



I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Independent Māori Statutory Board will be held on:

**Date:** Monday, 8 April 2019  
**Time:** 10.00am  
**Meeting Room:** Ground Floor  
**Venue:** 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue  
Auckland

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## Independent Māori Statutory Board

### OPEN AGENDA

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#### MEMBERSHIP

<b>Chairperson</b>	David Taipari
<b>Deputy Chairperson</b>	Glenn Wilcox
<b>Members</b>	Renata Blair James Brown Hon Tau Henare Member Terrence Hohneck Tony Kake
<b>Apologies</b>	Dennis Kirkwood Liane Ngamane

(Quorum members)

**David Taipari**  
**Chairperson**

**8 April 2019**

Contact Telephone: 021 818 301  
Email: [brandi.hudson@imsb.maori.nz](mailto:brandi.hudson@imsb.maori.nz)  
Website: [www.imsb.maori.nz](http://www.imsb.maori.nz)

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**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the Chief Executive Officer.











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## 1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda apologies had been received from Liane Ngamane for absence

## 2 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

## 3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 11 February 2019, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

## 4 Extraordinary Business

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

- (a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
- (b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-
  - (i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
  - (ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-
  - (i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
  - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”





## Financial Management Report January 2019

File No.: CP2019/04478

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Financial Management Report to 31st January 2019

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Boards) financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months however, as the secretariat schedules the work to meet the Board's work plan, variances may occur. This report includes a visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) spend and Year to Date (YTD) spend against budget.
3. Total expenditure is tracking under budget at 45.9%.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report for Jan 2019	11
B	January Month to Date 2019	13
C	January Year to Date 2019	15

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kimiora Brown - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO



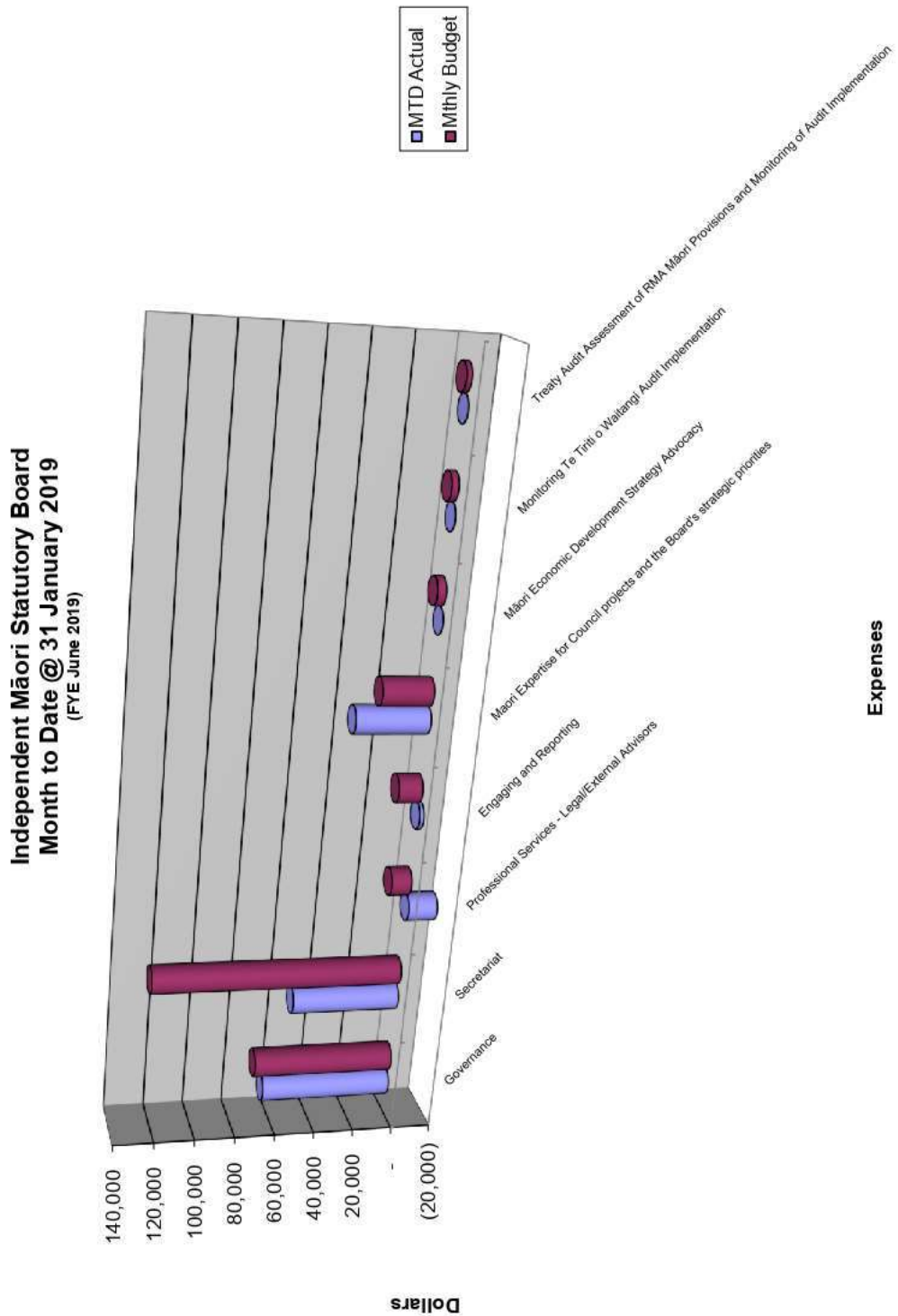


**Financial Report for January 2019**

	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Jan Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Jan 2019	Budget Remaining	% total budget
<b>Governance</b>										
Board Remuneration	1	740,760	61,730	65,048	-3,318	-5.4%	370,493	435,541	305,219	58.8%
Expense Reimbursement		56,000	4,667	0	4,667	100.0%	14,981	14,981	41,019	26.8%
Training		42,000	3,500	0	3,500	100.0%	4,601	4,601	37,399	11.0%
<b>Total Governance Expenses</b>		<b>838,760</b>	<b>69,897</b>	<b>65,048</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>390,074</b>	<b>455,122</b>	<b>383,638</b>	<b>54.3%</b>
<b>Secretariat</b>										
Temporary support				-17,550			113,816	96,266		
Salary Expenses				71,074			509,943	581,017		
<b>Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries</b>		<b>1,365,974</b>	<b>113,831</b>	<b>53,524</b>	<b>60,307</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>623,759</b>	<b>677,283</b>	<b>688,691</b>	<b>49.6%</b>
Office		119,000	9,917	4,898	5,019	50.6%	46,594	51,491	67,509	43.3%
<b>Total Secretariat Expenses</b>		<b>1,484,974</b>	<b>123,748</b>	<b>58,421</b>	<b>65,326</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>670,353</b>	<b>728,774</b>	<b>756,200</b>	<b>49.1%</b>
<b>Professional Services</b>										
Legal	2	60,000	5,000	(14,536)	19,536	390.7%	17,978	3,442	56,558	5.7%
Planning experts for monitoring Maori Provisions		60,000	5,000	-	5,000	100.0%	-	-	60,000	0.0%
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		140,000	11,667	(2,045)	13,711	117.5%	46,402	44,357	95,643	31.7%
<b>Total Professional Services</b>		<b>260,000</b>	<b>21,667</b>	<b>(16,581)</b>	<b>38,247</b>	<b>176.5%</b>	<b>64,380</b>	<b>47,799</b>	<b>212,201</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
<b>Work Program</b>										
Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities		300,000	25,000	36,419	(11,419)	-45.7%	87,577	123,995	176,005	41%
Maori Economic Development Strategy Advocacy		50,000	4,167	-	4,167	100.0%	15,000	15,000	35,000	30%
Monitoring Te Tiriti o Waiangi Audit Implementation		40,000	3,333	-	3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%
Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation		30,000	2,500	-	2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>3,003,734</b>	<b>250,311</b>	<b>143,308</b>	<b>107,003</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>1,227,383</b>	<b>1,370,691</b>	<b>1,633,043</b>	<b>45.6%</b>
<b>Notes:</b>										
1 Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.										
2 In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within councils budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.										



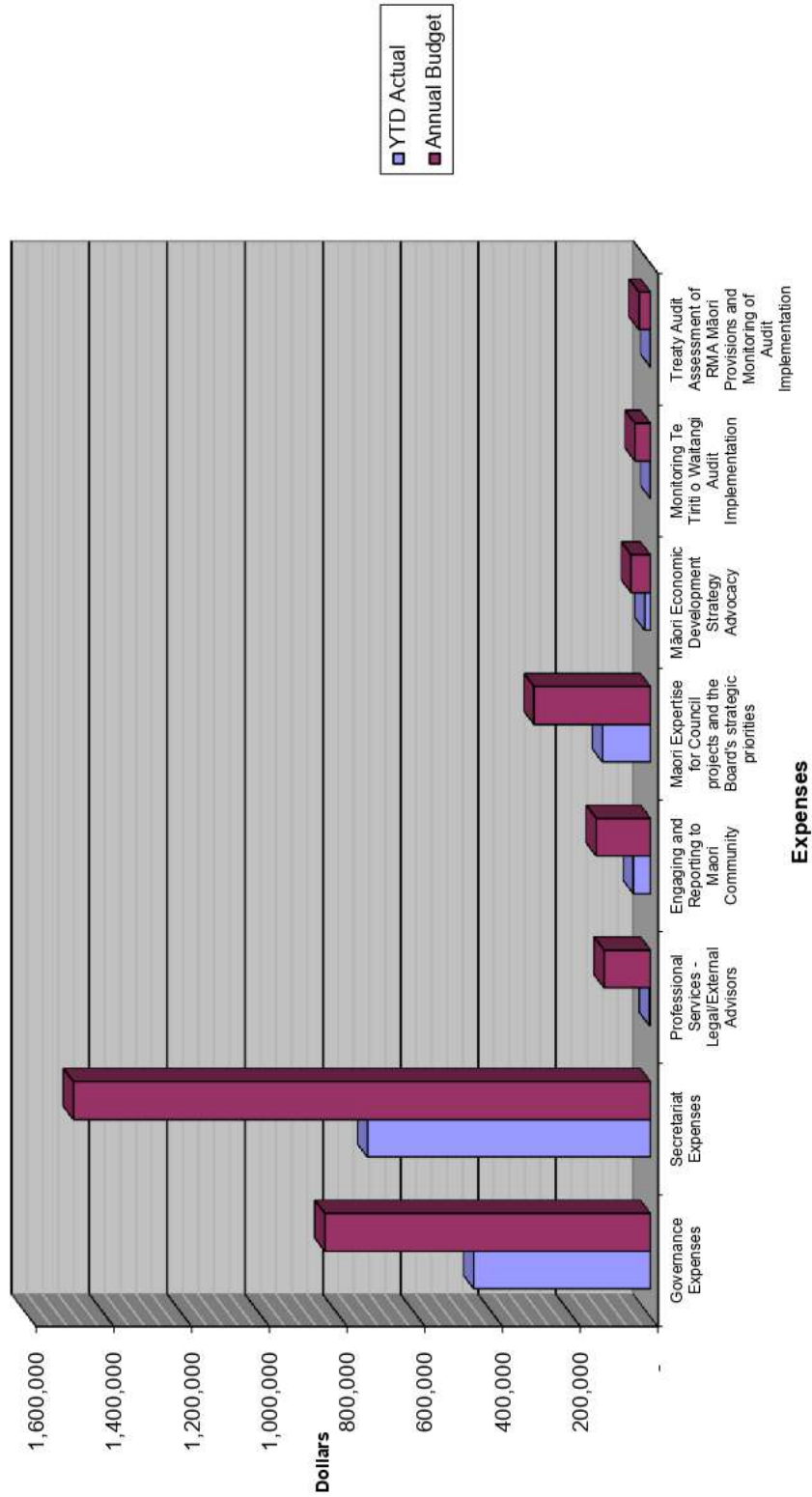








**Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Year to Date @ 31 January 2019  
(FYE June 2019)**







## Financial Management Report February 2019

File No.: CP2019/04483

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Financial Management Report to 28th February 2019

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Boards) financial position as at 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months however, as the secretariat schedules the work to meet the Board's work plan, variances may occur. This report includes a visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) spend and Year to Date (YTD) spend against budget.
3. Total expenditure is tracking under budget at 53.7%.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report February 2019	19
B	February Month to Date 2019	21
C	February Year to Date 2019	23

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kimiora Brown - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





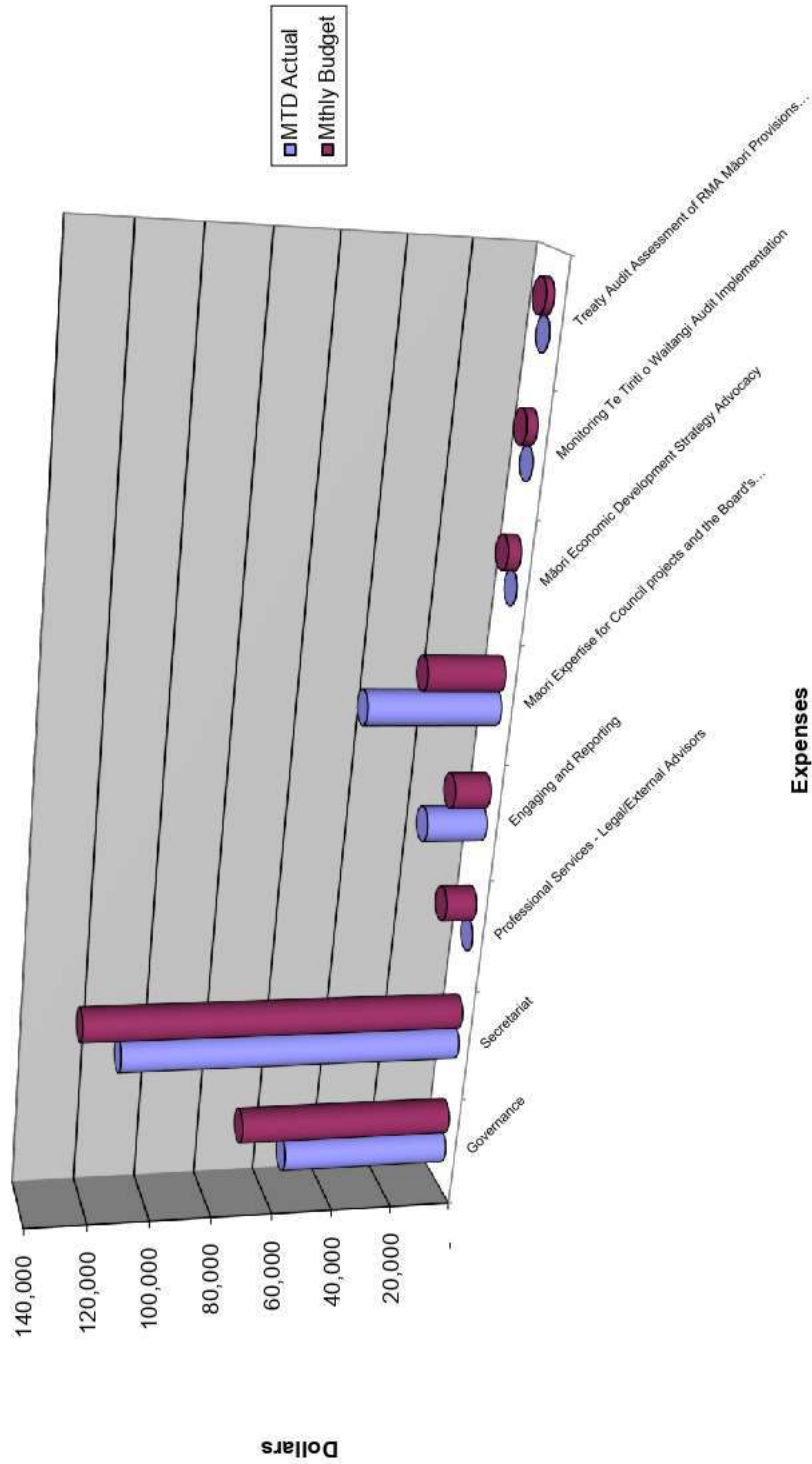
Financial Report for February 2019										
	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Feb Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Feb 2019	Budget Remaining	% total budget
<b>Governance</b>										
Board Remuneration	1	740,760	61,730	56,564	5,166	8.4%	435,541	492,105	248,655	66.4%
Expense Reimbursement		56,000	4,667	0	4,667	100.0%	14,981	14,981	41,019	26.8%
Training		42,000	3,500	-1,715	5,215	149.0%	4,601	2,886	39,114	6.9%
<b>Total Governance Expenses</b>		<b>838,760</b>	<b>69,897</b>	<b>54,849</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>455,122</b>	<b>509,971</b>	<b>328,789</b>	<b>60.8%</b>
<b>Secretariat</b>										
Temporary support				26,683			96,266	122,949		
Salary Expenses				84,368			581,017	665,385		
<b>Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries</b>		<b>1,365,974</b>	<b>113,831</b>	<b>111,051</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>677,283</b>	<b>788,334</b>	<b>577,640</b>	<b>57.7%</b>
Office		119,000	9,917	10,472	-555	-5.6%	51,491	61,963	57,037	52.1%
<b>Total Secretariat Expenses</b>		<b>1,484,974</b>	<b>123,748</b>	<b>121,522</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>728,774</b>	<b>850,296</b>	<b>634,678</b>	<b>57.3%</b>
<b>Professional Services</b>										
Legal	2	60,000	5,000	-	5,000	100.0%	3,442	3,442	56,558	5.7%
Planning experts for monitoring Maori Provisions		60,000	5,000	4,781	219	4.4%	-	4,781	55,219	8.0%
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		140,000	11,667	19,457	(7,790)	-66.8%	44,357	63,814	76,186	45.6%
<b>Total Professional Services</b>		<b>260,000</b>	<b>21,667</b>	<b>24,237</b>	<b>(2,571)</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>	<b>47,799</b>	<b>72,037</b>	<b>187,963</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Work Program</b>										
Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities		300,000	25,000	42,896	(17,896)	-71.6%	123,995	166,892	133,108	56%
Maori Economic Development Strategy Advocacy		50,000	4,167	-	4,167	100.0%	15,000	15,000	35,000	30%
Monitoring Te Tiriti o Waiangi Audit Implementation		40,000	3,333	-	3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%
Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation		30,000	2,500	-	2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>3,003,734</b>	<b>250,311</b>	<b>243,505</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1,370,691</b>	<b>1,614,196</b>	<b>1,389,538</b>	<b>53.7%</b>
Notes:										
	1	Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.								
	2	In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.								







Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Month to Date @ 28 February 2019  
(FYE June 2019)

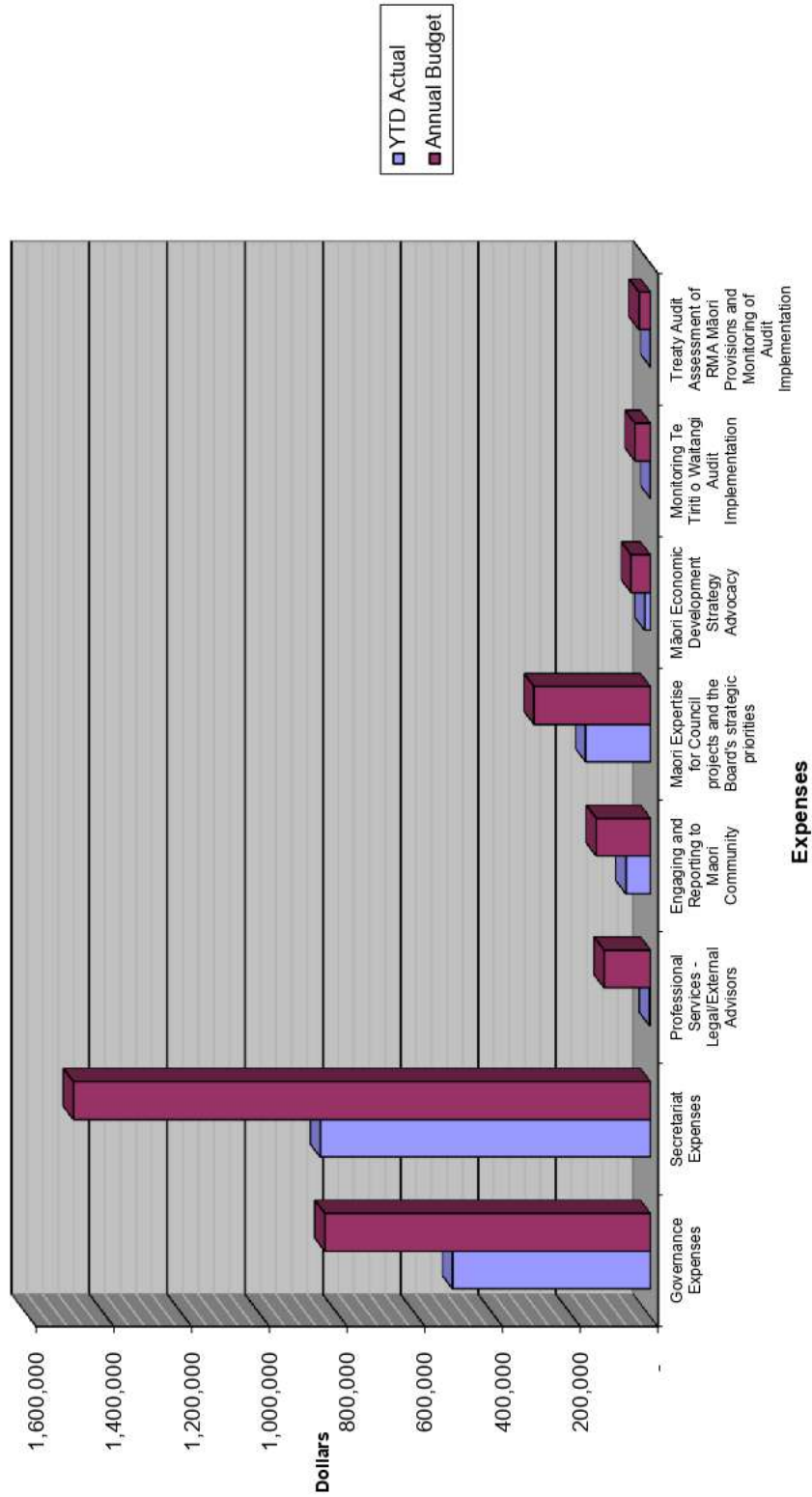


Expenses





**Independent Māori Statutory Board  
Year to Date @ 28 February 2019  
(FYE June 2019)**







## Update Board Strategic Priorities Report - April 2019

File No.: CP2019/04474

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Board Strategic Work Priorities Report April 2019

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this update report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on its strategic work priorities

### Horopaki Context

2. For 2019, this report has been organised to correlate with the Board's Long-Term Plan business cases and the Board's key documents. Secretariat staff will utilise opportunities across each of their respective work programmes to address a number of Board strategic priority outcomes in a pragmatic and collaborative way

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Update Board Strategic Priorities April 2019	27

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Awhina Kanohi - Senior Executive Advisor
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





<b>UPDATE BOARD STRATEGIC WORK PRIORITIES APRIL 2019</b>		
<b>Board priorities</b>	<b>Allied Work</b>	<b>Update Deliverables / Upcoming Issues</b>
<b>BUSINESS CASES</b>		
<p><b>1. Māori Economic Development</b>                      “establish a Māori Entrepreneur Fund to co-design and implement a Māori enterprise centric accelerator/innovation lab and eco-system connector”</p>	<p>Fund and Lab</p>	<p>The first Whariki (Māori business network) event of the year was hosted by Ngāhere Communities in Manukau at Te Haa o Manukau (Auckland Council business/community hub). This is the Co-working, Events and Maker Space supported by TSI, Panuku and ATEED.</p> <p>Ngāhere Communities have signed up several tertiary institutions and private sector corporates to support and sponsor desk spaces to support SMEs in Manukau. We are monitoring this project and advocating for a similar space and programmes in west Auckland.</p>
	<p>Increasing participation of Māori in Business Ecosystem</p>	<p>ATEED and TSI are still scoping the tourism, economic and social procurement opportunities with Te Kotahi a Tāmaki (a Tāmaki Marae collective).</p> <p>All recommendations on the DRAFT Aotearoa New Zealand Government Tourism Strategy were included in the Auckland Council/ATEED final submission document. The Board will be updated on the Aotearoa New Zealand Tourism Strategy shortly after the final document is released.</p> <p>Auckland Council regularly submits on central government legislation and policy as part of its advocacy on behalf of Aucklanders. Council's Strategic Advice Unit is updating its guidance to submission writers/contributors and reviewers on best practice processes, behaviours and tools available to support quality submissions. Since 2012, its submission development processes have become increasingly complex; and central government is consulting on increasingly major policy problems. We have been advising the council's Strategic Advice Unit on how they can better address the participation and interests of Māori in their submission process to achieve Māori outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau.</p>



<p>He Piko He Taniwha – Realising the Cultural Tourism Potential of the Waikato was a tourism symposium organised by Tainui Waka Tourism Inc. The Symposium was attended by a number of Māori and non-Māori businesses operating in the Waikato region. Guest speakers included: Hon Nanaia Mahuta; Rahui Papa; Gerrard Albert; Hoturoa Barclay-Kerr and others. Insights and lessons from this hui will be shared with ATEED.</p> <p>The Board secretariat provided Māori tourism advocacy information related to Tāmaki Makaurau to Tourism New Zealand Board member Kauahi Ngaporo, General Manager of Whale Watch Kaikoura. Kauahi was at a Māori Tourism hui in Tāmaki Makaurau and is one of three Māori on the Board of Tourism New Zealand. Colleen Neville – CEO of Te Arawa Group Holdings and Jamie Tuuta – Chair of Te Ohu Kaimoana are the other two.</p> <p><i>Destination Think!</i> world renowned experts are continuing their work with ATEED and stakeholders to develop a positioning and narrative framework for Auckland. To date the engagement with Māori and the wider sector has been good and the Board’s advice has been taken seriously. Their initial feedback to ATEED has been positive and they are supportive of Māori (people and culture) are Auckland’s unique point of difference. The workshops are still underway, and we will continue to monitor and advocate.</p> <p>ATEED have been advised to develop a resource and/or platform to access up to date and accurate data on the Māori economy in Tāmaki Makaurau.</p> <p>Data available on the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori economy is lacking as the data is either derived from total Auckland population data or National Māori population data. ATEED have committed to the establishment of a project charged with gathering the information and the means to access it. We will monitor and advocate to ATEED on the development of this project and use our experience and findings from our NZIER, Māori Plan Values and the Māori Business Ecosystem Reports.</p>	
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		<p>The Arts and Culture Department have presented to the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum on a Māori public art tender process. They are committed to increasing the visibility of Māori through art in Tāmaki Makaurau. We requested that they investigate the possibility of projecting static Māori designs/images on the pillars of the Auckland Harbour Bridge at night, in partnership with Vector.</p> <p>Auckland Transport continue to lead the Council family in social procurement.</p>
<p><b>2. Unique Māori Identity</b> "co-design a programme with Māori to reflect the dimensions of "Hear, See and Experience"</p>	<p><b>Embed Te Reo</b> Māori Language Strategy and Implementation</p> <p><b>Te Aranga Principles</b></p>	<p>Te reo is presently on trains and once buses can be enabled with the technology, te reo will be available on buses. There is some increase in te reo signage which is being recognised in our local parks and on Council buildings. However, the progress is slow and is dependent on Local Board's willingness.</p> <p>Alongside the development of bi-lingual signage at parks and places, information is being gained for the Mana Whenua interests and history and as a result departments such as 'Sport and Recreation' are teaming up with Auckland Design Office to try establishing ways more opportunities can be realised to enable more Māori to participate in activities such as sport.</p>
<p><b>3. Māori Sites of Significance and cultural landscapes</b> "establish a fund for site infrastructure development"</p>	<p><b>Signature and Place Names</b></p> <p><b>Māori Public Art</b></p> <p><b>Signature Events</b></p> <p><b>Māori Cultural Heritage Programme</b></p>	<p>Refer to above</p> <p>Nothing new to report</p> <p>Nothing new to report</p> <p>Budget - YTD @20 March \$456K, the Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP)</p> <p>The Māori Heritage Team (MH) is continuing work on Māori cultural landscapes and its research that includes examples of recognition of indigenous cultural landscapes nationally and internationally. A report</p>



		<p>for this work is currently being peer reviewed. The Board secretariat will continue to engage with Council on this work programme and monitor its progress (it links to one of the Board's Māori Identity business cases).</p> <p>Work towards notification for the Tranche 1 Proposed Plan Change (for inclusion of additional sites in Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan and the Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan) was notified on 21 March – Plan change 22. The normal RMA Schedule 1 process of call for submissions, hearings, decision and rights of appeal will apply.</p> <p>The Māori Heritage Team will also continue to work with Mana Whenua to identify Tranche 2 plan change sites, to complete the assessments required in the preparation of a Tranche 2 Draft Proposed Plan Change and future plan change tranches.</p>
<p><b>4. Rangatahi</b> "establish a leadership forum, fund and scale up initiatives"</p>	<p>Restore and enhance/innovative technologies</p> <p>Supporting Better Futures for Rangatahi</p>	<p>The Board has received the 2018-2019 local board work programme with a total budget allocation of \$678,385 across the 23 projects that relate to rangatahi youth capacity building, leadership development, developing and supporting collectives, early childhood initiatives and encouraging civic participation in youth and children. Further analysis is being undertaken and we will report findings at the next Board meeting.</p> <p>The Board continues to advocate for a wider engagement and social media campaign to the Talent and Acquisition team's recruitment strategy for 2020 intakes including evaluation of previous cadetship programmes to ensure target of 25% engagement of Māori is achieved. The TinoAKL facebook page will be used to promote these graduate and cadetship opportunities.</p> <p>TSI have embedded within their Māori Pacific Trades Training programme to include the tech industry and have partnered with Mission Ready HQ, previously known as Launchspace to provide an accelerated 14-week entry level training programme without prior knowledge or experience required. TSI have secured scholarship funding with MYD</p>



		<p>for rangatahi in South Auckland experiencing financial hardship. We will continue to monitor their progress.</p> <p>The Board met with Living Wage Aotearoa as the Mayor has made a commitment to become an accredited employer as at 1<sup>st</sup> September 2019 which will allow all contractors including bus drivers, cleaners, pool and events staff to be on a living wage of \$21. A more detailed report outlining the total number of Māori employees across council divisions and job types has been requested from the Council's workforce strategy team to identify impacted staff and post implementation feedback.</p> <p>Councils citizen engagement and insights rangatahi engagement forward work programme for 2019/21 identified four objectives for rangatahi priority workstreams: Leadership development, engagement and civic participation, training capability and capacity building and employment outcomes. A series of innovative rangatahi pilot projects has been undertaken through a co-deliver and cross council collaboration model. The Board will be advocating for further investment to expand these rangatahi initiatives through recommendations to the Council Group and Te Toa Takitini.</p>
<p><b>5. Relationship Agreements</b> " a co-governance work programme , dedicated resourcing/fund , increase council capability, refresh iwi management plans and funding for Whakahono a Rohe Agreements"</p>	<p>Co-governance</p> <p>Council capability</p>	<p>No progress to report.</p> <p>At the quarterly meeting held in March between the Board and Plans and Places (General Manager and Māori specialists), the following Council capability training was identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level 2 Māori Responsiveness training for planners is being organised and will roll out over the next quarter</li> <li>• A training programme for staff induction to build cultural competency and knowledge of legislative directives and AUP provisions specific to Mana Whenua and Māori is being developed for CPO</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Whaihanga training (built environment professional training for council staff to work better with Māori) will continue to be delivered.</li> </ul> <p>We will monitor the progress and impact of these training initiatives.</p> <p>A report to the Board on “Enhancing the Use of Iwi Management Plans” was tabled at the Board’s February meeting. A meeting was held with the General Manager of Plans and Places and the Board advised the Council of the report recommendations. The following matters were noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board report entitled “Enhancing the Use of Iwi Management Plans” was received by Plans and Places. Place and Places Group will review the recommendations in the report and report progress to the Board</li> <li>• The Council practice guidelines will be reviewed to include engagement with the iwi management plans. In particular, through private plan change processes.</li> <li>• Plans and Places will review the use of IMPs in council reports, including RMA, section 32 reports.</li> <li>• The Board will follow-up on the business case for supporting iwi to develop, update or implement Iwi Management Plans. Allocation of budget from Te Toa Takitini has not yet been confirmed.</li> </ul> <p>The Board will advocate and monitor the implementation of the report recommendations.</p> <p>On 18 February 2019, a progress meeting was held with council staff and the following actions were agreed and advice was provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the Board will continue to advocate for better resourcing of the relationship agreement programme as set out in the 2017/18 Business Case.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>6. Empowered Marae and sustainable Papakainga</b> "address needs identified"</p>	<p>Council's Māori Cultural Initiatives Fund and Marae Development</p>	<p>A CIF policy and is being finalised by Te Waka Anga Mua ki Uta (TWAKU) that will work as a schedule to the Community Grants Policy by setting out the scope and process for accessing grant funding for marae, and another one for papakainga.</p> <p>A separate Marae Infrastructure Programme is also being piloted this year and further detail is included in the report on Te Toa Takitini on this agenda.</p>
	<p>Papakainga</p>	<p>See above; a papakainga grants schedule is also being finalised by TWAKU.</p>
<p><b>7. Quality Affordable Housing for Māori</b> "a comprehensive intervention for affordable housing, a centre for Affordable Housing Innovation and a Centre of Excellence and Innovation"</p>	<p>Council's Māori Housing programme</p>	<p>See Kāinga Strategic Action Plan report regarding overall progress.</p> <p>In addition, note that the Panuku Board recently approved a Housing Mix guidance paper relating to the ideal housing mix (% social, % affordable, and % open market) they will target in developments. The guidance figures are 30/30/40.</p>



		<p>We have provided feedback during the development of this paper through ad hoc opportunities. The position expressed is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panuku should be bound by its guidance paper, and not enabled to change the mix where and when it suits Panuku;</li> <li>• It is discriminatory and contrary to the scheme of the guidance paper, that only one category of housing has a stated 'upper limit/maximum' – social housing is capped at 30% but the other categories are not capped.</li> </ul> <p>The scheme of the guidance paper is that it enables Panuku in any particular development to be flexible in the housing mix it targets, so that if HNZ is building 100% social housing next door, and a developer is building 100% open market on the side (both very unlikely scenarios), Panuku has the flexibility to ramp up the 'affordable' supply. However, with a cap on social housing in Panuku's guidance paper, if developers on either side are building 100% open market supply, Panuku has compromised its flexibility in ramping up social housing supply.</p> <p>On-going monitoring of the implementation and impact of this guidance paper will continue.</p>
<p><b>8. Auckland Unitary Plan</b></p>	<p>Unitary Plan</p>	<p>In March there has been Planning Committee workshops on issues arising from private plan changes and a further workshop is planned to address adjustments to the Auckland Unitary Plan</p> <p>We will be developing some advice on areas of gap and opportunities.</p>
	<p>Plan Changes</p>	<p><b>Proposed Plan Change Rural Activities – Submission</b></p> <p>On 5 March 2019 Planning Committee meeting, the Independent Māori Statutory Board with the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Planning Committee jointly requested staff to investigate a proposed plan change to provide for papakāinga as a discretionary activity in rural zones.</p> <p>The resolution was passed and there are now two opportunities to achieve the retention of the discretionary activity status for papakāinga on rural land.</p>



		<p>The first is through the submission process to the hearings panel for the council Proposed Rural Activities plan change. The Rural Activities plan change is council's response to limit unintended urban activities in rural areas. A consequence of this plan change is that papakāinga will have its activity status changed from Discretionary to Non-complying.</p> <p>If the change is not achieved using a submission made by the Board to the Rural Activities plan change, the second opportunity is a Council proposed plan change that deals specifically with papakāinga in rural areas having discretionary status.</p> <p>Council and Board secretariat met 18 March to discuss next steps for a submission to the Rural Activities plan change. Council are considering options for resourcing 2 meetings with the Board secretariat. The Board will communicate with Mana whenua within the rural zone advising them of the Board submission. The draft submission is due for Board consideration 11 April.</p>
<p><b>BOARD CORE INSTRUMENTS</b> Treaty Audit 2017-18</p>	<p>Council Treaty Audit Response Programme.</p>	<p>We have regularly attended the Council's Waharoa group to review progress of the programme. Council is still in the stage of scoping work plans to address the recommended actions. At this stage no further actions have been closed. This is starting to raise some concerns.</p> <p>On 26 February 2019 the Head of Internal Audit reported to the Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee noted that the development of the Māori Outcomes Performance Management System be incorporated into the six monthly reporting.</p> <p>There are two challenges facing this work :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing leadership and ownership by senior managers across the Council group</li> <li>- The capacity and resourcing oversight of the programme by Te Waka Anga Mua ki Uta.</li> </ul> <p>We will advocate for actions to address these challenges.</p>



Council Treaty Audit Responsiveness Programme	Māori Responsiveness Plans	Nothing to report.
	Māori Employment Strategy	This programme is well planned and regularly reported to Council's Executive Leadership Team who have agreed to some targets to increase Māori employment at the council and also those successfully senior roles.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Māori Value Reports for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016	<p>The Kaitiakitanga Report (the Report) has been drafted and is presently being reviewed and proof read before being formatted and sent to the publisher. The Report will be available at the next Board meeting for review and approval.</p> <p>Work is underway on the Whanaungatanga Report and planning is well advanced for the Wairuatanga Report. A communications plan is being developed and will be reported to the Board in May.</p>
	Board's Data Strategy Implementation	<p>There are gaps in relevant Māori measures, that have been highlighted in previous Value Reports. They are not being collected or are unable to be separated out at a sub-regional or a Local Board level.</p> <p>The Board has been advocating to Statistics New Zealand to improve the collection of statistical data to better represent the interests of urban Māori. We have been using a 3-pronged approach 1) Advocating to Stats NZ for existing statistics to be dis-aggregated at a Local Board level, 2) Advocating through Te Mana Raraunga (Māori Data Sovereignty Group) changes to the Statistics Act, and 3) Using the Value Reports as a tool to advocate to central and local government for more informed Māori value frameworks and better collection of Māori statistics.</p> <p>Within an Auckland Council context we are investigating options of setting up of an Auckland Council data-base of data that is relevant to Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau. This is important to inform strategy and policy.</p> <p>There has been the emergence of several geospatial portals namely Waharoa at Auckland Transport and GeoMaps Tangata Whenua layer</p>





		<p>at Auckland Council. At this stage the development of a data-base at Board for the purposes of informing Board members would be not be feasible – hence the Board’s interest and advocacy that the Council Group and central government develop and provide strong data platforms (available to the Board).</p>
<p><b>COUNCIL PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTS</b> Te Toa Takitini</p>		<p>The Te Toa Takitini’s (TTT) forward three-year work programme is currently being developed for inclusion in the council’s 2019/20 Annual Budget.</p> <p>There is a risk that council departments and CCOs do not identify enough projects and programmes (existing or new ones) to use the budget available – which is over \$14 million in 2019/20 due to the LTP 2018/28 providing for an additional \$3.5m per annum (over 10 years) budget for Māori Outcomes, that has yet to be allocated. Refer separate report on this agenda.</p>
<p>Auckland Plan</p>		<p>Work on developing Auckland Plan indicators with central government has stalled and officers plan to address measurements as part of joint work programmes with central government.</p> <p>We are working with Council officers on Auckland Plan composite whanau wellbeing measure that will be reported to the Planning Committee. Council officers are reviewing and updating strategies that support the Auckland Plan and will advise on these.</p>
<p>Long-term Plan</p>		<p>Public consultation on the Annual Budget 2019/20 closed 17 March. A Mana Whenua hui with the governing body was held on 13 March. The main focus for several Mana Whenua groups in attendance was on the council’s Wai strategy and they focussed on the need to address governance matters.</p> <p>The next step in the annual budget process will be the Mayor’s Proposal going to the Finance and Performance Committee on 22 May.</p>



CCO Strategy	Council's Statement of Intent and Reporting Cycle	<p>CCO draft Statement of Intents (Sol) are due to be reported to the Finance and Performance Committee's April meeting. These cover the strategic approach and priorities for the next 3 years and how they contribute to the longer-term outcomes Auckland Council aims to achieve.</p> <p>As is standard practice now, each Sol includes a page or more on their contributions to Māori Outcomes (mainly narrative rather than financial/budget details). Board secretariat have provided feedback on a few points to council staff to consider in their report to the committee; e.g. after a long effort to get Auckland Transport to include a performance measure on Mana Whenua engagement (included in their 2017 Sol), it appears to be omitted from their draft 2019 Sol.</p>
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<b>Communications Report</b>	
<b>Media</b>	<p>Media activity for the reporting period has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chairman was interviewed by Waatea News talkback host Dale Husband on February 12<sup>th</sup> as part of an ongoing arrangement to update Waatea listeners on monthly Board meetings and the IMSB's work programme.</li> <li>The Board Secretariat were provided with regular updates of news coverage on matters relating or relevant to Board and Council activities during the reporting period.</li> <li>An email was sent to New Zealand Herald reporter, Simon Wilson, inviting him to consider coverage of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan. Mr Wilson has indicated that he is keen to pursue long-form coverage of the Board's activities and expressed interest in the Board's Māori Housing programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Website &amp; Social</b>	<p><b>IMSB Website</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of drafting this report, in the period since the February Board report there 872 users of the website across 1,200 sessions.</li> <li>Web use is consistent with the previous periods.</li> <li>Peak usage was on Tuesday 12 &amp; Wednesday 13 March following the Chair's appearance on Waatea news.</li> </ul>



	<p>Board's portfolio of work upgrade on the site is underway. The Annual report information is refreshed, and Kāinga Strategy and Tourism policy information will be live as new pages in March.</p> <p><b>TinoAKL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content in the February-March period focussed on promoting Māori art in the City, Maori entrepreneurship, Te Haa and the Whariki Network.</li> <li>• The Board ceased placement of Facebook posts for the week following the Christchurch massacre as a mark of respect.</li> <li>• The site currently has over 1,300 active followers, its engagement is over 15,000 people in the last 28 days with about 1,600 active engagements on the pages. The highest reach for a single post was 9,300 in relation to Māori art in the city.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Annual report 2017/18</b> <b>The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau</b></p>	<p>The Annual Report is live on the Board website with highlights in the Annual Report landing page.</p> <p>The Kaitiakitanga Report is now in production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication planning is underway for the release of all of the Reports before the end of the financial year.</li> </ul>



Health and Safety April Update									
Risk Register	Description of hazard	Location or task	Potential Harm	Risk Rating	Significant Hazard	Control method E & M	Controls applied	Frequency of monitoring	Person Responsible
	Change of floor levels in the entrance to tenancy		Possibility of slip / trip / fall		Y	M	Hazard Sign posted at front door Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Norelle Parker
	Change of floor levels from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)		Possibility of slip / trip / fall			M	Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Norelle Parker
	HoTWAKuter tap	Kitchen	Burns		Y	M	Hazard sign posted in kitchen above sink	Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Norelle Parker
	Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors					Weekly	Kimiora Brown/Norelle Parker
<b>Office Status Update</b>									
First Aid refresher course required for Catherine Taylor and certificate for other staff members - work in progress									
<b>Incident Injury Report</b>									
Nil	Nil	Nil	The Health and Safety e-module has been completed successfully by all staff.						



Workplace assessments for all staff have been completed.







## Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring and Reporting

File No.: CP2019/04458

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives an update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring and Reporting Project.

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report and Reporting

1. To update the Board on Auckland Council's Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring and Reporting Project.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Auckland Council will gather information, monitor and keep records to carry out its functions under Section 35 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) focusing on efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules or other methods in the Auckland Unitary Plan.
3. The Plans and Places Department has commenced a monitoring programme to establish the effectiveness and efficiency of the Auckland Unitary Plan (the Plan). Results of the programme will provide a useful dataset to inform recommendations for change to council plans to publish the results every 5 years.<sup>1</sup>
4. The initial focus of the project will be on the following 4 Regional Policy Statement (RPS) topics: urban growth and form, Mana Whenua, natural resources and rural. The project is an ongoing process and additional areas of the plan will be evaluated and analysed over the next 3 years.<sup>2</sup>
5. Indicators and measures are being developed with Mana Whenua, across council departments and council-controlled organizations.
6. It is expected that the first results for the monitoring project will be made publicly available in 2021.

### Horopaki Context

7. Section 35 of the RMA sets out requirements for councils to gather information, monitor and keep records. Auckland Council is undertaking a monitoring strategy project which focusses on (2)(b) of Section 35 which requires monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of policies, rules, or other methods in its policy statement or its plan.

<sup>1</sup> Andrews. R, 2018 Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring prepared for the Planning Committee on behalf of Auckland Council

<sup>2</sup> Andrews. R, 2018 Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring prepared for the Planning Committee on behalf of Auckland Council



8. The project will focus initially on 4 Regional Policy Statement (RPS) topic areas with sub-topics within these. The 4 topic areas are urban growth & form, Mana Whenua, Rural (including rural subdivision), and Natural resources (including freshwater issues).
9. Major steps for undertaking the monitoring requirements in s35(2)(b) by council are as follows:
  - Establish links between the RPS and the rest of the Unitary Plan
  - Select indicators and measures
  - Ascertain the information that is required for the assessment
  - Analyse and interpret the information
  - Undertake the assessment of efficiency and effectiveness
  - Report the results and take appropriate action if necessary
  - Investigate processes for on-going monitoring information.<sup>3</sup>
10. At present council are working in collaboration with Mana Whenua to flesh out appropriate indicators and measures for the project. 'The partnership approach will ensure that matters of most relevance to Mana Whenua are identified and incorporated into the overall monitoring project. Further, this approach will allow reporting on the performance of the Plan in a manner that is meaningful from a cultural perspective'.<sup>4</sup> Some of the themes emerging from kōrero with Mana Whenua include:
  - support being provided to Mana Whenua to respond to resource management matters;
  - provision of low-income housing for Māori; Papakāinga housing; and
  - the speed and efficiency of plan change processes.
11. We have been liaising with Council officers and have attended some of the Mana Whenua Hui.
12. Under s35(2A) of the RMA the results of the monitoring strategy project must be made available for public to view at intervals of not more than 5 years. The initial time of the monitoring is not mentioned in s35. Council expects to make available the full results of the monitoring project in 2021, using the operative in part status of the Auckland Unitary Plan as a starting point for the monitoring.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri

### Next steps

13. Council and Mana Whenua will continue to develop indicators and measures with workshops in April and May before presenting an update to the Planning Committee in June 2019.
14. The Board secretariat will review any technical reports and the draft set of indicators and provide some advice, prior to them being presented to committee.

## Ngā tāpirihanga

### Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

<sup>3</sup> Andrews. R, 2018 Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring prepared for the Planning Committee on behalf of Auckland Council

<sup>4</sup> Andrews. R, 2018 Update on the Auckland Unitary Plan Monitoring prepared for the Planning Committee on behalf of Auckland Council





## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Beth Tauroa - Principal Advisor
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





## Te Toa Takitini and Marae Infrastructure Programme

File No.: CP2019/04465

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report on Te Toa Takitini and Marae Infrastructure Programme
- b) agree that the Board request that the final three-year work programme for Te Toa Takitini be reported to the Finance and Performance Committee in May 2019
- c) note that this report include advice on what steps will be taken to address the risk of significant variances between budget and actual expenditure exhibited by the programme in the 2018/19 year to date (at end of December 2018).

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Board on the Te Toa Takitini (TTT) programme and the Marae Infrastructure programme within it.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The total TTT budget in 2018/19 is \$12.67million but \$2.8million of that was unallocated to specific projects as at end of December 2018. Furthermore, only \$3.5million had been spent in the year to date. The implication is that several council departments and Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) have a lot of ground to make up over the remainder of this financial year. This situation also presents risks to the 2019/20 TTT programme being able to utilise the higher budget provided for in the LTP 2018/28.

### Horopaki Context

3. The “Assessment of expenditure incurred by Auckland Council on projects to deliver Māori outcomes” by PwC follows up of implementation of a previous review and a strategic and effective use of resources to achieve Māori outcomes. The Auditors highlighted the ongoing under-expenditure.
4. Council responded to the report on 20 March 2018 to the Finance and Performance Committee. It stated Te Toa Takitini will take responsibility for following up on the actions of the assessment and resourcing within existing budgets a programme that address the recommendations over an 18-month period. The next report is due in September 2019.
5. The Te Toa Takitini programme includes seven external focused priorities:
  - Marae
  - Te Reo, Māori Culture and Identity
  - Māori Housing and Papakainga
  - Māori Business, Tourism and Employment
  - Rangatahi Potential
  - Kaitiakitanga outcomes with a focus on water.



There are also two internal focused priorities:

1. An empowered organisation
  2. an effective participation
6. An overview of the current 'state of play' of the TTT programme is provided in Attachment A. The TTT's forward three-year work programme is currently being developed for inclusion in the council's 2019/20 Annual Budget. This work is being overseen by the TTT Executive Leadership Group (ELG) and an executive cross-council Māori Outcomes Steering Group, both of which the Board secretariat is represented on.
7. We are aware that Te Waka Anga Mua ki Uta (TWAKU) staff expect to obtain more detailed information over the next two-months on project budgets/scopes to include in the forward programme. In their support role, Te Waka Angamua staff are relying on others across the council to initiate new projects or identify components in business as usual activities that will clearly contribute to the portfolio's outcomes. TWAKU is also currently working to develop a Māori Responsiveness Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) that aims to address the deficit in monitoring and reporting on Māori outcomes across the council family.

## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

8. The total TTT budget in 2018/19 is \$12.67million but \$2.8 million of that was unallocated to specific projects as at end of December 2018. Furthermore, only \$3.5million had been spent in the year to date. Some of that underspend is explained by projects being postponed (such as ATEED's \$500k for Te Herenga Waka Festival), or the timing of larger projects such as the Marae infrastructure programme at \$2.5million which is just getting underway this year. However, underspends are also spread across several other project budgets in the wider programme.
9. The situation appears the same as it was in October 2018, when the council response to the Board's 'PwC report on council expenditure' was reported to the Finance and Performance Committee. That report showed that process improvements are 'in progress' but still have some way to go before it can be said that improved practice has been satisfactorily embedded across the council and CCOs.
10. From a Board perspective the main risks with the TTT programme going into the 2019/20 year are:
- i. The budgets set for projects and programmes (existing or new ones) will fall short of the total available budget – which is over \$14million in 2019/20 due to the LTP 2018/28 providing for an additional \$3.5m per annum (over 10 years) budget for Māori Outcomes, which has yet to be allocated.
  - ii. The ability to carry-over budget from 2018/19 into 2019/20 will become difficult to justify if there is serious doubt that departments and CCOs will actually use it.
  - iii. Details on project scopes and benefits will be inadequate for assessing the extent of alignment of the final programme with the Board's 'KPMG' business cases (2017).

## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

11. It is recommended that the Board request to the Chair of the Auckland Council Finance and Performance Committee that the final three-year work programme for Te Toa Takitini be reported to the Committee in May 2019 and include advice on what steps will be taken to prevent the risk of significant variances between budget and actual expenditure exhibited by the programme in the 2018/19 year to date (at end of December 2018), continuing into 2019/20.



## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Overview of the Te Toa Takitini (TTT) programme 2018 - 2019	51

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## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kelvin Norgrove - Executive Officer
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





### Attachment A: Overview of the Te Toa Takitini (TTT) programme

Māori Outcomes in the LTP 2018-28 are grouped under each goal of Whiria Te Muka Tangata – The council's Māori Responsiveness Framework:

- Goal 1: An Empowered Organisation
- Goal 2: Effective Māori Participation
- Goal 3: Strong Māori Communities

Within Goal 3, the programme has prioritised four areas for focussing on over the next three years:

1. Marae
2. Te Reo
3. Water-kaitiakitanga
4. Economic development

These priorities reflect a consensus view between the Board, the council and the Kaitiaki Mana Whenua Forum (KMWF) on prioritisation of Māori Outcomes, and are aligned to some of the Board's 2018 business cases advocated for in the LTP 2018-28 process.

A high level overview of the state of play of the TTT programme (2018/19) is shown in the table below extracted from the Auckland Council Group Quarterly report December 2018, which was reported to the Finance & Performance Committee meeting of 20 March 2019.



Group strategic focus area – Maori outcomes

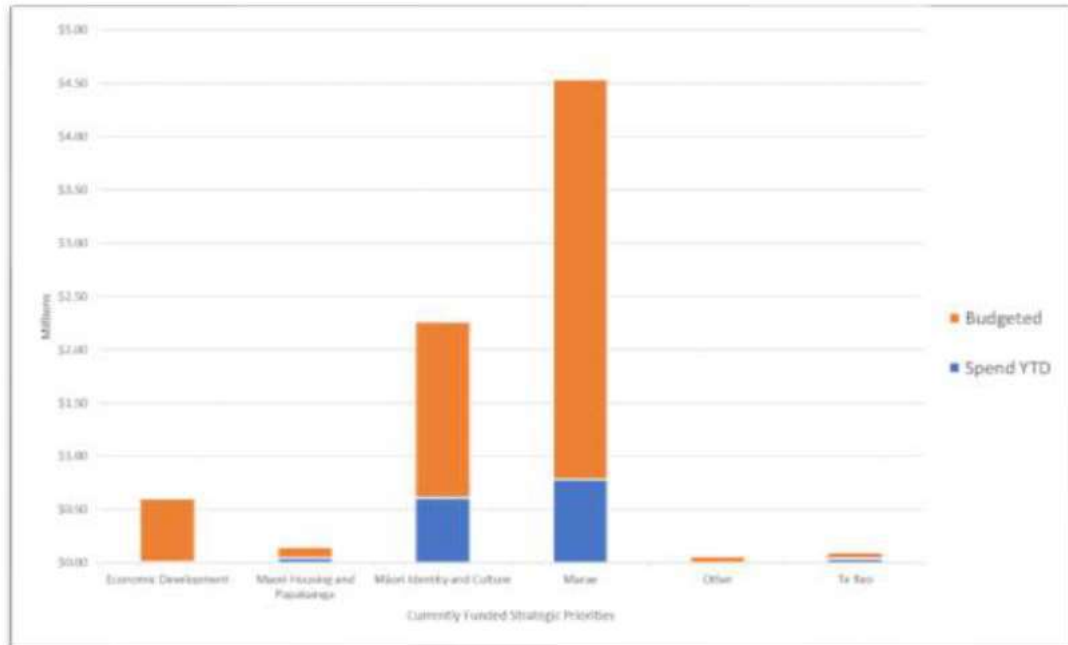
Key highlights and risks		Strategic context
<p><b>Highlight 1:</b> Te Reo Māori - Hikoia te Kōrero: Three Māori Language Week Parades across the city celebrating and promoting Māori language, which demonstrated Auckland Council's leadership and partnership with Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission).</p> <p><b>Highlight 2:</b> Effective Māori Participation - Capacity Contracts: 18 of 19 Iwi have signed capacity contracts for FY2019. Mana Whenua are actively building relationships with council and contributing to decision-making processes. An example is the high number of iwi that participated in the LTP (Long Term Plan) 2018-2028 planning process. Watercare has been invited to share engagement learnings with other organisations, including New Zealand Planning Institute. Auckland Transport applies Te Aranga design principles in collaboration with mana whenua for infrastructure projects, cycling, footpaths and signage.</p> <p><b>Highlight 3:</b> Marae Development - Development of marae infrastructure programme underway. Pilot programme including five marae to be initiated this financial year. A wider and more comprehensive rollout across all eligible marae from 1 July 2019.</p> <p><b>Risk 1:</b> Economic Development - Māori Signature Festival (Te Herenga Waka Festival). Postponed for FY2019. Future programme of work to be advised, so no event delivery in Year 1 of LTP.</p> <p><b>Risk 2:</b> Māori outcomes funding – Programmes of work are still being scoped and developed in Year 1 of LTP, with delivery gearing-up to increase from Year 2.</p>		<p>The first four strategic priorities are the focus for the first 3 years of the 10 year budget (2018 – 2028)</p>
Key programme of works		Commentary
<p>Marae Programme</p> <p>Te Ara Haepapa (Road Safety) Programme</p> <p>Te Reo Māori bi-cultural signage</p> <p>Te Reo Māori on transport network</p> <p>Effective Māori Participation</p>	<p><b>On track</b></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><b>On track</b></p>	<p>Marae Development strategic priority. This programme will be managed by Community Facilities in collaboration with Operations Māori Responsiveness Hub.</p> <p>Rangatahi strategic priority</p> <p>Te Reo Māori strategic priority</p> <p>Te Reo Māori strategic priority</p> <p>Effective Maori Participation strategic priority</p>





Whilst the commentary in the committee report suggests the key programmes are all on-track, there is an issue with the variance between budget provided in 2018/19 and actual expenditure to date across the wider programme.

The diagram below shows that there is a significant underspend in the Marae and Māori Identity and Culture programmes. The Economic Development programme's underspend is due to postponement of the Te Herenga Waka Festival this year (agreed to with the MWKF).



A large share of the Marae underspend is due to the Marae Infrastructure programme only being implemented in the latter part of the 2018/19 year. The areas of underspend in the Māori Identity programme include Sites of Significance and Te Kete Rukuruku (signage and place naming in parks etc.). Other areas of underspend are spread across several project budgets within the wider programme,

#### Marae funding

The TTT 2018/19 programme includes two separate budget lines related to marae:

- a) The Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF) - \$1.26million opex (of which \$751k had been spent had been spent by end of Dec. 2018)
- b) The Marae Infrastructure programme (MIF) - \$2.5million capex (of which only \$31k had been spent by end of Dec. 2018), and will increase to \$3.5million in 2019/20

In short, the CIF allows marae to apply for grant funding (e.g. for planning and designing upgrade works) while the MIF is a targeted programme that will contribute to the capital



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costs of upgrade works. A pilot programme is being initiated this financial year, including Te Kia Ora Marae (Kaipara), Piritahi Marae (Waiheke Island), Te Puea Marae (Mangere), Tahuna Marae (Waiuku), and Reretēwhioi (Waiuku). A wider and more comprehensive rollout across all eligible marae will then follow from 1 July 2019. This programme will be managed by Community Facilities in collaboration with the Operations Division's Māori Responsiveness Hub. Progress reporting on the pilot will be brought to council committees and will be a suitable topic for a future Board and governing body meeting.

**Attachment A**



## Kāinga Strategic Action Plan

File No.: CP2019/04463

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report on the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan
- b) notes progress on endorsement of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan by other entities
- c) notes initial planning for the Auckland Māori Housing Summit 2019
- d) recommends to the Planning Committee that the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan is endorsed and implemented following robust and timely investigation.

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. This report updates the Board on the implementation of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan (action plan), endorsement of the plan by other entities, and planning for the Auckland Māori Housing Summit 2019.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The action plan is being progressed across many actions and with a number of stakeholders, including government and Auckland Council.
3. On March 4 the Board Chairman and Member Kake met with Minister Twyford and Associate Minister Mahuta. The Ministers expressed strong on-going support for the Board's work in this area and for the action plan. They reiterated their aspirations to improve housing outcomes for Māori and expect the Board to continue to work with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
4. Current progress includes engagement with the State Services Commission over action 1 (CEO performance measures relating to housing outcomes for Māori), development of wānanga on housing outcomes for Māori (developing sector expertise), actively engaging with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development on the agency's Māori outcomes capability and developing advocacy around growing the number of impact of Māori community housing providers, and the community housing sector more broadly.
5. Endorsement is being actively pursued with Auckland Council, Te Matapihi, Community Housing Aotearoa, and marae and community housing providers.
6. On 5 March 2019 the Planning Committee passed a resolution requesting staff to investigate the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan, we understand with a view to endorsement of the plan. A range of other resolutions passed at the same time are well aligned with the action plan (for example, modelling inclusionary zoning).
7. The Board secretariat will be communicating directly with council officers about this resolution and the anticipated outcome that the action plan be endorsed.
8. The second Auckland Māori Housing Summit date is confirmed as Tuesday 14 May.



## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

### Planning Committee resolution

9. In 2016 Auckland Council's Environment and Community Committee passed a resolution which provided for on-going work in the area of homelessness but did not support further work on positioning around affordable housing.
10. In 2018 policy work was undertaken by Auckland Council and presented to the Planning Committee in November 2018 in the form of a report on affordable housing programmes that could be implemented in Auckland.
11. Based on the positive evidence compiled in that report the Planning Committee called by resolution for further work to develop options for Auckland Council involvement in affordable housing. This culminated in a report to the same committee in March 2019 which resulted in the following resolution:

That the Planning Committee:

- a) agree ... preferred position and role in affordable housing is Option 3 – intervene and lead including:
  - i) modelling inclusionary zoning, other planning mechanisms and incentives
  - ii) improving council processes for affordable housing outcomes
  - iii) concessions or grants for community housing providers
  - iv) partnerships with government, iwi, community housing providers and developers
  - v) retained affordability mechanisms and rental tenure security for renters
  - vi) the experience and needs of people in the intermediate housing market
- b) request staff to investigate:
  - i) the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan
  - ii) increasing current stock of housing for older people
12. This represents a significant positive change in approach for Auckland Council, and includes a number of core opportunities to promote housing outcomes for Māori, as well as calling for the investigation of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan. This in turns introduces the action plan for possible endorsement.
13. Auckland Council endorsement will strongly compliment the endorsement of other entities in the Board's advocacy to council and CCOs, publicly, and to government.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

14. We will move quickly to gain insights into the response to the Planning Committee resolution and will ensure the investigation of the action plan proceeds and has a clear direction and outcome.
15. Minister Twyford and Associate Minister Mahuta are confirmed to attend the Auckland Māori Housing Summit on 14 May. Planning is well underway to ensure the event mirrors the success of the 2018 event through careful planning, setting a strong and challenging agenda, and undertaking activities specifically to build interest and the audience.
16. A series of communications are underway including regular communications with stakeholders, and some more formal communications, to build the audience for the summit. Communications are focused on a set of questions which help illuminate issues in the action plan, such as *'Do we need a national housing strategy, and what could it achieve?'*
17. The Board secretariat is continuing to advocate for the action plan overall and on specific issues.
18. We continue to discuss endorsement of the plan with a number of organisations and endorsement has been formally recommended to the governance Boards of at least two



community entities. This is already proving valuable in wider advocacy as well as simply in building the relationship with those groups.

## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Brennan Rigby - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





## Rangatahi Quick Statistics Report

File No.: CP2019/04476

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Rangatahi Quick Statistics Report

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To provide the Board with a quick statistics report on rangatahi aged 15 – 24 years living in Tāmaki that also refers to the highest amount of Māori student enrolments in south and west Auckland secondary school and tertiary institutions. A number of issues are raised for further action.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Tāmaki Makaurau has a youthful Māori population of 91,500 in which 50% are under the age of 25 years and a third are under 15 years old. The highest number of Māori students enrolled at secondary school across south, west and central Auckland is James Cook High School with 48% or 603 Māori students from the 1246 total students enrolled. However, Papakura High School has the highest percentage at 62% or 385 Māori students of a 619 total student roll. In west Massey High School has the highest amount of 409 with central's Western Springs College the 5<sup>th</sup> in total with 316 Māori students.
3. Across the Auckland Tertiary Sector, the University of Auckland has the highest Māori enrolments of 2,376 students however this is only 8% of the total 29,711 student roll. Manukau Institute of Technology (MIT) had 17% Māori students or 919 of a 5,409 total student roll.<sup>5</sup>
4. By compiling data that identifies the highest number of Māori students who attend secondary and tertiary institutions shown by local board areas, the Board will have a stronger advocacy tool to influence local board and council funding and resourcing rangatahi initiatives that achieve successful Māori outcomes for rangatahi in those areas.
5. In addition, the Board will gather statistics from Council's community facilities departments such as libraries, park and recreation centers, pools to determine what is available and used by rangatahi. This will assist in further advocacy by the Board.

### Horopaki Context

6. As of June 2017, Statistics New Zealand, reported our total NZ population is at 4,749,598 with a total NZ Māori population of 734,200. There are 183,000 Aucklanders identifying as being Māori which is 25% of all Māori in NZ or 11% of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau.
7. Many young Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau live in areas of lower-socio economic status and high deprivation in the Papakura, Manurewa, Henderson-Massey, Mangere-Otahuhu and Otara-Papatoetoe local board areas.

<sup>5</sup> Source : 2017 Tertiary Education Performance Report



8. Overall Manurewa has the highest Māori population of 24,003 of which 43% are under the age of 25 years, followed by Henderson-Massey with 20,057 of which 36% are under 20 years. Papakura has 15,424 Māori and 24% are under 14 years. Otara-Papatoetoe 14,136 Māori and Mangere-Otahuhu has 13,300 Māori with 45% under 24 years.
9. The top 15 secondary schools in Tāmaki Makaurau with the highest number and percentage of Māori student's vs total student roll across the south and west including central local boards has been collated and attached to this report.

## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

10. The Board advocates for Council to invest in employment, entrepreneurialism and education pathways that will realise the potential for rangatahi to become healthy and prosperous in Tāmaki Makaurau.
11. Whilst it is widely reported that 50% of the Māori population of Tāmaki Makaurau are under 25 years predominantly in south and west Auckland, there is limited statistics that show where within these local board area's rangatahi attend secondary and tertiary education.
12. By compiling data that identifies the highest number of Māori students who attend secondary and tertiary institutions shown by local board areas, the Board will have a stronger advocacy tool to influence local board and council funding and resourcing rangatahi initiatives that achieve successful Māori outcomes for rangatahi.
13. Currently there is a gap of identifying which secondary schools and tertiary institutions most Māori students attend in South and West Auckland local board areas are not widely known.
14. This data will be used by the Board as a wider advocacy tool across Council - CCO's, local boards, TSI, community facilities departments, procurement, training, employment and entrepreneur initiatives that are targeted to achieve rangatahi outcomes.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

15. Further statistics are being gathered from Council's community facilities departments that relate to libraries, park and recreation centers, pools and rangatahi related activities to produce and design an info-graphic snap shot of rangatahi in Tāmaki Makaurau for the Board and wider Council stakeholder use.
16. The Māori Plan five value reports – Manaakitanga, Whanaungatanga, Kaitiakitanga, Rangatiratanga and Wairuatanga which are due to be completed in July 2019 will be used to provide data sets of measures and indicators for achieving rangatahi outcomes.
17. The Board secretariat will continue to monitor the impact of Vocational Sector Reform changes and advocate for improvement of rangatahi tertiary outcomes.

## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Rangatahi Data	63

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Awhina Kanohi - Senior Executive Advisor
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Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO
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## Rangatahi Data

Population Statistics (2017)		Narrative
NZ Population	4,749,598	15% of NZ's total population are Maori
NZ Maori Population	734,200	25% of all Maori in NZ live in Auckland
Auckland Population	1,640,000	35% of NZ population live in Auckland
Auckland Maori Population	183,000	11% of Auckland Population are Maori
Auckland Maori under 25yrs	91,500	50% of Maori in Auckland are under 25 yrs 33% of Maori in Auckland are under 14 yrs

## Local Board Facilities – Snap Shot

	Local Board	Total Local Board Population 2017	Maori Population 2017	Maori Pop of Total Pop % 2017	Young Pop 2013	Local Parks Sports Fields	Community Halls	Libraries	Rec Centres (Gyms)	Pools
1	Manurewa	94,500	24,003	25%	43% under 25yrs	120	4	2	4	1
2	Henderson Massey	122,300	20,057	16%	36% under 20yrs	150	9	4	2	2
3	Papakura	54,500	15,424	28%	24% under 14yrs	140	9	2	1	1
4	Otara Papatoetoe	87,800	14,136	16%	n/a	110	2	4	3	1
5	Mangere Otahuhu	81,100	13,300	16%	45% under 24yrs	100	3	4	2	2

## Number of Maori in Schools – West, South and Central

### Secondary Schools – West

#### Henderson-Massey

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total Amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
4	Massey High School	409	1690	24%
3	Waitakere College	296	1277	23%
5	Rutherford College	282	1269	22%
3	Henderson High School	186	817	22%
5	St Dominic's Catholic College	84	870	9.6%
5	Liston College	66	826	7.9%



**Mhau**

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
4	Avondale College	274	2760	9.9%
8	Green Bay High School	194	1369	14.2%
3	Kelston Boys High School	134	658	20%
2	Kelston Girls' College	77	458	16.8%

**Maitakere Ranges**

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
3	TKKM o Hoani Waititi	194	194	100%

**Secondary Schools - South**

**Mangere-Otahuhu**

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
1	Southern Cross Campus	195	1472	13.2%
1	Mangere College	139	701	19.8%
1	Otahuhu College	118	928	12.7%
10	Kings College	100	1080	9.3%
1	McAuley High School	46	783	5.9%
n/a	Pacific Advance Secondary School	19	138	13.7%
1	Auckland Seventh-Day Adventist High School	14	221	6.3%
n/a	Ambury Park Centre	11	23	48%

**Otara-Papatoetoe**

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
2	Aorere College	289	1530	18.8%
3	Papatoetoe High School	230	1442	15.9%
1	Tangaroa College	149	804	18.5%
1	Sir Edmund Hillary Collegiate Senior School	97	5101	1.9%
1	Kia Aroha College	84	210	40%
1	De La Salle College	83	994	8.4%

**Manurewa**

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
1	James Cook High School	603	1246	48.4%
1	Manurewa High School	525	2010	26.1%
2	Alfriston College	431	1137	37.9%
2	Te Wharekura o Manurewa	35	35	100%



Papakura

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
5	Rosehill College	452	1757	25.7%
1	Papakura High School	385	619	62%
n/a	ACG Strathallan	37	876	4.2%

Secondary Schools - Central

Waitemata

Decile Rating	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
8	Western Springs College	316	1432	22%
3	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	242	1049	23%
8	St Peter's College	145	1339	10.8%
8	St Mary's College	89	1018	8.7%
2	St Paul's College	27	231	11.7%

**Top 15 Secondary Schools – Highest Enrolments of Māori Students**

Top #	Decile Rating	Auckland Area	Highest Amount Maori Students	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School	% of Maori
1	1	South	James Cook High School	603	1246	48%
2	1	South	Manurewa High School	525	2010	26%
3	5	South	Rosehill College	452	1757	26%
4	2	South	Alfriston College	431	1137	38%
5	4	West	Massey High School	409	1690	24%
6	1	South	Papakura High School	385	619	62%
7	8	Central	Western Springs College	316	1432	22%
8	3	West	Waitakere College	296	1277	23%
9	2	South	Aorere College	289	1530	19%
10	5	South	Rutherford College	282	1269	22%
11	4	South	Avondale College	274	2760	10%
12	3	Central	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	242	1049	23%
13	3	South	Papatoetoe High School	230	1442	16%
14	1	South	Southern Cross Campus	195	1472	13%
15	8	West	Green Bay High School	194	1369	14%





**Top 15 Secondary Schools – Highest % of Māori of Total Students**

Top #	Decile Rating	Auckland Area	Highest Amount Maori Students	% of Maori	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School
1	1	South	Papakura High School	62%	385	619
2	1	South	James Cook High School	48%	603	1246
3	2	South	Alfriston College	38%	431	1137
4	1	South	Manurewa High School	26%	525	2010
5	5	South	Rosehill College	26%	452	1757
6	4	West	Massey High School	24%	409	1690
7	3	Central	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	23%	242	1049
8	3	West	Waitakere College	23%	296	1277
9	8	Central	Western Springs College	22%	316	1432
10	5	South	Rutherford College	22%	282	1269
11	2	South	Aorere College	19%	289	1530
12	3	South	Papatoetoe High School	16%	230	1442
13	8	West	Green Bay High School	14%	194	1369
14	1	South	Southern Cross Campus	13%	195	1472
15	4	South	Avondale College	10%	274	2760

**Highest Amount of Maori Students by Auckland Area**

Rank	Decile Rating	Auckland Area	Highest Amount Maori Students	% of Maori	Total Maori Students	Total amount of Students at the School
1	1	<b>South</b>	Papakura High School	62%	385	619
2	1		James Cook High School	48%	603	1246
3	2		Alfriston College	38%	431	1137
4	1		Manurewa High School	26%	525	2010
5	5		Rosehill College	26%	452	1757
6	5		Rutherford College	22%	282	1269
7	2		Aorere College	19%	289	1530
8	3		Papatoetoe High School	16%	230	1442
9	1		Southern Cross Campus	13%	195	1472
10	4		Avondale College	10%	274	2760

1	4	<b>West</b>	Massey High School	24%	409	1690
2	3		Waitakere College	23%	296	1277
3	8		Green Bay High School	14%	194	1369

1	3	<b>Central</b>	Auckland Girls' Grammar School	23%	242	1049
2	8		Western Springs College	22%	316	1432

Item 11

Attachment A



**Tertiary Education Performance Report 2014**

<u>Auckland</u>	EFTS	Total Maori EFTS	Maori Participation	Course Completions	Qualifications Completions
<b>Universities - NZ</b>	<b>115,769</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>University of Auckland</b>	<b>29,711</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Massey University</b>	<b>15,594</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Auckland University of Technology</b>	<b>15,935</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics - NZ</b>	<b>61,194</b>	<b>14,686</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Unitec</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>MIT</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>61%</b>

<u>NZ</u>	EFTS	Maori Participation	Course Completions	Qualifications Completions
<b>Wananga</b>	<b>23,945</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Te Wananga o Aotearoa	20,089	55%	77%	71%
Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi	2,516	92%	82%	51%
Te Wananga o Raukawa	1,340	92%	74%	74%
<b>Private Training Establishments (PTE)</b>	<b>26,767</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Industry Training Organisations (ITO)</b>	<b>40,721</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>68%</b>







## Watercare Recommendation from 25 March 2019 Joint Meeting

File No.: CP2019/04553

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Watercare Recommendation Report
- b) affirms the recommendation made by Watercare at the Joint Meeting 25 March 2019

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

1. Watercare made a number of project presentations to the Joint meeting on the 25 March 2019 (refer Attachment A).
2. They concluded with the following recommendation: **The Council Group to continue prioritising Māori outcomes within project budgets and scope budget demand for the next 10-year budget refresh.**
3. It is recommended that the Board affirm this recommendation so that there is formal recognition and a record of the recommendation.
4. The Joint Meeting of the Council and Board is not a meeting that recommendations can be resolved however both parties can take the recommendation back to their formal meetings to be resolved.
5. This will enable the Board to use this recommendation and resolution for advocacy purposes in the future.

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Māori Outcomes Strategic Priorities Kaitiakitanga - Water	71

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





**Māori outcomes strategic priority: Kaitiakitanga (Water)**

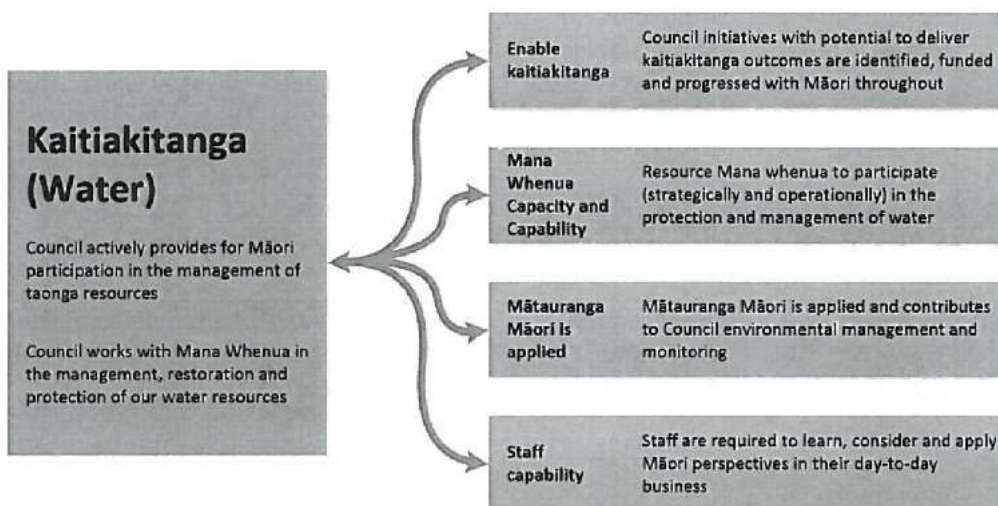
**Purpose of the item:**

1. Raveen Jaduram, CEO of Watercare, will lead a presentation of council group progress on Māori outcomes strategic priority: Kaitiakitanga (Water).

**Executive Summary:**

**Strategic context**

2. The council group’s response to the strategic direction set through the Auckland Plan 2050, the Unitary Plan and the 10 year budget 2018 – 2028 has established Kaitiakitanga outcomes as follows:



**Presentation outline**

3. The table below outlines the format of the presentation that will be delivered at the meeting:

	Kaupapa	Ko Wai / contributor	Description of presentation
i	Kaitiakitanga (Water) overview	Raveen Jaduram (Watercare)	Strategic context, outcomes, impact and breadth of programme



Attachment A

ii	Auckland Water Strategy	Andrew Chin (Auckland Council Operations)	Development of the Auckland Water Strategy
iii	Watercare: incorporating Kaitiakitanga (Water) outcomes	Richard Waiwai (Watercare)	Mana whenua Marae Drinking water
iv	Ngāroto restoration project	Chrissy Henley (Environmental Services), Fiona McKenzie (Ngāti Manuhiri)	Working with Ngāti Manuhiri to restore Ngāroto Lakes - co-presented with Fiona McKenzie from Ngāti Manuhiri
v	Te Auaunga awa / Oakley Creek	Hermione McCallum-Haire & Tamoko Ormsby (Healthy Waters), Pippa Sommerville & Thomas Dixon (Parks Sport and Recreation)	Te Auaunga programme is delivering Kaitiakitanga (Water) outcomes through different projects - physical works, Hūpara and te Tohu
vi	Auckland Transport: delivering Kaitiakitanga (Water) outcomes through the design process	Tipa Compain (Auckland Transport)	Delivery of mana whenua participation and Te Aranga design principles in public space projects

**Recommendation:**

**That the Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board Joint Meeting:**

- (a) receive the council group presentation on Māori outcomes strategic priority: Kaitiakitanga (Water).



## **Māori outcomes strategic priority: Te Reo Māori**

### **Purpose of the item:**

1. Phil Wilson, Governance Director of Auckland Council, will lead a presentation of council group progress on Māori outcomes strategic priority: Te Reo Māori.

### **Executive Summary:**

#### **Strategic context**

2. One of the six outcome areas of the Auckland Plan 2050 is Māori Identity and Wellbeing, and a key focus area is to celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish.
3. The Māori Language policy has four tīkanga (principles), which provide direction to guide the council group's response. These are as follows:

Principle	Description
Te reo te ākona	Māori language that is learnt
Te reo te rongohia	Māori language that is heard
Te reo te kitea	Māori language that is visible
Te reo te kōrerohia	Māori language that is spoken

#### **Presentation outline**

4. The table below outlines the format of the presentation that will be delivered at the meeting:

Kaupapa	Ko Wai / contributor	Description
Kaupapa Here mō Te Reo Māori	Phil Wilson	Strategic context, breadth of programmes
Libraries Programmes	Judith Waaka	Ngā Pātaka Kōrero o Tāmaki Makaurau: growth in Te Reo programmes
Auckland Transport	Tipa Compain	Te Reo Māori framework and roll out of next phase of Te Reo programmes
Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori	Nikora Wharerau	Hīkoia te Kōrero: walk the talk – Māori language parades



Attachment B

Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA)	Auckland Zoo	A RFA representative is unable to present at the meeting. Auckland Zoo's Māori responsiveness strategy is attached for information (Attachment 3)
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**Recommendation:**

**That the Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board Joint Meeting:**

- (a) receive the council group presentation on Māori outcomes strategic priority: Te Reo Māori.





## Reporting of the Māori Plan: The Kaitiakitanga Report

File No.: CP2019/04594

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Kaitiakitanga Report
- b) approve the Kaitiakitanga Report narrative to be provided for publication
- c) note that two other Māori value reports on Whanaungatanga and Wairuatanga will be drafted by July 2019.

### Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. Provides context to the Kaitiakitanga Report, its findings and seeks the Independent Māori Statutory Board's approval of the Kaitiakitanga Report narrative for publication

### Horopaki Context

2. The Māori Plan is an aspirational 30-year plan structured by five core Māori values and key directions that sets out Māori outcomes for improving Māori wellbeing and development. It also includes a comprehensive framework for measuring Māori wellbeing.
3. The Māori Report 2016 presents a series of 22 headline indicators clustered around a value/direction that measure overall progress. It provided an initial benchmark against which progress towards positive outcomes for Māori may be monitored and reported. The Kaitiakitanga Report includes relevant headline indicators from the Māori Report 2016 and other existing feasible indicators from the Māori Plan sets of indicators that express the value of kaitiakitanga.
4. Martin Jenkins and Takiwā were asked to develop an approach for articulating and reporting on Kaitiakitanga and to draft a Kaitiakitanga report on selected Kaitiakitanga indicators/datasets with a case study.

### Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

5. The approach to developing the report included reviewing the literature on kaitiakitanga, interviews and a review of indicators and datasets using the same criteria that was used for the Māori Report.
6. A number of indicators that were outlined in the original Māori Plan were removed as they were no longer considered relevant and/or valid to the value of kaitiakitanga, the data collection processes for the indicator were not robust and they were replaced by better indicators. There were significant gaps and we added fifteen new indicators (pages 22-24 refers).
7. The case study included in the report illustrates how Kaitiakitanga works in the programme Para Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) programme works with marae and Māori organisations. It also describes their relationship with Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae and sets out its Kaitiakitanga focussed activities.



## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

8. Subject to Board approval, the Kaitiakitanga Report narrative attached will be provided to the designers to complete the publication.
9. A Communications Plan is being developed to circulate the Report to a range of key stakeholders.
10. We are reviewing the process and lessons learnt in developing the Kaitiakitanga Report and this will shape the scope for the work required for the next two Māori values reports.

## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	The Kaitiakitanga Report	77

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO





# THE KAITIAKITANGA REPORT

for Tāmaki Makaurau 2019

DRAFT 26 March 2019

DRAFT



**Item 13**

**Attachment A**



## Contents

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DRAFT



**Item 13**

**Attachment A**



# Whakataukī

Kei te whenua te waiu whakatipuranga kei te pike ake

(The land will provide sustenance for future generations)

DRAFT



## Message from the Independent Māori Statutory Board Chairman

*Tēnā koutou katoa*

The Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) is pleased to present the Kaitiakitanga Report 2019 (the Report), the third report of the five Māori values outlined in the Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau 2017.<sup>1</sup>

These value reports interpret the Māori Plan wellbeing indicators by taking a Te Ao Māori view. As stated in the Māori Plan 2017, Kaitiakitanga is expressed as ensuring a sustainable future for all with outcomes in cultural wellbeing, whānau wellbeing and resilience, quality of Māori businesses and kaitiaki of the environment.

Both the 19 Mana Whenua groups in Tāmaki Makaurau and wider population of Māori have roles in affirming Kaitiakitanga. Iwi and Hapū display mana in their ancestral lands through their kaitiaki role in decision-making and management of natural resources. Māori can draw on their common Te Ao Māori views, values and tikanga to assist in future-proofing Māori cultural wellbeing and build whānau resilience in their environmental initiatives.

Through its Issues of Significance, the Board has advocated for enabling provisions and measures in the Auckland Unitary Plan, and provided by the Resource Management Act, that acknowledges the guardianship of tangata whenua of an area. This is a critical instrument for Mana Whenua to express their kaitiaki role in Resource Management Act decision-making processes. The growth of Tāmaki Makaurau, in particular, has placed heavy demands for Mana Whenua in place-making and resource consenting processes. It is important for Auckland Council to enable Mana Whenua in these areas by operating more efficient processes for their relationships and using Iwi Management Plans.

With the number of legislative requirements that acknowledge Mana Whenua as kaitiaki and the high level of value that Aucklanders place on the natural environment, we expected the Council Group would give a much greater priority to integrating its approach to delivering and reporting on Kaitiakitanga and environmental outcomes.

Mana Whenua have increasingly been involved in Auckland Council's environmental management of land and waterways projects that mitigate or remediate urban effects; but, desirably, environmental management projects should be identified and initiated by Mana Whenua. These initiatives then become a useful platform to develop Te Ao Māori approaches and provide relevant data.

The expression of Kaitiakitanga in relation to cultural, social and economic outcomes is being addressed by Auckland Council and other government agencies. There has certainly been a focus on Māori businesses and organisations by Auckland Tourism and Economic Development, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and Callaghan Innovation. There have been positive moves within Auckland Council to increase the visibility of te reo Māori, Māori culture and Māori history through initiatives like Te Kete Rukuruku.

<sup>1</sup> The Māori Value Reports are Whanaungatanga (*Relationships*), Manaakitanga (*Protect and Nurture*), Wairuatanga (*Spirituality and Identity*), and Rangatiratanga (*Leadership and Participation*).

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Te Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum is also undertaking a programme of work to ensure the bicultural capability of their leadership and staff is improved, their public offerings reflect and relate to Tāmaki Makaurau Māori and are cognisant of Mana Whenua’s role as kaitiaki.

There is more work to do in relation to equity and socio-economic outcomes, particularly in the area of tamariki poverty. This report shows that Māori tamariki in Tāmaki Makaurau are in poverty at a higher level than tamariki across Aotearoa and tamariki internationally.

This report uses a case study to illustrate the various expressions of Kaitiakitanga in the Para Kore ki Tamaki (Zero Waste) programme and by the Papatūānuku Kokiri Marae, an urban marae in the heart of Māngere, that has activities such as organic gardens, education, te reo Māori and fitness classes, and providing healthy kai to whānau. The Para Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) programme and these activities are underpinned by a Te Ao Māori view and values. Māori can offer the people of Aotearoa, a unique and sustainable approach to environmental management that enhances the whenua for future generations.

For this Kaitiakitanga report, the Board had to seek out additional indicators to fill gaps. Through reviewing indicators used by central and local government we note that many indicators focus on environmental impacts rather than being influenced by a Te Ao Māori view. For example, the new Auckland Plan 2050, has an outcome called Environmental and Cultural Heritage, but no cultural heritage indicator. It has been challenging to identify and to develop relevant Te Ao Māori indicators and establish sustainable datasets. The Board will be working actively, both with Auckland Council and central government, to develop and establish these indicators and datasets.

Access to readily available evidence-based data that has meaning for Māori is not only vital for the Board, but it provides a valuable resource for Māori themselves. It is designed to be used by policy makers in local and central government, as well as for non-government organisations, businesses and educational institutions.

The Board wants to share this and other reports with those interested in interpreting outcomes in a Te Ao Māori way. The Board acknowledges and thanks all who have contributed to this report including the work of consulting firms MartinJenkins and Takiwā.

**David Taipari**

**Chairman, Independent Māori Statutory Board**



## About the Independent Māori Statutory Board

The Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) purpose is to assist the Auckland Council (the Council) to make decisions, perform functions and exercise powers by the promotion of cultural, social, economic and environmental issues for Māori. It has been established through legislation and is independent from the Council, Mana Whenua and Mataawaka.

There are several instruments the Board uses to do its job.

**The Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau** (revised 2017) is a statutory document that outlines the key issues for Māori (across values and wellbeing areas) to help define where the Council and other agencies have responsibility for actions to increase Māori wellbeing.

**The Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau** (Māori Plan, released in 2012 and refreshed in 2017) is a 30-year plan that sets out Māori aspirations and outcomes for improving Māori wellbeing including a set of outcome indicators to measure wellbeing.

**The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016** provides a baseline for understanding Māori wellbeing based on a set of headline indicators prioritised from the original 111 indicators. Understanding Māori wellbeing and development, and how it is changing, is important for informing policy direction and for monitoring the impact of policy interventions on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa.

For more information about the Independent Māori Statutory Board go to [www.imsb.Māori.nz](http://www.imsb.Māori.nz)

Add pic of current Board





## Introduction

The Kaitiakitanga Report provides insight into how the Māori value of Kaitiakitanga is expressed in Tāmaki Makaurau and how this value can help advance the vision and outcomes of the Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau (2017).

In developing the Kaitiakitanga Report we:

- reviewed literature on Kaitiakitanga
- undertook a case study to illustrate the richness of Kaitiakitanga displayed by the Para Kore ki Tamaki (Zero Waste) programme and in the Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae; and
- interpreted data from a set of Kaitiakitanga indicators.

Some of the indicators used in the Māori Plan were considered no longer relevant or lacked statistical validity. We removed them and added 15 new indicators that have current relevance and statistical validity. The new indicators are clearly identified under the New Indicators heading in this section of the Report.

## How the Kaitiakitanga Report works with The Māori Plan

To understand the approach to the Kaitiakitanga Report it is useful first to understand how the Māori Plan is organised. The Māori Plan is headed by a **Vision**, supported by **Māori Values, Key Directions**, four wellbeing pou called **Domains** and **Māori Outcomes** and **Indicators**.

### The Vision

The Vision for Tāmaki Makaurau in the Māori Plan is:

#### ***Te Pai me te Whai Rawa o Tāmaki Māori***

Healthy and Prosperous Tāmaki Māori.

**Māori Values** underpin the Māori Plan, emphasising the idea that Māori can contribute their own worldviews and practices to policies and plans that affect Māori in a way that is meaningful and constructive to them. The Māori Values are:

- Whanaungatanga – relationships;
- Rangatiratanga – autonomy and leadership;
- Manaakitanga – to protect and look after;
- Wairuatanga – spirituality and identity;
- Kaitiakitanga – guardianship.

The **Key Directions** reflect the overarching goals or aspirations that Māori want for their own Iwi, organisations and communities. The **Key Directions** sit alongside the Māori values to ensure that Māori worldviews are embedded and integral to the Māori Plan.



The **Key Directions** are:

- Whanaungatanga – Developing vibrant communities;
- Rangatiratanga – Enhancing leadership and participation;
- Manaakitanga – Improving quality of life;
- Wairuatanga – Promoting a distinctive Māori identity;
- Kaitiakitanga – Ensuring sustainable futures.

**Domains** or wellbeing areas refer to the four pou – social, cultural, economic and environmental – that stem from the Board's purpose which is to assist the Auckland Council to make decisions, perform functions and exercise powers by the promotion of social, cultural, economic and environmental issues.

**Māori Outcomes** are the high-level outcomes that Māori are seeking, such as 'Māori communities are culturally strong and healthy', and 'Māori businesses are uniquely identifiable, visible and prosperous'.

The **Focus Areas** represent the specific issues that Mana Whenua and Mataawaka identified as important to them. Each **Focus Area** contains one or more **Indicator(s)** that measures progress or improvement in each specific issue. Although some of the **Focus Areas** could be applied in more than one **Domain**, the **Focus Areas** are placed in the **Domain** or wellbeing area most relevant to their associated **Indicators**. The Māori Plan contains **49 Focus Areas**.

**Indicators** measure progress or improvement in each Focus Area and Outcome of a specific Domain or wellbeing pou. One of the purposes of the Māori Plan is to measure progress or change in Māori wellbeing and development over time. The Māori Plan contains one hundred and eleven 'state of wellness' **indicators**.<sup>2</sup>

## How the Kaitiakitanga Report works with The Māori Report

In 2016, the Board presented the first Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau that detailed a set of headline outcome indicators from the Māori Plan. The Māori Report only presented the headline indicators that were prioritised by Māori and stakeholders. The indicators in this Kaitiakitanga Report include the headline indicators and update the other Kaitiakitanga indicators in the Māori Plan as well as including new indicators. The Board has already released reports relating to Rangatiratanga and Manaakitanga. It will release a further two reports updating the indicators relating to Whanaungatanga and Wairuatanga, in the coming months.

<sup>2</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board, "Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and Māori Plan 2017" (Tāmaki Makaurau: Independent Māori Statutory Board, 2017).



## How to use the Kaitiakitanga Report

The Kaitiakitanga Report is designed to assist in prioritising and promoting issues of significance for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. It has been prepared for use by audiences such as:

- **Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and across New Zealand**, who can use it for their own planning and decision-making from a better understanding of Māori wellbeing and Kaitiakitanga.
- **Those who make decisions that affect Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau**. For example, councillors, planners, policy advisors and directors within the Auckland Council group, advisors and staff of organisations that deliver programmes and initiatives for Māori, and central government. Decision makers can use this report to understand the opportunities that Kaitiakitanga offers across Tāmaki Makaurau. Understanding this will help them to make informed decisions about the policies they adopt, the interventions they design and the groups they target.
- **Those who provide information to decision makers**. To make inclusive decisions, people need quality information. Researchers and agencies that fund research, work with data and determine how data is collected, can use this report to take stock of our collective knowledge on Kaitiakitanga and to guide the development of research programmes and data to address gaps. It will improve ability to assess policy impacts on Māori and identify required improvements to statistical collections
- **Those who work with Māori**. Practitioners from government and non-government agencies can use this report to better understand the state of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau in relation to Kaitiakitanga and consider the wider opportunities of their work.

To add graphic of indicators





## Kaitiakitanga

In the Māori Plan<sup>3</sup>, Kaitiakitanga is:

*expressed as guardianship to ensure a sustainable future for all and is translated into the following Māori outcomes:*

- *Māori cultural wellbeing is future proofed;*
- *Whānau wellbeing and resilience is strengthened;*
- *Māori businesses are improving and enhancing the quality of their people, asset and resource basis;*
- *Māori are kaitiaki of the environment.*

The indicators in this report reflect those outcomes. We have also reflected on what the core essence of Kaitiakitanga is and how Kaitiakitanga is used today.

Environmental management approaches often describe Kaitiakitanga as the guardianship of natural and physical resources. Many think that caring for the environment or sustainability initiatives are Kaitiakitanga and that Māori interests are also being addressed. This is not the case.

We acknowledge that there is no 'one' Māori world view on how Kaitiakitanga is expressed but there are many common concepts and values of Te Ao Māori such as mana and use of resources, whakapapa of people to the environment, their knowledge (Mātauranga), spiritual beliefs and customary practices. These Māori world views and practices supports the wellbeing of the environment and the wellbeing of their Iwi and Hapū. It is the expression of kaitiaki by specific Iwi and Hapū in their whenua that is unique. Their Kaitiaki interests and views are shared through their relationships and more formally in cultural value assessments (as part of resource management processes).

More generally, the principles and practices of Kaitiakitanga can complement sustainability practices; as illustrated by Marae in Tāmaki Makaurau who are responding to urban challenges such as poverty, environmental and food degradation. From their example, it is clear that we all can play a role is caring for Papatūānuku and caring for each other.

<sup>3</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board, "The Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau" (Auckland: Independent Māori Statutory Board, 2012), 22.



## Case Study: Kaitiakitanga and Para Kore ki Tāmaki

Kaitiakitanga is at the heart of the Para Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) programme. This programme works with marae and Māori organisations to empower social behaviour change related to refusing, reusing, recycling and composting of materials and recognising consumer impact of extraction of natural resources and raw materials on Papatūānuku, Ranginui and Hinemoana.

We went to Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae (the Marae) in Māngere to meet with the Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū to learn about the programme and Kaitiakitanga. While we were at the Marae, we heard about other Kaitiakitanga related initiatives that we have also incorporated into this case study.

This case study:

- Describes the Para Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) programme and Kaitiakitanga within this context
- Highlights the success of the Para Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) programme and its impact on the environment, rangatahi and the Māori community
- Presents other Kaitiakitanga-related initiatives carried out in an urban Marae setting
- Shares recommendations to Auckland Council that will support the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme and Māori communities, whānau and rangatahi.

### Learnings

The Kaitiakitanga and Pare Kore ki Tāmaki (Zero Waste) case study has provided many lessons and insights including:

- The significance and meaning of Kaitiakitanga to the Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū and how the programme is led
- The range of outcomes of the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme. These include creating pathways for rangatahi leadership, and social, cultural and environmental outcomes
- The types of barriers and challenges that can limit the progress or rate of change possible, for successful Kaitiakitanga related initiatives such as the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme
- A programme that provides ongoing, consistent tūpuna based teachings and support systems, creates change and Kaitiakitanga opportunities.

### The Para Kore ki Tāmaki initiative

Para Kore means Zero Waste. The Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme works with marae and Māori organisations to empower social behaviour change around refusing, reusing, recycling and composting of materials and recognising consumer impact of extraction of natural resources and raw materials on Papatūānuku, Ranginui and Hinemoana.



Since 2013, Para Kore ki Tāmaki has worked with 36 marae and Māori organisations to educate and empower them to be champions and kaitiaki (guardians) of Papatūānuku through striving to implement tūpuna teachings of zero waste and waste diversion.<sup>4</sup>

Auckland aspires to be Zero Waste by 2040, taking care of people and the environment, and turning waste into resources.<sup>5</sup>

Humans are the only species on the planet that don't live by zero waste principles. The natural world does not create waste. Everything at the end of its life, whether it's a plant or animal, becomes part of another system. A dead insect becomes kai for another insect, a tree that falls in the bush rots and provides nutrients to the earth for new growth. Everything in nature is part of a closed, continuous, endless cycle.<sup>6</sup>

For Māori, the connection between people and Papatūānuku or Earth Mother is paramount. Humankind is just one child of Papatūānuku, and our role is to act as protector and guardian rather than master over the earth. Traditionally, a closed-loop waste system returned all resources back to Papatūānuku without harm to the whenua or moana. Tikanga guided the protection of waterways, wāhi tapu and food gathering. The modern concept of Para Kore brings Te Ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori and tikanga into the sustainable waste management sector.<sup>7</sup>

The primary objective is that all marae and Māori organisations are working towards Para Kore. It is about normalising zero waste behaviours, values and attitudes. The goals of the education and mentoring programme are for marae and Māori organisations to:

- Identify actions of Kaitiakitanga, as being a relative of all living things
- Identify how to change resource use and waste practices waste as a resource
- Have the knowledge and skills to change consumer behaviours based on their knowledge of the impact of resources extraction on Papatūānuku, and to recycle and compost
- Help whānau take their newly learnt behaviours and ancient teachings on the Marae to their homes and workplaces
- Commit to 'closing the loop' and identifying further opportunities to reduce waste.<sup>8</sup>

Richelle Kahui-McConnell, Para Kore ki Tāmaki Manager says marae are committed to Para Kore and are on a journey from Te Kore, the potential darkness and unknowing to the world of Te Ao Marama, of light and knowledge. Furthermore, Richelle says the ripple effect is taking hold, with whānau taking the message of Kaitiakitanga from the marae into the home and community. "Whānau are developing and implementing Para Kore programmes in Kōhanga reo, Kura Kaupapa, churches and community centres. The message is very strong and the commitment to protecting Papatūānuku is a priority for whānau," she says.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Auckland Council, "Marae Zero Waste Initiative Blossoms," *Our Auckland*, September 14, 2016, <http://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2016/09/marae-zero-waste-initiative-blossoms/>.

<sup>5</sup> Auckland Council, "Auckland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2018" (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2018), <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/environmental-plans-strategies/docs/wastemanagementplan/auckland-waste-management-minimisation-plan.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Para Kore, "What Is Para Kore?," About, 2018, <http://parakore.Māori.nz/para-kore/what-is-para-kore/>.

<sup>7</sup> Auckland Council, "Getting to Zero: Community Wastewise Impact 2016-2017" (Auckland: Auckland Council Waste Solutions, 2017), <http://weavingchange.nz/wp-content/uploads/Very-final-Waste-Wise-Report-v3-20-Nov-2017-low-res.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Para Kore, "Para Kore Programme," Para Kore, 2018, <http://parakore.Māori.nz/para-kore/the-para-kore-programme>.

<sup>9</sup> Auckland Council, "Marae Zero Waste Initiative Blossoms."



We were told that lessons have been learnt along the way and changes made to the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme. For example:

“We have learnt that whatever is done needs to be mana enhancing” and we heard how this is a key factor for getting people engaged

“We help make the Para Kore ki Tāmaki system quicker and easier by using information from the audits.”

“If any operators are used it is important that their organisations fit within our values.”

“Finding ways to save dollars and create skills.”

“We work with the rangatahi. Last term there were 2,000 rangatahi that visited here from schools to see what we were doing. They are interested in sustainable models. We gave them the full pōwhiri experience.”

“We want to normalise it and we pay those who sort waste.”<sup>10</sup>

One of the stand-outs of this programme is the important role that rangatahi have in it.

## Para Kore ki Tāmaki rangatahi: Kaiwhakaora mauri leadership

Para Kore ki Tāmaki rangatahi have led the way cleaning up the coastal environment. We heard about a recent Zero Waste clean-up initiative led by rangatahi (and, supported by mentors wanting to help rangatahi develop their leadership qualities). One of the rangatahi had come across a Story of Stuff Project YouTube clip on microbeads<sup>11</sup> which she said is what “really inspired me”. We were told that it took a few months with guidance from mentors for the rangatahi to “find their own voice”.



<sup>10</sup> R Kahui-McConnell et al., Kaitiakitanga case study interviews with Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū, In person, December 2018.

<sup>11</sup> The Story of Stuff project, *The Story of Microbeads*, The Story of Stuff Project (Berkeley, California: The Story of Stuff project, 2015), [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAilGd\\_JqZc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAilGd_JqZc).





Mentors have helped the rangatahi define their own leadership and skills with the process of: "thinking; commitment; debrief and reflection; tightening up planning as you go; and planning three months in advance."<sup>12</sup> A brainstorming session was held, and a structured action plan developed as part of the planning process. A key outcome of this was setting up the rangatahi rōpū hui which was held every Wednesday 6-9 pm over a few months, creating interest and advocates for the kaupapa essentially, a Para Kore ki Tāmaki i whānau.



Photo: Rōpū hui every Wednesday

The group even had a mascot that gets taken with them; a turtle that died eating micro plastics.



Photo: Tama the turtle, our mascot.



Photo: Tama with some of the rubbish picked up during the beach clean-up.

<sup>12</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al., Kaitiakitanga case study interviews with Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū.





One of the rangatahi said “Although on the day that this particular event was held it was pouring with rain, we were not concerned. We knew everyone from the rangatahi rōpū would be there.”<sup>13</sup>



Photo: Whānau standing in the rain, proud to be kaitiaki

Some of the rangatahi are part of the Sustainable Coastlines Ambassadors programme<sup>14</sup> which “supports us to become kaitiaki” and “it has helped train us how to run our own events”. They are now taking their message into schools, including their high schools where they are now alumni.

“We think about how we can make this massive issue, fun and cool for rangatahi.”

“We have thought about how we communicate this message to wider communities, and it comes down to linking what we have to say to what ‘connects’ to people”.

“We have created our own design and branding of t-shirt which has significant meaning”.

“Our approach is Kaitiakitanga.”<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al.

<sup>14</sup> Sustainable Coastlines, “Sustainable Coastlines Ambassadors Programme Training Weekend,” Education, April 19, 2018, <http://sustainablecoastlines.org/event/sustainable-coastlines-ambassador-training/>.

<sup>15</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al., Kaitiakitanga case study interviews with Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū.



Other events held have involved tree planting where over 130 people participated at other marae with other Māori.

The leadership team has grown from two people to four and includes rangatahi. It was pointed out that “it’s an important part of our approach that we have budget and always pay our workers”.<sup>16</sup>



Photo 1: Rangatahi conducting Para Kore at Waitangi@Waititi for 30,000 event participants with a 70 percent diversion rate from Papatūānuku

Photo 2: Rangatahi running a Para Kore event at Manukau

Photo 3: Rangatahi on a field trip to Unitec Marae

## What does Kaitiakitanga mean?

We asked those we interviewed of the Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū (rangatahi included), what did Kaitiakitanga mean to them. These were some of their responses:<sup>17</sup>

- “Kaitiakitanga came through Kuia Mere Knight’s vision”<sup>18</sup>
- “Papatūānuku embodies everything Kaitiakitanga.”
- “Whakapapa to Papatūānuku and Ranganui brings obligation to protect intrinsic values to my whānau.”
- “We are not answerable to KPIs. We are answerable to Papatūānuku.”
- “I was learning alternative medicine but then I realised that the whenua was affecting the people and so I shifted my focus to the whenua.”
- “The vision was that this was a ‘learning’ Marae – there are things that are allowed to be done here that you would not be able to do elsewhere e.g. rangatahi speak on the paepae.”
- “I remember when my young daughter asked me about Papatūānuku– and why wasn’t I doing a worm farm?”
- “People, whenua and rangatahi will make the difference required.”
- “I saw the power in the mauri of the rangatahi that they brought to the table.
- “We take Māori rangatahi with us. We do not talk up or down to them.”

<sup>16</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al.

<sup>17</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al.

<sup>18</sup> See section on Papatūānuku Marae vision below.



- “We are doing those things that have the most impact and brings us joy. It is important that we decide where we place our effort.”
- “How we measure success is different:
  - It is not how many plants were planted at a tree planting event – for us it is about whanaungatanga and how many eyes did we open?
  - If there is no hesitation before I go into my ancestral waters, the water is clean.”
- Understanding whakapapa is important. “We want to understand the whakapapa of our soil and our seeds.” “I am teaching the rangatahi the whakapapa of plastic – they don’t realise that parts of our Papatūānuku have been used to create it.”



## Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae vision and the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme

Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae were one of the first marae involved in the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme and are a Tohu marae, an exemplar marae. Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae is a place where Kaitiakitanga operates according to tikanga and the Para Kore ki Tāmaki programme works well.

Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae is an urban marae in the heart of Māngere, is situated in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu

Local Board. The Board has a young population of 79,900 of which 16 percent of the residents identify as Māori.<sup>19</sup> People living in this area have the highest socioeconomic deprivation – level 10 (i.e. the most deprived in New Zealand).<sup>20</sup>

When we were at Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae we heard about the vision of Kuia Mere Knight and how she wanted Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae to be a leading Marae for sustainability, growing your own kai through looking after the whenua and creating opportunities for the whānau to be part of it.<sup>21</sup>

Dr Sharples has described Mere as “...one of those matriarchs that I got to know as soon as I came to South Auckland”...everyone said, ‘you don’t do anything in this area without talking to Mere first’, so you knew straight away she was a powerful advocate for the community. Mere was into every

<sup>19</sup> Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board, “Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board Plan 2017” (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2017), <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/Documents/mangere-otahuhu-local-board-plan-2017.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> J Atkinson, C Salmond, and P Crampton, “NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation” (Wellington: Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington and Division of Health Sciences, University of Otago, 2014), <https://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/otago069936.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> V Teraitua, Kaitiakitanga case study interview, In person, December 2018.





possible option for improving the lives of the people of the South. Since the 1950s, she fought for Māori rights, she supported women in the community, she was a staunch member of the Māori Women's Welfare League, she promoted urban marae development, she advocated for children, and she campaigned against poverty. You saw at the tangi what the people thought of her. Hundreds came. Every organisation in South Auckland was represented.<sup>22</sup>

Originally Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae was put in place to service the needs of the whānau from mokopuna through to kaumatua and particularly the rangatahi.<sup>23</sup> Today it is used by those from all tribes and cultures. It breaks stereotype barriers down for those who have never been on a marae, and for those who never go back to their tūrangawaewae.

It was clear to see the alignment with the vision of Kuia Mere Knight and the Marae embracing a programme such as Para Kore ki Tāmaki.

## Other Kaitiakitanga-related initiatives at Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae

### Organic Gardens

Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae was the first marae with a validated organic garden and workplace by Te Waka Kai Ora, Māori Organics Aotearoa. This was a five to six-year journey and required following strict rules over the last five years for example, ensuring the land was pesticide spray-free to achieve organic certification.<sup>24</sup> Free range eggs, honey, leafy greens and kumara are all readily available, and Val Teraitua, the Marae Manager, says three-quarters of each harvest is given to families who need a bit extra.<sup>25</sup>

The Marae also runs certificate-level programmes to teach organic food production using traditional Māori values and ethics with part of the goal to encourage healthier lifestyles and eating among locals. In Māngere there are many "easy options" for food. "We're the only suburb with four McDonalds so we're saturated with the fast food culture," Lionel Hotene of Papatūānuku Marae said. "There's no alternative for our people so Papatūānuku wants to be the place where we can reconnect our people with what real food looks like."<sup>26</sup>

"The food that we eat right now is killing us. At Middlemore they have 30 dialysis machines," Lionel Hotene said. "We need to be more at this prevention side. We have this land. We know what good food looks like, but accessibility to good food is part of the problem, so we start to look at where we

<sup>22</sup> The Māori Party, "Poroporoaki: Mere Knight" (The Māori Party - Press release, July 29, 2008), <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/PA0807/S00507/poroporoaki-mere-knight.htm>.

<sup>23</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri, *Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae, Celebrating 25 Years | Learn about Our Valued Partners* (Wellington, 2017), <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/mo-te-puni-kokiri/who-we-are/te-puni-kokiri-celebrating-25-years/learn-about-our-valued-partners>.

<sup>24</sup> S Brett Kelly, "Auckland Marae Goes Organic," *Te Ao Māori* (Radio New Zealand, June 26, 2015), <https://www.radionz.co.nz/news/te-manu-korihii/277322/auckland-marae-goes-organic>.

<sup>25</sup> New Zealand Society, "Valerie Teraitua - 2015 Māori Public Health Champion" (Wellington: Radio New Zealand, October 2, 2015), <https://www.radionz.co.nz/national/programmes/nz-society/audio/201772102/valerie-teraitua-2015-maori-public-health-champion>.

<sup>26</sup> M Rosenberg, "Marae Pushes Back against Fast Food Culture with Fish Head Offerings," *Sunday Star Times*, November 18, 2018, <https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/108562617/marae-pushes-back-against-fast-food-culture-with-fish-head-offerings>.



are in this whole system of food."<sup>27</sup> One change the Marae would like to see would be people choosing to grow and cook their own food.

The marae has seen participants make radical changes in their lives in terms of healthy eating, as well as a thirst for reo, tikanga and whakapapa."<sup>28</sup>

The Marae wants to know the whakapapa (genealogy) of the seeds and where they come from, as well as the whakapapa of the soil. They have the soil tested to see whether it is missing any nutrients and work through how they can bring these nutrients back.

There is no shortage of volunteers arriving at the Marae (i.e. hundreds of people in a year, many arriving from overseas) who have heard of the Marae through word of mouth and are wanting to do community service and, volunteer for a day or sometime weeks.

Organic gardening and fitness classes have won Valerie Teraitua, the Marae Manager, a national award for outstanding achievement and leadership in Māori public health and was named New Zealand's Māori Public Health Champion at the 2015 Public Health Association's annual conference. The person that nominated Valerie said that she had transformed the lives of many young Māori and that the Marae, under her guidance, is "a celebration of Māori leadership and vision".<sup>29</sup>

### Kaitiakitanga Ki Moana

"Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime but teach a man to gut and separate the waste and you feed a whole community forever." It's an update to the old proverb, and Lionel Hotene of the Marae is teaching fishermen daily.

The Marae is acquiring so-called "waste" to feed families. These families are being helped by members of Auckland's Outboard Boating Club along Tāmaki Drive in Orākei, who separate fish heads, frames and offal into buckets, then contact Matua Hotene to come and pick it up. This gets delivered to emergency housing lodges in Māngere, where the heads and frames are put into smokers and eaten, or what doesn't get delivered directly to the community comes back to the Marae kitchens and is used to make stock or soup. The leftover offal is buried in the Marae's community veggie garden, serving as nutrients to revitalise the kumara pits.

Since 2016, the Marae has received about 18 tonnes of fish heads but hope to ramp that up to one tonne a week over summer periods.<sup>30</sup> "Real food feeds the soul" Lionel Hotene says. "Food insecurity is real. Within our whānau there's a lot of mental illness, poverty and homelessness. When people are hungry, especially around here, there's a lot of crime. But I think food brings us together."<sup>31</sup>

<sup>27</sup> S Collins, "Marae Cans the KFC for a Giant Kumara Patch," *New Zealand Herald*, May 14, 2016, [https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=11639011](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11639011).

<sup>28</sup> Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī, "Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae," Marae profiles, n.d., [https://www.wananga.ac.nz/about/our-people/marae\\_profiles](https://www.wananga.ac.nz/about/our-people/marae_profiles).

<sup>29</sup> A Loren, "National Award for Marae Innovator," *Manukau Courier*, September 10, 2015, <https://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/manukau-courier/71882556/null>.

<sup>30</sup> Rosenberg, "Marae Pushes Back against Fast Food Culture with Fish Head Offerings."

<sup>31</sup> Rosenberg.



A meal of fish heads (with ginger and celery) has been compared in preparation method, nutritional value, total calories and cost to a fast food comparison of McDonald's large Big Mac combo. The meal of fish heads was the positive stand out option.<sup>32</sup>

All parts of the fish are used; "it's about our role as kaitiaki," Hotene said. "It's about total utilisation of the fish and respecting it by eating it all."<sup>33</sup> The Marae are using the fish for fish stock, fish soup and fertilizer.

The ethos of the programme has remained simple; to get people to slow down and eat good food together around a table. The project has been such a success that it is looking to go nationwide, and other marae are being encouraged to get on board, partner up with their local boating club and feed the people.

## What are the goals and challenges for the future of the Para Kore ki Tāmaki initiative?

We asked the Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū (rangatahi included) about the goals and challenges for the programme and any recommendations that they had for Auckland Council.<sup>34</sup>

Up-skill Auckland Council staff in all things Māori:

- Te Reo Māori – every employee should be able to say their pepeha.
- Maramataka – learn some of this knowledge and how it can be used.
- Understand the original partnership facilities agreement with Manukau City Council and the Marae.

Co-design KPIs:

- Cease putting up KPIs and use a process to co-design KPIs, instead. It is important that the outcomes we are looking for are defined as part of this process.

Improve funding and skill opportunities:

- "We want to 'liberate' resources so that programmes that can deliver are funded."
- "We would like more rangatahi on board and to get paid."
- One of the rangatahi said "What would be really helpful is some guidance on social media and how I can get a bigger reach."

<sup>32</sup> Rosenberg.

<sup>33</sup> Rosenberg.

<sup>34</sup> Kahui-McConnell et al., Kaitiakitanga case study interviews with Para Kore ki Tāmaki rōpū.



## Data Challenges

The Board's advice and advocacy of the Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is based on an understanding of Māori wellbeing using relevant and reliable data.

In the previous value reports we canvassed data quality and sovereignty issues. In developing this report we faced issues about the scarcity of indicators and datasets that are framed by Te Ao Māori worldview. For this value report we identified 15 new indicators.

We also experienced high transaction costs in identifying and locating indicators and datasets. Datasets relevant to Māori are disaggregated across organisations, unreliable and sometimes without clear owners. Our concern is Māori face a daunting task to locate and integrate data for their own uses. As a first step it would be helpful to develop some national and regional Māori data repositories e.g., for water.

Our observation is that the many environmental indicators that address environmental impacts are not shaped by Te Ao Māori or cultural considerations. Often the approach is to retrofit by aligning existing environmental indicators/measures with generic Māori values or principles.

In addition, we noted that other organisations were also having challenges framing and delivering a Te Ao Māori approach to their indicators and reporting. For example, the Auckland Plan 2050 has six outcomes, one of which is Environment and Culture Heritage, in which there is a direction to "apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment (taonga tuku iho)". Another is a focus area "to protect Auckland's significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss". At this stage no measures address these aspirations and the Board is working with Auckland Council to address this gap.

Under the Environmental Reporting Act 2015, the Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand have the obligation to report on the state of the environment (using domain reports) and addressing environmental impacts that have significance for Māori (category Te Ao Māori). A strategic scoping document on reporting environmental impacts on Te Ao Māori was prepared by Landcare Research<sup>35</sup> in 2016 and as yet it has not been implemented. We note that Hapū and Iwi hold different views of the quality of the environment based their own Mātauranga and practices for assessing quality.

The Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF) covers natural, social, human and financial/physical capital. They state that "Wellbeing is closely linked to culture. A common question with regard to the LSF is therefore where culture fits within the framework". The Treasury, with Te Puni Kōkiri, have developed a discussion paper on "An Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework"<sup>36</sup>. At this stage it is not clear how this new approach will be designed and implemented.

The Board believes that there is a great opportunity for the stakeholders to collaborate on pulling together some practicable solutions to address a greater emphasis on Māori culture and the Te Ao Māori indicators gap. We note that previous specific case studies and research involving Māori in environmental monitoring mostly occur in rural areas across the motu with little focus on urban issues

<sup>35</sup> "Reporting Environmental Impacts on Te Ao Māori: A Strategic Scoping Document," For the Ministry for the Environment (Lincoln: Landcare Research and Maximise Consultancy, 2016), <http://www.envirolink.govt.nz/assets/Envirolink/Priorities-for-Te-Ao-Māori-Reporting.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri and the Treasury, "An Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework," The Treasury Discussion Paper (Wellington: The Treasury, 2019).



facing Iwi/Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. For Iwi and Hapū who have limited resources, they are placed in a reactive role and we consider that ideally co-governance with Iwi and Hapū is a proactive platform for Iwi and Hapū to identify priority projects and indicators that use their Mātauranga.

The Board will give priority to working with others on practicable tools to ensure that Iwi and Hapū and Māori can lead the development and use of Te Ao indicators and that common indicators be easily accessed from integrated data repositories. Takiwā, a Māori digital company is leading the challenge on this.

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# The Kaitiakitanga Indicators

## Overview

This part of the Report provides data and commentary on the Kaitiakitanga Indicators which are detailed in the Māori Plan and the Māori Report. The indicators give expression to the Kaitiakitanga Māori outcomes and focus areas to which they relate. They are also grouped under the four Domains or wellbeing pou: cultural, social, economic and environmental.

## The indicators

We applied the same criteria to select the indicators and datasets for reporting on Kaitiakitanga in this report that we used to select indicators for the Māori Report, namely:

- relevance to Māori
- valid, and grounded in research
- available and cost-effective
- empowerment and enablement-focused
- action-focused
- able to be disaggregated<sup>37</sup>
- statistically sound and robust<sup>38</sup>
- timely and consistent over time
- representative – including good coverage across the values, key directions and domains
- acceptance by stakeholders.

## Māori ethnicity versus Māori descent data

In relation to the “*relevance to Māori*” criteria for indicator selection, it is recommended, where possible, that Māori descent population is used over Māori ethnic population. The descent population (based on whakapapa) aligns more closely with “*relevance to Māori*”. Most indicators sourced from the Census can be disaggregated to Māori descent population. The 2013 Census results show a Māori descent population in Tāmaki Makaurau of 163,920. This compares with a Māori ethnic population of 142,770. The majority of Te Kupenga respondents identified they were of Māori descent as well as Māori ethnicity. We show in this report where descent data is used, and where ethnicity is used instead.

<sup>37</sup> Ideally, it should be possible to break the data down by age, sex, socio-economic status, iwi, whānau-type and region, so we can compare outcomes for different population groups.

<sup>38</sup> Note that statistically sound or valid differs from the criterion ‘valid’ listed earlier. Validity can have many forms including face validity. Face validity refers to the extent to which the public or participants views the indicator subjectively as covering the concept it is intended to measure. Similar to ‘acceptability’.



## New indicators

The assessment of the current set of indicators, the meaning of Kaitiakitanga and the case study indicated several areas where there were gaps and opportunities to consider new approaches, indicators and datasets. A number of indicators outlined in the Māori Plan and Māori Report were removed as they were no longer considered relevant and/or valid to the value of Kaitiakitanga. In other cases, the data collection processes for the indicator were not robust or the data for the indicator is no longer collected. These were replaced by better indicators or data.

New indicators in this report include:

Domain	New indicator	Comment
Cultural	Percentage of public art works in Tāmaki Makaurau made since 2013 by a Māori artist	This indicator is added to reflect that Kaitiakitanga includes looking after culture
	Percentage of parks and places with a Māori name	This indicator is added to reflect that Kaitiakitanga includes looking after cultural heritage
	The number of Mana Whenua and Mataawaka marae that receive support to renew or upgrade marae infrastructure (Out of 33 existing Marae)	This indicator replaces marae-related indicators in the Māori Plan which relied on a marae survey which was not implemented
	Percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaging in Māori language learning, by immersion level	This indicator complements the indicator on Māori-focused courses and is based on easily accessible data. The Māori-focused courses indicator relies on a customised dataset
	Proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau who are engaged with the collections of Tāmaki Paenga Hira	This indicator is added to reflect that Kaitiakitanga includes looking after, and engaging with, culture. Tāmaki Paenga Hira   Auckland War Memorial Museum is majority funded by an Auckland Council levy (77 percent of operating revenue in 2017/18)
Social	The number of Māori organisations and trusts projects which have been supported to achieve Māori housing and papakāinga development	This indicator complements the existing indicator on number of papakāinga developments, and acknowledges the long time frames that can exist between idea conception to completed construction.



Domain	New indicator	Comment
Economic	The number of Māori businesses which have been through an ATEED programme or benefitted from an ATEED intervention	The Māori Plan did not have any Kaitiakitanga Indicators which showed how Māori businesses were engaging with Auckland Council and its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) in relation to economic development
	Number of Māori NZTE Focus, Foundation and Coalition clients (exporters) in Tāmaki Makaurau	This indicator replaces the original indicator – percentage of Māori enterprises that are engaged in exporting – which is currently not feasible
	Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Regional Business Partners funding	The Māori Plan did not have any Kaitiakitanga Indicators which showed how Māori businesses were engaging with Auckland Council and its CCOs in relation to economic development
	Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Callaghan Innovation grants	This indicator replaces the original indicator – dollar value of investment in research and development outcomes for Māori – which is currently not feasible
	Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing the services of Callaghan Innovation	This indicator replaces the original indicator – dollar value of investment in research and development outcomes for Māori – which is currently not feasible.



Domain	New indicator	Comment
Environmental	Number of Mana Whenua entities with formalised relationship agreements with Auckland Council	A sustainable future requires a partnership relationship between local government and Mana Whenua. The Māori Plan did not have any Kaitiakitanga Indicators related to how Mana Whenua could enact their kaitiaki role
	Proportion of kaitiaki and environmental resource managers in Tāmaki Makaurau	This indicator replaces the following two original indicators which are currently not feasible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people who can conduct cultural assessments for resource consents</li> <li>• Number of Full Time Equivalents employed by Iwi and Hapū for resource management</li> </ul>
	The proportion of kauri areas on Auckland Council land that have active management in place for kauri dieback disease	Kauri dieback disease has been a key concern for Mana Whenua. An indicator on the active management of the disease is now included in The Auckland Plan 2050
	Number of identified threatened species with improving or declining conservation status	This indicator was recommended in a scoping report to the Board. <sup>39</sup> It replaces the original indicator 'Ensure no loss of areas of significant landscapes, natural character and natural features' which cannot be feasibly measured.

<sup>39</sup> S Kelly and D Hikuroa, "Environmental Wellbeing of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau: Scoping Report and Implementation Plan" (Auckland: Coast & Catchment Ltd and Nga Pae o Te Maramatanga, 2015).





## Cultural

OUTCOME	FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR
Māori cultural wellbeing is future-proofed	Investment in Māori arts and culture	Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori cultural outcomes
		Percentage of public art works in Tāmaki Makaurau made since 2013 by a Māori artist (NEW)
		Percentage of parks and places with a Māori name (NEW)
	The number of Mana Whenua and Mataawaka marae that receive support to renew or upgrade marae infrastructure (Out of 33 existing Marae) (NEW)	
	Mātauranga Māori and Mātauranga-ā-iwi	Percentage of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged in Te Reo Māori at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3 (Headline indicator) <sup>40</sup>
		Percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaging in Māori language learning, by immersion level (NEW)
		Proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau who are engaged with the collections of Tāmaki Paenga Hira (NEW)

## Overview

Kaitiakitanga, in an arts and cultural context, is a way of caring for objects and cultural heritage in a manner deemed appropriate and correct from the standpoint of Māori.<sup>41</sup> The traditional notion of kaitiaki is that objects and culture are not owned in the western sense, but that people are the kaitiaki

<sup>40</sup> Note that this indicator differs slightly from the one reported in The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016. The indicator in the Māori Report was 'percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged in Māori-focused courses at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3'. Ministry of Education provided us with data on 'participation Māori school leavers in Te Reo Māori by NCEA level, by territorial authority, Auckland region and New Zealand'.

<sup>41</sup> Paki-Moana Colmer, "Evaluating the Tangible, Acknowledging the Intangible: The Application of Auditing, Kaitiakitanga and Collection Management during the Tairāwhiti Museum Taonga Māori Audit" (Master of Arts in Museum Studies, Massey University, 2010).



of taonga. The role of kaitiaki is usually the Iwi, Hapū or whānau to which the taonga is affiliated. In the modern day, many museums, such as Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum, have assumed the role of kaitiaki by proxy taking a duty of care over taonga whose provenance may no longer be known.<sup>42</sup> From a museum practise perspective, Kaitiakitanga and the application of tikanga may involve storage considerations – such as the separation of kōiwi (human remains) into wāhī tapu, and no food being allowed in the taonga storage areas.<sup>43</sup>

As discussed earlier, the term Kaitiakitanga is most often used in relation to natural resources. However, culture and cultural heritage is intertwined with the environment and cultural landscapes are sources of Māori identity. For example, freshwater management is a priority issue for Māori because waterways not only affect survival, but cultural identity depends on it. A water body sustains healthy ecosystems and supports a range of cultural uses (such as the gathering of mahingā kai), and reinforces the cultural identity.<sup>44</sup>

For most Māori, a feeling for the land is central to their sense of place, particularly if that land is part of their ancestral tribal territory: ...It's part of their spirit...everything comes from the land. I think their warmth, their energy, everything comes from the land. That I understand perfectly well... I don't think the Māori people think of the land as a material thing...it's part of their soul<sup>45</sup>

The following indicators show how Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau are caring for Māori culture, and how Auckland Council are investing in cultural sustainability. Note that the indicators covered differ from those proposed by Te Puni Kōkiri and the Treasury in relation to the Living Standards Framework.<sup>46</sup> The indicators suggested in relation to the wellbeing outcome of “whānau are confidently participating in Te Ao Māori” are mostly related to participation and access. For the value of Kaitiakitanga we are interested in how wellbeing is being future-proofed and being cared for. Some of the proposed indicators are found in other value reports. For example, ‘percentage registered with an Iwi’ is discussed in the Manaakitanga Report.

<sup>42</sup> Colmer.

<sup>43</sup> Colmer.

<sup>44</sup> Ruth Panelli and Gail Tipa, “Placing Well-Being: A Māori Case Study of Cultural and Environmental Specificity,” *EcoHealth* 4, no. 4 (December 2007): 445–60.

<sup>45</sup> Hay, 1998 as cited in Panelli and Tipa.

<sup>46</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri and the Treasury, “An Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework.”



## Focus area: Investment in Māori arts and culture

### Indicator: Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori cultural outcomes

The Independent Māori Statutory Board continues to see an opportunity for Auckland Council and its council-controlled organisations (CCOs) to improve their systems and processes for identifying, managing and reporting transformational projects in a more effective and collaborative way, that delivers optimum value for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. The Board assessed the expenditure incurred by Auckland Council in projects to deliver on Māori outcomes in 2014 (by KPMG) and in 2017 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers).

In 2014, KPMG recommended that a top-down view by the Governing Body is required to ensure there is clear financial commitment and understanding of Māori priorities, and that there should be proactive monitoring on a regular basis by Council and CCO management on progress against budgeted expenditure for Māori outcomes. In response, Te Toa Takitini, a Council top management group, was established.

In the 2017 PricewaterhouseCoopers expenditure assessment of the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years (being the first and second years of Te Toa Takitini's operation) there was a focus on expenditure by four CCOs: Auckland Tourism; Events and Economic Development (ATEED); Pānuku Development Auckland; Auckland Transport; and Watercare.

For the purposes of this report, we have allocated the expenditure on transformational projects by the pou which is most aligned to the project. Under the cultural pou, the transformational projects were undertaken across three CCOs: Pānuku Development Auckland; ATEED; and Auckland Transport.

The bulk of Auckland Council Group's expenditure in the 2016 and 2017 financial year on cultural outcomes were for Te Herenga Waka Festival (Figure 1, Example 1). The Auckland Transport dual naming programme did not progress in 2016 and 2017. However, since those financial years, Auckland Transport has renamed all Stations of the City Rail Link with Māori names (however, no other stations are to be renamed), and there is audio te reo Māori on trains (main lines only) and at Britomart.

There are major limitations to the data used for this indicator, in particular that it only includes 'transformational projects' and expenditure related to four CCOs. We would expect in future that reporting of investment in Māori outcomes be across the Auckland Council group, and this be a focus for Te Toa Takitini's work programme.





**Example 1. Tāmaki Te Herenga Waka Festival**

The Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival during Auckland's Anniversary weekend showcases Māori history, heritage and contemporary culture of Tāmaki Makaurau, linked to the 19 Iwi across the region. Over 27-29 January 2018, the third annual festival saw a huge range of activities at the Viaduct Events Centre including kapa haka, contemporary Māori music, delicious kai and a variety of authentic arts and crafts. There were waka parades, rides and carving demonstrations.

The festival attracted over 24,000 attendees. More than 90 per cent of Tāmaki Makaurau residents surveyed at the festival said events such as the festival make Tāmaki a more enjoyable place to live and 87 percent said it increased their pride in Tāmaki, against a target of 80 per cent.

The main supporter of the event is ATEED, and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa was, again, the festival's strategic sponsor.

Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival was not held in 2019, primarily due to infrastructure development on the Viaduct. The deferral of the 2019 event was mutually agreed by the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum and ATEED. This has also provided an opportunity to review future delivery of the festival, including reconsideration of the number of events, venue, location, theme, budget and scale.

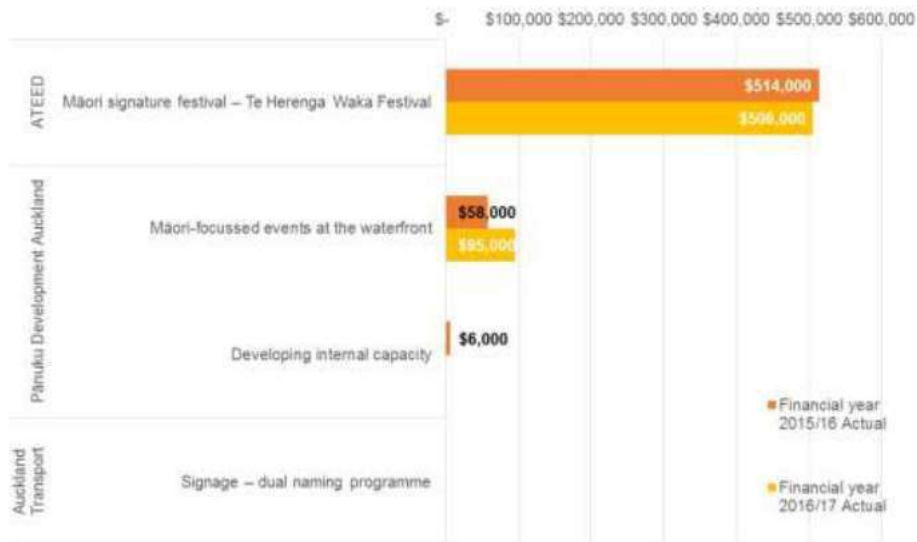


Credit: ATEED





Figure 1. Auckland Council Group investment into transformational activities that contribute to Māori cultural outcomes



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers. (2017). *Assessment of Expenditure Incurred by Auckland Council on Projects to Deliver Māori Outcomes*

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### New Indicator: Percentage share of public art works in Tāmaki Makaurau made since 2013 by a Māori artist

Auckland Council’s Public Art Policy seeks to ensure that all Aucklanders and visitors have the opportunity to experience thought-provoking, culturally vibrant, enjoyable, challenging and inspiring public art and public space that is distinctive and unique to Auckland. In support of this vision, the policy establishes four outcomes for public art (Table 1).

**Table 1. Outcomes and measures from the Public Art Policy<sup>47</sup>**

Outcomes	Measures
Unique and distinctive: public art that responds to our place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site-specific commissions.</li> <li>• Proportion of public art projects which give visibility and expression to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mana Whenua stories, history, Te Ao Māori and communities</li> <li>– Auckland’s Pacific diversity and richness</li> <li>– Auckland’s diverse ethnic communities and cultures.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
For all Aucklanders and visitors: public art that delights, welcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Auckland residents satisfied:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– with the provision of public art</li> <li>– that they have an active stake in the local public places that they live and work in through public art.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Known for its artistic quality, variety, depth and innovation: public art that celebrates cultural richness and creativity and models’ international best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and variety of local artists and artists from throughout New Zealand and from overseas engaged in council’s public art</li> <li>• Number of public works of art and variety of types of art commissioned.</li> </ul>
Making a difference: public art that transforms Auckland’s public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Auckland residents satisfied that public art has had a positive and transforming impact in place-making in Auckland.</li> </ul>

The regional public art programme budget is \$2.3 million, although the total investment in public art is much larger as there are many opportunities for public art within the capital works of CCOs.

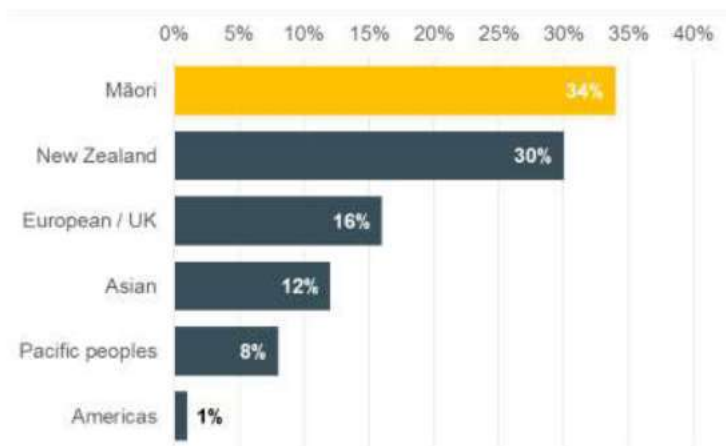
Since the adoption of the policy, the council’s approach to developing public art has shifted from a large number of smaller works to fewer, large-scale projects that aim to have more transformative results. In developing public art, one of the core policy principles is valuing Te Ao Māori. In determining the extent to which public art projects give visibility and expression to Mana Whenua stories, history, Te Ao Māori and communities, the percentage share of public art works in Tāmaki Makaurau made by Māori is used as an indicator (Figure 2).

Since the policy was implemented, 34 percent of public artworks were made by artists who identify as being of Māori descent or affiliation – a greater proportion than all other ethnicities or nationalities. This suggests that there is good visibility of Te Ao Māori within the public art collection.

<sup>47</sup> Auckland Council, “Public Art Policy: Progress Update August 2018” (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2018).



**Figure 2. Percentage share of public art works in Tāmaki Makaurau made since 2013, by ethnicity and/or nationality**



Source: Auckland Council. (2018). *Public art policy: Progress update*

Notes: Based on ethnicity and nationality data, not descent

This list is not exclusive and provides a high-level overview as an indication of the different ethnicities / nationalities involved in public art in Auckland. Where artists have identified their ethnicity and nationality, the ethnicity was recorded first as the majority of artists also listed their nationality as New Zealand. The 'New Zealand' statistics relates to artists where they have not identified any other ethnicity / nationality. Other heritages may not have been disclosed.

More than one artist with different ethnicity / nationalities can be involved in a piece of public art therefore the quantities are greater than that of the public art collection.

Ethnicity or descent does not identify whether a specific public art work gives visibility and expression beyond that which the artist identifies with. This data is currently not being captured. The progress report suggests that data collection could be extended to include if and how a piece of public art gives visibility and expression, beyond the artist's ethnicity, nationality and/or Iwi.<sup>48</sup>

An example of giving visibility and expression to Mana Whenua stories, history, Te Ao Māori and communities is demonstrated in Example 2. It demonstrates how using the policy can achieve good outcomes for Mana Whenua and public art in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The Arts and Culture unit within Auckland Council is committed to working with Iwi, Māori creative practitioners and other Māori groups. Processes are being developed to clarify roles and responsibilities, interdependencies and milestones and to define the roles of governance, operations and delivery.

The Māori Design Hub and Te Aranga Principles, as part of the Auckland Design Manual, are another instrument to improve engagement with Mana Whenua in shaping our built environment. The principles enable Mana Whenua presence, visibility and participation in the design of the physical realm.

<sup>48</sup> Auckland Council.



**Example 2. Giving visibility and expression to Mana Whenua**



Credit: Auckland Council

'Te Huinga' is a series of five stone sculptural elements that reference the pre-colonial stone working traditions of Mana Whenua in the local area. 'The Huinga' is by Chris Bailey and is located at Fearon Park in Mt Roskill.

The piece features a number of different types of stone and honours the way Māori once utilised local materials such as karā (basalt stone) from the nearby maunga. These are set in an artist designed landscape feature also made from stone with native plantings.

Auckland Council worked with local Iwi Ngāti Whātua, Orākei; Ngāi tai Ki Tamaki; Te Akitai Waiohua and Te Kawerau ā Maki to ensure the piece contributed to the visibility and celebration of their stories and histories. The Hui involved the council and Iwi representatives developing:

- a site visit
- the artists brief and the artist selection process
- a list of artist names, reviewing expression of interest submissions and confirming artist selection
- co-briefing the artist with Auckland Council
- reviewing the concept design.

'Te Huinga' demonstrates a unique and distinctive piece of public art which aligns with the outcomes of the policy. It responds to place and distinctively celebrates, expresses and gives mana to Mana Whenua stories, history, mātauranga Māori and communities.



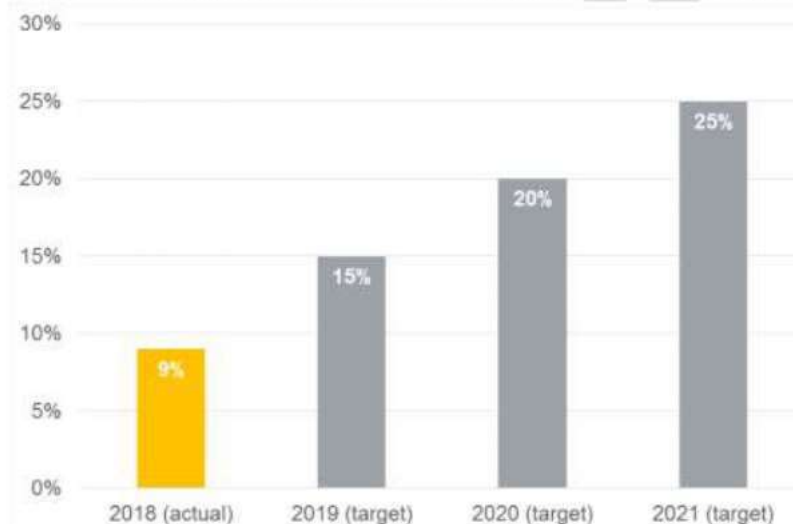


### New Indicator: Percentage of parks and places with a Māori name

There are 53 regional parks and cemeteries under the governance of the Environment and Community Committee, of which 32 per cent have an agreed Māori name. Currently, only nine per cent of Auckland Council parks and places have Māori names<sup>49</sup>. The Te Kete Rukuruku programme involves the collection and telling of unique stories of Tāmaki Makaurau. The programme is a partnership between Auckland Council and the 19 Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau and responds to feedback from Mana Whenua about the current naming practices.

The identification of Māori names and their stories, added to parks and places, intends to increase the visibility and use to te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau. With the current proportion of parks and places with a Māori name sitting at nine per cent, the proportion is expected to increase to 25 per cent by 2021 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percentage of parks and places with a Māori name in Tāmaki Makaurau



Source: Auckland Council

To date, 11 Local Boards have engaged with the project, and four Local Boards have requested hundreds of new Māori names. The project team is working with Iwi in Henderson-Massey Local Board area to pilot a process for determining, prioritising and finalising naming with Auckland Council support.

<sup>49</sup> Auckland Council, "Committee Supports Māori Names across Tāmaki Makaurau," *Our Auckland*, 2018, <http://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2018/9/committee-supports-māori-names-across-tamaki-makaurau/>; NZ Herald, "More Auckland Parks and Places to Get Māori Names," *The New Zealand Herald*, September 10, 2018, [https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=12123117](https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12123117).



### Indicator: The number of Mana Whenua and Mataawaka marae that receive support to renew or upgrade marae infrastructure (Out of 33 existing marae)

Marae are focal points for Māori and play an integral part in the wider community. They physically and spiritually anchor Māori identity, and nourish Māori social, economic and cultural leadership. Hapū and Iwi marae provide the tūrangawaewae for their people. Marae provide the context for tikanga and supports members to be strong kaitiaki.

As Māori moved to Tāmaki Makaurau from other parts of New Zealand, urban marae were built to meet the cultural and social needs of these communities.

There are more than 60 marae across Tāmaki Makaurau that include tangata whenua, Māori community, taurahere, church and education-based marae.<sup>50</sup>

There have been concerns expressed about the state of the cultural and physical infrastructure of marae.<sup>51</sup> Across New Zealand it was identified that 35 percent of the oldest structures on marae were older than 100 years. Additionally, of those marae with fixed artwork and taonga (whakairo, kōwhaiwhai, tukutuku), 96 percent reported that some or all of the taonga were originals while their condition or need of repair was an issue for 36 percent.<sup>52</sup> A physical needs assessment of marae in Tāmaki Makaurau raised similar issues.

One of the focus areas within The Auckland Plan 2050<sup>53</sup> is to invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous. It is recognised that by contributing to resilient, sustainable and thriving marae facilities and infrastructure, the wellbeing of Māori can be lifted. It is envisaged that in the 2018/19 financial year, four marae would have received support to renew or upgrade marae infrastructure, with a target of eleven marae in 2020/21 (Figure 4).

The Marae Cultural Initiatives Fund is one way marae in Tāmaki Makaurau can receive grants for their infrastructure (does not include church or educational based marae). Both Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae and Mataatua Marae have received grant funding in the 2018/19 year.

- Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae will use their grant for gas installation, modification to a kitchen, purchase of three portacoms, security fence and complete the awning installation.
- Mataatua Marae will use their grant for flooring in the wharekai hall area as well as to make vital repairs and purchase two heat pumps for the whareniui.

<sup>50</sup> Auckland Council, "Auckland Plan 2050: Evidence Report. Māori Identity and Wellbeing" (Auckland: Auckland Council, February 2018), <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/about-the-auckland-plan/Evidence%20reports%20documents/evidence-report-Māori-identity.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri, "The Status of Marae in 2009 | Te Ora O Te Marae 2009" (Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri, 2012).

<sup>52</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri.

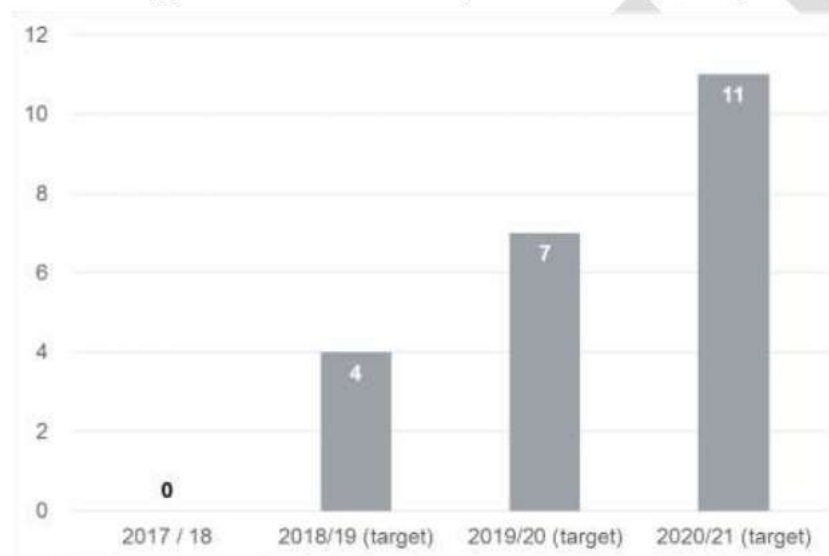
<sup>53</sup> "The Auckland Plan 2050" (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2018).



These grants aren't just about bricks and mortar, but about the people they empower<sup>54</sup>

Councillor Cathy Casey

**Figure 4. Number of Mana Whenua and Mataawaka marae that receive support to renew or upgrade marae infrastructure (out of 33 existing marae)**



Source: Auckland Council. (2018). *The Auckland Plan 2050*

<sup>54</sup> Councillor Cathy Casey as cited in Auckland Council, "Māori Cultural Initiatives Fund Empowering Local Marae," *Our Auckland*, August 27, 2018, <http://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2018/8/Māori-cultural-initiatives-fund-empowering-local-marae/>.



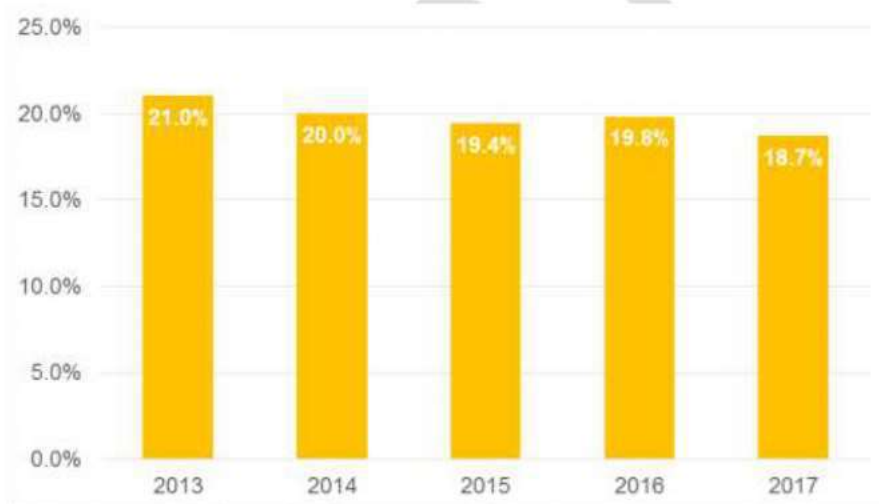
## Focus area: Mātauranga Māori and Mātauranga-ā-Iwi

### Indicator: Percentage of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged in Te Reo Māori at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3 (Headline indicator)<sup>55</sup>

Sustaining Māori cultural wellbeing includes transferring knowledge and experience of tikanga and mātauranga Māori, and te reo Māori, to upcoming generations.

Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau who participated in Te Reo Māori learning decreased from 21.0 percent in 2013 to 18.7 percent in 2017 (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Percentage of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged in Te Reo Māori at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3, 2013 – 2017**



Source: Ministry of Education customised data

Notes: School leavers are students that have permanently left school to enter the workforce and/or undertake the further education and training. It is also possible that school leavers may not end up in employment or training.

Participation is defined as participating in 14 or more credits regardless of result.

Ethnicity reported using total response methodology; students are included in up to three ethnic groups but only once in the total. Students with no reported ethnicity are reported only in the total.

<sup>55</sup> Note that this indicator differs slightly from the one reported in The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2016. The indicator in the Māori Report was 'percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged in Māori-focused courses at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3'. Ministry of Education provided us with data on 'participation Māori school leavers in Te Reo Māori by NCEA level, by territorial authority, Auckland region and New Zealand'.

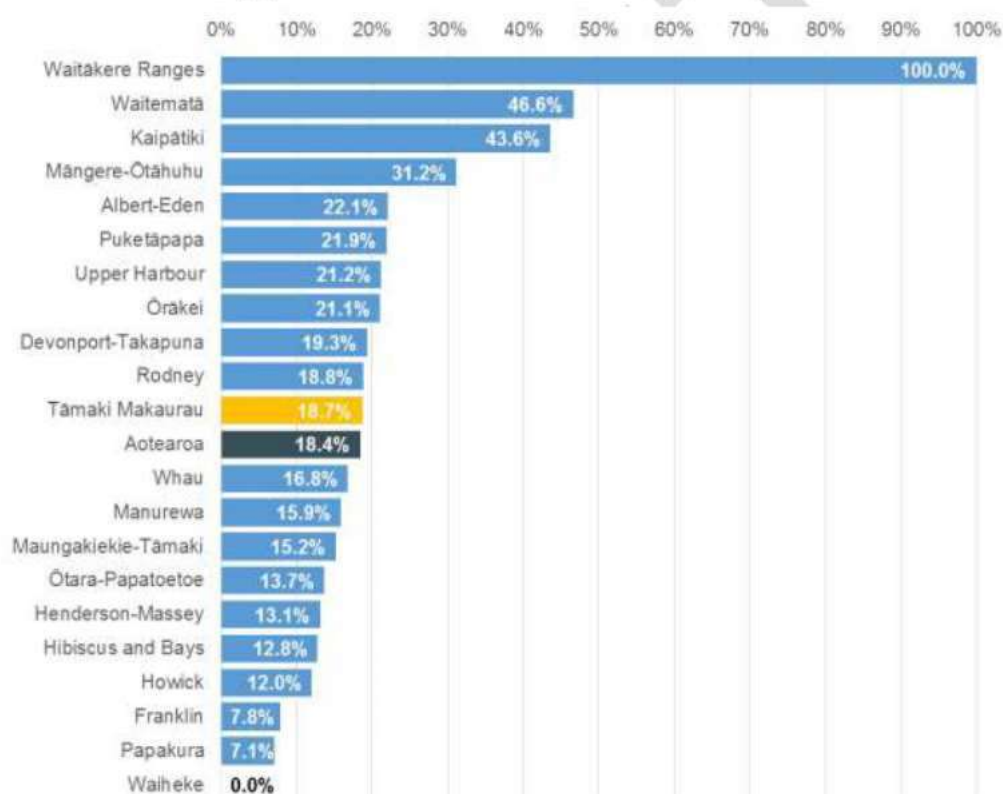




There has been a consistent decline across Aotearoa and Tāmaki Makaurau over time.<sup>56</sup> However, the proportion of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau learning Te Reo Māori is higher than the proportion learning across Aotearoa (Figure 6).

There is variability by Local Board area. Waitakere Ranges, Waitemata and Kaipātiki have high proportions of Māori school leavers participating in Te Reo Māori at Level 1 and above (Figure 6). Note that for Waitakere Ranges the numbers are small, with all 18 Māori school leavers in 2017 participating in Te Reo Māori at Level 1 and above.

**Figure 6. Percentage of Māori school leavers in Tāmaki Makaurau and Tāmaki Makaurau Local Boards engaged in Te Reo Māori at NCEA Level 1, 2 and 3, 2017**



Source: Ministry of Education customised data

Notes: School leavers are students that have permanently left school to enter the workforce and/or undertake the further education and training. It is also possible that school leavers may not end up in employment or training.

Participation is defined as participating in 14 or more credits regardless of result.

Ethnicity reported using total response methodology; students are included in up to three ethnic groups but only once in the total. Students with no reported ethnicity are reported only in the total.

<sup>56</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board, "The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau" (Tāmaki Makaurau: Independent Māori Statutory Board, 2016), <http://knowledgeackland.org.nz/assets/publications/Māori-report-Tamaki-Makaurau-2016-IMSB.pdf>.



### **New Indicator: Percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaging in Māori language learning, by immersion level**

The Māori statistics framework identifies families/households with children in Māori-medium education as an indicator of social capability.<sup>57</sup> This capability approach suggests that engagement in Māori-focused courses provides students with the capabilities and opportunities to live their life as they wish to.

We have focused on immersion in this indicator as it provides detail of the depth to which students are studying as well as the environment they are studying in.

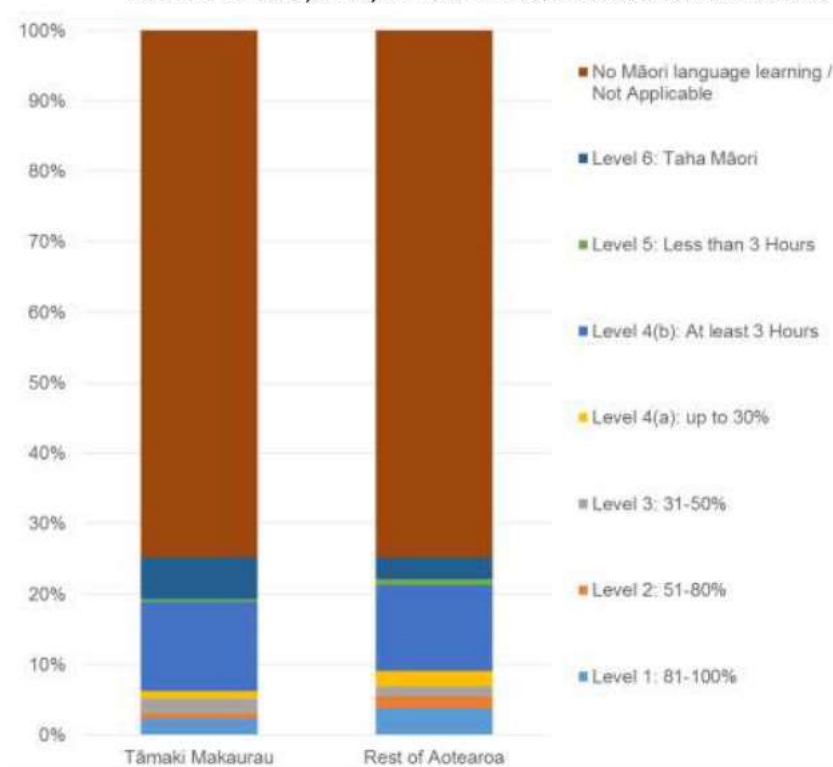
In 2018, 2.3 percent of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau were engaging in Māori language learning at Level 1 (Figure 7). That is, 81-100 percent immersion, meaning that the curriculum is taught in Māori for between 20 and up to 25 hours a week. For the rest of Aotearoa, 3.84 percent of Year 11 and 12 Māori students were engaging in Level 1 Māori language learning. The percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau, and across the rest of Aotearoa, who have no Māori language learning is the same, at 74.8 percent.

The vast majority of Māori students across Tāmaki Makaurau and Aotearoa are not learning Te Reo Māori at a high level and in an immersive environment. There could be a many reasons for this, including: Te Reo teachers being unavailable; demanding study programmes; and competing subjects. With greater understanding of the constraints, it is important that rangatahi are supported with their ongoing learning of Te Reo Māori.

<sup>57</sup> Statistics New Zealand, "Towards a Māori Statistics Framework: A Discussion Document" (Wellington: Statistics New Zealand, 2002).



**Figure 7. Percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students engaging in Māori language learning, by immersion level, 2018, Tāmaki Makaurau and Rest of Aotearoa**



Source: Ministry of Education, Interactive pivot table for Māori language in education. Pivot table: Student numbers with ethnicity 2004-2018

Notes: Māori Language Learning describes students being taught at different levels of Māori instruction. Each level is defined by the proportion of time the student is taught using Te Reo Māori.

**Level 1: 81-100%:** Curriculum is taught in Māori for between 20 and up to 25 hours a week

**Level 2: 51-80%:** Curriculum is taught in Māori for between 12.5 and up to 20 hours a week

**Level 3: 31-50%:** Curriculum is taught in Māori for between 7.5 and up to 12.5 hours a week

**Level 4(a): 12-30%:** Curriculum is taught in Māori for between 3 and up to 7.5 hours a week

**Level 4(b): At least 3 hours:** Students are learning Te Reo Māori as a separate subject for at least 3 hours a week

**Level 5: Less than 3 hours:** Students are learning Te Reo Māori as a separate subject for less than 3 hours a week

**Level 6: Taha Māori:** Students learn Māori songs, greetings, and simple words

**No Māori Language Education / Not Applicable:** Students in school roll not recorded at any level of Māori language learning. Not Applicable includes Alternative Education Students, International fee-paying students from 2010 onwards, and Secondary tertiary programme students from 2013 onwards. Not Applicable students may study at any level of Māori language learning, but the school does not receive Māori Language Programme funding for these students.



## New Indicator: Proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau who are engaged with the collections of Tāmaki Paenga Hira

Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum is responsible for caring for more than 4.5 million treasures<sup>58</sup> on behalf of Aucklanders, Iwi and communities. There is a significant collection of Māori taonga with over 1,000 taonga displayed in the main Māori galleries and many more are held in storage.

The taonga are the ancestral representations of all the major tribes of Aotearoa. Kaitiakitanga suggests that taonga is owned collectively by a group even though the object itself may be in the possession of an individual.<sup>59</sup> This is particularly so if a taonga has a strong association to an ancestor to whom a number of people are able to cite a relationship.

Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum has recognised that it is a strong position to generate new knowledge and interpretations through mātauranga Māori and te reo Māori, particularly through the way it cares for and manages taonga. The museum's *He Korahi Māori: Strategic Pathways* documents sets out that they will achieve this by working actively with Māori and Iwi in content and engagement development.<sup>60</sup>

### Te Awe

Te Awe is intended to improve access to the significant taonga Māori collection cared for by Auckland Museum through upgrading methods of physical care of taonga and enriching the records kept about the collection. The collection is vast. One of the largest collections of taonga Māori in the world, it ranges in object type and material from carvings to flags, jewellery, clothing and cloaks.

In order to connect taonga to descendants and enrich the knowledge of stories of each taonga, the Museum is actively engaging with individuals, Iwi and communities. This is a major change in museum practice for Tāmaki Paenga Hira. The model is based on sharing and preserving cultural knowledge, recognising that expertise is found in many places within the museum and within Māori and other communities.<sup>61</sup>

Phase 2 of Te Awe, a multi-year project focussing on the Museum's collection of taonga Māori textile, launched in September 2017. Two wānanga were held in November 2017 and March 2018 with seven members of the Taumata Mareikura, an expert reference group of Māori weavers, in attendance.

<sup>58</sup> Auckland War Memorial Museum, "Five-Year Strategic Plan: Greater Reach and Impact 2017 - 2022" (Auckland: Auckland War Memorial Museum, 2017).

<sup>59</sup> C Royal, "Mātauranga Māori and Museum Practice: A Discussion" (Wellington: National Services Te Paerangi of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, 2007), <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5369700de4b045a4e0c24bbc/t/578e13812994cafd4eaabde3/1468928943167/Matauranga+Māori+and+Museum+Practice+-+a+discussion.pdf>.

<sup>60</sup> Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum, "He Korahi Māori: Strategic Pathways" (Auckland: Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum, 2016), <http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/getmedia/016605a4-9609-4b1c-8849-352a12dcd7a6/auckland-museum-he-korahi-Māori-strategic-pathways-2016>.

<sup>61</sup> Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum.





Photo credit: Tāmaki Paenga Hira | Auckland War Memorial Museum

The photographic exhibition *Not One More Acre!* co-curated by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and the Auckland Museum opened in May 2018, showcasing the stories of Takaparawhau's protestors and giving insight into life at the site of the historic occupation.

The Museum's relationship with Ngāti Kuri continued to strengthen across a number of projects including a learning programme with two local schools, Ngāti Kuri loan of a sperm whale jawbone called Rehua for display and the three-day Bioblitz survey at Kapowairua in March 2018.



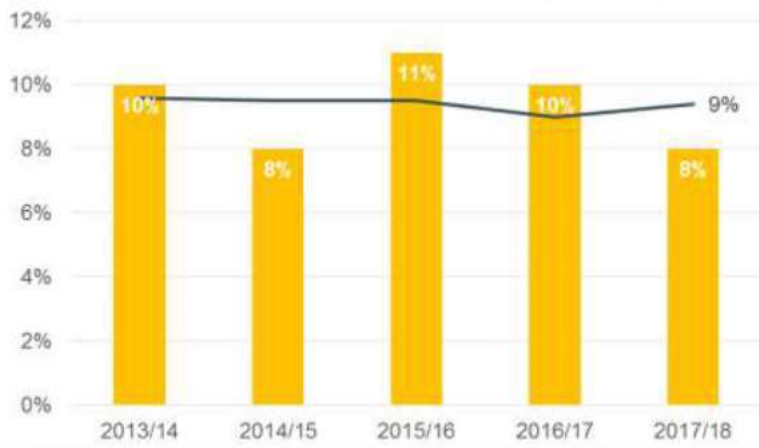
### Access

In its strategic plan, the museum seeks to ensure access for Māori communities to their taonga at the museum through new galleries, mātauranga Māori and research initiatives, digital and online access, and by taking taonga to communities.<sup>62</sup>

In 2017/18, 8 percent of Tāmaki Paenga Hira’s Tāmaki Makaurau visitors identified as Māori (Figure 8). This percentage has been stable over the past five years, with no significant differences in the percentage from year to year. It is roughly on par with population projections of the proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau aged over 15 years (9 percent).

Tāmaki Paenga Hira also delivers a range of Public Programmes. There is currently little data on engagement by ethnicity and descent of these Public Programmes. However, they are working on improving data collection in this area, alongside improving Māori engagement with taonga.

**Figure 8. Percentage of Tāmaki Makaurau visitors to Tāmaki Paenga Hira who identify as Māori, by year**



Source: Auckland Museum’s Visitor Profile Survey (VPS) and Statistics New Zealand Subnational ethnic population projections, by age and sex, 2013(base)-2038 update

Notes: The VPS is a randomised, interviewer-administered, quarterly intercept survey. Data from the four quarterly fieldwork periods is combined and reported on annually. Approximately 1,200 visitors per year complete the survey. As interviews are conducted with visitors aged 15 years or older, it is representative of Auckland Museum’s adult onsite audience only. Children and formal learners are not included. It also excludes engagement with Auckland Museum offsite (e.g. through public events) as well as online (e.g. Collections Online, Online Cenotaph).

<sup>62</sup> Auckland War Memorial Museum, “Five-Year Strategic Plan: Greater Reach and Impact 2017 - 2022.”



## Social

OUTCOME	FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR
Whānau wellbeing and resilience is strengthened	Social equity	Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori social outcomes
	Whānau wellbeing	Percentage of Māori who think things are getting better for their whānau (Headline indicator)
		Proportion of Māori children (aged 0-17) living below the 60 percent income poverty threshold after housing costs
	Papakāinga	Number of papakāinga in Tāmaki Makaurau (Headline indicator)  The number of Māori organisations and trusts projects which have been supported to achieve Māori housing and papakāinga development (NEW)

### Overview

For the Social Domain, Kaitiakitanga Indicators focus on the sustainability of whānau wellbeing – the way that whānau are being cared for. Māori wellbeing is whānau wellbeing.<sup>63</sup>

We are concerned that generations of whānau, Hapū and Iwi have experienced poor outcomes in Aotearoa and in Tāmaki Makaurau. Current and historic public policy has failed to lift Māori outcomes and wellbeing.<sup>64</sup> We show in this section how Māori tamariki in Tāmaki Makaurau are in poverty at a higher level than tamariki across Aotearoa and tamariki internationally. The indicator is based on a dataset that has not been analysed and published before. It also highlights how important it is for Māori to have access to data at the sub-national level.

Auckland Council have been supporting papakāinga housing development for a number of years. Papakāinga often refers to a group of houses, of three or more, on whenua Māori as a 'community' which may include broader support and occupant involvement.<sup>65</sup> For many Māori and whānau the development and occupancy of papakāinga housing is key to their aspirations and wellbeing. We report on the work of Auckland Council's Māori Housing Unit in their support of papakāinga housing development in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Understanding wellbeing and values through a Te Ao Māori lens, taking a whānau-centred approach and working with Māori to develop useful and meaningful indicators will go some way towards reporting on Māori and whānau wellbeing.

<sup>63</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri and the Treasury, "An Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework."

<sup>64</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri and the Treasury.

<sup>65</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri, "A Guide to Papakāinga Housing" (Wellington: Te Puni Kōkiri, 2017).





## Focus area: Social equity

### Indicator: Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori social outcome

Under the social pou, the transformational projects were undertaken across two CCOs: Auckland Transport and Watercare.

**Figure 9. Auckland Council Group investment into transformational activities that contribute to Māori social outcomes**



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers. (2017). *Assessment of Expenditure Incurred by Auckland Council on Projects to Deliver Māori Outcomes*

The bulk of Auckland Council Group's expenditure in the 2016 and 2017 financial year on social outcomes were for Iwi involvement and engagement on Watercare projects (Figure 9). In 2012 Watercare established a partnership arrangement, known as the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum, with the 19 Iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau for support on specialist advice and guidance. This now has a governance level forum.

The Council's Māori Responsiveness Framework sets out the Council family responsibilities for raising responsiveness to Māori and achieving better outcomes for Māori. Council departments and CCOs use a Māori Responsiveness Plan (MRP) as an action plan to improve their Māori responsiveness by making changes to their capability, systems and programmes. There are now MRPs in place for all CCOs.



## Focus area: Whānau wellbeing

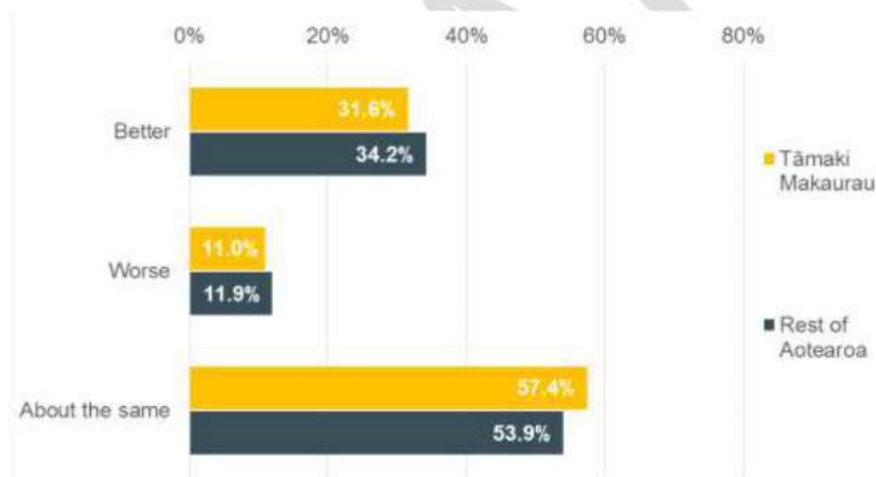
### Headline Indicator: Percentage of Māori who think things are getting better for their whānau

Whānau wellbeing is important – for individuals and for Tāmaki and Aotearoa as a whole.

Healthy, happy and productive people form the backbone of a flourishing country. Whānau provide the basis for raising children, caring for family members, providing and receiving aroha and the intergenerational transmission of culture, values and knowledge. The wellbeing of Tāmaki Māori is fundamentally linked to the wellbeing of whānau.

In 2013, 70.6 percent of Māori respondents to Te Kupenga in Tāmaki Makaurau reported the wellbeing of their whānau as seven or above (where zero means extremely badly and 10 means extremely well). Nearly a third (31.6%) of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau thought things were getting 'better' for their whānau compared to 12 months ago. This compared with 34.2 percent of Māori in the rest of Aotearoa.

**Figure 10. Māori perceptions of how whānau are doing compared with 12 months ago, Tāmaki Makaurau and rest of Aotearoa, 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Te Kupenga  
Note: By descent

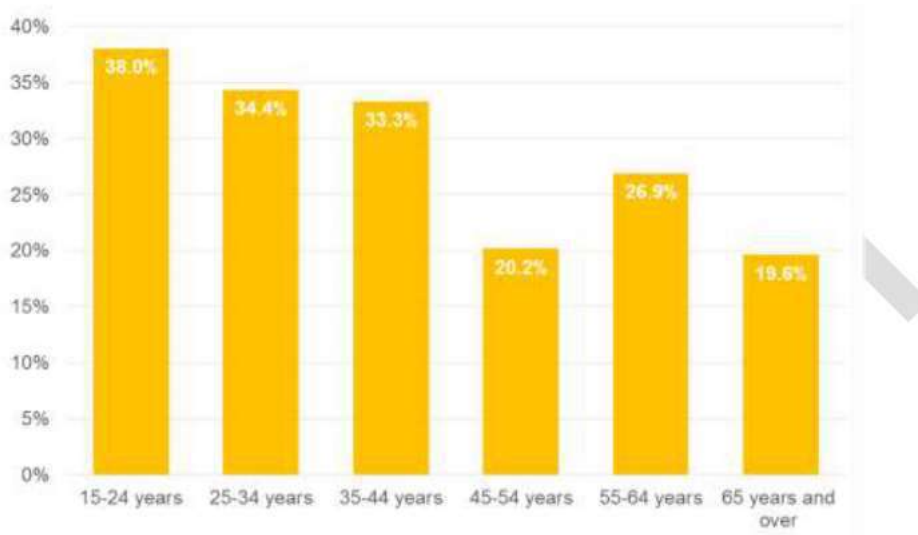
Wahine Māori, in Tāmaki Makaurau, seem more optimistic than tane Māori (with 33.7% of wahine compared with 29.2% of tane, thinking things were getting better for their whānau).

In Tāmaki Makaurau, Māori aged under 45 years were more likely to think things were getting better for their whānau than those aged 45 years and over (Figure 11). Age appears to be an important



influencer of how Māori assess their whānau wellbeing. The national data also shows that assessments are more positive at younger and older ages.<sup>66</sup>

**Figure 11. Percentage of Māori who think things are getting better for their whānau by age, Tāmaki Makaurau, 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Te Kupenga  
Note: By descent

Whānau wellbeing is a focus for the government, especially with the delivery of the 2019 Wellbeing Budget. Whānau wellbeing is also a key outcome for Auckland Council. There needs to be better alignment across central and local government in the measurement of this outcome.

<sup>66</sup> SuPERU, "Families and Whānau Status Report 2017" (Wellington: Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit, 2017).



### Indicator: Proportion of Māori children (aged 0-17) living below the 60 percent income poverty threshold after housing costs

The wellbeing of tamariki Māori is inextricable from the wellbeing of their whānau. Unfortunately, tamariki Māori are over-represented in the child poverty statistics.<sup>67</sup> Aotearoa does not have an official measure for child poverty, although there are multiple available measures:

- The OECD defines the child income poverty rate as the proportion of 0–17 year olds with an income of less than 50 percent of the national annual median equivalised post-tax-and-transfer income.<sup>68</sup>
- The Ministry of Social Development uses multiple measures for comparison, including 60 percent of the median annual equivalised (adjusted for household size and composition) disposable household income.<sup>69</sup>

Irrespective of the measure used, Māori children are over-represented.

There are regional differences. While there are sampling errors in the data for Māori children living below the 60 percent income poverty threshold after housing costs, the general trend shows that the percentage of tamariki Māori in poverty in Tāmaki Makaurau is consistently below that of tamariki Māori in the rest of Aotearoa (Figure 12). However, the percentage of tamariki Māori in poverty in Tāmaki Makaurau is much higher than the national average (i.e. tamariki Māori and non-Māori children, combined) and international averages.

On average across OECD countries, 13.4 percent of children live in relative income poverty<sup>70</sup> compared with 25.8 percent of tamariki Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau in 2018 (using the 50 percent threshold). This is considered a particularly high rate by OECD standards.

There has been little analysis of child poverty at the regional level, and by ethnicity. The data in this report is unique and has not been published before. Further work is required to understand what this means for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and what is required to turn those rates around.

<sup>67</sup> M. Claire Dale, "Whakapono: End Child Poverty in Māori Whānau: A Preliminary Report" (Auckland: Child Poverty Action Group, 2017), <http://www.cpag.org.nz/assets/171208%20CPAG%20Whakapono%20Māori%20poverty.pdf>.

<sup>68</sup> OECD, "CO 2.2: Child Poverty" (OECD Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, 2018).

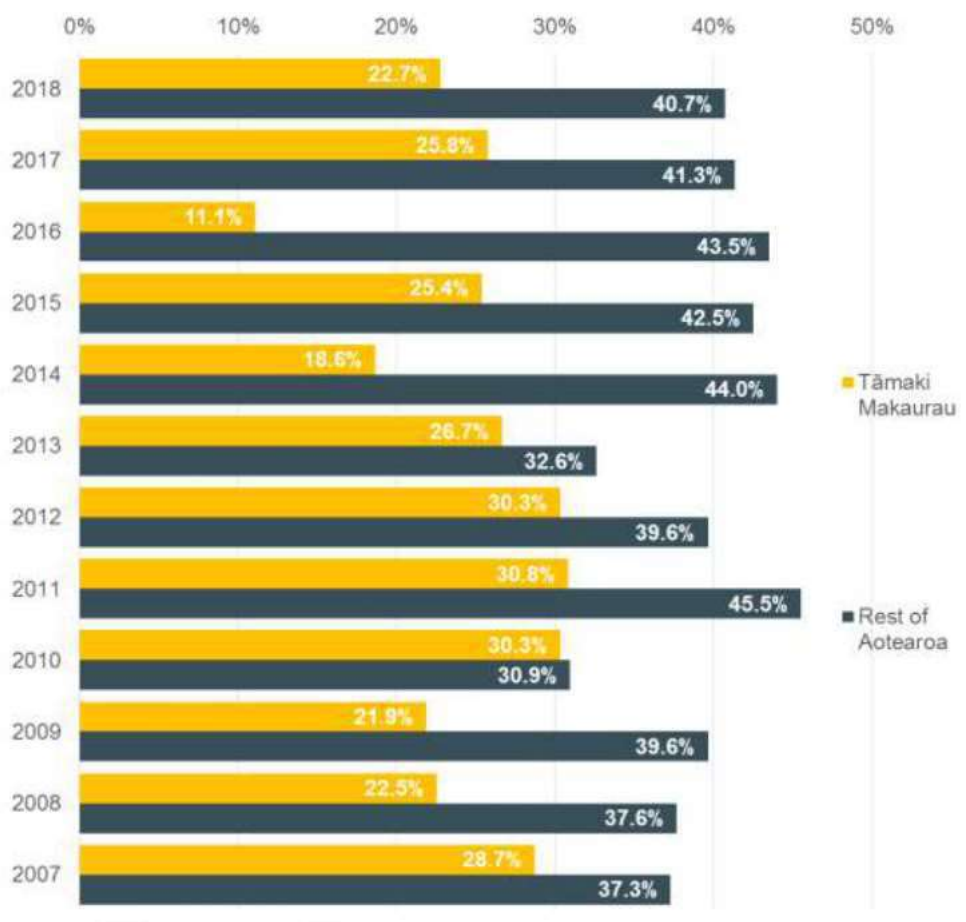
<sup>69</sup> B Perry, "The Material Wellbeing of NZ Households: Overview and Key Findings from the 2018 Household Incomes Report and the Companion Report Using Non-Income Measures (the 2018 NIMs Report)" (Wellington: Ministry of Social Development, 2018).

<sup>70</sup> OECD, "CO 2.2: Child Poverty."





Figure 12. Percentage of Māori children (aged 0-17) living in households below the 60 percent income poverty threshold after housing costs, Tāmaki Makaurau and rest of Aotearoa, 2009 – 2018



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household economic survey, customised data

Note: Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. This figure includes estimates with a level sampling error of between 51 and 100 percent, inclusive. Care should be taken when interpreting these estimates, as there will be less statistical reliability than those with sampling errors less than 21 percent.

The Child Poverty Reduction Act was enacted on 20 December 2018. The purpose of the Act is help achieve a significant and sustained reduction in child poverty in New Zealand.



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Evidence that children in low income families are more likely to get sick, to leave school without a qualification, and to sometimes struggle to get food, shows why this Government has made the wellbeing of children such a priority.

My Government's goal is to halve child poverty within ten years, taking the rate of poverty and hardship among our children to world-leading low levels. But in order for us to meet our targets, children need us to act now. We have.

Prime Minister, Jacinda Ardern

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49  
Commercial In Confidence





## Focus area: Papakāinga

### Indicator: Number of papakāinga in Tāmaki Makaurau

Papakāinga is generally considered as residential development of a communal nature on ancestral land and in some cases, land Mana Whenua hold in general title. While papakāinga have been mostly built by Mana Whenua, a number of Mataawaka marae have plans to build papakāinga.

Increasing the number of papakāinga is a key goal for both Auckland Council and Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau. As part of Auckland Council's contribution to Māori wellbeing, the establishment of papakāinga represents a significant transformational shift that will affirm the reconnection of Māori with their identity, customary practices and community living.

The previous Auckland Plan target was to increase the number of papakāinga in the region from three to 18 by 2040. This target and indicator were removed in the 2050 Auckland Plan. The development of papakāinga is a long-term process, with medium to long-term timeframes from concept to delivery. There are also many processes and hurdles to the establishment of papakāinga such as access finance and the capital costs of papakāinga development. Iwi and trusts are able to access capital funding through Te Puni Kōkiri and other philanthropic entities.

Council provides advice and resources to support papakāinga developments in the areas of feasibility studies, technical reports, plans and consenting costs and development contributions. It does not fund the capital costs of the papakāinga.

The long-term goal is to increase the number of papakāinga in Tāmaki Makaurau, so we will continue to report on this indicator.

Below is an overview of Mana Whenua council-assisted papakāinga developments in Tāmaki Makaurau<sup>71</sup>:

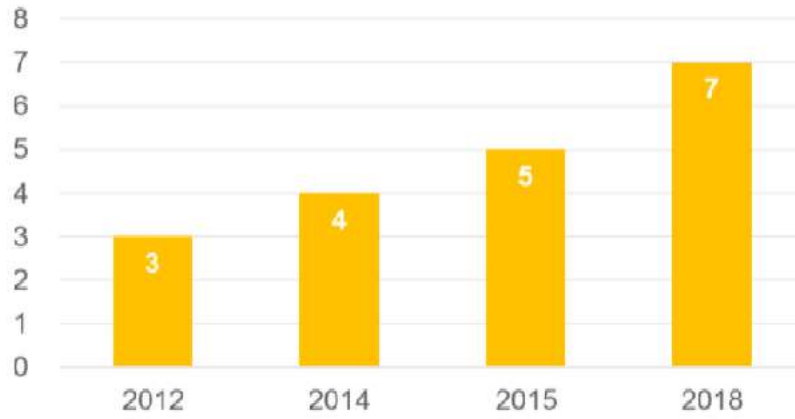
- The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei led development at Ōrākei
- The Pūkaki Trust led development at Māngere
- Ngā Maunga Whakakahii Kaipara supported developments (various locations, Kaipara)
- Te Araparera Ahu Whenua Trust, Kaipara
- Maramatawhana Ahu Whenua Trust, Waimaukau
- Kirkwood Whānau Trust, Whatapaka
- Waimango, Orere Point

There have been three new Mana Whenua-led papakāinga developments activated since 2015. However, Auckland Council are working with a number of groups on projects to develop papakāinga.

<sup>71</sup> R Wilson, A Reid, and C Bishop, "Auckland Plan Targets: Monitoring Report 2015," Technical Report (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2015), <http://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/assets/publications/TR2015-030-Auckland-Plan-targets-monitoring-report-2016.pdf>; Shane Cook, "Māori Housing Unit Update on Papakāinga Developments," February 1, 2019.



Figure 13. Number of Auckland Council-assisted papakāinga



Source: Auckland Council

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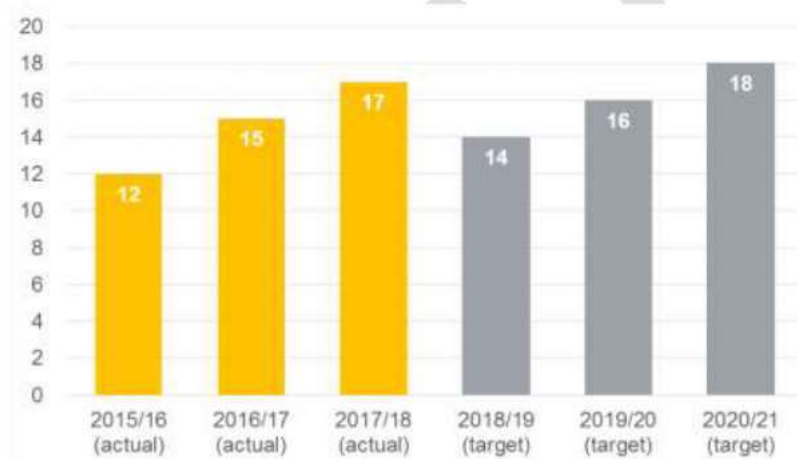
### New Indicator: The number of Māori organisations and trusts projects which have been supported to achieve Māori housing and papakāinga development (NEW)

Whānau-centric housing models such as papakāinga not only grow Hapū and Iwi asset bases but also provide homes where tamariki can grow and learn, confident in their identity.

Auckland Council has supported papakāinga projects since 2008 and its Māori Housing Unit has been in operation for two years. Their work programme includes technical support and grants for Māori organisations and trusts seeking to develop papakāinga and Māori housing.

The Auckland Plan 2050 has a target of increasing the number of Māori organisations and trusts projects that are supported to develop papakāinga to 14 projects over the 2018/19 financial year, and increasing over time to 25 annually between 2021 and 2028 (Figure 14). The Māori Housing Unit within Auckland Council are already working above targets, with 17 projects in the 2017/18 year.

Figure 14. Number of Māori organisations and trusts projects that have been supported to achieve Māori housing and papakāinga development



Source: Auckland Council, *The Auckland Plan 2050*, and Māori Housing Unit, Auckland Council

The significant housing affordability challenges facing Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, have led the Board with Māori Housing interest groups to develop the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan.<sup>72</sup>

The strategic action plan identifies the following target areas:

- 1 **Whānau-focused strategies, navigators and brokers:** Services to support whānau, navigate systems and process, and access resources

<sup>72</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board, "Draft KĀINGA Strategic Action Plan October 2018" (Tāmaki Makaurau: Independent Māori Statutory Board, 2018).



- 2 **Skilled professionals in housing with expertise in facilitating and achieving housing outcomes for Māori:** Supporting Iwi and whānau through professional standards and a training curriculum relating to housing for Māori
- 3 **Tailored housing and finance products meeting the need of Māori whānau:** Shared equity, progressive ownership models resourced and fit for purpose for Māori whānau
- 4 **End homelessness:** Based on a Te Tiriti o Waitangi and human rights based approach to national housing strategy and related approaches
- 5 **More Auckland Council land and Crown land:** utilised for quality and accessible affordable housing
- 6 **Measurement and indicators:** These drive outcomes relating to Māori values and experiences, and the social function of housing.

The Board will continue to monitor both local and central government's performance in meeting the housing needs of Māori and will use the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan to advocate specific actions and measures.

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## Economic

OUTCOME	FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR
Māori businesses are improving and enhancing the quality of their people, asset and resource base	Investment in Māori economic development	Percentage of Māori apprenticeships in Tāmaki Makaurau (Headline indicator)
		Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori economic outcomes
		The number of Māori businesses which have been through an ATEED programme or benefitted from an ATEED intervention (NEW)
	New opportunities and markets	Number of Māori New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE) Focus, Foundation and Coalition clients (exporters) in Tāmaki Makaurau (NEW)
		Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Regional Business Partners funding (NEW)
		Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Callaghan Innovation grants (NEW)
		Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing the services of Callaghan Innovation (NEW)

### Overview

Kaitiakitanga also means intergenerational responsibility to protect, maintain and enhance the spiritual, material and economic wellbeing of taonga that have been handed down through generations and will be passed on to others to come.<sup>73</sup>

In creating value and ensuring business sustainability (within environmental limits), Māori businesses engage in exporting and innovation. In this section of the Kaitiakitanga Report we report the ways Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau are engaging with ATEED, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and Callaghan Innovation to achieve their business aspirations.

<sup>73</sup> Chellie Spiller and Amber Nicholson, "Wakatu Incorporation: Balancing Kaitiaki Stewardship and Commerce," in *SAGE Business Cases* (California: Sage Publications, 2017), <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781473999039>.





## Focus area: Investment in Māori economic development

### Headline Indicator: Percentage of Māori apprenticeships in Tāmaki Makaurau

Through practicing the principles of Kaitiakitanga, organisations can build businesses where wisdom is created through learning and mentoring relationships.<sup>74</sup> By taking a Māori world view of business, employers and employees have the mana to create mauri ora for others and the ecosystem as a whole.<sup>75</sup> One practical way organisations can pass on knowledge is through apprenticeships.

In 2017, there were over 46,000 apprentices across Aotearoa, compared with over 36,000 in 2012. Over the last 10 years, apprentices in Tāmaki Makaurau make up between 25 – 30 percent of all apprentices. For apprentices who identify as Māori, 21.7 percent were employed in Tāmaki Makaurau in 2013, and this rose to 26.1 percent in 2017 (Figure 15). It is encouraging that the proportion and number of Māori apprenticeships in Tāmaki Makaurau is increasing.

**Figure 15. Number of Māori apprenticeships, 2013 – 2017, Tāmaki Makaurau and rest of Aotearoa**



Source: Ministry of Education participation in industry training statistics and customised data

Note: Based on ethnicity, not descent

The majority of Māori apprentices in Tāmaki Makaurau are studying in the areas of architecture and building, and engineering and related technologies (Figure 16). Again, this is encouraging, as the

<sup>74</sup> Chellie Spiller et al., "Wise Up: Creating Organizational Wisdom Through an Ethic of Kaitiakitanga," *Journal of Business Ethics* 104, no. 2 (December 2011): 223–35.

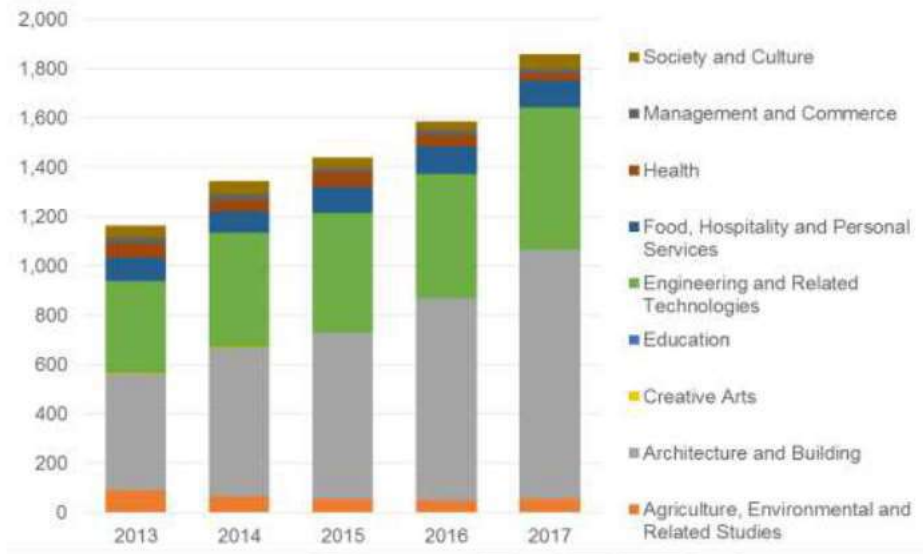
<sup>75</sup> Spiller et al.





construction and building sector in Tāmaki Makaurau has been consistently stating that more skilled workers are required.

**Figure 16. Number of apprentices by broad field of study, Tāmaki Makaurau, 2013 – 2017**



Source: Ministry of Education customised dataset

Notes: Apprentices are defined as Modern Apprentices, New Zealand Apprentices and trainees whose programme meets or exceeds the NZ Apprenticeships criteria.

Counts are of apprentices whose location of employment is within the Auckland Regional Authority area

Data in this figure, including totals, have been rounded to the nearest 5 to protect the privacy of individuals, so the sum of individual counts may not add to the total.



### Indicator: Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori economic outcomes

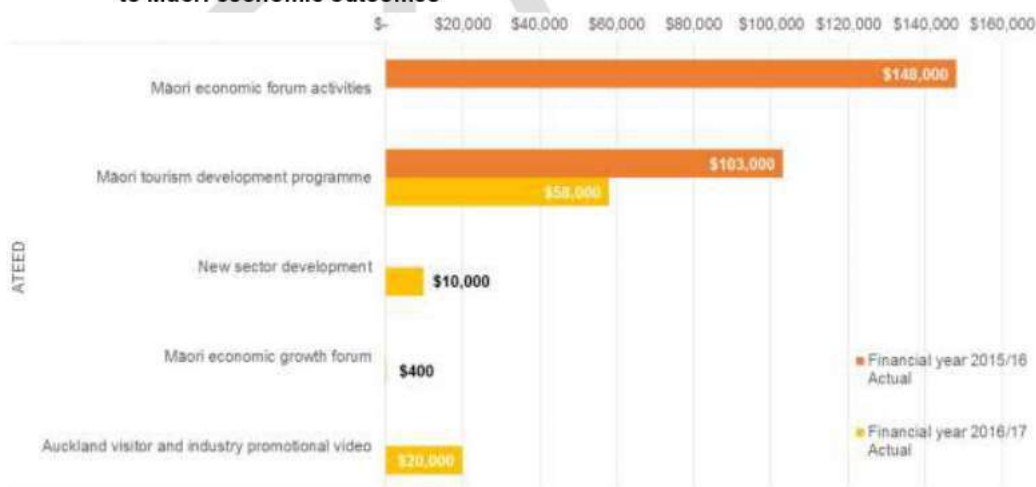
A secure economic base is necessary for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to undertake their kaitiaki role. The Auckland Council’s economic development strategy identifies four Iwi/Māori key initiatives to support Māori economic development:<sup>76</sup>

- Work with Māori on partnering/joint ventures and active engagement in the delivery and supply of infrastructure
- Work in partnership with Iwi to identify and support international commercial opportunities from the Māori asset base in Auckland and support the innovative and entrepreneurial capacity of Iwi/Māori
- Facilitate targeted interventions to improve skills outcomes for Māori
- Support Iwi/Māori to explore the potential of establishing Māori entrepreneurship initiatives and points of difference for Auckland that build on rich cultural heritage.

In ATEED’s 2016/17 budget of approximately \$72 million, a very small amount of funding from ATEED has been dedicated to Māori economic development.

Between 2015 and 2017, the majority of investment was in the Māori economic forum (Figure 17). The Māori Economic Growth Forum was delivered by ATEED in collaboration with The Icehouse, and a range of central government agencies.

**Figure 17. Auckland Council Group investment into transformational activities that contribute to Māori economic outcomes**



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers. (2017). Assessment of Expenditure Incurred by Auckland Council on Projects to Deliver Māori Outcomes

<sup>76</sup> Auckland Council, "Auckland’s Economic Development Strategy" (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2012).



### New Indicator: The number of Māori businesses which have been through an ATEED programme or benefitted from an ATEED intervention

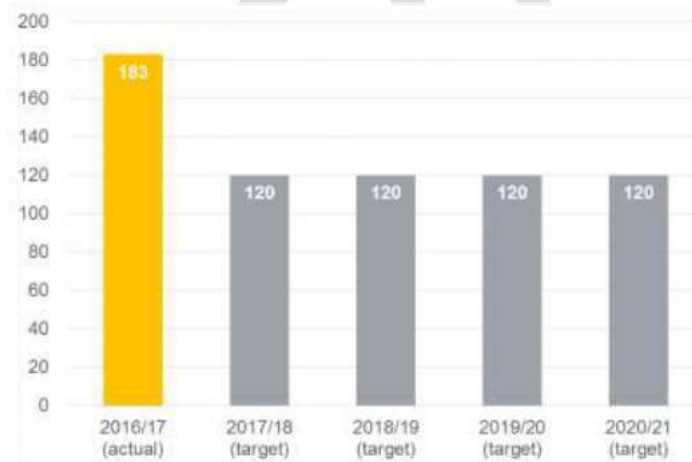
The key outcome in the economic pou is “Māori businesses are improving and enhancing the quality of their people, asset and resource base”. There is support available through central and regional government agencies to improve the capacity and capability of businesses, including Māori businesses, to enable the development of new opportunities and markets.

Business and Innovation Advisors from ATEED provide advice and support and help businesses access mentoring and networking opportunities. Advisors also work with businesses to determine whether they may be eligible for research and development funding or grants.

Over the next 10 years, ATEED is focusing on working with others to develop and deliver initiatives that promote Māori economic development. Particular attention will be placed on building the system of support for Māori businesses, developing the Māori creative sector, and developing rangatahi entrepreneurship and employment pathways.<sup>77</sup> See Example 3 for how ATEED is supporting Māori innovation.

Over 2016/17 ATEED supported 183 Māori businesses, which is above the target set in the Long-Term Plan for future years (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Number of Māori businesses that have been through an ATEED programme or benefitted from an ATEED intervention**



Source: Te Tahua Taungahuru Te Mahere Taungahuru 2018-2028<sup>78</sup>

Note: An intervention is a programme or service delivered by ATEED. The targets reflect ATEED's emerging strategy which is likely to result in the delivery of fewer larger interventions.

<sup>77</sup> Auckland Council, “Te Tahua Taungahuru Te Mahere Taungahuru 2018-2028 | The 10-Year Budget: Long-Term Plan 2018-2028” (Auckland: Auckland Council, 2018), <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/budget-plans/our-10-year-budget/docs/10yearbudgetvolumes/10-year-budget-2018-2028-volume-2.pdf>.

<sup>78</sup> Auckland Council.



**Example 3. DIGMYIDEA Māori innovation challenge**

DIGMYIDEA was launched in 2015 with the aim of inspiring more Māori to engage in the digital economy by helping emerging Māori innovators turn their creative ideas into reality.

Three successful competitions have been run in Tāmaki Makaurau and across Aotearoa since the competition began.

The competition calls on budding Māori digital entrepreneurs across Aotearoa to put their ideas forward.

DIGMYIDEA entries must be exciting, innovative, digital and entrepreneurial. They can be anything from an app to a web programme, or even a digital extension of a more traditional business.

Individuals, or teams of up to five people, can enter the competition in the following two categories:

- Rerenga o te Kora: (15-24 year olds)
- Muranga o te Ahi: (25 years and over)

All finalists are flown to Tāmaki Makaurau for DIGIwānanga, a weekend of mentoring, to help them develop and pitch their idea. Two winning ideas receive a business start-up and support package worth \$10,000 each.

Previous winners include:

- Brittany Teei - Founder / CEO of Kidscoin - <https://www.kidscoin.org>
- Adele Hauwai - Founder / CEO of Seecom - <https://seecom.co.nz>

DIGMYIDEA is sponsored by ATEED, Te Wānanga o Aotearoa, He Kai Kei Aku Ringa and Ministry of Youth Development.







## Focus area: New opportunities and markets

### New Indicator: Number of Māori New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Focus, Build and Start clients (exporters) in Tāmaki Makaurau

The Māori economy is a globally connected, prosperous, and profitable sector of the Tāmaki Makaurau economy. In a business context, Kaitiakitanga can mean 'wise use of resources'.<sup>79</sup> By initiating and maintaining global connections, Māori businesses can increase opportunities, enter new markets and use that process to improve the wellbeing of their employees and their communities.

New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE) is New Zealand's international business development agency. It exists to grow businesses internationally – bigger, better, faster. NZTE has been focusing on the number of Māori customers it works with. As a result of this focus, the number of customers has increased from 115 in 2015/16 to 199 in 2017/18. As at December 2018, NZTE had 214 Māori customers.

NZTE has three main categories of customers:

- Focus – a commitment to international growth, and have the capability and capacity for international growth. This includes a solid revenue base (usually at least \$3 million) and sufficient people and resources to make planned growth happen. Other indicators include high revenue per FTE or an easily scalable business model. There are about 700 Focus customers
- Foundation – NZTE has two categories within Foundation, Build and Start. Foundation customers are starting to think about whether exporting is right for them. Build customers may have a history of exporting, and need to show how ready they are for international markets
- Coalition – A group of like-minded businesses who connect and build strategies to grow internationally together, through formal coalitions. NZTE supported go-to-market coalitions include HUI Māori Collective (Example 4) and Tuku Māori winemakers collective.

<sup>79</sup> Spiller et al., "Wise Up."



#### Example 4. HUI Māori Collective

The HUI Māori Collective comprises 13 companies which together sell a range of premium products. These include wine, Mānuka honey, dairy (milk powder), fruit bars, and Kawakawa soft drink.

It is the first Māori collective to have a presence on one of China's main e-commerce platforms, Tmall Global, which is part of the Alibaba Group. Chinese customers can order the products online and NZ Post will package the order from its airport warehouse and send direct to Chinese consumers in a partnership with China Post.

The 'Food Trust Framework' developed in collaboration with AsureQuality, NZ Post and NZTE means that Chinese consumers can be confident that their goods do come directly from New Zealand and the authenticated Māori producers in the collective.

The HUI Māori collective includes:

- Miraka
- Kai Ora Honey
- Mana kai Honey
- Tai Tokerau Honey
- The True Honey Company
- Tuku Māori Winemakers Collective
  - Steve Bird Wines
  - Te Pā wines
  - Tiki Wines
  - Ostler Wines
  - Kurukuru Wines
- Taha Beverages
- Kono
- Tiki Taane has also joined the collective, blending world class Māori entertainment with premium food and beverage products

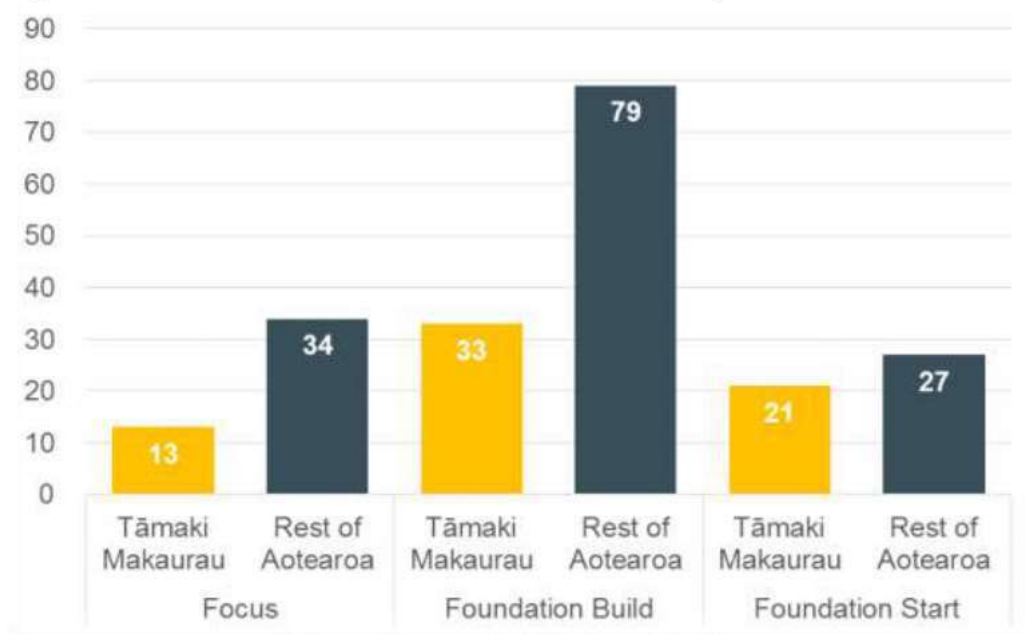


Photo credit: New Zealand Trade and Enterprise





Figure 19. Number of Māori NZTE Focus and Foundation clients, 2018/19 to December 2018



Source: New Zealand Trade and Enterprise customised data

Based on Statistics New Zealand data, as at February 2018 there were 1,476 Māori businesses across Aotearoa, 84 of which (six percent) were in Tāmaki Makaurau.<sup>80</sup> In contrast, as at December 2018, 31 percent of the Māori businesses that NZTE worked with were Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau, suggesting that Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau may be more export-focused.

In relation to the types of sectors of focus, Tāmaki Makaurau Māori businesses are in all the sectors NZTE concentrates on. The emerging exporters tend to have a focus on food and beverage, while the faster growing, internationalised businesses are in the technology sector (Figure 20). The profile of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau are a different profile to the rest of Aotearoa (Figure 21). Exporters in the rest of Aotearoa are more likely to be in the food and beverage sector, and less likely to be in the technology sector.

<sup>80</sup> StatsNZ, "New Zealand Business Demography Statistics: At February 2018" (Wellington: StatsNZ, 2018). Note that these are geographic units which are separate operating units engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominately one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.

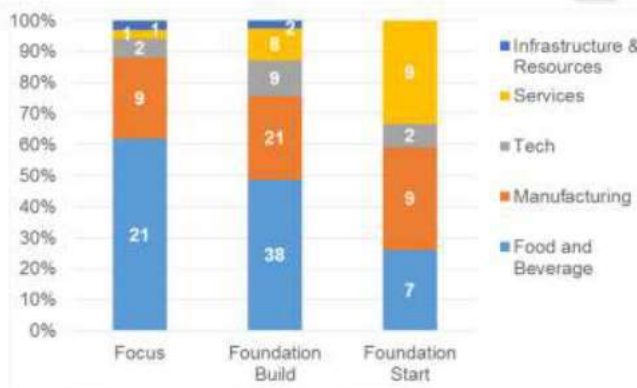


Figure 20. Sector profile of Māori NZTE customers in Tāmaki Makaurau, as at December 2018



Source: New Zealand Trade and Enterprise customised data

Figure 21. Sector profile of Māori NZTE customers in the rest of Aotearoa, as at December 2018



Source: New Zealand Trade and Enterprise customised data

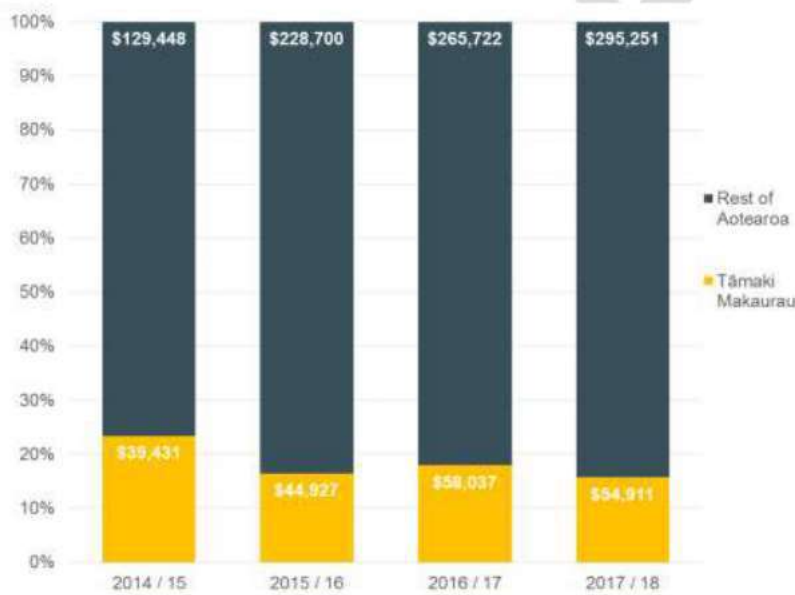


### New Indicator: Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Regional Business Partners funding

The Regional Business Partners Network offers Capability Voucher Funding which helps business owners to access business training and coaching services, by providing them with an up-to-50 percent subsidy towards the registered service cost. The local Regional Business Partner for Tāmaki Makaurau Māori businesses is ATEED, whose Growth Advisors support business owners looking to grow and innovate. Capability Vouchers may be issued to businesses where a management capability need is identified that could be addressed by undertaking training.

In 2017/18, Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessed just under \$55,000 of Capability Voucher funding (Figure 22). This amounted to 16 percent of the funding provided to Māori businesses across Aotearoa. Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau make up about five percent of Aotearoa's businesses, so Tāmaki businesses appear to be capturing a larger proportion of funding than would be expected.

Figure 22. Regional Business Partners funding to Māori businesses, by region, 2014/15 – 2017/18



Source: New Zealand Trade and Enterprise customised dataset

However, the proportion of funding captured does appear to have decreased over time. In 2014/15, Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau were awarded about 23 percent of funding, which has decreased to between 16 and 18 percent over the last three financial years.



## New Indicator: Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Callaghan Innovation grants

Business and organisational innovation is critical to the success of the Māori economy. Innovation is defined formally by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Commission<sup>81</sup> as: “the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.”

Innovation basically involves introducing new ideas and new or improved ways of doing things – whether they be products, ways of organising and producing things, ways of organising work, or ways of marketing. Innovation is not just about ‘high-tech’ activities or formal research and development. It occurs in all parts of the economy and varies across businesses.

Callaghan Innovation is Aotearoa’s innovation agency. It provides research and development (R&D) grants, by adding scale of businesses’ R&D investment for greater impact. A small proportion of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau have been successful in gaining R&D grants; 24 businesses in the calendar year ending February 2019 (Figure 23). This represents four percent of all businesses who were successful in gaining R&D grants.

As Māori businesses represent about 0.26 percent of all businesses in Aotearoa, this indicates Māori businesses and Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau are successful in achieving R&D grants. This could mean that the fund is accessible to Māori businesses and that they are particularly innovative.

It should be noted that the data in this indicator is based on self-identification and is likely to underestimate the number of Māori businesses engaging with Callaghan Innovation R&D grants.

The 2018 Budget included an announcement of \$1 billion for R&D, which included the reintroduction of the R&D tax incentive. The main features of the R&D tax incentive include:

- a credit rate of 15 percent
- a \$120 million cap on eligible expenditure
- a minimum R&D expenditure threshold of \$50,000 per year
- a limited form of refunds for the first year of the scheme that will mirror the R&D tax-loss cash-out scheme run by Inland Revenue. A more comprehensive policy will be in place for the second year of the scheme
- a definition of R&D that ensures the credit can be accessed more easily across all sectors, including the technology sector
- the inclusion of state-owned enterprises, industry research cooperatives, levy bodies, and minority-owned subsidiaries of select Crown entities.

The 15 percent tax credit will be available from the beginning of a business’s 2019/20 income year.

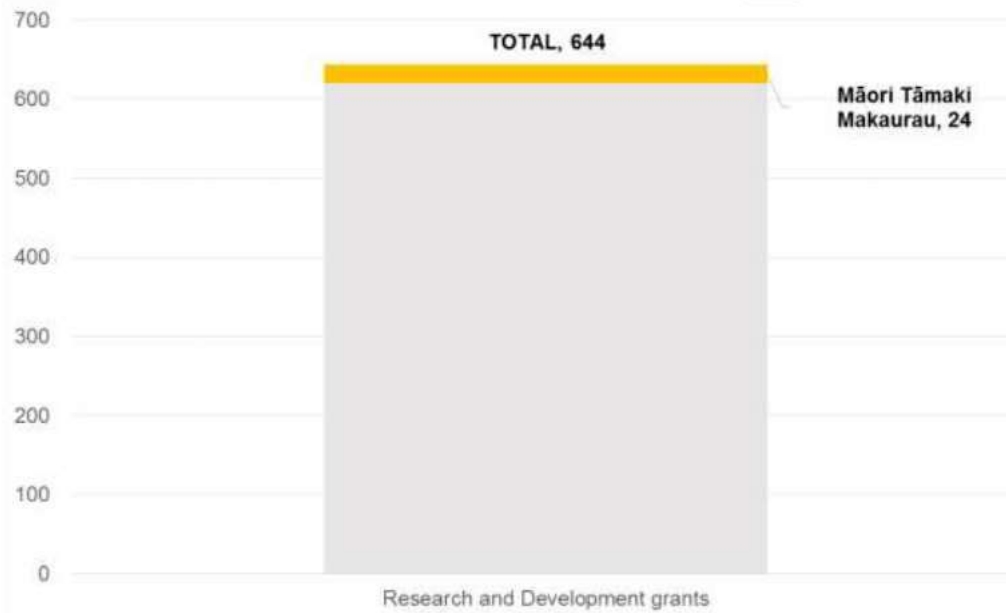
We will need to closer monitor whether this incentive provides appropriate incentives and benefits for Māori businesses. The average Māori enterprise is significantly smaller, in terms of employees per

<sup>81</sup> OECD and Eurostat, *Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data*, 3rd ed. (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2005), 46.



enterprise, than the average for other enterprises.<sup>82</sup> This may mean that Māori businesses face additional hurdles to achieving the minimum R&D expenditure threshold of \$50,000 per year.

**Figure 23. Number of Māori organisations in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Callaghan Innovation Research and Development grants, for the 12 months ending February 2019**



Source: Callaghan Innovation customised dataset  
Notes: Based on self-identification.

<sup>82</sup> BERL Economics, "The Asset Base, Income, Expenditure and GDP of the 2010 Māori Economy," Report for Māori Economic Taskforce and Te Puni Kōkiri (Wellington: BERL Economics, 2011).





## New Indicator: Percentage of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing the services of Callaghan Innovation

Other than R&D grants, Callaghan Innovation also offers:

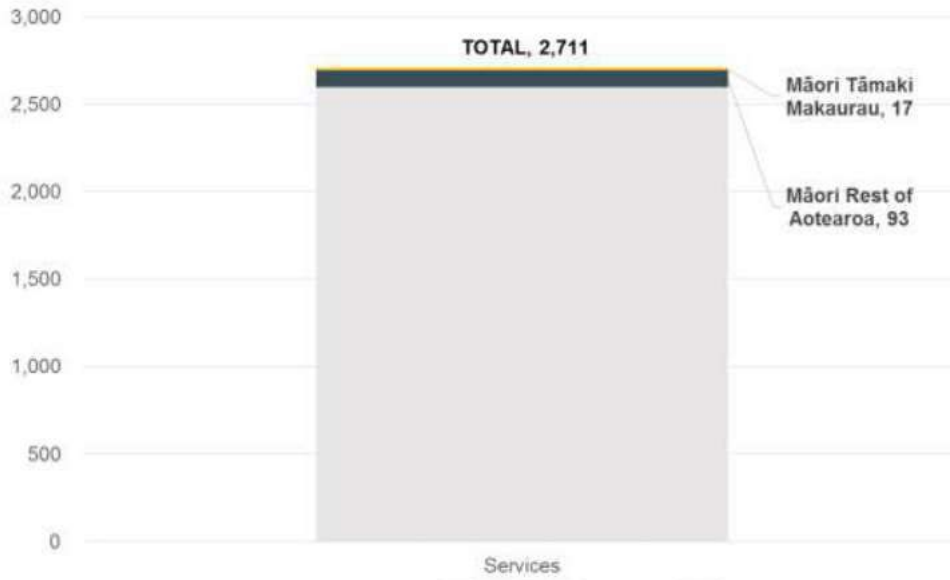
- Access to experts
  - opens door for Aotearoa businesses seeking innovation advice, skills, support and technical expertise. This includes access to Founder Incubators, Accelerators, Technology Incubators, networks and the Enterprise Europe Network (one of the world's largest innovation networks).
  - In 2018, Aotearoa's first business accelerator programme for Māori entrepreneurs, Kōkiri, was launched with 10 companies coming together to take their business to the next level.
- Technology and product development to help businesses take an idea from concept to commercial reality
- Innovation skills to help businesses to build in-house innovation skills and capability
- Business collaborations:
  - lead collaborative innovation projects and technology missions for businesses.
  - Callaghan Innovation supports the Nuku ki te Puku Māori Food and Beverage Cluster to collaborate with individual innovation initiatives, supporting business growth through ongoing contact and communication. Nuku ki te Puku has now established themselves as a standalone company and has entered into a \$1 million partnership with the High Value Nutrition National Science Challenge to look at how Māori businesses can work together with researchers to develop food for health products for export. In 2018, Nuku ki te Puku took a delegation to Singapore. Members of the cluster include: Ngāti Porou Miere, Fomana Capital, Kono NZ LLP, Ngāti Porou Farms, Wakatu Incorporation, Ngāti Porou Fisheries, Ngā Puhi Asset Holding, Poutama Trust.

In the 12 months ending February 2019, 17 Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau engaged with Callaghan Innovation services (Figure 24). This represents 15 percent of all Māori businesses who engaged with Callaghan Innovation, a much higher than the proportion of Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau compared with Māori businesses in Aotearoa (6 percent).





Figure 24. Number of Māori organisations in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing Callaghan Innovation services, for the 12 months ending February 2019



Source: Callaghan Innovation customised dataset  
Notes: Based on self-identification



## Environment

OUTCOME	FOCUS AREA	INDICATOR
Māori are kaitiaki of the environment	Investment in Māori environmental projects	Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori environmental outcomes
		Number of Mana Whenua entities with formalised relationship agreements with Auckland Council (NEW)
	Capacity of tangata whenua to support the environment	Proportion of kaitiaki and environmental resource managers in Tāmaki Makaurau (WORK IN PROGRESS)
		The proportion of kauri areas on Auckland Council land that have active management in place for kauri dieback disease (NEW)
		Number of identified threatened species with improving or declining conservation status (NEW)

### Overview

Māori believe there is a deep, reciprocal relationship between humans and the natural world. All life is connected.<sup>83</sup> People are part of the natural world and are not superior to the natural order. As such, the environment, and ensuring it is thriving and sustainable, is core to Kaitiakitanga. A key feature of Kaitiakitanga is reciprocity. “The reciprocal agreement between the kaitiaki and resource means that the resource must sustain the kaitiaki (physically, spiritually and politically) who in return must ensure the long-term survival of the resource”.<sup>84</sup>

The Resource Management Act is the key legislative instrument in the management of natural resources and requires local councils to ensure the effects on the environment are managed sustainably. Kaitiakitanga is mentioned in three sections of the Act:

- In section 2, Kaitiakitanga is defined as ‘the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship

<sup>83</sup> Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal, “Kaitiakitanga – Guardianship and Conservation,” Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, September 2007, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/kaitiakitanga-guardianship-and-conservation/print>.

<sup>84</sup> D R Miller, “Western and Māori Values for Sustainable Development” (Young Māori Leaders Conference, Auckland: FIRST Foundation (Foundation for Indigenous Research in Society & Technology), 2005), <http://www.firstfound.org/david%20miller.htm>.



- Section 7 states that in achieving the purpose of the Act, “all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga ... [and a range of other matters]”
- And Section 35A which states:

#### **35A Duty to keep records about iwi and hapu**

- (1) For the purposes of this Act or regulations under this Act, a local authority must keep and maintain, for each iwi and hapu within its region or district, a record of—
  - (a) the contact details of each iwi authority within the region or district and any groups within the region or district that represent hapu for the purposes of this Act or regulations under this Act; and
  - (b) the planning documents that are recognised by each iwi authority and lodged with the local authority; and
  - (c) any area of the region or district over which 1 or more iwi or hapu exercise **kaitiakitanga**; and
  - (d) any Mana Whakahono a Rohe entered into under [section 58O](#).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) and (c),—
  - (a) the Crown must provide to each local authority information on—
    - (i) the iwi authorities within the region or district of that local authority and the areas over which 1 or more iwi exercise **kaitiakitanga** within that region or district; and
    - (ii) any groups that represent hapu for the purposes of this Act or regulations under this Act within the region or district of that local authority and the areas over which 1 or more hapu exercise **kaitiakitanga** within that region or district; and
    - (iii) the matters provided for in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) that the local authority has advised to the Crown; and
  - (b) the local authority must include in its records all the information provided to it by the Crown under paragraph (a).
- (3) In addition to any information provided by a local authority under subsection (2)(a)(iii), the local authority may also keep a record of information relevant to its region or district, as the case may be,—

Source:[http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM233021.html?search=ts\\_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg\\_resource+management+act\\_resele\\_25\\_a&p=1](http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1991/0069/latest/DLM233021.html?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_resource+management+act_resele_25_a&p=1)

Local councils and developers have interpreted section 35(A) narrowly as defined, usually for small areas of wāhi tapu or sites of significance. However, Māori, Iwi and Hapū often have the view that they exercise Kaitiakitanga over a much broader area. This is one example of where western approaches to resource management are contrary to Te Ao Māori and the Māori world view.

Iwi and hapū management plans are critical planning documents that give voice to Iwi priorities and aspirations. The desired outcome is that “Māori are empowered and treasured in their customary role as kaitiaki over lands, cultural landscapes, sites of significance and wāhi tapu”<sup>85</sup>.

There is a need for planners and policy makers to intentionally and methodically engage with Iwi and Hapū and these documents in early development of projects and identify opportunities for Mana Whenua to undertake Māori-led projects that advance aspirations or address issues set out in Iwi Management Plans.

It would also be prudent for Auckland Council to monitor the use of these documents so as to ensure their application is consistent across departments and that Mana Whenua can be informed of on-going developments across the breadth of Auckland Council.

<sup>85</sup> Independent Māori Statutory Board, “Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tamaki Makaurau and Māori Plan 2017,” 35.



The following section discusses how Auckland Council have invested in Māori environmental outcomes and the capacity of tangata whenua to support the environment with a focus on kauri and management of kauri dieback disease.

## Focus area: Investment in Māori environmental projects

### Indicator: Dollar value of investment in Auckland Council activities contributing to Māori environmental outcomes

Kaitiakitanga today expresses traditional ideas in a time of cultural and environmental renewal where Māori and Iwi seek to restore ecosystems and culture. Currently, only a very small proportion of Auckland Council funding has been dedicated to Māori environmental outcomes. Furthermore, we would have expected the majority of funding for Māori outcomes to be allocated to the environmental pou. However, we recognise that much of the work on the environment is likely to be within Auckland Council's core budget, rather than with the CCOs.

In 2016/17, Pānuku Development Auckland invested in Iwi involvement in the remediation and environmental enhancement of the waterfront, a Māori Engagement Forum and on Māori Responsiveness Planning.

**Figure 25. Auckland Council Group investment into transformational activities that contribute to Māori environmental outcomes**



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers. (2017). Assessment of Expenditure Incurred by Auckland Council on Projects to Deliver Māori Outcomes





### **New Indicator: Number of Mana Whenua entities with formalised relationship agreements with Auckland Council**

It is important to Mana Whenua to maintain the integrity of the land and waterways, of seeing cultural histories reflected in the urban environment, and restoring a sense of place for tangata whenua.<sup>86</sup> Mana Whenua wish to have meaningful and ongoing relationships with local and central government that acknowledge and enable their kaitiaki role.

Prior to the establishment of Auckland Council, Mana Whenua had a range of formal relationships with the legacy councils. Since 2012, Auckland Council had planned to set up new relationship agreements with Mana Whenua but has given priority to establishing relationships agreements between the 19 Mana Whenua groups and the 21 Local Boards. Note that there are overlapping areas of Mana Whenua interests across Tāmaki Makaurau that require Auckland Council to engage with multiple Mana Whenua groups.

The indicator mostly addresses the number of agreements that 19 Mana Whenua have signed with Local Boards (8); and Mana Whenua Groups and the Governing Body (2). Auckland Council is currently considering an approach for progressing the relationships agreement between the Governing Body and the Mana Whenua Groups.

In the 2017/18 financial year, Local Boards formalised relationship agreements with seven Mana Whenua (Figure 26). This represents a decline from previous years whereby there have been relationship agreements with 10 or 11 Mana Whenua entities.

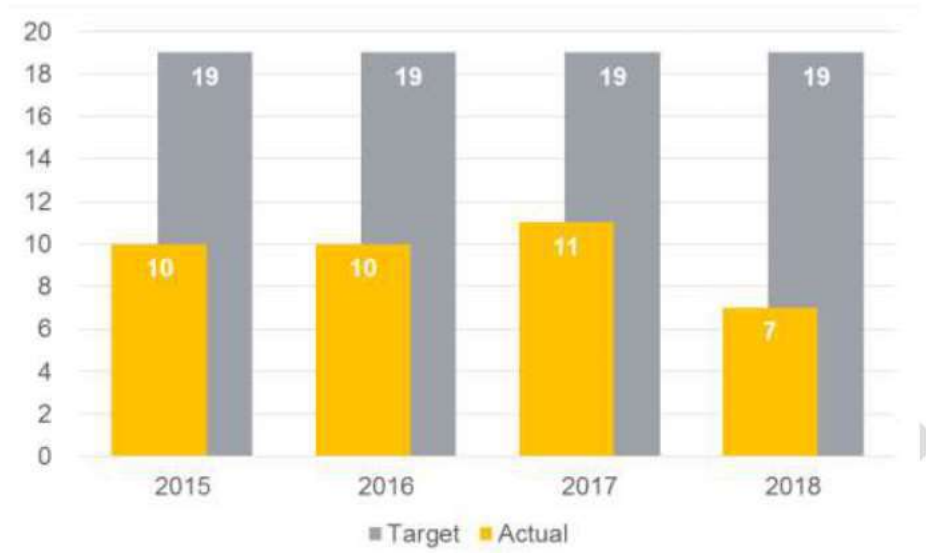
There is also Mana Whenua engagement at the governance and operational levels in respect of plans, programmes and projects across the many functions of the Auckland Council Group. At this stage it is not clear how effective these are from a Mana Whenua point of view.

The Board has been advocating for a new approach to Mana Whenua relationship agreements with the Governing Body that address priority interests for both parties. These priorities would populate the relationship agreement and reduce the need for ad hoc and reactive multiple engagements. Allied with this approach the Board recommends that Auckland Council look to develop and report on Mana Whenua engagement indicators that focus on the quality of engagement, rather than the quantity of relationship agreements.

<sup>86</sup> R Hoskins, "Our Faces in Our Places": Cultural Landscapes – Māori and the Urban Environment," in *Rethinking Urban Environments and Health*, ed. Public Health Advisory Committee (Wellington: Public Health Advisory Committee, 2008).



Figure 26. Number of Mana Whenua entities with formalised relationship agreements with Auckland Council



Source: Auckland Council annual reports

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## Focus area: Capacity of tangata whenua to support the environment

### New Indicator: Number of identified threatened species with improving/declining conservation status

Article 29(1) of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within the Lands, territories and natural resources theme states that “Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination”. A suggested indicator of this theme is<sup>87</sup> – numbers and status of threatened species within indigenous peoples’ lands and territories.

Today less than 30 percent of Tāmaki Makaurau’s region is indigenous forest and shrubland. This is in stark contrast to a Tāmaki Makaurau that was once almost completely covered with forest. To protect and reduce the loss of terrestrial biodiversity, Auckland Council undertakes an extensive terrestrial biodiversity monitoring programme. The 2009 State of the Auckland Region report identified relatively large proportions of threatened species in the region.<sup>88</sup> The latest count, which occurred in 2015, showed that the region has 49 (20%) of Aotearoa’s threatened terrestrial vertebrate fauna and 169 (19%) of Aotearoa’s threatened plant species.<sup>89</sup>

There are serious concerns about the long-term survival of a number of species that live in, are only known to breed in, or visit, Tāmaki Makaurau. Key species of interest include:<sup>90</sup>

- Fairy tern, a critically endangered species with only around 40 individuals and 12 breeding pairs remaining. They currently breed successfully at only four sites in New Zealand: Waipu sandspit, Mangawhai sandspit, Pakiri River mouth, and Papakanui sandspit on the southern headland of the Kaipara Harbour.
- The New Zealand storm petrel, which for 108 years was thought to be extinct before it was rediscovered in Tikapa Moana/Te Moananui a Toi in 2003.
- Tāiko (black petrel), only known to breed on Aotea (Great Barrier Island) and Hauturu (Little Barrier Island) in Tikapa Moana/Te Moananui a Toi. Their population has been estimated to be declining at 2.5 percent per year, with capture by commercial fishers thought to be key contributor to recent decline.
- Tuturiwhatu (New Zealand Dotterel), which is a “conservation dependent” shorebird whose populations decline in the absence of protection, but have been increasing where they are managed.

<sup>87</sup> United Nations, “Indigenous Navigator: Indicators for Monitoring the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (New York: ILO, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs, the Tebtebba Foundation and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, 2016).

<sup>88</sup> Auckland Regional Council, “State of the Auckland Region Report 2009” (Auckland: Auckland Regional Council, 2010).

<sup>89</sup> Auckland Council, “The Health of Auckland’s Natural Environment in 2015” (Auckland: Auckland Council, Research Investigations and Monitoring Unit, RIMU, 2015), <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/planspoliciesprojects/reports/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf>.

<sup>90</sup> Kelly and Hikuroa, “Environmental Wellbeing of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau: Scoping Report and Implementation Plan.”



- Pateke (brown teal), which were estimated to have a national population of around 1,500-2,500 birds in 2011, with most located in three areas: Aotea (Great Barrier Island); Coromandel and Northland.
- Maui dolphin, which are one of the rarest dolphins in the world. They are only found on the West Coast of the North Island, and only 48-69 individuals are thought to remain.

The major changes to Tāmaki Makaurau’s threatened terrestrial species since that last regional report are summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2. 2015 Status: Major changes to threatened terrestrial species in Tāmaki Makaurau since the 2009 State of the Environment report as a result of a threat classification change, reintroduction to the region, taxonomic change or a new survey discovery**

Common name	Scientific name	Threat classification	Reason for change
<b>BIRDS</b>			
Kākāpō	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Nationally critical	Reintroduced
New Zealand shore plover	<i>Thinornis novaeseelandiae</i>	Nationally critical	Reintroduced
<b>REPTILES</b>			
Forest gecko	<i>Mokopirirakau granulatus</i>	Declining	Previously not threatened
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			
Hochstetter’s frog (Great Barrier group)	<i>Leiopelma</i> aff. <i>hochstetteri</i> "Great Barrier"	Declining	Taxonomic change (species name split)
Hochstetter’s frog (Northland/Warkworth group)	<i>Leiopelma</i> aff. <i>hochstetteri</i> "Northland"	Declining	Taxonomic change (species name split)
Hochstetter’s frog (Waitākere group)	<i>Leiopelma</i> aff. <i>hochstetteri</i> "Waitākere"	Declining	Taxonomic change (species name split)
<b>PLANTS</b>			
Northland button daisy	<i>Leptinella rotundata</i>	Nationally vulnerable	Rediscovered

Source: Auckland Council (2015). State of the Environment report<sup>91</sup>

<sup>91</sup> "The Health of Auckland’s Natural Environment in 2015."



### New Indicator: The proportion of kauri areas on Auckland Council land that have active management in place for kauri dieback disease

Kauri trees are among the most ancient in the world. They can live for over 2,000 years, grow to over 50 metres tall and have trunk girths up to 16 metres.

The kauri is taonga and a tupuna to Māori. It has spiritual significance both for its form and function. Māori regard kauri as rangatira of the forest because of their ecosystem-supporting role – many other species depend on it. However, it is under threat from kauri dieback disease (phytophthora agathidicida).

The fungus-like organism is spread by just a pinhead of mud or soil, with major carriers being people and larger animals like pigs or goats.

Auckland Council has taken significant steps to reduce the spread of kauri dieback in the Waitākere Ranges and Hunua Ranges regional parks. The Waitākere forest is the most heavily infected forest in the country, with the rate of infection to kauri more than doubling to at least 19 percent over the past few years.

The forested areas of the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park are now closed, with some exemptions where a Controlled Area Notice is in place from 1 May 2018. A number of higher risk tracks in the Hunua Ranges Regional Park are also closed and from 1 May 2018 a Controlled Area Notice is also in place across the native forest area of the park.

The Auckland Plan has a target from 2019/20 to have 85 percent of kauri areas on Auckland Council land to have active management in place for kauri dieback disease. In 2016/17, 68 percent of Auckland Council land had active management in place for kauri dieback disease (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Proportion of kauri areas on Auckland Council land that have active management in place for kauri dieback disease



Source: The Auckland Plan 2050<sup>92</sup>

<sup>92</sup> Auckland Council, "The Auckland Plan 2050."



Te Kawerau a Maki are the tangata whenua who hold customary authority or Mana Whenua within the Waitākere Ranges. Te Kawerau a Maki descend from the earliest inhabitants of this area.

Te Kawerau a Maki as the kaitiaki, placed a rāhui over the Waitakere forest (Te Wao Nui a Tiriwā) on 2 December 2017 in an attempt to contain the disease and help the environment heal while research and remedial work to the track network is undertaken along with other management tools (Example 5). The rāhui is not dependent on politicians, local government or the Crown.

Te Kawerau a Maki requested that Auckland Council support the rāhui by closing the Regional Park and implementing a Controlled Area Notice over the forest under the Biosecurity Act. Kauri dieback experts and conservation groups including Forest and Bird, The Tree Council, Waitakere Ranges Protection Society, and Friends of Regional Parks also supported the full closure option in support of the rāhui.<sup>93</sup>

Te Kawerau a Maki were severely disappointed that Auckland Council did not respect their authority as kaitiaki to support the rāhui in their December 2017 decision. Instead, the Environment and Community Committee adopted a 'balanced' option to keep the Regional Park open and close several high-risk and medium-risk tracks. Te Kawerau a Maki were of the opinion that while the December 2017 'balanced' approach was a step in the right direction, it did not go far enough to ensure the protection of kauri and subsequently the protection of the forest for future generations.<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> Rewi Newton, "Waitakere Kauri Dieback - Auckland Council's 5 December Decision," News, December 2017, <http://tekawerau.iwi.nz/node/14>.

<sup>94</sup> Newton.





Example 5. Waitākere rāhui

**WAITĀKERE RĀHUI**


**Rationale and Background**  
Kauri dieback disease within the Waitākere forest (Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa) has spread at an alarming rate over the past decade. Current estimates show that the rate of infection has more than doubled over the past few years with at least 19% of all kauri within the forest showing signs of infection. In addition, approximately 58% of kauri forest larger than 5 ha is now symptomatic. The evidence has established that the main vector of the disease is human movement through tracking contaminated soil. The current management methods have not worked. The forest is dying and could face ecological collapse and localised extinctions within a generation unless drastic action is undertaken.

For Te Kawerau ā Maki who are the mana whenua of Waitākere, the death of our forest is an existential threat. It would also see the loss of a nationally significant taonga (treasure) for the people of New Zealand. The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act (2008) directs the Government and Auckland Council to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area. Te Tiriti o Waitangi requires the Government to protect tangata whenua and our taonga.

Although the Government and Auckland Council will not assist us with the closure now, it is hoped they will assist in the future. The health of the forest is reaching an ecological tipping point, and Te Kawerau ā Maki will act to protect the forest for future generations. Te Kawerau ā Maki subsequently have decided to place a rāhui (customary prohibition) over the Waitākere forest to prevent and control human access until effective and appropriate research, planning and remedial work is completed to ensure the risks are neutralised or controlled.

**Rāhui area**  
The rāhui has been laid over the Waitākere forest itself (the 'ecological catchment') to quarantine or prevent human access. As a matter of tikanga (customs), the purpose of the rāhui is to enable the environment to recuperate and regenerate without the presence and impacts of humans. Its purpose is both physical and spiritual protection. The placement of a rāhui in this situation is focused on the forest (kauri ecology), and is not limited or constrained by infrastructure or property boundaries. As the forest is more than simply the Waitākere Ranges Regional Park, the rāhui will extend beyond the park boundaries. The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area is the approximate boundary of the rāhui for two reasons: (1) the Waitākere forest can largely be captured within this boundary, and (2) the WRHAA provides legislative support for the protection objectives of the rāhui.

**TE KAWERAU A MAKI**



*"Kawerau Iwi, Kawerau Mana, Kawerau Tangata"*

Source: <http://tekawerau.iwi.nz/sites/default/files/Waitakere%20Map%20Information.pdf>



## Work-in-progress Indicator: Proportion of kaitiaki and environmental resource managers in Tāmaki Makaurau

For Māori to engage effectively in environmental management and decision-making processes, sufficient resources and supports should be in place.

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is the government agency responsible for regulating activities that affect Aotearoa's environment. With the EPA is Te Herenga which is the EPA's National Māori Network. It is a forum for kaitiaki and environmental resource managers to come together and discuss important environmental issues.

Te Herenga is a network of 80 to 100 Iwi or Hapū environmental managers from across Aotearoa, established some 15 years ago. Members receive a monthly e-pānui on applications open for submission, or wanting Māori perspectives in the pre-application phase of the process. A number of regional hui were held over 2017/18 for Te Herenga, as well as a national hui in February 2018 at Te Mahurehure Marae in Tāmaki Makaurau.

We aim to do further work on this indicator to understand whether there is sufficient capacity and capability of Te Herenga members with a focus on Tāmaki Makaurau.

Additionally, EPA has statutory obligations to Māori within its establishment legislation and within a number of the environmental acts and regulations for which it is responsible. Ngā Kaihautū Tikanga Taiao (Ngā Kaihautū) is the statutory Māori advisory committee established to provide advice and assistance to the EPA on matters relating to policy, process, and decisions.

In 2017/18, Ngā Kaihautū focused on the EPA Mātauranga Māori programme. Māori perspectives are critical to decision making across the breadth of work undertaken by the EPA.<sup>95</sup>

Within Auckland Council, the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum is a collective of the 19 Hapū and Iwi authorities, who have identified several priorities to advance collectively:<sup>96</sup>

- Supporting rangatira ki te rangatira relationships with central and local government
- strengthening Mana Whenua and Māori identity in Tāmaki Makaurau, with a particular focus on advancing te reo Māori in the public realm
- partnering and influencing property and infrastructure development outcomes
- protecting and enhancing natural resources and taonga tuku iho, with a particular focus on freshwater
- advancing Māori economic development and advocating for improved education outcomes for rangatahi.

Achieving these aspirations requires partnership and collaboration with central and local government organisations:

- Example 6 is an approach to freshwater modelling which was developed adopting mātauranga Māori.

<sup>95</sup> Environmental Protection Authority, "EPA Annual Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2018" (Wellington: Environmental Protection Authority, 2018), <https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/RecordsAPI/EPA-Annual-Report-2018.pdf>.

<sup>96</sup> Auckland Council, "The Auckland Plan 2050."





- Example 7 shows Auckland Council's co-governance arrangement with Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau to share governance of 14 maunga.
- Example 8 is a Mana Whenua initiated project supported by Auckland Council for the restoration and recovery of Ngāroto which includes Tomarata, Spectacle and Slipper lakes.

#### Example 6. Freshwater modelling developed with a mātauranga Māori approach

To Māori, water is the life-force that gives life to people and our environment, without which life as we know it would not exist. Water is perhaps the most valuable asset to Māori. Hence its preservation and restoration is paramount to Mana Whenua.

Māori have been calling for a holistic approach to water, rather than one that is disaggregated, based on individual catchments; and which does not take into consideration the diverse effects of, and issues that affect, water quality.

Auckland Council's new Freshwater LSPC (Load Simulation Program C+) Model (Freshwater Model), creates a real possibility for Māori to use modelling to understand water quality in Tamaki Makaurau. The model simulates contaminants in a freshwater system and shows what happens to contaminants, such as E.coli, in storm events or other rain events, for catchments in the whole Tāmaki Makaurau region.

The model has been developed with a mātauranga Māori approach to water quality, that includes a "te mana o te wai" perspective, by which the mauri of the water is held as sacred and needing to be restored. For Māori this new approach is promising as it allows Māori values to be instrumental to the overall strategic approach.

The model enables the gathering of evidence as to the effects of resources consents, and provides Māori with the opportunity to check that the model is consistent with mātauranga Māori information gathering.

In future, there will be more co-governance arrangements of water bodies and Māori will provide both the mātauranga Māori evidence as well as the scientific evidence to enable the best informed decisions. Possible scenarios, in future, could include Māori having significant roles to determine which infrastructure developments would create the best outcomes for water quality.



#### Example 7. Tūpuna Maunga Authority

The Tūpuna Maunga Authority is a co-governance arrangement that was set up as a result of the Tāmaki Collective settlement (Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014), where 13 Iwi and Hapū (Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau) hara governance with Auckland Council of 14 maunga, positioned with in the rohe of Tāmaki Makaurau.

This co-governance arrangement over the maunga is one of the most successful partnership arrangements within Aotearoa. The reason for its success is probably a direct result of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority being half represented by Mana Whenua and half by Council (with an additional non-voting Crown representative, as well as the astute leadership. The Tūpuna Maunga Authority has been able to steer through some difficult issues while adopting a consensus decision making process.

The guardianship of the maunga is a special task that has been bestowed on the Tūpuna Maunga Authority and consequently its management is a carefully considered navigation exercise. At its heart the Tūpuna Maunga Authority makes all decisions asking what is best for the health and well-being of the Tūpuna Maunga. Mana Whenua and Auckland Council are required to bring their two very different kaupapa to decision-making, but in terms of the overall functions of the Authority set out in the governing legislation. The co-governance parties work to discover new and meaningful ways to implement the Maunga Integrated Management Plan and the Tūpuna Maunga Values set out in that plan. The Integrated Management Plan sets out to restore and conserve places of special significance according to Mana Whenua views and practices. An example of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority management in practice is the pedestrianisation of six of the Maunga. This project involves closing the tihi to vehicular access (except for persons with limited mobility) to focus on pedestrian use. The co-governance partners unanimously agreed to the measure to:

1. Ensure practices on the maunga are protected and that the tihi continues to maintain a sacred and reflective space
2. Protect the health and safety of the tangata (people) walking on the Tūpuna Maunga.

Such consensus decision making is not easily enabled without the opportunity to deliberate concerns in a healthy and mana-enhancing environment. In essence, this takes time and requires the contribution of all members of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority. Given the maunga are places of on-going activity, there is a constant need for determining how community activities can occur in respect to the Tūpuna Maunga Values and the long-term vision of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority set out in the Integrated Management Plan. A part of this vision is to also to establish ngā Tūpuna maunga (all of the ancestral mountains) as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Auckland Council has proven to be a good-will partner of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority and albeit decisions are sometimes difficult, progress has been made and the partnership has been successful. Challenges continue to still arise especially in how Council processes designed for the wider city can limit and cause barriers to achieving outcomes in relation to the maunga. However, new opportunities are enabled where old ones may not work and this is a testament to the Tūpuna Maunga Authority's determination to make this arrangement work.



**Example 8. Ngāroto (Tomarata, Slipper and Spectacle lakes) Catchment Management Plan**

A number of Mana Whenua initiated projects have been supported by Auckland Council. This includes the Ngāroto Restoration and Recovery project, which is seen as one of Auckland Council's most successful Mana Whenua-initiated projects. Ngāroto includes Tomarata, Spectacle and Slipper lakes. This is a predominantly Ministry for the Environment (MfE)-funded project that seeks to work with Mana Whenua, Ngāti Manuhiri, to improve the water quality of the lakes.

The programme of work includes but is not limited to:

- Water monitoring
- Engaging with land owners, for example, to encourage excluding stock from water ways by fencing
- Riparian planting
- Monitoring pest plants and animals
- Installation of a cultural pou or marker and interpretation

Auckland Council supported Ngāti Manuhiri from the outset by assisting with the MfE application and also through contributing funding. Auckland Council continues to support in a number of ways and are responsive to the needs of the Iwi. Ngāti Manuhiri have noted that there is not a clear, designated funding source within Auckland Council for such environmental projects, as there is within MfE.

There is a close and supportive relationship between Pou Kaitiaki of the project and Auckland Council's biodiversity team. Auckland Council has contributed towards a riparian planting programme and maintenance, which has spurred contributions from other community groups such as local Tomarata Primary School and Ngaroto Lakes Society.

At the beginning of the project a Steering Committee, consisting of Ngāti Manuhiri, Auckland Council, Department of Conservation and community group representatives, was formed to oversee the extensive restoration and recovery process of the aforementioned lakes. Two years later, the project and addition of new initiatives has meant involvement from a number of teams across Auckland Council.

In this example, Ngāti Manuhiri are taking the lead and have begun to exercise their kaitiaki role. This model, albeit resource complex in its approach, requires a rethink on how funding can be better allocated to Mana Whenua so as to enable more opportunities sooner, that can consequently lead to better planning and longer term funding and outcomes. In future, it will be important that Mana Whenua are better enabled to fulfill their kaitiaki role and support the environmental outcomes they so desire to see fulfilled. This can only happen in an arrangement whereby Mana Whenua can perform a governance role in partnership with Auckland Council, and be resourced to do so.



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DRAFT



## Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

That the Independent Maori Statutory Board

- a) exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

### C1 Draft Board Funding Agreement: 2019-2020

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(b)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.  In particular, the report contains	s48(1)(a)  The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.