

Marlborough Marine Environment
A Collaborative Approach to
Integrated Management

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2 OVERVIEW

Many opportunities exist to greatly improve marine social, cultural, economic, and environmental realities in the Marlborough marine environment. Coherent stakeholder and citizen leadership is lacking in the multiple central and regional government processes proposed, or already underway. Horizontal and vertical integration between communities and sectors is critical. The Marlborough Sounds Integrated Management Trust is uniquely positioned to provide smart, connected local leadership. To do so it needs mandate and resourcing from decision makers. This paper sets out what can be delivered.

For stakeholder and citizen leadership to emerge in a complex landscape with fragmented planning processes, active steps are required to overcome geographic, sector and attitudinal barriers. Affected parties have much in common, and far more to gain by working together than they might lose.

The Trust is recognised for its independence from the agendas of agencies and stakeholders. Its core values are ensuring ecological integrity to create a rich, abundant and sustainable future for the Marlborough marine area. These are ones with which disparate parties can identify and align with. The Trustees have the respect of a wide spectrum of people, agencies and stakeholders. The Trust has engaged professionals with a track record of achieving results in complex social, technical and political situations. In her foundational report Dr Kay Booth described the issues in the Marlborough Sounds as “wicked and messy”. The box below reproduces the relevant section of her report.

Natural resource management in the Marlborough Sounds Marine Area faces ‘wicked’ problems in a ‘messy’ world. ‘Wicked’ problems are situations with multiple and competing goals, and uncertainty about cause and effect relationships. This means that there is no single right answer. A ‘messy’ context describes situations where problems are interconnected – solving one problem will affect another. As a result, there is increased contest for resources. At the same time, public agencies are under growing scrutiny and required to provide greater accountability. More specifically ‘wicked’ policy problems are characterized by:

- 1. No clear definition of ‘the problem’ – it can be framed in different ways (therefore, problem identification must be undertaken jointly with all players).*
- 2. The problem is never ‘solved’, it is hard to know when to stop. This usually happens when time/money/patience runs out (therefore, some parameters on ‘when the job is done’ are required).*
- 3. Answers are good/bad, not true/false. Because they are judgmental, there is scope for varying judgements (therefore, collective agreement is important).*
- 4. Every problem is essentially unique owing to context, which makes one size fits all solutions unhelpful (therefore, a process for each place/problem is necessary).*
- 5. Problems are symptoms of other problems. Interconnections exist between lower-level and higher-level problems, which makes decisions about how to tackle the problem challenging - if policy addresses too high a level, then nothing is resolved; if too low a level, then only symptoms are addressed (therefore, there are multiple possible management responses and careful deliberation on options is necessary).*

These characteristics challenge the traditional way of undertaking resource planning and shift it to being as much about the process of planning as the product (the final planning document). The planning process is about building relationships between the community(s) and those who manage the resource (the public agencies), as well as within communities and across agencies.

The region desperately needs the *simplicity that lies on the other side of complexity* in its marine management¹. Statutory legal processes and less formal social and consultative processes often act independently of one another. Some, such as the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) of the District Council, have an integrative function across sectors. Central government agencies are increasingly working more closely with each other. Aligning sectors, agencies, processes and the input of those who live, work and are interested in the area is a constant challenge despite the best intentions of agencies. Balancing of interests is required between competing resource users, between communities of interest, and with government objectives.²

The sequencing of processes, and the proposals they produce, must be well aligned to avoid unintended consequences. *Ad hoc* approaches to planning and decision making are unlikely to achieve optimal outcomes for individuals or for the community or sectors as a whole.

The main missing things at this time are:

1. A good interface between central and regional government processes;
2. An effective process of citizen and stakeholder engagement and local leadership;
3. A process to progress the spatially defined marine interests of iwi;
4. A process to spatially define marine protected areas; and
5. Integration within fisheries management (including the interplay between commercial, customary and recreational sectors and with aquaculture).

There is considerable potential for Marlborough marine and planning processes to become messy, litigious, ineffective and inefficient; luckily help is at hand. The solution is for the Marlborough Sounds Integrated Management Trust to enable regional citizen and stakeholder leadership for the Marlborough marine environment to provide leadership of and integration between the range of processes. The three core agencies, Marlborough District Council, Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation need effective interfaces with local leadership and better integration in their efforts to plan for the regional marine environment.³

The approach will be to create a *smart and connected*⁴ environment where the parts are integrated and stakeholders find it easy to make sense of the whole, to have their say, and to add value. This means connecting up existing processes; initiating those that are interdependent but are not currently operating in a timely way; and operating in a collaborative model.

What will be delivered are better solutions, efficiency in process, and high levels of citizen and stakeholder leadership in decisions that result in durable and effective outcomes.

¹ Attributed to Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr

² For example, some resource uses are spatially incompatible, such as marine reserves and marine farms. Others, such as marine farms and forestry can exist in close proximity if environmental standards are achieved. Many legal processes have implications for each other – for example the statutory tests for establishment of maitaitai fishing reserves can mean that marine reserves at some distance away can prevent their establishment. The kaitiaki roles of iwi require recognition across a range of jurisdictions. Community and amenity values are particularly sensitive and this is an important area for recreation.

³ Further agencies and stakeholders also form part of the context and are discussed later in this paper.

⁴ <http://www.marlborough.govt.nz/Your-Council/Marlborough-Smart-And-Connected.aspx>

3 CONTEXT

The Marlborough marine area is socially a part of the Marlborough region with secondary connections to Nelson, Wellington and Canterbury. Eight iwi have rohe that are partially or wholly within the Marlborough marine area. The Marlborough marine area includes the primary transport, energy and communications links between the North and South Islands. Economically, the Marlborough marine area is a key element in Government goals to grow New Zealand's aquaculture production

Environmentally scientists say that the Marlborough marine area is best understood in the context of greater Cook Strait including the Taranaki Basin. The outer Sounds are part of the high energy environment of the Cook Strait narrows, and even the more sheltered inner Sounds receive most of their nutrients as underflow from Cook Strait.

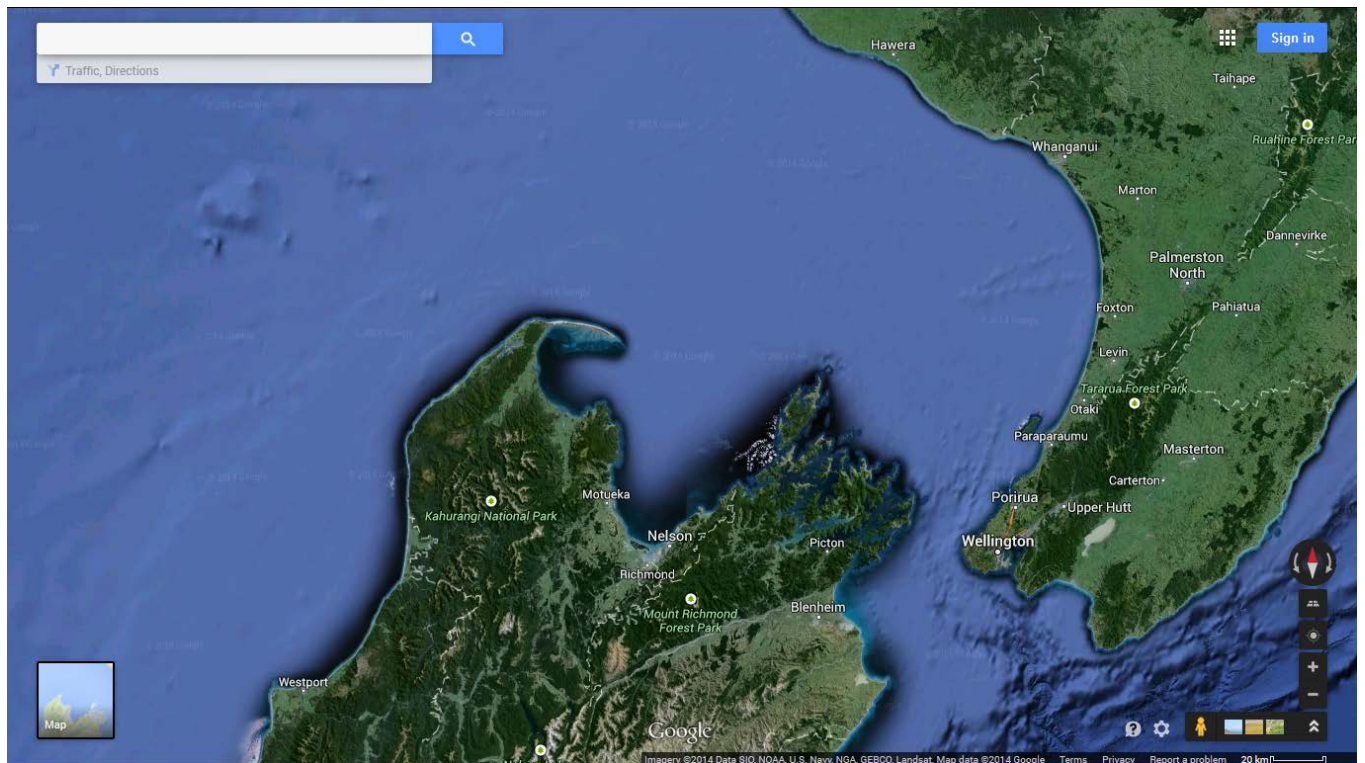


Figure 1 – Greater Cook Strait area

Current or intended processes:

Just before the September election the Minister of Conservation announced a proposal to close the Sounds to commercial fin fishing over the area on the map below⁵.



Figure 2 – Area proposed for closure to commercial fin fishing.

Under policy pronouncements of Government or political parties the following will probably come to the region in the next decade:

1. New marine protection legislation and marine protected areas (MPA) formation⁶;
2. Formation of a recreational fishing zone over the Marlborough Sounds⁷;
3. Aspirations for new or improved aquaculture opportunities⁸;
4. The sustainable seas science challenge may focus its work in the region⁹;
5. Regional or national marine biosecurity pathways management regimes may be created¹⁰.

Regionally, the following environmental management processes are currently underway:

1. The Marlborough Resource Management Plan process¹¹;
2. Post Treaty settlement processes being conducted by both central and regional government¹²¹³ that take into account the kaitiaki roles of whanua, hapu and iwi in relation to the coastal marine area;

⁵ <https://www.national.org.nz/news/news/media-releases/detail/2014/09/07/national-to-create-two-recreational-fishing-parks>

⁶ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/conservation/marine-and-coastal/marine-protected-areas/marine-protected-areas-policy-and-implementation-plan/>

⁷ <https://www.national.org.nz/news/news/media-releases/detail/2014/09/07/national-to-create-two-recreational-fishing-parks>

⁸ <http://www.fish.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/20A0ED89-A20B-4975-9E63-6B302187840D/0/AQUAstrat5yrplan2012.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/sustainable-seas-national-science-challenge-launched>

¹⁰ <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/biosec/camp-acts/marine-biosec-programme>

¹¹ <http://www.marlborough.govt.nz/Your-Council/RMA/Review-of-Resource-Management-Documents.aspx>

¹²

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0020/latest/DLM5954601.html?search=qs_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_te+tau+ihu_resel_25_h&p=1#DLM5955145

3. Blue cod stock management issues resolution;
4. Improved aquaculture planning;
5. Stock management processes for scallops;
6. Recent completion of a full scale hydrodynamic model for the area (MDC/MPI).

In addition, ongoing resource management issues have to be addressed. These include pressures on fish stocks and the development proposals of private parties for things such as marine farms and, in the future, oil, gas¹⁴, tidal, wind and wave energy.¹⁵

Parallel processes are being contemplated for Tasman and Golden Bays.

NIWA is creating an “Atlantis”¹⁶ model for these areas, with intentions to broaden the work to the Taranaki Basin and greater Cook Strait if resources become available through the science challenge process.

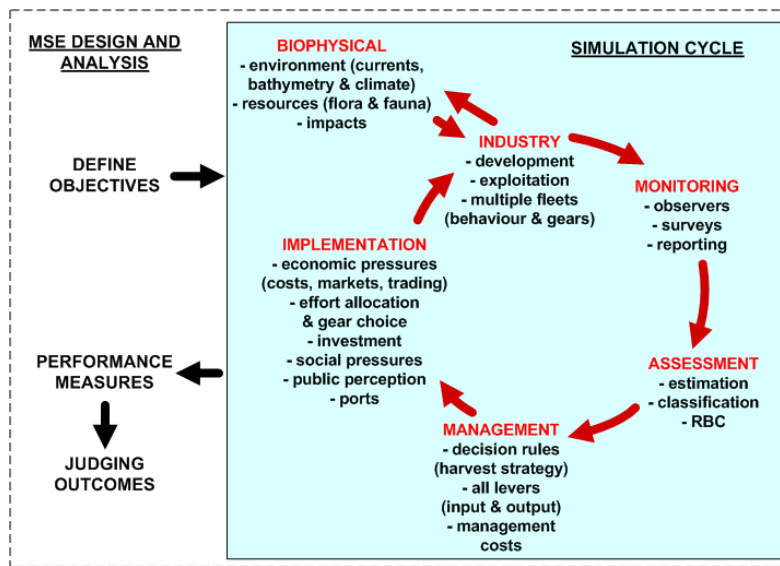


Figure 3: Atlantis model structure - based on the management strategy evaluation cycle.

Little integration is apparent between these multiple processes, nor is there a coherent citizen and stakeholder collaboration across them.

¹³

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2014/0017/latest/DLM5953603.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulati on%40deemedreg_Ngati+toa_rese l_25_a&p=1#DLM5954042

¹⁴ <http://www.newzealandenergy.com/Operations/Taranaki-Basin/default.aspx>

¹⁵ <http://www.niwa.co.nz/videos/craig-stevens-on-cook-strait-tidal-energy>

¹⁶ <http://atlantis.cmar.csiro.au/>

4 NEEDS ANALYSIS

4.1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT NEEDS

We understand that Ministers have a discussion paper ready to release in November setting out proposed reforms to the marine protected areas legislation. We understand that this will propose classes of reserves that integrate matters currently dealt with under the Marine Reserves Act, Marine Mammals Protection Act and the Wildlife Act as well as an interface with Fisheries Act considerations. The new Act could be in force as soon as mid 2015 given urgency in the Parliamentary process.

Case areas for early implementation of the provisions of the new Act will ground truth proposed provisions and demonstrate the efficacy of the new legislation. Ministers will also want to demonstrate progress with the formation of marine protected areas nationally.

Ministers are committed to an economic growth agenda in which a key plank is responsible development of aquaculture within appropriate environmental parameters. Multiple Fisheries Act and Biosecurity Act initiatives are also in development.

Ministers are supportive of local and stakeholder led collaborative approaches where they can improve the outcomes beyond those achievable by central Government alone. Agencies need effective, efficient interfaces with community and stakeholder leadership and voices to reduce duplication and to provide durability and credibility in the processes they run and the products they develop. Agencies will be more effective when the 'dots are joined' between agencies and with regional government.

Overall there needs to be better alignment between the objectives of the Government of the day and formal policies embedded in statutory processes such as Resource Management Act policy. This makes it necessary for direct engagement with agencies such as MBIE and MfE.

4.2 MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL NEEDS

The Marlborough District Council is close to completing a proposed combined RPS, RCP, RP and DP for its region. It has overall responsibility for environmental management, regional development and regional biosecurity.

The Council will benefit from better integration amongst central government agencies with interests in its marine environment and a unification of stakeholder processes in a way that lets people engage effectively with the full range of issues.

It is important for the Council that its existing stakeholder and legal processes are respected and enhanced and that multiple pathways are not allowed to create confusion. In particular, the Council needs the active cooperation of central Government and of researchers to understand the cumulative impact of activities in the marine environment, and to safeguard its carrying capacity for a wide range of uses.

4.3 DOC NEEDS

The Department of Conservation is engaged in transforming marine management through clearer marine strategy, new MPA legislation, stronger interagency coordination, and through bioregional processes to form marine protected areas (MPA).

Significant progress has been made in creating a number of marine reserves, to the extent there are few left “in the pipeline” – this enables resource to be invested in a more strategic approach. Beyond Otago there is no current forward programme for MPA processes in other bioregions. In addition to the spatially oriented tools, there is significant species and threats work under way e.g. around seismic activity and marine mammals.

These processes work better embedded in integrated coastal management initiatives that allow a wider suite of issues and instruments to be considered and more diverse resourcing contributors as happened in Kaikoura. Kaikoura also demonstrated how much of the ‘heavy lifting’ a community-led, agency-supported approach can deliver (thereby reducing resource input of DOC alone).

4.4 MPI NEEDS

The Ministry for Primary Industries needs better stakeholder processes for fisheries management in the Marlborough marine area in relation to a range of species, particularly those important to recreational fishers. It also needs a social process that can generate social capital that will support its goals in relation to aquaculture development. The Ministry’s interface with whanau, hapu and iwi in relation to mataitai and taiapure requires significant support to achieve results in the Marlborough marine area. The Ministry has overview of agricultural and forestry development as well as national biosecurity.

Better integration within the Ministry of its diverse functions, and integration with DOC and with the MDC will all serve the interests of the Ministry. Better leverage to encourage and capitalise on local and stakeholder leadership will also provide more effective, durable solutions.

4.5 IWI NEED

Eight iwi should be recognised in the process – Rangitaane, Ngati Apa, Ngati Kuia, Te Atiawa, Ngati Rarua, Ngati Toa, Ngati Koata, and Ngati Kuri of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu. These iwi have no taiapure or mataitai in the marine management area even though they are recognised as kaitiaki under recent settlement legislation. They have been unable to realize their development goals in aquaculture and have commercial fishing activities that may be impacted by proposals to close areas to commercial fishing. They need to have these issues sorted in an integrated process where they experience the management agencies working constructively together and engaging with them as Treaty partners.

4.6 INDUSTRY NEEDS

Industry needs in the Marlborough marine environment are diverse and complex. In the water space itself the marine farming industry is the biggest in terms of space and contribution to the regional economy. It is vitally dependent on maintenance of the naturally high water quality of this area. Commercial fishing activity is predominantly in the outer Sounds, Cook Strait and Cape Campbell areas. Marine transport, particularly interisland shipping is a major feature. Tourism activities are distributed throughout the Marlborough marine area and the marine environment is a significant component of

their activities. Land activities affect the marine environment, and requirements to minimise adverse effects on the marine environment, can lead to land use controls. Industry needs certainty over time and access to use marine space.

4.7 COMMUNITY NEEDS

The Marlborough marine area hosts many communities with a wide range of characteristics. People have located themselves in the region for differing reasons and demographically Queen Charlotte and Pelorus Sounds are quite different. Community needs include economic viability, amenity values and the capacity to sustain the life styles that people have developed in places. The use of the marine environment can also affect the viability of individual communities. The main thing that communities need are good information, 'right relationship' with regional and central government, and real opportunities to become leaders in defining their future.

4.8 RESEARCHERS NEED

For the Sustainable Seas science challenge to succeed it needs sound processes of regional engagement and good articulation with the initiatives of both central and regional government. Given the potential focus of the challenge suite of research over Great Cook Strait, the partners in this process need stakeholder and agency engagement at a range of scales. Research needs will be met when there is an overall structure for stakeholder engagement across the wider region, and more locally focused entities for areas such as the Marlborough marine area and Tasman Bay.

5 OPPORTUNITY

Given the complexity of processes in the Marlborough marine area, there is opportunity for significant gains through coordinating, simplifying and focusing citizen and stakeholder engagement. There is also abundant opportunity for resource and information sharing by the relevant agencies and institutions.

What is proposed is a single non-statutory citizen and stakeholder process that links to multiple legal processes with mechanisms for contributing to, linking and/or coordinating those processes. Authority to develop solutions, subject to the 'givens' provided by decision makers, will be explicitly given to stakeholders and citizens in a well facilitated process. Authority over resources and links to statutory processes will remain with agencies. The degree and nature of leadership or participation in each of the existing or planned agency processes will be tailored to provide smart, connected interventions as required in the particular circumstance.

This will have many similarities to the Hauraki Gulf Sea Change project, with the following improvements:

1. A clearer scope geographically and in terms of content;
2. Any "givens" spelled out from the beginning (such as meeting the requirements of the MPA policy);
3. Direct representation of iwi, agencies and scientists on a Stakeholder Working Group.

In addition, we will improve on the Kaikoura process by providing a more transparent and robust process of choosing a Stakeholder Working Group, including the role scientists and national NGOs as was done at Hauraki.

5.1 SHARED VISION

The vision of the Marlborough Sounds Integrated Management Trust for the Marlborough marine area is ensuring ecological integrity to create a rich, abundant and sustainable future. This means:

1. Sustaining the capacity of ecosystems to support natural diversity and deliver benefits to people;
2. Enabling 'right relationship' between central government, regional government, citizens, and stakeholders and capitalising on local leadership;
3. Recognising and providing for all those things required to sustain the mana¹⁷ of tangata whenua¹⁸ over the environment, acknowledging the special places, providing awahi¹⁹ for the tikanga²⁰, and protecting the wairua²¹ and mauri²² of the moana²³;
4. Creating a prosperous future for marine farming while respecting ecological boundaries and minimising adverse effects on other interests;

¹⁷ Authority.

¹⁸ People of the land holding customary rights and authority in the area.

¹⁹ Support.

²⁰ Customary practices.

²¹ Spirit.

²² Life force.

²³ Sea.

5. Restoring or maintaining fisheries abundance and agreeing on equitable sharing of recreational, customary and commercial fisheries; and
6. Creating a network of protected areas in the sea to allow everyone to understand and appreciate the natural state of the Marlborough marine environment and to contribute to aquatic abundance.

5.2 PROCESSES

The core process under this project is creating a whole of community dialogue that creates alignment on a shared future. For this to happen the following elements are required:

1. Processes to engage tangata whenua iwi at all levels – representation on governance, support for inter-iwi joint problem solving, representation in stakeholder processes, and engagement of matauranga Maori;
2. Governance processes – mandating and direction of the project including agreement amongst agencies on scope and between all parties on maximising efficiency and integration, givens, quality and quantity of deliverables, timing and resources;
3. Project management processes – project management planning, project leadership, financial and personnel management, reporting;
4. Stakeholder engagement processes – wide connection with community and stakeholders, creation and operations of a core stakeholder working group, round tables, forums, and formal consultation and submissions on proposals;
5. Legal processes – integration of statutory processes, contracting for projects.

5.3 STRUCTURE

The following groups are proposed for the marine environment of the Marlborough marine area:

1. Interagency coordination and governance involving Iwi, MDC, MPI, DOC, and perhaps MfE, MBIE and Ministry of Transport depending on scope – the Marlborough Marine Environment Steering Group (MMESG);
2. A well mandated and networked Marlborough Marine Environment Stakeholder Working Group (SWG);
3. Cooperative arrangements amongst the expert knowledge holders and researchers with appropriate linkages to the governance and stakeholder processes – perhaps a Marlborough Marine Environment Research Group (MMERG) or this need might be met under stakeholder structures for the Sustainable Seas Science Challenge.

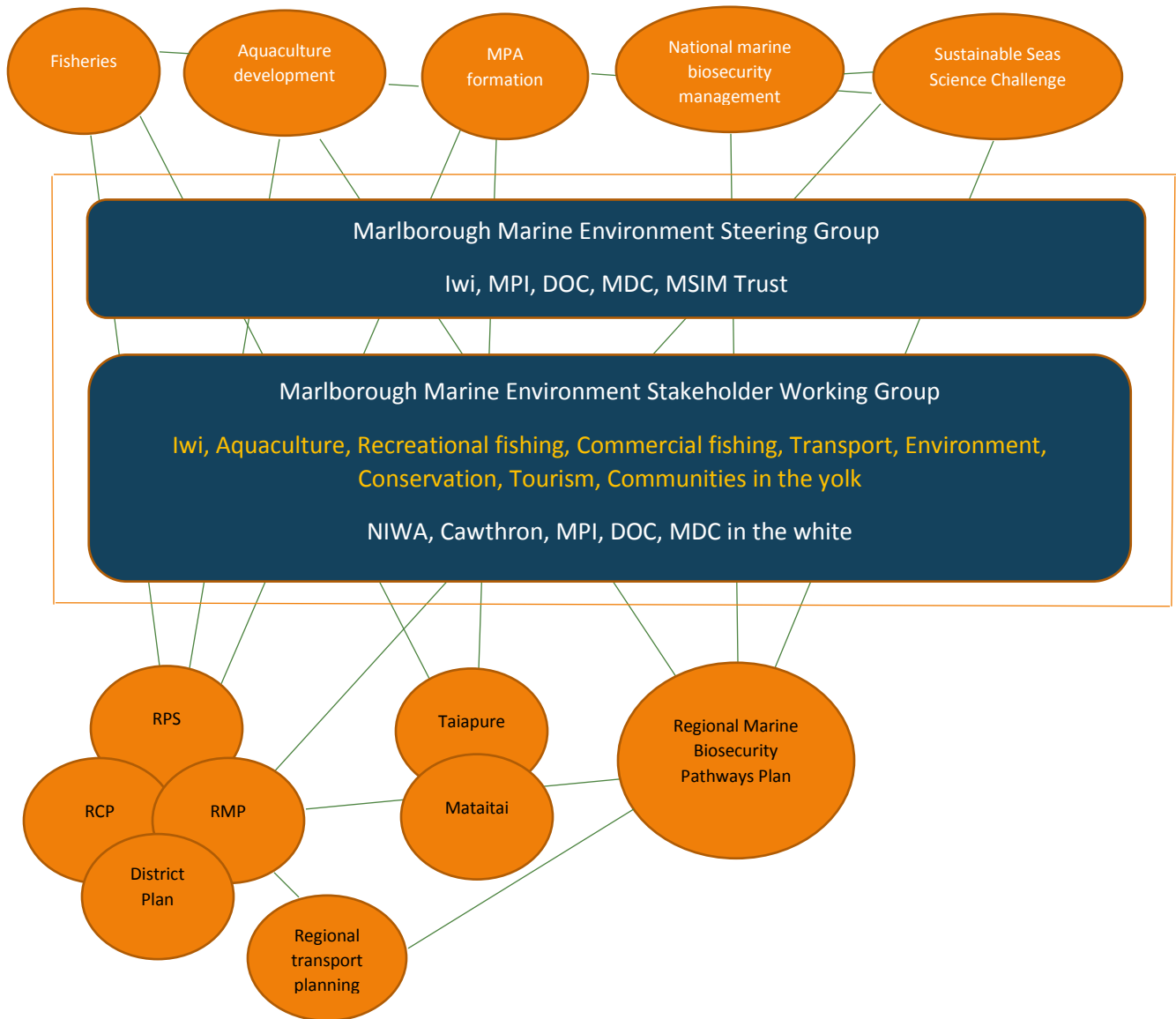


Figure 4 – Proposed core structure

5.4 GOVERNANCE

Project governance will sit with the funding agencies and iwi. It is anticipated that the following will sit on the governance group by virtue of contributing funding and staff resources:

- The MSIM Trust will continue to source funds from charitable and industry sources;
- MDC will continue funding through its annual plan processes;
- DOC will contribute in relation to the regional MPA process;
- MPI will contribute in relation to resolving fisheries and aquaculture disputes and advancing strategic planning for these and biosecurity.

It is proposed that the iwi leaders group put forward representatives for executive oversight and iwi interests will be represented at the SWG as in Hauraki.

MMESG will set the overall terms of reference for the project and the SWG. It will allocate resources, set time frames, specify quality and decide on questions of scope. It will ensure that the key agencies and their wider work programmes properly interact with the project and that the SWG provides maximum value by strategic assessment of gaps and opportunities.

5.5 STAKEHOLDERS AND CITIZENS

The SWG will analyse the issues and propose the solutions. Its members will be well connected with the full range of stakeholders and it will be responsible for networking. In addition, there will be a wider 'halo' of stakeholders that will meet with the SWG periodically to allow emergent solutions to be tested and integrated. The SWG will have two classes of members:

- The 'yolk'²⁴ of stakeholders with generational commitment to the place and national NGO's;
- The 'white' of agencies and experts that can support the decision making process with information.

The 'yolk' will be chosen through an open process that creates mandate and accountability. The 'white' will be appointed by the governance group. The relationship between the two will be facilitated consistently with the 'givens' provided by funders and the scope defined by the governance group and in a manner to ensure 'right relationship' between 'bottom up' and 'top down' approaches.

5.6 SCIENCE

The project's link to science will differ depending on whether the Sustainable Seas science challenge selects this as a focus area. If it does there may be a new integrative science structure for the Greater Cook Strait area. A component of this structure could be developed to meet the needs of the Marlborough marine area project. If the Science Challenge focuses on some other area then a purpose built interface will need to be constructed.

In either case it is proposed that two scientists sit on the SWG and act as leaders for sourcing science advice and supporting its interpretation for the Stakeholders. In the absence of the science challenge structure they might form an expert advisory group as has been done for the Hauraki Gulf.

²⁴ http://www.teamkorowai.org.nz/docs/Kaikoura_Marine_Strategy_lo_res.pdf

6 SCOPE

In scope is all of the coastal marine environment defined by the Marlborough District Council area as shown in light blue below:

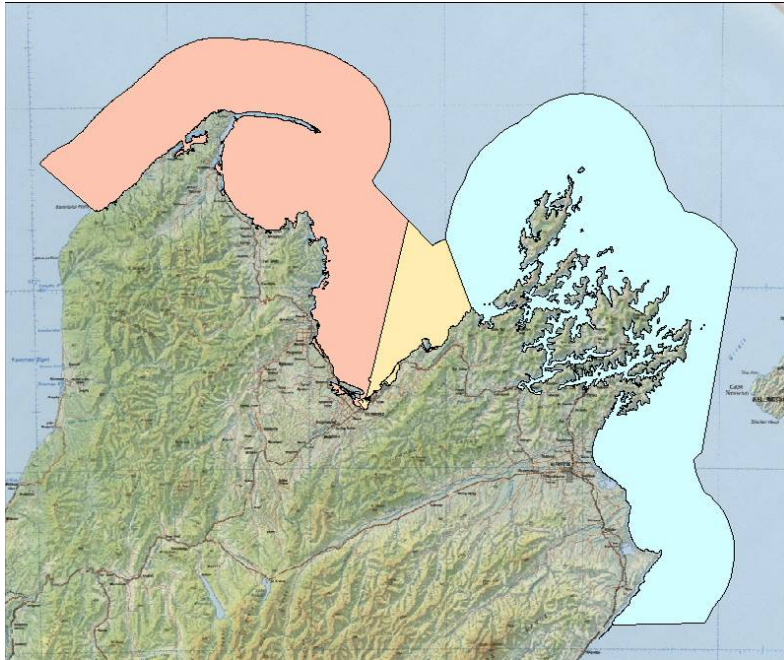


Figure 5 – Regional Council boundaries in the Top of the South

In scope are stakeholder leadership and engagement for processes affecting the coastal marine environment of this area, their use and protection.

In scope is land management to the degree that land use affects the sea. Out of scope are any issues of land management that do not affect the coastal marine environment or its use and protection.

Work in this project will be detailed and specific where relevant processes were not already underway at project commencement. Where there are established processes the project will involve ensuring that they are complete and fit for purpose in a wider context. Matters that were already in process, including statutory processes, will be in scope for connecting processes up, but out of scope for dealing with detailed content. For example, marine farming planning is well into its process under the MDC RMA processes. This makes decisions on particular areas out of scope. Conversely, marine reserves are incompatible with marine farming so it will be in scope to initiate the marine protected areas planning process (subject to the new policy and legislative parameters) and link this with the marine farming planning process.

All activities that increase knowledge about the coastal marine environment of the area are in scope though may have differing levels of engagement given their relevance and value.

All stakeholder and community processes relating to the coastal marine environment of the area are in scope.

The following are out of scope:

Land based activities or processes that do not have an impact on the Marlborough marine environment;

Relitigating or duplicating current processes.

7 TIMING

There are two primary drivers for timing:

- The Marlborough Resource Management Plan which has an established timetable that sees the proposed Plan released for submissions late in 2015; and
- An opportunity to use the Marlborough marine area as one of two areas that will be associated with the new Marine Protected Areas legislation (along with the Hauraki Gulf) with processes that need to achieve significant results within the current term of Government (say by early 2017).

The aim will be to have the MMESG operating in December 2014 and the SWG in March 2015. A proposed high level strategic plan for all non-RMA components will be available at the time for submissions on the Marlborough Resource Management Plan. This will provide context for submissions on the plan and identifying how the processes under other legislation and other non-legal actions will complement the plan is establishing a future pattern of use and protection in the Marlborough marine area. The strategic plan could then be revised in time for application of further legal processes under the proposed new MPA legislation late in 2016 if the Act was passed by that time.

8 RESOURCES

The process will be independently facilitated and jointly resourced by MDC and contributing agencies (primarily MPI and DOC but potentially MfE, MBIE, Transport to a lesser degree). The Trust will operate as a Charitable Trust and will also seek funds from third party sources.

Long term the cost of doing this process properly are between \$1M and \$2M excluding the agency and research costs. Hauraki Sea Change has a budget of \$2M over 2 years. Kaikoura Te Korowai cost about \$0.5M over 8 years excluding agency time.

Longer term the sources of funding over five years might total \$1.25 M consisting of:

- MPI Aquaculture fund - \$0.4M;
- DOC MPA budget - \$0.4M;
- MDC - \$0.1M;
- Canterbury Community Trust - \$0.1M;
- MFE Community Environment Fund - \$0.25M.

If the Sustainable Seas science challenge comes to the region this will give access to some millions of dollars of research and modelling funding. In return a robust stakeholder interface will be provided for the project. There may also be opportunities for direct funding for the social process from the research budgets. Some contribution can also be in kind, for example provision of the SeaSketch tool by DOC.

9 ACHIEVING INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

Overall, the Marlborough Sounds Integrated Management Trust seeks:

1. Commitment of Ministers and decision makers to a collaborative approach to integrated management in the Marlborough marine area;
2. The endorsement of Ministers and agencies for the Trust (working collaboratively with agencies) to develop a robust mandated stakeholder leadership process to integrate and add value to the management of the Marlborough marine environment;
3. Agreement to form a steering group to guide the collaborative process involving senior leaders from key agencies and iwi; and
4. Agreement in principle to provide support, both financial and in kind, to professionally resource the process subject to terms of reference to be negotiated.

We acknowledge the integrity and commitment of all involved in marine management nationally, regionally and locally. The Trust looks forward to bringing its coherence and credibility into these processes and to working with all parties to maximise the value each party brings to the process and to ensure ecological integrity to create a rich, abundant and sustainable future for the Marlborough marine area.

CONSULTATION TO DATE

While the views in this paper are those solely of the Trust the following have been consulted in its preparation:

- Nick Smith, Minister of Conservation
 - Chris Corneilson, Coastal and Freshwater Group Manager Cawthron Institute
 - Felicity Lawrence, DDG DOC
 - Dr Kay Booth, DDG DOC
 - Hilary Aikman, Coastal and Manager DOC
 - Jan Hania, Partnerships Manager DOC
 - Barney Thomas, DOC
 - Dr Steve Urlich, Coastal Scientist MDC
 - David Oddie and Trevor Hook, MDC Councillors
 - Hans Versteegh, Regulatory Manager MDC
 - Pere Hawes, Environmental Policy Team Leader MDC
 - Alan Johnston, Environmental Science and Monitoring Manager MDC
 - Scott Gallacher, DDG MPI
 - Kathy Mansell, Director Aquaculture Growth and Innovation, MPI
 - David Turner, Director MPI
 - David Foster, MPI
 - Daniel Lees, Director Aquaculture MPI
 - Ian Bright, District Compliance Manager MPI
 - Daniel Lees, Aquaculture Direct, MPI
 - Andrew McAlister, Marlborough Sounds Restoration Trust
 - Eric Jorgensen, MSIM
 - Larnce Wichman, MSIM
 - John Hellstrom, MSIM
 - Roy Grose, MSIM
 - Raymond Smith, MSIM
 - Ken Grange, Regional Manager NIWA
 - Anne Bigley-Scott, Kekpuru Water Taxi
 - Ian Shapcott, Te Atiawa Trust
 - Greg Trought
-