

For Information

WIP IMPLEMENTATION REPORTING

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Environment Committee on the progress to date in implementing received Whaitua Implementation Programmes and mana whenua statements (collectively referred to as WIPs) developed as part of Greater Wellington Regional Council's (Greater Wellington) Whaitua Programme giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. WIPs for four whaitua have been received by Council to support giving effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM):
 - i Ruamāhanga WIP, in August 2018 (Completion of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 18.289)
 - ii Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statement, in April 2019 (Completion of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme – Report 19.121)
 - iii Te Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao, in September 2021 (Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao – Report 21.422).
 - iv Te Whaitua o Kāpiti WIP, in September 2024 (Te Whaitua o Kāpiti Implementation Programme – Report 24.458)
3. This report is part of a six-monthly reporting schedule, collating information on key work being led by Greater Wellington and partners to implement WIPs. The end of year report is a full assessment of progress on WIP implementation, while this mid-year report provides an update highlighting new work.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

4. While providing updates against individual recommendations has value, particularly to former members of Whaitua committees actively following progress, Greater Wellington is moving towards a more integrated approach to reporting. This

report includes updates and some examples to illustrate how WIPs are being implemented.

WIP implementation update

Plan Change 1 to the Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region

5. Changes to the Natural Resources Plan (NRP) to shore up regulatory gaps is the most significant WIP deliverable that Greater Wellington can lead in urban areas. Greater Wellington's river management and restoration planting programmes directly influence water quality improvements in peri-urban and rural areas, but in the heavily urbanised and industrial parts of our cities, there is less opportunity for this work. The opportunities for improving waterway health in these areas are primarily through improvements to three waters management and infrastructure led by Wellington Water Ltd on behalf of territorial authorities. Greater Wellington's role in urban areas is primarily to set and enforce the standards that this infrastructure must meet. This is why the Plan Change 1 (PC1) hearings underway in Wellington at the moment that will set targets and timeframes are seeing a focus from territorial authorities on the increased infrastructure investment requirements that may arise from these new targets once confirmed.
6. Hearing Stream 2 for PC1 was completed in April 2025 and included recommendations for changes to the objectives and ecosystem health policies. While many of these provisions are recommended to remain closely aligned with the recommendations from the Te Awarua-o-Porirua (TAoP) and Te Whanganui-a-Tara (TWT) WIPs, some were recommended to be changed based on submitter evidence and further technical evidence.
7. Hearing Stream 3 was completed in May 2025 where Greater Wellington submitted recommended changes to the earthworks, forestry, vegetation clearance and rural land use provisions. Greater Wellington's recommended changes for these activities align with the recommendations from both the TAoP and TWT WIPs.
8. Hearing Stream 4 is scheduled for August 2025 and will cover water allocation in TAoP, stormwater and general discharges to water policies, wastewater, and freshwater action plans. This will then be followed by Hearing Stream 5 in October 2025, a final limited hearing stream for integration and to wrap up questions and submitter evidence on the final revision of recommended changes to the PC1 provisions. The Hearings Panel will then issue their reports and recommendations on PC1 by mid-December 2025 for Council decision in early 2026.

Ruamāhanga

Wairarapa Moana Wetlands

9. Restoring the health of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke is a direction set out in the WIP. There are multiple recommendations that work toward restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana.
10. Ministry for the Environment (MfE) funding for the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project will conclude at the end of June 2025. The final *Jobs for Nature* report will be submitted to MfE on 31 July.

11. Greater Wellington continues to work alongside the appointing agencies of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board and is actively supporting the transition from the Crown-funded work.
12. Throughout this transition period, key operational work and community engagement initiatives, (e.g. the annual kākahi count) will continue. This is to ensure ecological and relationship gains are maintained. A milestone in this transition was the successful first wānanga between members of the Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Coordination Group, appointing agency staff, and members of the Statutory Board held on 27 May 2025. The next meeting, focussed on collaborative goal setting, will take place in July 2025.



Figure 1: The annual Kākahi Count at Wairarapa Moana went ahead in January 2025 with a large community turnout.

13. In late 2024/early 2025, Greater Wellington undertook a stocktake of all Greater Wellington work and investment in the Wairarapa Moana area, including reserves administered by the Statutory Board and surrounding private land. The findings were presented to the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board in March 2025 and have informed ongoing discussions on the development of an Annual Operation Management Programme. Preparation of this programme is a requirement of the Statutory Board under s119 of the *Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Act 2022*.

Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme

14. Greater Wellington is advancing a review of the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme (LWVDS). This multi-year programme will play an important role in supporting the achievement of WIP objectives for Wairarapa Moana, particularly by addressing Recommendations 32 and 33.
15. Greater Wellington has prepared a draft investigations programme as part of the review of the LWVDS. A hydrological study has been put out to tender. This foundational study will underpin future investigations into water quality, hydraulic modelling and groundwater. It will support efforts to explore alternative

management options through the LWDVS that could contribute to restoring the health of Wairarapa Moana.

Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy

16. Most water supply reliability and water allocation WIP recommendations fall under the broad Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy (WWRS) umbrella, which includes five workstreams (natural attenuation, water allocation, water capture, water use efficiency and land use change). Greater Wellington is responsible for delivering on projects under the natural attenuation and water allocation workstreams.
17. The proposed 2025/26 work programme is currently under consideration by the WWRS internal governance group. Greater Wellington will be advocating for and progressing projects that advance multiple WIP objectives.

SkyTEM

18. A key initiative under the WWRS water allocation workstream is the SkyTEM model, which will play a critical role in shaping future water allocation policy. The model will identify areas of groundwater potential, which will be the foundation for groundwater flow models that will inform sustainable allocation decisions.
19. In December 2024, Greater Wellington presented an early preview of the SkyTEM model to mana whenua and key stakeholders through a “sneak peek” event and smaller meetings.



Figure 2: Rob Van Der Raaij presents on SkyTEM at a Wairarapa Water Users Summer Series event in March 2025.

20. Greater Wellington is currently preparing for public release of the final SkyTEM model in late June 2025. Following its release, Greater Wellington will engage with the community to better understand priorities and identify areas where SkyTEM will be the basis for further investigation, particularly those aligned with WIP priority areas. These investigations will inform regulatory change that give effect to WIP recommendations (see “Regulatory Change” below).

Regulatory Change

21. Several of the WIP recommendations depend on amendments to the Natural Resource Plan through a formal Plan Change process. While a comprehensive water allocation plan change for the Ruamāhanga Catchment has yet to begin, progress will be affected by the Government's resource management reform programme and overhaul of national direction.
22. Central government, through the Resource Management Amendment Act 2025 (RM), has directed that any plan changes that give effect to the NPS-FM may not proceed at this time. As a result, Greater Wellington will not be undertaking a comprehensive Ruamāhanga plan change to implement WIP recommendations in 2025. Once there is greater clarity around the revised NPS-FM and the future of RM legislation, Greater Wellington will be better positioned to determine how and when a Ruamāhanga plan change can progress.
23. In the meantime, background work to support any future policy development is continuing. This includes technical investigations such as the SkyTEM project. Greater Wellington is also exploring whether this delay in progressing with a full Ruamāhanga Plan Change creates any immediate issues for resource users, and how these could be addressed.

Wairarapa Catchment Collective

24. Greater Wellington works alongside the Wairarapa Catchment Collective. Catchment Groups are a key way of delivering on WIP recommendations that relate to support for landowners and improving freshwater outcomes at a sub-catchment scale (for example recommendations 6 and 11). There are nine existing Catchment Groups in the Ruamāhanga. In addition, two emerging groups, Pirinoa and Waihinga, are in the process of drafting and agreeing on action plans.
25. Unlike in the cities, there are more direct opportunities in Ruamāhanga for Greater Wellington to improve the health of waterways through its own work programmes supporting farmers and managing watercourses. Although regulatory interventions will also be needed, the Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee leant heavily on non-regulatory methods to achieve the outcomes sought, and these have been the focus for implementation to date.

Te Awarua-o-Porirua

Signing of Te Wai o Parirua (The Harbour Accord)

26. Te Wai o Parirua (The Harbour Accord) was signed on Waitangi Day 2025 by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangitira Inc (TRoTR), Greater Wellington, Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and Wellington Water Limited (WWL). The vision of the Accord is:

“The health and mauri of Te Awarua o Porirua is restored, its waters are healthy and sustainable for future generations and for those who live, work, play or connect with the harbour”

27. The signing of the Porirua Harbour Accord represents a significant milestone in working towards restoring the mauri of the harbour and catchments in Porirua.



Figure 3: Signing of the Harbour Accord at Takapuwahia Marae

28. The Partners consider the Accord as the primary vehicle through which the TAoP WIP will be delivered and is a way of giving effect to the broader direction set by the TRoTR Statement. The vision and objectives of the Accord encompass those of the WIP and Statement, and the Accord Action Plan will identify steps to meet these. We will explore how to practically map across the WIP recommendations to transparently show the connections, which will also reduce the risk of double-reporting.

Porirua Harbour Summit (March 2025)

29. Following on from the signing of the Accord, TRoTR organised and led a Harbour Summit at Takapuwahia Marae. The aim of the summit was to bring together a broad range of interested parties and community representatives to establish a common idea of what success looks like for a healthy harbour.
30. These conversations will feed into the action planning workstreams through the later part of 2025 and into the action plan for the harbour.



Figure 4,5: Harbour Summit workshopping

Harbour Accord Action Planning

31. The development of an action plan is a key deliverable under the Harbour Accord. It will build on the considerable good work already underway in the catchment. The plan will be created within a Te Wai Ora o Parirua (Mauri Ora) framework, designed by TRoTR, putting the health of the harbour at the centre.
32. Work continues with all partners to identify catchment mahi looking at opportunities for partnership, prioritisation and contribution to outcomes. This core work is key moving into the action planning phase over the next 12 months.
33. Planning workshops have been held and have identified three key focus areas: reducing sedimentation, minimising pollutants/contaminants and ecological restoration and harbour access.
34. A key part of action planning will include considering WIP recommendations in relation to the above focus areas.

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangitira Inc and ESR monitoring

35. The Te Wai Māori o Porirua monitoring programme partnership continues between TRoTR, ESR (Crown research institute), PCC, Mountains to Sea Wellington and Greater Wellington. This collaboration includes monitoring seven streams in the catchment (Porirua, Kenepuru Iti, Mahinawa, Kahotea, Wai o Hata/Duck Creek, Takapūwāhia and Hongoeka).
36. This kaupapa has shown the value of weaving together cultural insight and scientific rigour to better understand and care for our freshwater systems. The alignment of Cultural Health Assessments (CHA), *E. coli*, and faecal source tracking has helped confirm contamination sources and identify priority areas for action, particularly in Porirua, Kahotea and Kenepuru Iti.
37. Where CHA and scientific results diverged, this provided meaningful insight into the lived relationships kaitiaki hold with these streams. Such differences reflect the human and historical context of place – how loss, memory, or optimism shape

perceptions of stream health – and reinforce the need to hold space for both analytical and relational data in freshwater planning.

38. Going forward, actions will centre on known infrastructure risks, expanded monitoring through passive samplers and probes, and joint reporting tools that keep iwi and community partners informed. Combining technical evidence with cultural memory and care will be key to restoring the mauri of these waterways and guiding enduring, locally driven solutions.
39. This work in the monitoring space addresses several recommendations in the Porirua WIP particularly those focused on investigations and monitoring methodologies and identifying point source issues in the wastewater network.

Sediment reduction

40. Greater Wellington Catchment and Delivery teams have been working closely with PCC's riparian programme team to see how we better coordinate and engage with rural landowners in the catchment. An agreement has been made to combine some Greater Wellington and PCC programmes for 2025/26 for private landowners, giving priority to sites with the highest impact on reducing sediment loss and offering landowners a higher subsidy rate. With support from this programme, we currently have five landowners committed to carrying out retirement fencing and native planting in winter 2025.

Porirua City Council

Wastewater upgrades and monitoring

41. More than 3km of ageing wastewater pipes in Bothamley Park have been replaced with larger, more resilient pipes in a project that started in December 2022. These pipes will help to prevent around 40,000 cubic metres of raw sewage from entering the Kenepuru Stream and Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour each year.
42. Works are tracking well on construction of the Porirua central wastewater storage tank. The project is on track for completion in 2026. Once finished, it will help manage peak wastewater flows, reducing overflows into Porirua Stream and Te Awarua o Porirua.
43. A real-time water quality monitoring sensor is to be installed in the harbour to record a range of water quality parameters. This monitoring data will help demonstrate pre and post tank installation water quality. It will also measure faecal contamination in real time to help us understand and communicate what's going on in the harbour in a timely way.

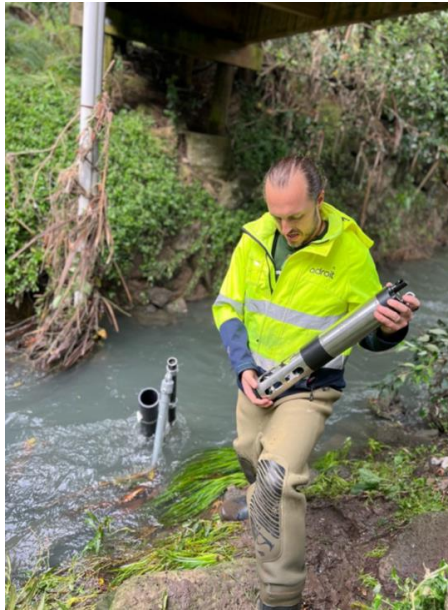


Figure 6,7: An example of the “proteus” probe. The location for the probe in the harbour is yet to be confirmed.

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc

44. TRoTR are leading the development of the Te Wai Ora o Parirua (Mauri Ora) framework for the Accord action plan.
45. TRoTR provided a comprehensive report on Whaitua implementation and the TRoTR Statement in last November's update (Whaitua Implementation Updated – Report 24.518).

Te Whanganui-a-Tara

46. As noted in paragraphs 5-8, Greater Wellington is implementing many of the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP recommendations that require regulatory intervention through PC1. Territorial authorities are also implementing the WIPs through regulatory and strategic documents and investment, particularly into three waters infrastructure, with all three city councils significantly increasing funding in their 2024-2034 LTPs.
47. In 2025, the Community Environment Fund (CEF) was extended to Te Awa Kairangi for the first time. We were delighted to be able to fund all 16 applicants that qualified for funding to some extent. Projects included native replanting and pest plant and animal control in a variety of important places including some of our regional parks and along rivers we manage.

Waiwhetū Integrated Catchment Project

48. WIP and Te Mahere Wai implementation is being supported through kaupapa investment agreements, with an initial focus on Waiwhetū as reported in November 2024 (Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 24.518). The focus on Waiwhetū was a result of discussions on priority areas in Te Whanganui-a-Tara with Taranaki Whānui.

49. Since the November report, staff have taken steps to coordinate its work programmes, particularly with respect to responsibilities for flooding resilience and improving water quality through a Freshwater Action Plan. A project team of Greater Wellington, Hutt City Council (HCC) and WWL staff have collated information on current and planned work programmes in Waiwhetū in an attempt to bring them under one umbrella project.
50. Taranaki Whānui have expressed a strong interest to lead this work through an initial wānanga to establish kawa and tikanga. Greater Wellington staff are meeting with HCC's Te Tira Māori team in May to discuss this collaboration.
51. In March 2025, Greater Wellington undertook their regular fish survey in the Waiwhetū Stream at Whites Line East. Seven species were found (with counts in brackets): common bully (74), common smelt (109), giant bully (12), grey mullet (1), inanga (2,280), longfin eel (3) and shortfin eel (60). With recent records of redfin bully, giant kōkopu, banded kōkopu and koaro caught further upstream, the awa is on a significantly improving trend when it comes to its fish community.



Figure 8: Fish monitoring Waiwhetū March 2025

Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara Catchments

52. Recommendations in Te Mahere Wai prioritise the Korokoro and Kaiwharawhara catchments for protection and restoration.
53. Over the past 18 months, staff have been onsite with the Korokoro Environment Group (KEG), who are extending knowledge from freshwater monitoring with a focus on eDNA and night surveys of fish populations. KEG have taken this advice into a three-year action plan of restoration projects and are currently applying for grant support. The CEF is supporting KEG with just under \$10,000 in total for pest plant and animal control, native plants and working bee support.

54. Staff continue to collaborate with Zealandia, WCC, Victoria University, business and community groups in the Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara/Sanctuary to Sea initiative as a strategy group member and through linking our skills and services to community projects in this catchment.
55. This year the Kaiwharawhara initiative has been restructured to focus resources and collaboration around three working groups for the remaining five years of the 10-year strategic plan. These are technical, community engagement and communications/storytelling working groups. The goal is to utilise the parallel initiatives to collectively address priority catchment and enhance community connection.
56. Recommendation 11 in Te Mahere Wai acknowledges the Kaiwharawhara, Wainuiomata and Korokoro awa as taonga deserving of legal personhood status. One of the projects, led by mana whenua, in the Kia Mouriora te Kaiwharawhara initiative has been exploring legal pathways to make this possible.

Partner agencies

57. HCC and WCC provided comprehensive feedback on WIP implementation in previous reports (Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 23.569 and Whaitua Implementation Update – Report 24.518). Minor updates are included this time.

Wellington City Council

58. A range of recommendations have been completed or progressed, including through updates to the District Plan, particularly in the Three Waters, Natural Hazards, and Subdivision chapters. For other recommendations, further work is required to assess the budget, resource and work programme implications of implementation. Decisions related to the Government’s Local Water Done Well programme may impact the Council’s response to some recommendations.
59. In February 2025, the WCC signed Te Wai Ora o Parirua – the Porirua Harbour Accord alongside key partners.
60. In recent years, WCC has significantly increased funding for water infrastructure and pipes. “Fix our water infrastructure and improve the health of waterways” is articulated as a strategic priority in the Council’s Long-term Plan.

Hutt City Council

61. HCC recently engaged on the Rautaki Whakatipu Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055 for Lower Hutt. The Strategy (similar to a spatial plan) includes references to Te Mahere Wai and the WIP as key guiding documents on the city’s management of waterways and water infrastructure and includes initiative such as adopting sponge city approaches.

<p>2. Implement the Whaitua (freshwater catchment management) Implementation Programme for Te Awa Kairangi and other Lower Hutt waterways⁷</p>	<p>Implementation of the Whaitua Programme for the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt catchment (including Waiwhetū, Black Creek, Wainuiomata and other streams) will bring a new way of approaching water management which integrates water quality and environmental outcomes with water improvement and urban redevelopment investments.</p>	<p>Underway</p>	<p>HCC</p>	<p>GWRC and Mana Whenua</p>
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Figure 9: Snip from Rautaki Whakatipu Sustainable Growth Strategy 2025-2055

Upper Hutt City Council

62. For Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC), many of the WIP recommendations require upgrades to three waters infrastructure. In the 2024-2034 LTP, 47% of UHCC’s total expenditure is into three waters, including \$173 million for wastewater treatment renewals.

Wellington Water Ltd

63. In its planning for new water storage at Pākuratahi, a key driver highlighted by WWL is aligning with Te Mahere Wai and the WIP water allocation recommendations. WWL is planning for low flow limits to increase in line with the WIPs and recognises that confirmation of the scale and timing of increases is fundamental to its business case. Greater Wellington and WWL are collaborating on this and other aspects of the water storage scheme.

Kāpiti

Developing plan to implement recommendations

64. The Kāpiti Whaitua Partnership Group met on 26 May 2025. The purpose to the meeting was to discuss the governance and operational framework for progressing the implementation of the WIP recommendations.
65. The attendees included:
- i Kāpiti Coast District Council: Kris Pervan, Hara Adams, Brendan Owens, Sean Mallon and Darren Edwards
 - ii Greater Wellington: Nigel Corry, Lian Butcher, Tania Smith-Parata, Nora Moore, Kara Kearney, Nicola Patrick and Whāia Caton
 - iii Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangitira Inc: Rāwiri Faulkner
 - iv Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki: Kim Tahiwī, Denise Hapeta
 - v Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust: Richard Evans, David Tawhai-Bodsworth
66. The outcome of the meeting was an establishment of a Tūhono Kāpiti Steering group and a Kaimahi working group with representation from the above organisations. The first task for the kaimahi working group will be to progress prioritisation of the recommendations. Agreement that the initial focus should be progressing non-regulation recommendations given Government direction on the NPS-FM constraining a focus on regulatory change at this time.

Summer monitoring programme

67. While developing the Kāpiti WIP, it became evident that there were numerous monitoring data gaps. The Mana Whenua Whare identified that there was an opportunity for mana whenua to undertake monitoring efforts. They noted that if monitoring began immediately, it would be possible to collect the three years of data needed to establish a baseline. As a result, the summer monitoring programme was initiated.
68. The objectives of the monitoring programme include:
- i Fill data gaps for the compulsory National Objectives Framework (NOF) attributes in Kāpiti management units, particularly Dissolved Oxygen (DO).
 - ii Fill data gaps for Kāpiti management units that have no monitoring undertaken in them.
 - iii Provide information that will be useful for or can feed into the modelling work being done by Dr Russell Death for the Kāpiti Whaitua (macrophyte density, riparian width of streams¹ and health of the mahinga kai, e.g., number of eels, if they show obvious signs of disease or emaciation).
 - iv Gather data that will be useful for defining mahinga kai attributes and setting baselines/target attribute states.
69. Monitoring undertaken in the summer of 2023/24 focused on the first three objectives outlined above.



Figure 10: Team at planning event early 2025

70. A summary of the results from the 2023/24 follows:

- a NPS-FM attribute scores were generally good at all sites or poor at all sites. The most consistently poor scoring attribute was *E. coli*, scoring ‘D’ at one site and ‘E’ at all other sites. Dissolved oxygen and dissolved reactive phosphorous scores were also generally low.
 - b Campylobacter results varied significantly and appear to have been affected by sample contamination or unreliable analysis. Physical habitat scores for Whareroa and Wainui stream were ‘good’, all other sites scored ‘fair’. The Waimeha, Mangaone and Waitohu Streams all surpassed the guidelines for nuisance macrophytes. The only pest fish detection by eDNA was *Gambusia* in the Whareroa stream.
71. Monitoring in the summer of 2024/25 focussed on redeploying dissolved oxygen loggers at all sites to gather a second season of data. This is a primary focus for this project as it is a compulsory NOF attribute, and Greater Wellington does not have the resources to collect this data. Further, it takes three years of monitoring to determine a baseline state (crucial for setting target attribute states).
72. The project team also turned their focus to the fourth objective – gathering data that will be useful for defining mahinga kai attributes and setting baselines/target attribute states, particularly tuna/eel abundance and condition.
73. Overall, the 2024/25 monitoring went successfully and the data is currently being collated and analysed.



Figure 11: Knowledge and Insights team members show Tiana and Beau from Nga Hapu how to install a DO logger in the Waitohu Stream

Whaitua Wairarapa Coast

74. This Whaitua is in the development stage and an update provided in Whaitua Update – Wairarapa Coast - Report 25.180.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

75. There are no direct financial implications from this report.
76. Regulatory components of the WIPs will continue to enter into the existing Regional Policy Statement/Natural Resources Plan Change programme, as funded. Non-regulatory elements will continue to be prioritised and resourced through the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes and internal change control management considerations as part of wider funding and prioritisation requirements.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

77. Greater Wellington recognises the need for Tiriti analysis and broader outcomes on matters affecting mana whenua partnerships including Māori rights and interests. Report writers are working with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri to apply these considerations in a pragmatic way while providing robust analysis on priorities for mana whenua.
78. This report records the ways in which Greater Wellington is giving effect to the direction for freshwater management that has been given by mana whenua through the WIPs, including the Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangitira Inc Statement and Te Mahere Wai o te Kahui Taiao.
79. Greater Wellington will require an integrated catchment approach within planning and prioritisation for those WIP recommendations that may deliver the best outcomes for all partners, either through existing or new kaupapa activities.
80. Partnership opportunities across multi-year implementation exist with mana whenua which also supports our strategic focus for effective partnership.
81. When Greater Wellington considers and includes mana whenua/Māori perspectives either through iwi led innovation, partnerships and collaboration, we create opportunities to add further value to the outcomes that we seek.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

82. The Catchment function will continue to coordinate WIP reporting across Rōpū Taiao Environment Group through internal business planning and prioritisation processes, as well as through partnership externally.
83. This progress report will be published on the Greater Wellington website.
84. The next progress report will be produced in December 2025, subject to direction from a new Council.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writers	Tim Sharp – Catchment Manager – Te Whanganui-a-Tara Mikaila Ceelen – Advisor Catchment – Te Whanganui-a-Tara Toby Barach – Senior Catchment Advisor – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Sasha Smith – Senior Catchment Advisor – Ruamāhanga Michele Frank – Catchment Manager – Kāpiti
Approvers	Nicola Patrick – Director Catchment Lian Butcher – Group Manager Environment

**He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga
Summary of considerations**

Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference

The Environment Committee has a responsibility to review periodically the effectiveness of implementing and delivering Council's environmental strategies, policies, plans, programmes, initiatives and indicators. The Whaitua Programme is Council's approach to implementing the NPSFM.

Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies

Implementing WIPs is a core activity in the Long Term Plan for Rōpū Taiao Environment Group.

Internal consultation

This report has been led by Catchment, supported by all other functions, and reviewed by Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.

Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.

There is environmental, human health, reputational and legal risk if WIPs are not implemented. Environmental and human health risks include that water quality and biodiversity continue to decline. Reputational risk includes that our partners, stakeholders and communities consider that implementation has not been given sufficient priority. There is a legal risk if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.