The Māori Agribusiness Sector: Opportunities and Challenges

Tanira Kingi, Scion
“Farm systems changes on their own weren’t enough”

- Limited impact on GHG emissions via farm system change
- Impact of land use change was dependent on the relative profitability
- Most farm systems mitigation options were not viable without land use change into forestry or tree crops for carbon sequestration
## Trusts and Incorporations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MLC District</th>
<th>Incorporations</th>
<th>Trusts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northland (Taitokerau)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waikato</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay of Plenty (Waiariki)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Coast (Tairawhiti)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wairarapa (Takitimu)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taranaki/Whanganui (Aotea)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Island (Waipounamu)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,201</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Te Puni Kokiri Landcare Research
Incorporations & Trusts

He Whenua, He Tangata, He Oranga Parininihi ki Waitotara Incorporation

Settlement Farms

NGĀI TAHU Farming
Settlement Redress Continues

Northland iwi farm collective raises prospect of a national vision

Written by Pam Tipa

A group of 11 farms owned by various iwi in Northland have formed a collective under the Te Hiku banner to gain greater influence through scale.

The group want scale for marketing and branding, creating local employment and career development and to gain bargaining power in strategic partnerships with processors.
Mitigation Options (2014 – 2017)

4 Case Study Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>S&amp;B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taitokerau</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maniapoto</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiairiki</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tairawhiti</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takitimu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aotea</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 Dairy 31 S&B

Dairy 13.3t CO₂ eq/ha
S&B 3.9t CO₂ eq/ha

East Coast of NI Sheep & Beef
- 3,999ha total area
- 1,941ha effective
Large areas of regenerating
Indigenous bush
150ha in pine

Northland Sheep & Beef
- 1,079ha total area
- 765ha effective
- 38ha in pine
- 140 in native bush
- 136ha wetlands

Bay of Plenty Dairy
- 153ha total area
- Milking 450 cows
- (136,000kgMS)

Taranaki Region Dairy
- 170ha effective area
- 506 cows (188,000kgMS/yr)
- 16ha in pines
Model Integration

1. Land resource evaluation
   - slope, soils, Capability, climate, location.
   - Define land Blocks

2. Enterprise reporting
   - land use / Block
   - Economics
   - Emissions
   - Production

3. Communication
   - Spatial visualisation
   - Practical override
     - Reporting
     - Web

Case studies
Scenario 5: The best option with reduced emissions and higher profitability. However, caution needed – the model assumes management ability to increase pasture utilisation and productivity with lower number of animals.

Scenario 6: Largest decrease in CO₂e from retiring marginal land into forestry.
Land Use Change Scenarios

Current Land Use:
- 765ha pasture
- 140ha native
- 136ha roads
- 1,079ha total

Additions:
- 30ha in pine
- 200ha in intensive Techno Beef

Whole property economics - simulation period average by scenario ($/ha/year):
- Forestry = $251/ha/yr
- Mānuka = $180/ha/yr
- Carbon = $15/t
Phase 2: Modelling Multi-Enterprise Farms
Myth Busting #1: large number of small blocks = no decision making capability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
<th># of Blocks</th>
<th>% of Tot Block</th>
<th>Land Area (Ha)</th>
<th>% of Tot Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Structure</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>3056</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahu Whenua Trust</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>37557</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahu Whenua Trust;Maori Reservation</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8976</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahu Whenua Trust;Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori Incorporation</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8809</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori Reservation</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3155</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori Reservation;Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whenua Topu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2064</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>64634</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Facts – Management Structures

- 1,080 blocks comprising 3,056 Ha ‘no management structure’
- 685 (35%) structures are Ahu Whenua Trusts comprising 48,673 Ha (75%) of the total Maori land area
- 55 (3%) structures are Maori Incorporations comprising 8,809 Ha (14%) of the total Maori land area
Myth busting #2: large number of small blocks = no management structures

Key Facts – Blocks and Area

- 10 blocks are over 1,000 Ha comprising 31,671 (49%) of total land area in Te Arawa
- 47 blocks (2.3%) make up 45,447 Ha (71%) of total land area in Te Arawa
- 1,549 blocks are less than 5 Ha in size
Opportunities

- Kaitiaki - custodians/guardians; genealogical responsibilities
- Invest in environmental protection and social benefits
- Legacy is critical – investing in future generations
- Significant size of some incorporations, trusts, PSGE boards – appetite to invest in change
- Collective advantage to scaling up
- Partnering across iwi boundaries and regions