	2
FAB analysis of rural income - shows costs / income	2
Water use efficiency (resilience)	2

Social / Cultural
 ↓
 consider
 in
 Ruamāhanga
 culture

- consider recreational

check
 with
 salary
 and job
 attributes

Refer to cash farm surplus

More discussion

Instruction: How well do these attributes cover all aspects of our value?

D Workshop Notes – Attributes identified for Public Health

Public Health – Key Points – This session began with a brief presentation led by Rebecca Fox on key points about public health to keep in mind when identifying attributes.

Definition of Public Health

- about everyone
- concerned with the total system

Pathogens can make us sick, e.g. algae, cyanobacteria. There are three main types: bacterial, viral, others, e.g. cryptosporidium

e. coli is often used as a surrogate for other bugs.

Catchment risk spots are:

- after high rainfall events
- point sources
- stock access points.

Barriers to pathogens can be ‘catchment wide’ or ‘system wide.’

RWC needs to think about ‘catchment wide’ barriers.

Clean, safe water is a public right under NZ law.

Surveillance is already in place for public water supply

Surveillance is already in place for certain notifiable diseases, however only 30% are estimated to be actually notified.

Mauri is inhibited / increased depending on the level of contamination; An expectation that land/water be managed in a manner that sees rivers / water directly associated to human health.

Public Health – suggested attributes

- Access to the water – physical, e.g. travel costs to access water
 - Economic access – equity (not being able to swim, e.g. families that can’t afford swimming pool fees)
 - Both human and animal health need to be considered
 - Perception vs science
 - Periphyton and periphyton cover
 - Protected drinking water catchment
 - Can we isolate ‘people’ contamination from ‘other animal contamination?’
 - Stormwater quality
 - ability to treat waste
 - Mahinga kai health risk
 - Access to water for mental wellbeing
-

D Workshop Notes – Attributes identified for Recreation

Recreation – Key Points

Thoughts to keep in mind when identifying attributes were identified as:

- Maori associate ‘customary use’ with recreation, e.g. sense of ‘go to the water’
- If water can breath, all other life can breath... people are sustained
- There is an OVERT association between ability to recreate in water and wellbeing, e.g. Waipoua
- There is a difference between swimming and bathing
- Activity associated with water
- Place is important as is the value of the waters themselves

Time restrictions meant the report back on brainstormed Recreation Attributes was held over to the next workshop.
