

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

**Date:** Monday, 3 August 2020  
**Time:** 11.00am  
**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>	Hon Tau Henare
<b>Members</b>	IMSB Member Renata Blair IMSB Member Mr Terrence Hohneck IMSB Member Tony Kake IMSB Member Liane Ngamane IMSB Member Josie Smith IMSB Member Glenn Wilcox IMSB Member Karen Wilson

(Quorum members)

**David Taipari**  
**Chairperson**

**03 August 2020**

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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.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE



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<b>ITEM</b>	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1	Apologies	5
2	Declaration of Interest	5
3	Confirmation of Minutes	5
4	Extraordinary Business	5
5	Financial Management Report June 2020	7
6	Board Strategic Priorities Progress Report	11
7	Housing Advocacy Board Position	23
8	Board Report Advocacy to Council on Marae	61
9	Independent Māori Statutory Board Economic Development Position	73
10	Promotion of the Māori Value Reports to Auckland Council	91
<b>PUBLIC EXCLUDED</b>		
11	Procedural Motion to Exclude the Public	95
C1	Board Appointment - Plan Change 5	95





## 1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

## 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 Māori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 6 July 2020, 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 June 2020

File No.: CP2020/09770

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for June 2020.

### 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 Board) financial position as at 30 June 2020.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The Full Year Budget (\$3,025,621) has been phased evenly (\$252,000) over 12 months.
3. June's expenditure of \$432,000 is significantly over the forecast of \$252,000. This includes delayed payments and work. The Year to Date actual budget of \$2,685,000 is about 89% of the YTD budget of \$3,026,000.
4. The outstanding issues in procurement administration and financial processing have been addressed. The variance for year to date continues to be a result of some delays in work (impact Covid19) and reduced activities (training, travel, salaries and professional costs).

### Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Management Report June 2020	9

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO

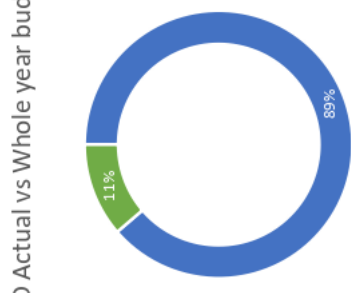
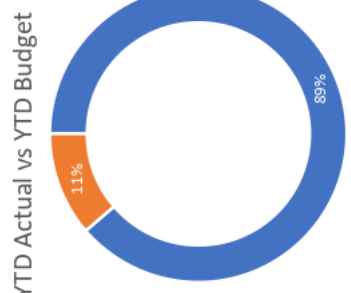






**FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 30 JUNE 2020**

	YTD	Jun-20	May-20	Apr-20	Mar-20	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Nov-19	Oct-19	Sep-19	Aug-19	Jul-19
<b>COSTS</b>													
Board Costs	763	65	61	63	67	58	69	65	64	72	67	69	43
Staff Costs	1,243	98	107	121	135	120	61	66	89	159	124	76	87
Professional Services	534	250	15	-14	80	-5	40	4	55	61	12	39	-2
Other Costs	144	18	2	13	27	54	-21	6	22	18	18	25	-38
<b>TOTALS COSTS</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>BUDGET</b>													
	<b>3,026</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>VARIANCE</b>													
	<b>341</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>163</b>







## Board Strategic Priorities Progress Report

File No.: CP2020/09772

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Board Strategic Priorities Progress Report for August.

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

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

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. For 2020, this report has been organised with the Board's key documents. Board 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 - August	13

### Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





## Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)

Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<p>Māori and Tāmaki Makaurau Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Māori actively supported in tourism, Trade delegations, foreign direct investment and innovation in key sectors</li> <li>• Increasing participation of Māori in Business Ecosystem</li> <li>• a Māori Entrepreneur Fund to co-design and implement a Māori enterprise centric accelerator/innovation lab and eco-system connector (Business Case)</li> </ul>	See position paper on Economic Development.
<b>MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING</b>	
<p><b>Embed Te Reo</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Reo on public transport announcement systems</li> <li>• Bilingual signage</li> <li>• Implementation and funding by Council Group of the Māori Language Strategy</li> </ul>	We are working on an engagement plan with key Council staff including CCOs. There have been difficulties securing meetings with Ngā Mātārae and this has been followed-up directly with the General Manager.
<p><b>Marae Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise and enable</li> </ul>	See position paper on Marae advocacy.



Item 6

Attachment A

Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)	
Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
<p>relationships with marae</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marae supported to develop marae plans and obtain specialised advice</li> <li>• Meet regulatory requirements and food safety ratings</li> <li>• Have necessary infrastructure</li> <li>• Plan and prepare for climate change</li> <li>• Enabled to develop papakāinga</li> </ul>	
<b>ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	
<p>Affirm rangatiratanga as well as kaitiakitanga in regional planning and developments, use of co-governance and partnerships in planning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased Māori measures in spatial plans</li> </ul>	<p>The Board is advising Council on how best it can engage with Mana Whenua in various spatial plans, using the concept that Mana Whenua have their own spatial interests in their rohe.</p>
<p>Enable development and use of Iwi Management Plans (increased funding)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Group validates their use of IMPs in their plans and budgets</li> </ul>	<p>The Māori Heritage Team are investigating opportunities to support iwi in preparing Iwi Management Plans. The Board will meet with the Heritage Unit Manager this month for an update on progress.</p>
<p>Māori as partners participate in coast, land, air and water planning in the development of Auckland</p> <p>Advocacy for freshwater</p>	<p>Based on initial research into the proposed National Freshwater (FW) Policy Reforms and a previous research provided by the Board from Enfocus, the Board is developing advocacy positions to Auckland Council in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mana Whenua and Mataawaka Resourcing for Fresh Water governance and participation:</li> </ul>



## Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)

Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decisions on resource consents that impact on freshwater and ecosystem health/quality</li> <li>• Freshwater Management Unit catchment committees, processes and projects</li> </ul> <p>Applying Kaitiaki management principle to freshwater management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Mana/Mauri o Te Wai (health of water is a priority)</li> <li>• Elevate the status of mahinga kai to a compulsory value</li> <li>• Use of the Wai Ora Wai Māori freshwater assessment tool</li> <li>• How will the mauri of freshwater be maintained or progressively improved?</li> <li>• Prioritise the re-introduction of indigenous flora and fauna in freshwater ecosystem enhancement and restoration projects.</li> </ul> <p>We will pursue these interests in the relevant Council departments and programmes.</p> <p>The new NPS for Freshwater Management 2020 includes requirements to give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai and maintain or improve the water quality comes into force after this year.</p> <p>We note that in July 2020 Council released its regular water quality monitoring report for 2018<sup>i</sup>. It monitors 36 rivers and stream sites and its water quality index may indicate a slight decline in regional water quality over three rolling time periods assessed. This indicates that further investment in mitigation and remediation is required.</p>
Implementation of Council's climate change strategy	<p>Advocacy in this area is based on two areas:</p> <p><b>Central Government</b> Analysis and research have been completed around opportunities that could be utilised between the Board, central government in relation to climate policy. We plan to develop relationships that would assist advocating Tamaki Makaurau issues. A report to the Board has been provided.</p> <p><b>Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri</b></p>



## Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)

Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
	<p>The Board continues to advocate that Mana Whenua have partnership in the development and implementation of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri. We are also seeking Mana Whenua involvement in the ongoing analysis of Māori outcomes that come after Te Tāruke a Tāwhiri is approved.</p> <p>We are also currently working with council to assess projects for Māori to be included in the Long-Term Plan (LTP). We would especially seek risk identification as one of the key projects that needs to be budgeted for in the LTP.</p>
Implementation and monitoring of Auckland Unitary Plan and use by Māori	<p>The Council's programme and progress is behind schedule and measures have not been confirmed yet. The monitoring programme is an important part of understanding the effectiveness of the policies, objectives and environmental outcomes.</p> <p>The Board will continue to monitor progress on the Unitary Plan implementation and monitoring programme.</p>
Environmental capacity building and funding for Māori (participate in RMA processes)	This is being monitored as part of the Treaty Audit Response Programme and advice to Council in respect to supporting Māori involvement in the Dome Valley consent and plan change.
<b>CCO STRATEGY</b>	
<p>Statements of Intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement</li> <li>• Adequate resourcing for Māori outcomes</li> <li>• Collaboration across Council Group to achieve Māori outcomes</li> </ul>	<p>Shareholder comments on CCO draft Sols were approved at the 25 June Governing Body meeting. The agenda report incorporated key feedback from the Board that all Sols should contain a consistent message of commitment to the Council's Treaty Audit programme and Māori Outcomes (even if they do not lead specific Māori Outcomes projects).</p> <p>Several points of feedback on ATEED's draft Sol were also included in the shareholder comments, seeking that it be more specific about ATEED's role in addressing the post-Covid response to Māori skills/employment issues, especially in the south and the west, as part of an equity led approach to</p>





Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)	
Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
	<p>economic recovery.</p> <p>Next steps are that the CCOs to finalise their Sols in late July and show how they have responded to the shareholder comments. Final Sols should then be reported to the CCO Oversight Committee in due course.</p>
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	
Transport infrastructure costs and benefits for Māori, particularly in the South and West	Implications of the final Annual Budget 2020/21 (to be adopted by late July 2020) for changes to Auckland Transport public transport services/fares, capital works projects funded from the regional fuel tax, and road safety, and cycling and walking projects in the south and the west, will be assessed in briefings to Board members on the Finance and Performance Committee, with advocacy positions recommended if necessary.
<b>HOUSING</b>	
<p>Promote the implementation of the Strategic Kāinga Action Plan in Tāmaki</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationships with partners, NGOs and local and central government</li> <li>Central Government Housing Budgets.</li> </ul>	<p>The following recommendation on housing is made as part of marae advocacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing and papakāinga are integral to a thriving marae community. That Council increases funding and other resources including the vesting of Council land for marae to ensure that the housing and papakāinga needs and aspirations for marae communities are realised.</li> </ul>
Monitor and measure the delivery of the Strategic Kāinga Action Plan	In the context of reviewing progress to date and changes in government policy, a revised position paper on housing has been prepared. One lever identified is to pursue advocacy through Waitangi Tribunal claim.
<b>BOARD'S DATA STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
Promotion of the Māori Values Report	Meetings with members of Board secretariat and several Council leadership teams and CCO's



Item 6

Attachment A

Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)	
Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
for Tāmaki Makaurau	<p>throughout May and June – main purpose was to introduce the Māori Value reports and the Data Issues report and scope current Māori data collection across Council and address the gaps where these are found. Hard copies of the reports have been sent to Council key staff and to key staff in central government agencies.</p> <p>A couple of indicators from the Value reports have been included in Ngā Mātārae’s Māori Outcomes Framework. We are regularly engaging with Council’s Māori Outcome Leads in Council to discuss the development of the draft Māori Outcomes Framework and the Māori Responsiveness Plans and how these plans can become more effective.</p> <p>Video clips of Professor Tahu Kukutai talking about the Value reports and Māori data issues will be published on the Board website to promote the Value reports. They can also be used for social media publication.</p>
Update on the Māori Report	<p>An update of the headline indicators in the Māori Report is underway; currently awaiting StatsNZ Census data release in July 2020.</p> <p>Work has started with MartinJenkins to design an interactive webpage (as part of the existing Board website) for presenting the Māori report indicators in an accessible way, possibly also with interactive maps per Local Board area and other features.</p>
Data Issues Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requests</li> <li>• Deep dive data reports</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing collaboration with Council to further develop indicators for the Environmental and Cultural Heritage section of the Auckland Plan Direction 2 (around applying a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment / taonga tuku iho) drawing on the Value reports and promoting a Te Ao Māori worldview through this, with the aim of including this in the Auckland Plan 2050.</p> <p>The Data Issues report has been shared with the lead for the planned Data Strategy for Council Environmental Services, with acknowledgement of the Board’s three key messages in this report.</p>
Council Committee Data Opportunities	Meeting with Council teams on the Value reports and Data Issues will help distil a couple of main



## Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)

Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
and Advice (previous month and pending)	<p>themes that can be directly tied to the LTP and so can guide the Board's advocacy for funding in these areas.</p> <p>A general question to add to any item brought to Council's attention could be: "How will you be able to tell if this project/fund/intervention has been successful for Māori or resulted in good outcomes for Māori?" Data collection and measures (planned at the outset of the project) is a central part of this.</p> <p>Opportunities for the Board to build connections with iwi around data infrastructure.</p>
<b>TREATY AUDIT AND MĀORI OUTCOMES</b>	
Planning Treaty Audit 2020	<p>The exercise on considering various audit approached and tools will be completed at the end of July and will be reported to the September Board meeting. This has involved the Board secretariat and key council staff, the Waharoa Group including Assurance and Risk Department.</p> <p>We have also sought advice on how we can best update and use the Board's Te Tiriti o Waitangi legislative framework (developed in 2011). Note that the Auckland Council adopted a Māori Responsiveness framework that includes a legislative framework.</p>
Council Treaty Audit Response Programme MRPs	<p>Except for one action in January 2020, no further Treaty Audit Response Programme items have been closed.</p> <p>The Māori Outcomes Framework and the realigning of MRPs are all part of the proposed closure of Treaty audit recommendations 67, 6 and 7 and will be reported to the Waharoa group. The MRP's project is not necessarily a review of MRPs, but rather how they can be re-aligned to ensure there is appropriate focus on Effective Māori Participation and Stronger Māori Communities, in addition to 'Empowered Organisation' capability building.</p>
Council Capability and Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of Māori Senior</li> </ul>	No further progress for this month. We will seek an update got the next joint meeting of the Board and the Governing Body.



Item 6

Attachment A

Update Board Strategic Work Priorities for 3 August (2019/2022)	
Priorities	Update: Milestones and Forward Opportunities
<p>Executives in the Auckland Council Group (MAHI Programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internship programmes</li> </ul>	
<p>Te Toa Takitini Programme / MOSG Including issues for LTP</p>	<p>The Māori Outcomes budget in the Council Annual Budget 2020/21 is expected to be around \$18m as originally provided for in the LTP 2018/28. Individual project budgets are being reviewed via the Māori Outcomes Steering Group over July with the aim of refining budget estimates so as to identify spare capacity to reallocate to new Māori Outcomes initiatives out of the overall baseline. Several new initiatives were in the pipeline for funding before Covid-19 impacted on planning for the 2020/21 Māori Outcomes portfolio, and the final shape of the portfolio will now need to be confirmed in August 2020.</p> <p>The LTP 2021/31 process has been delayed due to the extra time needed to conclude the Annual Budget 2020/21 and is now expected to commence in August/September 2020. Board secretariat staff will engage with council staff on selected workstreams including climate change and Māori Outcomes.</p>
Input to Council Submissions	Board Member Ngamane joined the Chair and the Deputy Chair of the Planning Committee to approve the final submission to Waka Kotahi Innovating Streets Pilot Fund Project proposals.

Communications Report	
<b>Website and Social</b>	<p><b>Website</b></p> <p>Web traffic was steady in the last month with around 900 users over 1,100 sessions in the last 28 days. Apart from visiting the landing page, many visits were to the Values Reports' pages, reflecting</p>



	<p>the refresh of the Values Reports content on the website.</p> <p><b>TinoAKL</b> The site membership remains steady as of 20 July, with 1,586 active followers, slightly up on the last report. In the past month coming out of lockdown, we have taken the time to review the TinoAKL strategy to plan to build the membership with more original content that connects followers with the unique Māori identity of Tāmaki Makaurau.</p> <p>A medium-term plan is almost complete for new content that is a mixture of issues that resonate with the followers as well as connection to unique experiences that focus on Te Ao Māori in the takiwa.</p> <p>During last 28 days we have maintained limited posts to sustain membership, but the emphasis has been on planning and building new content.</p> <p>The reset for TinoAKL is planned for August 2020.</p>
<p><b><i>The Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau</i></b></p>	<p>Communication activity for the reporting period was largely in support of a planned re-launching of the Values Report content on the Board website to those stakeholders who registered for the launch of the Māori Value Reports. This involves the placement of selected video clips alongside the five different Value Reports featured on the on the Board website. Stakeholders were notified of the re-launch by email.</p>

Health and Safety June 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		Possibility of slip / trip / fall		Y	M	Hazard Sign posted at front door	Weekly	Norelle Parker



Item 6

Attachment A

entrance to tenancy						Report lodged on Council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation		
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	Norelle Parker
Hot water tap	Kitchen	Burns		Y	M	Hazard sign posted in kitchen above sink	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors					Weekly	Norelle Parker
<b>Office Status Update</b>								
<b>Incident Injury Report</b>		<b>New Hazards</b>						
A Staff Member		Nil			First Aid course for staff completed. Workplace assessments for all staff have been completed.		The Health and Safety e-module has been completed successfully by all staff.	

During the Emergency period – focus has been on supporting the team to work remotely and preparing for the return to the Office.



## Housing Advocacy Board Position

File No.: CP2020/09751

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) approve the Advocacy Position Paper on Progressing the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan.

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

1. The report sets out proposed areas of focus and advocacy in the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan and in response to recent changes in government policy. It also provides some analysis of the options for a Waitangi Tribunal housing claim as part of this position.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Set out below is a summary of the Board position:

#### **POSITION SUMMARY:**

**a. A Board outcome is to achieve measurable progress on the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan and related opportunities in the next two years**

**b. Approve action(s):**

**a. That the Board focus on progressing the following priority actions:**

**i. Providing up to date information and advice on Māori housing outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau**

**ii. Ensuring the Government Policy Statement on urban development and housing promotes the interests of Tāmaki Māori**

**iii. An Auckland Unitary Plan “inclusionary zoning” requirement that developers provide affordable housing, land or finance to community and Māori housing providers**

**iv. Expansion of the Healthy Homes Initiative in Auckland**

**v. Removal of Community Housing Regulatory Authority barriers to iwi and Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing land, funding and partnerships**

**vi. Government support to build capability and capacity of iwi and**



***Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau***

***vii. Pānuku land or partnerships with iwi and Māori housing providers***

***viii. The transfer of some Kāinga Ora Auckland Housing programme social and affordable homes to iwi and Māori housing providers.***

***b. That the Board progress these actions through:***

***i. Auckland Council committees and work programmes***

***ii. The joint Government-Auckland Council Housing and Urban Growth work programme***

***iii. Government's engagements on housing with Māori***

***iv. Supporting a claim/s already lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal and aggregated into the Tribunal's Housing inquiry***

***c. Benefits for Māori and Aucklanders are improved whānau wellbeing and resilience through improved housing affordability, increased home ownership opportunities, more/larger Māori housing providers providing kāinga for Māori including more papakāinga, and public and emergency housing that meets those with the greatest need for shelter.***

***d. The Board secretariat will monitor progress and report back to the Board six monthly.***

## **Horopaki Context**

3. The Independent Māori Statutory Board identified the following objectives in its *Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau*:
  - Affordable and improved quality housing is a priority for increasing the standard of living and quality of life of Māori
  - Māori have access to papakāinga housing and are supported to develop papakainga housing initiatives.
4. The Board has published the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan with action areas for central government, the Auckland Council, community housing providers, iwi and Māori organisations to lift housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. It held two summits to develop and seek endorsement to this Plan. Government and Auckland Council decisions and initiatives mean that some actions in the plan have been achieved and some new opportunities have opened-up.





5. In response to Board contracted research into Māori housing and the Board noted the limited progress by Māori for several decades. Board members concluded that consideration of using a Waitangi Claim vehicle for their advocacy was appropriate.

## **Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu**

### **Analysis and advice**

6. Set out below are two options for using the Treaty of Waitangi vehicle- either as working with an existing claim or some Board members initiating a claim.



Item 7

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL'S HOUSING INQUIRY</b></li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Members make a new claim on behalf of the Board, as Tāmaki Māori</b></li> </ul>	<b>Board supports one or more existing claims with information about impact on housing outcomes of Tāmaki Māori</b>
<p>Fit with Board purpose to help Auckland Council make decisions, perform functions and exercise powers by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promoting cultural, economic, environmental and social issues of significance for Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua and mataawaka</li> <li>ensuring council acts in accordance with statutory provisions referring to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When representing the IMSB, members must act in the interests of the board's purpose and in no other interest.</li> <li>Not clear how a direct claim by members to the Waitangi Tribunal would contribute to this purpose.</li> </ul>	As neither the Board nor its members would make the claim, this option is not as much of a departure from the Board's purpose.
Accountability to Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board would agree content of the claim. But current members would continue as claimants even if no longer Board members in future.</li> </ul>	Staff accountable to Board for information provided in claim. But existing claimant/s would have to agree to this and are not accountable to the Board.
Ability to speak for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The requirement and focus of the claim <del>is on the Board</del> and Board members would need to show "prejudicial effect" on themselves as individuals and a Board.</li> </ul>	Depends on existing claimant and the potential to expand claim to speak for more Tāmaki Māori.
Cost in staff time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff will need to undertake research to prepare all material for full claim.</li> </ul>	Probably less time required to prepare material to add to a claim. But staff will also need to negotiate with existing claimant/s over this material.
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cannot join process until submission has been prepared, accepted and registered by Tribunal (which might first request further information).</li> </ul>	Can participate in process as soon as existing claimant agrees to be supported; registered claims can be amended at any time.



- **OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL'S HOUSING INQUIRY**

## Ngā koringa ā-muri

### Next steps

7. A more detailed work plan with communications will be developed.

## Ngā tāpirihanga

### Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Advocacy Position on Progressing the Kainga Strategic Action Plan	29
B	Kāinga Strategic Action Plan	43

## Ngā kaihaina

### Signatories

Authors	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





INDEPENDENT MĀORI STATUTORY BOARD	ADVOCACY POSITION PAPER ON Progressing the Kāinga strategic action plan
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Item 7

**POSITION SUMMARY:**

- a. A Board outcome is to achieve measurable progress on the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan and related opportunities in the next two years**
- b. Approve action(s):**
  - a. That the Board focus on progressing the following priority actions:**
    - i. Providing up to date information and advice on Māori housing outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau**
    - ii. Ensuring the Government Policy Statement on urban development and housing promotes the interests of Tāmaki Māori**
    - iii. An Auckland Unitary Plan “inclusionary zoning” requirement that developers provide affordable housing, land or finance to community and Māori housing providers**
    - iv. Expansion of the Healthy Homes Initiative in Auckland**
    - v. Removal of Community Housing Regulatory Authority barriers to iwi and Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau accessing land, funding and partnerships**
    - vi. Government support to build capability and capacity of iwi and Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau**
    - vii. Panuku land or partnerships with iwi and Māori housing providers**
    - viii. The transfer of some Kāinga Ora Auckland Housing programme social and affordable homes to iwi and Māori housing providers.**
  - b. That the Board progress these actions through:**
    - i. Auckland Council committees and work programmes**
    - ii. The joint Government-Auckland Council Housing and Urban Growth work programme**
    - iii. Government’s engagements on housing with Māori**
    - iv. Supporting a claim/s already lodged with the Wāitangi Tribunal and aggregated into the Tribunal’s Housing inquiry**
- c. Benefits for Māori and Aucklanders are improved whānau wellbeing and resilience through improved housing affordability, increased home ownership opportunities, more/larger Māori housing providers providing kāinga for Māori including more papakāinga, and public and emergency housing that meets those with the greatest need for shelter.**

Attachment A



**d. The secretariat will monitor progress and report back to the Board six monthly.**

Item 7

## **Board Interest and Outcomes**

The Independent Māori Statutory Board identified the following objectives in its *Issues of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau*:

- Affordable and improved quality housing is a priority for increasing the standard of living and quality of life of Māori
- Māori have access to papakāinga housing and are supported to develop papakainga housing initiatives.

The Board also outlined the following actions for Auckland Council to contribute to these objectives:

- Undertake additional work on options to increase the supply of affordable housing such as use of council land, capital grants, regulation, advocacy and establishment of an Affordable Housing Association.
- Report on the level and location of affordable housing in Tāmaki Makaurau including affordable housing provided by the Housing Accord.
- Advocate to partners further work and investment in: a) Providing housing for low income and older people; b) Providing input and comment into planning and regulatory work; and c) Promoting partnerships and relationships with government and non-government agencies such as Housing Corporation New Zealand's community renewal programmes.
- Identify and support the promotion of existing home ownership programmes, to raise awareness of support programmes within Māori communities.
- Support a promotional campaign with the Energy Conservation Authority to advocate for home insulation for Māori homes.
- Review the policy and processes for Council's Cultural Initiatives Fund to address the challenges for papakāinga planning and to prepare for Long-term Plan capex investment available for supporting papakāinga development from 2018 onwards.
- Support papakāinga workshops with Mana Whenua (ongoing) that will assist developing policy and a long-term programme and funding for papakāinga developments.
- Address the outstanding constraints for the provision of papakāinga developments in rural Tāmaki Makaurau.

The Council has undertaken some of these actions. Some actions have been overtaken by recent events.

The Board also has an interest in the actions of other parties, particularly central government as the primary regulator, funder and provider of housing in Tāmaki Mākaurau and as Treaty partner. Reflecting this broader interest the Board hosted Auckland Māori Housing Summits with Government ministers and others in 2018 and 2019. It resourced the collaborative development of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan with actions for central government, the Auckland Council, community housing organisations and iwi/Māori advocates or organisations (see Appendix 1).

## **Detailed Context**

### **A Te Ao Māori lens**

Attachment A



- “It’s not about walls and beams; it’s about hopes and dreams.  
It’s about our hopes and dreams for our whānau, starting with a roof over our heads”*  
– Tony Kake, Independent Māori Statutory Board Member and CEO Papakura Marae, speaking at the 2018 Auckland Māori Housing Summit.
- “...kāinga gives you a sense of place and a sense of belonging ...it also connects to who we are as people”*  
– Hon Nanaia Mahuta, at the Summit.

In Te Ao Māori, Kāinga has a human and social function. The Board’s Māori value reports identify that affordable housing contributes to the economic dimensions of Manaakitanga, or well-being. Papakāinga contributes to the social aspects of kaitiakitanga, or whānau wellbeing and resilience.

The Kāinga Strategic Action Plan uses the dual lens of Kāinga and Te Tiriti Waitangi. Its objective is *“to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland, focusing on supporting ngā iwi and hapū o Tāmaki Makaurau in their housing aspirations, and whānau with the highest need for shelter and/or effective, targeted, support and services based on kāinga”*.

### **Māori housing outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau**

Processes of land alienation and urbanisation mean that about one percent of the total land area of Tāmaki Makaurau is Māori Land, while some 10 percent of the Māori population identify with mana whenua, the rest being mataawaka.

The Kāinga Strategic Action Plan was developed against this background and following two decades of deteriorating housing outcomes. The *Manaakitanga Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2019* includes indicators of falling rates of home ownership since 2001, and high costs of home ownership and rent relative to incomes for Māori. This is the experience for a growing number of Aucklanders, but Māori are amongst the worst off.

The latest information from the Census 2018 (augmented to mitigate a low response rate<sup>1</sup>) was released on 29 June 2020. This shows that housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau have continued to decline since the last Census, are worse than for Aotearoa as a whole, and also relative to non-Māori. Home ownership rates are lower and the homes Māori live in are more likely to be damp and mouldy:

- Household home ownership rates in Tāmaki Makaurau have declined from 61.5 percent in 2013 to 59.4 percent in 2018 (compared with 65 percent nationwide). Comparable figures for Auckland Māori are still not available for 2018, but in 2013 40.2 percent of whanau owned their home<sup>2</sup>.
- More than half of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau reported living in damp homes (compared with 34 percent of all Aucklanders and 31 percent of all New Zealanders). Damp homes are a particular problem in the Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Manurewa, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Puketāpapa board areas.
- 45 percent of Māori reported mould in their homes (compared to 31 percent of all Aucklanders and 25 percent of all New Zealanders).

<sup>1</sup> Only 68 percent of Māori participated in the 2018 Census, 20 percent less than the previous Census. The resulting data has some bias toward home-owners, and it doesn’t fully represent the characteristics of renters. To address this Statistics New Zealand used alternative data sources (the 2013 Census, administrative data from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), or imputation) in place of missing census responses for select indicators, which it rates as of “moderate quality”.

<sup>2</sup> Ngai Tahu Research Centre (2020) *The Impact of Housing Policy of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau*



- Auckland Council commissioned work last year that documented how, as the supply of new homes has lagged behind growth demand and housing has become increasingly less affordable, Aucklanders have been pushed down the housing ladder<sup>3</sup>. Whānau that once would have owned their home are renting, renters are settling for poorer quality or more crowded homes, there are more people on the waiting list for social housing, and more people are homeless.
- Figure 1 shows housing tenure and affordability along a continuum:

**Figure 1: Housing Continuum**

Homeless	Social renters*	Private renters					Owner occupiers
		Not in work	In work				
			Unable to affordably			Able to affordably buy at median house sale price	
			Pay rent at the		Buy at		
		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Lower quartile house price	Median house price	
Homeless, emergency, transitional	Social renters*	Not working private renters**	The intermediate housing market**			Relatively well-off private sector renters	Owner occupiers

Note: This diagram is not to scale and does not represent the relative size of each group.

\*Social and emergency renters are in housing funded via the Government's Income Related Rent Subsidy

\*\*Includes households receiving the Government's Accommodation Supplement. The intermediate housing market is defined as "private renter households with at least one person in paid employment, unable to affordably purchase a house at the lower quartile house sale price for the local authority area at standard bank lending conditions

- We don't have recent data to show where Auckland Māori sit along this continuum at the moment (this would be useful for the Board to commission). But in 2013, approximately 40 percent of whanau owned their home and 60 percent rented.

The combined effect of declining home ownership and constraints on social housing has been that an increasing proportion of Aucklanders, and particularly Māori, have been squeezed into private rentals. The share of working rental households who don't qualify for social housing and can't afford to buy a low-cost home – the "intermediate market" – has increased, to a quarter of all Māori households in Tāmaki Makaurau 2013 (see Table 1). These people are particularly vulnerable to rent increases, poor quality and insecure housing.

**Table 1: Intermediate households as a proportion of all households by the ethnicity of the reference person, 2001 - 2013**

	2001	2006	2013
Māori	18%	24%	25%
All Aucklanders	11%	16%	15%

A further 25 percent of Māori households in Tāmaki Makaurau were likely in social housing in 2013. We also know that Māori are over-represented in the homelessness statistics, comprising 43 percent of Auckland's Homelessness Point in Time count last September.

The Kāinga Strategic Action Plan includes actions targeted at all parts of the housing continuum, including:

<sup>3</sup> Livingston and Associates (2019) *Intermediate housing market and housing affordability trends in Auckland*





- Overarching systemic reforms to governance and the capability of central government agencies and Māori housing providers
- Land and financial instruments for Kāinga including Papakāinga and shared equity homes
- State housing management improvements
- Support for emergency and transitional housing social services.

### ***Auckland Council's and central government role, policies, programme and measures***

Central government is the primary legislator, funder and provider of housing in Aotearoa. Most of its housing budget is spent on social housing and income support for private renters. The key agencies are:

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) which is responsible for strategy, policy, regulation, monitoring and funding (including income related rent subsidies for public housing) for the whole urban and housing system. The Community Housing Regulatory Authority is part of HUD.
- Kāinga Ora, which is Aotearoa's public housing landlord and largest developer of social, "affordable" and market houses (eg the Auckland Housing Programme).
- The Ministry of Social Development, which administers the Accommodation Supplement, emergency housing special needs grant and public housing waiting list
- Te Puni Kokiri, which supports whānau, hapū and iwi to plan, fund and build kāinga including papakāinga.

Auckland Council influences overall housing affordability and other outcomes through its core responsibilities for regulating land use in the Unitary Plan, and providing infrastructure. It sets the frame for the supply and cost of development opportunities, including whether papakāinga can be developed. The Council can also choose to monitor housing outcomes, advocate to central government, coordinate community organisations, provide funding assistance, and provide social housing (directly or indirectly).

Community, iwi and Māori organisations have become increasingly active in providing subsidised homes and wrap around services to whānau across the housing continuum.

The decline in housing affordability is, in part, a global problem with some global causes that are outside the control of New Zealand's Government or Auckland Council. However, the Board recently received a report<sup>4</sup> about the negative impact of Government housing policies on Māori housing outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau since the 1990s. It highlights:

- The removal of capital assistance<sup>5</sup> to new houses, causing low cost new builds - which had previously dominated the market - to dry up
- The requirement that Housing New Zealand return a profit, and constant restructuring which destroyed institutional knowledge, momentum and accountability
- Cuts to state house construction, and the failure to maintain stock
- Shifting of responsibility for provision to community housing providers, which produce good niche outcomes but lack the scale to address significant structural problems

<sup>4</sup> Ngai Tahu Research Centre (2020) *The Impact of Housing Policy on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau*

<sup>5</sup> Eg, State advances, family benefit capitalization etc.



- Introduction of full market rents for state houses, along with the income related rent subsidy and accommodation supplement
- Withdrawal of the “state house for life” practice.

The report notes that Auckland City Council sold its social housing (while Christchurch and Wellington City continued provision). Further, the report says: “*Successive amalgamations of Auckland local governance have failed to deliver any tangible benefits to Māori in Auckland and the housing situation has become increasingly dire during this period*”.

### **Specific areas of focus - opportunities for Māori**

The Kāinga Strategic Action Plan contains 18 actions for central government, seven for Auckland Council, two for the community sector and seven for iwi and Māori advocates or organisations. Neither Government nor the council have formally endorsed the plan in its entirety. Nevertheless since the plan was released the parties have partly or fully progressed 13 of its actions, with Government in particular introducing significant housing initiatives:

**Table 2: Kāinga Strategic Action Plan actions completed or underway**

Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associate Minister of Housing (Māori)</li> <li>• Māori Housing Unit in HUD</li> <li>• Agree public housing should meet Te Tiriti and human rights, cease deferred maintenance &amp; better measure &amp; plan for demand (<i>Reflected in legislation establishing Kāinga Ora</i>)</li> <li>• Promote role of ngā iwi and hapū in development &amp; as kaitiaki (<i>Reflected in a new Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation framework</i>)</li> <li>• Co-governance &amp; Māori participation in the Auckland Housing Programme (<i>Māori participation required of Kāinga Ora</i>)</li> <li>• Kaupapa Kāinga protocols for emergency &amp; transitional housing by Māori providers (<i>being designed with Te Mataphi</i>)</li> <li>• Hubs of wrap-around emergency, transitional &amp; public housing services (<i>being designed with Te Mataphi</i>)</li> </ul>
Auckland Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auckland Unitary Plan provisions for papakāinga on general land</li> <li>• Support regional cross-sectoral homelessness action plan</li> </ul>
Community organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support registration of 3 more Māori housing providers</li> <li>• With government create integrated &amp; viable communities with mixed housing tenure &amp; quality in future developments; &amp; monitor Māori outcomes</li> </ul>
Iwi and Māori advocates or organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support increased Māori expertise in HUD</li> <li>• Advocate for wrap-around emergency, transitional &amp; social housing services hubs</li> </ul>

There is still a long list of actions remaining.

**Table 3: Kāinga Strategic Action Plan Actions remaining**

Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Housing Agenda</li> <li>• National Housing Strategy</li> <li>• Māori Housing Commission</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Māori housing outcome KPIs for Government CEs</li> <li>• Co-governance of Urban Development Authority/ies</li> <li>• Housing training curriculum &amp; brokers in Māori NGOs</li> <li>• Review Community Housing Regulatory Authority registration requirements for Māori housing providers</li> <li>• Research on community housing delivery future &amp; potential of Māori freehold properties to develop kāinga in Auckland</li> <li>• Transfer some Auckland Housing Programme houses to ngā iwi &amp; hapū, Māori entities, marae &amp; community housing providers</li> <li>• Support intergenerational state housing tenants to own their home</li> </ul>
Auckland Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular reporting on housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland</li> <li>• Better, faster consenting &amp; support for community &amp; affordable housing</li> <li>• Land for Māori housing providers</li> <li>• Enable marae control &amp; management of adjoined reserves</li> <li>• Enable use &amp; occupation of Council's empty houses before development</li> </ul>
Iwi and Māori advocates or organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider function &amp; form of a Māori housing entity</li> <li>• Advise Government on Māori housing outcomes, &amp; monitor these</li> <li>• Support housing training curriculum &amp; brokers in Māori NGOs</li> <li>• Scope &amp; promote opportunities for kāinga development on reserves</li> <li>• Manage allocated social housing in the Mangere development</li> </ul>

Government and Auckland Council decisions made since the Plan was released mean that some new opportunities (and challenges) have also opened up:

**Table 4: New opportunities (and challenges)**

Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Policy Statement on urban development &amp; housing being developed</li> <li>• Kāinga Ora established; will be given new powers &amp; responsibilities for Māori in Urban Development Authorities legislation</li> <li>• Māori &amp; Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) framework and \$40m fund</li> <li>• Additional 6000 public &amp; 2000 transitional houses (\$5b + \$570m pa)</li> <li>• Progressive home ownership programme (\$414m)</li> <li>• Homelessness action plan (\$400m)</li> </ul>
Auckland Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing initiatives (going to the Planning Committee in September): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unitary plan inclusionary zoning policy</li> <li>○ Concessions/grants for community housing providers</li> <li>○ Supporting growth in number, size &amp; capability of Māori housing providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Emergency budget cuts to offset \$525b losses</i></li> </ul>

### ***What is working on the ground***

According to the Board's *Kaitiakitanga Report for Tāmaki Makaurau 2019*, Auckland Council-assisted papakāinga increased from three in 2012 to seven in 2018. The number of Māori



organisations and trustees supported to achieve Māori housing and papakāinga development increased from 12 in 2015/16 to 17 in 2017/18.

Information presented to the Wāitangi Tribunal in April<sup>6</sup> showed that of 52 community housing providers (registered by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority) in Aotearoa, 15 identified as Māori, four in Tāmaki Makaurau:

- Kāhui Tū Kaha Limited
- Mahitahi Kāinga Trust
- Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust
- Whai Maia Charitable Trust 1

Nationwide, Māori providers had less than 4 percent of the public housing held by community housing providers and funded by the Government's Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS). Together, Kāhui Tū Kaha Limited and Whai Maia Charitable Trust 1 hold most of this (330 houses out of the total of 463 held by registered Māori housing providers in New Zealand). There would appear to be significant scope to build on this despite whenua Māori comprising a small share of Auckland land.

It would be useful for the Board to improve information available about the number and scale of current and potential Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau, and their projects, assets, aspirations and barriers. This would help direct future actions.

### ***Board Rationale and Actions***

The Board has published the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan with action areas for central government, the Auckland Council, community housing providers, iwi and Māori organisations to lift housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. It held two summits to develop and seek endorsement to this Plan. Government and Auckland Council decisions and initiatives mean that some actions in the plan have been achieved and some new opportunities have opened up.

To progress things, this paper recommends the Board now:

- Prioritise a subset of the action areas and new opportunities for the Board to focus on over the next two years
- Use a range of tools at the Board's disposal to progress these priority actions, including several avenues for advocating to Auckland Council and Government
- Monitor achievement.

To assist the Board this paper proposes criteria for prioritisation and suggests specific actions and advocacy avenues for the Board's consideration.

### ***Criteria to evaluate best fit actions***

- The proposal is that the Board prioritise actions:

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (2020), *Public Housing Report: Snapshot for whānau māori*. Prepared for Wai 2750.



- Where it can most add value
- That either
  - would improve outcomes for Auckland Māori across the whole housing continuum, by improving decision-making, supporting Māori & iwi housing provision or increasing the supply of kāinga
  - OR
  - are quick wins targeted at parts of the housing continuum that would make a demonstrable difference and could be scaled up
- Which take advantage of an existing opportunity, increasing the likelihood of achievement.

### ***Proposed priority actions for the Board***

- Applying these criteria suggests the Board should place priority on the following:
  - Decision-making that improves housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau
1. *Regular reporting on affordable housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland and Advise Government on Māori housing outcomes, & monitor these* (current Kāinga Strategic Action Plan actions). The Board is arguably best placed to fill the gap in information about Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau since the 2013 Census, and this would strengthen Government and Auckland Council policies across the housing continuum. The Board could commission a report to use in various advocacy and communications efforts, that provides up-to-date Tāmaki information on:
    - a. How Māori are distributed along the housing continuum from home ownership to homelessness (this would need to be estimated via a modelling exercise)
    - b. Housing quality, security of tenure and related outcomes
    - c. The number and scale of Māori housing providers, their projects, assets, aspirations and barriers.
  2. *National housing agenda and national housing strategy* (current Kāinga Strategic Action Plan actions). The Government is developing a Government Policy Statement (GPS) as its overarching strategic document and investment framework for housing and urban development. It will contain the Government's outcomes, priorities and work programme, directions to Kāinga Ora, and actions that support iwi, local government and the development sector. Consultation is being planned in August and then again on a draft GPS next year. This would appear to be an opportunity for the Board to exercise voice for Tāmaki Māori at the highest level of the system. The Board could press for Government commitments to funding iwi and Māori housing provider capability building, public housing, rental support, homelessness, progressive home ownership and papakāinga for Tāmaki Māori.
  - Increasing the supply of affordable, quality Kāinga for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau
  3. *Auckland Council's Affordable housing initiatives including Unitary Plan inclusionary zoning policy* (new action). As outlined above the Council's planning sets the scene for market housing supply, prices and rents, affecting people across the whole housing continuum. An inclusionary zoning policy in the Unitary Plan would require developers to provide a proportion of new affordable homes or potentially land or money to be held by community, iwi & Māori housing providers. Although it would take some time to go through Resource Management Act processes, if well designed such a policy could:
    - a. Put downward pressure on land and house prices across Auckland
    - b. Increase the supply of lower cost, assisted rental and assisted ownership homes





- c. Encourage mixed tenure communities
- d. Provide iwi & Māori organisations with much needed land, finance or kāinga<sup>7</sup>.

The Board could advocate for and input to the design of this policy. An update is scheduled to be reported to the Planning Committee in September this year.

4. *Expansion of the Healthy Homes Initiative in Auckland* (new action). The Healthy Homes Initiative helps low income families living in crowded situations and areas with a high incidence of Rheumatic Fever to create warmer, dryer and healthier homes. It sits alongside the healthy homes standards requirements recently introduced by Government. The initiative involves an assessment of the home and help with getting curtains, beds, bedding, minor repairs, floor coverings, ventilation, heating sources, entitlement assessments through Work and Income, support with power bills, and finding alternative accommodation as needed. The programme has been provided in partnership by the Waitemata, Central Auckland and Counties Manukau health boards, Habitat for Humanity and the Council's The Southern Initiative. It was introduced to Auckland in 2013 and then expanded to other parts of New Zealand in 2015, operating as somewhat of a trial. Evaluations show the programme has reduced GP visits, prescriptions and hospitalisations, and the return on investment is less than two years (in reduced health costs). A final evaluation is due at the end of this year. After this, there is an opportunity for the Council to advocate to central government for increased funding, and perhaps increase its own contribution also. This would provide a quick win, targeted at those Māori whānau along the housing spectrum who get the least assistance: rental households who aren't eligible for public housing and can't afford to buy.

- Supporting iwi and Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau

5. *Review of Community Housing Regulatory Authority registration requirements for Māori housing providers* (current Kāinga Strategic Action Plan action). Iwi and Māori organisations are becoming more interested in providing housing for their people – including public housing. However, they must be registered as “Community Housing Providers” (CHPs) in order to receive the Government’s Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS), which funds public housing. Registration requirements<sup>8</sup> are costly and time-consuming and do not reflect a Kaupapa Māori approach, presenting a barrier to often small-scale Māori housing providers or potential providers. Currently, registered Māori community housing providers have less than 4% of the total public housing stock and IRRS tenancies held by CHPs. This is a significant lost opportunity at a time when the Government has embarked on a major public housing construction programme (especially in Auckland), with CHPs providing a significant share of the new homes.<sup>9</sup> Not having registered CHP status may constrain Māori housing providers from delivering on other parts of the housing spectrum as well, including via partnerships with Kāinga Ora or Panuku. The Board could advocate to Government for changes to the CHP regulations and registration processes that make it easier for small scale and Māori providers, or it could push for an alternative pathway for such providers.
6. *Seek Government support for building the capability and capacity of Māori housing providers* (new action). Budget 2020 included a \$40m Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) fund. The Government’s press release elaborated that the funding was to “...enable iwi and Māori housing providers to create solutions to the housing crisis beyond the Covid-19 pandemic”, with “iwi and Māori organisations ready and able to deliver housing solutions with some crown support.” HUD is engaging on the design of this fund right now. It could be an opportunity to

<sup>7</sup> The Queenstown Lakes District Council used an inclusionary zoning requirement in its District Plan to provide 300 sites to its community housing trust.

<sup>8</sup> Community Housing Provider regulations require providers to meet governance, management, financial, tenancy management, property and asset management standards, and to report detailed information.

<sup>9</sup> The Government announced an additional 6000 public housing places in Budget 2020. This is on top of the Public Housing Plan to add 6400 places between 2018 and 2022 (half of which were to be in Auckland). The Government’s target was for CHPs to provide 30 percent of these places.



advance the ideas of a *housing training curriculum and navigators and brokers in Māori NGOs*, identified in the Kāinga strategic action plan action. Alternatively it could help build the governance, management, financial, tenancy management, property development and management skills of Māori housing providers so that they can meet the performance standards required to be registered as a CHP and provide public housing, and so that they are better positioned to partner with Kāinga Ora or Panuku or to make use of land, finance or homes. The Board could engage in the process of designing the fund to ensure it is well designed and some of it supports iwi and Māori providers in Tāmaki Makaurau.

7. *Land for Māori housing providers* (current Kāinga Strategic Action Plan action). Panuku must provide a commercial return to the Council and affordable housing isn't part of its mandate. However, it does have some ability to pursue social objectives through partnerships with others including community, iwi and Māori housing providers. It currently informs the Board and Auckland mana whenua forum about land sales and disposals. However to date this hasn't resulted in land transfers, and neither has Panuku partnered with iwi or Māori housing providers<sup>10</sup>. The Board is well placed to advocate to Council for changes to Panuku's statement of intent, or it could advocate to Panuku to develop more proactive processes to lease-back, sell &/or transfer land to; &/or partner with Māori & iwi housing providers.
8. *Transfer some Auckland Housing Programme houses to ngā iwi & hapū, Māori entities, marae & community housing providers* (current Kāinga Strategic Action Plan action). This could be an achievable aspiration over time as iwi and Māori organisations in Tāmaki Makaurau build capacity. Kāinga Ora's Auckland Housing Programme comprises some \$billions of investment in urban regeneration and over twenty thousand new public, affordable and market homes in Northcote, Roskill, Mangere, Oranga and Hobsonville Point over the next 2-15 years. Kāinga Ora will also be given new powers of land acquisition and to lead new developments with the impending passage of the Urban Development Authorities legislation. This legislation will strengthen Kāinga Ora's obligations to engage with Māori and consider their interests and aspirations, including offering Māori opportunities to participate in development processes as potential development partners. The Board could maintain an ongoing relationship with Kāinga Ora alongside Auckland Council and Panuku, and encourage it to give effect to these obligations proactively.

Several actions in the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan aren't proposed as priorities for the Board right now.

Some were national in their breadth rather than being focused on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. For example:

- the Māori Housing Commission,
- Māori housing outcome KPIs for Government CEs,
- Co-governance of Urban Development Authority/ies
- Support for intergenerational state housing tenants to own their home.

It isn't clear that the Board would add anything to the advocacy already being undertaken by Te Matapihi and others on these actions.

Some other actions were very specific and may have less impact on Māori housing outcomes than the actions suggested for the Board's prioritisation. These include:

- Research on the future of community housing delivery future and potential of Māori freehold properties to develop kāinga in Auckland
- Faster consenting and support for community and affordable housing by Council
- Council enablement of marae control/management of adjoined reserves, and iwi and Māori organisations scoping opportunities for kāinga development on reserves.

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<sup>10</sup> Panuku's perception is that there isn't a Tāmaki Māori housing provider of scale to partner with.



### **Types of intervention**

A range of interventions are available to the Board to progress the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan, including:

- *Another Māori housing summit.* The previous two summits sought input to, and endorsement of, the Kāinga strategic housing action plan. They provided a platform for Auckland Māori to have broad-ranging dialogue with ministers. However, it isn't clear that holding another event now would be the most effective way to for the Board to progress actions to improve housing outcomes.
- *A full review of the Strategic Action Plan* to update it, agree priorities, make the actions more measurable and get greater endorsement from Government and Auckland Council. This would necessarily require a collaborative process with iwi and Māori organisations as well as the Council, Government and community providers. It may prevent the Board from taking advantage of current opportunities and achieving anything tangible in the meantime.
- *Research to update information about housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.* The Board could get on with progressing the action plan without this information, but it would definitely strengthen the Board's advocacy and its "point of difference" with central government. Unless other agencies are planning to undertake this work, information based on 2013 Census data will not be updated until the results from the next Census come out (after 2023). The Board could work with the Council's Research, Information and Monitoring Unit (RIMU) to fill this gap. However it would probably need to commission external help to estimate where Māori are on the housing continuum, and to do a stocktake of current iwi and Māori housing providers.
- *Input to Government and Auckland Council policies,* including the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development, the Auckland Unitary Plan inclusionary zoning policy, a review of the Community Housing Regulatory Authority registration requirements and the Government's MAIHI budget.
- *Increased funding or increased council level of service.* This is extremely unlikely right now with Council having cut its budget to save around half a billion dollars in lost revenue.
- *Advocacy.* This will be essential to progress the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan: there are several options available to the Board.

### **Board advocacy vehicles**

- The proposal is to use a range of vehicles for the Board to most effectively progress the priority actions.

- *The Board's interactions with Auckland Council.* The IMSB's purpose is to assist the Auckland Council to promote the interests of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, and it needs to impress upon the Council the importance of using its core planning and infrastructure functions to stimulate much more housing development and affordability. The Board should use the various avenues available to it including Council Committees, input to Panuku's statement of intent, and working with staff.
- *The Auckland Council-Government housing and urban growth work programme.* This programme is coordinating the development of the GPS on urban development and housing, Kāinga Ora's Auckland Housing Programme and key Council planning and transport programmes. The Board's secretariat should ensure that the voice of Māori is loud and clear in this mahi.





- *Government engagements on housing with Māori.* Several new opportunities have opened up to influence the design of policy and programmes and the allocation of funding. Representatives of the Board should provide a Tāmaki voice alongside Te Matapihi in engagements on:
  - The Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) framework and funding for capability building/innovation, underway now
  - Consultation on the GPS on urban development and housing (planned for August and then later next year)
  - The Progressive Home Ownership programme, underway now
  - Implementation of the Homelessness Action Plan, underway now.
- *Supporting a claim to the Waitangi Tribunal's inquiry into housing.* Claims can be made by Māori claimant(s) that policies, actions (or omissions) of the Crown since September 1992 have breached the Treaty of Waitangi and that Māori have suffered harm as a result. Claims can be amended at any time. The Waitangi Tribunal has aggregated various claims on housing into a Housing Policy and Services Inquiry (Wai 2750), underway right now. The IMSB could join another claim or claims that has already been registered. It could provide additional information to such claims that tell the story of all Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau (which might not otherwise be conveyed), and to advocate for the Kāinga strategic action plan.

### **Implementation/ Risks – Next steps**

Implementation of the recommendations in this report will require resources to be allocated and progress to be measured and reported to the Board. It is proposed that the secretariat develop measures for the actions the Board agrees, and then report on these every six months.

#### **Next steps for the Board**

This section brings together the proposed priority action areas and advocacy vehicles in a list of specific next steps for the Board.

- <b>Compile advocacy content</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commission a report to use in various advocacy and communications efforts, that presents the latest Tāmaki information on:                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How Māori are distributed along the housing continuum from home ownership to homelessness</li> <li>b. Housing quality, security of tenure and related outcomes</li> <li>c. The number and scale of Māori housing providers, their projects, assets, aspirations and barriers.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
- <b>Assist Auckland Council to make a difference</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Input to the design of the inclusionary zoning policy in the Auckland Unitary Plan, requiring developers to provide a proportion of affordable homes, land or money to be held by community, iwi and Māori housing providers</li> <li>3. Advocate for changes to Panuku's statement of intent and/or processes to proactively lease-back, sell and/or transfer land to; and/or partner with Māori &amp; iwi housing providers</li> </ol>



Item 7

4. Ask Council to advocate for expansion of the Healthy Homes Initiative (delivered by a partnership of the district health boards, Habitat for Humanity and The Southern Initiative).

- **Ensure the voice of Tāmaki Māori is loud and clear in the Auckland-Government joint housing and urban growth work programme**

5. Input to planning of Kāinga Ora's Auckland housing programme developments, including advocating for the transfer of some public and affordable homes to iwi and Māori housing providers.

**Input to Government engagements with Māori on the GPS on urban development and housing, the MAIHI framework and budget, progressive home ownership and homelessness action plan, alongside Te Matapihi**

6. Ensure the *Government Policy Statement on housing and urban development* promotes the interests of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

7. Seek a review of community housing regulatory authority processes to remove barriers to iwi and Māori housing providers accessing public housing & funding

8. Seek support for building the capability and capacity of iwi and Māori housing providers, including in Tāmaki Makaurau.

- **At the Waitangi Tribunal**

9. Support an existing claim to the Tribunal's housing inquiry using information from the above report and *The Impact of Housing Policy on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau* report.

Attachment A

### **Communications**

There is a small window of opportunity for the Board to issue pre-election statements about Māori housing outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau. Should it wish to do so, the Secretariat will prepare a communications plan.

### **Appendices**

Full Kāinga Strategic Action Plan.



## KĀINGA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN – a plan to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

1. Introduction: He Kōrero Whakataki
2. Structure of this plan
3. Key targeted directions
4. Headline outcomes
5. Strategic action plan

### 1. INTRODUCTION: HE KŌRERO WHAKATAKI

*Ehara i te mea ko ngā pātū me ngā paepae ngā mea hanga ai te kāinga, engari ko ngā tūmanako me ngā moemoeā o te iwi*

*Ko tēnei mea te kāinga, ehara i te whare noa iho*

*He ruruhau; he manaaki tāngata; he mana motuhake, kōia tēnei ko te kāinga*

“It’s not about walls and beams; it’s about hopes and dreams.

It’s about our hopes and dreams for our whānau, starting with a roof over our heads”

– Tony Kake, Independent Māori Statutory Board Member and CEO Papakura Marae, speaking at the Auckland Māori Housing Summit.

The Hon Phil Twyford and the Hon Nanaia Mahuta also said at the Auckland Māori Housing Summit:

“(The importance of housing is) Not only the shelter of a house, not only the walls and the beams,  
... but the certainty of belonging that comes with stability and a place you can call your own”

- Hon Phil Twyford



“(we are) talking about *housing* rather than bricks and mortar, as *kāinga*... *kāinga* gives you a sense of place and a sense of belonging  
...it also connects to who we are as people because we know more than ever before, if we take *kāinga* as the reference point...that  
gives us a sense of identity and belonging”

– Hon Nanaia Mahuta

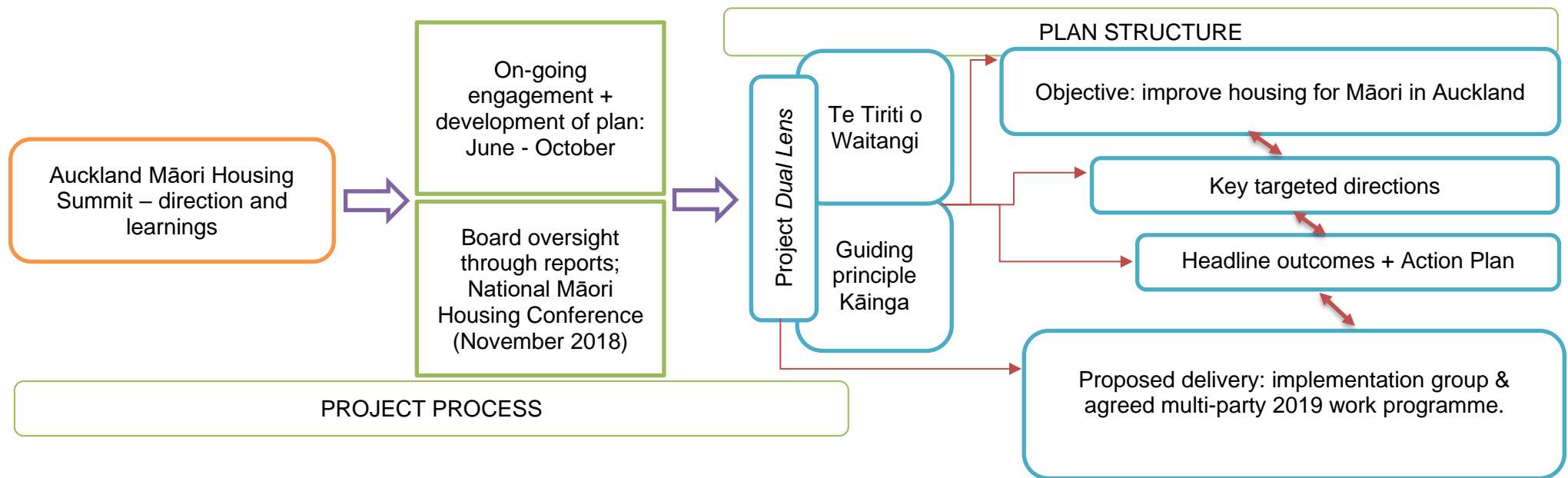


## 2. STRUCTURE OF THIS PLAN

### Context

This strategic action plan has been developed in response to the Auckland Māori Housing Summit, where there was a call for an action plan to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland. Development of this plan has been led by the independent Māori Statutory Board (Board, IMSB) with the key support of Te Matapihi, and in collaboration with a range of stakeholders including whānau and community. It proposes a range of actions and suggests action holders from community to government, based on existing roles and responsibilities.

### Project process and plan structure





## Dual lens: Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Kāinga

Te Tiriti o Waitangi provides a political and analytic framework for the Kāinga strategic action plan, while the principle of *kāinga* provides an operational focus for the plan. In many cases they overlap, where services reflecting the *kāinga* principle, for example, are advocated for on the basis of Te Tiriti through structural change or political decision making.

**Te Tiriti o Waitangi – the benchmark for Māori outcomes** Te Tiriti sets a benchmark for the relationship between Māori (ngā iwi and hapū) and the Crown. The principles of Te Tiriti established through the Waitangi Tribunal and the courts are a modern tool kit for understanding the implications of Te Tiriti and reflecting and upholding it in modern New Zealand. Te Tiriti has some key meanings and implications for this plan.

### *Ngā iwi and hapū and the Crown as Te Tiriti partners*

Te Tiriti creates a partnership in the governance of New Zealand between ngā iwi and hapū and the Crown by assuring both sides of a governance role in New Zealand's future: Rangatiratanga guaranteed to ngā iwi and hapū and Kāwanatanga guaranteed to the Crown. Partnership in accordance with and expressing Te Tiriti are a touchstone for this plan and the analysis underlying it, and this plan promotes it in a range of ways.

**Kāinga – the guiding principle of this plan** The guiding principle of this plan is *kāinga*. This retains our focus on kaupapa Māori, the social function of housing, and recognition of the need to understand housing outcomes for Māori through a Māori lens in reference to Māori values. It also recollects Te Tiriti, its terms, and vision for Aotearoa.

This grounding in human values as housing outcomes, and the social function of housing is pertinent and timely for New Zealand as we enter a period of high state investment in housing. It is also enabling for the wider housing system, for all New Zealanders.

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**Project objective** The objective of this project offers a quick view through this *dual lens*: [to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland, focusing on supporting ngā iwi and hapū o Tāmaki Makaurau in their housing aspirations, and whānau with the highest need for shelter and/or effective, targeted, support and services based on \*kāinga\*.](#)

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## Project and action ownership

This plan reflects and promotes community and whānau outcomes, and will be collectively owned by parties who agree to be accountable to it.

**Government response:** it is proposed that part of the government's commitment is participation in an implementation group working to an agreed 2019 work programme (this may be coordinated by a government agency). This group will oversee action on government commitments in 2019 and beyond. Delivery can also be supported/monitored by other groups and means as required, in particular if delivery is not adequate.

**Auckland Council response:** this is treated differently as council actions rely more on alignment, with fewer levers around Te Tiriti and *kāinga*.

This plan does not set out to create obligations or accountability for iwi, hapū, marae, NGOs, community, or whanau, but to create opportunities



for these entities to participate in this plan's future with other stakeholders.

**Project timing** Delivering this project in time for the action plan to be discussed at the National Māori Housing Conference (November) was proposed at the Auckland Māori Housing Summit, setting the project

timelines. The plan will be presented at the national conference and endorsement is being targeted in December.

This enables the implementation group to be convened during 2018 with a view to agreeing a work programme and meeting schedule for 2019. Action ownership remains unconfirmed or agreed at this time (Nov 2018).

### 3. KEY TARGETED DIRECTIONS

To promote housing outcomes for Māori this strategic action plan has identified the following key target directions:

#### 1. Reflecting Te Tiriti and expressing partnership with ngā iwi and hapū and with Māori

- Structures, systems, policies and outcomes that reflect and express Te Tiriti

#### 2. Whānau focused strategies, navigators and brokers promoting *kāinga* outcomes

- Services to support whānau, navigate systems and process, and access resources in accordance with *kāinga*

#### 3. End homelessness as a critical *kāinga* outcome

- Ending inequity in inadequate housing outcomes and Māori over-representation in homelessness, based on a Te Tiriti o Waitangi and human rights based approach to strategy and related approaches, and reflecting the principle of *kāinga*

#### 4. Skilled professionals with expertise in facilitating and achieving housing outcomes for Māori



- Supporting iwi and whānau and others through professional standards and a training curriculum relating to housing and housing outcomes for Māori

### 5. Tailored housing and finance products meeting the needs of Māori whānau

- Shared equity, progressive ownership models resourced and fit for purpose for Māori

### 6. More Auckland Council land and Crown land for *kāinga* opportunities

- Utilised for quality and accessible affordable housing in which whānau experiences of *kāinga* can be promoted

## 4. HEADLINE OUTCOMES

These headline outcomes were identified in July, mid-way through the development this action plan. They represent a collation of direction setting at the summit, and direction setting with stakeholders during our exploration of the potential and potential impact areas of this project. In a sense the headline outcomes are answers to the question ‘what do we really want/what do we see making a real difference?’ The headline outcomes are the pivot point into developing the actions in the action plan, but further work using this as an input is required to develop an outcomes and/or measurement framework for future work against this plan.

<i>Iwi, Māori, community focused and facing headlines</i>	
1	<b>Te Tiriti o Waitangi:</b> recognise and promote Te Tiriti and its role in driving improved housing outcomes for all Māori
2	<b>Ngā iwi and hapū o Tāmaki Makaurau (Mana Whenua) interests, investment and development:</b> Support and empower <b>ngā iwi and hapū</b> . Consider ways to promote partnership with ngā iwi and hapū in strategy, policy, governance and co-governance, and housing development and services
3	<b>Whānau focused strategies:</b> Identify ways to communicate better with whānau and support whānau better through housing information and experiences
4	<b>Housing navigators and brokers:</b> Establish navigators/brokers able and empowered to promote housing outcomes for Māori, and support Māori at any stage of housing need or aspirations





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>curriculum: establish a curriculum/training programme to develop navigators/brokers; trained experts to guide Māori in achieving their housing aspirations</li> <li>location: ensure this expertise is located in the community, with iwi, marae and NGOs, and there is corresponding expertise and experience within government agencies and advising them at a senior level</li> <li>cooperation: provide for sharing and development of this expertise through secondment and professional development opportunities to create a viable recognized community of practice</li> </ul>
5	<b>Homelessness:</b> Continue to identify and grow funding and programme delivery options and opportunities to better serve Māori and whānau in need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>align with and promote <i>Kia Whai Kāinga Tātou Katoa</i> Auckland Council's cross sector homelessness planning</li> </ul>
6	<b>Leveraging expertise:</b> Increase housing expertise and capability across and within the Crown (including the new Ministry of Housing and Urban Development), Auckland Council and Māori entities by seconding staff/officials to and from such organisations
7	<b>Papakāinga:</b> Continue work to better understand and communicate about papakāinga opportunities in Auckland
8	<b>Community housing:</b> Māori supporting and participating in the future of community housing delivery in Aotearoa; lower barriers to registration Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA); consider a purpose designed Māori Housing Regulatory Authority (MHRA); increase number of registered Māori Community Housing Providers in Auckland; shared equity – products which appeal and are more accessible to Māori
<i>Shared headlines</i>	
9	<b>Human rights:</b> Develop a shared approach to housing and housing advocacy based on human rights standards and obligations
<i>Crown and government focused headlines (service and construction oriented)</i>	
10	<b>Ministerial and Crown agency accountability:</b> Require measurable housing outcomes for Māori to be included in KPIs for leaders of relevant Crown entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Māori capability in Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</li> <li>Establish a measure of housing outcomes for Māori (<i>Government kāinga performance measure</i>) to enable measurement and help define success</li> <li>Government commitments to service development, responsiveness and growth (to be specified)</li> <li>Iwi and hapū able to utilise these measures in auditing Crown treaty compliance in housing provision</li> </ul>
11	<b>State housing:</b> Identify opportunities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supporting intergenerational tenants in empowering ways</li> <li>target, plan for and achieve real sustainability of state housing stock through maintenance and adequate development to meet human rights obligations</li> </ul>



Item 7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sale or transfer to iwi, providers, and other entities; and</li> <li>• design and build of Māori friendly housing</li> </ul>
12	<b>Auckland Housing Programme portfolio:</b> Influence and shape Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) and government policy that guides or directs HLC and new Urban Development Authority master-planning approach, and explore opportunities to increase, capture and highlight Māori outcomes opportunities
13	<b>Urban Development Authorities (Housing Commission):</b> Promote effective decision-making and progress reflecting Māori aspirations
14	<b>Procurement:</b> Explore options and opportunities relating to Crown and Auckland Council procurement in housing development and housing related services
<i>Development and planning focused</i>	
15	<b>Legislative settings and policy:</b> Ensure that relevant legislation is enabling and identify policy setting tweaks including through a legal opinion/review
16	<b>Māori housing development on general land:</b> Apply papakāinga provisions to general land owned by Māori (include general land not owned by Māori)
17	<b>Reserves and marae:</b> Opportunities to utilise reserves where marae are located and adjoined to marae. Enable housing development including, as/if necessary, establishing workable co-governance arrangements between the council/Māori and Crown/Māori
18	<b>Accelerating development:</b> Bring more funders to the table quickly (including shared equity), Unitary Plan variations, and prefabrication as an <i>accelerator</i>
19	<b>Financial leverage:</b> Commission research/ <i>paint the picture</i> of Māori-owned freehold properties in Auckland to illustrate the leverage potential of Māori

Attachment B

## 5. ACTION PLAN

**Crown Entities and Government Agencies** (action owners remain subject to final endorsement):

Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
<b>SERVICES: Promoting whānau outcomes through improvements to services and systems</b>		
1. Include measurable housing outcomes for Māori amongst the key performances indicators (KPIs) for Chief Executives of all relevant Crown entities and Government agencies to drive improvements to service delivery for outcomes for Māori, including but not limited to: a) Treasury	State Services Commission	HUD, Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK), Te Matapihi



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
<p>b) Housing NZ (HNZC); and by connection c) Homes. Lands. Community. (HLC) d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) e) Ministry of Social Development (MSD) f) Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) g) Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) h) Any future Urban Development Authorities (UDA)</p> <p>The KPIs will include measures that demonstrate how government perspectives on housing are shifted from viewing housing/kāinga as a capital value to a social function, highlighting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a framework to understand the provision of adequate housing to Māori on an equitable basis;</li> <li>United Nations declarations and New Zealand commitments regarding the rights of indigenous peoples, the right to adequate housing, and UN advice to the government of New Zealand.</li> </ul>		
<p>2. Establish a new <b>Associate Minister of Housing (Māori)</b> role as the principal government role overseeing and promoting housing outcomes for Māori, with specialized ring-fenced capacity and resources.</p>	Cabinet	State Services Commissioner, Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK), Te Matapihi
<p>3. Establish co-governance as the basis for structuring and mandating UDAs in New Zealand. Establish co-governance based Urban Development Authority or authorities (UDA) reflecting Te Tiriti and actions above, and enabling land to be aggregated, infrastructure to be optimized and provided, and development to occur at appropriate and sufficient scale</p> <p>In addition to co-governance of the UDA(s) ensure ngā iwi and hapū are included in planning and implementation, and enabled to participate in the UDA in a range of ways including commercial opportunities (procurement), and continue to have rights to input and respond to plans and consenting in accordance with current rights, and Te Tiriti o Waitangi</p>	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Ngā iwi and hapū o Tāmaki Makaurau, Te Matapihi, TPK
<p>4. Ensure that Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is skilled in housing outcomes for Māori and has the capacity to become the recognised leader in government on housing outcomes for Māori, housing development for Māori (including papakāinga), services, and issues. HUD to:</p> <p>Second expertise in housing outcomes for Māori into HUD's leadership structure including, for instance, from Te Matapihi</p>	Minister and Ministry CEO	HUD, Te Matapihi



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
Establish a unit in HUD <sup>11</sup> with expertise, relationships and experience to deliver housing outcomes for Māori within the role of a Māori Housing Unit		
<p>5. Establish a Housing Commission to pursue, improve and achieve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A mandated role working with Auckland Housing Programme (AHP), HUD, HNZC and HLC</li> <li>b) A mandated role to work on behalf of iwi in Auckland and for the benefit of Māori</li> <li>c) Supporting and identifying service requirements in Auckland</li> <li>d) The role of developing and providing affordable housing options for Māori in Auckland</li> <li>e) The power to aggregate land and undertake development through either a direct negotiating mandate or UDA legislation</li> <li>f) The opportunity to catch land and development opportunities relating to Council land from Panuku, Crown land not purchased through the Tamaki Collective carousel, and other Crown and Council land identified as non-service or surplus, on behalf of Auckland Māori</li> <li>g) Leveraging Crown financing and funding opportunities such as the sale of Crown land directly for Māori outcomes and build and extract value for Māori and for whānau outcomes (including papakāinga)</li> <li>h) Accessing, holding and facilitating access for Māori to Auckland KiwiBuild properties to ensure KiwiBuild delivers housing outcomes for Māori, and negotiating such terms</li> <li>i) Acting as a regional one stop shop on housing outcomes for Māori (including papakāinga) and linking closely with HUD and TPK housing resources and capacity</li> <li>j) Providing a location for expertise in housing outcomes for Māori (including papakāinga)</li> <li>k) Authority to deliver the newly developed curriculum to develop expertise in housing outcomes for Māori</li> <li>l) Enabling the provisions of the Māori Housing Act 1935</li> <li>m) Direct advocacy to government and council on housing outcomes and issues for Māori (including papakāinga); and</li> </ul>	Cabinet, HUD	Iwi and hapū, AHP, Māori providers, Te Matapihi, Auckland Council, Māori NGOs

<sup>11</sup> The scope and role of this unit to be proposed in this action plan may be informed by the Ernst and Young (EY Tahī) Māori Housing Finance Options (August 2018) policy paper



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
<p>n) Operates as a <b>Māori Housing Centre for Auckland</b> which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Supports the Housing Commission</li> <li>ii. Assists Māori to navigate housing support and development opportunities (including papakāinga).</li> <li>iii. Enables and supports Māori NGOs to provide housing broker services</li> <li>iv. Acts as a single regional point of contact for Māori wanting to build kāinga on their land (papakāinga), or explore and achieve other housing outcomes</li> <li>v. Develops and advocates policy solutions to increase the rate of kāinga development and other housing outcomes for Māori</li> <li>vi. Works with Te Matapihi, HNZC, HLC, developers, communities and other stakeholders to realise Māori aspirations for affordable and social housing (including papakāinga) and to support the delivery of <i>kāinga</i> housing outcomes for Māori through the Auckland Housing Programme</li> <li>vii. Provides financial literacy services relating to housing</li> </ul>		
<p>6. Establish and resource a curriculum and training programme to develop brokers to guide Māori establishing kāinga and papakāinga and fund the establishment of housing brokers in Māori NGOs.</p>	HUD	Industry Training Federation or Tertiary Education Commission, CHA, Māori NGOs, Māori Land Court, Te Matapihi, Te Tumu Kāinga
<p>7. Establish <i>Kāinga Ora</i><sup>12</sup> service hubs of wrap-around social services for emergency, transitional and social housing developments including on marae.</p>	MSD	Iwi and hapū, Māori providers, marae, NGOs
<p>8. Research and develop measures and services to support intergenerational tenants of state housing to establish their tenure in their home as <i>kāinga</i> consistent with the recent progressive home ownership consultation advice.</p>	HUD	Te Matapihi, TPK

<sup>12</sup> *Kāinga Ora* is a suite of social services provided by MSD-accredited social services providers designed and delivered around the concept of *kāinga*.



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
<p>9. Establish agreed protocols for the provision of emergency housing and transitional housing by ngā iwi and hapū and Māori providers, as appropriate, that are consistent with the kaupapa <i>kāinga</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the definition of homelessness in regard to related services to ensure the definition and its implications are fit for purpose for service providers.</li> </ul>	HNZC, MSD	Iwi and hapū, HLC, Community Housing Aotearoa (CHA), Māori providers
<p>10. Develop, implement and circulate a work programme to respond to the policy paper on financial instruments for development on Māori land (2018).</p>	HUD, MBIE, TPK	TPK
<p>11. Review the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA) registration requirements and process identified as barriers for Māori organisations, and amend to ensure they are fit for purpose for ngā iwi and hapū, other Māori and Māori organisations.</p> <p>a) Support the development to the stage of registration of an additional three Māori organisations in Auckland as Class 1: Social Landlord social housing providers during 2019.</p>	HUD, CHRA, Te Matapihi	CHRA, Te Matapihi, Māori NGOs, CHA
<b>MINDSET CHANGE: Driving outcomes change through strategic planning, actions and transparency</b>		
<p>12. Develop and consult on an effective <b>National Housing Agenda</b> to set the agenda for housing aspirations and direction, provides a context for identifying, evaluating, understanding New Zealand's Housing System.</p> <p>a) the <b>Housing Agenda</b> provides an agreed set of national expectations for housing provision and the housing system at large.</p> <p>b) investigate and illustrate the <b>New Zealand Housing System</b>, which acts as both a service and delivery identification model, and a gap analysis.</p>	Cabinet	Public sector
<p>13. Develop a public <b>National Housing Strategy</b> with Te Tiriti and the human right to adequate housing at its centre and a clear identification of and response to the housing needs and aspirations of Māori;</p> <p>a) ensure all agencies with housing responsibilities have a public 'sub-strategy' which, demonstrates clear links to the national strategy and guides their internal responsibilities and activities</p> <p>b) establish a process for regular and timely public review led by an independent panel of the National Housing Strategy including against outcomes achieved and significant changes in the housing system or market</p>	Cabinet, HUD, and agencies with housing responsibilities	Public, State Services Commission, Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK), Te Matapihi



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
<p>14. Promulgate an agreement which promotes the future of social housing in New Zealand in accordance with a <b>National Housing Strategy</b> and the role identified for social housing in meeting our Te Tiriti and human rights obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) ceasing the application and use by HNZC of deferred maintenance as a tool relating to the management of national social housing stock, to ensure our housing stock occupied by our most vulnerable citizens is properly maintained in perpetuity; and</li> <li>b) requiring on-going development of effective measurement of current demand for social housing, and estimation of future demand, which is demonstrably planned for in a robust targeted development programme.</li> </ul>	Cabinet	HUD, HNZC, TPK
<p>15. Commission research on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the future of community housing delivery in a manner consistent with <i>kāinga</i>, and in a way that provides an opportunity to ngā iwi and hapū to express their aspirations.</li> <li>b) The number of Māori-owned freehold properties in Auckland to illustrate the leverage potential of Māori to develop kāinga and papakāinga</li> </ul>	HUD	Iwi and hapū, Te Matapihi, CHA, IMSB
<b>DEVELOPMENT - bricks and mortar</b>		
<p>16. Recognise and promote the role of ngā iwi and hapū of Auckland in the long-term housing picture, in development, as kaitiaki, and as ngā iwi and hapū of Auckland.</p>	Cabinet, Crown-Māori Relations	Iwi and hapū, HUD, HNZC, HLC.
<p>17. Leverage the Auckland Housing Programme (AHP) and the capital release from Crown land holdings in Auckland to achieve housing outcomes for Māori including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) enshrining co-governance of the programme</li> <li>b) ensuring Māori participation at all stages and levels of development</li> <li>c) ensuring that the contribution of community housing providers to housing outcomes of Māori and of low-income whānau is recognised through real and agreed opportunities to expand and participate in the AHP and the process and outcomes it involves.</li> </ul>	HUD, future Urban Development Authority and any pre-cursor entities (UDA)	Iwi and hapū, HNZC, HLC
<p>18. Establish agreed mechanisms to enable the transfer of and/or partnership in regard to AHP houses to ngā iwi and hapū, Māori entities, marae and community housing providers as construction is completed. In particular, consider the inherent opportunities in transferring housing stock to marae and Māori providers within the neighborhoods in which they operate. To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Review and ensure the governance structure and the governance of the AHP in practice reflect Māori aspirations and co-governance</li> </ul>	HUD, UDA, HNZC	Iwi and hapū, HLC, CHA, Māori providers



Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
b) promote iwi roles and participation, and other outcomes deriving from Te Tiriti.		

**Auckland Council** (action owners remain subject to final endorsement):

Action	Action owner	Collaboration Partner(s)
19. Develop and improve provisions in the Unitary Plan to enable papakāinga on general land and other otherwise viable Māori housing outcomes.	Auckland Council	Te Matapihi, IMSB
20. Enable marae control and management of associated and adjoining reserves and provide for housing on these reserves under the Reserves Act or as a permitted or controlled activity under the Unitary Plan.	Auckland Council	Crown, respective marae trustees
21. Continue to support and coordinate the <i>Kia Whai Kāinga Tatou Katoa</i> regional cross-sectoral homelessness plan, clarify Auckland Council's role and fully resource and support this role internally.	Auckland Council to maintain existing support and role	Sector leaders group
22. Utilise Auckland Council public land for housing, providing opportunities for Māori organisations, ngā iwi and hapū and whānau, in accordance with Panuku's relevant strategic documents.	Auckland Council, Panuku	Iwi and hapū, Te Matapihi, Auckland Community Housing Providers Network, CHA
23. Embed better and faster consenting to provide more security to developers, and consider ways to support community housing and affordable housing outcomes through prioritization.	Auckland Council	Iwi and hapū, CHA, Te Matapihi
24. Consistently report against affordable housing progress and housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland including those relating to LTP Māori housing and papakāinga funding.	Auckland Council	Auckland Council
25. Enable the use and occupation of empty housing acquired by the Council for development purposes, before they are required for development.	Auckland Council, Panuku	Iwi and hapū, CHA, Te Matapihi, ACHPN

**Community Sector:**





Action	Possible lead Partner(s)	Collaboration Partner(s)
26. Support the development and registration of an additional three Māori organisations in Auckland as Class 1: Social Landlord social housing providers during 2019.	Te Matapihi, CHA	Māori NGOs
27. Work with and support the Auckland Housing Programme, HUD, HNZC, HLC others to help realise the imperative of <b>creating integrated, viable and diverse communities</b> in future developments by, amongst other things, supporting the monitoring of KPIs and Māori outcome expectations from a community perspective, supporting and informing the dis-aggregation of housing tenure types (social, affordable, and open market) , and supporting and monitoring for universal standards for design, quality and housing amenity within planned developments.	CHA, Te Matapihi	HUD, UDA, HNZC, HLC, ACHPN

#### Iwi, Māori Advocates and Māori Organisations:

Action	Possible lead Partner(s)	Collaboration Partner(s)
28. Consider the potential form and function of a collective entity designed to gather together opportunities to promote housing outcomes for Māori – such as surplus Auckland Council land not sought by any particular iwi or rūpū, along with the functions set out in action 4 above. a) Consider the potential role of an entity established to provide regional housing related advocacy and services, along with the functions set out in action 6 above.	Iwi	Marae and other entities
29. Support the injection of Māori expertise into MHUD's leadership structure by supporting the secondments or otherwise providing to the Ministry expertise on housing outcomes for Māori.	Te Matapihi	HUD, TPK
30. Monitor and report on performance against KPIs for Chief Executives of relevant Crown entities against KPIs relating to housing outcomes for Māori. a) Provide ongoing advice to the Crown, government agencies and Auckland Council on <i>kāinga</i> b) Provide advice to and support HNZC and HLC to realise HNZC's imperative of creating integrated, viable and diverse communities in major upcoming developments c) Promote coherent regulatory and legislative review across relevant Ministries and portfolios to promote housing outcomes for Māori.	Stakeholders, Te Matapihi	HNZC, HLC
31. Manage any agreed allocated social housing within the upcoming Mangere development, in accordance current kaupapa Māori practices and principles and giving effect to the concept of	Marae, Māori organisations	HNZC, MSD, MBIE



Action	Possible lead Partner(s)	Collaboration Partner(s)
<i>kāinga</i> .		
32. Scope and promote 'on the ground' opportunities for <i>kāinga</i> development of reserves on which marae are sited and reserves adjoining marae.	Te Matapihi, marae trustees	Auckland Council
33. Lead discussions with government agencies on the establishment of <i>Kāinga Ora</i> hubs of wrap-around social services for emergency, transitional and social housing developments.	Māori organisations	MSD, Māori social services providers
34. Support the development of a training programme for <i>kāinga</i> brokers/navigators, deliver training programmes for <i>kāinga</i> brokers/navigators (in accordance with funding and resources), and incorporate this as a service provision where appropriate.	Māori NGOs	HUD, Relevant Industry Training Organisation(s),

## Glossary

In this document the words *Māori*, *ngā iwi and hapū*, and *whānau* are all used with the intended meaning they have in te reo Māori. *Māori* is used to refer to all Māori, *ngā iwi and hapū* is used to refer to iwi and hapū entities with mana whenua claims or rights in Tāmaki Makaurau, and *whānau* is used to refer to whānau living and experiencing the outcomes this plan seeks to improve, the *kāinga* outcomes this plan seeks to promote, and /or the services this plan promotes.

The words *marae* and *Māori NGO* are also used to recognise their differences from each other and from *ngā iwi and hapū*.

- *Ngā iwi and hapū o Tāmaki Makaurau (ngā iwi and hapū)* – refers to iwi and hapū entities with Mana Whenua claims or rights in Tāmaki Makaurau
- *NGO(s)* – refers to Non-Government Organisation(s)

## Parties and acronyms

Name	Description or acronym	Name	Description or acronym
Te Matapihi he tirohanga mō te iwi Trust	Te Matapihi. National peak Māori housing advocacy group	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	HUD
Independent Māori Statutory Board	Board/IMSB	Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment	MBIE
Community Housing Aotearoa	CHA	Ministry of Social Development	MSD
Auckland Community Housing	ACHPN	Housing New Zealand Corporation	HNZC



Providers Network			
Industry Training Federation		Homes. Land. Community	HLC
Te Tumu Kāinga		Auckland Housing Programme	AHP – major programme of housing development work on HNZN land, delivering KiwiBuild and other outcomes
Māori Land Court		Urban Development Authority	UDA – a form of urban development entity which can hold certain powers to undertake development. Legislation to establish a UDA is likely to be introduced to Parliament in late 2018.
Auckland Council	Council	Te Puni Kokiri	TPK
Panuku	Auckland Council Controlled Organisation (CCO)	Crown-Māori Relations	Crown-Māori Relations (Crown agency)





## Board Report Advocacy to Council on Marae

File No.: CP2020/09747

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report on Advocacy to Council on Marae.

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

1. This report provides analysis, information and recommendations on the Board's advocacy to the Council on their support of marae over the next three years.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. This analysis and advice have been completed to best understand current issues, opportunities and direction for the Board's advocacy to Auckland Council over the next three years. There are significant learnings that have been assessed from past advocacy, also the recent Covid 19 responses from marae and Council. Essentially there are some good practices that can be leveraged and encouraged and additional support that could be offered so that marae can continue to do much needed mahi in Tāmaki Makaurau.

#### POSITION SUMMARY:

- a. The Board has completed analysis of past and current marae advocacy<sup>13</sup> and Council policy and have identified key areas of advocacy including:
  1. Marae outcome implementation plan that directs activities across the Council Group
  2. Engagement
  3. Additional funding to marae for whānau wellbeing in a post Covid 19 environment.
  4. Policy review of policies and programmes in partnership with marae.

#### The Board supports the following advocacy:

- Housing and papakāinga are integral to a thriving marae community. That Council increases funding and other resources including the vesting of Council land for marae to ensure that the housing and papakāinga needs and aspirations



for marae communities are realised.

- Council are to review the funding criteria for marae, including a review of marae eligibility criteria. Council are to work in partnership with Mana Whenua and seek the input of Mataawaka in the review process.
- Council evidences an engagement strategy that develops whakawhaungatanga and supports rangatiratanga of marae.
- That Council support marae capacity through the secondment of Council staff and/or contract support for staff roles at marae. That Council ensure they work in partnership with marae to develop these opportunities.
- That as part of an effective engagement strategy Council enables marae to provide feedback so that the needs of marae are assessed in an ongoing manner and are clearly understood by Council. That such feedback informs policy directions and measurement of success.
- That increased funding is provided to marae to continue a post Covid 19 response for the well-being of Tāmaki Makaurau whānau whanui.
- That Council supports marae collaboration, or the kotahitanga of marae, including support for Te Kotahi a Tāmaki or any other marae collaborations.

## Horopaki Context

3. Over the last eight years the Board has completed significant advocacy to Auckland Council for marae which has seen an improvement in funding and priority from Council.
4. Council have identified that marae are a key priority in their planning documents.<sup>14</sup> Marae are included in the Auckland Plan, there are specific funds dedicated to marae, and different projects throughout Council evidence support for marae.
5. The Board has clear directives in the Māori Plan and Schedule of Issues of Significance focussed on marae development; marae development remains a key issue of significance for the Board.<sup>15</sup>

## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

6. An analysis of past and current marae advocacy and council policy has been completed. Other types of methodology were employed also including whakawhanaungatanga and whakawhitiwhiti korero. This analysis has informed the following key areas of advocacy for marae including:
  - a) Marae outcome implementation plan.
  - b) Engagement.

<sup>14</sup> See the Auckland Plan and the Māori outcomes strategic direction.

<sup>15</sup> For additional information on past advocacy and support see 'Requirements for the development of a Draft Marae Development Policy and Funding Framework', K. Norgrove, 26 January 2015.



- c) Additional funding to marae for whanau wellbeing in a post Covid environment.
- d) Policy review in partnership with marae.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

7. The following next steps will be taken:
- A detailed advocacy plan will be developed.
  - Continued engagement with the marae community.
  - Continue engagement and advocacy with key Council staff.
  - That funding advocacy and increases as identified in this paper be pursued through the LTP 2021/31.
  - Communication of the position at relevant committee meetings and other relevant forums.

## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Board Advocacy Position to Council on Marae	65

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Reina Penney - Principal Advisor Cultural Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO







INDEPENDENT MĀORI  
STATUTORY BOARD

ADVOCACY PAPER TO COUNCIL ON  
Marae

Item 8

#### POSITION SUMMARY:

##### Advocacy position over the next three years:

a. The Board has completed analysis of past and current marae advocacy<sup>16</sup> and Council policy and have identified key areas of advocacy including:

1. Marae outcome implementation plan that directs activities across the Council Group
2. Engagement
3. Additional funding to marae for whānau wellbeing in a post Covid 19 environment.
4. Policy review of policies and programmes in partnership with marae.

The Board supports the following advocacy:

- Housing and papakāinga are integral to a thriving marae community. That Council increases funding and other resources including the vesting of Council land for marae to ensure that the housing and papakāinga needs and aspirations for marae communities are realised.
- Council are to review the funding criteria for marae, including a review of marae eligibility criteria. Council are to work in partnership with Mana Whenua and seek the input of Mataawaka in the review process.
- Council evidences an engagement strategy that develops whakawhaungatanga and supports rangatiratanga of marae.
- That Council support marae capacity through the secondment of Council staff and/or contract support for staff roles at marae. That Council ensure they work in partnership with marae to develop these opportunities.
- That as part of an effective engagement strategy Council enables marae to provide feedback so that the needs of marae are assessed in an ongoing

Attachment A



manner and are clearly understood by Council. That such feedback informs policy directions and measurement of success.

- That increased funding is provided to marae to continue a post Covid 19 response for the well-being of Tāmaki Makaurau whānau whanui.
- That Council supports marae collaboration, or the kotahitanga of marae, including support for Te Kotahi a Tāmaki or any other marae collaborations.

**Next Steps:**

- A detailed advocacy plan will be developed.
- Continued engagement by the Board with the marae community
- Continue engagement and advocacy with key Council staff
- That funding advocacy and increases as identified in this paper be pursued through the Long Term Plan 2021–31.
- Communication of the position at relevant committee meetings and other fora.

**Board Interest and Outcomes**

The Māori Plan focussed on “Māori communities are culturally vibrant across Tāmaki Makaurau on marae development (the use and significance to marae)” remains an important outcome for the Board. The Board’s Issue of Significance is “Marae Development – Māori are enabled to have existing marae developed or new marae treated by a Council that respects and genuinely the importance of marae to Māori.”<sup>17</sup>

The Board will continue to advocate strongly for marae to be supported so that they are able to remain a significant pou for the Tāmaki Makaurau community and manawa of the Māori community.

**Context:**

- The Board has completed significant advocacy for marae which has seen an improvement in funding and priority from Council.

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<sup>17</sup> For additional information on past advocacy and support see ‘Requirements for the development of a Draft Marae Development Policy and Funding Framework’, K. Norgrove, 26 January 2015.



- Council have identified that marae are a key priority in their planning documents.<sup>18</sup> Marae are included in the Auckland Plan, there are specific funds dedicated to marae, and different projects throughout Council evidence support for marae.
- Currently the major funding streams for marae from Council include the Cultural Initiatives Fund and the Marae Infrastructure Fund. Upon request Council have provided information about the spend for the fund over the past three years.<sup>19</sup> Although underspend of the fund has been an issue in the past, in the last financial year there has been no underspend.<sup>20</sup>
- There is also other types of work that is being completed and/or projected to be completed with marae across Council but there is no clear and integrated reporting mechanism for the various Council Group activities and projects.
- Recently (during the Covid 19 emergency response) the Board advocated for a swift response from Council to support the good mahi occurring in marae communities. The Board requested \$100,000 funding for marae, a high trust model of funding and significant changes to the criteria of the Cultural Initiatives Fund to enable easier access for marae.
- Significant changes to the Cultural Initiatives Fund were not made, but the Manaaki fund was established a one-off recovery and resilience grant to support Councils 'Māori partners as they respond to, aid recovery from, and build resilience from the impacts of COVID-19'<sup>21</sup>. Positive feedback have been received from marae around this funding noting easier criteria for funding and support for the application process.
- In addition to the Manaaki Fund, during the Covid 19 emergency phase, a programme was created and offered a range of different levels of support to marae. The Board received weekly updates on the level and types of support from Council to marae.
- Varying types of feedback (both negative and positive experiences) have been received from marae in relation to the Covid 19 support. It is apparent that an open feedback loop on service delivery overall would be beneficial to understand if the services provided have met the needs of marae and how to continue to meet the needs of marae.
- In addition in a post Covid 19 environment the front-line support that was provided during Covid 19 will need to be continued to a large extent to support whānau Māori wellbeing in communities.
- The Board has undertaken a review of past advocacy and current policy. In addition to a review of the different, and extensive documents and reports on marae, methodology of

<sup>18</sup> See the Auckland plan and the Māori outcomes strategic direction.

<sup>19</sup> **Cultural Initiatives Fund – new guidelines and funding approval process Council report to MOSG**, 06 May 2020.

<sup>20</sup> MOSG minutes.

<sup>21</sup> Manaaki fund criteria announcement by Tania Winslade.



analysis has included whakawhanungatanga and whakawhitiwhiti kōrero. Upon request the Board secretariat has attended hui with Te Kotahi A Tāmaki and listened to concerns raised. We have engaged with key Council staff and some members of the marae community. It is considered that the Board continue whakawhanungatanga with the marae community to best advocate for current marae needs.

**Key Issues:**

***Marae Outcome Implementation Plan***

Previously the Board have advocated for a clear statement of marae development, papakāinga policies and funding frameworks.<sup>22</sup> What is suggested instead is that Council develop a Māori outcome implementation plan for marae. Council developed its strategic direction for Māori outcomes 2019-2022; in that plan Marae are one of ten long term priority Māori outcomes. It would be important to understand how Māori outcomes in relation to marae are going to be planned, delivered/or are being delivered in Council.

There is work currently undertaken with marae across Council in different CCOs for example in Watercare or Auckland Transport. In addition, some of the shovel ready programme may complement the work of marae infrastructure planning. While this is positive, identifying what other projects across Council will proceed post Covid 19 (with or without central government support) is important. It is also important to understand the totality of mahi completed with marae across Council where the gaps are, i.e. which CCO could improve and to capture the good mahi that may be being done by Council. In essence, an implementation plan could direct each Council organisation to meet objectives pertaining to marae.

***Engagement***

In recent communication with Council staff we proposed that an engagement strategy with Marae be developed, and Council have indicated that this has either been or will be developed. An effective engagement strategy can include different ways Council staff can work with marae with a particular emphasis on supporting marae capability. Marae capability is an ongoing issue that many marae have cited impedes development.<sup>23</sup> What contributes to capacity issues is the difficulty Māori face being able to participate in volunteer activities due to economic stressors on Māori households.

Other funders such as the Department of Internal Affairs and Te Puni Kokiri acknowledge capacity issues for marae . The issue is that despite the plethora of funding available no real solutions are

<sup>22</sup> Board Papakāinga and Marae Development report 08 June 2015.

<sup>23</sup> Notes from Marae presentation to the Board August 2019.



offered to marae to cope with capacity issues. A long term plan could be increased support for marae to engage with their own communities in order to increase their capacity. Covid 19 may have provided an opportunity for marae to increase their engagement with their own communities in order to 'increase their ranks'. Another long term plan could include support for Te Kotahi a Tāmaki as an umbrella organisation to facilitate support to marae. In the short term however, innovative solutions are required by marae and the organisations that support them.

It is suggested that Council review the way they work with marae to not only support the capacity of marae but to effectively engage with marae . When you do work on a marae it develops whanaungatanga, trust and relationships and is the best form of engagement. Te Kotahi a Tāmaki wrote a letter of appreciation to Council for allowing staff secondment to marae. The benefits of having staff being seconded to marae included: "Support provided for rapid response funding to assist the majority of our collective marae not eligible for Whānau Ora funding, yet providing essential services for their local kaumatua, whānau and community".

Overall it is considered that the Covid 19 response from Council has evidenced some effective engagement from Council staff to marae and this should be supported, encouraged, and further developed. It is evident that staff secondment and other efforts during Covid 19 may form the basis for an effective engagement strategy.

### ***Additional Funding Post Covid 19***

It is understood that the Manaaki Fund was a one-off grant in response to Covid 19. It is considered that this fund continue post Covid 19. Over the Covid 19 lockdown period it was evident nationwide that Māori communities were best placed to support Māori. In the Tāmaki environment, there is a need to not only acknowledge the support that marae provided but the ongoing support marae will provide for Māori communities. It is clear that the impacts of Covid 19 will impact Māori communities greatly in the coming months and years.<sup>24</sup>.

Marae are already continuing support for whānau in need.<sup>25</sup> In a post Covid 19 environment additional funding for marae needs to be sought from Council to ensure that Marae can continue the mahi that is needed for the wellbeing of whānau Māori in Tāmaki. Any success factors indicated from feedback from marae about the Manaaki Fund can inform a continuation of the fund.

<sup>24</sup> Covid 19 Future Scanning, excel spreadsheet compiled by IMSB secretariat updated June 2020.

<sup>25</sup> Kōrero with Michelle Walker TSI 15 July 2020.



Integral to marae are housing projects. As outlined in a recent report: *Reimagining Marae Based Housing and Kāinga in Tāmaki Makaurau*<sup>26</sup> it was identified that “With the high costs of living and unaffordable house prices in Tāmaki Makaurau many marae in Tāmaki are actively seeking marae based Kāinga solutions for whānau, hapū, iwi and communities, and many marae have shown an interest in providing both transitional and long-term marae -based housing”. It is vital that any efforts for marae to provide housing be significantly supported. It is evident that Council has supported such projects and feedback around this support has been positive.<sup>27</sup> What will be required especially in a post Covid 19 environment is additional support for marae housing projects. This will mean an increase in funding and other supports which should include the vesting of whenua toward marae housing aspirations.

### ***Policy Review in Partnership with Marae***

The Board recently requested that Council change the criteria for the Cultural Initiatives Fund. Council stated that they completed a review of the funds criteria and also made the following statement: “Following consideration of options for changing the systems for the CIF application it is not recommended any significant change is made. The current grants system has been used successfully for the last two years”<sup>28</sup>. At this stage there is no evidence of Council engaging with marae in the review process and there is no evidence of any feedback from marae to attribute to the apparent success of the CIF or any other fund that Council has in place for marae.

It is identified that Council (and the Board) need to determine measurements of success of the funds (and other support offered by Council) based on feedback from marae. In the Schedule of Issues of Significance (2017) plan it is outlined the need to “Review whether the operation of the Cultural Initiatives Fund and the Community funding address the Marae Needs Assessment Report (2014)”. It is considered instead that a review of funding needs to be based on what marae consider successful and that these measures are dynamic and allowed to develop over time. This will ensure that marae needs are continuously being met as marae needs change. It will require a feedback loop as a natural part of an engagement strategy.

Some marae have provided feedback to Council around some of the positive mahi completed by Council staff during the Covid 19 response. Mahi from staff that marae have appreciated includes assistance with manaaki fund applications, assistance from staff members who have helped marae provide frontline support such as delivering kai packs and a general appreciation of the

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.buildingbetter.nz/publications/ktkr/Hoskins\\_et\\_al\\_2019\\_Turanga-ki-te-marae\\_tau-ana.pdf](https://www.buildingbetter.nz/publications/ktkr/Hoskins_et_al_2019_Turanga-ki-te-marae_tau-ana.pdf), accessed 10 June 2020.

<sup>27</sup> <https://ourauckland.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/articles/news/2019/12/kaumatua-housing-units-a-step-closer/>

<sup>28</sup> **Cultural Initiatives Fund – new guidelines and funding approval process Council report to MOSG**, 06 May 2020.



goods distributed to marae. Other kōrero from marae have indicated that there have been difficulties with accessing support from Council including difficulty to access essential cleaning services and a feeling of being given a 'mop and bucket' provision of service. Marae have also raised other issues some of those issues include: the eligibility criteria for marae,<sup>29</sup> the difficulty for marae due to the constraints and difficulty of confining marae to a legal entity or a gazette marae,<sup>30</sup> and that some marae need additional support to complete significant marae development projects.<sup>31</sup>

This feedback indicates that marae need to be included in an ongoing policy review process to make sure marae funding (and service delivery) is continuing to meet marae needs. It is important to understand how the marae (and papakāinga) funds are tracking and if necessary, adjustments need to be made i.e. if additional funding is required.

A review of all funds for marae is considered important and necessary. A review can be used as an engagement strategy, a policy development strategy and measures of success can also be taken from such a review. Feedback from marae is integral to such a review and any future review needs to be completed in partnership with marae.

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<sup>29</sup> See minutes for Te Kotahi A Tāmaki June 2020

<sup>30</sup> Tony Kake kōrero 12 July 2020 and Marae presentation to the Board August 2019.

<sup>31</sup> Tony Kake kōrero 12 July 2020 and Marae presentation to the Board August 2019







## Independent Māori Statutory Board Economic Development Position

File No.: CP2020/09526

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) approve the Board's Economic Development advocacy position.

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

1. The purpose of the report is to clearly set out the Independent Māori Statutory Board position on addressing, advising and advocating on the Māori economic development issues of significance (IoS) in Tāmaki Makaurau.

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Māori economic development strategic priorities recommended for the Board over the next three years are set out below within Table 1.

**Table 1. Māori economic development advocacy priorities**

Board Priorities/Position	Priority (1-3 years)	Action Required through Auckland Council and Government levers
Advocate for the preparation of a long-term Māori Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan (MEDS and IP) in alignment with the Māori Plan/ Issues of Significance 2017 and Board Strategic Priorities  Monitor and evaluate the MEDS&IP	1  3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support ATEED to deliver a three-year Māori economic growth strategy</li> <li>○ advocate to Auckland Council for a redistribution of existing resources or develop an application to the Long-term Plan for new resources to prepare a long-term MEDS&amp;IP</li> <li>○ advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of the MED&amp;IP as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate Council's Procurement Policy against its objectives	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of its Procurement Policy as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Issue of Significance action 2017</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate the delivery of Māori education strategies in Tāmaki Makaurau	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ advocate to the Ministry of Education (MoE) for monitoring and evaluation update reports about Māori Education in Tāmaki Makaurau as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> <li>○ advocate to Auckland Council to monitor and evaluate its education sector related service delivery in alignment to the MoE Māori education strategy as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> </ul>



Monitor and evaluate the delivery of the Auckland Council MAHI Strategy	1	o advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of the MAHI Strategy
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## Horopaki Context

3. Covid-19 is not an unprecedented event. Since the time of the Spanish Flu in 1918 there have been four other pandemics and each event has occurred within an increasingly shorter time period. There have also been seven recessions since the Great Depression in 1930 (the last one being the 2009 Global Financial Crisis). Each recession was triggered, in significant part, by international events, but each was exacerbated, in part, by domestic pressures or imbalances.
4. Historically recessions have had a disproportionately negative impact on Māori compared to non-Māori largely because of where Māori have been concentrated in the labour market and industry sectors.
5. The Māori Plan/ Schedule of Issues of Significance 2017 highlights the following economic development Issue of Significance - "Māori are a critical and active part in the economic development of a more productive, high value economy for Tāmaki Makaurau". One of the actions falling out of this IOS is to "Develop an engagement process to enable Māori to participate in the development of the Economic Development Strategy, ensuring the interests and priorities of Auckland Māori are included". To date this has not been achieved.

## Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

### Analysis and advice

6. A key challenge for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is to create opportunities for intergenerational wealth (cultural, social and economic wealth transferred from one generation to the next). Loss of traditional land, undermining of Māori culture and impacts of economic reforms have contributed to a lack of individual and whanau assets handed down to the next generation. Māori ownership of business, land, and other assets provides the strongest opportunity to express rangatiratanga and aspirations for cultural and social well-being.
7. An important part to improving Māori economic development is education. However, it is not just the pursuit of further education but the quality of that education that is of equal importance to young Māori. This will require an adjustment to education and social policy to encourage Māori to take advantage of the new opportunities available to them.
8. Compared to the rest of the workforce:
  - Māori workers are younger. The 15-24 year olds represent a higher (21.0%) percentage of employed compared to NZ Europeans (14.5%).
  - Māori have higher proportion of workers employed in lower-skilled occupations, and in industries particularly vulnerable to changes in technology and economic cycles (e.g. manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and construction).
9. A 6 March 2020 report from MBIE includes that the Māori unemployment rate (10.8%) remains the highest and well above the national unemployment rate (4.9%). The Māori unemployment rate is particularly high for youth (20.4%) and women (12.0%).
10. The economic fall-out from Covid-19 may take up-to six years for GDP to get back on-track to its forecast trajectory. The unemployment predictions for Māori range between 13% - 26%. An opportunity for Māori arising from this situation is to retrain and/or upskill.
11. To date elements of Māori economic development has occurred piecemeal throughout a number of Council policies and strategies some of which are now redundant. Commitments



- have also been made to prepare a Māori economic development strategy however there has been no follow-through.
12. Broadening the range of opportunities beyond trades training is also necessary to uplift Māori. In December 2019 MBIE reported that 45 per cent of Māori work in labouring, plant, sales, and clerk occupations.
  13. The Māori Plan 2017 records 28 economic outcome indicators of which six are highlighted as being ‘headline indicators’ (of greater importance and require additional attention). As part of the ongoing implementation of the Board’s data strategy we will address any gaps in the Māori Plan 2017 headline indicators in response to the recessionary environment and monitoring of Māori outcomes.
  14. The New Zealand Productivity Commission reports that New Zealand’s future prosperity will depend on how well it is able to adopt technology. Rather than treat technology as a threat, the Government needs to remove barriers to firms adopting technology and to assist New Zealanders to both gain the most from innovation and adapt effectively to change. More flexible and accessible training, a high-performing and more equitable schooling system, greater income smoothing, better careers advice and retention of a flexible labour market – will build resilience and reap wider benefits, regardless of how the future unfolds.
  15. In early 2020, the World Economic Forum forecast that the jobs of tomorrow would be concentrated among professions that care for people, support the planet, manage new technologies and communicate products and services: Care Economy, Green Economy, People and Culture; Data and AI, Engineering and Cloud Computing, Product Development; Sales, Marketing and Content.
  16. The primary Auckland Council Group levers that contribute to Māori economic development outcomes are set out in Table 2 below. The absence of being able to source and cite comprehensive monitoring and evaluation data against the Māori Plan 2017 and Issues of Significance is a concern.

#### Auckland Council Levers

Lever	Investment	Assessment
The ATEED Statement of Intent 2020 – 2023 records its investment towards Māori outcomes. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Refreshing its Māori Responsiveness Plan (to include preparing a three-year Māori Economic Growth Strategy)</li> <li>○ Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival - \$1.5m between 2019 and 2022</li> <li>○ Māori economic development - \$1.6m between 2019 and 2022</li> </ul>	Operational - \$3.1m over three years	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time
Te Toa Takitini identifies, prioritises, tracks and reports on projects across council that lead and influence transformational outcomes for Māori: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Māori business, tourism and employment - \$8.3m between 2019 - 2028</li> <li>○ ATEED – Auckland Councils lead economic development CCO - \$5.9m between 2019 - 2028</li> </ul>	Operational oversight - \$14.2m over ten years	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time
Waharoa Group provides Oversight of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty Audit) Response Programme	Operational oversight	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time. The Terms of Reference are currently under review
MAHI Strategy is Auckland Council’s Māori employment strategy	Strategy	No extensive monitoring and



Item 9

		evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.
CCO Statements of Intent set out what the CCOs will deliver to Auckland Council	Policy/Strategy/ Operational tool	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time. The CCOs are under review
Procurement Policy policy highlights that 5% of the value of all direct contracts to be awarded to diverse suppliers and 15% of the subcontract value to be awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises. The Auckland Council 10-year Long-term-plan forecasts about \$26 billion of capital investment over the next 10 years and operating costs of around \$4 billion to \$5.6 billion each year  Te Waka Eke Noa is a social procurement programme associated with the TSI and WSI. Fifty-four Māori and Pasifika businesses have enrolled	Policy  Strategy	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.
TSI and WSI support high Māori population areas enabling and championing innovation and social change including a focus on Trades training.	Operational	No extensive monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.

17. Meanwhile the Opportunity and Prosperity section of The Auckland Plan 2050 Annual Monitoring Report February 2020 - Focus Area 3 (*Advance Māori employment and support Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland's economy*) data and trends summary records an improvement for Māori albeit no numerical measure of improvement is recorded.
18. There are also wider Māori data concerns that rely on 2013 Census. The low Māori data collection result from the 2018 Census prevents some comparative and trend analysis. There are also Māori data gaps where no clear plan is in place to close these gaps. Therefore, care must be taken when viewing results that may have relied on old data.

## Ngā koringa ā-muri

### Next steps

19. Should the Board agree to the 'Positions' set out in Table 1 above, an advocacy work plan can be developed for implementation and delivery.

## Ngā tāpirihanga

### Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Position Paper Māori Economic Development	79



## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Sam Noon - Principal Advisor Economic Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





## Independent Māori Statutory Board Economic Development Position

### Board Interest and Outcomes

Table 1. Māori economic development advocacy priorities

Board Priorities/Position	Priority (1-3 years)	Action Required through Auckland Council and Government levers
Advocate for the preparation of a long-term Māori Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan (MEDS and IP) in alignment with the Māori Plan/ Issues of Significance 2017 and Board Strategic Priorities  Monitor and evaluate the MEDS&IP	1  3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support ATEED to deliver a three-year Māori economic growth strategy</li> <li>advocate to Auckland Council for a redistribution of existing resources or develop an application to the Long-term Plan for new resources to prepare a long-term MEDS&amp;IP</li> <li>advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of the MED&amp;IP as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate Council's Procurement Policy against its objectives	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of its Procurement Policy as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Issue of Significance action 2017</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate the delivery of Māori education strategies in Tāmaki Makaurau	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advocate to the Ministry of Education (MoE) for monitoring and evaluation update reports about Māori Education in Tāmaki Makaurau as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> <li>advocate to Auckland Council to monitor and evaluate its education sector related service delivery in alignment to the MoE Māori education strategy as assessed against a set of agreed measurables in alignment to the Māori Plan 2017</li> </ul>
Monitor and evaluate the delivery of the Auckland Council MAHI Strategy	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advocate to Auckland Council for quarterly reports to the Board and Council Committee about the performance of the MAHI Strategy</li> </ul>

### Detailed Context

- 2.1 If the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) agrees to the position then the Board secretariat will develop a work plan to influence and advocate the Auckland Council (Council) and other agencies. The aim will be to seek Council's commitment to the Board's position and agreement to a monitoring and evaluation programme accompanied by an appropriate reporting process.
- 2.2 The Māori Plan 2017 highlights the following economic development IoS - "Māori are a critical and active part in the economic development of a more productive, high value economy for Tāmaki Makaurau". One of the actions falling out of this IoS is to "Develop an engagement process to enable Māori to participate in the development of the Economic Development Strategy, ensuring the interests and priorities of Auckland Māori are included".<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and Māori Plan 2017





2.3 The Board assists the Council to make decisions, perform functions and exercise its powers by promoting economic, environmental, cultural and social issues of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and ensures the Council complies with statutory provisions referring to the Treaty of Waitangi. The Board operates within the broad local government framework, with its emphasis on planning and regulation; and providing local services and facilities.<sup>33</sup> The Board approaches its work in three main ways:

- by engaging directly with Māori to identify concerns and opportunities and to seek feedback
- advocating to embed Māori values and perspectives within Council thinking
- assessing Council's Māori responsiveness and compliance with statutory obligations.

### ***Māori & inequality***

3.1 There are two identified structural causes of inequality when discussing Māori economic circumstances. These include:<sup>34</sup>

- Inequality of opportunity: on average, Māori parents have lower incomes than non-Māori parents. They are much more likely to be unemployed or to be outside the labour market. They are less likely to own their own homes. The education gap is much bigger. So, Māori parents are likely to have less education than non-Māori parents. The research shows that Māori students do worse at school than non-Māori students mainly because Māori parents have less money and less education than non-Māori parents. Therefore, the gap begins at birth.<sup>35</sup>
- Inequality of outcome: in 2006, Māori aged from 30 to 60 years old earned approximately 17 percent less than the average income for their age group. In 2013 the gap increased to approximately 22 percent less. Between 2013 and 2018, there was no significant change in this gap. In each of these years, the income gap is more pronounced for men than for women. In 2018, Māori men aged 40 to 60 years old earned 25 percent less than average for their age, while Māori women of the same age earned 15 percent less than the average woman. Māori over 65 years old, the income gap inverts, with Māori earning relatively high incomes in 2018 because Māori are spending more time working when over 65 years old.<sup>36</sup>

### ***The Board approach to economic development***

- 4.1 The Māori economy provides a vehicle for the attainment of collective goals, which go beyond the economic wellbeing of Māori individuals.<sup>37</sup>
- 4.2 The Māori Plan vision for Tāmaki Makaurau is “Te pai me te whai rawa o te Māori I Tāmaki Makaurau” and includes a focus on Māori economic development.<sup>38</sup>
- 4.3 The Māori Plan acknowledges at a high-level the two inequalities raised under bullet point three above.
- 4.4 Table 2 highlights the relationship between The Māori Plan economic development approach, the values, key directions, outcomes, and the focus areas. The whāriki representation emphasises the inter-relationship (horizontally, vertically, diagonally) between the elements that make up the Māori Plan.

### **Table 2. Māori Plan economic development focus areas.<sup>39</sup>**

<sup>33</sup> Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

<sup>34</sup> 2020 BERL Tokona-Te-Raki-Ka-whati-te-tai-The challenges & opportunities for Māori in the new work order post COVID-19

<sup>35</sup> Maori Participation & Performance In Education-A literature Review & Research Programme 2017

<sup>36</sup> Tokona te Raki Māori Futures Collective - Change Agenda-Income Equity for Maori 2017

<sup>37</sup> NZIER Māori Economic Development Te Ōhanga Whanaketanga Māori 2003

<sup>38</sup> Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and Māori Plan 2017





Value:	Whanaungatanga	Rangatiratanga	Manaakitanga	Wairuatanga	Kaitiakitanga
<b>Key Direction</b>	Develop vibrant communities	Enhance leadership & participation	Improve quality of life	Promote distinctive identity	Ensure sustainable futures
<b>Outcome:</b>	Māori have the skills to realise economic opportunities	Māori are active across all sectors of the economic community	Māori are earning income and returns that fulfil their lifestyle expectations	Māori businesses are uniquely identifiable, visible and prosperous	Māori businesses are improving and enhancing the quality of their people, asst and resource base
<b>Focus Areas:</b>	Māori in tertiary study Māori workforce capability	Employment across business and sectors Māori in management and leadership positions	Income- individuals and whanau High quality and affordable housing Māori land and assets	Māori businesses Māori involvement in networks	Investment in Māori economic development New opportunities and markets

- 4.5 Many interpreters read the plan having a ‘vector’ relationship e.g. “Māori involvement in networks” is solely a relationship between ‘Focus Areas’ and ‘Wairuatanga’ (refer Table 2 above and circled/arrowed in blue). This interpretation ignores the complexity and inter-relationship of Māori thinking represented by the whāriki model.
- 4.6 There are 28 Māori Plan economic outcome indicators of which six are highlighted as being ‘headline indicators’ - of greater importance and require additional attention.<sup>40</sup>
- 4.7 The economic fall-out from Covid-19 has provided an opportunity to review these headline indicators as they may no longer be fit for purpose. The 22 other Māori Plan economic outcome indicators (that are not ‘headline indicators’) could be reviewed and possibly reprioritised as a ‘headline indicator’. Table 3 sets out a few observations about this opportunity.

**Table 3. Māori economic headline indicators & observations.**

Māori Plan economic outcome headline indicators	Observation
% of Māori tertiary students in Tāmaki Makaurau completing qualifications in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)	Still valid and an important headline indicator. However, the MoE Māori education strategy has expired and needs refreshing. The opportunity here maybe to broaden council’s support to TSI beyond trades training and include STEM.
% of Māori youth in Tāmaki Makaurau who are not in employment, education or training (NEET)	Still valid and an important headline indicator. However, the MoE Māori education strategy has expired and needs refreshing. The Auckland Plan monitoring report records that “the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) has fluctuated but is about the same as it was ten years ago. Significantly higher proportions of those aged 20 to 24 years are NEET than those aged 15-19 years” <sup>41</sup> The additional opportunity here includes advocating for

<sup>39</sup> Ibid

<sup>40</sup> The Maori Plan for Tamaki Makaurau Vision Outcome Indicators – Data sources

<sup>41</sup> Auckland Plan 2050 Three Yearly Progress Report – February 2020



	pathways that do not lumber Māori students with student loan debt when achieving low level certificate of achievement unit standards that do not significantly enhance employment opportunities.
% of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau in management positions	Still valid and an important headline indicator. However, one economist forecasts that the Covid-19 recession may to last up-to six years. <sup>42</sup> Auckland Council is downsizing, and Māori haven't progressed through the Auckland Council MAHI Strategy prior to Covid-19 let alone after.
Medium income per Māori household in Tāmaki Makaurau	Still valid and an important headline indicator. However, Māori unemployment was nearly 8.2% before the pandemic and economists predict levels will surge over the next two years. <sup>43</sup> Māori are also sensitive to any activity that impacts economic development. A NZ Treasury forecast estimates that it will take four years or longer to get back to where the economy was pre-Covid-19). <sup>44</sup>
Number of Māori businesses who belong to Whāriki Māori Business Network	This appears to be a membership system where significant resources are invested. There have been no monitoring or evaluation results of its performance. The opportunity cost should be investigated – perhaps there something better that can be delivered to improve outcomes for Māori economic development?
% of Māori apprenticeships in Tāmaki Makaurau	This scheme continually locks Māori into blue-collar work who are then subject to global crises and recessions. 45% of Māori work in labouring, plant, sales, and clerk occupations. <sup>45</sup> Hospitality and construction jobs are most at risk. <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> NZ Treasury also forecast between 13% in and 26% unemployment. <sup>48</sup> This is a good time to advocate for a diversification of Māori labour beyond the construction, manufacturing, administration type sectors (retraining and reskilling)

### Key long-term challenges

- 1.0 5.1 A key challenge for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is to create opportunities for intergenerational wealth (cultural, social and economic wealth transferred from one generation to the next). Loss of traditional land, undermining of Māori culture and impacts of economic reforms have contributed to a lack of individual and whānau assets handed down to the next generation. Māori ownership of business, land, and other assets provides the strongest opportunity to express rangatiratanga and aspirations for cultural and social well-being.<sup>49</sup>
- 5.2 An important part to improving Māori economic development is education. However, it is not just the pursuit of further education but the quality of that education that is of equal

<sup>42</sup> COVID-19: implications for Māori Rob Heyes, Brad Olsen, and Luc Shorter.5 May 2020

<sup>43</sup> <https://theconversation.com/recession-hits-maori-and-pasifika-harder-they-must-be-part-of-planning-new-zealands-covid-19-recovery-137763>

<sup>44</sup> The Treasury COVID-19 Information Release April 2020

<sup>45</sup> MBIE – Maori in the labour market December 2019 year

<sup>46</sup> Infometrics Webinar 5 May 2020

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/new-zealand/ng-tahu-waikato-tainui-want-break-cycle-m-ori-going-into-blue-collar-jobs>

<sup>48</sup> <https://treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/new-zealand-economy/covid-19-economicresponse/information-releases>

<sup>49</sup> Auckland Plan 2050



- importance to young Māori. This will require an adjustment to education and social policy to encourage Māori to take advantage of the new opportunities available to them.<sup>50 51 52</sup>
- 5.3 Since the time of the Spanish Flu in 1918, there have been four other pandemics and each event has occurred within an increasingly shorter time period.<sup>53</sup> There have also been seven recessions since the Great Depression in 1930 (the last one being the 2009 Global Financial Crisis). Each recession was triggered, in significant part, by international events, but each was exacerbated, in part, by domestic pressures or imbalances.<sup>54 55</sup>
- 5.4 Historically, recessions have had a disproportionately negative impact on Māori compared to non-Māori largely because of where Māori have been concentrated in the labour market and industry sectors.<sup>56</sup>
- 5.5 The New Zealand Productivity Commission reports that New Zealand's future prosperity will depend on how well it is able to adopt technology. Rather than treat technology as a threat, the Government needs to remove barriers to firms adopting technology and to assist New Zealanders to both gain the most from innovation and adapt effectively to change. More flexible and accessible training, a high-performing and more equitable schooling system, greater income smoothing, better careers advice and retention of a flexible labour market – will build resilience and reap wider benefits, regardless of how the future unfolds.<sup>57</sup>
- 5.6 In early 2020, the World Economic Forum forecast that the jobs of tomorrow would be concentrated among professions that care for people, support the planet, manage new technologies and communicate products and services: Care Economy, Green Economy, People and Culture; Data and AI, Engineering and Cloud Computing, Product Development; Sales, Marketing and Content.<sup>58</sup>
- 2.0 **Economically - where are we now**
- 3.0 6.1 Thirty-three per cent of NZs population lives in Tāmaki Makaurau (1,571,718). The number of Māori living in Tāmaki was 181, 194 (11.5% of the population).<sup>59</sup>
- 4.0 6.2 In 2017 NZ GDP was \$270b and Tāmaki Makaurau was responsible for generating around 40% (\$108 billion).<sup>60</sup>
- 5.0 6.3 In 2017 the NZ wide Māori economy contributed \$50 billion (18% of NZ GDP).<sup>61</sup> Tāmaki Makaurau's Māori economy contribution was between \$3-4 billion of GDP. The Auckland Māori economy accounts for 4%-5% of the Auckland economy.<sup>62</sup>
- 6.4 Māori have generally poorer labour market outcomes compared to the rest of New Zealanders. In 2017, there were 303,400 Māori employed in the labour market. While

<sup>50</sup> He Kai Kei Aku Ringa (2012 – 2040) Māori economic development strategy

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-by-laws/our-plans-strategies/auckland-plan/maori-identity-wellbeing/Pages/focus-area-strengthen-rangatahi-participation-leadership-education.aspx>

<sup>52</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri 2006 - Identifying significant elements of Māori economic development: An annotated bibliography and literature review

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-ages/pandemics-timeline>

<sup>54</sup> Reserve Bank of New Zealand: *Bulletin*, Vol. 71, No. 2, June 2008

<sup>55</sup> NZIER Insight 83 - 2019

<sup>56</sup> Te Puni Kōkiri Ministry of Māori Development) means a group moving forward together 2009

<sup>57</sup> Technological change and the future of work Final report March 2020

<sup>58</sup> Martin Jenkins The labour market. Impacts and responses in economic shocks, including recessions and pandemics. A rapid review, June 2020

<sup>59</sup> 2018 NZ Census

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-by-laws/our-plans-strategies/budget-plans/our-10-year-budget/docs10yearbudgetvolumes/10-year-budget-2018-2028-volume-2.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> Chapman Trip report: Te Ao Māori – Trends and Insights 2017

<sup>62</sup> NZIER: The Auckland Māori Economy – size, issues, opportunities 2015



Māori in employment represent only 12.0% of total national employment, Māori are over-represented in the unemployed (28.1% or 36,800) and underutilised (79,000 or 23.5%) categories with nearly a third of youth 'not in employment, education and training' (NEET).<sup>63</sup>

6.5 Compared to the rest of the workforce:

- Māori workers are younger. The 15-24-year olds represent a higher (21.0%) percentage of employed compared to NZ Europeans (14.5%).
- Māori have higher proportion of workers employed in lower-skilled occupations, and in industries particularly vulnerable to changes in technology and economic cycles (e.g. manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and construction).
- A 6 March 2020 report from MBIE includes that the Māori unemployment rate (10.8%) remains the highest and well above the national unemployment rate (4.9%). The Māori unemployment rate is particularly high for youth (20.4%) and women (12.0%).<sup>64</sup>

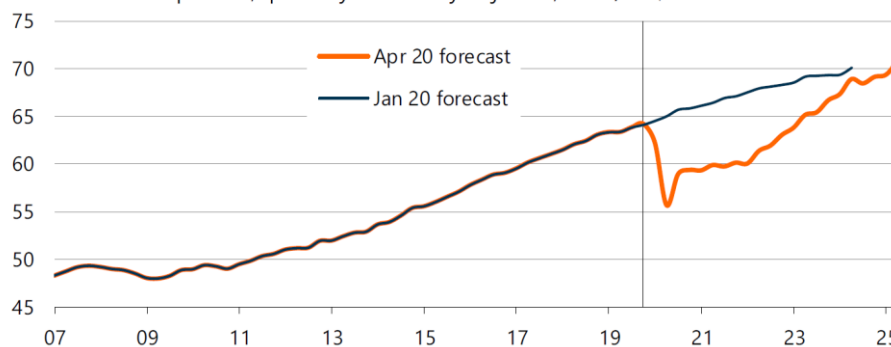
6.6 Tāmaki Makaurau is the location of the most deprived population in NZ (36.5%). The largest Māori populations live in Manurewa, Henderson-Massey, Papakura, Otara-Papatoetoe and Māngere-Otāhuhu.<sup>65</sup> The number one ranked approach to addressing deprivation is through increased educational outcomes.<sup>66</sup>

### 6.0 Covid-19 & Māori employment

6.7 Any impact to the economy (GDP) also likely includes an impact to employment. Two forecasts estimate that it will take between four to six years (or longer) to get back to where the economy was pre-Covid-19 (Table 4).<sup>67</sup>

### 7.0 Table 4. GDP & economic outlook

GDP forecast comparison, quarterly seasonally adjusted, 2009/10 \$b



### 8.0

6.8 The Māori employment outcomes due to Covid-19 are worse when compared to others but there are a couple of bright spot opportunities for Māori:<sup>68</sup>

- tourism employment fall: 91% fall in foreign tourism this year, 21% decline in domestic tourism
- international education: revenue halves this year

<sup>63</sup> [https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/labour-market-reports-data-and-analysis/other-labour-market-reports/maori-labour-market-trends/#:~:text=The%20M%C4%81ori%20unemployment%20rate%20\(10.8,%25\)%20and%20women%20\(12.0%25\).](https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/labour-market-reports-data-and-analysis/other-labour-market-reports/maori-labour-market-trends/#:~:text=The%20M%C4%81ori%20unemployment%20rate%20(10.8,%25)%20and%20women%20(12.0%25).)

<sup>64</sup> Ibid

<sup>65</sup> Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau 2018 Census Results (RIMU)

<sup>66</sup> TREASURY WORKING PAPER 01/17 Geography and the Inclusive Economy: A Regional Perspective

<sup>67</sup> COVID-19: implications for Māori Rob Heyes, Brad Olsen, and Luc Shorter.5 May 2020

<sup>68</sup> Ibid





- domestic education: 8% increase this year
- house prices: 11% drop by the end of 2021
- construction: residential and non-residential construction work down 20% this year, prospects for civil construction are positive.

6.9 The recession of 2020/21 is going to be a tough time for many people. If Māori are going to emerge from this downturn in a stronger position, education and training are the key. So is knowledge of how the economy is evolving, and how the skills that employers need are changing. With that knowledge rangatahi, and more experienced workers, can be empowered to upskill and reskill for the job opportunities that will start to emerge in 2022 - 2023.<sup>69</sup>

### **Māori economic development strategies**

- 7.1 The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is the Government's lead business-facing agency. It's purpose, to "grow New Zealand for all".
- 7.2 MBIE is responsible for delivering the national He Kai Kei Aku Ringa (2012 – 2040) Māori economic development strategy. The implementation action plan focusses on four pou and uses the acronym EREERE (which also means flying):
- Employment – Whai Mahi - growing the future Māori workforce.
  - Rangatahi – supporting Māori youth to define and lead their economic aspirations
  - Enterprise – Whai Pakihi - growing Māori enterprises.
  - Regions – Rohe Tū Pakari - increasing Māori participation in regional economies.
  - Education – Whai Mātauranga - developing a highly skilled Māori workforce.
- 7.3 MBIE's Māori Economic Development Advisory Board (MEDAB) is impressed with the social procurement work carried out by the Southern Initiative (TSI). As an aside the Auckland Council 10-year Long-term-plan forecasts about \$26 billion of capital investment over the next 10 years and operating costs of around \$4 billion to \$5.6 billion each year.<sup>70</sup> MEDAB considers that at a national scale "if a greater portion of this went towards Māori businesses, it would be an enormous lever for Māori economic growth".
- 7.4 The Auckland Council procurement policy highlights that 5% of the value of all direct contracts to be awarded to diverse suppliers and 15% of the subcontract value to be awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises. However, no monitoring or evaluation information is available from council to demonstrate delivering against these two objectives.
- 7.5 The Auckland Economic Development Strategy 2012 – 2022 has been replaced by the Auckland Plan 2050 Prosperity and Opportunities section as Auckland's economic development strategy. The Auckland Plan 2050 Annual Monitoring Report 2020 highlights there is little to no change in outcomes for Māori.
- 7.6 The Auckland Plan monitoring reports highlight there are Māori economic development data gaps.<sup>71</sup> It is also noted there are Te Ao Māori world view data gaps as well as Māori information gaps specific to Tāmaki Makaurau.<sup>72</sup>
- 7.7 ATEED is identified as Auckland Council's key economic development agency. If Māori were relying on general Auckland Council driven strategies for improvement to its economic development, then there are gaps in this approach. The following describes

<sup>69</sup> <https://www.infometrics.co.nz/covid-19-an-opportunity-for-maori-to-close-the-gap/>

<sup>70</sup> Auckland Council. The 10-Year Budget Long-Term-Plan 2018 - 2028

<sup>71</sup> The Auckland Plan 2050 Annual Monitoring Report 2020

<sup>72</sup> Data Issues of Significance Independent Māori Statutory Board 2019



some of the economic levers that are available however it is not clear to what extent (if any) they positively influence Māori economic development:

- The last update report about the performance of the Auckland Economic Development Strategy 2012 – 2022 was delivered in 2015.
- The Auckland Plan 2050 records that The Auckland Innovation Plan 2014 is a key economic strategic planning instrument. However, no update reports about its performance are available.
- ATEED has prepared a draft Economic Recovery Plan for Auckland Council but no confirmed or adopted plan is in place and no specific planning approach is described for Māori. ATEED further advise that its primary vehicle for Māori economic development is through investment in events.
- The ATEED Statement of Intent 2020 – 2023 records its investment towards Māori outcomes. These include:
  - Refreshing its Māori Responsiveness Plan (to include preparing a three-year Māori Economic Growth Strategy)
  - Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival - \$1.5m between 2019 and 2022
  - Māori economic development - \$1.6m between 2019 and 2022

7.8 Te Matapuna (Council Māori information portal) records Council’s Māori outcomes strategy. The aim is “Tāmaki Makaurau where Māori thrive by delivering our 10 Māori outcome priorities”. Economic Wellbeing is one of these priorities. There are two sub-priorities that support Economic Wellbeing and include:

- Priority 6 - Māori business, tourism and employment
- Priority 7 - Realising rangatahi potential

7.9 Priority 6 (Māori business, tourism and employment) records five projects:<sup>73 74</sup>

- Māori Signature Festival (Tāmaki Herenga Waka 2021): family festival
- Healthy Waters Industry Partnerships: sustainable employment: maintenance of infrastructure
- Dig My Idea: digital entrepreneurship
- Whāriki-Tāmaki Makaurau Business Network: 1000 members since 2016
- He Waka Eke Noa: social procurement programme

7.10 Amongst the plethora of Māori related strategies and policies scattered across Council documentation, Council has also recently developed a Māori Outcomes Framework. This aims to be presented seeking Council adoption in 2021.<sup>75</sup> There is high-level alignment of this framework to the Māori Plan 2017 (Plan) however it is not clear how this incorporates the detail of the Plan (and what has been left out). There is also confusion around the terminologies and language used.

7.11 A list of four other Auckland Council Māori economic development levers is set out below. The monitoring and evaluation of Māori related projects and investment isn’t clear or transparent.

<sup>73</sup> <https://acintranet.aklc.govt.nz/EN/workingatcouncil/te-matapuna/maori-responsiveness-at-auckland-council/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>74</sup> <https://acintranet.aklc.govt.nz/EN/workingatcouncil/te-matapuna/maori-responsiveness-at-auckland-council/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Maori%20Outcomes%20Framework.pdf>

<sup>75</sup> [Ibid](#)



- Te Toa Takitini
- Waharoa Group
- Mahi Strategy
- CCO SOI

## Board Economic Development rationale and actions

7.12 Table 5 consolidates Auckland Council's Māori economic development levers for ease of viewing.

**Table 5. Auckland Council Levers**

Lever	Investment	Assessment
The ATEED Statement of Intent 2020 – 2023 records its investment towards Māori outcomes. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Refreshing its Māori Responsiveness Plan (to include preparing a three-year Māori Economic Growth Strategy)</li> <li>○ Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival - \$1.5m between 2019 and 2022</li> <li>○ Māori economic development - \$1.6m between 2019 and 2022</li> </ul>	\$3.1m over three years	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time
Te Toa Takitini identifies, prioritises, tracks and reports on projects across council that lead and influence transformational outcomes for Māori: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Māori business, tourism and employment - \$8.3m between 2019 - 2028</li> <li>• ATEED – Auckland Councils lead economic development CCO - \$5.9m between 2019 - 2028</li> </ul>	\$14.2m over ten years	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time
Waharoa Group provides Oversight of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty Audit) Response Programme	Oversight over ten years	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time. The Terms of Reference are currently under review
MAHI Strategy is Auckland Council's Māori employment strategy	Strategy	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.
CCO Statements of Intent set out what the CCOs will deliver to Auckland Council	Policy	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time. The CCOs are under review
Procurement Policy policy highlights that 5% of the value of all direct contracts to be awarded to diverse suppliers and 15% of the subcontract value to be awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises. Auckland Council 10-year Long-term-plan forecasts about \$26 billion of capital investment over the next 10 years and operating costs of around \$4 billion to \$5.6 billion each year	Policy  Strategy	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.



Item 9

Te Waka Eke Noa is a social procurement programme associated with the TSI and WSI. Fifty-four Māori and Pasifika businesses enrolled		
TSI and WSI support high Māori population areas enabling and championing innovation and social change	Strategy	No monitoring and evaluation of outcomes against the Māori Plan 2017 viewed at the present time.

7.13 The Board’s monitoring and evaluation of Auckland Council’s commitment to Māori could assist Council further however will need to be improved by developing a robust performance and assessment criteria in alignment to the Māori Plan and Issues of Significance. There is also a need to close Māori data gaps. The Board could then filter/review Council strategies and policies through this to determine the level of alignment and relationship. This would provide an intermediary approach associated with the three-yearly ToW Audit process.

**Māori education**

- 8.1 Ka Hikitia – Accelerating Success 2013–2017 is currently under review by the Ministry of Education. It builds on Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success 2008–2012 (Māori education strategy). It aims to guide and measure quality education provision for and with Māori students and their whānau.
- 8.2 The review of Ka Hikitia 2018 – 2022 had aimed for public consultation in early 2020 however Covid-19 has prevented this taking place.<sup>76</sup> No monitoring or evaluation is available at this time to quantify the success of the previous strategies and provide lessons and insights for future strategies.
- 8.3 Māori baseline and reporting data within The Auckland Plan 2050 Annual Monitoring Report 2020 relies on 2013 Census information as the Census 2018 may have failed to deliver high-quality data for Māori.<sup>77</sup> Taku Kukurūtai also advised (amongst other things) that “Comparative analysis with earlier censuses will be of lower quality and, for Māori, undertaken with extreme caution”.<sup>78</sup> This issue is also captured by the the Board data gaps analysis.<sup>79</sup>

**The way forward**

- 9.1 In August 2018 ATEED announced through print media it was developing a Māori economic development strategy.<sup>80</sup>
- 9.2 Subsequent to this ATEED confirmed in June 2020 that it has not prepared a Māori economic development strategy (“...and although we haven’t developed a Māori Economic Growth Strategy as such, we revisited our Māori Responsiveness Plan (November 2019) and set out the activities which we felt would achieve the most impact, and in particular, leveraging from 2021 events”).

<sup>76</sup> [https://minedu.cwp.govt.nz/our-work/overall-strategies-and-policies/ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-20132017/the-maori-education-strategy-ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-2013-2017/introduction-to-ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-2013-2017/introduction/#cd\\_9624\\_phase-3-and-beyond-ka-hikitia-2018-2022](https://minedu.cwp.govt.nz/our-work/overall-strategies-and-policies/ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-20132017/the-maori-education-strategy-ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-2013-2017/introduction-to-ka-hikitia-accelerating-success-2013-2017/introduction/#cd_9624_phase-3-and-beyond-ka-hikitia-2018-2022) ComplexDocumentAccordionSection Phase%203%20and%20Beyond:%20Ka%20Hikitia%202018-2022

<sup>77</sup> Census 2018 and Implications for Māori – Tahu Kukurūtai, Donna Cormack

<sup>78</sup> Community Research Webinar Series. 14 Oct. 2019. Māori, Census 2018 and data sovereignty

<sup>79</sup> Data Issues of Significance Independent Māori Statutory Board 2019

<sup>80</sup> <https://www.newsroom.co.nz/2018/08/14/190946/auckland-growth-monitor?preview=1>





- 9.3 Moving forward the ATEED Statement of Intent 2019 – 2022 includes commentary under the heading of Māori Responsiveness at ATEED, that it will develop an ATEED three-year Māori Economic Growth Strategy that will become a component of a wider Auckland Māori Economic Strategy to be developed by Te Toa Takitini.
- 9.4 In terms of a long-term Māori economic development strategy, the Board will need to advocate to Council for support to this approach. By resolving to adopt the Positions set out in Table 1 above will provide Council notice of the Board's direction and intentions.
- 9.5 The bullet points set out under Section 7 above also highlight the importance of the Board's monitoring and evaluation of Council's Māori work programme.
- 9.5 The arguments in support of preparing a targeted Māori Economic Development Plan become self-explanatory after reading the bullet points set out above. There is also a need to advocate vigorously for better education outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.

### Risks

- 10.1 Covid-19 is a global event and not unprecedented however it is a signature global event in our lifetime. The impact of recessions is not new to Māori either. What Covid-19 provides as an opportunity to review the Māori Plan outcome headline indicators as well as highlighting the omission of Māori economic development strategy and identifying council's broader role in relation to education. The risk here is how to best manage and update the corresponding indicators in the Auckland Plan 2050 and SOIs.

### Next Steps

- 12.1 Should the Board agree to the 'Positions' set out in section 1 above, a programme of work can be developed for implementation and delivery. The programme of work can then be communicated to Auckland Council.





## Promotion of the Māori Value Reports to Auckland Council

File No.: CP2020/09559

### Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report on progress of the dissemination of the Value Reports to the Council Group.

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

1. To update the Board on the progress of the dissemination of the Value Reports to Council departments and Council Owned Organisations (CCOs).

### Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. From March through to July, the Board secretariat (Catherine Taylor and Johanna Lundberg) have met with CCOs, key Council departments and Council officers to disseminate the Māori Value reports and the Data Issues of Significance report, and highlight how they can contribute to Council's outcomes mainly in the Auckland Plan and the Long-Term Plan.
3. The overall purpose of this engagement is to improve data collection across Council and to encourage development of measures based in a Te Ao Māori view.
4. The presentation by the Secretariat covered the inception and whakapapa of the Board's instruments, including the Māori Plan and Issues of Significance, the Māori Report, and the Māori Value reports. It also focused on the data issues as experienced from the production of the Value reports. This is in line with the three key messages underpinning the Board's current advocacy on Māori data management by Council:
  - Apply a Te Ao Māori lens to data, research and policy development
  - Facilitate access to local (place-based) data
  - Ensure that data management practises reflect Treaty obligations

### Horopaki Context

5. The five Value reports and the Data Issues of Significance report are resources for the Council Group to consider Māori aspirations, issues and wellbeing through a Te Ao Māori lens, alongside the need for relevant, quality data for Māori.
6. The reports can further spur partnership development between Māori and Auckland Council and be a demonstration of leadership with regards to equality and regard for the implementation of the Treaty of Waitangi principles.



7. The reports can further support a range of Council activities such as:
  - political decision-making
  - Council's Quality Advice initiative and Council officer training
  - Auckland Plan, the Long-term Plan and Local Board plans
  - research and evaluation activities by RIMU
  - data collection and indicator development by relevant Council project teams
  - input to Council centralised data strategies

## Ngā koringa ā-muri

### Next steps

8. We are currently following up on actions coming out of the dissemination meetings with each respective department and CCO:
9. Kōrero on successful data collection and evaluation practices were shared in a follow up hui with the Infrastructure&Environmental Services team.
10. The Social Policy team has invited the Secretariat to discuss potential integration of Māori Value reports indicators with their ongoing evaluation planning.
11. The Chief Planning Office Strategic Advice team has asked us to work with them on developing measures for Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome in the Auckland Plan, specifically Direction 2, using indicators from the Māori Value reports.
12. Tentative discussions with the Chief Planning Office (CPO) on integrating Te Ao Māori concepts across the entire Auckland Plan, using the values underpinning the Māori Value reports. There are some values already in the Auckland Plan which were intended to drive Te Ao Māori underpinnings across the entire, however this has not worked out in practice.
13. Discussions with the Regulatory Services team on existing framework for measuring KPIs (in Regulatory Services) regarding potential metrics that could be used better. Continued kōrero on looking at gaps in measurement and the potential of moving towards more collectively oriented measures.
14. The General Manager Plans and Places have provided an update on cultural landscapes and cultural heritage as for how work has been progressing with Mana Whenua consultations and Cultural Values Assessments attached to each of the four plan changes over the past three years.
15. Conversations with Auckland Transport has generated a summary report of ATs targeted Māori programmes and initiatives as set out in the Statement of Intent, in order to establish the current state. Part of this work has been mapping of data resources and identifying which of the data sets that hold Māori data (what data that can be broken down by ethnicity). This is a prelude to a more in-depth report on actual data findings where recommendations can be made, or potentially result in a formalisation of mutual objectives between Auckland Transport and the Board.
16. Principal Advisor Research and Data will work with Tahu Kukutai (currently co-director of Ngā Pae o Māramatanga) to produce a paper for publication in an international academic journal, based on the contents of the Board's Data Issues report. This paper will serve as a platform from which other topics can be drawn and explored in more details in further publications. One proposed focus area is the importance of data infrastructure for community development, with marae as a focus.
17. The Secretariat has been approached to discuss development of measures based in Te Ao Māori - and with assistance of the Value reports - for the implementation of Auckland's Urban Ngahere Strategy.



18. Conversations with the research and social policy teams in Council (RIMU and CPO) are underway regarding options for accessing improved housing data for Tāmaki Makaurau, with the potential of a joint data order by Council and the Board.
19. The launch later this year of the Māori Report will provide further opportunities to progress this mahi.

## Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

## Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Johanna Lundberg - Principal Advisor
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO





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

That the Independent Māori 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 Board Appointment - Plan Change 5

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.	<p>s7(2)(f)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of such members, officers, employees and persons from improper pressure or harassment.</p> <p>In particular, the report contains s7(2)(f)(i) – The free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to members of officers or employees of any local authority, or any persons to whom section 2 (5) of this act applies, in the course of their duty.</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>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.</p>