

Mandate Strategy

for the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc

November 2012



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Introduction

- 1.1. This document establishes a Mandate Strategy for the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Incorporated (“MTA”) to seek a durable mandate from the claimants and hapū of Muaūpoko to negotiate the comprehensive settlement of all historical Treaty claims on behalf of the Muaūpoko iwi.
- 1.2. In June 2012, the MTA submitted a draft mandate strategy to the Crown detailing the proposed mandate process to gain a Crown-recognised mandate to represent Muaūpoko in negotiations with the Crown for the comprehensive settlement of the historical Treaty of Waitangi claims of Muaūpoko.
- 1.3. The strategy was publicly advertised and three Information Hui were held.
 - Saturday, 23 June 2012 at 11am, Masterton Motor Lodge, 250 High St, Masterton
 - Saturday, 23 June 2012 at 5pm, North, 110 Fitzherbert Ave, Palmerston North Kingsgate Hotel Palmerston
 - Sunday, 24 June 2012 at 11am, Kawiu Marae, Kawiu Rd, Levin
- 1.4. An independent facilitator and TPK observers attended each hui and a record of attendance was noted.
- 1.5. Submissions were invited by the Crown on the Mandate Strategy and a 150 were received.
- 1.6. On 19 October 2012 the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority (MTA) Mandate Strategy was endorsed by the Crown.

2. Background

Who is Muaūpoko?

- 2.1. **Brief History:** Muaūpoko is descended from the eponymous ancestor Tara whose name has been given to many Aotearoa landmarks, most notably Te Whanganui ā-Tara (Wellington) and the Muaūpoko land block in Waikanae. His people were known as Ngāi Tara, although more recently they have taken the name of Muaūpoko, the people living at the head of the fish of Maui. Today, the Muaūpoko Iwi is principally located in the Horowhenua area.
- 2.2. **Traditional Rohe:** The Muaūpoko traditional rohe is located in the Horowhenua/Kapiti Coast/Wellington regions. In the early 19th century Ngāi Tara were a large Iwi occupying the area bounded by the Tararua Ranges in the east and the Tasman Sea in the west, from Sinclair Head in the south to the Rangitikei River in the North. Some hapū had even settled in the Queen Charlotte Sounds and the West Coast of the South Island in the 17th century. **Population:** The 2006 Census estimates the Muaūpoko iwi to include 2,499 members, and Schedule 3 of the Māori Fisheries Act 20⁰⁴ gives a notional population of 1901 for Muaūpoko. The current number of individuals enrolled on the register is 3084. The actual population of the Muaūpoko Iwi is undoubtedly larger than either of these figures and the MTA is confident it will develop an effective

communications strategy and registration process, and is currently working to get all members of Muaūpoko enrolled on the Muaūpoko tribal register.

Who is the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority (MTA)?

- 2.3.** The MTA is an incorporated society registered on 21 August 1997 under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908. The MTA is governed by a board of elected representatives (“**Board**”) from each of Muaūpoko’s seven hapū (two representatives each). Our kaunihera kaumātua (council of elders) provides guidance and tikanga advice when necessary.
- 2.4.** The MTA has provided a number of social services to its membership over the last decade. All operational services now are handled by a Chief Executive Officer who reports directly to the MTA Board. The key contracts currently being implemented are:
- Kaitoko Whānau Programme;
 - Kaumātua Exercise Programme;
 - Whānau Integration, Innovation and Engagement Programme;
 - Whānau Ora Navigation Service;
 - Te Ohu Auahi Mutunga; and
 - Te Hauoratanga o te Taiohi.
- 2.5.** The MTA was audited in 2009 by the Central Region Technical Advisory Services Team of Mid-Central District Health Board (DHB). The outcome of the audit report was very satisfactory with significant improvements in governance and financial management. A copy of the report is available on request.
- 2.6.** The MTA has a single subsidiary asset holding company which holds all of the fisheries assets. The MTA is currently working toward Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) status for fishery settlement purposes. To achieve MIO status minor amendments were made to the MTA rules of incorporation in August 2012, A resolution to accept these changes and to evidence support for MTA to become a MIO was voted on in August and September 2012. The voter return percentage was 21.72%, being 364 votes received from 1,676 eligible voters, of which 85.44% voted by post or at the Special General Meeting and 14.56% voted on the internet. 87.85% of those who voted supported the resolutions.
- 2.7.** The MTA owns its own office space accommodation on the main road in Levin. It is serviced by six staff. Its turnover is approximately \$500,000.00 per annum.

3. Muaūpoko Treaty Settlement Claims

- 3.1.** The MTA is seeking full and final settlement of all Muaūpoko historical Treaty of Waitangi claims through the Treaty settlement negotiation process. The claims of Muaūpoko include all claims

made at any time (whether or not the claims have been researched, registered and/or notified) by any claimant or anyone representing them that:

- are based on a claimant's affiliation to Muaūpoko and/or one of the listed hapū (see [Claimant Definition](#));
- are founded on rights arising from Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi, or its principles under legislation, at common law (including customary law and aboriginal title), from a fiduciary duty, or otherwise;
- arise from or relate to acts or omissions before 21 September 1992 by or on behalf of the Crown or under legislation.

3.2. The above claims include the registered Wai Numbers as set out in the updated table of claimants at [Appendix A: Muaūpoko Wai Claimants](#) (including two currently unregistered).

Claimant Definition

Claimant Definition

3.3. For the purposes of the mandate being sought by the MTA, Muaūpoko is defined as the descendants of Tara, Tuteremoana and Tupatunui who also affiliate to one of the following hapū: Ngāti Te Ao, Ngāruē, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Pāiri, Ngāti Tamarangi, Ngāti Whanokirangi and Punahau.

3.4. This mandate also covers the following historical hapū as far as they relate to Muaūpoko; Ngāti Tairatu, Ngāti Kuratuauru, Ngāti Rongopatahi, Ngāti Te Riunga, Ngāti Puri, Ngāti Akahu and Ngāti Rangī.

Area of Interest

3.5. Today, the Muaūpoko iwi is principally located in Taitoko (Levin) and the Area of Interest is primarily in the Horowhenua/Kāpiti region. For the purposes of Muaūpoko Historical Claims for Treaty Settlement the area of interest is defined as from Pukerua Bay in the south to the Manawatu River Catchment in the North, bordered by the Tararua Ranges in the east and the Tasman sea in the West, including Kapiti Island. There are a number of neighbouring iwi who overlap the Muaūpoko Area of Interest. To the North is Rangitane ki Manawatū. To the East is Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne ki Wairarapa. To the South is Ngāti Raukawa ki Te Tonga, Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa. To the North West is Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Kauwhata. It is noted that a number of the Muaūpoko Wai claims include the traditional rohe (see [Paragraph 2.2](#)).

4. Responsibility & Accountabilities of the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority

Appointing, replacing and removing MTA Board members

- 4.1. The appointment, replacement and removal of MTA Board members is set out in the MTA's rules ("Rules"). These are summarised as follows.
- 4.2. The MTA Board members (available at MTA Office and website: www.Muaupoko.iwi.nz) hold office for no longer than three years without facing re-election. Retiring Board members are eligible for re-election.
- 4.3. Where a Board member's position becomes vacant the alternate takes office for the remainder of the term, otherwise the hapū concerned is entitled to elect a replacement for the remainder of the term. Each hapū is entitled to elect a minimum of one and a maximum of three representatives (two Board members + one alternate). The Board must determine in consultation with the hapū:
- a date for each hapū election, which shall be a date at least two calendar months before the relevant Board member's tenure is due to expire; and
 - whether the hapū will conduct the election themselves or with the support of the MTA.
- 4.4. The method of voting is outlined in the MTA's rules (available at MTA Office and website: www.Muaupoko.iwi.nz).
- 4.5. At least 30 working days before the date of the hapū election, the Board gives a notice published in all daily newspapers in the vicinity of the rohe of Muaupoko and in any region of New Zealand in which significant concentrations of members reside of:
- the numbers of positions to be filled for the relevant hapū election; and
 - the date by which the nominations in writing are to be received by the Board or its nominated representative at the Registered Office, such date to be no later than 10 working days after the date of the notice given under section 17 of the MTA Incorporated Society rules (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Governance

- 4.6. The MTA Board will sign off on all important documents (such as Terms of Negotiation, Agreement in Principle, and a draft Deed of Settlement). In regards to the Deed of Settlement, the approval of the claimant community will ultimately be required through the formal ratification process.

Reporting Back to Claimant Community

- 4.7. The MTA, as the mandated organisation, will have overall responsibility for reporting back to its constituent claimant community to ensure its mandate is kept current. The MTA will report back to the claimant community on the progress of the settlement process including updates and information at key milestones such as:
- achieving Crown recognition of mandate;
 - Terms of Negotiation;

- Agreement in Principle;
- Deed of Settlement;
- PSGE structuring;
- ratification of the settlement package and the PSGE (which will require hui around the motu and an approved ratification and voting process); and
- progression of research activity and timing of other opportunities for Muaūpoko to tell the Muaūpoko story.

Muaūpoko Iwi Registration

- 4.8. MTA will maintain a Muaūpoko Iwi and MTA Membership roll.** This will give Muaūpoko Iwi members who do not wish to register with MTA the opportunity to receive private notices regarding Fisheries, Treaty Settlement etc. Membership registration is outlined in the MTA rules of Incorporation (available at MTA Office and website: www.Muaupoko.iwi.nz).
- 4.9. The Whakapapa Committee** appointed under the MTA's rules will validate applications for membership. Each Hapū representative Board Member(s) shall organise for their respective Hapū a Whakapapa Representative or Committee for their Hapū.

Claims Committee

- 4.10. Purpose:** The MTA proposes to strengthen its “representative” structure by establishing a new Claims Committee as an advisory body to the MTA board in respect of its Treaty settlement programme. The Claims Committee membership will enhance the representation of interests within its constituent claimant community in carrying the Muaūpoko Treaty interests forward.
- 4.11. Composition:** The Claims Committee will be a subcommittee of the MTA sitting inside the MTA's structure. The MTA intends that the claims committee will include representation of:
- MTA;
 - Hapū;
 - Kaunihera Kaumātua;
 - Registered Waitangi Tribunal Claimants;
 - Lake Horowhenua Trust; and
 - Hokio A Trust.
- 4.12.** The above groups have been selected as they are representative of a wide cross-section of the Muaūpoko claimant community.
- 4.13. Appointments process:** Appointments of representatives will be made in accordance with each group's established voting procedures. For hapū and Wai claimants, the MTA will run an open and transparent appointments process.

- 4.14. Role and Function:** The Claims Committee will be an advisory body to the MTA Board on all Treaty settlement matters. It will also have a coordination role throughout the settlement process organising and coordinating the various Treaty settlement work streams as required, which may include recommendations to the MTA Board to establish and appoint other committees and roles such as a research unit or a team of negotiators. In its advisory capacity the Committee will make recommendations to the MTA Board for sign off at key decision points (Agreement in Principle, Deed of Settlement, Ratification, PSGE etc).
- 4.15.** The Claims Committee will also be a further link between negotiators and the Muaūpoko claimant community by promoting an open and transparent process (subject to confidentiality at key points for negotiation purposes). Further detail on the objectives and function of the Claims Committee will be outlined before submitting a Deed of Mandate.

Research Group

- 4.16.** The MTA will be supported by a focussed group of researchers (Research Group) headed by a professional historian/researcher, selected by the MTA in consultation with the Crown who is engaged to ensure a robust historical account can be established forming the basis of negotiations and settlement.
- 4.17.** The MTA envisages that members with in-depth knowledge of the history and whakapapa of Muaūpoko and its hapū could be invited or will apply for appointment to the Research Group.
- 4.18.** The MTA is in discussions with CFRT to progress funding support for research.

Advisors

- 4.19.** The MTA will utilise a number of advisors where appropriate and when required. The MTA will use its best endeavours to utilise internal staffing resources and capacity within hapū groups where appropriate. Of course there will be an ongoing need for specialist advisors during the settlement process.

Kaunihera Kaumātua

- 4.20.** The council of elders are recognised within the MTA's constitution for endorsement of elected representatives and provides ongoing advice to the MTA in relation to matters of tikanga and whakapapa.

Reporting to Funders

- 4.21.** Primary funding sources will be through Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and CFRT. Muaūpoko has an interest in Crown Forest Licensed Lands within its Area of Interest. The MTA has secured a funding contract with CFRT for the mandate phase for the April 2011–April 2012 period.

5. Negotiators

- 5.1. A focussed team of around 3–5 negotiators (Negotiators) will be appointed to work through the detail of a Treaty settlement package with the nominated Crown negotiators during the negotiation phase. The Negotiators will be given general direction and guidance by the MTA and will report back throughout negotiations.

Lead Negotiator

- 5.2. The MTA is considering engaging the services of an experienced Treaty negotiator of reputable note and credibility. The lead negotiator's role will be to lead the team of negotiators through key engagements with Ministers and Government officials. A second tier of negotiators may undertake the work required at a more detailed level.

Reporting Processes for the Negotiators

- 5.3. The Negotiators are accountable to the MTA and will report to the MTA on a monthly basis, or more frequently as required. Reports will be copied to the Claims Committee to enable it to provide ongoing advice to the MTA Board.

Decision Making Processes for the Negotiators

- 5.4. The Negotiators will conduct negotiation discussions with the Crown but will not make decisions without the agreement of the MTA.

Appointment and/or Replacement of Negotiators

- 5.5. The MTA will confirm, appoint, rotate and/or retire Negotiator(s) by way of resolution, in consultation with the Muaūpoko claimant community. There will be a maximum of five negotiators at any one time.
- 5.6. If a dispute arises in relation to the replacement, removal or appointment of Negotiator(s), the following process will be adopted by the MTA:
- The MTA shall firstly attempt to resolve the matter 'kanohi ki te kanohi ' and in accordance with the tikanga of the tribe;
 - If the approach in a) does not resolve the dispute, the MTA shall suggest the appointment of a mediator to try and resolve the dispute.
- 5.7. If the approach in **Paragraph 5.6** is unsuccessful then there shall be a vote of the MTA Board, with the Chairperson having an additional casting vote, in the event of a tied vote.
- 5.8. If the approach in **Paragraph 5.7** is unsuccessful, the MTA shall refer the matter to a tribal hui ā-iwi, which will determine the outcome of the dispute. The hui shall be conducted in accordance with the MTA's constitution and a ruling by resolution at a hui ā-iwi will be final and binding on the MTA.

6. Overlapping Interests

6.1. The MTA will take responsibility for engagement and interaction with neighbouring Iwi groups with overlapping interests, primarily through the MTA Board Chairperson when appropriate and on recommendations made by the Claims Committee where those relationships intersect with the Muaūpoko Treaty settlement interests. The overlapping Iwi we are aware of include the following:

- Ngāti Apa ki Rangitikei;
- Rangitāne ki Manawatū;
- Ngāti Kauwhata;
- Ngāti Raukawa;
- Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai;
- Ngāti Toa; and
- Taranaki Whānui ki Pōneke.

7. Confirming Mandate

7.1. This mandating plan simply outlines a process to mandate the MTA by achieving Crown recognition of the mandate for the purposes of Treaty settlement negotiations.

Work Completed to Date

7.2. The MTA has engaged in the following activities to date:

- The MTA has maintained close communication with OTS officials since early 2008;
- Two hui ā-iwi held (2008) in relation to MTA's response to the Taranaki Whānui (Wellington) Port Nicholson Settlement;
- Early March 2009, two hui held with Wai claimants to discuss preferred pathway toward settlement. Majority supported direct negotiations;
- Four hui ā-iwi held as "Pre-mandate/Information Hui" to discuss preference of pathway toward settlement – direct negotiations, Waitangi Tribunal hearing or both (majority support for direct negotiations);
- 28 March 2009, Kawiu Marae, Levin – aside from one family attendees gave positive feedback on the MTA's efforts and leadership;
- 4 April 2009, Māori Battalion Hall, Palmerston North – very strong support for direct negotiations, support for collaborative claims committee;
- 25 April 2009, Te Aonui Papakainga, Dannevirke – research important, need to delve deeper into Muaūpoko stories;
- 2 May 2009, Kohuturoa Marae, Levin – very positive feedback, important for Muaūpoko to unite and not be divided;

- 19 May 2009, met with Hon. Chris Finlayson in Palmerston North to advance our progress;
- 24 August 2009, Hon. Chris Finlayson confirmed Muaūpoko's status as a large natural grouping (LNG). Minister as also confirmed MTA to commence the mandating process;
- Two claimant hui held calling individuals holding Wai numbers together to discuss preferred pathway forward;
- 22 May 2010, A facilitated hui ā-iwi to further discuss the MTA's preferred pathway of direct negotiations (independent Crown facilitator – Pahia Turia);
- Meetings with the Hon Tariana Turia to discuss the MTA's plans moving forward;
- Meeting with MP Nathan Guy to update on MTA's treaty progress and future plans;
- A subsequent meeting with Ministers Turia and Finlayson in December 2010 confirmed support to proceed to direct negotiations with the MTA upon reaching confirmed mandate;
- Meetings have been planned as part of the MTA's overlapping groups strategy with neighbouring Iwi groups to discuss opportunities for future collaboration;
- The MTA met with CFRT officials in relation to its Eligibility and Capability application for status as an "Approved Client", which was subsequently confirmed. Several subsequent meetings were held in relation to a funding application with CFRT. This resulted in the signing of a funding contract in April 2011;
- The MTA has met on 9 March 2011 and 23 May 2011 with a clustered group of Wai number claimants and their legal counsel;
- Planning is underway to meet with other stakeholders (other Wai Numbers and hapū/whānau); and
- The MTA has made submissions and is preparing for further input into recommendations for the Waitangi Tribunal's Porirua ki Manawatū Inquiry, in particular a process for research that meets the needs of Muaūpoko for direct negotiations purposes.

8. Proposed Mandate Process

- 8.1. In designing the Mandate Strategy, the MTA sought to provide a fair, robust and open process whereby Muaūpoko could consider and vote on the mandate proposal.
- 8.2. There will be **two sets of Mandate hui**:
- (a) Information hui to reconnect with the Muaūpoko claimant community; and
 - (b) Special General Meeting whereby people will vote via an independently run election process for MTA to be mandated to enter into negotiations.
- 8.3. **Information hui:** These will be held for voting in order to confirm the MTA's mandate. All individuals who whakapapa to a hapū of Muaūpoko aged over 18 are entitled to vote ([The Mandate Voting Process](#)). This will allow Muaūpoko members the opportunity to ask questions to make an informed decision.

8.4. Number and Location of Hui: Muaūpoko live predominantly in the Horowhenua region. Muaūpoko also have populations residing in the Manawatu, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Wellington and Wairarapa regions and this has been taken into account in determining the number and location of the formal mandate hui. These hui will be held at the following locations:

- Levin x 1;
- Palmerston North x 1;
- Dannevirke x 1;
- Wellington x 1.

8.5. Notification: The hui will be notified by placing pānui in the following places at least three weeks before the date of the hui:

- on the MTA website;
- Kohuturoa and Kawiu Marae;
- at hapū hui;
- at the MTA offices;

in the following newspapers: Levin Chronicle, Horowhenua Mail, Hawks Bay Today

- The Dominion Post and such other papers as are necessary;

8.6. The pānui will clearly state that the purpose of the hui is for members of the Muaūpoko claimant community to vote on providing a mandate to the MTA to progress Muaūpoko's historical Treaty claims on behalf of the hapū and individual claimants within the Muaūpoko area towards full and final settlement with the Crown.

8.7. Information provided at hui: Identical information, which is approved by the Crown, will be provided at each hui and will cover the following matters:

- **Purpose of hui** – the purpose is to spread information about the MTA's intention to obtain a Crown-recognised mandate;
- **Representation/Structure** – the structure of the MTA, the Claims Committee and the Negotiators is explained to participants. The way in which these groups will report to the claimant community will also be explained;
- **Treaty Settlement Process** – an overview of the Treaty settlement process to be provided;
- **Claimant definition and claims** – the claimants definition will be provided along with a list of the claims to be settled;
- **A way forward** – the MTA's vision for settlement will be outlined including explanation of the role of the mandated entity (i.e. MTA) through to the establishment of the post-settlement governance entity which will receive and manage settlement assets; and
- **Registration and voting** – the Registration and voting process will be explained so Muaūpoko members are informed on how to participate in the process.

- 8.8. Information provided in voting pack:** The information provided in the voting pack will be similar to the information provided at the formal mandate hui (see [paragraph 8.7](#)).
- 8.9. Record of hui:** attendance registers will be taken at each hui. The attendance register will ask attendees to list their hapū/lwi and Marae affiliations.
- 8.10. Independent observers:** Crown observers from Te Puni Kōkiri will be invited to attend.
- 8.11. Independent Returning Officer:** All votes will be submitted to and counted by an Independent Returning Officer.
- 8.12. Draft Deed of Mandate:** Will be submitted with evidence of the mandate process and the voting results to the Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and TPK. Submission on the draft Deed of Mandate will be invited and it will be publicly notified and made available as in [Paragraph 8.5](#).

9. The Mandate Voting Process

- 9.1.** All eligible members of Muaūpoko ([Claimant Definition](#)), aged 18 years and over, are eligible to vote. Each eligible voter will be required to vote on the resolution using their voting method of choice.
- 9.2.** Muaūpoko lwi members can vote in four ways:
- Postal voting using prepaid return envelopes;
 - Online voting using a unique identifier;
 - Voting by using ballot boxes at information hui and the special general meeting; and
 - Via a Special vote ([see paragraph 9.9](#)).

Resolutions

- 9.3.** Muaūpoko members will be asked whether or not they accept the mandate proposal.
- 9.4.** The resolution put to the vote will be:

That the MTA is mandated to represent Muaūpoko in Treaty settlement negotiations with the Crown, regarding the comprehensive settlement of the Muaūpoko historical Treaty of Waitangi claims.

Postal Ballot and Electronic Voting

- 9.5.** Muaūpoko members enrolled on the Muaūpoko member database will be sent a mail-out and email (if they provided an email address) containing mandate information, their voter identifier number and/or a voting pack at the beginning of the voting period. Each voting pack will contain a

freepost envelope through which the voter can submit their vote. Voters will also be able to vote through the other methods, with details given on the voting form. Each voting pack will contain information similar to what will be presented at the formal mandate hui as in **Paragraph 8.7**.

Vote Submitted at Mandate Hui

- 9.6.** If Muaūpoko members have not already submitted a vote through the other voting methods, eligible voters will be able to submit their votes at the mandate information hui by casting their voting paper in the provided ballot box. At each mandate hui a secure ballot box will be provided for this purpose. Muaūpoko members will also be able to place a special vote at the hui.

Special Votes

- 9.7.** Where someone has not registered before the start of the voting period and they contact the Independent Returning Officer to say that they want to vote in the mandate process they will be sent a voting pack and a registration form. Alternatively, an allocated person under the supervision of the Independent Returning Officer can provide these at the mandate hui. The voting papers must be marked with a provisional number for the applicant for registration and this will be their voting identification number. These numbers should be easily distinguishable from the voting identification numbers for registered voters and a register of all special voters needs to be prepared.
- 9.8.** The applicant must send their registration form together with the voting form or vote as provided at the mandate hui. Special votes will not be counted unless a registration form and special voting form has been received on or before the last day for receipt of voting papers. Special votes will be subject to verification that the voter fits within the criteria for eligibility as in **Paragraph 9.1**. Verification will be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the MTA's rules (available at MTA Office and website: www.Muaūpoko.iwi.nz).
- 9.9.** Voters must complete a special voting form if they:
- register on the Muaūpoko member database during the voting period but before the closing date of voting;
 - wish to vote but do not want to register with the MTA;
 - did not receive their voting pack in the mail; and
 - do not have their voting paper they received in the mail but want to cast their vote at the mandate hui.
- 9.10.** Each special vote will use a unique voting identifier that will reference the special registration of the individual according to age or late registration. Each special vote voting form will have the required Muaūpoko registration form, fully completed and attached, if not already previously registered. An independent returning officer will be present at each formal mandate hui to accept special votes and give instructions to Muaūpoko members who wish to vote this way.

Replacement papers

- 9.11. If any requests are received for replacement voting papers, the Independent Returning Officer will send out a new voting paper and record that they have done so on the voting register. Alternatively, an allocated person under the supervision of the Independent Returning Officer can provide replacement voting papers at the formal mandate hui. Ideally, the Independent Returning Officer, the allocated person or the voter should write on the original paper that it is no longer valid as a replacement has been issued. In any event, the replacement voting paper should be marked “replacement” just in case anyone tries to send in both papers, in which case the Independent Returning Officer will know to only count the replacement.

Voting Results

- 9.12. The results will be announced via major newspapers as in **Paragraph 8.5**, relevant local media, and online.

10. Preparation for Mandate – Internal Issues and Overlapping Interests

Cross-claims

- 10.1. The MTA will continue to ensure all registered Wai claimants are kept up to date and informed throughout the Treaty settlement process where appropriate ([Appendix A: Muaūpoko Wai Claimants](#)).
- 10.2. The MTA is also committed to developing and implementing a “tell your stories” approach to progressing the Muaūpoko Treaty claims to address the key issues being expressed amongst Muaūpoko claimants, in particular the need to:
- ensure the Muaūpoko story is told by Muaūpoko; and
 - start the healing process for Muaūpoko.
- 10.3. The MTA’s intention is to invite all claimants to support and be part of the direct Treaty settlement negotiations process.

Overlapping claims

- 10.4. Once a mandate is received the MTA will be in a position to hold formal meetings with overlapping groups (see Board members of the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority (**see [Overlapping Interests](#)**), to work through issues if and as they arise. A number of other non-Treaty settlement related projects also provide a template for collaboration, such as Whānau Ora and the coming together of a combined Iwi advisory group for Regional Council consultation purposes. Once mandate is achieved the MTA will continue to develop and foster relationships that will benefit Muaūpoko and its Treaty settlement aspirations.

Dispute Resolution

- 10.5. If a genuine dispute arises between Iwi members and the MTA, the parties shall endeavour to resolve the dispute in good-faith between them. If the parties are unable to resolve the matter by

negotiation the MTA's dispute resolution process shall apply as set out in its Rules (available at MTA Office and website: www.Muaupoko.iwi.nz).

11. Research

- 11.1.** A comprehensive historical research exercise will be undertaken to create an historical account to form the basis of a settlement with the Crown. The comprehensive research project will be commissioned after the Deed of Mandate.
- 11.2.** A brief literature review/research project was commissioned early in 2008, which was undertaken by Buddy Mikaere in preparation for the MTA's response to the Port Nicholson Agreement in Principle.
- 11.3.** CFRT undertook a research scoping exercises for the Tribunal and produced the "Hearn Report"¹, which identified available research resources and areas requiring further research.
- 11.4.** Muaupoko currently has large volumes of research available on its claims although some gaps do exist relating to Muaupoko's association within its tribal areas, its interaction with the Crown and the affects of Crown acts, omissions and policies during this period.

¹ Hearn, T.J. Crown Forestry Rental Trust. (2010, May 03). *The Waitangi Tribunal Porirua ki Manawatu Inquiry district: A technical research scoping report* (Document Number: 6.2.002.). Wai 2200.

12. Appendix A: Muaūpoko Wai Claimants

Wai	Named claimant(s)	On behalf of:
52	Tamihana Tukapua (now deceased), Jean Budd, Katie Lynch, Danny Hancock, Millar Waho (now deceased) Matthew Matamua, Marokopa Wiremu-Matakatea, James Broughton (now deceased) Beau Wiremu-Matakatea, Trevor Wilson, Kay Pene, George Tukapua, James Tukapua (now deceased), Teresa Moses (now deceased), Timothy Tukapua.	Whole of Muaūpoko
108	Tama-i-uia Ruru	Himself and Muaūpoko
237	William Taueki and Ron Taueki	Muaūpoko ki Horowhenua by the descendants of Taueki and the Ngāti Tamarangi hapu
493	Tom Waho	Descendants of the original 81 owners (Hokio)
623	John Hanita Paki, Ada Tatana, Perry Warren and Mario Hori Te Pa	Themselves and all the descendants of the Muaūpoko Tribe
624	John Hanita Paki, Ada Tatana, Mario Hori Te Pa, Brian Rose, Peter Huria, Perry Warren, Hinemoa Wright, Alfred MacDonald and Lauren Menel (Trustees of the Kemp Hunia Trust)	Muaūpoko (lwi) and Ngāti Ao, Pariri, Ngarue and Whano ki Rangi (hapū)
770	Edward Francis karaitiana and the Karaitiana Te Korou Whanau	Ngai Tara of Muaūpoko
1490	Mario Hori Te Pa, Tanua Helen Rose and Maria Rakapa Tukapua- Lomax	Descendants of Whanokirangi
1491	Eugene Henare	Muaūpoko and the beneficial owners of Hokio A
1621	Mark Stevens	Muaūpoko ki Horowhenua and the Lake Horowhenua trust
1622	Mervyn Taueki-Ransom	Themselves and the whole of Muaūpoko
1629	Vivienne Taueki	Herself, and the descendants of Taueki, and of Muaūpoko ki Horowhenua
1631	Charles Rudd	On behalf of himself and the beneficial owners of the lake, stream and beach
2045	Kahumaori Kay Pene	Muaūpoko
2046	John Kenrick, Roimata Kenrick and Jillian Munroe	Ngāti Mihiroa, Ngāti Ngarengare and Muaūpoko
2048	Te Rautangata Kenrick	Her children and her mokopuna who are of Muaūpoko descent and Tamarangi hapū
2050	Mariana Williams	Te Kapa Trust, the tūpuna Ihaia Taueki and all the hapū of the lwi Muaūpoko
2051	Whetu Kenrick	Her whānau and her deceased brother Derek Kenrick

Wai	Named claimant(s)	On behalf of:
2052	James Kenrick	Muaūpoko
2053	Mona Kupa and Hera Ferris	Muaūpoko
2054	Bella Moore	Herself and on behalf of the hapū of Muaūpoko
2056	Henry Williams	Muaūpoko
2093	Jean Brownie	Muaūpoko
2139	Dennis Greenland	Muaūpoko and the Muaūpoko Tribal Authority
2140	Hinga Gardiner	Wahine Māori of Muaūpoko
2173	Carol Murray	Muaūpoko
2175	Francis Brown	Muaūpoko
2284	Hapeta Taueki	The Muaūpoko Tribe
2306	Phillip Taueki	Himself and Muaūpoko
2326	Peggy Gamble (nee) Heremaia	Herself, Loretta Mere and Muaūpoko
MIR/ 5912	Adelaide Waititi	Claim currently unregistered (Waitangi Tribunal awaiting further information before it can be registered)
MIR/ 6031	Alexander Taueki	Claim currently unregistered (Waitangi Tribunal awaiting further information before it can be registered)