



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Independent Māori Statutory Board

BOARD PACK

for

August Board Meeting

Monday, 7 August 2023

11:00 am (NZST)

Held at:

Independent Māori Statutory Board

Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue

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AGENDA

AUGUST BOARD MEETING



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Name:	Independent Māori Statutory Board
Date:	Monday, 7 August 2023
Time:	11:00 am to 1:00 pm (NZST)
Location:	Independent Māori Statutory Board, Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Board Members:	David Taipari (Chair), Honey Renata, Tau Henare, Tony Kake, Edward Ashby, James Brown
Attendees:	Leesah Murray, Taff Wikaira, Norelle Parker, Annette Tunoho

1. Opening Meeting

1.1 Karakia

Open meeting with karakia

1.2 Confirm Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 3 July 2023, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

Supporting Documents:

1.2.a	20230703_Minutes in Review June Board Meeting.pdf	8
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1.3 Extraordinary Business

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- add as an extraordinary item to the confidential section of the agenda the Updated Interim Committee Allocations report.

2. Management Reports

2.1 CEO Report

Leesah Murray

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- receive the CEO Summary report.

Supporting Documents:

2.1.a	20230807_CEO Summary.pdf	13
2.1.b	Attachment A_Te Pae Whakatere Chart.pdf	16

2.2 Finance Report

Leesah Murray

Supporting Documents:

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2.2.b	Attachment A_Financial Report May 2023.pdf	19
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3. Pou Updates

3.1 Cultural Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.1.a	20230807_Cultural Pou.pdf	21
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3.2 Economic Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Supporting Documents:

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3.3 Social Update

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

3.3.a	20230807_Social Pou.pdf	36
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3.4 Environment Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Environment Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.4.a	20230807_Environment Pou.pdf	42
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4. Te Pae Whakatere Reports

4.1 Community Development

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

4.1.a	20230807_Community Development Report.pdf	48
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4.2 Affordable Housing

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

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4.3 Distinctive Identity

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

4.3.a	20230807_Distinctive Identity.pdf	59
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4.4 Iwi Management Plans

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Iwi Management Plans report.

Supporting Documents:

4.4.a	20230807_Iwi Management Plans.pdf	63
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4.4.b	Attachment A - Iwi Management Plans Report.pdf	65
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4.5 Future for Local Government Update

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

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4.5.b	Attachment A - Future for Local Government Final Report Recommendations.pdf	107
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5. Other Business

5.1 Appointment Report

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

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5.2 Appointment Report

Taff Wikaira

Supporting Documents:

5.2.a	20230703_Appointment report - Delegated authority for engagement plan for AUP.pdf	112
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6. Confidential Agenda

6.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

6.2 Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit Scope

6.3 Auckland Council Longterm Plan

6.4 Brand Review

6.5 Extraordinary Item - Updated Interim Committee Allocations

6.6 Karakia

Close meeting with karakia.

7. Close Meeting

7.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: September Board Meeting - 4 Sept 2023, 11:00 am

MINUTES (in Review)

JUNE BOARD MEETING



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Name:	Independent Māori Statutory Board
Date:	Monday, 3 July 2023
Time:	11:00 am to 11:22 am (NZST)
Location:	Independent Māori Statutory Board, Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Board Members:	David Taipari (Chair), Tau Henare, Honey Renata, James Brown, Edward Ashby
Attendees:	Leesah Murray, Taff Wikaira, Norelle Parker
Apologies:	Tony Kake

1. Opening Meeting

1.1 Karakia

1.2 Confirm Minutes



Confirm Meeting Minutes

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 1 May 2023, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Honey Renata
Seconder: David Taipari
Outcome: Approved

1.3 Interests Register

2. Management Reports

2.1 CEO Report



CEO summary report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive CEO summary report.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Honey Renata
Outcome: Approved

2.2 Finance Report



Financial Report for April 2023

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Financial Report for April 2023.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: James Brown
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

3. Pou Updates

3.1 Cultural Update



Cultural Update report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Honey Renata
Outcome: Approved

3.2 Economic Update



Economic Update report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Economic Update report

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: David Taipari
Seconder: James Brown
Outcome: Approved

3.3 Social Update



Social Update report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Social Update report.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Honey Renata
Outcome: Approved

3.4 Environment Update



Environment Update report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Environment Update report.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023

Mover: David Taipari
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

4. Te Pae Whakaterere Reports

4.1 Te Reo Māori Report



Te Reo Māori report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the six monthly Te Reo Māori report.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: David Taipari
Outcome: Approved

5. Other Business

5.1 Appointment Report



Retrospective appointment

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) retrospectively appoint Member Ashby to a delegated authority group to approve minor amendments and correct any errors and omissions to the draft Future Development Strategy prior to public consultation.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: David Taipari
Seconder: Tau Henare
Outcome: Approved

5.2 Appointment Report



Retrospective appointment

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) retrospectively appoint member to the selection panel to appoint the Chair Auckland Transport Board.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: James Brown
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

5.3 Appointment Report



Retrospective appointment

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) retrospectively appoint member Pongarauhine Renata to the selection panel to the Board of the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: Tau Henare

Seconded: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

6. Confidential Agenda

6.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

Note that this confidential item was approved electronically as the June Board meeting was deferred due to a lack of quorum.



Procedural motion to exclude the public

That the **Independent Māori Statutory Board**:
 exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.
 agree that <<ENTER NAME, TITLE OF PERSON>> be permitted to remain for Confidential Item <<CONFIDENTIAL ITEM NO.>>:<<ITEM TITLE>> after the public has been excluded, because of their knowledge of <<SPECIFY>>, which will help the **Independent Māori Statutory Board** in its decision-making.
 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:

Māori Economic Development Delegation

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(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. In particular, the report contains sensitive information.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

The text of these resolutions is made available to the public who are present at the meeting and form part of the minutes of the meeting.

Decision Date: 3 Jul 2023
Mover: David Taipari
Seconded: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

6.2 Māori Economic Development Delegation

Note this report was circulated electronically to Board members to approve the Board delegation.



Māori Economic Development Delegation

6.3 Karakia

7. Close Meeting

7.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: No date for the next meeting has been set.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Cover Report: CEO Summary

Ngā tūhonga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive CEO summary report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a summary of events for the reporting month.
2. It also provides the Health and Safety update for the month.
3. The Board's Governance advisor has updated two Board member biographies as an action from the June Board meeting that was held on 03 July 2023.
4. In this agenda pack you will note that there are a number of additional reports as per Te Pae Whakaterere, the Board's governance reporting roadmap/timeframes. Please refer to the attachment to this report for further information. Important to note that the Māori Economic development update report was unable to be completed due to lack of information from Council group but will be provided at a later date to coincide with the delegation's trip in September.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

5. All activities will be monitored and reported through to the Board.

Action	Responsibility	Due Date	Progress
Update Board member biographies on website	Poutāhuhu	July 2023	●
Provide wellbeing insights to the CEO of PoAL	Pou Whakarae	September 2023	●

Completed



In progress – on time for deliver



Behind schedule - no major risk



Behind schedule – major risk



Authors	Leesah Murray – Pou Whakarae
Authorisers	Leesah Murray – Pou Whakarae



Report: CEO Summary

Horopaki

Context

1. The Board met with the Board of Ports of Auckland Limited (PoAL) on 3 July. Amongst the discussion the following are highlighted as key takeaways from this engagement:
 - The implementation of apprenticeships at all levels of PoAL operation.
 - Continued improvement of Health and Safety conditions for staff.
 - Increase engagement with mana whenua and mātāwaka who all have an interest in the harbour.
 - Further support kaimahi Māori leading out work outlined in its Māori Outcomes Framework – Taura Herenga Waka
2. Actions from this meeting include for PoAL to upload the Māori Outcomes Framework to their website, and to arrange a time for the Board to attend an onsite engagement and to experience the operations of the Port.
3. The Pou Whakarae will engage further with the CEO of PoAL, to provide insights on developing an award-winning wellbeing programme, given previous experience in this initiative.
4. Economic Outcomes Principal Advisor, Hermione McCallum tendered her resignation with the Board to pursue her passion with Kāinga Ora, as the Pouārahi Ōhanga. Her last day with the Board will be Friday 11th August. The Secretariat will have a kaitahi with Hermione on Thursday 10th August.
5. Given the vacancy now in the Economic pou and the breadth of mahi underway for the Long-Term Plan process, Principal Advisor – Social Outcomes, Jett Sharp was offered and accepted the role as Principal Advisor – Economic Outcomes.
6. Principal Advisor – Cultural Outcomes, Paula Bold-Wilson will move into the role as the Principal Advisor – Social Outcomes.
7. An external recruitment process resulted in an appointment, which will be for the Principal Advisor – Cultural Outcomes role. Heather Ruru will join the Board at the end of August. Heather is currently the General Manager and Pou Mātauranga/Education Lead at the Māngere Mountain Education Trust. She has had roles with University of Auckland as a Research Assistant and was a Kaiako Rumaki Reo in two schools in Tāmaki Makaurau. This year, Heather is going through the Toi Reo Māori Certification of Translators and Interpreters with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, she has a Bachelor of Education (Teaching) Huarahi Māori, Māori Medium Specialisation, from University of Auckland and has completed Te Pīnakitanga ki te Reo Kairangi with Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. Next year she will reconnect with the Master of Māori and Indigenous Leadership with University of Canterbury.
8. Taff Wikaira officially started in his role as the General Manager, Advisory and Performance on Monday 3rd July. The Secretariat have managed to continue with their mahi during these transitions.
9. Icerberg delivered a draft presentation of feedback from the engagement workshops held in June. This was then presented to Te Ohu, that is made up of the Pou Whakarae, the General Manager, Advisory and Performance, two Board members, Member Henare and Member Renata, and one mana whenua representative, Glenn Wilcox.
10. The Auckland international Airport share sale process was discussed at the 9 June Governing Body meeting. A process has been developed to enable mana whenua to participate in the share sale process. Letters seeking expressions of interest were emailed to mana whenua representatives on 05 July for further engagement.



11. All media comparisons from 15 June – 11 July 2023 in below tables.

Website	Users	New Visitors	Time Spent viewing (mins)	Most Viewed Page
June 15 - 11	2437	2207	1.29	Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau whanaungatanga, 825 page views
May 14 – June 14	3400 (9.6%+)	2,963	1.22	Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau whanaungatanga, 1370 page views

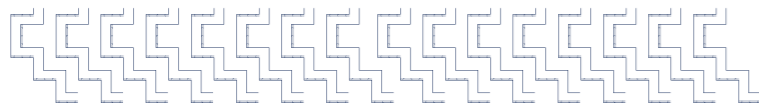
- 12. There were 2,437 users on the Board website, of whom 2,207 were new visitors.
- 13. There was a total of 4,299 page views, with the average session being 1:29 min duration. The most viewed page was focused on Whanaungatanga about Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau. The numbers are slightly down on the last month as Google analytics have transitioned to a new reporting style.
- 14. We have 1,573K followers on Facebook and 589 on LinkedIn.
- 15. There were two stories published in this time period, one by Māori Television which interviews Chair Taipari on what will happen to the Board if Auckland Council accepts Māori seats and the second was a reaction piece authored by Radio Waatea.
- 16. Board bios have been updated and will be published in the Independent Māori Statutory Board digital newsletter in July, and share the content across the website, and social media platforms.
- 17. The table below is the July Health and Safety update.

Health and Safety June/July Update	Risk Register								
	Description of hazard	Location or task	Potential Harm	Risk Rating	Significant Hazard	Control method E & M	Controls applied	Frequency of monitoring	Person Responsible
	Change of floor levels in the entrance and from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)	Entrance	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	Y	M	Hazard Sign posted Report lodged on system 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment and mitigation Landlord contacted	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors	Low risk	N	M	Clear out storeroom	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Chairs stored in meeting room	Meeting room	Staff	Low risk	N	M	Hazard sign posted	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Low visibility in toilet area	Toilets	Staff, visitors	Low risk	N	M	Mats have been placed over the cords to avoid slips.	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Technology cords in Boardroom	Boardroom	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	N	M	Ensure that lights are all working and cleaners don't switch them off.	Daily	Annette Tunoho
	Lights in the Bathroom	Bathroom	Possibility of harm	Low risk	N	M			
	Office Status Update								
	Incident Report	Injury Report	New Hazards	First Aid course for kaimahi needs to be completed by 2 kaimahi this year.			The Health and Safety e-module to be completed by two kaimahi.		
Nil	Nil	Nil							

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

18. Te Pae Whakatere governance roadmap.



Te Pae Whakaterere 2023 - 2024



		Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau priority	Key Focus Owner Council Group	Key Relationship(s)	Performance & Appointments	Expenditure Control & Procurement	Audit & Risk	CCO Direction & Oversight	Civil Defence & Emergency	Planning, Environment & Parks	Regulatory & Safety	Transport & Infrastructure	Joint Governing Body & Board Meeting	Board Actions	Advocate Position	
CULTURAL		Marae Development	Kia ora te Marae	Customer & Community Services (C&CS)	Māori Outcome Lead - C&CS									Continue to work with marae, marae collectives and Council Group to ensure that the marae funding envelope is fully utilised and identified gaps are addressed - Advocate for a review of the marae needs assessment to ensure it is still fit for purpose - Develop a position and advocate for the identified opportunities to address the needs assessment	A/P	
		Te Reo Māori	Kia ora te Reo	Ngā Mātārae	Practice Lead - Nga Matarae									Ensure Council Group policies support bilingual communication and signage - Advocate for full bilingual signage across parks and reserves in Tāmaki Makaurau - Monitor for the review of Council's Te Reo Māori action plan - Advocate for the development of a Te Reo Māori naming policy.	A	
		Distinctive Identity	Kia ora te Ahurea	Chief Planning Office (CPO)	Māori Outcomes Lead - CPO, Director Māori Outcomes - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Head of Māori Outcomes - Eke Panuku									Partner with mana whenua on cultural story telling in Tāmaki Makaurau. - Advocate to Council Group to ensure active participation of mana whenua in the design of Tāmaki Makaurau - Advocate to Council the creation of a comprehensive database that identifies cultural markers.	A	
		Arts & Culture	Kia ora te Ahurea	Chief Planning Office (CPO) Auckland Unlimited										Support the development of a cultural arts exhibition on all mana whenua. - Monitor the implementation of Toi Whitiki refresh.	A	
SOCIAL		Communities	Kia ora te Whānau	Customer & Community Services (C&CS)	Māori Outcome Lead - C&CS Head of Māori Outcomes Delivery - Kia Ora Te Whānau									Continue to advocate for funding for Māori communities in order to support and increase Māori Outcomes - Advocate for the delivery of the Māori initiatives fund and dedicated resources for improved iwi capacity.	A	
		CCO - Transport		Auckland Transport	Māori Responsiveness Programme Manager									Advocate equity and behavioural changes to the transport system to ensure Māori communities are reached and addressed - Develop a position paper on Māori Transport inequity in Tāmaki Makaurau to inform advocacy to Auckland Transport relating to the development of Māori transport inequity datasets.	P	
		CCO - Development		Eke Panuku	Head of Māori Outcomes - Eke Panuku General Manager Strategy and Planning (Eke Panuku)									Advocate for the release of unused Council land to be utilised for social housing development - Influence the development of a 'disposal of land' policy which ensures mana whenua participation and management of land.	A	
		Māori Representation	Kia Hāngai te Kaunihera Kia ora te Hononga	Governance Division Ngā Mātārae	Manager Governance Services Tumuaki Māori Outcomes - Ngā Mātārae									Accelerate the promotion of Māori participation and representation to stand in 2025 local government elections and on CCO Boards - Advocate to Auckland Council for the implementation of Māori representation by the 2025 Local Government elections - Monitor the 'selecting development partners' policy which ensures mana whenua participation and management of land	A	
		Papakāinga Housing	Kia ora te Kāinga	Regulatory Services	Head of Māori Housing, Māori Outcomes Lead - Reg. Services									Advocate to Auckland Council and central government to fund additional papakāinga housing developments - Develop an advocacy position regarding the Development Contributions policy.	A/P	
		Cultural & Spiritual Connection	Kia ora te Marae	Customer & Community Services (C&CS)	Kaiwhakahaere Tupuna Maunga, Kaiwhakahaere - Tai ranga whenua									Marae are climate change ready and prepared to adapt to the effects of climate change - this includes Council Group efforts to ensure that Māori are connected to their marae and that Māori communities as a whole are connected and safe. - Advocate for a development of a fund to support climate change readiness for Marae.	A	
		Economic Development	Kia ora te Umanga	Auckland Unlimited	Director Māori Outcomes - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited										Monitor the new Māori Economic Development Strategy, its implementation and the impact it has on Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau - Advocate for an Māori Innovation Hub	A
		Emergency Housing	Kia ora te Kāinga	Regulatory Services	Māori Outcome Lead - Reg. Services									Influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau as an initial pilot for Council Group to consider - Continue to monitor Council Group on the delivery of the marae-led community housing project to address emergency housing.	A	
ECONOMIC		Affordable Housing	Kia ora te Kāinga	Regulatory Services	Māori Outcome Lead - Reg. Services									Continue to advocate and support the establishment of a Māori Community housing provider and influence effective coordination between local gov., central gov., the housing sector and Māori to achieve housing outcomes for Māori - Advocate to the Council Group for Māori-led initiatives to address affordable housing opportunities. - Advocate to the Council Group for a pilot project which enables marae to become a registered Community Housing Provider.	A	
		Thriving Business Networks	Kia ora te Umanga	Auckland Unlimited	Head of Māori Outcomes									Increase Māori business and professional participation in the procurement process of Council group's services and advocate social procurement spend for Māori - Monitor the Council Group spend towards the procuring of Māori businesses and professionals in Tāmaki Makaurau. - Advocate to the Council Group for Māori economic growth opportunities.	A	
		Tamariki & Rangatahi Devt.	Kia ora te Whānau Kia ora te Rangatahi Kia Hāngai te Kaunihera	Customer & Community Services (C&CS) Ngā Mātārae Group Services	Māori Outcome Lead - C&CS, Head of Māori Strategic Relationships & Partnerships, Māori Outcome Lead - Group Services									Advocate for graduate, internship and cadet programmes across the Council Group - Monitor Council's implementation of the MAHI Strategy. - Influence the development of a Māori led cadet programme.	A	
		Tourism	Kia ora te Umanga	Auckland Unlimited	Director Māori Outcomes Tātaki Auckland Unlimited									Promote and advocate for an event that supports Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to understand their opportunities and their identity - Advocate for an event to lead in the re-opening of Aotearoa to the world and showcases Māori businesses and cultural identity.	A	
		Sites of Significance	Kia ora te Ahurea	Chief Planning Office (CPO)	Māori Outcome Lead - CPO, Māori Heritage Team									Influence and embed actions from the resource management reforms to ensure kaupapa such as wāhi tapu are protected and other relevant outcomes are monitored and reported by Council. - Monitor Council's implementation of the resource management reforms - Advocate for Council to ensure full participation of iwi in the resource management reforms and reform implementation	A	
		Customary Rights	Kia ora te Talao	Infrastructure & Environmental Services (I&ES)	Māori Outcome Lead - CPO, Māori Outcome Lead - Reg. Services									Support the integration of iwi management plans and ensure Council Group are using them as a source guidance - Undertake a feasibility study on iwi management plans and their effectiveness in Council's planning process. - Advocate for Council to increase the number of natural resource co-governance and joint management opportunities agreed with iwi (outside of legislative mandates).	A	
ENVIRONMENT		Water Quality	Kia ora te Talao	Watercare Infrastructure & Environmental Services (I&ES)	Poutiaki Tikanga Māori, Māori Outcome Lead - I&ES									Monitor the implementation of the three waters reform - Develop a position on the three waters reform. - Advocate for state of mauri reporting to Auckland Council.	P	
		Environmental resilience, protection and management	Kia ora te Talao Kia ora te Marae	Infrastructure & Environmental Services (I&ES)	Māori Outcome Lead - I&ES, Māori Outcome Lead - CPO, Māori Outcome Lead - CC&S									Advocate for resource for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to have increased awareness and understanding of climate change so they can plan and adapt to climate change effects - Advocate for Council Group to increase funding and resource for Māori-led climate actions - Advocate for more climate change work programmes to be developed and delivered in partnership with Māori.	A	
		Built Environment	Kia ora te Ahurea	Chief Planning Office (CPO)	Māori Outcome Lead - CPO, Māori Outcome Lead - Reg. Services									Ensure Māori as Te Tiriti partners participate in the coast, land, air and water planning and development of Tāmaki Makaurau rohe - Monitor Council's implementation of the Intensification Planning Instrument and prioritisation of Māori in decision making.	A	

Board Agendas	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Key Focus Areas, Actions, Reports	Māori Tourism	Māori Representation	Arts and Culture	Thriving Business Networks	Te reo Māori	Affordable Housing	Distinctive Identity	Emergency Housing	Marae Development	CCO Economic	Te reo Māori	CCO Development	Affordable Housing	Marae Development	Thriving Business Networks	Te reo Māori			
Secretariat Items, Instruments	Water Quality	Sites of Significance	Papakāinga Housing	Customary Rights	Communities	Economic Development	CCO Transport	Built Environment	Cultural & Spiritual	Tamariki and Rangatahi Development	Environmental resilience, protection and management	Yearend Audit Plan & Draft Budget FY24	Approve Funding Agreement	Yearend Audit Draft Annual Report (front section)	Approve Funding Agreement	Yearend Audit Draft Annual Report (front section)			

	Performance & Appointments	Expenditure Control & Procurement	Audit & Risk	CCO Direction & Oversight	Civil Defence & Emergency	Planning, Environment & Parks	Regulatory & Safety	Transport & Infrastructure	Joint Governing Body & Board Meeting
Appointed Board Member(s)	David Taipari	David Taipari & Tony Kake	Tony Kake	Tau Henare & James Brown	James Brown & Honey Renata	Edward Ashby & Tau Henare	Edward Ashby & Tony Kake	James Brown & Honey Renata	All
Secretariat Owner	Norelle & Theresa	Kelvin & Hermione	Theresa	Jett	Hermione	Miriana & Hermione	Taff	Jett & Kelvin	Theresa
Governance Advisor	Maea Petherick	Duncan Glasgow	Mike Giddey	Duncan Glasgow	Olivia Boniface	Sandra Gordon	Olivia Boniface	Maea Petherick	Ng O'Toole



Cover Report: Financial Report

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for May and June 2023.

Whakarāpopototanga Executive Summary

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial position as at 30 May 2023 and 30 June 2023.

May Year-to-Date Commentary

2. Net operating expenditure is \$0.7m favourable to budget [Act \$2.0m vs Bud \$2.7m]
 - Kaimahi costs is \$266K favourable. Vacancies have driven \$380K (Actual FTE 10 vs. budget FTE 12) and training \$12K savings, offset by annual leave accrual expense \$48K, recruitment cost of \$27K and temporary kaimahi hired to carry out BAU work \$50K.
3. Professional Services is \$299K favourable:
 - Consultancy and Engagement are \$315K favourable due to timing of incurring costs compared to budget phasing.
 - Audit - \$17K unfavourable for FY22 audit costs. The budget is included in Engagement and Reporting and therefore is a coding and timing related variance.
4. Other expenditure on activities is \$6K unfavourable.
5. Board Costs is \$168K favourable:
 - Remuneration and other costs are underspent due to having eight Board members from August and six members from October compared to nine budgeted.
 - Board other costs are \$12K favourable.
 - Board travel is \$7K favourable.
6. Full Year Forecast is \$0.4m favourable resulting from vacancies as well as YTD underspend in Board remuneration. Professional services and other expenditure forecast is matched to full year budget.
7. The Secretariat have been advised to ensure all costs relating to FY23 are included up to June 2023.

June Year-to-Date Commentary

8. Net operating expenditure is \$0.7m favourable to budget [Act \$2.4m vs Bud \$3.0m]
 - Kaimahi costs is \$272K favourable. Vacancies have driven \$397K (Actual FTE 9 vs. budget FTE 12), offset by annual accrual expense \$45K, recruitment cost of \$28K and temporary kaimahi hired to carry out BAU work \$50K.
9. Professional Services is \$202K favourable:
 - Consultancy and Engagement are \$219K favourable due to timing of work programme and incurring costs.



- Audit - \$17K unfavourable for FY22 audit costs. The budget is included in Engagement and Reporting and therefore is a coding and timing related variance.
10. Other expenditure on activities is on budget.
 11. Board Costs is \$183K favourable:
 - Remuneration and other costs are underspent due to having eight Board members from August and six members from October compared to nine budgeted.
 - Board other costs are \$10K favourable.
 12. Board travel is \$5K favourable.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

Attachment A: Financial Management Report May 2023

Attachment B: Financial Management Report June 2023

Authors	Annette Tunoho – Poutāhuhu
Authorisers	Leesah Murray – Pou Whakarae

Financial Performance Dashboard as at May 2023

Independent Māori Statutory Board

GL Code - Account	Month		Year to Date			Full Year						
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	Notes
Kaimahi Costs	111	125	1,035	1,296	261	891	1,299	1,558	259	1,558	1,096	
Professional services	3	106	127	360	233	284	540	540	0	540	421	
Consultancy	4	79	76	253	177	150	380	380	0	380	225	
Engagement and Reporting		20	11	80	69	118	100	120	20	120	156	
Legal and Planning		7	23	27	4	11	40	40	0	40	19	
Audit			17		-17	5	20		-20		22	1
Other expenditure on activities	24	10	76	69	-6	27	84	89	6	89	23	2
Board Costs	46	68	549	697	148	663	725	838	113	838	817	
Board member remuneration	40	60	491	624	133	626	637	750	113	750	753	
Board member other costs		2	9	19	10	16	23	23	0	23	36	
Board member travel	6	5	49	54	5	21	65	65	0	65	29	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	185	308	1,786	2,421	635	1,866	2,648	3,025	378	3,025	2,357	

Note 1 FY22 Audit fees, budget held in Engagement and reporting

Note 2 Includes Website costs, budget held in consulting

Financial Performance Dashboard as at June 2023

Independent Māori Statutory Board

GL Code - Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					Notes
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	
Kaimahi Costs	125	131	1,286	1,558	272	1,096	1,299	1,558	259	1,558	1,096	
Professional services	187	90	338	540	202	421	540	540	0	540	421	
Consultancy	141	63	241	380	139	225	380	380	0	380	225	
Engagement and Reporting	42	20	53	120	67	156	100	120	20	120	156	
Legal and Planning	4	7	27	40	13	19	40	40	0	40	19	
Audit	0	0	17	0	(17)	22	20	0	(20)	0	22	1
Other expenditure on activities	4	10	89	89	0	23	84	89	6	89	23	
Board Costs	55	71	655	838	183	817	725	838	113	838	817	
Elected member remuneration	45	63	582	750	168	753	637	750	113	750	753	
Elected member other costs	3	2	12	23	10	36	23	23	0	23	36	
Elected member travel	7	5	60	65	5	29	65	65	0	65	29	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	371	302	2,368	3,025	657	2,357	2,648	3,025	378	3,025	2,357	

Note 1 FY22 Audit fees, budget held in Engagement and reporting



Cover Report: Cultural Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the cultural priority that is part of the Board's work programme.
2. The report will look at the four key focus areas of the cultural priority from the governance roadmap Te Pae Whakatere and the Board work programme Te Pae Tawhiti 2022 – 2025.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - Marae Development – Continue to work with marae, marae collectives and Council Group to ensure that the marae funding envelope is fully utilised and identified gaps are addressed.
 - Te Reo Māori – Ensure Council group's Te Reo Māori policies support bilingual communication and signage.
 - Distinctive Identity – Partner with mana whenua on cultural story telling in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Arts and Culture – Support the development of a cultural arts exhibition on all mana whenua.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

4. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's cultural priorities and will provide an update to the Board at its next meeting.

Authors	Paula Bold-Wilson – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Cultural Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

1. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's cultural priority.
2. Within the cultural priority there are four key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - Marae Development – Continue to work with marae, marae collectives and Council Group to ensure that the marae funding envelope is fully utilised and identified gaps are addressed.
 - Te Reo Māori – Ensure Council group's Te Reo Māori policies support bilingual communication and signage.
 - Distinctive Identity – Partner with mana whenua on cultural story telling in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Arts and Culture – Support the development of a cultural arts exhibition on all mana whenua.

Horopaki

Context

June Update

Marae Development

4. The final grant amounts for the Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF) were allocated to four marae projects. This will result in seven of eight marae projects being completed. The work on Manurewa marae remains outstanding however, their CIF grant will be managed as part of the larger Marae Infrastructure Programme (MIP) and will be fully accounted for by end of this financial year.
5. Council staff advised that the oversubscription to the CIF from individual marae highlights the high needs of marae in Tāmaki Makaurau. Council has suggested alternative pathways to support the needs of marae and is considering prioritising these in the Marae Infrastructure Programme. This will enable them to receive the funding earlier than anticipated.
6. The MIP continues to support marae development with works for two marae scheduled for completion in FY23. Social procurement is a core focus of the MIP through supporting Māori businesses with procurement opportunities with the intention of increasing this number throughout FY24. The current spend to date for Māori businesses/contractors is 40 percent.
7. Council continues to monitor the wellbeing of marae through the quarterly marae wellbeing survey. To ensure an increase in survey participation, marae have been informed of the wellbeing survey by Council's dedicated Marae Advisor. The next wellbeing survey is likely to be sent to marae at the beginning of August 2023.
8. Council is developing a Marae Investment Guide which will inform investment across marae in Tāmaki Makaurau. The investment guide is expected to be completed by July 2023.



Energy Efficient Marae

9. The Secretariat met with Council's Head of Strategic Māori Outcomes to discuss the Board's focus on progressing options to deliver on the Board's position paper for Energy Efficient Marae. The discussion centred on the following points:
 - the development of a pilot programme that seeks to enable energy efficient marae, including an environmental scan, feasibility study of potential pilot opportunities, case studies and interviews with key stakeholders.
 - the creation of an energy efficient policy for the Auckland Council Group.
 - securing resourcing that supports the implementation of the pilot programme.
10. The Secretariat will continue to meet with key Council staff to progress the Boards advocacy on this kaupapa.

Te Reo Māori

11. Council staff have completed their Te Reo Māori Conclusion Report, which summarises the implementation of its Te Reo Māori Action Plan 2020-2023. The report identifies the percentage of actions that have been implemented across the life of the plan and concludes the review as of June 2023. The report focuses on the implementation of actions that were listed in the plan and does not comment on additional practices that promote te reo Māori across the Auckland Council Group.
12. Overall, 70 percent of the actions in the Te Reo Māori Action Plan have been achieved between the 2020 and 2023.
13. The following examples indicate the Council Groups commitment to Kia Ora Te Reo as a focus for achieving positive outcomes for Māori:
 - A Kia Ora Te Reo delivery team was established within the Customer and Community Services Directorate.
 - During 2023, Ngā Kete Akoranga has undergone a refresh. Ngā Kete Akoranga is the Council's suite of courses to support the confidence, capability and cultural competency of Council staff in te reo Māori, tikanga and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
 - The refresh of M.A.H.I (Māori Employment Strategy, Measures and Actions for High Impact) FY23-FY24 is a work programme to strengthen organisational cultural competency and enables outcomes for Māori, by growing a talented and thriving Māori workforce. The implementation of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau is woven throughout the programme.
 - Te Mahere Aronga – Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki) 2021-2024 is the Achieving Māori Outcomes Plan for Tātaki. Within the plan, Kia Ora Te Reo outcomes have been identified in detail and highlights the breadth of activity that promotes te reo Māori. These include a range of facilities, programmes and activities that ensures that te reo is seen, heard, spoken and learned. Tātaki have set a target of 70 percent of their staff undertaking an internal, foundational te reo Māori courses.

Auckland Transport Update

14. In May, Auckland Transport (AT) presented its quarter three performance report to the Transport and Infrastructure Committee. The report provided measures against the 10-year Budget 2021-2031 and the 2022-2025 Statements of Intent (SOI).
15. An overview of AT's performance results against Māori outcomes are outlined below:
 - Ongoing mana whenua engagement via AT's mana whenua forum on key transport projects including: Mokoia Pa Park, Eastern Busway Alliance, Speed Management Programme, Rapid Transport update, Regional Public Transport Plan and Manurewa Transport Investment.
 - AT's Māori procurement spend of \$12.3m is half of its current YTD target.



- Te Ara Haepapa is an instrument to address AT's treaty partnership obligations. Through Te Ara Haepapa it has delivered 294 activations, 103 mini events, 251 educational workshops, two investigations and 15 hui.
 - AT's ongoing planning for road improvements to Whaataapaka marae.
 - Te Reo Māori translations continues and a Te Matatini AT Hop card was introduced.
16. The report noted that one Māori outcomes indicator is exceeding expectations and one has not met its target.

Distinctive Identity

Budget 2023 - Protecting te reo Māori, culture and identity

30. To continue to foster the growth of te reo Māori, culture and identity, the Government's 2023 Budget provided the following highlights:
- support te reo Māori revitalisation through funding of \$10m
 - Kaupapa Māori and Māori education services receives \$225m
 - Te Matatini will receive \$34m over two years
 - Matariki public holiday receives \$18m over four years
 - The New Zealand Māori Arts and Crafts Institute receives \$5.8m
 - Te Pae Tawhiti receives \$28m for the protection of mātauranga Māori and taonga
 - \$51m over two years for Māori media
 - \$8m boost for Māori tourism to support the sector to recover from Covid-19 disruptions.

Kia ora te Ahurea - Maori Identity and Culture

31. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki) reports that sponsorships and grants focused on increasing Te Reo and Te Ao Māori based storytelling continues through FY24.
32. Planning is also underway in support of a Māori Staff Network for Tātaki.
33. The final Te Matatini Evaluation report prepared by Angus & Associates has been received from Te Matatini Society Incorporated. The direct contribution to economic development in Tāmaki Makaurau is estimated to be \$22m.

Repair work at the Mausolea – Waikumete Cemetery

34. In May, the Secretariat met with Council to understand its processes relating to the disinterring of some tūpāpaku caused by the recent sever weather events as maintenance work was required at the mausolea due to water damage.
35. The mausolea building required urgent repairs to ensure the building was brought up to current building standards whilst future proofing the chambers against any dampness and condensation that would cause a casket to leak.
36. Council advised that significant consideration was given to the process of disinterring the multiple tūpāpaku from the mausolea, and the impact this would have on whānau. Council stated that by not disinterring the deceased and undertaking the necessary repairs, there was a risk of water damage to the caskets now and in the future.
37. An emergency disinterment licence was sort and granted by the Director Public Health. All efforts were made to ensure the next of kin, or burial rights holder were informed, to the best of Council's ability.
38. Whānau were contacted by phone and notified of the reasons for disinterment. A follow up hui kānohi ki te kānohi was offered. Whānau were also asked if they wished their funeral director to be present on the day.



39. A whakawātea process was conducted under the guidance of Councils Ngā Mātārae – Mātanga tikanga me te reo Māori kaumātua ensuring mana, mauri, tapu, kaitiakitanga, te taiao and wairuatanga were upheld.
40. The Council recognises Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua as mana whenua over West Auckland and have kaitiakitanga responsibilities over Waikumete Cemetery. Council worked alongside the Urupā Kōmiti at Waikumete Cemetery (a representative group of Iwi in Tāmaki Makaurau) ensuring tikanga practices were followed when, and where applicable.
41. Council advised that it walked beside each whānau with sensitivity, respect and ensured the necessary cultural practices were treated with priority throughout the process. At no point did any family raise any concerns to Council about the process and how the matter was dealt with.
42. Council further advised that whānau were appreciative and complimentary of the process undertaken to ensure their loved ones final resting place was safe and secure.
43. All tūpāpaku were held at locations agreed to by the impacted whānau. Some placed in a secure chapel within Waikumete cemetery, while others were held at Funeral Director Homes.

July Update

Marae Development

44. The purpose of the Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF) is to enable thriving self-sustaining marae, and to establish papakāinga and Māori housing across Tāmaki Makaurau. The CIF is separate to the Marae Infrastructure Fund which is a non-contestable fund that supports the physical infrastructure development of marae.
45. Council will ensure that all funds will be utilised and accounted for by September 2023.
46. The 2023/24 CIF funding round opened on 4 April 2023 and closed on 14 May 2023. There were 14 applications received, consisting of 10 marae and four papakāinga. The value of applications totalled \$2,258,740.23. However, the total funding available is \$1,200,000, therefore the fund is oversubscribed by approximately 88%.
47. The CIF assessment panel convened on 16 June 2023 to make the final recommendations. These will be presented at the Planning, Environment, and Parks committee meeting on 3 August 2023. It is expected that a formal announcement will be made to successful applicants on 4 August, and funding agreements in place by the end of August 2023.
48. The Marae Infrastructure Programme (MIP) is a contestable fund that supports marae development with physical works.
49. During the periods May and June, works have continued at Manurewa and Te Puea Marae. Manurewa have requested a staged development enabling the marae to function as much as possible. Both projects will continue into FY23/24.
50. Te Tira Hou have agreed on work to be prioritised, with the tender process currently being prepared.
51. An assessment for Ngā Whare Waatea was completed in May, and in June a letter of engagement was signed by Te Piringatahi Marae.
52. To provide additional capacity, Council employed a contingent worker in May, and a new Senior Advisor will commence at the end of July. The additional staff will enable Council to achieve the \$6.6m target for FY23/24.
53. The Marae Wellbeing Survey is currently on hold until the new financial year. Council staff are currently considering additional questions that provide further support, and contributes to the wellbeing of Marae in Tāmaki Makaurau



Kia Ora Te Reo

54. The Te Reo Māori Action Plan 2020-2023 conclusion report identified that 70% of the actions were met across the lifespan of the plan. A working group will be established to complete the outstanding Te Reo measures, with a proposed completion period of Q1, or early Q2, 2024. A Te Reo position statement will be developed by the end of Q2.
55. Currently, Auckland Council has no dedicated Te Reo Māori lead. Therefore, the capacity for Council to maintain and progress te reo initiatives is limited. Accordingly, the Secretariat will advocate for designated resourcing and recruitment to progress this outcome.
56. Auckland Council currently has 60 common te reo Māori words that are either written or spoken at Council, that no longer require translating. Council intends to extend the list, normalising the use of Te Reo Māori at Council. Flash cards can be purchased for those who want to further develop their Te Reo.
57. There are a range of te reo resources on Kotahi, the Councils intranet that support Council staff to use te reo, both at work, and at home. However, due to budget restraints, the Nga Kete Akoranga courses have been reduced to align with the directive of core learning activities. Three foundation modules are now available: the history of the Treaty of Waitangi, Legislation, Local government and Māori and a 10-week basic Te Reo module.
58. On the 6 June 2023, Watercare launched two Māori Applications, Kōnehunehu (Tikanga Māori App) and Kōpatapata (Reo Māori App). The applications have a range of modules that support staff to develop the confidence and skills to speak and pronounce te reo Māori and learn Māori values and customs. Both applications support individuals to further develop their capacity and capability.
59. Waka Kotahi have recently consulted on the implementation of 94 bilingual traffic signs making Te Reo Māori more visible in the community. The submission process closed on the 30 June 2023. The Secretariat will monitor the outcome of the consultation process.
60. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki) have created a Te Reo Māori application called Taki, which has been widely adopted by staff, and community partners, including the FIFA Womens World Cup team. While the application is intended for staff, it is also available publicly.

Distinctive Identity

Te Kete Rukuruku

61. Currently 15 of the 21 local boards have committed to the naming project, Te Kete Rukuruku. The aim of the programme is to collect, restore, and share stories unique to mana whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau. As such, reclaiming Māori identity restores mana to the whenua, and acknowledges the history of mana whenua in each rohe.
62. Henderson-Massey Local Board held a renaming event in June, and celebrated the renaming of Sterling Park, by Te Kawerau ā Maki to Te Poi. A plaque that provides a full description of the cultural significance and history of the area was unveiled at the event. Te Poi now has a full suite of bilingual signage throughout the park.
63. A full update regarding Distinctive Identity is in the six-monthly Distinctive Identity report which is included in the Board agenda.

Kia Ora Te Whānau

64. Auckland Council in collaboration with several youth organisations have recently published Ngā reo o ngā tamariki me ngā taiohi o Tāmaki Makaurau, Voices of children and young people from Tāmaki Makaurau. The intention of the report is to inform the "I am Auckland" three-year review. The general themes of the report highlight that young people love growing up in Tāmaki Makaurau, but identify climate change, poverty and the cost of living as issues of concern.



65. Over 400 children, and young people participated in the survey, ten percent of the participants identified as Māori.
66. Council has gathered insights from whānau and community whereby three themes emerged. The findings have been categorised under three distinct pou
 - Pou Hauora - whānau live well, are happy and healthy
 - Pou Oritetanga - equitable access to facilities to grow community well-being kaupapa
 - Pou Mātauranga - an inclusive approach to activate spaces to learn and play.
67. The theme Pou Oritetanga, identified the need for council to simplify its processes, enabling whānau greater access to council facilities. A key priority for Council is to identify potential barriers and implement a range of strategies to overcome these. Thus, contributing to the enhancement of whānau wellbeing.

Arts and Culture

Tohu Tangata

68. Two tohu tangata are currently in the development stage. A Pou Whakairo, at Ken Maunder Park in the Whau Local Board area has been endorsed by Te Kawerau ā Maki. The concept and content development and design will be led by Karl Johnstone (Founder/Director of Haumi) and supported by Te Taonui-a-Kupe (James) Rickard (Tohunga Whakairo).
69. Great Barrier Island Local Board has commissioned a Pou Whakairo project for Great Barrier Island, and Ngati Rehua. The pou is still in the initial stages of development. Council continues to work in partnership with iwi designers and provide funding for additional tohu to be completed.
70. A Ngā Pou whenua mā Aotea presentation was delivered at the Kaumatua Taumata hui on the 27 May 2023 by Council staff. Key sites for Pou whenua are Rangitawhiri Tuturu, Waikirikiri and Wai o Ruawharo.
71. Council's asset maintenance schedule provides for existing Tohu Tangata, including those in storage to be preserved and repaired. Council is currently seeking guidance from specific iwi to assist them with the maintenance of the tohu, ensuring that any repairs does not disturb the mauri of these tohu. Repair or maintenance provisions are currently not included in the design agreement; therefore, Council intends to include a maintenance clause for any future designs.
72. Te Pae Whakaterere identifies the creation of a comprehensive database that identifies cultural markers within Tāmaki Makaurau. The dedicated Te Ahurea Lead position has been vacant for two years, hence there has been no resourcing or capacity available to complete the existing catalogue, or database.

Toi Whītiki

73. Toi Whītiki is an Arts and Culture strategic plan that was developed in 2015 between Auckland Council, the Auckland arts and culture sector, and Māori in Auckland. In September 2021, the PACE Committee approved the rescoping of Toi Whītiki.
74. Arts and Culture was not identified as a priority in the initial budget proposal resulting in the development of a new strategy being placed on hold. However, the arts and culture sector were active in providing submissions throughout the budget consultation process.

Te Taumata Toi-a-Iwi

75. Founded in 2001, Te Taumata Toi-a-Iwi is a regional arts trust that works collaboratively with the arts, culture and creative sector. A critical factor of the trust is to advocate for infrastructure, policies and practice which enhances the sector. Thus, enabling the arts, culture, and creative sphere to flourish and be visible within Tāmaki Makaurau.
76. On 9 June, talented Tāmaki Makaurau rangatahi shared their life experiences through a series of powerful haka theatre performances on the Kiri Te Kanawa theatre stage. In its third year, Autaia featured 400 taura from six local schools.



77. Autaia is the first programme of its kind, merging modern-day theatre and traditional Māori performing arts. The concept was created by Kura Te Ua of Hawaiki TŪ, in partnership with Auckland Live, and the support of Tātaki.
78. M9 – Celebrating distinctive Māori voices and experiences is a groundbreaking speaker and performance event series, that was originally launched in June 2022. The theme for this event was, “He Toi Whakairo, He Mana Tangata” which provided a hybrid of 'Ted Talks', theatre and a ‘micro’ conference.
79. This month’s event celebrated nine powerful Māori voices, each presenting what mahi toi means to them, drawing on traditional mātauranga Māori art forms and how these are applied within a contemporary context. The series was supported by Tātaki.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Economic Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the economic priority that is part of the Board's work programme.
2. The report will look at the five key focus areas of the economic priority from the governance roadmap Te Pae Whakatere and the Board work programme Te Pae Tawhiti 2022 – 2025.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

3. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's economic priorities and provide an update at the Board's next meeting.

Authors	Hermione McCallum – Pouārahi Ōhanga
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Economic Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

1. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across its respective work programmes to address the Board's economic priority.
2. Within the economic priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - CCO Economic (Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) – Continue to monitor the new Māori Economic development strategy and the impact it has on Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Affordable Housing – Continue to advocate and support the establishment of a Māori Community housing provider, strategies, and policies for Māori to have a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options available.
 - Thriving Business Networks – Increase Māori business and professionals' participation in the procurement process of Council group's services and advocate social procurement spend for Māori.
 - Māori Tourism – Promote and advocate for an event that supports Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to understand their opportunities and their identity.
 - Tamariki and Rangatahi Development – Advocate for graduate, internship, and cadet programmes across the Council Group.

Horopaki

Context

June Update

Update on Annual Budget 2023-2024

4. On 08 and 09 June, the Governing Body (GB) met to consider the Council's Annual Budget 2023/2024. Final adoption of the Annual Budget 2023/2024 was made at the Governing Body scheduled 14 June 2023 and 29 June 2023.
5. The budget decisions involve a different combination of operating expenditure reductions, general rates increase, debt level and sale of airport shares from what was proposed in the Final Mayoral Proposal from 31 May 2023. Key elements include:
 - Operating savings of \$33m for Auckland Council including:
 - \$7.9m of reductions for regional services (significantly less than the Mayoral Proposal)
 - \$3m (revenue) from changes to fees and charges
 - \$1m of estimated savings from withdrawing from the direct provision of early childhood education services as a regional service
 - \$12m of reductions under existing delegations to the Chief Executive
 - \$4m of reductions to local board funding



- \$5m of unallocated savings to the Chief Executive (i.e. an additional target to be achieved by the Council beyond the above components).
 - Auckland Transport savings target of \$15m (down from \$25m in the draft Annual Budget 2023/2024 to allow funding towards increasing bus driver wages to \$30 an hour and restoring suspended bus services), plus \$7.5m identified as part of the work programme of the Expenditure Control and Procurement Committee.
 - \$17.5m of additional operating savings for Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki), representing total operating savings of \$34.5m (allowing for the previous savings target of \$17m against the Long-term Plan); which is down from \$44m proposed in the draft Annual Budget 2023/2024.
 - \$5m of additional operating savings for Eke Panuku.
 - \$5m of additional savings for the Council Group to be identified from further review of revenue, capital and operating budgets as part of the work programme of the Expenditure Control and Procurement Committee.
 - Average general rates increase of 11 percent for 2023/2024, with the following rating policy adjustments that will result in an overall 7.7 percent rates increase for the average residential property.
 - Temporarily reducing the Natural Environment Targeted Rate by 48.8 percent and Water Quality Targeted rate by 77.7 percent for one year and utilising the money already collected from these targeted rates to continue to deliver these work programmes as planned in 2023/2024.
 - Enable a partial sell-down to a target minimum of 10 percent shareholding and agree to sell down around 7 percent of the council's 18.09 percent shareholding in Auckland International Airport Limited to pay down debt to save an estimated net \$23m in 2023/24 and \$115m over the remaining term of the Long-term Plan 2021-2031.
 - Pay down net debt of around \$865m from selling the 7 percent of AIAL shares.
 - Raise \$85m of additional debt funding of the capital programme which will free up rates funding for operating purposes and \$20m of additional borrowing to fund one-off storm-related operating costs.
 - Reprioritisation of existing 2023/2024 capex budgets to accommodate \$205m to renew or replace critical park, community, healthy waters and transport assets that were damaged by the storm events.
6. The Governing Body meeting also set direction for the next Long-term Plan 2024-2034 process to:
- a. take an approach that will involve enhanced political participation and oversight to develop council's priorities, enabling full consideration of options for revenue, expenditure and assets and providing for independent and contestable facilitation and advice.
 - b. political governance and oversight groups will be used to consider key matters for development of the 10 Year Budget 2024-2034, including:
 - sustainable funding for cultural and social services and amenities, where there is a need to develop clearer direction on the council's priorities and modernise funding models in partnership with government
 - funding for infrastructure and growth, including the approach to development contributions and targeted rates
 - opportunities to increase non-rates revenue from council activities and assets.
7. The detailed implications of the Governing Body decisions on the Annual Budget 2023/2024 for Māori Outcomes will need to be considered by Nga Mātārae and the Board Secretariat, which will be subject to update reports at future Board meetings.



CCO Economic Development (Tātaki Auckland Unlimited)

8. Tū Mai was initially developed as a regional host training ambassador programme which was reimagined and redesigned in 2019 using Te Ao Māori. In partnership with mana whenua, this programme delivered host and volunteer training for major events across 2021, including the 36th America's Cup.
9. The workshop is designed to inspire and upskill individuals on how to appropriately extend manaakitanga to manuhiri, whilst representing the region with mana. It includes basic pronunciation of Te Reo Māori and includes pūrākau of the nineteen mana whenua entities who are kaitiaki of the takiwā.
10. Tātaki are currently looking at ways to support Te Kawerau ā Maki Cultural and Innovation at Te Onekiritea Reserve.
11. On 09 June 2023, Auckland Live in partnership with Hawaiki TŪ presented 'Autaiā', which was a night of powerful haka theatre and captivating performances by talented rangatahi from six different kura kaupapa and high schools in Tāmaki Makaurau (schools included Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Hoani Waititi, Kahurangi ki Mangawhau (Auckland Girls Grammar School), Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Kotuku, Manurewa High School, Ngā Puna o Waiōrea and Te Pukenga (James Cook High School).
12. The Quarter 3 Tātaki report for 2022/2023 to the CCO Direction and Oversight Committee (06 June 2023) states the annual KPI target of '150 Māori businesses supported by Tātaki is unlikely to be met, with only 77 businesses supported by end of March 2023.
13. Tātaki were planning to establish a new Māori business team but due to recruiting challenges and uncertainty about Tātaki future economic development activity in the Annual Budget 2023/2024, recruitment has been paused - with the result that Tātaki is working with fewer Māori businesses than originally planned. The report also notes there is a risk of loss of investment and gains made through the investment of Tātaki in Kia Ora Te Umanga due to the Mayor's proposed budget cuts.
14. Final decisions on the Annual Budget 2023/2024 confirmed a total \$34.5m operating savings target for Tātaki, down from \$44m proposed in the draft Annual Budget. Tātaki will need to finalise its Statement of Intent 2023-26 in July 2023 which will reflect this budget reduction and should include details on the impacts for its contributions to Māori Outcomes (including Kia Ora Te Umanga) - which will likely be significantly less compared with previous years.

Affordable Housing

15. As a result of the Annual Budget 2023/2024 feedback submissions, the Homelessness Regional Lead position will be retained in the Customer and Community Services Directorate structure moving forward.
16. The Secretariat will continue to monitor the recruitment of this vacancy and look forward to a renewed relationship that works towards better housing outcomes for Māori.

Thriving Business Networks

17. The Auckland Council Procurement team continue to be committed to ensuring that Māori outcomes are included within contract tendering processes and documentation.
18. There are challenges to ensure these processes are supported and managed appropriately at departmental level and the team are open to recommendations to mitigate and improve Māori outcomes.
19. The team are open to a partnership opportunity with mana whenua for a Māori-led cadetship/internship that works across the Auckland Council Group and are interested in recommendations and or support from the Board.



Māori Tourism

20. The Secretariat attended a workshop facilitated by the Māori Tourism Team at Tātaki which demonstrated the content delivered and trained out through the Tū Mai programme.

Tamariki and Rangatahi Development

21. The Secretariat regularly meet with the Watercare and Central Interceptor teams to discuss their early careers and social outcomes programmes.
22. Watercare have been working with engineering interns from Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and one has now been hired permanently within their organisation.
23. Ara Tātaki is a central interceptor partnership programme with the University of Auckland which has been created for Māori and Pasifika students. It provides casual work opportunity whilst students are studying with an earnings cap of \$5K per year over the three-year internship duration and mentorship from the Head of Engineering at the University.
24. Watercare also offers a \$5K Mark Ford Ngā Tapuwae Scholarship for Māori Students for civil or structural engineering at the University of Auckland.
25. Watercare also sponsors the South Pacific Indigenous Engineering Students association (SPIES).
26. The Watercare team are also open to any opportunities and further discussions with the Board that will enable pathways for Rangatahi Māori into the water-industry.

July Update

CCO Economic (Tātaki Auckland Unlimited)

27. Demand has increased in the screening industry with Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki) continuing to facilitate and support the industry. Tātaki and Screen Auckland hosted Los Angeles based film and television studio executives and local industry leaders for a 'Showcase Auckland' event.
28. The event programme for Moana Auckland: New Zealand's Ocean Festival is taking shape with the SailGP, Auckland Boat Show (14-17 March 2024) and the Superyacht regatta which has been scheduled for the 23 February to 26 February 2024 with further sailing programming are still in development.
29. Tātaki are currently finalising the renewed major events vision with focus on high-impact events and development of homegrown events with a seasonal focus.
30. On 06 July 2023 the fourth edition of the M9 event was held at the Aotea Centre. The theme of this year's second event was 'He Toi Whakairo, He Mana Tangata – without Māori art – who are we?' and highlighted the experiences of 9 artists and their experiences in developing Māori art.
31. Tātaki, Eke Panuku, Auckland Council and Te Kawerau a Maki are developing a masterplan for Henderson Creative Quarter with ongoing engagement throughout the next quarter.
32. Tātaki are currently reviewing the final Te Matatini 2023 review report and the Secretariat will provide further updates in the next pou report.

Affordable Housing

33. The Regulatory Māori outcomes team are currently navigating 19 marae, papakāinga or Māori-led developments through regulatory processes which include resource consent, building consent and compliance.



34. The sites included in the consent navigation service are found in Table 1 below:

Table 1:

Te Kia Ora Marae	Te Mahurehure Marae
Tahitahi Development	Uruamo Maranga Ake Marae
Helensville Health Trust	Ngā Kete Wānanga Solutions Ltd
Hōkai Nuku, Puhoi-Warkworth	Te Puea Memorial marae
Te Aroha Pā	Papakura Marae
Whaataapaka Marae	Ngā Hau e Whā o Pukekohe marae
Whitford Landfill	Te Henga Marae
Ihumaatao	Pakiri Beach
Te Wharekura (Western Kiosk, Downtown Ferry Building)	Ngāti Ōtara Marae

35. An update has been published to Auckland Council's website which outlines consent, licensing and environmental monitoring support for Māori and iwi in Tāmaki Makaurau. The page provides an outline of support services available to Māori to facilitate their engagement in regulatory services.

Thriving Business Networks

36. Auckland Council Procurement (ACP) approached seven pākihi Māori with the support of Amotai, which is Auckland Council's supplier diversity intermediary, to advise of the \$6m, 8000-tree purchasing, planting and maintenance opportunity over a three-year period. The approach was an opportunity to create a simpler procurement process that might work outside of central government's Government Electronic Tendering System.
37. ACP had two responses with the shortened Return On Investment process from 40 pages to 14 pages and will be meeting ā-kanohi to discuss risks based on the responses. This will provide opportunity for the respondent businesses to mitigate risks like road management and equipment challenges without holding up the contract awarding process.
38. Tātaki procurement has exceeded its 5% Supplier Diversity target, mainly attributed to the Long-Term Plan Māori Outcomes investment channelled through Tātaki towards Te Matatini.
39. The Secretariat continues to advocate for recognition of Māori as the Treaty Partner as Māori currently included within Council's supplier diversity target collective objectives alongside social enterprises and Pasifika.

Māori Tourism

40. Tāmaki Paenga Hira - Auckland War Memorial Museum are offering pūrākau related to Matariki specifically for tamariki to learn about the importance of the event for Māori.
41. The scope of the Māori Economy Action Plan is being reviewed in consideration of the Mayor's Letter of Expectation and the realignment of the overall Māori Outcomes Framework to reflect a focus on events, experiences, and tourism. The University of Auckland research collaboration is guiding this work and the Secretariat will request updates from Tātaki on the progress of this kaupapa.



Tamariki and Rangatahi Development

42. In 2022, Tātaki and the Spark Foundation commissioned a report 'Te Au Hangarau: The Wave of Technology'¹ to understand which factors influence participation and success of Māori in the technology industry.
43. The research was conducted by AATEA Solutions and Korou Digital Agency in collaboration with the Pūhoro STEMM Academy.
44. From the recommendations, a partnership with the Employers and Manufacturers Association (EMA) and Whāriki Business Network has commenced to identify and develop resources for employers to build culturally safe workplaces for rangatahi Māori to thrive.
45. The Secretariat continues to advocate for a Māori led cadetship, internship and/or graduate programmes.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

¹ [Research | Tech Tāmaki Makaurau \(aucklandnz.com\)](https://www.techtamaki.co.nz/)



Cover Report: Social Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the social priority that is part of the Board's work programme.
2. The report will look at the six key focus areas of the social priority from the governance roadmap Te Pae Whakatere and the Board work programme Te Pae Tawhiti 2022 – 2025.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

3. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's social priorities and provide an update at the Board's next meeting

Authors	Jett Sharp – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Social Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

1. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's social priority.
2. Within the social priority there are six key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - Communities – Advocate funding for Māori communities to support and increase Māori outcomes.
 - CCO Transport – Advocate equity and behavioural changes to the transport system to ensure Māori communities are reached and addressed.
 - Māori Representation – Accelerate the promotion of Māori participation and representation to stand in 2025 local government elections and on CCO Boards
 - CCO Development (Eke Panuku) – Advocate for the release of unused Council land to be utilised for social housing development.
 - Papakāinga Housing – Advocate to Auckland Council and central government to fund additional papakāinga housing developments.
 - Cultural and Spiritual Connection – Marae are climate change ready and prepared to adapt to the effects of climate change – this includes Council Group efforts to ensure that Māori are connected to their marae and that Māori communities as a whole are connected and safe.

Horopaki

Context

June Update

Communities

4. An update on Communities outcomes is included in the 'Communities report' included within this Board agenda package.

CCO Transport

5. A joint meeting convened by Auckland Council and The Minister of Transport was held on 23 May 2023 to discuss and inform the Integrated Transport Plan.
6. Indicative high-level themes from the meeting are set below:
 - Support for a plan that ensures for equity of access, choice, and location(s) of public transport.
 - Current transport infrastructure inequitably affects Māori transport options: The plan must support and resolve these issues.
 - Request for a plan that supports regional and local climate change mitigation.
 - Support for transport options that ensure access to papakāinga.
 - Improved public transport options to support employment outcomes.



- Request for continued engagement and iwi representation throughout the development and implementation of the plan.
7. Following the meeting the Mayor and Minister of Transport committed to ongoing dialogue with mana whenua and mātāwaka entities in the development and implementation of the Plan.
 8. The Integrated Transport Plan is due to be received by the Transport and Infrastructure Committee in quarter one of 2023.

Māori Representation

9. A Governing Body workshop was held on 07 June 2023 to discuss the Māori representation consultation materials.
10. A high-level verbal update on the Māori representation consultation materials was received at the joint meeting of the Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board on the 19 June 2023.
11. Following the workshop, the Governing Body at its meeting on 22 June 2023 approved the consultation materials and resolved to engage with the public on Māori representation on Auckland Council's Governing Body.
12. Consultation will run from 21 August to 24 September 2023 with feedback to be received by the Governing Body in October 2023.
13. At the Governing Body meeting in October 2023 the Governing Body will vote to confirm its Māori representation model for the 2025 Local Government elections.
14. The Secretariat will continue to work with Council to receive updates on the Māori representation consultation.
15. The Future for Local Government report was released on 21 June 2023. The report contains 17 recommendations of which four are specific to iwi/hapū relationships. The report is supported by a 800 page technical report which includes the case study on the Board's Secretariat. The report supports the below shifts in Local Governance:
 - embedding local government's purpose and wellbeing focus
 - system renewal
 - increasing funding
 - strengthening local democracy and leadership
 - growing authentic Te Tiriti-based partnerships.
16. A separate report on the Future for Local Government's Final report has been included in this agenda.
17. The Independent Electoral Review was established in May 2022 by the Minister of Justice to review New Zealand's parliamentary electoral law.
18. The review includes considerations of four main areas:
 - The overall design of the legislative framework for the electoral system
 - Maintaining a fit-for-purpose electoral regime for voters, parties and candidates
 - Previous recommendations made by the Justice Committee Inquiries and the Electoral Commission
 - The term of parliament.
19. The panel released its interim report in June 2023: and includes 98 draft recommendations for public consultation.



20. The report includes a recommendation to update the Electoral Act to ensure that all decision makers are required to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi when exercising functions and powers under the Electoral Act. The obligation should apply generally across the Act and be explicitly included in the Electoral Commissions statutory objectives.
21. Consultation on the draft report runs from 6 June 2023 to 17 July 2023 with the final report due to be received by the Government in December 2023.
22. The Secretariat will monitor the work of the Independent Electoral Review and provide updates to the Board via the Social Pou.

CCO Development (Eke Panuku)

23. Eke Panuku continues to implement and monitor its 'Selecting Development partners policy'.
24. Expressions of Interest on the Queen's Wharf development closed on 14 May 2023.
25. Following the closure of expressions of interest (EOI), Eke Panuku will evaluate the EOIs and invite participants to engage in a request for proposal process.
26. Following the closure of the EOIs each bid will be considered utilising the Selecting Development partners policy with the successful development partner.
27. No further development sites have been engaged with mana whenua in the current reporting period.

Papakāinga Housing

28. The Secretariat continues to work with Council to identify opportunities to support papakāinga development in Tāmaki Makaurau.
29. A further update on the Cultural Initiatives Fund is provided in the Cultural Pou report.

Cultural and Spiritual Connection

30. An update on Council's Marae climate change readiness programme and Annual Budget implications will be outlined in future Environment Pou.

July Update

Communities

31. At the joint Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting on 21 June 2023 an update was received on the Māori Outcomes Fund.
32. The report confirmed that 24 projects have received support from the fund across the financial year with 12 projects scheduled to be completed by the end of the financial year.
33. The report noted that year to date spend was approximately \$11m of the FY23 budget of \$17.6m, the report confirmed that project delays to the Marae Infrastructure Programme and delayed roll out of iwi capacity grants across the financial year were key factors in the fund's underspend.
34. Key achievements outlined in the report across the last FY include:
 - Tū Mai Taonga
 - Manaaki Fund 3.0
 - Te Whakaoratanga i te puhinui
 - Te Matatini Festival



35. The report confirms a proposed budget of \$16.4m for the fund for FY24. The Secretariat will continue to monitor the performance of the Māori Outcomes Fund with updates to be provided via the social pou.

CCO Transport

36. Council continues to develop the Tāmaki Makaurau Integrated Transport Plan (the plan).
37. The scope of the plan was agreed by the Mayor and the Minister of Transport in February 2023.
38. The scope is outlined below:
- The long-term strategic integrated view of transport needs in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Present an integrated and multi-modal transport system.
 - Commentary on implications of consolidating and moving the Auckland Port.
 - Present high-level 3 year & 10 year capital programmes.
39. A confidential Transport and Infrastructure Committee workshop was held on 28 June 2023 to provide members with an outline of the plans development and identified next steps to support the development of the plan.
40. The Mayor is due to meet the new Minister of Transport to confirm the next steps for the plan.
41. The Board's work programme includes a commitment to advocate for equity and behavioral changes to the transport system to ensure Māori communities are reached and addressed.
42. To support this commitment the Board Secretariat has been working with Auckland Transport to support the development of a dataset relating to Māori travel patterns and transport inequity.
43. A report will be received by the Board in September 2023 to inform the Board's advocacy over the coming term and identify advocacy opportunities to support Māori transport usage across Tāmaki Makaurau.

Māori Representation

44. An update on the Māori representation consultation materials was received at the joint Governing Body and Board meeting held on 21 June 2023.
45. At this meeting Deputy Chair Henare moved a resolution to remove all references to the Board from the Māori representation materials, with the resolution to be considered by the Governing Body at their 22 June 2023 meeting.
46. At the 22 June 2023 Governing Body meeting the Governing Body approved the Māori representation consultation materials.
47. At this meeting Cr Filipaina moved an amendment to note that the consultation materials were not seeking feedback on the Board. The motion was declared lost by 9 votes to 12 votes. The Secretariat has worked with Council staff to inform the final consultation materials.
48. To support public engagement on the matter, Auckland Council has developed an engagement strategy to support Māori and public engagement. The engagement plan includes a targeted marketing and engagement approach to support Māori engagement on the topic.
49. Council's marketing stream includes targeted activity across Māori media channels utilising television, radio, and online platforms.
50. The engagement stream includes targeted Māori engagement to support Māori participation on the matter with three targeted streams to ensure Māori participation: These are outlined below:
- Council activated events: four mana whenua and mātāwaka online events.



- Community activated events: two marae hosted events are to be scheduled in South and West Auckland
 - Targeted interest groups: a scheduled panel session on Māori television and a Māori Youth panel event.
51. Consultation is scheduled to run from 21 August 2023 to 24 September 2023. The Board Secretariat will receive updates throughout the consultation period with a report to be received at the September joint Governing Body and Board meeting to provide an update on initial themes from Council's engagement on the matter.

CCO Development (Eke Panuku)

52. Eke Panuku continues to implement its 'selecting development partners' policy.
53. No further development sites have been engaged with mana whenua in the current reporting period.

Papakāinga Housing

54. An update on the Cultural Initiatives Fund is outlined in the cultural pou.
55. The Board Secretariat will work with Auckland Council to support identified advocacy positions on Auckland Council's Development Contributions policy.

Cultural and Spiritual Connection

56. An update on existing Māori-led climate change readiness programmes is outlined in the Environment Pou.
57. The Secretariat will work with Council to identify opportunities to support climate change readiness within the Long-Term plan process.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Environment Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Environment Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the environment priority that is part of the Board's work programme.
2. The report will look at the four key focus areas of the environment priority from the governance roadmap Te Pae Whakaterere and the Board work programme Te Pae Tawhiti 2022 – 2025.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

3. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor for progress against the Board's environmental priorities and provide updates at future Board meetings.

Authors	Miriana Knox – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Environment Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

1. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's environment priority.
2. Within the environment priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - Sites of Significance – Influence and embed actions from the resource management reforms to ensure kaupapa such as wāhi tapu are protected and other relevant outcomes are monitored and reported by Auckland Council
 - Customary Rights – Support the integration of iwi management plans and ensure Council Group are using them as a source of guidance
 - CCO Water (Watercare) – Monitor the implementation of the three waters reform
 - Climate Change – Advocate for resource for Māori communities to have increased awareness and understanding of climate change so they can plan and adapt to climate change effects
 - Built Environment – Ensure Māori as Te Tiriti partners participate in the coast, land, air and water planning and development of Tāmaki Makaurau rohe.

Horopaki

Context

June Update

Sites of Significance

4. Tūpuna Maunga: On 08 June the Governing Body received the Tūpuna Maunga Authority Operation Plan 2023/2024 which outlines a framework for how the Council will carry out its functions for the routine management of the Tūpuna Maunga under the direction of the Tūpuna Maunga Authority. The Plan provides for a 5 percent cost saving from both operational and capital budgets as approved by the Tūpuna Maunga Authority on 25 May 2023.
5. Māori Cultural Heritage Programme: A confidential progress update on tranche two was presented to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee at its 01 June meeting. Further workshop discussions with the Committee will help prior to formal decision-making later this year.

Customary Rights

6. Iwi Management Plans (IMPs) Impact Assessment Project: Mitchell Daysh and the Secretariat are progressing this project as planned. A survey questionnaire of resource consent planners has been completed and initial insights show a general lack of awareness and use of IMPs. Mitchell Daysh will incorporate this data into its assessment along with its review of Council's internal guidance notes and recent plan changes to understand how IMPs are utilised in the plan change process.



7. Auckland Council is progressing its engagement with iwi representatives as part of its IMP stocktake project. They are also seeking feedback from those representatives for the Board's project, to better understand iwi perspectives on the utility and effectiveness of IMPs. The final report will be prepared for the Board's August meeting.

CCO Water (Watercare)

8. Affordable Water Reform: Te Rua Whetū, Watercare's Māori Outcomes Team, are supporting Entity A Chief Executive Jon Lamonte with iwi and hapū engagement hui in Te Tai Tokerau. Hui held in Waitangi, Kaikohe, Kerikeri and Whangārei with Te Rūnanga o Ngā Puhī, Ngāti Kawa, Ngāti Rehia, Ngāti Rahiri and Ngā hapū o Whangārei.
9. Waipunaa a Rangi, Entity A's iwi collective, and Watercare's executive leadership are planning to meet and share further details and information about the Waipunaa a Rangi iwi roadshow. In May 2023 Entity A released their indicative function design document for consultation and feedback from staff. Further details will be shared as roles and functions are confirmed.
10. Hōteao River Claim: Ngāti Manuhiri and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua have made a joint application to the Māori Land Court to have the bed of the Hōteao River declared Māori customary land. Watercare are planning to meet with both iwi chairs to confirm Watercare's activities on the river and notice to appear as part of the court proceedings.
11. Making Space for Water Programme: As part of the recovery from the January floods and Cyclone Gabrielle, Healthy Waters are developing a 'making space for water' programme to establish a practical and achievable programme of operational flood management works for the next six years. The programme proposes nine key operational initiatives to better manage flood risks in the region. Healthy Waters are working with the Infrastructure and Environmental Services Kaitiaki Forum to further develop the initiatives. The Governing Body endorsed the proposed programme in May and public consultation will be undertaken in July 2023. Mana whenua, mātāwaka and Māori organisations will be consulted with as part of this consultation.
12. Te Ara Urutau: Waikino/Too Much Water: Auckland Council is developing a 100-year adaptive strategy to respond to extreme weather events caused by climate change, including flooding, erosion and coastal inundation. Council's 'Too Much Water' strategy, now called Te Ara Urutau: Waikino will outline the Council's regional response to water hazards caused by climate change and how the Council will work with communities to develop local plans incorporating the future the communities want and aspire to, how communities will take action, and will build community resilience. The focus is on communities, specifically to:
 - ensure the Council and Aucklanders have up to date information about the risk to the Auckland region from the water-related impacts of climate change
 - provide clarity about the council's role and evidence for interventions to address water-related impacts of climate change
 - enable the council to work with communities to plan how to respond to potential water hazards (flooding, coastal inundation and erosion) and build resilience
 - focus on ensuring equity across Tāmaki Makaurau and across generations when planning, financing and responding to water hazards.
13. Council staff are planning to take an update report for the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee in September 2023.

Climate Change

14. Climate Change Investment Package: Quarter Three reporting for FY23 highlights that staff redeployment during the extreme rainfall and weather events along with the Annual Budget FY24 savings requirements has caused uncertainty and reduction of spend on behaviour change work. This has resulted in programme delays for several key programmes of work including Kia ora te Tātai (which encompasses the Climate Resilient Marae Programme) and the Rangatahi Māori programme (also known as Mātātahi Taiao Climate Programme).



Built Environment

15. Flooding impacts, implications and improvements: Auckland Council are currently undertaking phases two and three of its internal investigation of the flooding impacts, implications and improvements to public policy and infrastructure settings so that Tāmaki Makaurau and its communities are more resilient to water-related hazards.

This work involves investigating the causes and impacts of recent weather events such as flooding, landslides and the implications for public policy and infrastructure settings. The Chief of Strategy provided a verbal update to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee on 01 June and noted things are tracking as planned and a further update will be shared in July.

16. Future Development Strategy (FDS): Public consultation on the FDS is taking place from 06 June – 04 July. Targeted engagement with mana whenua and mātāwaka on the FDS will continue throughout this process. The FDS must be finalised this year in order to inform the Long-term Plan 2024-2034.

July Update

Sites of Significance

17. Māori Cultural Heritage Programme: Plan change investigations for the second tranche of sites of significance is continuing to progress in two parts. Tranche 2a is comprised of 12 or 13 sites which cover a low number of property owners per site and which have low development intensity (such as rural land). This is on track to be publicly notified in September this year. Tranche 2b is comprised of five or six larger more complex sites and it is anticipated to be notified later this year. Further workshops discussions with the Committee will be held prior to formal decision-making later this year.

Customary Rights

18. Resource management system reform: Central government is nearing the final stages of the legislative process of replacing the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) with the Natural and Built Environment (NBE) Act and Spatial Planning (SP) Act. The NBE Bill and SP Bill were introduced to the House of Representatives in November 2022 and then referred to the Environment Select Committee.
19. The Select Committee has gathered information about the Bills over the last seven months and sought input from the public (including submissions from the Board). On 27 June the Select Committee released their reports on the two Bills for the House to consider, debate and vote on the changes. Significant changes to the NBE and SP Bills include:
- Enabling local voice – strengthening democracy through statements of community expectation.
 - Housing and infrastructure – improving planning and consenting provisions such as notification, designations and fast-track.
 - Fast-track consenting – a form of fast-track referral to consenting panels will continue during the transition from enactment of the NBE Bill to implementation of the new system by the regions.
 - Hydro schemes – all schemes with generating capacity of more than 5MW (covering 99 percent of all capacity) will be able to apply for replacement consents with durations of up to 35 years.
 - Environment Court – the Environment Court applies the law (including Treaty of Waitangi provisions), but the Court is not constituted under the Treaty clause in the NBE Bill. This has been clarified in response to concerns raised by the Chief Justice.
 - Tree protection – new national direction allowing local authorities to better protect urban trees without overly constraining development and change.
20. It is anticipated that the Bills will become law prior to the general election. The Ministry for the Environment are planning the next stages of the resource management reform journey including the development of the national planning framework, the transitioning of the resource management aspects of treaty settlements



to the new system and the implementation of the new system including the first group of regions to transition to it.

21. It will take a number of years to fully transition to the new system therefore the current system under the RMA will still be operational for some time yet. The Secretariat will provide the Board with updates as the Bills continue through the Parliamentary process and as Council transitions to the new system.
22. Iwi Management Plans Impact Assessment Project: Mitchell Daysh have completed this project as planned and a draft report is included in this agenda pack for the Board's review and approval.

CCO Water (Watercare)

23. Affordable Water Reform: The final piece of legislation for the revamped affordable water reform was introduced to the House of Representatives on 16 June. The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill forms part of the suite of Bills to reform water services and will mainly amend the Water Services Entities Act 2022 to enable 10 water services entities to be established instead of four.
24. The Water Services Entities Amendment Bill will also:
 - provide for every territorial authority to be represented on the regional representative group of their entity, alongside an equal number of mana whenua representatives
 - give community groups with an interest in a water body an opportunity to make statements to their entity about their priorities for that body
 - make changes to other Acts including the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
25. The Governance and Administration Committee called for public submissions (which closed on 05 July) and is preparing a report on the Bill for the House of Representatives, including recommendations to the Bill. It is anticipated that the Bill will become law prior to the general election.
26. Water Entity A and Waipunaa a Rangī: On 05 July the Water Entity A Chief Executive, Watercare's executive leadership and Waipunaa a Rangī (Entity A's iwi collective) held a roadshow at the Town Hall with Tāmaki Makaurau mana whenua. The roadshow was an opportunity to discuss the indicative function design for Entity A and seek feedback from the iwi representatives in attendance. Members of the Secretariat also attended the roadshow.
27. Marine Biosecurity Threat: On 07 July the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) advised Auckland Council that Caulerpa (an exotic invasive seaweed) was detected in an area close to Kawau Island. MPI and Council have been in touch with Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Wai and Te Uri o Hau representatives, some of whom will be working on the response alongside MPI and have also advised Council's Infrastructure and Environmental Services mana whenua kaitiaki forum. MPI are leading the response, and Council will be supporting as needed. Memo updates will be provided through the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee.

Climate Change

28. Key senior leadership roles at Council have recently been vacated including the Chief Sustainability Officer and the Community Climate Action Team Manager along with key project lead kaimahi. It is unclear at this stage if all vacant roles will be recruited for.
29. Climate Resilient Marae Programme: Māori Outcomes Funding of \$900k over three years has been approved for this programme. This will enable additional resource to support this project so that it can successfully partner with more marae on climate action in the coming years. Council staff have confirmed this programme will not be impacted by any of the FY24 budget cuts.
30. Mātātahi Taiao Climate Programme: Recruitment to replace the vacant Poukōkiri Te Taiao – Climate/Senior Advisor Māori – Climate was approved in June and progressed July. This role is essential for supporting the ongoing co-design and delivery of this programme which focuses on rangatahi Māori-led climate action. Several projects are necessarily on hold until this role is filled and a total of six out of nine projects are on hold until FY24.



Built Environment

31. Potential Specified Development Project for Auckland Light Rail Corridor: On 26 June the Minister of Housing and Minister of Finance jointly issued a direction (under section 29(b) of the Urban Development Act 2020) to Kāinga Ora to assess the Auckland Light Rail project as a potential specified development project. The area comprises the majority of the Auckland Light Rail corridor from the city centre to the Airport and the majority of the CBD (excluding the waterfront).
32. The Act enables Kāinga Ora to set up a Specified Development Project (SDP) to pursue large scale urban developments. Once approved by the ministers, an SDP would enable Kāinga Ora to:
 - Override, add to or suspend provisions in regional and district plans or policy statements.
 - Act as a territorial consenting and requiring authority, take over monitoring and enforcement functions.
 - Create, re-configure and reclassify reserves.
 - Build, change and move infrastructure.
 - Set and collect targeted rates, certain charges and require development contributions or betterment payments.
33. Mayor Brown has contacted the Prime Minister, Minister of Housing and Minister of Finance to request they withdraw their direction to Kāinga Ora, noting the Council's disappointment and concerns. This matter will be referred to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee for further consideration.
34. Accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland: Council is continuing to investigate the flooding impacts, implications and improvements to public policy and infrastructure settings, so Aucklanders are more resilient to water-related hazards. Three main lines of action to accelerate a resilient Tāmaki Makaurau have been developed: Strengthening the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), Speed up Community Action on Adaptation and Making Space for Water.
35. The 'Strengthening the Auckland Unitary Plan' workstream involves the preparation of plan changes to update the AUP. The Planning, Environment and Parks Committee endorsed this approach at its 29 June meeting and requested that the Board appoint member to join the Chair and Deputy Chair of this Committee to agree/approve an engagement plan for this programme of work. An appointment report is included in this agenda pack for the Board's consideration.
36. Future Development Strategy (FDS): The public consultation period for the FDS was extended until 31 July to allow further opportunities for submissions and for the scheduling of a Have Your Say in-person event for the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee to hear directly from stakeholders. Adoption of the FDS by the Committee will be sought later this year.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Community Development Report

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Community Development report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises Community Development as a matter of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and seeks to ensure Māori are recognised as an integral contributor in the development of local communities.
2. To deliver towards this, a commitment to continue to advocate for funding for Māori communities in order to support and increase Māori Outcomes is included.
3. The Board's work programme allows for a commitment to provide an update on delivery of the Māori Initiatives Fund and dedicated resources for improved iwi capacity.
4. This report provides an overview of Council Funding to support Māori Community development in Tāmaki Makaurau and identifies further Board advocacy to support Māori-led initiatives for community development.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

5. The Secretariat will continue to advocate to the Council Group to ensure improved funding outcomes to support community development in Tāmaki Makaurau.
6. The Secretariat will continue to work with Council to monitor the implementation of the Annual Budget 2023/2024 and future updates will be provided via the monthly Economic Pou board reports.

Authors	Jett Sharp – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Community Development

Horopaki

Context

Māori Outcomes Fund

1. The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 includes the allocation of \$150m to support Māori Outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau. The budget is held in a centralised fund and supports projects and/or programmes across the Council Group. The Fund is known as the 'Māori Outcomes Fund' (The Fund).
2. The Fund is administered through the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau (KOTM) Delivery and Enablement Boards. An outline of the key roles and responsibilities of each Board is outlined below:

KOTM Delivery Board

- Oversee the collaborative planning, leadership, and risk management of KOTM delivery.
- Oversee KOTM programme delivering planning and implementation to seek assurance of appropriate engagement with iwi and mātāwaka at the programme delivery and critical project delivery.

KOTM Enablement Board

- Oversee the facilitation of critical systems, policies, and catalyst investment to guide and support KOTM priorities, performance, and accountabilities.
 - Oversee the Fund delivery with an overarching Māori Outcomes Investment Plan to ensure timely delivery.
3. The Board Secretariat is a member of both Boards and provides quality advice and guidance to ensure for delivery of the Board's Issue of Significance throughout Māori Outcomes programming across the Council Group.
 4. Councils Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Māori Outcomes Framework includes ten priority outcome areas to support Māori Outcomes delivery across the Council Group and direct investment to these ten focus areas.
 5. The delivery of the framework is supported by the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Implementation Strategy which establishes prioritisation and sequencing of the ten outcomes within the framework. It also provides:
 - A roadmap for achieving the KOTM outcomes and alignment to key strategic and delivery levers.
 - Sets out resource and funding investment for the Council Group.
 - Outlines the governance structure, accountability, monitoring, and reporting processes required to support implementation of the framework.
 6. During 2022 – 2025 five outcome areas have been prioritised for Council investment:
 - Kia Ora Te Taiao (Kaitiakitanga)
 - Kia Ora Te Umanga (Māori Business, Tourism and Economy)
 - Kia Ora Te Marae (Marae Development)
 - Kia Ora Te Hononga (Effective Māori participation)
 - Kia Hangai Te Kaunihera (An Empowered Organisation).
 7. Group one investment priorities are targeted for directed investment by Council across 2022 – 2025 prior to Group two investment priorities.



8. An update on year to date spend by priority outcome area is outlined below:

Group 1 Outcomes	Spend (as of end June)	FY23 budget
Kia Ora Te Taiao	\$1,022,201	\$1,224,000
Kia Ora Te Umanga	\$795,000	\$795,000
Kia Ora Te Marae	\$4,019,050	\$7,033,013
Kia Ora Te Hononga	\$1,379,508	\$4,041,845
Kia Hāngai Te Kaunihera	\$353,056	\$332,629
Group 2 Outcomes		
Kia Ora Te Ahurea	\$2,107,613	\$2,557,236
Kia Ora Te Kāinga	\$270,000	\$270,000
Kia Ora Te Reo	\$700,212	\$742,470
Kia Ora Te Whānau	\$55,482	\$520,200
Kia Ora Te Rangatahi	—	—
<i>Unallocated</i>	—	\$107,998
Total	\$10,702,121	\$17,624,391

9. At the end of June 2023, the Fund has expensed \$10.7m against the full year budget of \$17.62m accounting for 61 percent of the Chief Executives Target (90 percent spend). The underspend will be carried forward into the remaining years of the current LTP.
10. The Board has consistently advocated for an uplift in financial resourcing to support iwi and mātāwaka engagement with Council.
11. In response to the Board's advocacy and in recognition of Council's legislative obligations to iwi and mātāwaka a capacity uplift business case has been completed and is awaiting final approval by the Auckland Council Chief Executive.
12. The capacity uplift programme is expected to increase resourcing of iwi and mātāwaka entities to support effective engagement with Council and deliver on Council's legislative obligations to iwi and mātāwaka.
13. Specific provision is made for participation in the council's Annual Budget and Long-Term Plan, Local Board Plans and other key decision-making processes. Attendance at quarterly meetings of the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum is also funded.
14. The capacity uplift programme is to be implemented in FY24 and replaces the current iwi capacity grants. The current iwi capacity grants seek to ensure for iwi to engage in Auckland Council policy and programme development.
15. In 2023 capacity grants of \$680k were paid out of the available budget of \$1m.

Annual Budget Consultation

17. The Annual Budget 2023/2024 included several options to respond to Auckland Council's operating pressures and requirement to respond to a \$295m budget deficit.
18. Council resolved to consult with the public on the below priorities:
 - Reduction of operating spending across Auckland Council Group
 - Increasing general rates



- Selling all or some of Auckland Council's shares in the Auckland International Airport
 - Modest use of debt.
19. The budget proposed to respond to the budgetary requirements by:
- Maintaining the current number of public transport services
 - Reducing the Council operating expenditure funding provided to Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki)
 - Reducing or stopping regional services such as community and education programmes, regional events, economic development, and other social services activities such as homelessness funding, community empowerment and funding for youth centres
 - Reducing Local Board funded activities across all Local Boards by \$16m
 - Reducing contestable grants by \$3m
 - Withdrawing from the direct provision of early childhood centres to save \$1m.
20. The Secretariat has worked with Council to inform the implementation of the Annual Budget with key advice outlined below:
- Consideration of Te Tiriti o Waitangi across the implementation of the budget
 - Consideration of equity in the development of budgetary levers and implementation programme
 - Confirmation that the Māori Outcomes Fund is unaffected by Annual Budget 2023/2024
 - Following public consultation, the Governing Body approved the 2023/2024 Annual Budget at its 09 June 2023 meeting.

Sale of Auckland International Airport Limited Shares

21. The Governing Body also agreed to adopt the Long-term Plan 2021-2031 amendment, agreed to enable a partial sell down to a target minimum of 10 percent shareholding and agreed to sell down 7 percent of the Council's 18.0 percent shareholding.

Operating spending reductions

Additional operating savings of \$33m for Auckland Council including:

- \$7.9m of reduction for regional services
- \$1m of estimated savings from withdrawing the direct provision of early childhood education services
- \$3m from changes to fees and charges
- \$12m of reductions under existing delegations to the Chief Executive
- \$4m reduction to Local Board funding
- \$5m of unallocated savings to the Chief Executive.
- \$15m of additional operating savings for Auckland Transport plus an additional \$7.5m savings identified as part of the Expenditure Control and Procurement Committee
- \$17.5m of additional operating savings for Tātaki representing total operating savings of \$34.5m for Tātaki
- \$5m of additional operating savings for Eke Panuku
- \$5m of additional savings for the Council Group to be identified from further review of revenue, capital, and operating budgets as part of the Expenditure Control and Procurement Committee work programme.



22. Key changes to the initial proposal are outlined below:
- Retention of the Regional Partnership – Homelessness Lead
 - Retention of funding to support the Citizen Advice Bureau
 - Retention of funding to support the Southern Initiative
 - Continued funding for regional grants
 - Continued funding for social and cultural initiatives.
23. At the time of writing this report, the Secretariat has been unable to confirm the whole impact of the annual budget on Community Development outcomes.
24. The Secretariat will continue to work with Council to inform the implementation of the Annual Budget. Further updates will be provided via the Economic Pou monthly reports.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Affordable Housing Report

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Affordable Housing report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises that affordable and improved quality housing is a priority for increasing the standard of living and the quality of life for Māori.
2. The Board's work programme includes a position to advocate to the Auckland Council Group to actively work with government and non-government agencies to advance Māori housing interests in Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. The Secretariat will bring effect to the Board's work programme by monitoring the Auckland Council Group's Housing Strategic Action Plan's priority actions which includes 'access to Council land', and 'inclusionary zoning'.
4. This report provides the Board with an overview of the Affordable Housing priority within the Board's work programme.
5. It also looks at how the Auckland Council Group currently contributes to the increase of Māori home ownership, including supporting the capability and capacity building of Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau through wānanga that will assist them to attain community housing provider (CHP) registration.
6. Included in the report is the Government's cross-ministry nationwide Māori Affordable Housing initiatives and draws on Māori research that contributes to the housing aspirations of Māori.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

7. The Secretariat will continue to work with the Council Group and advocate for the increased number of Māori Community Housing Providers, strategies and policies for Māori. Thus, ensuring a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options are available.

Authors	Hermione McCallum – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Affordable Housing

Te Tūāpapa

Background

1. The context of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti) is fundamental to the government's discourse and policies on housing in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Crown's Treaty responsibility for the supply of affordable housing for Māori relates to article two of Te Tiriti.
2. Te Tiriti explicitly reaffirmed that Māori would continue to exercise tino rangatiratanga over their kāinga. However, poverty through colonial land confiscation and cultural repression displaced and disposed Māori.
3. This report provides an update on Māori Housing and outlines opportunities for the Board's consideration to progress advocacy to the Council Group to increase the number of Māori Community Housing Providers, strategies and policies for Māori to have a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options available.
4. It also includes opportunities for the Board to consider the scope of the role which is relevant to Auckland Council to achieve better housing outcomes for Māori.
5. The Issues of Significance directs Council to consider the following actions so as to enable affordable and improved quality housing, and to ensure that this remains a priority for increasing the standard of living and quality of life for Māori:
 - Council addresses and progresses priority actions from the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan
 - Access to Council land
 - Inclusionary zoning
 - Actively work with government and non-government agencies to advance Māori housing interests in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Progress Council's internal homelessness action plan "Ka whai kāinga ki a tātou katoa" and develop actions specifically aimed at supporting homelessness Māori.
 - Council with central government to support the capability and capacity building of Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau through wānanga that will assist them to attain community housing provider (CHP) registration.
6. The Board's work programme, Te Pae Whakatere, provides a directive to 'influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau.' As such, an initial pilot for Council should be considered.

Horopaki

Context

Auckland Council – Kia Ora Te Kāinga update

7. The Regulatory Māori Outcomes Team (RMOT) gives effect to Te Tiriti through the Regulatory Services Achieving Māori Outcomes Plan, 'Te Patatai'. The plan supports marae, papakāinga and Māori-led developments to navigate through Councils regulatory processes.
8. Over the past year, RMOT have navigated 18 iwi and Māori developments through various parts of the Council consenting processes.



9. The team supports iwi and Māori through resource consents, building consents and environmental monitoring. This process aims to simplify consents by engaging early with applicants through the Regulatory Māori Outcomes Team so they are able to access consent guidance and support.
10. The navigation service provides a single point of contact for all iwi and Māori applications. It connects Council staff and applicants early in the process to provide initial pre-application advice based on the best information available.
11. Iwi and Māori information on Auckland Councils external website that provides links to the resource consents, building consents and environmental monitoring pages is currently in development.

The Māori Housing Unit

12. The Councils Māori Housing Unit (MHU) provides opportunities, enhanced support and facilitation for Māori organisations that are developing housing.
13. The MHU builds capacity within Council teams and Māori organisations to fast-track the development process. Support is provided through the development of 'how to' tools, information sharing, advisory and research.
14. The Papakura Marae kaumātua housing project is an example of how the MHU can support projects from start to finish.
15. The project involves working with multiple interests across Auckland Council, Local Boards, Crown Agencies and consultants. A collaborative approach provided the marae with a pathway to secure both development approval and funding to complete this project.
16. In FY2022/2023, the MHU have supported 29 Māori organisations and/or trusts to progress Māori Housing and papakāinga development.

Council's Housing Outcomes Levers

17. Through the recent Auckland Council Change Proposal linked to the Mayors Annual Budget 2023/2024 proposal, it has been confirmed that the remaining staff in the Māori Housing Unit will remain within the Development Programme Office of the Infrastructure and Environmental Services Directorate.
18. Auckland Council has a range of levers that contribute to improving housing outcomes for Aucklanders such as:
 - Planning, consenting and building control mechanisms
 - Provision of infrastructure and development contributions
 - Utilising council-owned land
 - Partnering and advocacy.
19. Council is limited to these levers due to the housing system settings and enablers being controlled by central government. The work includes regulatory and non-regulatory interventions within Council's preferred position and role in affordable housing. Council's key levers and long-term improvement remains a key focus.
20. The Chief Planning Office - Social Policy Team, is responsible for monitoring and reporting progress of the affordable housing work programme. However, they have not been actively fulfilling this responsibility due to workforce capacity challenges exacerbated by the Annual Budget 2023/2024 consultation process.
21. Council continues to advocate for the increase of Māori Housing Providers predominantly through projects and funding related to marae.
22. Auckland Council note that their ability to collaborate with central government on delivering meaningful affordable housing outcomes for Māori is limited.



Government Budget 2023

23. The 2023 Budget provides targeted investment to deliver more public housing, further support for Māori housing, supporting initiatives for people at risk of homelessness and housing recovery for people impacted by severe weather events.
24. The Government has committed to supplying an extra 3000 new public homes by June 2025. To achieve this the Government is providing \$465m operating funding and \$3.1b capital for Kāinga Ora Crown debt to construct these homes.
25. This investment is in addition to the 18,000 public and transitional homes currently being built, including those in the pipeline for delivery, or those already being delivered.
26. The Budget also provides Kāinga Ora and Tāmaki Regeneration Company with financing to continue the existing programmes of delivery \$7.2b over three years. An additional operating funding of \$707m (over two years from 2024) has been budgeted to cover costs within the Public Housing portfolio.
27. Contracting motels for transitional housing was approved as a temporary solution to respond to the growing number of people on the housing register and the Covid-19 response. The aim is to support people sleeping rough or living in unsuitable accommodation.
28. While the Government is moving away from using motels as transitional housing, in some circumstances there continues to be a need for them.
29. The Government has provided \$176m, extending funding to over 1,300 motels that will continue to be used as transitional housing until 30 June 2025. This funding is vital for the vulnerable people and whānau who stay in these places.
30. The Aotearoa Homelessness Action Plan (HAP) sets out a vision that homelessness is rare, brief and non-reoccurring. The Budget 2023 gives the HAP a boost of \$30m funding for continued and increased delivery of two key initiatives, prevention and regional approaches to homelessness.

The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund

31. The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund (LIPF) is designed to support Māori providers, hapū, iwi, community groups, non-government organisations, local councils and wider community partners to work together on innovative solutions to homelessness in their area.
32. The LIPF and Rangatahi/Youth Transitional Housing initiatives include:
 - Extending funding for the Local Innovation Partnerships project. This initiative provides \$6.15m for the ongoing delivery, and upscaling (where possible) of promising and/or existing Local Innovation and Partnership Fund projects.
 - Providing more transitional housing for rangatahi/youth. This initiative provides \$24m over four years to invest in approximately 80 to 90 additional secure, safe and stable accommodation places for vulnerable young people. The funding includes providing comprehensive support services for rangatahi at risk of experiencing homelessness.
33. The Budget 2023 provides further investment to continue the momentum achieved by the Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga programme, with an additional investment of \$150m. A further \$140m investment will provide an additional 322 homes and \$10m has been funded to build the capability for the Māori housing provider sector.
34. A further \$50m will be delivered through Vote Māori Development¹.

¹ <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/mo-te-puni-kokiri/corporate-documents/corporate-publications/vote-maori-development>



Kāinga Ora | Ministry of Urban Housing and the Housing Foundation

35. Te Rautaki Māori o Kāinga Ora 2012-2026 ²(Te Rautaki Māori) lays a solid foundation for the expression and realisation of Māori aspirations for housing which is based on the principle of partnership.
36. In March 2022 Kāinga Ora partnered with Housing Foundation to deliver affordable homes for Māori whānau in Mangere West.
37. The Mangere multi-phase development will mean more quality, affordable homes being built over the next 10-15 years with upgrades to local infrastructure and amenities.
38. Housing Foundation has committed to delivering at least 70 percent (a minimum of 50 homes) under their affordable housing model. They aim to ensure at least 30 percent of the affordable homes (a minimum of 15 homes) will be sold to whānau Māori.
39. Under Housing Foundation's Shared Ownership model, buyers are able to purchase a majority share of the property (at least 60 percent) with the remaining owned by Housing Foundation. Over time, and with the support of Housing Foundation, whānau can buy back the remaining shares, eventually owning 100 percent of the property.
40. This shared equity model means home ownership becomes a real possibility for whānau who may not have the 20 percent deposit required to purchase a home on the open market.
41. For whānau who have manageable debt or a low deposit, a rent-to-own scheme is an alternative avenue to home ownership offered by Housing Foundation.

The Kāinga Whenua Loan Scheme

42. The Kāinga Whenua Loan Scheme is an initiative between Kāinga Ora and Kiwibank to help Māori achieve home ownership on their multiple-owned land.
43. Loans are available for individuals and have been extended to Māori land trusts and other collectives. It also includes land received by iwi and hapū as part of Treaty settlements.
44. Kāinga Ora and Kiwibank together administer the Kāinga Whenua Loan Scheme for Māori land trusts and other collectives.
45. With Kāinga Whenua, borrowers can access up to \$500K for each proposed dwelling. The approved loan value must include a 10 percent contingency amount, or five percent if a Master Build Guarantee is provided. Market interest rates apply to the loan.
46. Kāinga Ora takes security over the dwelling by way of a bipartite agreement between the trust and Kāinga Ora. However, the houses must be able to be removed from the site if necessary.

Te Matapihi

47. Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mo Te Iwi Trust (Te Matapihi) is a national trust that provides an independent voice for the Māori housing sector. Te Matapihi assist in Māori housing policy development and supports existing and emerging regional forms, through sharing high-quality advice, resources and information and working collaboratively with the wider housing sector.
48. Te Matapihi is uniquely positioned to engage with the government and Māori. They have successfully built relationships across the Māori housing sector, brokered solutions with the government, and developed an acute awareness of the critical interventions urgently needed to address the Māori housing crisis.
49. The Board advocated to the Council Group for a pilot programme which enable marae to be registered as a Community Housing Provider (CHP). As a result, a report was commissioned by Te Matapihi, on behalf of the Council Group.

² <https://kaingaora.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Strategic-documents/Maori-Strategy-2021-2026-English.pdf>



50. The report titled “Ka Taea e Tātou” is a guidance document for aspiring Māori Community Housing Providers and covers information relating to the benefits of being a provider, the application process and subsequent expectations.
51. On 29 March 2023 in Rotorua, Te Matapihi hosted the seventh biennial National Māori Housing Conference, which hosted over 400 tangata whenua, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, government officials and representatives from regional, community and the private sector.
52. Te Matapihi was hosted by Te Arawa iwi with support from Rotorua Lakes Council and Ngāti Whakaue.

Kāinga Strategic Action Plan

53. The purpose of the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan is to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. The Plan was developed as a result of a call to action at the Auckland Māori Housing Summit 2018.
54. The Plan promotes Te Tiriti and the underlying principle of Kāinga, targeting iwi, community and whānau outcomes. It proposes actions based on stakeholders’ existing roles and responsibilities.
55. While the plan does not ‘build houses’, it advocates for collaboration to continue across the various stakeholders with the sole intention of affordable housing for whānau Māori. It also challenges the government to ensure delivery of outcomes for Māori through mainstream programmes like the Auckland Housing Programme.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Distinctive Identity

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Distinctive Identity report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises Distinctive Identity as a matter of importance to Māori and seeks to ensure that Māori retain a sense of place and identity, and the wider community understands the value of diversity and embraces our unique culture.
2. The Board's work programme Te Pae Whakatere includes a commitment to provide an update to the Board on key distinctive identity advocacy outcomes, across the Board's term.
3. These advocacy outcomes are:
 - Partner with mana whenua on cultural storytelling in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Advocate to Council to ensure active participation of mana whenua in the design of Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Advocate to Council the creation of a comprehensive database that identifies cultural markers.
4. This report provides an update on the Distinctive Identity outcome area, and identifies further opportunities for Board advocacy.
5. The Secretariat will engage with Auckland Council to support improved distinctive identity outcomes across Tāmaki Makaurau.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

6. The Secretariat will continue to advocate to the Council Group to ensure the delivery of the Board's distinctive identity focus areas, with regular updates to be provided via the cultural pou monthly reports.

Authors	Paula Bold-Wilson – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira– Poutuarā



Report: Distinctive Identity

Horopaki

Context

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises Distinctive Identity as a matter of importance to Māori and seeks to ensure that Māori retain a sense of place and identity, and the wider community understands the value of diversity, and embraces our unique culture.
2. The Board's work programme Te Pae Whakaterere includes a commitment to provide an update to the Board on key distinctive identity advocacy outcomes across the Board's term.
3. These advocacy outcomes are:
 - Partner with mana whenua on cultural storytelling in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Advocate to Council to ensure active participation of mana whenua in the design of Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Advocate to Council the creation of a comprehensive database that identifies cultural markers.
4. The Auckland Plan includes the 'Māori identity and wellbeing' outcome area which recognises that a thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.
5. To support targeted Māori outcomes investment, the Māori identity outcome area includes a direction to 'showcase Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant culture' and identifies specific actions to be implemented by Auckland Council to ensure Māori identity is showcased throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.
6. This report provides an outline of Council's delivery towards the Board's key distinctive identity outcome areas and identifies key opportunities to inform the Board's advocacy towards its distinctive identity focus areas across the Board's term.

Partner with mana whenua on cultural storytelling in Tāmaki Makaurau

7. Auckland Council's Design Manual guides design approaches and engagement. Te Aranga Principles are informed by seven core Māori values and recognises that ongoing dialogue and working relationship with mana whenua is central to good urban design development.
8. Te Aranga Māori Design project team worked alongside mana whenua to develop design principles that informed the design strategy and framework. Accordingly, any design development ensures Māori design principles are embedded in the fabric of Tāmaki Makaurau.
9. The design principles incorporate key concepts such as symbols and identity, inclusiveness, culture and identity, history, and placemaking. Ensuring and celebrating the cultural uniqueness in Tāmaki Makaurau.
10. The Commercial Bay development highlights the value of establishing meaningful engagement with mana whenua, and how the application of Te Aranga Māori design principles can inform the development of a large scale, private project. On completion, the inner-city will reflect the cultural significance of mana whenua, enabling individuals to connect to an experience that highlights the cultural richness, relevance, and desirability for those that live, and visit Tāmaki Makaurau.
11. Eke Panuku continue to incorporate Te Aranga Design Principles that depicts the narratives, and cultural motifs in a range of significant projects including, Kopupaka Reserve, Kainga Tuatahi, Owairaka, Quay Street Enhancements, Taumanu Reserve, Te Oro, Te Wānanga, Toi o Tāmaki, Tōia, and the Otahuhu Station



Te Kete Rukuruku

12. Te Kete Rukuruku, Auckland Council's cultural identity programme collects and tells the unique cultural narratives of Tāmaki Makaurau. Reclaiming and restoring Māori names in parks and community facilities recognises the history, and significance of whenua to mana whenua. The reclaiming of Māori identity restores the mana and mauri of the whenua, using Te Reo Māori as outlined in Te Kete Rukuruku.
13. In partnership with Te Kawerau ā Maki, the Waitakere Rangers Local Board adopted the restoration and reclamation of 10 parks across the Waitakere Rangers area, including two libraries. Ōkaurirahi, previously referred to as Ceramco Park is the first park to have dual naming, throughout the park, with another nine scheduled to be replaced overtime. Restoring the original names recognises the inherent and importance of the connection that Te Kawerau ā Maki have to their whenua.

Active participation of mana whenua in the design of Tāmaki Makaurau

14. Te Paparahi, Toi Māori, 'Walks in the City' highlights the history and unique culture that sits beneath the façade of Auckland City. Māori art and elements can be seen through art and design which is showcased in the heart of the central business district. Te Paparahi consists of eight walking paths offering sixty sites that illustrates both private and public art, and architectural design through sites of significance. It celebrates the history of mana whenua, and the distinct identity of tangata whenua in Tāmaki Makaurau. The walks cover eight main areas.
15. The 2022, Matariki large scale lighting pieces Te Turama and Te Wehenga Whenua designed by artists Graham Tipene, Ataahua Papa and Phil Wihongi, was recently recognised on an international scale at University in Nuuk, Greenland. Following a visit to Aotearoa, Sanne Broberg, an international psychology graduate presented at a conference attended by participants from around the world. Her presentation highlighted the importance of partnering with indigenous peoples, and how culture can enrich city spaces to enhance community connectedness, health, and wellbeing.
16. The Tūpuna Maunga Authority, Maungawahau/Mt Eden boardwalk recently received an innovation award that features a large Atea that offers views of the wider Tāmaki Makaurau harbour, and city landscape. Mana whenua specialists were integral to the design, and construction.
17. Eke Panuku invited mana whenua to appoint nominated artists on the Harbour Bridge Park project. Two mana whenua artists applied for the project. However, the work has since paused due to the project not being viewed as a priority, following a rationalisation process.
18. Mana whenua were asked by Eke Panuku to nominate an artist to join Willis Bond on the development of Central A apartments. One artist applied for the opportunity, but the design has not yet started due to budget constraints.
19. Eke Panuku, in response to the Mana Whenua Outcomes framework, hosted a series of meetings with mana whenua to develop the public realm standards, which have now been approved by its Board.
20. A series of Ngā Pikitia are currently on display highlighting the urban marae response during Covid-19. The series captures the resilience of Marae that was displayed during the pandemic. The collaboration between marae-based researchers, and graphic designer Rihana Te Nana-Hoskins captured the resilience using a range of digital posters. An exhibition was held at the Mangere Arts Center, which coincided with Matariki on the 29th and 14th June, and at the Kāinga Ora Symposium held in May, at Makaurau Marae, Ihumātao.

Arts and Culture

21. Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau, in partnership with Ngāti Whatua o Orakei will host the 2023 Matariki Festival. A significant event for Māori, Ngāti Whatua Ōrakei have taken the mantle as iwi manaaki for this year's festival. A range of events have been organised over a two-week period, commencing on the 14 July 2023 through to Saturday 22 July 2023.



22. The 2023 Matariki festival will show case the creativity of Māori artist, Māori Art, and the cultural narratives, and heritage of mana whenua. Matariki provides an opportunity for those in Tāmaki Makaurau to participate in a festival that celebrates, and reflect on the importance of Matariki, in particular, for Māori.
23. Events include the Vector Lights for Matariki highlighting the cultural narrative provided by mana whenua, Ahikaaroa, Ngāti Whatua Ōrakei history. Information was included on the festival website, providing opportunities for community groups, artists, performers within the arts and culture sector to contribute to the regional Matariki events.
24. Prototypes in the form of murals/art pieces that reflect community aspirations, mātauranga Māori and the local tupuna narrative of Reremoana Waimaahia will be completed by September 2023. These works will then be installed, celebrating traditional narratives as well as showcasing inclusivity to the community and connection to mana whenua.
25. The arts and culture sector engaged in the Councils Annual Budget consultation process, to ensure that their voices were heard. The impact of the pending decision resulted in the pause of any engagement with Māori artists to design the strategy, given the uncertainty in funding.
26. The Toi Whītiki redesign strategy was placed on hold, until decisions on the annual budget were made. In the meantime, research into the concept of value, and other distinct pieces of work that will inform a new strategy is currently being undertaken.
27. A hybrid of 'Ted Talks', theatre, and a 'micro' conference, M9 celebrates nine powerful Māori voices, each presenting on the chosen theme for each event. The inaugural performance provided nine wāhine Māori to share their perspective, the second one coincided with Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori, the third coincided with Te Matatini and the recent performance focused on Mahi Toi. The series are supported by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited and has been designed to reflect a contemporary te ao Māori.
28. The Tangata Moana exhibition showcases Māori and Pasifika artists from Mapura Studios that highlights each artists interpretation of their lived experiences and responses to social cohesion. The artists examine the history of navigation, drawing from their whakapapa and cultural history that support individuals to navigate change in their everyday lives. The intention of the exhibition is to encourage people to embrace and respect the voices of diversity. The exhibition will be held in various libraries across Tāmaki Makaurau.
29. Celebrating Rangatahi, Autaia is the first programme of its kind, merging modern-day theatre and traditional Māori performing arts. It celebrates the richness, diversity, and importance of Ngā Toi Māori and gives a voice to the emerging generation of Māori performers and artists who shared their stories through kapa haka. It was the intention of Kura Te Ua, the Creative Director of Autaia to illustrate how kapa haka, has a role to play in theatre.

Advocate to Council the creation of a comprehensive database that identifies cultural markers.

30. Council continues to recruit for the Māori Outcomes Lead – Chief Planning Office.
31. The Māori Outcomes Lead – Chief Planning Office leads the Kia Ora Te Ahurea outcome area of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau and supports the delivery of key distinctive outcome areas across the Council Group.
32. Council has reported no progress towards meeting this advocacy position due to this vacancy. The Secretariat will continue to advocate to Council to ensure that this role is actively recruited.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Review of iwi management plan effectiveness

Ngā tūhonga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) approve the report on the review of iwi management plan effectiveness.
- b) request Auckland Council provide a report back to the Board on their responses to the report's recommendations for Auckland Council.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises the importance of iwi management plans for empowering iwi to exercise a range of customary rights and provides the following directive actions to Auckland Council Group:
 - Promote the development and greater use of iwi management plans in Council planning and activities, making these more directional to Council.
 - Council and CCOs to use iwi management plans regularly as a source of guidance to assist with planning, budgeting and regular reporting to Council Committees and CCO Board meetings.
 - Council to work with iwi to ensure they have sufficient resources to maintain and update their iwi management plans and Mana Whakahono-ā-rohe agreements.
2. In April 2023 the Board agreed a project to undertake a study to assess how effective iwi management plans (IMPs) are in conveying an understanding of Māori cultural values and in influencing decisions made under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) processes (i.e., plan-making and consenting).
3. A review of iwi management plan effectiveness in influencing RMA decisions was led by Mitchell Daysh Limited and involved the following:
 - literature review
 - high-level assessment of available iwi management plans
 - survey of iwi and hapū kaimahi
 - review of the Auckland Unitary Plan
 - review of recently completed plan changes and resource consent applications
 - survey of Auckland Council resource consent planners
 - review of Auckland Council internal procedures, guides, manuals and reporting templates.



4. The review found that the level of uptake and use of iwi management plans in RMA decision-making is very low. Even where the RMA directs reference to iwi management plans (such as making changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan), there is little evidence of this happening in practice.
5. Key findings from the review include:
 - very low uptake and use of iwi management plans in RMA decision-making
 - there is little evidence of reference to iwi management plans even where the RMA directs this should happen (such as making changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan)
 - limited evidence of iwi and hapū referring to their plans in the context of resource consent and plan-change applications
 - focus is on direct engagement with iwi and hapū, often with the production of project-specific Cultural Values Assessments
 - the main value of an iwi management plan is in enabling iwi and hapū to communicate their key values and objectives efficiently and to provide an evidence base with a statutory foundation
 - iwi management plans are just one tool that an iwi or hapū may choose to deploy.
6. The review makes several recommendations for improving the effective use of iwi management plans:
 - i) Iwi and hapū should give consideration to producing targeted Iwi Resource Management Plans, which address key matters relating to resource management and can be made freely available in the public realm (via the Auckland Council public website and/or included as an appendix to the Auckland Unitary Plan).
 - ii) Auckland Council should amend the procedures guides and reporting templates relating to plan changes to ensure that they give due regard to iwi management plans, especially in the context of plan-changes, where there is a statutory duty to take iwi management plans into account.
 - iii) Auckland Council should undertake regular staff training regarding iwi management plans and this should also be part of an induction process for new staff.
 - iv) Auckland Council should consider enhancing the level of support provided for iwi management plans in the Auckland Unitary Plan, by including objectives, policies rules and assessment criteria directing their consideration.
 - v) Auckland Council should provide resources to assist iwi and hapū in producing or updating iwi management plans. This may be by provision of in-kind assistance (as is currently undertaken), but really requires a dedicated funding stream to be identified in the long-term plan to enable iwi and hapū to produce iwi management plans on their own terms.
7. The full iwi management plan effectiveness in influencing RMA decisions report with appendices have been included as attachments to this cover report.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

8. Subject to the Board's approval, the Secretariat will share the iwi management plan effectiveness in influencing RMA decisions report with Auckland Council and seek response from Auckland Council regarding their response to the recommendations.

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MITCHELL
DAYSH

INDEPENDENT MĀORI STATUTORY
BOARD

**REVIEW OF IWI MANAGEMENT
PLAN EFFECTIVENESS IN
INFLUENCING RMA DECISIONS**

July 2023

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Appendix 3: Report of Survey of Auckland Council Resource Management Team



REPORT INFORMATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mitchell Daysh Ltd has been engaged by the Independent Māori Statutory Board to undertake a study regarding iwi management plans and their effectiveness in Council's planning process. The work has the following scope:

- To determine the effectiveness of iwi management plans (**IMPs**) in influencing Auckland Council planning decisions (both plan-making and resource consent processing);
- To identify iwi and hapū aims and aspirations for their IMPs; their expectations of how they should be used, and how they perceive them to be used in practice; and
- To identify any systemic barriers to the full potential of IMPs being realised.

To address these matters, we undertook the following steps:

1. **Literature review** – looking at studies previously undertaken in Auckland and elsewhere in order to establish a broader context and to look for common issues and potential solutions or system improvements;
2. **A high-level assessment of available IMPs** to determine their scope, and the extent to which they effectively address resource management matters;
3. **A survey of iwi and hapū kaimahi** to identify their aims and aspirations for IMPs; their expectations of how they should be used, and how they perceive them to be used in practice;
4. **A review of the Auckland Unitary Plan** to gauge the level of support given to IMPs;
5. **A review of 10 recent completed plan-change processes**, looking for evidence of IMP reference;
6. **A review of 10 recent notified and completed resource consent applications**, looking for evidence of IMP reference;
7. **A survey of Auckland Council resource consent planners** to gauge the use of IMPs in non-notified consent applications; and
8. **A review of Auckland Council internal procedures guides, manuals and reporting templates** to determine the extent to which they direct IMP reference.

Overall, we found that the level of uptake and use of IMPs in Resource Management Act 1991 (**RMA or the Act**) decision-making is very low. Even where the RMA directs reference to IMPs, notably in the context of making changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan, there was scant evidence of this happening in practice, and even less of rigorous consideration being given to IMPs.

Perhaps surprisingly, we also found little evidence of iwi and hapū making reference to their plans in the context of resource consent and plan-change applications, the emphasis instead being on direct engagement, often with the production of project-specific Cultural Values Assessments.

This leads us to question the ultimate utility and purpose of IMPs. We conclude that their main value lies in providing iwi and hapū with a vehicle to communicate their key values and objectives efficiently and in providing a probative evidence base with (albeit limited) statutory foundation. IMPs are just one tool that an iwi or hapū may choose to deploy.

That said, we have identified significant systematic barriers to effective use of IMPs and think that improvements can be made, so that IMPs they can have maximum effect when an iwi or hapū wish to use them.

We recommend that iwi and hapū give consideration to producing targeted Iwi Resource Management Plans, which address key matters relating to resource management and can be made freely available in the public realm.

At the same time, we make recommendations for review of Council procedures, such as practice guidelines and reporting templates, to ensure that they give due regard to IMPs, especially in the context of plan-changes, where there is a statutory duty to take IMPs into account.

We also recommend that when the next review of the Auckland Unitary Plan is undertaken, a key focus is on enhancing the level of support for IMPs through policy provisions and assessment criteria.

Finally, we recommend that dedicated funding be allocated in the Auckland Council long-term budget to assist iwi and hapū in developing IMPs should they wish to do so.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 RESEARCH BRIEF AND METHODOLOGY

Our instruction from the Independent Māori Statutory Board (**IMSB**) was to *undertake a feasibility study on iwi management plans and their effectiveness in Council's planning process*.

In discussion with the Board, this was refined to undertake an assessment with the following scope:

- To determine the effectiveness of iwi management plans (**IMPs**) in influencing Auckland Council planning decisions (both plan-making and resource consent processing);
- To identify iwi and hapū aims and aspirations for their IMPs; their expectations of how they should be used, and how they perceive them to be used in practice; and
- To identify any systemic barriers to the full potential of IMPs being realised.

To answer these questions, we have undertaken a two-pronged approach, looking at the perceived purpose and effectiveness of IMPs from both a Council and iwi / hapū perspective. This is supported by a literature review of similar examinations undertaken in other parts of the country, so as to identify any common issues and potential solutions.

It is important to note at the outset that the core purpose of this work is to gauge *the effectiveness of IMPs in influencing Council's RMA planning process*. This is only one possible purpose for which an iwi or hapū may develop a management plan, but sets the essential scope for this report. Other potential purposes include topics other than resource management (for example health or economic development) or guiding the internal work planning of the iwi/hapū itself.

Whilst iwi representatives were canvassed on other uses for IMPs, the considerations and recommendations in this report focus on IMP efficacy in influencing Council RMA processes. In this light, we include recommendations as to how IMPs may be drafted to achieve greater effectiveness, but it must be emphasised that we are not attempting to prescribe how iwi should design their plans more generally - this is clearly a matter for iwi themselves to determine.

The research included the following steps.

1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The first part of the literature review was to undertake a review of similar studies previously undertaken in Auckland and elsewhere in order to establish a broader context and to look for common issues and potential solutions or system improvements.

We also undertook a high-level assessment of IMPs to determine their scope, and the extent to which they effectively address resource management matters (essentially, how do they address RMA matters and how easy would they be for Council practitioners to use?).

1.3 IWI AUTHORITIES

Iwi and hapū kaimahi were canvassed directly to ascertain their aims and aspirations for IMPs, their expectations of how they should be used, and how they perceive them to be used in practice.

Concurrently with this Independent Māori Statutory Board study, Auckland Council was undertaking its own “stocktake” review of its IMP register. As these two work areas overlap, and both necessarily engage with iwi authorities, it was agreed that a single approach to iwi and hapū representatives be made by the Auckland Council team. This was done to minimise demands on iwi and hapū representatives, whilst being the most efficient approach.

Michell Daysh supplied the Council team with questions necessary to inform the Independent Māori Statutory Board study.

1.4 COUNCIL PRACTITIONERS AND PROCESSES

The focus of the study is to ascertain the level of influence that IMPs are having in plan-making and the determination of resource consents. The approach taken to examine council practice was as follows:

Plan-making

- A survey of the existing Auckland Unitary Plan looking for references to, or directions to use, IMPs;
- A review of 10 recent completed plan-change processes, looking for evidence of IMP reference; and
- A review of internal procedures guides, manuals and reporting templates.

Resource consents

- A review of 10 recent notified and completed resource consent applications, looking for evidence of IMP reference (notified applications have readily accessible documentation); and
- A survey of Auckland Council resource consent planners to gauge the use of IMPs in non-notified consent applications.

A survey of the Auckland Council website was also undertaken to look for guidance on iwi engagement in planning matters.

2. BACKGROUND TO IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

2.1 RMA FOUNDATION

The RMA requires regional and district councils to “take into account any *relevant planning document* recognised by an iwi authority which has been lodged with the council” when preparing or changing a regional policy statement or regional and district plans.¹ These planning documents are often referred to as ‘iwi management plans’, but there is an important distinction between the terms “*iwi management plan*” and “*iwi planning document*”.

There is an underlying assumption that an *iwi management plan* will be a statement of general application. It may cover a range of topics and may include such things as values, objectives and policies, but it will be a standing document setting out general propositions which may apply in a range of circumstances.

At the same time, it is now common practice for iwi and hapū to produce project-specific *cultural values assessments (CVAs)*.² These are prepared to inform particular projects rather than setting out general position statements.

The relevance of this distinction becomes clear in this study as the respective roles, application, and utility of CVAs and IMPs appears to be a significant consideration in examining the particular question of *IMP* effectiveness in influencing statutory planning processes. In short, current practice places more emphasis on direct engagement and the production of CVAs, with IMPs receiving scant attention. Later in this report we make recommendations as to how the role and effectiveness of IMPs may be better defined and enhanced, should an iwi or hapū wish to do so (see Sections 7 and 8).

2.2 STATUTORY MATTERS

Whilst the RMA requires IMPs to be taken into account in plan-making, they are not of themselves statutory instruments, and are not bound by formal processes in terms of their content and preparation.

This appears to be a deliberate move in the legislature, as it would be inappropriate for the ability of an iwi or hapū to express their own *mātauranga* and *tikanga* to be constrained by statutory impositions.

This does mean, however, that under the existing RMA architecture IMPs are not afforded the same weight as the statutory plans and policy statements which have been through

¹ RMA sections 61(2A), 66(2A) and 74(2A) respectively.

² CVAs have generally evolved from and replaced *cultural impact assessments (CIAs)* in planning practice. In broad terms, a cultural values assessment has a broader focus on understanding the *cultural significance and values* associated with a site or resource, while a cultural impact assessment has a narrower focus on the potential *effects* of a project or development on the cultural heritage, practices, and well-being.

public notification and examination processes. At best, they are matters to be “*taken into account*” in plan-making. In terms of resource consents, they are relegated to being “*other matters*” that the consent authority might have “*regard to*” if considered to be “*relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application*” (RMA s.104(b)).

By contrast, statutory plans and policy statements are taken as leading considerations in planning decisions.

This institutional bias in favour of statutory plans over iwi planning documents was identified over a decade ago by the Waitangi Tribunal in *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*, (Wai 262).³ The tribunal made recommendations for enhanced IMPs, which they called “Iwi Resource Management Plans” (**IRMPs**). These would be prepared by iwi in consultation with local authorities, and be subject to a process for statutory recognition.⁴ The theme was picked up again in the Report of the Resource Management Review Panel in June 2020. Here, the recommendation was that IMP’s should continue to be prepared by iwi and hapū without statutory limitation, but that they “*...then form the basis of discussing a partnership with local government through the integrated partnership [Mana Whakahono ā Rohe] process.*”⁵

Whilst recommendations for institutional reform are outside the scope of this study (which is focused on matters within the realistic range of Auckland Council control and influence) we do give consideration to the proposed RMA reforms in Section 7.8, and in our discussion and recommendations consider how the intent of the Waitangi Tribunal and RM Reform Panel might be operationalised at the local (Auckland Council) level.

Apart from the existing statutory directions to take iwi planning documents (including IMPs) into account in plan-making, it is also generally recognised that they can provide direction in addressing the core cultural concerns in Part 2 of the RMA, these being:

- To recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga as a matter of national importance (RMA s.6(e));
- To have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (s.7); and
- To take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (s.8).

The Act itself does not prescribe an explicit role for IMPs in this regard, but clearly where an IMP deals with kaitiakitanga and talks of the relationship of Māori and their culture and

³ The Waitangi Tribunal report into claims concerning New Zealand law and policy affecting Māori culture and identity.

⁴ Wai 262 *Te Taumata Tuatahi*, section 3.8.1.

⁵ *New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand*, Resource Management Review Panel, June 2020, Chapter 3.

traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga, that IMP is of direct relevance under Part II.

3. PREVIOUS STUDIES (LITERATURE REVIEW)

The following documents were reviewed to provide context and comparison for this study. They are referenced as appropriate throughout the report.

- *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei (Wai 262) A Report into Claims Concerning New Zealand Law and Policy Affecting Māori Culture and Identity (2011).*
- *New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand, Report of the Resource Management Review Panel, June 2020 (The “Randerson Report”).*
- *MfE Making Good Decisions Workbook - Māori Values Supplement (MfE 2010).*
- *Mātauranga Māori Framework Companion Guide, Environmental Protection Authority (2020).*
- *Review of the Effectiveness of Iwi Management Plans - An Iwi Perspective, KCSM Consultancy Solutions (for MfE) (2004).*
- *Exploration of Māori Participation in Freshwater Management, Boffa Miskell (for MfE) (2008).*
- *Te Raranga ā Mahi - Developing environmental management plans for Whanau, Hapū and Iwi, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Beca, Wellington Tenth Trust (2000).*
- *Whakamaui ki Ngā Kaupapa, Enviro Solutions (2001).*
- *Guidelines for Preparing and Taking into Account Iwi and Hapu Environmental Management Plans, Whangarei District Council (2006).*
- *Enhancing the use of iwi management plans, IMSB Board Paper, 2 Nov 2019.*

4. EXISTING IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

The following IMPs were discovered online and reviewed:

Table 1: Iwi Management Plans Online

Iwi / hapū / rōpū	Iwi Management Plan	Date
Ngāti Wai	Te Iwi o Ngāti Wai Iwi Environmental Policy Document	2007
Ngāti Manuhiri	Te Hauturu-o-Toi Little Barrier Island Nature Reserve Management Plan	2017

Iwi / hapū / rōpū	Iwi Management Plan	Date
Ngāti Rehua	Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan	2013
Te Uri o Hau	Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o te Taiao	2012
Environs Holdings Limited (Te Uri o Hau)	Cultural Assessment and Monitoring Protocols - Policies	2021
Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei	Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei	2018
Ngāti Te Ata	Nгаа Tikanga o Ngaati te Ata: Tribal Policy Statement.	1994
Waikato-Tainui	Waikato Iwi Management Plan: Tai tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao.	2013
Hauraki Māori Trust Board	Whaia Te Mahere Taiao A Hauraki Iwi Environmental Plan	2001

The purpose of the review was not to undertake a detailed critique of IMPs, but simply to gain an overview of the extent to which they:

- address resource management issues, and should therefore be of relevance under RMA provisions; and
- to gauge how “accessible” they are to a reader who is charged with reading and interpreting the document for a planning reason but who is not part of that particular iwi?

To make this assessment we used a simple set of criteria based on the matters identified as being particularly useful in our literature review. The *Whangārei Guidelines for Preparing and Taking into Account Iwi and Hapu Environmental Management Plans*, provides a useful summary:

1. Indicative rohe areas (ahi kaa, mana whenua, whakapapa, history) covered by the Plan;
2. Recognition from the relevant iwi authority e.g. supporting letter from iwi trustees;
3. A statement of how and when the iwi/hapu want to be consulted;
4. A statement of issues/themes/concerns/problems; and
5. Outcomes or actions sought from the council or other agencies.

We found that all the IMPs listed above fulfilled these criteria and were generally presented in a manner accessible to the lay reader.

5. IWI PERSPECTIVES

There are 20 iwi authorities recognised by Auckland Council as having interests within its statutory area. These are:

Table 2: Iwi Authorities with interests in Auckland Region

Tribal collective	Tribal authority	Iwi/hapū
Ngāti Wai	1. Ngātiwai Trust Board	Ngātiwai
	2. Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Ngāti Manuhiri
	3. Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea Trust	Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea
Ngāti Whātua	4. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua	Ngāti Whātua
	5. Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust	Te Uri o Hau
	6. Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara
	7. Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Māori Trust	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei
Waiohūa-Tāmaki	8. Te Kawerau Iwi Authority	Te Kawerau a Maki
	9. Makaurau Marae Trustees	Te Ahiwaru Waiohūa
	10. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Trust	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
	11. Ngāti Tamaoho Trust	Ngāti Tamaoho
	12. Te Akitai Iwi Authority	Te Akitai Waiohūa
	13. Te Ara Rangatu o Te Iwi o Ngāti Te Ata Waiohūa	Ngāti Te Ata Waiohūa
Waikato-Tainui	14. Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated	Waikato-Tainui
Marutūahu	15. Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust	Ngāti Paoa
	16. Ngāti Paoa Trust Board	Ngāti Paoa
	17. Ngāti Whanaunga Incorporated	Ngāti Whanaunga
	18. Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust	Ngāti Tamaterā
	19. Ngāti Maru Rūnanga	Ngāti Maru
	20. Te Patukirikiri Iwi Incorporated	Te Patukirikiri

All 20 were contacted and invited to take part in the survey, either in person or via email.

Eleven iwi/hapū elected to participate.

The specific questions asked were:

1. *What are your main intended purposes for and uses of an IMP?*
Follow-on questions:
 - a) *To inform 3rd parties (i.e. council, agencies and developers)?*
 - b) *To provide an evidence base for hearings?*
 - c) *To inform the iwi/hapū own work?, for e.g:*
 - i. *to guide the internal mahi/planning of the iwi/hapū;*
 - ii. *assist with preparing comments, submissions etc on project proposals made by others (e.g. commenting on resource consents)]*
2. *How effective you think the IMP is to:*
 - a) *Influence RMA planning procedures (including plan-making, consent decisions and pre-application approaches from developers)?*
 - b) *How effective do you think it should be?*
3. *Do you see any barriers that prevent IDPs having the influence you expect?*
4. *If you do not have an IDP, what are the reasons?*

Responses were as follows:

Purposes and uses of an IMP

All respondents stated that a primary function of the IMP is to inform council, agencies and developers of their iwi/hapū positions on RMA matters. Other comments noted the IMP's value in raising levels of cultural understanding more generally and in facilitating engagement. Rules of engagement can be stipulated in the IMP on the terms of the iwi/hapū rather than having to rely on reactive statutory processes.

Most agreed that the IMP can help to provide an evidence base for hearings, particularly when the IMP has been developed with significant input from whanau and represents a consolidated statement of iwi/hapū positions.

In terms of informing the work of the iwi/hapū, there were several aspects, including:

- enabling efficiency in preparing RMA consultation responses by having pre-existing material to draw on rather than having to draft from scratch each time;
- providing a planning tool to assist whanau to navigate government and council processes;
- enabling continuity as kaimahi on the job change over time;
- providing an educational tool for whanau generally and rangatahi, in particular.

It was also noted that the IMP can help to provide a historical record of specific issues and sites of significance and that this can be useful “baseline” information to pass on to future generations.

In terms of providing iwi/ hapū direction the replies covered a broad spectrum of influence. One respondent stated that the IMP was not used to “guide” (or direct) internal mahi, but rather as a resource to assist mahi. Another stated that the IMP was central to internal decision-making to the extent that it “*...is our measure when looking at investments fiduciary process etc.*” It is likely that this also reflects the differences in IMP scope, with some being very much environmentally focused, and others providing a much broader coverage of social, cultural and economic matters.

Effectiveness of the IMP

With one exception, all respondents felt that their IMPs were having little or no influence on RMA planning procedures. Stated reasons were:

- Lack of statutory weight. IMP’s to be “taken into account” in plan-making but are just “another matter” to have regard to in resource consent decisions. Also, there is no specific requirement in the AUP to refer to IMPs, except in particular circumstances (see Section 6.1.1).
- Lack of awareness or willingness on behalf of practitioners to use IMPs – “*...sitting on the shelves of organisations not open to looking at potential collaborations and partnerships...*”, “*...no one, including Council, ever reads it.*”
- High turn-over of organisation staff and lack of adequate induction - “*...inability of staff to understand a tangata whenua perspective.*”
- Structural bias: “*...usual barrier when an iwi perspective or value comes up against vested interests or presumed methodologies they can be discounted.*”
- The broad coverage of many IMPs may make them difficult to apply to specific site or issue.

One iwi considered one of their IMPs, a subject-specific Aquaculture Plan, to have been effective for resource consent processes, with the focused nature of the Plan being helpful in making it easy to apply.

Most iwi felt, by contrast, that IMPs should have the potential to be much more effective than they are in practice. Ideally, they would be considered by applicants prior to developing proposals and used as prior reading to enable them to make a more informed approach when consulting iwi directly. They should have potential to save time for all parties (iwi, applicants and council planners) by establishing a baseline understanding of cultural matters rather than having to start completely from scratch each time.

One iwi, however, questioned the value of IMPs, noting that they can be restrictive and can go out of date and that users may have “...*poor ability to interpret and understand our plans or ability to absorb the sensitivities of what the documents are intended to achieve.*” Overall, this iwi questioned what benefit an IMP could provide, seeing them...*as harming us more than assisting us.*”

Other iwi observed that to be effective in influencing RMA decisions, IMPs need to be focused on relevant matters and carefully written with articulation that is consistent with the RMA without losing the essence of the tangata whenua values.

Several iwi noted a risk of IMPs being used as a substitute for engagement.

Desirability of IMPs

Nearly all respondents saw value in having an IMP, seeing them as being useful in saving time in communicating core values and in establishing a base level of cultural understanding.

At the same time all faced significant barriers to producing IMPs and keeping them up to date. It was noted that preparing or reviewing an IMP is a significant undertaking requiring considerable time and effort, whilst most iwi are already stretched with a heavy RMA consultation workload. Although an IMP might ultimately generate resource efficiencies, it is very hard for iwi to find the upfront resources to prepare them.

Another hurdle is accessing the technical skills to draft an IMP in “RMA-speak”, which most respondents felt required input from specialist RMA practitioners. Even where iwi have such capacity in house, the resource, as noted above, is already stretched to capacity.

In summary, most iwi have the desire to produce an IMP (or update an existing one), but simply lack the resources to produce one.

6. COUNCIL PERSPECTIVES

This aspect of the research aimed to assess how IMPs are received by practitioners - examining their use in Auckland Council planning processes including plan-making (the Auckland Unitary Plan and subsequent changes) and processing of resource consent applications.

6.1 PLAN-MAKING

6.2 PLAN-CHANGES

A plan-change is a change to the regional or district plan provisions of the Auckland Unitary Plan. Plan-changes can either be initiated by council or a member of the public (a “private plan change”). In practice most changes made to the Unitary Plan since becoming operative (in part) have been private plan change requests.

Under s.32 of the RMA plan change must be supported by an evaluation report which examines the suitability of the proposals in terms of efficacy and environmental, economic, social, and cultural costs and benefits (commonly known as a “Section 32 report”). Plan changes must also give effect to higher order planning instruments such as National and Regional Policy Statements.

Private plan change requests in Auckland are generally decided by council-appointed (but independent) commissioners. Council may make submissions in its own right and also prepares (or commissions) a planning assessment of the proposed plan-change and any matters raised in submissions (commonly known as the “Section 42A report” after the originating section of the RMA).

Sections 66 and 74 of the RMA stipulate that changes to regional and district plans (respectively) must *take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues.*

A survey of 10 recent plan changes was undertaken to examine the extent to which these requirements have been followed. The following criteria were used to select cases:

- only cases with full documentation available online;
- only significant cases likely to be of interest to iwi; and
- a balanced geographic spread.

Plan-change documentation (ss.32, 42A and decision reports) was examined to look for evidence of RMA Section 66 and 74 considerations, any reference to IMPs and more general consideration of cultural matters, including direct pre-application engagement with iwi / hapū in the area subject to the plan-change.⁸

The results of this survey are set out in **Appendix 1** and summarised below.

s.32 reports (planning assessments)

Notwithstanding the statutory requirements under RMA ss.66 and 74, only three Section 32 reports mentioned IMPs at all, and one of these simply stated “*There are planning documents recognised by an iwi authority applying to the area, but these are not considered to have a direct bearing on the rezoning*” with no further explanation or analysis.⁹

Only one report, PC61, gave evidence of an examination of IMPs. However, the consideration of IMPs was limited to those iwi who had already elected to engage with the

⁸ Pre-application engagement is regarded as best practice and encouraged by Council. Once lodged, relevant iwi and hapū are notified of the application by Council.

⁹ PC77.

project. Notably, PC61 involved rezoning of land for urban development and triggered the mandatory structure planning requirements of the RPS, including the requirement for consideration of IMPs.

PC55, which also involved rezoning and structure planning, included a section on IMPs, but concluded that there were none applicable in the area. This is not actually correct as Ngāti Te Ata have an IMP. However, Ngāti Te Ata were engaged with the project and did not refer to their IMP either.

PC61 is the only case in which Council specifically asked about IMPs in a request for further information (RFI) following receipt of the s.32 report. In reply, the applicant stated that they had consulted with Ngāti Te Ata (the only iwi that wished to engage with the project) and that they were content to rely on their CVA, which embodied all relevant matters, and that recourse to the IMP was therefore not necessary.

S.42A Reports

Only two of the Council s.42A planning reports addressed IMPs. Again, this is notwithstanding the obligations under s.66 and s.74 of the RMA to do so.

The report for PC66 included the following section on IMPs:

13.5 Iwi management plans

- 209. At the time of writing this report, I have been advised that while Council has record of some iwi management plans, council is in a process of validating the accuracy and currency of these plans with mana whenua.*
- 210. I have also undertaken an online search of all iwi identified as having an association with the Upper Harbour area and can find no reference to iwi management plans on their websites to enable a review of these documents as they relate to PPC66.*
- 211. I also note that no iwi groups have made a submission on PPC66; and the comments in section 15.1 regarding mana whenua consultation.*

The s.42A report for PC61 included coverage of IMPs and referred directly to the RFI question and response on the matter outlined above.

Decision Reports

No decision reports mentioned IMPs at all – indeed very few addressed cultural matters in any way. This, however, is not especially surprising as decision reports generally only consider matters of contention that have been in focus at the hearing, and cultural matters did not come into that category on most of the cases examined (Auckland Regional Landfill being the notable exception).

Direct engagement

By contrast to the limited regard to IMPs, all but one of the plan-changes was subject to comprehensive pre-application engagement with iwi. Seven of the ten were accompanied by one or more cultural values assessments commissioned from local iwi by the applicant.

It should be noted that there is no clear statutory requirement for an applicant for a private plan change to undertake pre-application engagement with iwi. It is, however, strongly encouraged by Auckland Council¹⁰, and appears to be rigorously applied in most (although not all) cases.

It is also noteworthy that there were no instances in which iwi themselves made direct references to their IMP in the CVAs prepared in relation to the plan-changes. Indeed, as noted above one iwi (Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua) expressed that the matters covered by the IMP, Nga Tikanga o Ngati Te Ata (Tribal Policy Statement 1991), were already addressed in the CVA report prepared for the project, and that direct referral to the IMP was not necessary.

This raises a key question regarding the role of IMPs in light of the established practice of direct pre-application engagement. This is considered further in section 7.

6.3 CONSENTS

As with plan-changes, a survey of 10 recent notified resource consent applications was undertaken to look for evidence of IMP reference. Again, Auckland Council maintains full documentation for most notified consents on its webpage.

Most consents, however, are not notified and documentation is not readily available. To address this gap, Auckland Council resource consents staff were surveyed directly to ascertain their levels of awareness and the extent to which they referred to iwi management plans in practice.

The findings from these research avenues are outlined below.

6.3.1 Notified resource consents: documentation review

Ten recent consents were reviewed - two for each of the five geographic areas of the Auckland consenting region: north, south, east, west and central. As for the plan-changes, only significant proposals likely to be of interest to iwi were examined. In each case the Assessment of Environmental Effects and Planning Report were assessed for evidence of

¹⁰ The AC Draft Practice Guide on Private Plan Changes reviewed in this study includes a section on consultation with iwi, which sets out clear expectations that all applicants should undertake pre-application engagement. Lack of engagement could create grounds for Council to reject the plan-change owing to lack of adequate information regarding cultural effects (although in practice this could risk exposure to legal challenge).

recourse to IMPs and pre-application iwi engagement more generally. The results are summarised below and included in full at Appendix 2.

Note that unlike plan changes, there is no specific statutory requirement for an applicant to refer to IMPs in preparing an application. Instead, IMPs are a matter that may be “had regard to” under RMA s.104(c), which states - *the consent authority must...have regard to... any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application.*

Notwithstanding the lack of specific statutory reference, it is generally considered that IMPs must be considered as potential, relevant matters, and that an examination should be undertaken and recorded.

Pre-application engagement with iwi is encouraged by Auckland Council in circumstances where cultural considerations may come into play, as this is the best way to ensure that cultural effects of a proposal are properly identified and addressed. If an application has insufficient assessment of cultural effects, then it may be rejected (RMA s.88) or paused while post-lodgement consultation is undertaken (s.91D and s.92).

Only one of the 10 applications made specific reference to IMPs. This was in relation to a significant infrastructure proposal from Watercare (a Council Controlled Organisation, with well-established iwi engagement practices). The AEE recorded that only two IMPs were able to be sourced (publicly available).¹¹ It included a brief description of these IMPs, but no detailed analysis of how they should be applied, relying instead on direct engagement with iwi to address cultural matters (*...“It is expected that any particular considerations ... as well as other requirements such as cultural induction monitoring and practices will be confirmed through this engagement process”*).

By contrast, most applicants for the cases examined undertook pre-application consultation with iwi, particularly where projects were large (e.g. Watercare’s Pt Erin Tunnel) or involved matters of particular cultural sensitivity (e.g. Pakiri offshore sand extraction).

In four cases, however, the applicant relied on post lodgement notification undertaken by Council, but these do appear to have been projects with minimal or no cultural implications.

6.3.2 Staff survey

Unlike plan-changes, the vast majority of resource consents are not notified¹² and documentation is therefore not readily available. In order to address this information gap,

¹¹ As an aside, this is somewhat curious as we were able to find 9 iwi management plans via on-line search.

¹² MfE data shows that in 2020/21 Auckland Council processed 10,282 consent applications. Of these only 56 (0.5%) were fully notified and a further 27 (0.26%) limited notified.

Auckland Council resource consent planners responsible for day-to-day handling of applications were surveyed directly.

The survey was conducted online and ran from 22nd May to 5th June 2023. It asked questions relating to:

- Awareness of IMPs existence;
- Understanding of IMP purposes;
- Actual use of IMPs in consent applications and decisions;
- Ease of IMP use (accessibility); and
- Perceived barriers to IMP use.

The full survey and a detailed analysis of results is presented in the Regulatory Services CX Team report at **Appendix 3**.

The survey was sent to 160 resource consent staff, of which 29 (18%) responded. The limited response rate means that statistical analysis is of limited utility. The main point of the survey, however, was not numerical analysis, but to gain some insight into the effectiveness of IMPs in influencing consent processes and to identify perceived barriers. In this regard, the results provide interesting insights, which mirror the general findings from the analysis of notified consents (i.e. low levels of IMP influence). The survey report sets out the following summary of conclusions and insights:

1. **Awareness and Understanding of IMPs:** There seems to be a low level of awareness and understanding of Iwi Management Plans (IMPs) amongst the respondents, with many respondents indicating they were not aware of any IMPs that had been lodged with Auckland Council. This suggests there is a need for increased education and communication regarding IMPs within the Council.
2. **Usage of IMPs:** The data indicates that a substantial portion of the respondents have not read, consulted or referenced IMPs in their decision-making or recommendations. In fact, most respondents indicated they've worked on 0 consent applications that referenced an IMP. This could be a result of the aforementioned lack of awareness or a reflection of the practical difficulties of incorporating IMPs into their workflows.
3. **Perceived Purpose of IMPs:** There are varying views on the purpose of IMPs. Some respondents consider them as an expression of iwi or hapu cultural and environmental priorities, while others see them as strategic documents outlining plans, goals, and values related to iwi/mana whenua group resources. This suggests that while there's some understanding of the function of IMPs, it might not be uniform across different teams and individuals.
4. **Barriers to the Use of IMPs:** Multiple barriers were identified by respondents that could prevent IMPs from being used in consent processes. These include the

accessibility and awareness of IMPs, the time it takes to consider IMPs, their non-statutory nature, and their relevance to smaller residential proposals. Notably, many respondents were unsure or did not provide an answer to this question, perhaps indicating that they do not fully understand the role or utility of IMPs.

5. **Need for Training and Better Resources:** The responses suggest a strong need for training in the use and application of IMPs, with some respondents expressly suggesting this. The use of IMPs could be increased if there were more accessible resources, more awareness of existing IMPs, and if the IMPs themselves were kept up-to-date and in a consistent format.
6. **Team-Specific Differences:** While it is difficult to draw firm conclusions given the dataset, there appears to be some variations in responses based on which team the respondent works with. This could suggest that certain teams may have different levels of exposure to, or requirements for, the use of IMPs in their work. Further investigation might be beneficial to understand these differences.
7. **Experiences with IMPs:** The respondents who have had direct experiences with IMPs generally found them useful and important for incorporating iwi values into resource management decisions. However, some noted that IMPs can be difficult to use, especially when they are too generic or out-of-date.

Overall, the results suggest that there's a need for better integration of IMPs into Council processes, improved training for staff regarding their use, and better resources to support staff in accessing and interpreting these plans.

6.4 GUIDES AND PRACTICE NOTES

6.4.1 Plan-making

Auckland Council helpfully supplied a number of internal procedures guides and templates relating to plan-making for review. The documents supplied and assessed were:

Practice Guides

› *Practice Guide on Private Plan Changes (Draft) (2019)*

This sets out procedural guidelines for processing private plan change requests. It includes a section on pre-lodgement consultation with iwi. This is not a clear statutory requirement, but council needs enough information to determine effects including cultural ones. The guide states:

“This means that the requestor should send all relevant iwi authorities a copy of the draft proposed PPC”... “If this information is not provided at lodgement then the planner should request it as part of the clause 23 further information request. If the applicant refuses to provide the information (consultation details, feedback and their response to that feedback) then the council may reject the plan change for lack of information under clause 23(6).”

The guide, however, makes no makes no direct reference to IMPs, notwithstanding that RMA s.66, s.74 requires local authorities to “take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on the resource management issues”.

➤ *Plan Change checklist (2022)*

This is detailed checklist of steps to be undertaken by the council planner responsible for processing a plan change (private or council-initiated) from receipt through to final decision and making the plan-change operative (where applicable).

It directs pre-notification with iwi, but does not mention IMPs.

➤ *Auckland Council submissions (v2-2020)*

➤ *Auckland Unitary Plan Best Practice Guidance (2018)*

➤ *Section 32 preparation - links to useful resources (2021)*

These three documents are essentially guides to statutory process, drafting conventions, and the like. They are entirely procedural and do not include matters of substance. As such they are not directly relevant for this study.

Templates

➤ *Clause 25 Delegated Authority Report*

This is the template used in drafting the report to council on whether to accept, adopt or reject a private plan change request, or whether to treat it as if it were an application for resource consent.

It includes the standard Auckland Council report template section: *Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori - Māori impact statement*.¹³ An embedded guidance note asks;

“Does the AEE include an appropriate assessment of adverse effects on Mana Whenua values?”

However, it makes no specific reference to IMP’s, again notwithstanding the RMA s.66, s.74 requirements.

➤ *S32 Evaluation Report Template (April 22)*

This is a template used in writing s.32 evaluation report for council-initiated plan change proposals.

It includes a section for the statutory assessment. This has a table to be filled in regarding the assessment of the plan-change against the core Part 2 matters, but only

¹³ This is a standard requirement for all Auckland Council reports.

partial mention of the other statutory requirements. Notably, the template does not include any prompts for the report writer to address the requirements of s.66 and s.74 to take iwi planning documents into account.

➤ Section 42A Hearing Report Template (undated)

The standard hearing report template for the reporting planning officer to assess the plan-change and address any submissions received.

Unlike the s.32 template, this does cover the s.66, s.74 under statutory considerations sections (5.1.2 and 5.1.3 respectively). It also specifically mentions requirements to take into account iwi planning documents under a summary of plan change requirements set out in a summary of the Environment Court case *Long Bay-Okura Great Park Society Incorporated and Others v North Shore City Council*¹⁴. It also includes a specific prompt to consider IMPs under “other matters” at 5.7, albeit as an apparent suggestion rather than an actual requirement.

➤ *Proposed plan change template*

➤ *Template for recommended amendments to a plan-change*

➤ *Limited Notification assessment (undated)*

The above three templates are essentially formatting guides and have no substantive content. They are not relevant to this study.

Training

Material was provided relating to two staff training exercises undertaken by Auckland Council in relation to policy planning for Māori values (2019) and improving plan change practice (2021).

The first was a full-day workshop for intermediate level planners and presented a detailed coverage of Māori values and their application in plan-making. It included the following sessions, with presentations and group exercises:

- Māori Values;
- Treaty of Waitangi;
- Local Government Act, RMA and other legislation;
- Auckland Policy Cascade;
- Māori/Mana Whenua in Auckland;

¹⁴ This Court decision set out a useful summary of statutory requirements and is now a common reference point.

- Role of Policy Planners; and
- Case Studies/Approaches – Working with Iwi/Mana Whenua.

The case study included an exercise specifically asking participants to address an IMP (provided) to a theoretical plan-change.

The second training event in May 2021, entitled “*Improving plan change practice*” was concerned broadly with the need for a strong evidence base in the evaluation of plan change proposals. It is not considered directly relevant for this study.

6.4.2 Resource consents

In relation to resource consent practice, the guidance document “*Considering mana whenua values in resource consent processes*” (2023) was reviewed. This is one of a series of public-facing documents to guide applicants for resource consents and is available on the council website.

The 54-page document provides comprehensive guidance regarding mana whenua engagement in preparing and assessing resource consent applications. Coverage of IMPs is relatively limited. The guide has a paragraph under “*Useful links and information sources*” (p.33). which notes:

A number of mana whenua groups have their own iwi management plans that help to guide their inputs into resource management processes. Where these are publicly available, they are usually found on the respective mana whenua groups websites.

Iwi management plans are public information and can be requested when required.

It also notes under the section on “*Consideration of applications*” (p10), that:

The consideration of iwi planning documents and cultural values assessments (CVAs) provided by mana whenua can be a matter that council considers under section 104(1)

7. DISCUSSION

It is clear that IMPs are currently having very little influence over mainstream RMA processes relating to plan-changes and resource consents. They are seldom referenced by applicants, council planners or even by iwi themselves.

At the same time, our research has evidenced considerable effort going into direct engagement with iwi and hapū – and this is generally occurring as plan-change and consent applications are being prepared (i.e. pre-application). Although generally recognised by iwi and hapū as being not perfect, pre-application engagement, often including the preparation of project-specific CVAs, is the primary mechanism for consideration of cultural matters in RMA proposals.

This raises a key question – what is the role of an IMP in light of direct engagement and project-specific CVAs?

7.1 PURPOSE OF IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

The purpose, form and function of IMPs is not prescribed – it is up to each iwi and hapū to decide for themselves if they want to have an IMP, and if so, what its purpose, form and function should be. IMPs can therefore cover a wide range of matters, including economic, health, educational and tribal development matters as well as environmental management.

That said, the purpose of this study is to examine the deployment and effectiveness of IMPs for the particular application of influencing statutory RMA planning processes. It is in that context that this discussion is made.

In that light, it is noteworthy that *all* iwi stated firmly that in no way should reference to an IMP be a substitute for direct engagement on a particular project. Indeed, some iwi considered the risk of IMPs displacing direct engagement to be a reason not to have an IMP at all, or at least not to make it widely available.

At the same time, nearly all iwi respondents considered an IMP to be, at least in theory, a desirable asset. Stated advantages included:

- Providing a means, though developing its IMP, for an iwi or hapū to arrive at value statements and policies which are agreed tribal positions, and at the same time raising awareness and understanding of environmental matters with their whanau;
- Enabling efficiencies in engagement on specific projects by providing a pre-existing statement of values, policies and expectations, rather than having to start from scratch each time. This can make the task of preparing CVAs or written submissions much easier;
- Enabling applicants to gain a base level of understanding prior to meeting with the iwi / hapū, this making hui more efficient;
- Providing a robust evidence-base for project engagement, and where necessary in hearing settings, where the IMP has the advantage of specific statutory underpinning, and of having high probative value; and
- The potential for IMPs to include schedules of sites of significance. Some sites are scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan, but the evidential threshold is high and very many sites are not included. Inclusion of sites of significance in an IMP could afford at least a base level of statutory protection.

For council, there are specific statutory requirements for iwi management plans to be taken into account when preparing or changing plans and policy statements. It appears that this is generally done quite thoroughly for council-initiated plans and changes, but

based on our review the performance for privately initiated plan-changes can only be described as patchy at best.

This is a serious deficiency as taking IMPs into account is a legal requirement for plan-making under RMA s.66 (regional plans) and s.74 (district plans).¹⁵ This applies to *all* plan-changes - notwithstanding that a plan-change request may be privately initiated, it is still council which ultimately makes the change to its plan and the statutory requirements to take IMPs into account apply.

It has been held that *the duty 'to take into account' means that a decision maker must weigh the matter with the other matters being considered and in making a decision, effect a balance between the matter at issue and be able to show he or she has done so.*¹⁶ At a bare minimum, taking iwi planning documents into account means that one has tried to identify their existence, read the documents, considered their contents, reached a decision based on the relative weighting afforded to them, and recorded this exercise. It is not sufficient to sweep IMPs aside with a broad assertion that they are not relevant (or, worse, to ignore them altogether) – there has to be evidence of the assessment exercise, and there is scant evidence of this being done in practice.

In consideration of resource consents, the statutory direction to consider IMPs is not expressed in such explicit terms as the s.66 and s.74 directions for plan-changes, but the obligation is there - RMA s.104, which sets out matters to be considered in deciding resource consent applications, includes the requirements that:

the consent authority must, subject to Part 2... have regard to...

(c) any other matter the consent authority considers relevant and reasonably necessary to determine the application.

As noted earlier (Section 2.2), Part 2 of the RMA includes the specific directions of s.6(e), s.7(a) and 8 relating to cultural matters, and where an IMP deals with these matters (as nearly all do) there is a clear obligation to pay it due attention.

We think that these shortfalls might be addressed in part by making changes to council guidance documents and reporting templates to emphasise the legal requirements to take account of IMPs. These are detailed in the recommendations in Section 8.

For applicants, there is little evidence of the majority taking IMPs into account in developing plan-change proposals, and even less in the context of resource consent applications, notwithstanding the statutory duties described above. This leads to the question of barriers.

¹⁵ RMA s.61 also requires IMPs to be taken into account in preparing or changing the regional policy statement, but as these changes cannot be privately initiated, they are not considered in this study.

¹⁶ Haddon v Auckland Regional Council [1994] NZRMA 49 (emphasis added).

7.2 BARRIERS TO USE OF IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

For council, the staff survey revealed a number of barriers to use of IMPs, these included:

- **Awareness of IMPs** – only 7 out of 29 respondents indicated awareness of any IMPs lodged with council. Three respondents identified a lack of awareness or knowledge about IMPs as a potential barrier, implying a need for improved communication and education about these plans. We suspect staff turnover is likely to be a factor here too, indicating that training needs to be regularly repeated and be part of the induction process for new staff.¹⁷
- **Accessibility of IMPs** – not knowing how and where to find them.
- **Lack of statutory requirement** – including lack of reference to IMPs in matters of discretion or assessment criteria related to rules.
- **Time pressures** – linked to above, time pressure means that only matters perceived to be essential requirements are addressed.
- **Inconsistent and outdated IMPs** – making them harder to use and limiting perceived relevance.
- **Prevalence of direct engagement** – given the widespread use of direct engagement with iwi and hapū, some respondents questioned the need to use IMPs.

Although applicants were not directly questioned for this study, we expect that these barriers also apply for their uptake of IMPs – indeed they may be even more acute given extremely low levels of IMP use evidenced in our survey of private plan change and resource consent applications. It is likely that the perceived lack of need, together with the need to minimise costs, are significant disincentives for IMP use. The sheer number of IMPs that may need to be addressed in some cases is also likely to be a significant disincentive, especially for applicants inexperienced in such matters. IMPs also need to be readily available (online) as lack of availability compounds the disincentives for use.

For iwi and hapū, key barriers preventing IMPs having the level of influence they would expect include:

- **Institutional bias** – IMPs simply not being perceived as important and discounted offhand when coming up against vested interests or established methodologies.
- **Cultural awareness** – limited ability of users to understand a tangata whenua perspective and absorb the sensitivities of that the IMP is intended to achieve.
- **Motivation** – developers incentivised to do the minimum required to gain consent.

¹⁷ Auckland Council provided us with details of a rigorous (full day) training exercise undertaken in 2019, but it is not known how often this is repeated.

- **Currency of IMPs** – several respondents acknowledged that their IMP was outdated and would benefit from a refresh.
- **Prevalence of direct engagement and CVAs** – some respondents noted that a generic IMP was not really necessary for communicating iwi values given that CVAs serve that purpose on a bespoke, project-specific basis. One respondent noted that the perceived need for IMPs is largely driven by government and council rather than iwi themselves.

Iwi respondents also noted that IMPs could be more effective if carefully articulated in language that is consistent with the RMA but without losing the essence of tangata whenua values. Several indicated that they would like to produce new IMPs or refresh existing ones, but generally lacked the resources to do so.

It is notable that we found little evidence of iwi and hapū themselves referring to IMPs or requesting their use. We think this is likely to result from the prevalence of project specific CVAs, a high level of scepticism regarding the weight that would be given to the IMP, and in many cases an awareness that the IMP was outdated.

7.3 FORM OF IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

As noted earlier, there is no prescribed form or function for an IMP – it is entirely up to each iwi and hapū to decide if they need an IMP and if so, what matters it should address and how it should be presented.

Of the IMPs reviewed for this study, there was a range of approaches, from very specific guidance on a particular matter,¹⁸ to broad coverage of a full range of cultural, social environmental and economic matters.¹⁹

Most plans included detailed coverage of environmental and cultural heritage matters in relation to the RMA including statements of issues, policies, desired outcomes. They also included expectations for engagement practices.

Of course, these comments relate only to the publicly available IMPs that we reviewed for this study. Several iwi do not make their IMPs generally available. Reasons include:

- **Risk of inappropriate use** – all respondents emphasised that IMPs cannot be a substitute for direct engagement, and many saw a real risk of this happening;
- **Intellectual property** – related to the above, several iwi expressed concerns that their matauranga, as expressed in their IMP, could be misappropriated; and

¹⁸ For example, Environs Holdings Limited Cultural Monitoring Protocols & Policies 2021, Te Hauturu-o-Toi/Little Barrier Island Conservation Management Plan (Ngāti Manuhiri).

¹⁹ For example, Ngāti Rehua Ngāti Wai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan, Ngāa Tikanga o Ngaati Te Ata Tribal Policy Statement.

- **Culturally sensitive information** – some IMPs can include information, such as locations of wahi tapu, that iwi would not wish to be public knowledge.

Whilst an IMP can serve whatever purpose and take whatever form an iwi or hapū see fit, it is clear that if an IMP is to have maximum influence on RMA decision making then the relevant material needs to be as accessible to practitioners as possible. This was noted by several iwi respondents, who noted “*the importance of having information in a useable and understandable format*” and the “*writing of IPD and articulation that is consistent with the RMA without losing the essence of the tangata whenua values*”.

This matter has also been explored in previous studies, notably *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* (Wai 262), which recommended that iwi and hapū be empowered to produce enhanced “*iwi resource management plans*” (IRMPs), which would be targeted to address RMA matters. The Tribunal recommended:

These plans would be prepared by iwi in consultation with local authorities. They would identify section 33 control and section 36B partnership opportunities for formal negotiation with councils. They would identify heritage protection authority opportunities in respect of iconic areas for the iwi. They would set out the iwi’s general resource management priorities in respect of taonga and resources within their rohe.²⁰

Once finalised, IRMPs would be subject to a statutory process of confirmation involving negotiation with the local authority, with recourse to the Environment Court for dispute resolution (and final determination), after which IRMPs should have the same status under the RMA as any district or regional plan. The Tribunal recommended that the RMA be amended to accommodate IRMPs.

Whilst recommendations for structural reform are outside the scope of this study, we do think that there is merit in considering the concept of targeted IRMPs which are specifically designed to act as an interface with RMA practitioners and can be made freely available in the public realm.

Most iwi and hapū contacted for this study stated that they wished to produce or review IMPs, and several stated a desire to target their plans more effectively. The IRMP concept could be useful in this regard.

7.4 PRODUCING IRMPS

For an iwi or hapū wishing to improve the effectiveness of their IMP in influencing RMA processes, we would recommend giving consideration to producing a specific targeted document, along the lines of the IRMPs outlined above, and making it widely available in the public domain. This need not be (and likely would not be) the entirety of the iwi

²⁰ Ko Aotearoa Tēnei (Wai 262) Te Taumata Tuatahi, section 3.8.1.

management plan or plans, but would be a specific public-facing statement of core matters that need to be taken into account by RMA practitioners.

From our review of existing guidance and the insights gained from iwi and council in the course of this study, we would recommend the following content as being particularly useful for applicants and council staff:

- Geographic coverage (indicative rohe or areas of interest covered by the plan);
- A statement of how and when the iwi/hapū are to be consulted;
- Information required from applicants to enable effective engagement;
- A statement of the key resource management issues;
- Outcomes or actions sought from applicants, council or other agencies; and
- Contact details.

For the IMP to have maximum impact it should be readily available, which in this day and age really means having it available (and easy to find) on the internet. It should also be written with the assumption that the reader will be unfamiliar with cultural values and concepts. Clearly a key consideration will be to determine what level of information should be made publicly available – this is a balancing exercise between ensuring the IMP provides enough information and guidance for external agencies whilst safeguarding intellectual property and sensitive cultural information.

An IRMP of this nature should also state clearly that it must not be used as a substitute for direct engagement.

The effectiveness of an IMP also may be enhanced by preparing it in collaboration with the intended users – council planners, applicants and RMA consultants. This can:

- Ascertain the particular needs of the IMP users;
- Test the content to ensure that it is easy to interpret and use; and
- Raise awareness of the IMP and garner “buy-in” from those engaged in its preparation.

In drafting an IRMP, it will also be helpful if it can be crafted to give explicit coverage of RMA Part II provisions. These are at the heart of the RMA and establish the principles for all decision-making under the Act. Sections 6(e), 7(a) and 8 in particular, provide for the consideration of matters of particular importance to Māori, and do so in quite directive terms:

- section 6(e) stipulates that decision makers ‘*shall recognise and provide for*’ the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga;

- section 7(a) states that decision makers ‘shall have particular regard to kaitiakitanga; and
- section 8 requires decision makers ‘to ‘take into account’ the principles of the Treaty.

The relevance of these core RMA provisions should not be overlooked. None of these requirements in itself gives any particular force to iwi management plans, but where such a plan deals with any of these issues in an authoritative way, the weight to be given to that expression of the iwi’s views must increase accordingly. In other words, leaving aside for the moment the statutory language, the more specific and authoritative an iwi management plan is in the RMA context, then the more weight the Council will have to give it in its decision-making. The weight to be given to any particular plan may vary significantly.

As a final note on enhanced IRMPs, we hesitate to say that they should be subject to any kind of statutory approval process (as mooted in *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*), as it is important that the authority over the Plan remains with the iwi/hapū. The statutory weight of a IRMP could be enhanced, however, by linking it explicitly to a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreement with council (see Section 7.7, below) – this would to a large extent capture the intention of *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*.

7.5 ENABLING IMPS

All iwi and hapū representatives who were engaged in this study emphasised that resource availability is a significant barrier to producing or reviewing an IMP. There is no doubt that producing an IMP is a considerable undertaking, requiring a significant commitment of labour over a considerable period of time, and most, if not all, iwi and hapū will find it hard to resource the process. Several respondents also cited the need for technical input if an IMP is to be crafted in terms consistent with the RMA.

There is a role for Auckland Council in helping to resource the production of IMPs - in whatever form an iwi or hapū wish to do so, not just the targeted resource management plans described above. This could include:

- Direct funding assistance for iwi/hapū to resource IMP preparation (for example by employing staff or procuring consultancy support);
- Secondment of staff or dedicated staff to assist iwi/hapū in preparing IMPs;
- Making Council staff available to assist with the production of IMPs (for example providing advisory services or participating in IMP preparation); and
- Identifying other potential sources of funding.

We are aware that Auckland Council support iwi through capacity grants, which could be used by an iwi or hapū to help fund preparation of an IMP, but consideration should be given to establishing a dedicated support fund in that regard.

We are also aware that Council has shown a high level of willingness to support the production of IMPs by committing staff resources to assist as required – for example a team of council planners helped with drafting the 2018 Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei IMP by participating in a series of design workshops and providing advice to ensure that the provisions of the Plan were appropriate and workable in practice.

7.6 ENHANCING STATUTORY SUPPORT

As outlined in Section 6.1.1, the AUP includes a number of directions for the use of IMPs in particular circumstances. Consideration should be given to reviewing the AUP to enhance the level of support for IMPs. The lack of perceived statutory obligation was cited by both council staff and iwi respondents as a barrier to IMP use, and the AUP has the potential to address this by making obligations to take account of IMPs explicit in policies, rules and assessment criteria.²¹

7.7 MANA WHAKAHONO Ā ROHE

Finally, but by no means least, we would like to emphasise the potential for Mana Whakahono ā Rohe to boost the effectiveness of IMPs.

A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is a statutory participation arrangement made under the RMA and entered into between one or more iwi authorities and the council.²² The process to establish a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is initiated by iwi²³ and council is duty-bound to collaborate and negotiate the agreement in good faith.²⁴

A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe must define and record how an iwi authority may participate in the preparation or change of a policy statement or plan and may also specify how a local authority is to consult or notify an iwi authority on resource consent matters.²⁵

A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe may include an IMP as an integral component and may specify requirements for when and how an IMP must be taken into account in RMA decisions. Schedule 1 of the RMA, which specifies procedures for plan-making, requires compliance with an agreed A Mana Whakahono ā Rohe.

The Mana Whakahono ā Rohe is a powerful means to underscore and mandate the application of IMPs. This was recognised in the Report of the Resource Management

²¹ Or another level of weight (such as “have regard to”, “have particular regard to” etc. that may be appropriate in the circumstances).

²² The legislation specifies one or more iwi authorities and one or more relevant local authorities, but in the context of this study Auckland Council is the only relevant local authority.

²³ RMA s. 58O, introduced by the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017.

²⁴ RMA ss. 58N, 58O, 58S.

²⁵ RMA s. 58R.

Review Panel and provisions for enhanced Mana Whakahono ā Rohe appear in the RM reform Bills (see below).

7.8 RMA REFORMS

In November last year the Government introduced two new Bills to Parliament, The Natural and Built Environment Bill and the Spatial Planning Bill. These are intended to replace the RMA, which will be repealed.

The new plans are intended to be primarily “outcomes” rather than “effects” based, although consideration of environmental effects remains a material consideration.

The core elements of the new system are shown in Figure 1.

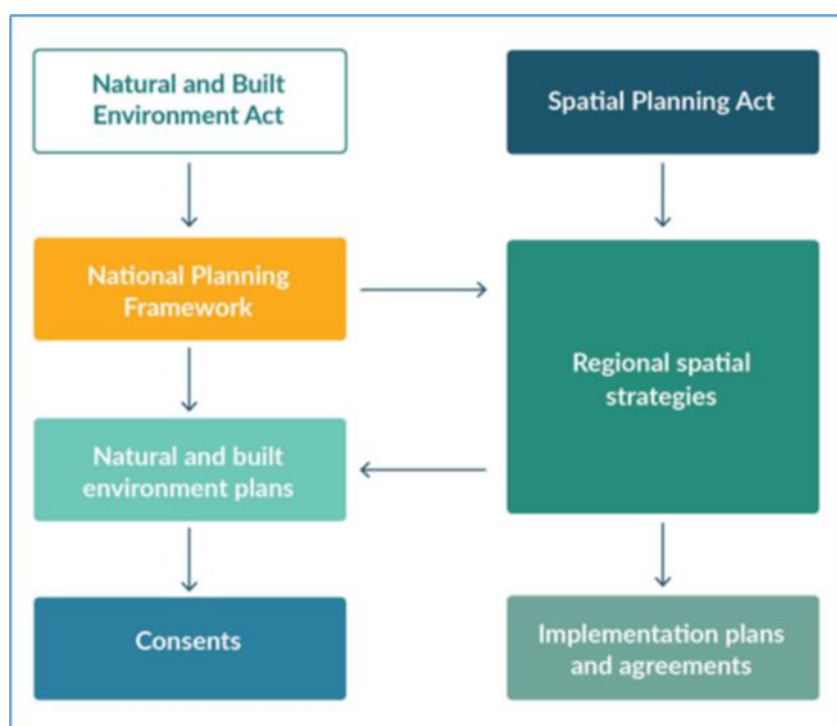


Figure 1: Components of the new planning system

Under the new system there will be a *Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)* and *Natural and Built Environment Plan (NBEP)* for each of 15 planning regions. These plans will (eventually) replace all current RMA plans, significantly reducing the number of plans in place across the country. Plans (RSS and NBEP) will be drafted and approved by new Regional Planning Committees (RPCs), with membership drawn from local authorities and iwi / hapū in the region.

The Bills include a raft of measures intended to strengthen Māori participation in resource management, including:

- Strengthening statutory provisions – for example a requirement to *give effect* to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi (as opposed to *take into account* under the RMA);
- Establishment of a new National Māori Entity to provide independent monitoring of decisions taken under the Acts with respect to te Tiriti obligations;
- iwi / hapū membership on RPCs;
- enhanced provisions for Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, including a requirement for them to explicitly record how the participating authorities will provide support for particular regard to be taken of iwi and hapū management plans; and
- raising the consideration of iwi planning documents from “take into account” to “have particular regard to” in plan-making.
- The two Bills have just passed the Select Committee reporting stage and are due to be enacted before the October election.

Overall, the new system, provides significant enhancement in terms of Māori engagement in resource management. The statutory weight of Iwi management plans is similarly enhanced and their utility for iwi and hapū is likely to be correspondingly greater.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In considering the effectiveness of IMPs it is important to bear in mind that they are just one factor in a broader spectrum of iwi and hapū engagement in RMA matters. The key question is, what purpose are they intended to serve?

From our survey of iwi and hapū perspectives, it is clear that direct engagement on projects and proposals is the paramount concern. IMPs can help to facilitate engagement but are not centre-stage. IMPs can make the work of the iwi/hapū easier by reducing the need for repetition of core values and desired outcomes on a case-by-case basis. They can also serve as a useful tool for raising general cultural awareness and have value as a probative evidence base. The key consideration for an IMP in the RMA context is how it assists the iwi/hapū in communicating its position.

In this context (noting that IMPs can serve a wide range of purposes other than RMA engagement), we recommend that the effectiveness of IMPs could be improved by taking action on both the producer (iwi/hapū) and consumer (council/applicant) side; in particular:

- Iwi/hapū should consider producing specific “iwi resource management plans” along the lines mooted in *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei* (Wai 262). These would be targeted statements specifically intended for the public domain and made widely available, ideally via Auckland Council website and/or included as an appendix to the AUP.
- Auckland Council should amend the procedures guides and reporting templates relating to plan changes to make explicit the requirements for coverage of IMPs in relation to s.66 and s.74 RMA. Specifically:

- The Clause 25 Delegated Authority Report.
- The Practice Guide on Private Plan Changes.
- S.32 Evaluation report template.
- s.42A Hearing report template.
- Auckland Council should undertake regular staff training regarding IMPs and this should also be part of an induction process for new staff;
- Auckland Council should consider enhancing the level of support provided for IMPs in the AUP, by including objectives, policies rules and assessment criteria directing their consideration (see Section 7.6); and
- Auckland Council should provide resources to assist iwi/hapū in producing or updating IMPs. This may be by provision of in-kind assistance (as is currently undertaken), but really requires a dedicated funding stream to be identified in the long-term plan to enable iwi and hapū to produce IMPs on their own terms.



Cover Report: Future for Local Government update

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Future for Local Government updated final report.

Whakarāpopotanga

Executive Summary

1. On 23 April 2021 the Minister of Local Government (the Minister) established a Review into the Future for Local Government (the Review). The Review is to consider, report and make recommendations on this matter to the Minister.
2. The overall purpose of the Review is to identify how our system of local democracy and governance needs to evolve over the next 30 years, to improve the wellbeing of New Zealand communities and the environment, and actively embody the Treaty partnership.
3. The Minister sought recommendations from the review that look to achieve:
 - A resilient and sustainable local government system that is fit for purpose and has the flexibility and incentives to adapt to the future needs of local communities
 - Public trust/confidence in local authorities and the local regulatory system that leads to strong leadership
 - Effective partnerships between mana whenua, and central and local government to better provide for social, environmental, cultural, and economic wellbeing of communities
 - A local government system that actively embodies Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership, through the role and representation of iwi/Māori in local government and seeks to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles through its functions and processes.
4. The panel released its interim report *Ārewa ake te Kaupapa* in September 2021, the panels draft report *He mata whāriki, he matawhānui* was released in October 2022, with the final report, *He piki tūranga, he piki kotuku* released in June 2023.
5. The final report proposes 17 recommendations to enable local government to better serve communities across Aotearoa.
6. The Board engaged with the panel throughout the development of the final report with a case-study outlining the role and function of the Board and Board Secretariat included within the final report.
7. This report provides an overview of the panels final report, the Secretariat will monitor Auckland Council's implementation of the reports findings with updates to be provided via monthly social pou reporting.

Authors	Jett Sharp – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



Report: Future for Local Government update

Horopaki

Context

1. On 23 April 2021 the Minister of Local Government (the Minister) established a Review into the Future for Local Government (the Review). The Review is to consider, report and make recommendations on this matter to the Minister.
2. The Minister sought recommendations from the review that look to achieve:
 - A resilient and sustainable local government system that is fit for purpose and has the flexibility and incentives to adapt to the future needs of local communities
 - Public trust/confidence in local authorities and the local regulatory system that leads to strong leadership
 - Effective partnerships between mana whenua, and central and local government to better provide for social, environmental, cultural, and economic wellbeing of communities
 - A local government system that actively embodies Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership, through the role and representation of iwi/Māori in local government and seeks to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles through its functions and processes.
3. The overall purpose of the Review is to identify how our system of local democracy and governance needs to evolve over the next 30 years, to improve the wellbeing of New Zealand communities and the environment, and actively embody the Treaty partnership.
4. The panel released its interim report *Ārewa ake te Kaupapa* in September 2021, the panels draft report *He mata whāriki, he matawhānui* was released in October 2022, with the final report, *He piki tūranga, he piki kotuku* released in June 2023.
5. The panel conducted public engagement through 2021 – 2022 with the panel identifying five shifts required for Local Government to enable improved local government outcomes. The five shifts are detailed below.
 - Strengthened local democracy
 - Stronger focus on wellbeing
 - Authentic relationships with hapū/iwi/Māori
 - Genuine partnership between central and local government
 - More equitable funding.
6. *He mata whāriki, he matawhānui* proposes 17 recommendations to deliver on these five shifts and improve local government outcomes. The recommendations are set across five key outcome areas as outlined below:
 - Embedding Local Government's purpose and wellbeing focus
 - Growing authentic Te Tiriti relationships
 - System renewal
 - Increasing funding
 - Strengthening local democracy and leadership.



Embedding Local Government's purpose and wellbeing focus

7. The report includes two central recommendations to embed Local Government's purpose and ensure for a wellbeing focus across Local Government
 - Entrench the purpose of local government as set out in the Local Government Act 2002 to embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy at the heart of local government
 - Introduce statutory provision to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002 by requiring Councils to set wellbeing goals and priorities each term, in conjunction with community, hapū/iwi, and Māori
 - Central and local government committing to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans.

Growing authentic Te Tiriti-based partnerships

8. The report includes four central recommendations to improve Local Government recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and improve Local Government relationships with Māori.
 - Introduce new provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and recognise te ao Māori values in the exercise of local governance to strengthen authentic relationships in the local exercise of kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga.
 - Introduce a statutory requirement for councils to develop partnerships frameworks with hapū/iwi and Māori to give effect to new Te Tiriti provisions in the Local Government 2002 that create new governance arrangements and complement existing ones.
 - Amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils to prioritise and invest in developing and strengthening their capability and capacity in the areas of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga and the whakapapa of local government to make local government a better Te Tiriti partner.
 - Central government leads a comprehensive review of requirements for engaging with Māori across legislation that impacts local government, considering opportunities to streamline or align those requirements.
9. The panel's recommendation seeks to ensure that legislative requirements explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and strengthen local government requirements to partner with iwi/hapū in the exercise of kāwanatanga within the local government sphere.
10. The statutory requirement for Council's to develop 'partnership frameworks'; seeks to provide an integrated framework for Council relationships with mana whenua and key mātāwaka organisation across local government. The panel proposes the partnership frameworks will be binding and complement existing relationship agreements/structures. The panel proposes the partnership frameworks would confirm the below key outcomes.
 - Outline the working relationships between councils and hapū/iwi and Māori.
 - Confirm key individual and joint priorities across the Council term and identify opportunities to devolve key responsibilities and work programmes to iwi/mātāwaka.
 - Confirm key engagement practices and seek to consolidate and streamline Council-Māori relationships.
 - Confirm appropriate governance arrangements, including but not limited to hapū or iwi representation on Council.
11. The panels' capability and capacity shifts support an improved recognition of Te Ao Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi across the Local Government sector by requiring Council Chief Executives to develop and maintain the capacity and capability of Council staff and elected members within these areas.



12. The panel supports a central government led review of engagement that requires Local Government legislation to rationalise and support local government-iwi engagement practice.

System renewal

13. The report includes four central recommendations to support system renewal across Local Government: the recommendations are outlined below:
- Initiate a reorganisation of local government to strengthen, support, and resource councils to plan for and respond to increasing challenges and opportunities, and to set local government up for a more complex future.
 - Establish a new local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the system.
 - Local and Central Government coinvest to build adaptive leadership capability.
 - Central government commits to enabling the future transition within funding.
14. The panel supports the reorganisation of Local Government to support local-led democracy, the panel proposes two models to improve local governance with a unitary or combined network model recommended.
15. The recommendation is underpinned by a recognition that Council's must lead the reorganisation process in their areas, in collaboration with communities and hapū/iwi with the panel proposing a 'tranching' approach to the reorganisation.
16. It is noted that the report confirms that Auckland Council should be engaged in the reform project.
17. To support the reorganisation of the local government sector the report recommends the establishment of a new independent local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the system and a dedicated crown department to facilitate relationship between central and local government.
18. The report confirms the below responsibilities of the independent stewardship institution.
- Providing care and oversight for the health and fitness of the local government system
 - Building capability across the local government system, including by establishing and/or promoting centres of excellence
 - Fostering relationships across council's and growing the collective potential of local government towards a common purpose.
 - Supporting and enabling the health of a hapū/iwi and Māori relationship.
 - Taking of the current roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Commission.
19. The report confirms the below responsibilities of the relational Crown department.
- Facilitate and enable a joined up public service
 - Expedite and enable place-based agreements.
 - Provide for better alignment of central and local government activity
 - Assess and inform policies that affect local government
 - Lead transition to the new system.

Strengthening local democracy and leadership

20. The final report includes two key recommendations to strengthen local democracy and leadership.
21. Local government and councils develop and invest in democratic innovations, including participatory and deliberative democracy processes.



22. Enhance local democracy to increase access and representation by:
- Providing a four-year electoral term
 - Adopting ranked voting (also known as single transferrable vote) as nationwide method for voting
 - Lowering the threshold for the establishment of Māori wards
 - Enabling Te Tiriti appointments to Councils
 - Lowering the voting age for local elections to 16 years old.
23. The panels' support for enabling Te Tiriti appointments to Councils seeks to ensure central government led legislative amendments to the Local Government Act 2003 to enable appointments of mana whenua to local body Governing Bodies.
24. The panel supports the retention of Māori wards and recommends amending the Local Electoral Act to reduce the threshold formula included within the act to ease establishment requirements for Māori wards.

Increasing funding

25. The final report includes recommendations to improve increased funding for local government and are outlined below:
- To prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through an annual transfer of revenue equivalent to GST charged on rates
 - Significant funding to support local priorities, place-based agreements, and devolution of roles
 - Central government pays rates on Crown property
 - Central government develops an intergenerational fund for climate change, with the application of the funding requiring appropriate regional and local decision making
 - Cabinet is required to consider the funding impact on local government of proposed policy decisions
 - Central government commits to enabling the future transition with funding to resource a transition unit to support the change and system renewal of local government.
 - Supplement local government capacity funding to enable hapu, iwi, and Māori to partner with councils.
 - Support councils to build Te Tiriti and Te Ao Māori capability and grow hapu/iwi and Māori relationships.
 - Lift councils immediate capacity and capability to innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities for their communities.
 - Trial and grow participatory and deliberative democracy practices.
26. A key recognition within the report is the continued under-resourcing of Local Government, the panel suggests an annual transfer of central government funding to support Local Government.
27. The panel further proposes that the fund be established as \$1b fund to support councils to pay for locally defined priorities and projects that support intergenerational wellbeing.
28. The panels' recommendation to establish an intergenerational climate change fund responds to the increasing impact of climate change on local government infrastructure and the requirement for councils to assist communities in their response and recovery to climate change events. The panel proposes the fund be funded through including the Emissions Trading Scheme, specific levies, or general taxation.
29. To support greater revenue across Local Government the panel proposes making legislative changes to ensure for additional funding tools across Local Government. An overview of proposed tools for local government are outlined below.
- Road congestion and tolling charges



- Bed taxes and visitor levies
 - Values capture targeted rates.
 - Volumetric charges
30. The report acknowledges that the current design of the rating system does not respond effectively to issues and circumstances associated with Māori land. The report proposes changes to the Local Government (rating) Act 2002 to enable tools and flexibility for councils to adjust rating to address issues specific to Māori land.

Next steps

31. A memorandum of advice was received by the Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board on 28 June 2023 providing an outline of Council's review of the report and identified next steps to support implementation of the report.
32. The government has indicated that it will not respond to the report's recommendations prior to the general election in October 2023. It is noted that the Minister of Local Government has indicated that the reform of Local Government is a low priority for central government with greater support for recovery from recent emergency events.
33. The panel has identified actions that can be implemented in the short-term, however these require Central Government investment to implement the actions with the government to consider the recommendations of the review after the elections.
34. The Secretariat will work with Auckland Council to monitor the implementation of recommendations of the Future for Local Government with updates to be provided via the social pou after the general elections.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

Attachment A - Future for Local Government Final Report Recommendations.

Recommendations



The Panel makes the following recommendations

Theme	Recommendations
Embedding local government's purpose and wellbeing focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Entrench the purpose of local government, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002, to embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy at the heart of local government. 2 Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ councils setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term, in conjunction with community and hapū/iwi and Māori ▶ central and local government committing to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans.
Growing authentic Te Tiriti-based partnerships	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Introduce new provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori values to strengthen authentic relationships in the local exercise of kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga. 4 Introduce a statutory requirement for councils to develop partnership frameworks with hapū/iwi and Māori to give effect to new Te Tiriti provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that create new governance arrangements and complement existing ones. 5 Central government leads a comprehensive review of requirements for engaging with Māori across legislation that impacts local government, considering opportunities to streamline or align those requirements. 6 Amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils (elected members and chief executives) to prioritise and invest in developing and strengthening their capability and capacity in the areas of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga, and the whakapapa of local government in order to make local government a better Te Tiriti partner.

Theme	Recommendations
System renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="501 315 1310 450">7 Initiate a reorganisation of local government to strengthen, support, and resource councils to plan for and respond to increasing challenges and opportunities, and to set local government up for a more complex future. <li data-bbox="501 461 1398 824">8 Establish a dedicated Crown department to facilitate a more effective working relationship between local and central government that focuses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 573 1398 640">▶ a relational-based operating model to align priorities, roles, and funding <li data-bbox="580 651 1342 719">▶ brokering place-based approaches and agreements to address complex challenges and opportunities <li data-bbox="580 730 1342 824">▶ research, development, and innovation capability that equips local government to maximise intergenerational wellbeing for its communities. <li data-bbox="501 846 1378 1256">9 Establish a new local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the system. This entity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 965 1378 1066">▶ provide care for and oversight of the local government system, including the health of local democracy and local government's future-fit capability and capacity <li data-bbox="580 1077 1182 1106">▶ foster common purpose and relationships <li data-bbox="580 1117 1267 1184">▶ support and enable the health of the Māori–local government relationship <li data-bbox="580 1196 1342 1256">▶ incorporate the current roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Commission.
Strengthening local democracy and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="501 1312 1398 1413">10 Local government and councils develop and invest in democratic innovations, including participatory and deliberative democracy processes. <li data-bbox="501 1424 1398 1738">11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 1503 1171 1532">▶ providing for a 4-year local electoral term <li data-bbox="580 1543 1390 1610">▶ adopting ranked voting (also known as single transferrable vote or STV) as nationwide method for local elections <li data-bbox="580 1621 1398 1650">▶ lowering the threshold for the establishment of Māori wards <li data-bbox="580 1662 1275 1691">▶ enabling Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils <li data-bbox="580 1702 1251 1731">▶ lowering the voting age for local elections to 16. <li data-bbox="501 1760 1283 1995">12 Local and central government coinvest to build adaptive leadership capability focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 1839 1102 1868">▶ leading change and system renewal <li data-bbox="580 1879 1182 1908">▶ valuing civic leadership and public service <li data-bbox="580 1919 1023 1948">▶ partnership and collaboration <li data-bbox="580 1960 1054 1989">▶ innovation and experimentation.

Theme	Recommendations
Increasing funding	<p data-bbox="501 315 1406 376">13 In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 394 1366 454">▶ an annual transfer of revenue equivalent to GST charged on rates <li data-bbox="580 472 1382 533">▶ significant funding to support local priorities, place-based agreements, and devolution of roles. <p data-bbox="501 562 1219 584">14 Central government pays rates on Crown property.</p> <p data-bbox="501 607 1315 696">15 Central government develops an intergenerational fund for climate change, with the application of the fund requiring appropriate regional and local decision-making.</p> <p data-bbox="501 719 1315 779">16 Cabinet is required to consider the funding impact on local government of proposed policy decisions.</p> <p data-bbox="501 786 1406 846">17 Central government commits to enabling the future transition with funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="580 864 1315 925">▶ resource a transition unit to support the change and system renewal of local government <li data-bbox="580 943 1366 1003">▶ supplement local government capacity funding to enable hapū/iwi and Māori to partner with councils <li data-bbox="580 1021 903 1043">▶ support councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="660 1061 1350 1122">▶ build Te Tiriti and te ao Māori capability and grow hapū/iwi and Māori relationships <li data-bbox="660 1140 1315 1229">▶ lift their immediate capacity and capability to innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities for their communities <li data-bbox="660 1247 1278 1308">▶ trial and grow participatory and deliberative democracy practices.



Cover Report: Appointment for Independent Hearing Commissioner

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) retrospectively appoint Chair Taipari to a selection panel for the Independent Hearing Commissioner Recruitment for the 2024-2026 term.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. Auckland Council independent commissioners sit on hearing panels and make decisions under delegated authority for a range of resource management matters including applications for resource consents, plan changes and notices of requirement.
2. In January 2020, 51 appointments were made to the commissioner pool and during the term two commissioners have since left the pool. A smaller number of commissioners within the pool also act as duty commissioners and determine applications which do not necessitate a hearing.
3. All resource management commissioners are expected to have an understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Te Ao Māori. Iwi commissioners with expertise in mātauranga Māori and tikanga Māori are appointed to panels for all matters where a matter covers areas of significance to Māori to ensure better and more informed decisions are made.
4. At the upcoming Regulatory and Safety Committee on 27 June 2023 the Committee will be asked to approve the process for recruiting independent commissioners for the 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2026 term.
5. The Committee will also be asked to approve the recruitment selection panel which includes a member of the Independent Māori Statutory Board along with any two of the senior staff members:
 - General Manager Plans and Places (or their delegate)
 - General Manager Resource Consents or its equivalent (or their delegate)
 - General Manager Democracy and Engagement (or their delegate)
 - Manager Public Law (or their delegate)
6. The Secretariat suggests the Board considers appointing a Board member or a delegate to the independent hearing commissioner recruitment selection panel as a matter of priority to assist Council with streamlining their recruitment process.
7. The Secretariat will provide advisory support to the appointment Board member or delegate throughout the recruitment process.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments.

Authors	Taff Wikaira – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - Poutuarā



Cover Report: Appointment for Delegated Group for Auckland Unitary Plan

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) appoint a Board member to a group with delegated authority to agree an engagement plan for a work programme through the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. At their 29 June meeting the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee resolved that Council staff should progress with preparing changes to the Auckland Unitary Plan to strengthen the management of risk from natural hazards. This work is part of the broader 'accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland work programme'.
2. These changes may include (but are not limited to):
 - downzoning
 - activity status for resource consents
 - new standards and rules
 - objectives and policies
 - intensify development of well-connected lower risk (from natural hazards) areas.
3. The Committee also resolved that Council should prepare an engagement plan (for the work programme to strengthen the management of natural hazard risks through the Auckland Unitary Plan) to be agreed by the Committee Chair, Deputy Chair and a member of the Independent Māori Statutory Board.
4. At this stage there has not been engagement with Māori, however Council staff intend to work with mana whenua to develop the engagement plan and will consider how best to engage with mātāwaka.
5. It is anticipated that this work will progress over the next year, noting that these plan changes are unlikely to be notified before PC78 (Intensification plan change) is decided.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments.

Authors	Miriana Knox – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā