

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

Date: Monday, 6 December 2021
Time: 09.30am
Meeting Room: Online
Venue: Zoom



Independent Māori Statutory Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	David Taipari
Deputy Chairperson	Hon Tau Henare
Members	IMSB Member Renata Blair
	IMSB Member Mr Terrence Hohneck
	IMSB Member Tony Kake
	IMSB Member Liane Ngamane
	IMSB Member Josie Smith
	IMSB Member Glenn Wilcox
	IMSB Member Karen Wilson

(Quorum members)

David Taipari
Chairperson

24 November 2021

Contact Telephone: 021 453 359
Email: leesah.murray@imsb.maori.nz
Website: www.imsb.maori.nz

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE



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1 Apologies

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

2 Declaration of Interest

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

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 1 November 2021, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

4 Extraordinary Business

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

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

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

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

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

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



CEO Summary

File No.: CP2021/16958

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive CEO summary report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a summary of events for the reporting month.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

1. The hui with Minister Mahuta took place on 2 November to discuss governance representation in Entity A of the Three Waters Reform, which was well attended by Board members.
2. The Māori Wards joint working group of Auckland Council and the Board met earlier this month. A report was received which highlighted five possible models that could be explored further for Māori Wards. Following the presentation, the joint working group unanimously supported the Royal Commission, subject to the legislated cap on number of councillors being lifted. This will be discussed in more detail at the Board meeting on 6 December and then again at the Joint Governing Body and Board meeting later that afternoon. Further detail has been provided in paragraphs 23-25 of the Social Pou report.
3. The Māori Outcomes Expenditure Review undertaken by KPMG has now been finalised and approved by the Board. The report is an agenda item for the Joint Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting on 6 December. It is important to note that Auckland Council were late in providing management comments and the report had been finalised before their comments were received. Auckland Council were well aware of the deadlines and their subsequent late commentary will be added to the covering report for the joint meeting where the report will be presented.
4. Last month, there were requests for a comparative analysis on the current and proposed Māori land rates remission and postponement policy which has been provided for the Board under the Social pou report.
5. The Board tasked management with creating a Māori contractors database to build a menu of options when engaging contractors to undertake work for the Board. This database has been added as Attachment A of this report and will be a living document that will be added too, as Māori businesses/contractors are created or discovered.
6. There are three Secretariat roles that are currently in the recruitment market. These roles are being facilitated by Jackson-Stone who specialise in local and central government appointments.
7. The below outlines the communications update for the reporting period of October 1 to October 31. The Board published a media release titled; Independent Māori Statutory Board calls on Māori to play their part in reaching a 90 per cent vaccination rate. This was picked up by Radio Waatea and Member Wilcox was interviewed on 17 October. There was also a news item published about the CEO, being appointed as a Future Director of a private entity, Southbase Construction, which was supported by the Chair.



8. The website attracted 2,414 sessions during the reporting period with 1,820 users and the average session being 1 minute and 33 seconds. About per cent of the users were new visitors, and 20 per cent returning visitors.
9. There were 15 posts to LinkedIn, with an increase of 119 new followers for the reporting period, with 362 followers in total.
10. The same 15 posts were delivered on Facebook however reach was down by 3.1 per cent for the month and we have 1.5K Facebook page followers. This highlights, that our main forum for engagement at the moment is LinkedIn.
11. The table below is the September Health and Safety 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	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors	Low risk	N	M	Landlord contacted	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Chairs stored in meeting room	Meeting room	Staff	Low risk	N	M	Clear out storeroom	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Low visibility in toilet area	Toilets	Staff, visitors	Low risk	N	M	Hazard sign posted	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Technology cords in Boardroom	Boardroom	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	N	M	Mats have been placed over the cords to avoid slips.	Weekly	Norelle Parker
Lights in the Bathroom	Bathroom	Possibility of harm	Low risk	N	M	Ensure that lights are all working and cleaners don't switch them off.	Daily	Norelle Parker
Office Status Update								
Incident Injury Report		First Aid course for staff completed. There are two staff members and a contractor with valid first aid certification.			The Health and Safety e-module has been completed successfully by all staff.			
New Hazards		Nil			Nil			

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

12. The table below outlines the actions from previous Board meetings and progress updates.

Action	Responsibility	Due Date	Progress
Consider advocating for an official name change for Auckland	General Manager	December 2021	●
Commission a report on the impact of Covid19 on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau	General Manager	December 2021	●
Develop and build a database and relationships with Māori consultants and businesses	EA	December 2021	●



Find out if there was a tikanga process applied to the Māori land rates remission and postponement policy	Secretariat	December 2021	●
Letter to Auditor General regarding annual financial audit delay	CEO	December 2021	●
Provide the Board with a paper that addresses Māori economic position/zones within Tāmaki Makaurau <i>Note: this action will be reallocated to the next FY due to the trade-off of the impacts of Covid19 report.</i>	General Manager	FY23	●

Action List Key

Completed In progress - on time for delivery Behind schedule – no major risk Behind schedule – major risk

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Contractors Database	11

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Māori Consultants and Contractors Database



Company Name	Key Contact	Expertise
Communications, Media		
Aotearoa Media	Annabelle Lee-Mather, Mihingarangi Forbes	Indigenous content for tv, radio, print and web.
Authentic Media Ltd	Te Anga Nathan	Media and Communications
Mahitahi Media	Peter Tainui, Jade and Te Arahi Maipi	Media and Video content
RUN Creative Agency	Raymond Otene McKay	Creative communications, particularly across Māori and Pasifika kaupapa
Data, Research and Technology		
James Hudson	James Hudson	Strategy and research
Kiwa Digital	Steven Renata	A technology innovator specialising in media localisation
Mauri Aroha	Joni Angeli-Gordon	Consulting services, indigenous research & consultancy company
Sapere	Preston Davies	Strategic advisory services, data analytics and insights
Tahu Kukutai	Tahu Kukutai	Māori Data Insights and research
Takiwā	Thalia Urlich and Mike Taitoko	Data Management
Te Mana Raraunga	Maui Hudson	Data and Strategy
Waiora Pacific Limited	Mike Taitoko	Data Management - Data Strategy
Design		
Design Tribe	Rau Hoskins	Design
Matakohe Architecture and Urbanism Ltd	Jade Kake	Māori Urban Design - Architect
Studio Pasifika	Carin Wilson	Māori Urban Design - Architect
Toa Architects		Māori Architects, Urban Design
Tyrone Ohia	Tyrone Ohia	Design
Environment Specialists		
EMPlan	Guy Penny	Environment and Climate Change at government level
Done	Kristen Spooner & Samantha McGavock	Enviromental services and Project Management
Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	Troy Brockbank	Water Engineer
Housing		
Mad Ave	Tamati Patuwai	Tāmaki Makaurau Housing affordability
Te Matapihi	Wayne Knox	Māori housing
Kai, Catering		
Hāngi Master	Rewi Spraggon	Māori Catering services
Ringawera Catering	Sky Maihi	Māori Catering services
Tuteru Kai		Māori Catering services
The Hangi Shop	Catherine Lim	Māori Catering services
Koha		
Aramoana Gifts	https://www.aramoanagifts.com/	Koha
Hine Raumati	https://www.hine-raumati.co.nz/	Koha
Koakoa Design	https://koakoadesign.co.nz/	Koha
Kura Gallery	https://www.kuragallery.co.nz/	Koha
NZ Poi Shop	https://nzpoishop.co.nz/	Koha
Tuhi Stationery	https://tuhi.co.nz/	Stationery
Legal		
Atkins Holm Majurey		Legal Advice
Kāhui Legal	Matanuku Mahuika	Legal Advice
Whāia Legal	Maia Wikaira	Legal Advice
Shelley Kopu Law	Shelley Kopu	Employment Law
Planning		
Awhi Developments	Lena Henry	Planning (Planner)
Bartley Planning	Jackie Bartley	Planning Specialist
Bentley & Co	Siani Walker	Planning and Resource Management
Tektus Consultants	Emily Afoa	Engineering, environmental and planning solutions



Item 5

Attachment A

People and Culture, Recruitment and Development		
Jane Badger	Jane Badger	Consultant - Human Resources, Work Programme
Jackson Stone	Russell Spratt	Government Recruitment specialists
Mana Recruitment	Heather Walker	Recruitment Agency specialising in government and Māori affairs
Keri Mihi Consulting	Keri Milne-Ihimaera	Team Development
Professional Services (Governance, Finance and Audit Services.)		
Deloitte - Hourua Pae Rau	Tamarapa Lloyd	Professional Services
Ernst and Young - Tahi	Selwyn Hayes	Professional Services
KPMG	Riria Te Kanawa	Professional Services
PwC - Manukura	Wayne Tainui	Professional Services
Te Amokura Consultants	Lynette Amoroa	Te Ao Māori advice on policy, engagement, strategy and leadership.
Strategic Advice		
Arahia	Karl Wixon	Māori co-design facilitator
Black Pearl	Moana Maniapoto	Māori Economic Development, private sector, government
Catherine Taylor Consulting	Catherine Taylor	Local Government, Strategic Advice
Haua Partnerships	Kim Penetito	Governance, research and evaluation, report writing, Māori development, cultural advice
Kaye-Maree Dunn	Kaye-Maree Dunn	Strategic thinking/engagement
Oi Collective	Nikki Penetito-Hemera	Social and cultural innovation, design thinking, research, strategy as well as community, whānau, hapū and iwi development.
OpinioNative	Carrie Stoddart-Smith	Strategy and policy advise, research and project management services
Strateg.Ease Ltd	Kelvin Norgrove	Strategic Advice



Financial Report October 2021

File No.: CP2021/17616

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for October 2021.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial position as at 31 October 2021.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

Year-to-Date Commentary

2. Net operating expenditure is \$237K favourable to budget [Act \$743K vs Bud \$979K] made up of:
3. Staff costs is \$105K favourable to budget – resulting from vacancies saving \$187K, offset by temporary staff hired to carry out BAU work of \$64K. Annual leave costs are unfavourable by \$17K due to staff not taking leave, however this will balance out with Christmas leave and compulsory close down to 10 January 2022.
4. Professional Services is \$119K favourable to budget.
 - Consultancy - \$104K favourable due to timing of incurring costs and budget phasing.
 - Engagement and reporting – on budget.
 - Legal and Planning - \$14K favourable for legal advice due to budget phasing.
5. Other expenditure on activities is \$5K favourable due to underspend in office costs.
6. Board Costs is \$8K favourable to budget made up of:
 - Board remuneration and other costs are \$3K overspend.
 - Board travel is \$11K favourable due to \$6K of account corrections in September for Board travel and hotel expenses as well as COVID travel restrictions.

Full Year Forecast:

7. Board forecast net operating expenditure is \$0.27m favourable to budget [Forecast Act\$2.74m vs Bud \$3.03m] made up of:
 - Staff costs to be \$277K favourable to budget as a result of current vacancies and recruitment plan.
 - Non-staff costs including Professional services, other expenditure, and Board remuneration costs to be in line with budget at year end.



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Financial Report October 2021	15

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Norelle Parker - Executive Assistant
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Financial Performance Dashboard as at October 2021
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	
40010 -Staff	102	113	367	472	105	293	1,144	1,421	277	1,421	1,146	
Professional services	6	42	71	190	119	155	655	655	0	635	534	
40410 - Consultancy	0	34	31	135	104	79	405	405	0	405	418	
40451 - Engagement and Reporting	6	5	29	30	1	73	120	120	0	120	94	
40610 - Legal and Planning	1	3	5	19	14	2	110	110	0	110	6	
40710 - Audit	-1	0	5	5	0	0	20	20	0	0	16	Note 1
45290 - Other expenditure on activities	-2	10	30	35	5	39	98	99	1	119	157	Note 2
Board costs	54	69	275	283	8	258	850	850	0	850	771	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	160	233	743	979	237	746	2,747	3,026	278	3,026	2,607	

Note 1 – Audit \$1K favourable to budget due to corrections for He Waka Kōtuia to communication services.

Note 2 – Other expenditure on activities \$2K favourable due to corrections of previous month transactions for travel and accommodation. Also there was no travel cost this month due to COVID.



Social Update

File No.: CP2021/16020

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

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.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's social priority.
3. Within the social priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Communities – Advocate funding for Māori communities in order to support and increase Māori outcomes.
 - CCO Transport – Contribute to the Auckland Transport (AT) Alignment project political working group for inclusion of Māori outcomes.
 - Māori Representation – Influence the communication, engagement and education to support Māori to stand for general elections and senior Council group positions.
 - CCO Development (Eke Panuku) – Advocate for the release of unused Council land to be utilised towards advancing the interests of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - CCO Strategy/Review – Ensure the relevant CCO review recommendations are closed while promoting Māori on the Board of CCO's across the group.

Horopaki Context

Communities

5. The Council will be consulting alongside the Annual Budget 2022-2023 on amendments to Council's financial policies which are:
 - Māori land rates remission and postponement policy
 - Revenue and financing policy and
 - General Rates remission and postponement policy.
6. A report on the amended Māori land rates remission and postponement policy is due to go to the Finance and Performance Committee in December 2021.
7. At this stage the draft policy has not been subject to a tikanga process. Input to the draft policy has been provided by Ngā Mātārae, Māori Housing Unit and the Secretariat.



8. The committee report will outline the process for Māori engagement that includes an opportunity to meet with Council staff to discuss the changes to the policies and an invitation to a Have Your Say event as part of the Annual Budget consultation. Formal feedback on the changes to the policies will also be sought from the Board and the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua in February 2022.
9. The Council's current Māori land rates remission and postponement policy is available to Māori freehold land that is in multiple ownership. The policy also applies to other types of Māori land that is in multiple ownership, including land returned under settlement and land converted from Māori freehold land title under the Māori Affairs Act 1967 where the Council considers it just and equitable to do so.
10. The policy aims to increase equity in rating by recognising limitations on the use, development and sale of Māori land compared to other land. These limitations include:
 - restrictions on the sale of Māori freehold land under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This makes it difficult for owners to borrow against the land to develop it. Other types of Māori land may also have restrictions on their sale or use under Settlement Act legislation
 - Māori land often has large numbers of owners. Former owners may not have been succeeded to which makes administering the land difficult
 - the small amount of Māori land remaining in Auckland tends to be in remote and poorly serviced areas and is sometimes landlocked, limiting the potential for it to be developed.
11. Council staff recommend that the following objectives be included in the new policy to reflect Council's new legislative obligations:
 - meet the obligations to support the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 by supporting Māori ownership and use of Māori land
 - support the objectives of Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework.
12. The Māori land rates remission and postponement policy is being changed to comply with the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021, which requires the Council to 'support Māori to retain and use their land'. While the Act does not explicitly require a Māori rates remissions policy it is a clear way for the Council to express its support.
13. Council finance staff recommend amending the Māori land rates remission and postponement policy to:
 - add an objective to support Māori to retain and use their land
 - clarify the definition of Māori land eligible for remission under the policy
 - remove the remission scheme for marae and urupā, as this scheme is redundant since these properties are now fully non-rateable
 - move the remission for residents who occupy papakāinga housing under a licence to occupy scheme from the general rates remission policy to the Māori land remissions policy, so Māori remissions schemes are in one place.
14. For the purposes of the policy, Māori land will be defined as being:
 - Māori customary land
 - Māori freehold land
 - crown land reserved for Māori
 - general land owned by an iwi Authority, Settlement Trust or a subsidiary entity



- general land that ceased to be Māori land under Part 1 of the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967; where the land is beneficially owned by the persons, or by the descendants of the persons, who owned the land immediately before the land ceased to be Māori land
 - general land that is beneficially owned by more than 10 Māori either individually or through a whānau Trust, Māori incorporation, Māori Trust Board, marae Committee or other similar legally incorporated Māori entity, which previously has the status of Māori freehold land.
15. Council staff also recommend proposing a new remission scheme for Māori land that is under development. This would remit rates for Māori land that it would normally be subject to while development is underway for example, if the development provides additional whānau housing or community facilities. Costs of this remission will depend on the number of properties being developed however the Council expects they will not exceed a few thousand dollars a year due to the limited amount of Māori land suitable for development.
 16. The proposed new policy will extend rates remissions beyond Māori customary or freehold land¹ to include other types of land and will allow an exemption from paying rates on land while it is under development. It is important to note that as with the current policy land returned by the crown as commercial redress or general land purchased primarily for commercial development or investment purposes will generally remain not eligible for rates remissions.
 17. Council hosted two online wānanga for staff. The purpose of the wānanga was to provide information on the Covid-19 virus and vaccine to support staff with submitting their views on the proposed Covid-19 vaccination policy that Council has developed.
 18. Submissions on the policy closed 12 November. A final decision will be made on 22 November with the policy coming into effect from 1 December 2021.
 19. Keynote speakers for the wānanga were clinicians, Dr Matire Harwood and Dr Jason Tuhoē and Papakura marae Chief Executive Tony Kake who provided observations on what they were seeing on the ground and the support required for whānau. The wānanga were attended by approximately 100 Council staff.

CCO Transport

20. Auckland Transport and Auckland Council are jointly reviewing the 2015 Parking Strategy. Auckland Transport has prepared a discussion document for public consultation on how it manages its on-street parking and off-street parking sites and buildings.
21. The aim is to rebalance the transport network and give greater priority to public transport, cycling, micromobility, and walking.
22. Following the Planning Committee meeting on 4 November 2021, Deputy Chair Henare was appointed to join several councillors and Auckland Transport Board Members with delegated authority to approve the discussion document prior to public consultation.

Māori Representation

23. The Māori Wards joint group met on 9 November to discuss options for Māori representation in preparation for the Local Government elections. The joint group membership of six members includes three representatives from the Board and three Auckland Councillors.
24. At that meeting the joint group agreed and committed to proceeding with option of the Royal Commission model for the 2022 Local Government elections. This model reflects having

¹ There is very little land in Auckland with Māori Customary land or Māori freehold land status. Customary land consists of 28 fully non-rateable offshore rocks and islets. There are 260 rating units with Māori freehold land title. The majority of this land is located in remote areas, with less than one per cent of land by area zoned for residential or business use. Just under half of Māori Freehold land properties are non-rateable, either as marae, urupā, reserves or as unused land.



three 'seats' that represent Māori at the Auckland Council Governing Body. Two elected Māori wards and one mana whenua representative.

25. An update to the joint meeting of the Governing Body and the Independent Māori Statutory Board will be provided at the 6 December meeting. Māori Wards will continue to be a standing item at the joint meeting until October 2022.

CCO Development

26. Eke Panuku has been developing in collaboration with mana whenua the town centre guidelines as principles that will guide town centre regeneration in Eke Panuku priority development locations. They offer guidance, are non-statutory and not intended as detailed design guidance.
27. The mana whenua perspective on thriving town centres is included in this guidance, building on the Eke Panuku Mana Whenua Outcomes Framework.
28. The Thriving Town Centre Guidelines are due to be approved by the Eke Panuku Board at their February meeting.

CCO Strategy/Review

29. The Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) Review made seven recommendations to improve the use of mechanisms to ensure CCOs meet their obligations to Māori at governance, senior management and staff levels. Staff from Council, CCOs and the Secretariat have been working collaboratively to scope and progress the recommendations.
30. Recommendation 35 relates to clarifying the respective roles of the Independent Māori Statutory Board, Ngā Mātārae and the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum. The Secretariat has provided input to a draft Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) page that will be used to communicate the respective roles.
31. Board feedback is sought on the draft content on the role of the Board as outlined in attachment A.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

32. The Boards feedback on the FAQ content will be provided to Ngā Mātārae and the Council Controlled Organisations and External Partnerships team. Once the equivalent content for Ngā Mātārae and the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum is finalised, the FAQ page will be communicated to Council and CCO staff and uploaded to the Council intranet.
33. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate with Council in the lead-up to the consultation on the Māori land rates remission and postponement policy noting that Board feedback on the policy will be requested in February 2022.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Role of the Independent Māori Statutory Board	21

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Independent Māori Statutory Board

What is the Independent Māori Statutory Board?

The Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) is an independent body corporate of nine members. The Board has specific responsibilities and powers under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to promote issues of significance for Māori to the Auckland Council.

How was the Board established?

The Board was established under the [Local Government \(Auckland Council\) Amendment Act 2009](#) in conjunction with the establishment of Auckland Council.

What is the purpose of the Board?

The Board's purpose is to assist the Auckland Council to make decisions, perform functions, and exercise powers.

The Board achieves this through developing a Schedule of Issues of Significance (IoS) to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. At the core the Schedule of Issues of Significance must:

- address social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau
- record issues of significance to mana whenua and mātāwaka
- reflect the views of mana whenua and mātāwaka.

The Board also ensures that the Council acts in accordance with statutory provisions referring to the [Treaty of Waitangi](#).

How does the Board operate?

Board members (including the Chair) are subject to a statutory selection process and are appointed by the Minister of Local Government. The Board term is for three years and aligns to the Local Government election timeframe.

The Board agrees an annual funding agreement with Auckland Council, which sets its annual budget, covering the costs of a Secretariat, members fees and an agreed work programme. The Board has a Chief Executive and Secretariat that is employed directly by the Board.

What are some key responsibilities and work programmes for the Board?

The Board's IoS and other instruments (e.g. [Māori Plan](#), [Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audits](#), [Māori Values Reports](#)) reflect the perspectives and interests of both mana whenua and mātāwaka. They provide a guiding foundation for the Auckland Council Group to consider potential impacts on Māori and that it acts in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The Board focuses on evaluation of the effectiveness of the Auckland Council Group contributions to Māori Outcomes through both business-as-usual activities and the Long-term Plan Māori Outcomes Fund.



The governing body and the Board hold joint meetings every quarter to consider reports relevant to Māori Outcomes.

Board members also contribute to the Council's Governance as voting members on all Council Committees, including the CCO Oversight Committee with the exception of the Governing Body.

The Board's 2021 review of the IoS aimed to improve visibility of the IoS and to better anchor it in Council plans and strategies by increasing alignment with Auckland Council Group's Māori Outcomes performance measurement framework, Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau.

What is outside of the Board's scope?

The Board provides an independent perspective on issues of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau but does not represent or act on behalf of mana whenua and mātāwaka entities.

Engagement with the Board on the IoS or CCO Māori Outcomes Plans, or work programmes should not be seen as a substitute for direct engagement with mana whenua and mātāwaka entities. This is similar to when CCOs engage with Local Boards as well as directly with local community and business stakeholder groups on specific projects and programmes that may impact on them.

The Secretariat provides advice to council policy, planning and budgetary processes but does not work on the implementation of projects/programmes at an operational level.

How and when should CCOs engage with the Board?

Key relationship at a governance level is through meetings between the Independent Māori Statutory Board and CCO Boards and the Chief Executive CCO forum. At an operational level the relationship is through the Secretariat and CCO Māori Outcomes Team. This engagement would support CCO planning or service delivery projects or programmes of particular relevance to the Board. The Secretariat is also a member of the Māori Outcomes Steering Group.



Cultural Update

File No.: CP2021/16022

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

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.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's cultural priority.
3. Within the cultural priority there are three key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Marae Development – Advocate the necessary infrastructure to support the on-going use of marae.
 - Te Reo Māori – Ensure Council group's Te Reo Māori policies are implemented and monitored, and integration of Te Reo Māori on all public transport, venues and places.
 - Distinctive Identity – Promote the use of the value reports to inform wellbeing outcomes.

Horopaki Context

Marae Development

5. A key focus in the Auckland Plan 2050 is to invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous. To achieve this Council has committed funding to support the physical infrastructure development of marae. The Marae Infrastructure Programme is responsible for delivering on this commitment.
6. The purpose of the programme is to deliver safe, healthy and warm marae that achieve inter-generational outcomes for Māori.
7. The programme aims to ensure that marae have buildings and infrastructure that meet building warrant of fitness requirements, adherence to the building Code of Compliance and ensure marae are future-proofed and fit for purpose. The programme also ensures for the appropriate assessment of marae at the completion of the project.
8. 32 Marae currently meet the criteria for the Marae Infrastructure Programme, the programme is delivered to both iwi and mātāwaka marae.
9. In FY22 \$7.35m has been allocated to the programme with five marae physical works and four condition assessments to be completed.



10. An integral part of the Marae Infrastructure Programme is the provision for social procurement.
11. The Marae Infrastructure Programme includes a social procurement plan with a focus on providing procurement opportunities to Māori businesses.

Te Reo Māori

12. The two Council roles of Matanga tikanga me te reo Māori have become vacant as a result of recent resignations. These roles are critical to the council group as they provide tikanga and te reo Māori support to elected members and staff. One of the two roles was also the programme lead for Kia Ora Te Reo an outcome area of the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework. Their final day with Auckland Council is 26 November.
13. The Secretariat will seek assurance from Ngā Mātārae that information sought by the Secretariat on Te Reo Māori outcomes will continue to be provided.
14. A new role has been established to support Councils internal intranet (Kōtahi) communications. The Kōtahi Lead is reinitiating the work programme to deliver bilingual headings on the main pages of the intranet.
15. All general pages of the external Auckland Council website currently have bilingual headings except for the dynamic pages and pages that have been recently updated or added to the website.
16. The initial focus of this work programme will be to ensure that all pages for department names of Council and pathways pages have bilingual headings.
17. The Māori Outcomes Practice Lead in Ngā Mātārae is working with the Kōtahi Lead to consider future pathways to increase bilingual headings on Council websites.
18. The Māori Outcomes Practice Lead has worked with the Matanga tikanga me te reo Māori and Māori Outcomes Leads to confirm sub-measures for reporting on the Kia Ora Te Reo outcome area. The measures align to the primary measure for Kia Ora Te Reo and aim to increase the presence of te reo Māori throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.
19. A primary focus of the sub-measures is to raise the visibility of Te Reo Māori through its targets and incremental achievements on bilingual headings and increased kupu on Council websites.
20. A six-monthly progress report on Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau, Council's performance measurement framework is due to be presented to the Parks, Arts Community and Events (PACE) Committee in early 2022.
21. In the first quarter of FY21 there were 72 translations received via the Āwhina Te Reo Māori translation portal. Translations were received from across the council group with requests primarily received from the following Council directorates: Group Services, Customer and Community Services and Governance.
22. Ngā Mātārae continues to refine its Āwhina translation processes with a focus on improved efficiencies and timely delivery of te reo Māori translations.
23. Council has begun a review of Te Reo Māori Action Plan. Further information on this review can be found in the update report on Te Reo Māori which is included in this agenda.

Distinctive Identity

24. Council's Community and Social Policy team requested to meet with the Secretariat regarding the review of the refresh projects 'I Am Auckland' and 'Toi Whītiki'.
25. The Secretariat emphasised the importance of alignment of these strategies to the Issues of Significance and affirmed the inclusion of pathways and indicators be included from the Māori values reports.



26. The Secretariat will collaborate with the Community and Social Policy team to provide advice on the refresh of both projects and will provide updates to the Board through the monthly Cultural pou updates.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

27. The Secretariat will monitor the review being undertaken on Te Reo Māori Action Plan and the associated measures.
28. The Secretariat will continue to monitor the progress of the Marae Infrastructure Programme.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Senior Advisor
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Environment Update

File No.: CP2021/16021

Item 9

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Environment update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

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.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

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 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:
 - Sites of Significance – Monitor the Māori provisions of the Unitary Plan to ensure Kaupapa such as wāhi tapu are protected and other relevant outcomes are monitored and reported by council.
 - Customary Rights – Support the development, use and integration of iwi management plans into Council group activities and monitor reports.
 - CCO Water (Watercare) – Determine a water position to advocate to Council group on the importance of water to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Climate Change – Monitor the implementation of Te Tāruke-a-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan on climate change and prioritise Māori in decision making.

Horopaki Context

Sites of Significance

4. Auckland Council's Māori Heritage Team have successfully recruited for three additional specialists to support with the preparation of the management statements for each nominated site of significance and to help clear a backlog of over 500 sites. These fixed-term roles will focus on data entry and the new team members will start in December 2021. A member of the Secretariat was part of the recruitment panel interviews and supported the Council's selection process.
5. The Council will re-open nominations (of sites of significance) to the Māori Culture Heritage Programme on 1 February 2022. In the meantime, the Māori Heritage Team are continuing to improve online tools, meet with individual nominating iwi, populate the Māori heritage alert layer, and progress the second tranche of sites of significance.



Customary Rights

6. The Government is introducing the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill as part of its efforts to increase housing supply and improve housing affordability. The Government is working to a very compressed timeframe to progress this amendment Bill. As a result, submitters had less than four weeks to provide feedback within consultation timeframes.
7. At the Planning Committee meeting on 4 November 2021 Member Wilson was appointed to join the Mayor and Chair of the Planning Committee with delegated authority to approve the Council's submission on the Amendment Bill before 16 November 2021.
8. The Secretariat provided a review of and input to the Council's submission. A copy of the final submission is appended to this pou report as Attachment A. The Mayor and Chair of the Planning Committee presented to the Select Committee on 19 November 2021.

CCO – Water (Watercare)

9. After a series of delays caused by Covid-19, the Board of Inquiry of Watercare's application to draw an additional 150,000 cubic meters per day of water from the Waikato River reconvened on 16 November via video conference. If Watercare's application is approved, they will move forward with plans to build a new water treatment plant, in stages, over the next 20 years, along with an additional Waikato pipeline. The panel is expected to make its decision in January 2022.
10. The Council's Water Strategy project team have completed the delivery of a comprehensive series of workshops to the Environment and Climate Change Committee. On 3 November Nicola McDonald (Chair of Te Pou Taiao, Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum) and Johnnie Freeland (Independent Advisor to Te Pou Taiao for this kaupapa) co-presented the mana whenua-led benchmarking project with the Water Strategy project lead.
11. Other water strategy workshop topics progressed in November focused on the following strategic shifts: Te Tiriti partnership, working with Aucklanders, water-sensitive cities benchmarking, integrated land use and water, regenerative water infrastructure, water security and diverse sources, restoring and enhancing water ecosystems and pooling knowledge. The Environment and Climate Change Committee will receive an update on the Water Strategy at its December 2021 meeting.

Climate Change

12. As part of the Government's response to climate change it is developing an Emissions Reduction Plan which will set out strategies and policies to meet the National Emissions Budgets and help Aotearoa transition to a low-emissions future in a way that is achievable and affordable.
13. At its November 2021 hui the Board appointed Member Henare to join several members of the Environment and Climate Change Committee with delegated authority to approve the Council's submission on emissions reduction before 24 November 2021. The Secretariat provided a review of and input into the Council's submission.
14. The Government is developing a new national waste strategy to set an innovative bold direction to transform the way waste is thought about and managed in Aotearoa. They are also developing new more comprehensive waste legislation to regulate the management of waste, and products and materials circulating in the economy.
15. At its November 2021 hui the Board appointed Member Wilson to join several members of the Environment and Climate Change Committee with delegated authority to approve the Council's submission on waste strategy and waste legislation before 26 November 2021. The Secretariat provided a review of and input to the Council's submission.
16. The Council is continuing work to progress the implementation of Te Tāruke-a-Tāwhiri. On 22 November the Community Climate Action team welcomed a new Senior Māori Advisor to the team. The new appointment brings experience working with rangatahi Māori and many marae and community organisations across Tāmaki Makaurau. The role will focus on



leading the Community and Climate Resilient Marae project and providing advice and guidance across the wider climate action work programme.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

17. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's environmental priorities and provide an update at the Board's next meeting in early 2022.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Input from Secretariat on the Enabling Housing Supply Submission	31

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Miriana Knox - Principal Advisor
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Date: 12 November 2021

Input from the Secretariat (of the Independent Māori Statutory Board) to Auckland Council's draft submission on the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill

General comments and suggestions:

1. Introduction:
 - a. Include a paragraph that acknowledges the mana of the 19 iwi entities of Tāmaki Makaurau and rights and responsibilities of the Government to uphold its obligations to its Tiriti Partners.
 - b. Include a paragraph that articulates how one of the primary intentions of the Bill is to improve Māori and Pasifika Housing outcomes (as discussed and explained in the explanatory note) namely: to provide for multi-generational or extended family living arrangements by increasing the number of dwellings allowed on a site. The MDRS will provide opportunities to build additional units on current residential properties. This may reduce overcrowding and improve health outcomes, particularly for Māori and Pacific individuals, families and whānau that may prefer extended family living arrangements.
 - c. Insert an overarching statement on how security of housing is a key for ensuring transformational and intergenerational outcomes.
2. Executive Summary:
 - a. Include a statement from the Auckland Plan: A thriving Māori identity is Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland's point of difference in the world and Auckland Council is committed to advancing Māori prosperity for the benefit of all Aucklanders.
 - b. Include in the 'list of significant concerns' a point about the lack of engagement with iwi Māori on this Bill. Or a note that states clearly that the council has not been able to include in its analysis any in-depth consideration on how the Bill will impact iwi Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. Tāmaki Makaurau context (or another section if more appropriate): Include a paragraph around how the councils' suggestions for ensuring equitable outcomes are more effective than the Government's proposals. Also, reiterate that local solutions with local nuances are required to suit local circumstance.
4. Design Issues: Include a paragraph on the importance and cultural significance of view shafts of Tūpuna Maunga to iwi Māori and the risk of losing these due to the MDRS.
5. Local democracy and decision making: Include a paragraph on how the proposed Bill will reduce the ability of iwi Māori to actively and meaningfully contribute to the resource consent decision-making process.
6. Intensification and streamlined planning process: Include a paragraph on the RMA cultural values assessments and how the new processes will override what little influence mana whenua already have in the current resource management processes. Does the council have any suggestions for how the proposed Bill could be improved to ensure mana whenua views and values are considered in the ISPP?
7. A current gap in the Bill and the submission is on upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Suggest including content/discussion on the following:
 - a. A national planning framework must include Te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes and be supported by an appropriate National Policy Statement on Te Tiriti o Waitangi. It is essential that the Bill includes national guidance for decision makers on Te Tiriti o Waitangi provisions to ensure consistency across Aotearoa.

Page 1 of 2



Date: 12 November 2021

Item 9

- b. The Board has previously advised, through its submission input on the NBA Exposure draft, that an Independent National Māori Body be set up which includes mechanisms to monitor and review local authorities on the way in which they are delivering on Te Tiriti o Waitangi provisions (similar to the role of the Board).
- 8. Housing affordability or other more appropriate section: Recommend that the Bill should require collaboration with iwi, marae and Māori providers to enable bespoke housing solutions for communities.

Specific suggestions:

Section, Paragraph	Current content	Suggestion
Letter	Three signatories on one line and the Board signatory on the second line and (title on the page over)	Mayor Phil Goff, Councillor Darby (on one line) then Councillor Bartley and Member Wilson (on the second line) **Note: typo in Phil Goff's name
Introduction, 1.2	...its stakeholders and Mana Whenua.	...its stakeholders and iwi Māori.
Executive Summary	NA	A thriving Māori identity is Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland's point of difference in the world and Auckland Council is committed to advancing Māori prosperity for the benefit of all Aucklanders.
2.8, 4.5, 4.7, 4.44, 4.58, 4.66, 4.67	Auckland-Tāmaki Makaurau	Auckland/Tāmaki Makaurau
Tāmaki Makaurau Context, 3.5	Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB)	Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board)
Tāmaki Makaurau Context, 3.5	The IMSB also undertakes...	The Board also undertakes...
Infrastructure funding and financing	NA	Consideration should be given to widening the allocation of development contributions and ringfencing a proportion of this funding towards housing affordability, specifically for Māori housing.
Ministerial powers, 4.75 (b)	...changes to NPS UD without public participatory process...	...changes to NPS UD without a clear partnership approach with iwi Māori or public participatory process...
Footnotes and appendices		Double check accuracy, there are a few incorrect footnotes labelled for the wrong local board submission.

Attachment A



Economic Update

File No.: CP2021/16023

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

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.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's economic priority.
3. 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.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited) – Monitor the new Māori Economic development strategy and the impact it has on Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Economic Development – Promote the implementation of an event focused on the impact of Covid-19 to Māori business and economy.
 - Emergency Housing – Influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau as an initial pilot for Council group to consider.
 - Affordable Housing – 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.

Horopaki Context

CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited)

5. Auckland Unlimited have refreshed their Māori Outcomes Plan, Te Mahere Aronga 2021-2024. Te Mahere Aronga draws together learnings from the first and second-generation Māori Responsiveness Plans developed between 2016-2019 by Regional Facilities Auckland and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development.
6. Te Mahere Aronga 2021-2024 was socialised with the Secretariat for feedback on the alignment with actions in the plan to the Boards instruments. The Secretariat provided feedback and comments for Auckland Unlimited to consider for their Māori Outcomes Plan.
7. Te Mahere Aronga was presented for approval to the Board of Auckland Unlimited at the November Board meeting.



8. The plan outlines new and ongoing actions to progress their delivery of outcomes to Māori by aligning their work with Councils Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau performance measurement framework.
9. Auckland Unlimited is the outcome owner of Kia Ora Te Umanga of the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework. Key actions during FY21 is to develop an economic strategy that supports Māori economic aspirations and in FY23 to develop and implement an Auckland Unlimited social procurement strategy to identify and utilise quality assured Māori vendors across all avenues of Auckland Unlimited.

Economic Development

10. Due to the impact of Covid-19 Te Matatini released an update on the new festival dates. Te Matatini has made the collective decision to postpone Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata National Kapa Haka Festival until February 2023. Eden Park will continue to remain as the venue.
11. The cost of Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata for 2022 was set at \$1.2m (rounded). Auckland Unlimited will provide the Secretariat an update on how this funding will be maintained and an update will be provided to the Board at the February 2022 Board meeting.
12. Included in this agenda for the December meeting is the report on the Impacts of Covid-19 on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, which was discussed at a previous Board meeting.

Emergency Housing

13. Council is in the later stages of finalising the mayoral fund framework that supports homelessness. The total amount of the fund is \$500K. Timelines are still to be confirmed in relation to Request for Proposals. The application process is likely to be online, contestable and managed through Councils Smartygrants system.

Affordable Housing

14. Council is working in collaboration with Te Matapihi on the second Community Housing Provider (CHP) wānanga. There are two outcomes sought from the wānanga:
 - run a pilot with two Tāmaki Makaurau based Māori CHPs to support them to become CHP registered and create case studies to inform and guide future applicants through the rigorous registration process
 - host a second wānanga that provide existing and aspiring Māori CHP with the knowledge and resources to make an informed decision about CHP registration.

Thriving Business Networks

15. The Secretariat has been collaborating with Councils Strategic Procurement team to develop the tools in their effort to build the capability across the organisation to better support departments with recognising Māori Outcomes in their procurement plans.
16. A meeting is scheduled with the Ngā Mātārae lead team and Strategic Procurement team to seek further support in the capability build of delivering outcomes for Māori in the procurement process.
17. As part of the capability build the Strategic Procurement team intend to continue to widen their database by seeking further information relating to Māori Businesses and professionals in specialist areas that are not part of the Amotai consortium.



Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

18. The Secretariat will monitor the funds that were allocated to Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata for 2022 to ensure these are not absorbed in other business programmes. An update on the funding will be provided to the Board at the February 2022 meeting.
19. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate with Councils strategic procurement team on expanding their database of Māori businesses and professionals and in their efforts in building Council's capability in delivering Māori outcomes in their procurement plans.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Te Reo Māori Update

File No.: CP2021/16685

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Te Reo Māori update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of the report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on Te Reo Māori activities achieved across the last six months.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's focus on Te Reo Māori.
3. The Board's Issues of Significance (IOS) recognises Te Reo Māori as a taonga and an integral part of Māori cultural expression within Tāmaki Makaurau.
4. The Board's work programme includes a directive to ensure that the Council Group Te Reo Māori policies are implemented and monitored, and that integration of Te Reo Māori is on all public transport, venues, and places.
5. A report was received by the Board in June 2021 with a further six-monthly update to be provided at the Board's December meeting.
6. This update provides the Board with a six-monthly view on the work of the council group in furthering Te Reo Māori outcomes.

Horopaki Context

7. Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau (Māori Outcomes Performance Measurement Framework) was approved by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events (PACE) Committee in July 2021.
8. Kia Ora Te Reo as an outcome area of the framework and contains measures to allow for reporting on Council's progress in achieving Te Reo Māori outcomes.
9. An initial six-monthly progress report on Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau is due to be presented to the PACE Committee early next year and will provide a snapshot of Council's progress towards delivering on Te Reo Māori outcomes.
10. An update on Council's progress in delivering on the measures for Te Reo Māori will be included within the Cultural Pou monthly reports.
11. The Issues of Significance includes a key directive to ensure the monitoring of Te Reo Māori Action Plan (the plan) throughout 2020 – 2023, including the establishment of the Taumata Reo is undertaken. The Taumata Reo has been put on hold until further consultation with iwi has occurred.
12. The plan is an operational policy that is designed to deliver on Kia Ora Te Reo. The action plan includes four overarching principles
 - Te Reo Te Korerohia (te reo Māori that is spoken)



- Te Reo Te Kitea (the language that is seen)
 - Te Reo Te Akona (the language that is learnt)
 - Te Reo Te Rongohia (the language that is heard).
13. The Board endorsed its Te Reo Māori position in September 2021. The Board's position aligns with the plan and includes directive actions for the council group to ensure that Te Reo Māori is seen, heard, learnt, and spoken throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.
 14. A key advocacy position within the Board's Te Reo Māori position is to advocate for the review of Te Reo Māori Action Plan.
 15. In October 2021 the Council initiated an internal review of the plan. This involved members of Ngā Mātārae working with internal Te Reo Māori Project Leads to undertake a stocktake of actions and outcomes included within the plan.
 16. The Plan will be re-developed with new actions, measures, and consideration of the appropriate resourcing to deliver on the aspirations of the revised Te Reo Action Plan.
 17. The Secretariat will collaborate with the Practice Lead Māori Outcomes and Matanga tikanga me te reo Māori to ensure for the comprehensive review of the action plan and to advocate for clear alignment to the Issues of Significance, Māori Values reports and the Board's Te Reo Māori position. Both the Matanga Reo and Tikanga roles are currently vacant.
 18. Council recognised and celebrated Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori in September 2021. Council developed and delivered a variety of events and online activities to celebrate Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori these included the delivery of 'reo champions' programme to profile Auckland Council leaders and their commitment to te reo Māori, celebration of the Māori Language Moment and online activities including quizzes and waiata sessions with teams.
 19. The Community and Customer Services (CCS) directorate developed and delivered a range of content to increase Māori knowledge and competency across Tāmaki Makaurau during Māhuru Māori.
 20. The programmes and content included te reo Māori stories, pūrākau, karakia, rerenga poi, kupu o te rā and tātai whakapapa sessions.
 21. The programme was delivered through online presentations and reached 2400 Aucklanders.
 22. The CCS directorate will build on the learnings of the September 2021 Māhuru Māori campaign to increase the reach of the campaign in 2022.
 23. The Māori Outcomes Annual Report was received by the PACE Committee in November 2021. The report includes several Te Reo Māori outcomes achieved in the last year. These include:
 - Te Kete Rukuruku programme delivery
 - Te Paataka Koorero o Takaanini
 - First te reo Māori publication released by Auckland Libraries
 - New Council translation process and portal
 - Launch of Te Manurewa o Tamapahore, ngā kōrero o Ngāti Te Ata
 - Te Reo Māori headings and titles on the Council external and internal websites
 - Increase in participants of Te Taura Whiri i te reo Māori level examination finder.

Bi-lingual signage

24. Council is working on new chapters for inclusion in the Auckland Council Signage Manual. The chapters are 'Internal and building signage' which is fully bilingual (something that is already in practice across all new signage in Council buildings) and 'Capital works and



temporary signage', which due to the temporary and often urgent nature of these signs will feature bilingual straplines.

25. Councils Communications team have worked with Ngā Mātārae who have provided the team with a selection of straplines based on the Council's communications strategy and can be quickly applied by project managers ordering signage.
26. The only exception is for sites of Māori significance or where Council is partnering with mana whenua which in these cases the sign is entirely bilingual.
27. The Council has also created more than 94 bilingual signs that staff can access when updating signage for buildings and wayfinding points within Council parks and facilities.

Te Kete Rukuruku

28. Te Kete Rukuruku is a culture and identity programme that restores original names to areas as well as identifying new Māori names that connect with historical activities, ancestral stories or geographical or environmental areas important to mana whenua.
29. Fifteen local boards are participating within the programme and throughout 2020 and 2021 a total of 242 Māori names were adopted for local parks in the Whau, Manurewa, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Waitākere Ranges, Henderson-Massey and Ōtara-Papatoetoe local board areas.
30. Four parks are entirely bilingual with 72 bilingual signs displayed within these four parks.
31. Te Kete Rukuruku continue to engage with local boards and during the last six months the Takapuna-Devonport Local Board recently joined the programme.
32. All 19 iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau are included in the Te Kete Rukuruku programme. Over the last year 13 iwi have been actively involved in the provision of names.
33. As a result of the COVID-19 response Te Kete Rukuruku transitioned its approach to online hui. This has resulted in greater iwi participation within the programme.
34. In November 2021 the PACE Committee endorsed the process for the naming of regional parks throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.
35. At that meeting it was resolved to invite mana whenua naming of six regional parks. The regional parks are:
 - Ambury Regional Park
 - Glenfern Sanctuary
 - Long Bay Regional Park
 - Shakespear Regional Park and
 - Wenderholm Regional Park with mana whenua confirming the naming of Ōmana Park.
36. A breakdown of Te Kete Rukuruku names adopted by Local Board is set below:

Local Board	Names adopted
Whau	23
Henderson-Massey	63
Waitakere Ranges	19
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	62
Manurewa	57
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	18
Total	242



Council Controlled Organisations - Te Reo Māori Update

Item 11

CCO	Te Reo Māori Update
Auckland Transport	<p>Auckland Transport (AT) continues to implement bilingual signage across the transport network and on infrastructure signage. In the last six months bilingual announcements have been installed for the Downtown Ferry Terminal and Auckland Transport Headquarters. Bilingual signage has been installed for the Puhinui Train Station with signage being developed for Constellation Station, Te Wānanga and the Downtown Ferry Terminal. Ongoing work is being progressed in the translation of 6000 bilingual signs across the Tāmaki Makaurau bus network. Auckland Transport has developed 'Kuputaka' a bilingual glossary of AT transport translations available for AT staff and is made available on their internal intranet. The Auckland Transport Design Manual is being reviewed and updated to include bilingual signage. The design manual is due to be completed in the third quarter of 2022. Auckland Transport continues to deliver staff development training in te reo Māori and tikanga courses with 74 participants having completed courses in the last quarter, September 2021.</p>
Auckland Unlimited	<p>Auckland Unlimited has developed Te Mahere Oranga its 2021-2024 Māori Outcomes Plan. The plan includes several Te Reo Māori actions and deliverables including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a commitment to deliver Te Reo Māori announcements across Auckland Unlimited's facilities • the promotion of Te Reo Māori in interpretation signage and wayfinding throughout its facilities • a commitment to develop staff capability through training to ensure staff can introduce themselves and greet customers in Te Reo Māori • the development of a Māori name for Auckland Unlimited • the introduction of a bilingual naming policy and programme for Auckland Unlimited Businesses. <p>Implementation continues for bilingual wayfinding and signage in Aotea Centre, The Civic Building and the Town Hall. A scoping exercise has been initiated to consider the inclusion of Mount Smart Stadium and other stadiums within the Auckland Unlimited bilingual signage programme. Staff capability training continues to be delivered with a range of Te Reo Māori classes available for staff. Auckland Unlimited also delivers the Kura Māori connect programme. The programme ensures that rangatahi Māori and their whānau are connected to a Council facility from a te ao Māori perspective via bilingual educational videos, lesson plans and learning packs. The programme is run in partnership between Auckland Zoo, Mahitahi Media limited and Te Kāhui Ako o Waitematā.</p>
Eke Panuku Development Auckland	<p>Eke Panuku continues to develop bilingual signage across its facilities. Bilingual signage has been developed for Daldy Street Gardens, Hobson and Wynyard Wharves. Eke Panuku confirmed the achievement of 45 from 50 measures within the Mana Whenua shared Outcomes Framework. The Framework includes several Te Reo Māori initiatives and outputs including the development of Te Reo Māori staff capability programmes, the utilisation of Council's Te Reo Māori policy to guide project development and the support for initiatives that standardise Te Reo Māori.</p>
Watercare	<p>Watercare has completed their Māori Outcomes Plan (the plan) which was released in September 2021. The plan aligns to Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework and will be implemented over the next three to four years. The plan includes key deliverables and milestones</p>



	<p>relating to Te Reo Māori outcomes including development of tools and resources to support Te Reo and Tikanga Māori initiatives throughout Watercare. Recent work progressed by Watercare in achieving Te Reo Māori outcomes include the launch of an internal Te Reo Māori survey that will provide a baseline assessment of kaimahi capability and inform the Watercare Te Reo Māori action plan. Scoping is underway to understand how cultural awareness and tikanga Māori values can be integrated into the health and safety policies and procedures of Watercare. Capability build in Te Reo Māori will support the governance and operations of Watercare for example Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori events and Board of Inquiry hearings.</p>
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Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

37. As outlined in the Board's work programme Te Pou Whakatere, six-monthly reports on the council group Te Reo Māori outcomes and achievements will be provided to the Board. The next Te Reo Māori update report will be provided to the Board at its meeting in July 2022.
38. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate with Council staff regarding the review of Te Reo Māori Action Plan and provide updates to the Board through the monthly Cultural Pou update.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Senior Advisor
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Marae Development Update

File No.: CP2021/16686

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Marae Development update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on Marae Development outcomes achieved by council group in the last six months.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's Marae Development outcomes.
3. The Board's Issues of Significance (IOS) recognises Marae Development as an Issue of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and provides the following directives to ensure that:
 - Māori are enabled to have existing marae developed by a Council that respects and genuinely considers the importance of marae to Māori and
 - To advocate the necessary infrastructure to support the on-going use of marae.
4. This update provides the Board with a six-monthly view of work of the Council Group in Marae Development outcomes.

Horopaki Context

5. Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau (Māori Outcomes Performance Measurement Framework) was approved by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events (PACE) Committee in July 2021.
6. Kia Ora Te Marae is an outcome area of the framework and contains measures to allow for reporting on Council's progress in achieving Marae Development outcomes.
7. An initial six-monthly progress report on Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau is due to be presented to the PACE Committee early next year and will provide a snapshot of Council's progress towards delivering on the Marae Development outcomes.
8. An update on Council's progress in delivering on the measures for Marae Development will be included within the Cultural Pou monthly reports.
9. The Long-term plan (LTP) 2021-2031 includes the allocation of \$150m over 10 years towards the achievement of Māori outcomes. The fund is administered by Ngā Mātārae and overseen by the Māori Outcomes Steering Group.
10. A commitment has been made to ensure funding of \$72m over the 10 years is allotted to the Marae Development programme. This funding is administered through the Marae Infrastructure Programme and Cultural Initiatives Fund.
11. In August 2021 the Council developed and released a marae wellbeing survey to understand the needs and aspirations of marae throughout Tāmaki Makaurau. The survey was the first of four intended to be conducted by Council in the upcoming year.



12. The results of the survey have been analysed by Council and provides insights and understanding of marae wellbeing throughout Tāmaki Makaurau.
13. The survey results will be utilised by Council to inform programmes of work and policies and will be made available to marae in Tāmaki Makaurau.
14. The initial marae wellbeing survey was included as an attachment to the Cultural Pou update at the November Board meeting. A second wellbeing survey is intended for dissemination to marae in November 2021. Future iterations of the survey and their results will be made available to the Board and will be profiled in the Cultural Pou monthly updates.
15. Council continues to support marae in their work and development on extensions and builds on parklands that require Council consents. In the last six months Council has worked with Ruapōtaka, Ngāti Ōtara, Papakura and Te Atatū marae in assisting them with and through council processes and engagement with external agencies.

Marae Infrastructure Programme

16. The Marae Infrastructure Programme (MIP) supports the renewal and upgrade of marae physical infrastructure. The aim of the programme is to deliver safe, healthy and warm marae.
17. The MIP completes an initial condition assessment of marae completed with participating marae and identifies priorities of work. The Council enters into a development agreement with the marae that includes physical work that is Council funded and provides project management.
18. In FY21 the Council worked with 10 marae all at various stages of the programme. The infrastructure works on two marae were fully completed with physical work commencing on four others.
19. Physical work has included maintenance and repair of buildings, installation of waste-water systems and removal of asbestos.
20. Despite the setback of Covid-19 and supply chain issues, the programme spent 63 percent of the \$7m planned in FY21 and committed a further 29 percent. Total spend and committed was \$6.4m.

Cultural Initiatives Fund

21. In recognition of the critical role marae provide in the community and the wide range of unmet needs of marae, a funding envelope for contestable grants for marae and papakāinga/Māori housing is included in the LTP 2021-2031. This is known as the Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF).
22. The purpose of the CIF is to enable thriving and self-sustaining marae and to establish papakāinga and Māori housing across Tāmaki Makaurau. This fund is separate from the Marae Infrastructure Programme which is a non-contestable fund that supports the physical infrastructure development of marae.
23. Of the \$150m across the 10-year LTP a total of \$1.2m has been ringfenced annually for the contestable Cultural Initiatives Fund.
24. The CIF allocation for FY22 was approved at the PACE Committee on 8 July 2021.
25. Sixteen applications were received for the CIF grant for FY22. These applications were predominately for future planning or replacement of existing assets. Of the 16 applications, 11 were for marae development and five for papakāinga. The total amount of the applications was \$2.5m (rounded) on an available budget of \$1.2m.
26. A total of 12 applications were granted funding, nine for marae and three for papakāinga. With the fund for this financial year oversubscribed, the assessment panel considered that reducing the value across the nine applications granted for marae was preferable to declining applications.



Manaaki Fund 2.0 – Marae Development

27. Council developed the Manaaki Fund 2.0 in October 2021 to assist Māori organisations in their recovery and response to Covid-19. The fund managed by Ngā Mātārae was exclusively aimed at Māori-led organisations with primary focus on those that were already registered as vendors in the Council system.
28. The fund was resourced through the current \$3m underspend of the Māori Outcomes portfolio. The remaining amount of \$2.65m is still allocated towards the Māori-led initiative's fund that is set to be launched in 2022.
29. The Board provided advice to Council regarding the launch of the Manaaki fund 2.0. The Board communicated to Council that it did not support the setup and organisation of the current Manaaki fund 2.0, nor did it endorse this or any future response and/or recovery funds be taken out of the Māori Outcomes portfolio.
30. The Board advised that the size of funding did not meet the needs of whānau and hauora services in large Māori communities.
31. The Manaaki Fund 2.0 closed on 1 October 2021. A summary of applicants and total amount of funding granted is attached to this report in Attachment A.
32. Twenty marae received assistance through the Manaaki Fund 2.0. The 20 marae was made up of 10 mana whenua marae and 10 mātāwaka marae.
33. Ngā Mātārae has received final reports from 21 of the 30 recipients of the funds. The insights from these reports will be utilised by Ngā Mātārae and Council in the provision of further support and services needed by marae.
34. Ngā Mātārae has developed and released a survey to seek to understand the experiences of the Manaaki Fund 2.0 applicants. The survey results will inform future engagement with Council's Māori partners and feed into wider Council funding processes.

Council Controlled Organisations – Marae Development Update

CCO	Marae Development Update
Auckland Transport	Auckland Transport manages the marae and papakāinga turnouts safety programme. The programme provides targeted safety improvements to entrances to marae and papakāinga and is currently working with five marae. Auckland Transport continues to deliver Te Ara Haepapa a kaupapa Māori road safety programme. The programme is delivered within a holistic Māori cultural context by fluent te reo Māori staff and covers a wide range of high-risk road safety prevention themes, including child restraint and seat belt use, sober driving, speed and driver licensing. Te Ara Haepapa held drivers licence workshops at Te Aroha Pā, Haranui, Ōruawharo and Hoani Waititi marae where 32 attendees passed the restricted licence and 21 passed the full licence testing.
Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Unlimited has developed its Māori Outcomes Plan – Te Mahere Aronga 2021 – 2024. The plan includes several actions relating to marae engagement and development. Included within the plan are actions to increase staff capability and capacity to engage with Māori through the utilisation of marae for staff visits. The development of a Māori engagement policy and identification of opportunities to showcase Māori identity and culture through events and partnership with marae is underway.
Eke Panuku Development Auckland	Eke Panuku utilises its Mana Whenua Outcomes Framework to frame its engagement with iwi and mātāwaka of Tāmaki Makaurau. Eke Panuku reported an achievement of 35 of the 50 actions within the framework within year one reporting. One of the key actions included within the framework is to hold a twice-yearly hui between Eke Panuku leaders and mana whenua rangatira at a marae. These



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	hui are to be held twice yearly and underpin the overarching priority of the mana whenua shared outcomes framework in enabling rangatira ki rangatira relationships between iwi and Eke Panuku leadership.
Watercare	<p>Watercare has completed their Māori Outcomes Plan (the plan) which was released in September 2021. The plan aligns to Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework and will be implemented over the next three to four years. The plan includes key deliverables and milestones relating to marae development including programmes that support water infrastructure and improvement developments for marae and papakāinga.</p> <p>Watercare has established Te Rua Whetū – its Māori Outcomes and Relationship Unit. Significant workstreams within the team's portfolio include implementation and monitoring of the Māori Outcomes Plan and leading engagement with Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau mana whenua as part of the Three Waters Reform programme.</p> <p>Watercare continues to progress water and waste-water infrastructure projects with marae. Within Waikato-Tainui seven marae water and waste-water infrastructure projects have been completed. Watercare has initiated scoping of Tāmaki Makaurau marae for water and waste-water infrastructure projects.</p>

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

35. The Secretariat will include reporting on Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau and Council's progress against the Kia ora Te Marae measures within the Cultural Pou updates once Council has released this information.
36. The Secretariat will provide future iterations and analysis of the Marae Wellbeing Survey to the Board within the Cultural Pou monthly updates.
37. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate with Council regarding the development of the Māori-led Initiatives Fund and advocate for the funding of marae development activities.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Manaaki Fund 2021 Recipient List/Funding Summary	47

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Senior Advisor
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance



Manaaki Fund 2021 – Response Initiatives Recipients
Auckland Council Covid-19 Response Fund

As of 28 October 2021, 30 entities have been approved for funding in full.

ENTITY	AMOUNT
NGĀTI TAMATERĀ TREATY SETTLEMENT TRUST Providing Covid-19 vaccine information and uptake of vaccinations	\$10,000
TE RŪNANGA O NGĀTI WHĀTUA Providing support at Tāmaki Makaurau/te Tai Tokerau border checkpoints	\$10,000
TE MAHUREHURE CULTURAL MARAE SOCIETY INC. PROVIDING ESSENTIAL GOODS (KAI)	\$10,000
NORTH SHORE MĀORI WARDENS Providing essential goods (kai, hygiene) and emergency support (NZ Police etc.)	\$10,000
TE KOPU INC. (TAHUNA MARAE) Providing essential goods and services (Covid-19 testing, financial support, packs)	\$10,000
NGA HAU E WHA MARAE O PUKEKOHE Providing essential goods and services (kai, housing support)	\$10,000
PIRITAHĪ MARAE TRUST Providing essential goods and services (kai, māra produce, hygiene services)	\$10,000
KOMITI MARAE ORAKEI TRUST Providing essential goods and services (kai, wellbeing checkins)	\$10,000
TE KOTAHĪ A TAMAKI Providing support to kaumatua through digital connection programmes	\$10,000
TE KIA ORA MARAE Providing essential goods (kai, hygiene supplies, petrol vouchers)	\$10,000
REWETI MARAE TRUST BOARD Providing essential goods and services (kai vouchers, wellbeing checks and resources)	\$10,000
URUAMO MARANGA AKE CHARITABLE TRUST Providing essential goods and services (kai, blankets, petrol vouchers, dropping off medications and other essential goods)	\$10,000
RUAPŌTAKA MARAE Providing essential goods (kai)	\$10,000
TE AROHA PĀ MARAE Providing essential goods (kai)	\$10,000
NGATI KŌHUA MARAE/MATAITAI FARM TRUST Providing essential goods (kai)	\$10,000
MANUREWA MARAE Providing essential goods (kai)	\$10,000
TE HANA O TE AO MARAMA MARAE Providing essential goods (kai vouchers)	\$7,570
TE PIRINGATAHI O TE MAUNGAARONGO MARAE Providing essential goods (kai)	\$10,000
HOANI WAITITI MARAE TRUST Providing essential goods and services (kai, wellbeing)	\$10,000
OTAKANINI HARANUI MARAE Providing essential goods and services (kai)	\$10,000
NGĀTIWAI O AOTEA KAWA MARAE TRUST (KAWA MARAE) Providing essential goods and services (kai, vouchers, wellbeing checks)	\$10,000
MOTAIREHE MARAE TRUST Providing essential goods and services (kai, wellbeing checks)	\$10,000
PAPAKURA MARAE SOCIETY INC. Providing kai to support vaccine service uptake	\$10,000
TE ATATŪ MARAE COALITION Providing essential goods and services (vouchers for kai, petrol, supplies)	\$10,000
AUCKLAND MATAATUA SOCIETY INC. (MATAATUA MARAE) Providing essential goods to kaumatua and whānau (cooked kai, kai vouchers)	\$10,000



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TE WHĀNAU O WAIPAREIRA TRUST	
Providing kai vouchers to support vaccination drives	\$10,000
TE ROOPU WAIORA	
Providing tangata haua with Covid-19 communications support	\$10,000
KELSTON COMMUNITY HUB INC.	
Providing essential goods (cooked kai service)	\$10,000
NGĀ TAKIWĀ O TĀMAKI TRUST	
Providing essential goods and services (kai, wellbeing phone lines and checks)	\$10,000
PIRITAHU HAU ORA TRUST	
Providing essential services (wellbeing checks, support for vaccination outreach and conflict resolution within whānau)	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$297,570

Attachment A



Economic impact to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

File No.: CP2021/16688

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report undertaken by Sapere on behalf of the Board on the Economic Impact to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the economic impact Covid-19 has had on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. In August 2021 Tāmaki Makaurau moved into alert level four due to the Covid-19 Delta variant becoming prevalent and forcing the move into alert levels.
3. At the September Board meeting a request and follow up was made to the Secretariat to commission a report on the economic impact Covid-19 has had on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
4. In early 2020, several studies have looked at the impacts on Māori from perspectives such as wellbeing, land ownership and employment. However, the Board is not aware of any study that focuses solely on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and more specifically the impacts that Covid-19 has had on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
5. In October the Secretariat engaged Sapere to undertake this work on behalf of the Board.
6. The scope of the report was to adapt current information to infer Tāmaki Makaurau-specific impacts. That is, where other studies have identified Māori-wide impacts, combine those impacts with other information to derive defensible estimates of impacts on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
7. In addition to data analysis an inclusion of one to two examples that demonstrate, in practical terms, the kinds of impacts described. The examples in the report reflect the community-focused work provided by Papakura Marae and Te Whānau o Waipareira during the recent Covid-19 outbreak, both who are key front-line responders.

Horopaki Context

8. Based on the research and data sights provided by Sapere, the following conclusions have been determined:
 - Consistent with past shocks, Māori are significantly and disproportionately impacted by COVID, across arrange of areas from financial hardship, social disconnection, employment losses or reductions and welfare receipt.
 - For most of the impact areas, we are unable to directly assess Tāmaki Makaurau effects, but can infer from other data the likely magnitude.
 - In some cases, the impacts in Tāmaki Makaurau were worse than elsewhere (e.g. as Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau were already negatively represented in benefit receipt, or in industry sectors that felt the impact of COVID more harshly than others), but Māori in



Tāmaki Makaurau were not necessarily always the hardest hit (e.g. Pasifika saw the greatest rise in Jobseeker Support numbers in Tāmaki Makaurau).

- COVID exacerbated, rather than caused a lot of the problems, so continued interest is needed, especially in the south and west of the region.
- While providing a relatively wide array of views into COVID impacts, the analysis was limited by the availability of data. The work emphasised the dearth of Māori-related data focused on Tāmaki Makaurau, especially for businesses.
- The actual extent of COVID impacts is yet to be fully seen, as Tāmaki Makaurau is still in lockdown. It will be another nine months to a year (assuming no further actions such as lockdowns or new outbreaks) before the impacts of the most recent episode can be calculated with any surety.
- The impacts of the most recent episode are likely to be more severe than the previous episode/s due to the extended period of the lockdown in Tāmaki Makaurau and the cumulative effects of shocks in reasonably close proximity.
- Some opportunities presented themselves from COVID, mainly around the possibility of a reset of economic and social models and a focus on the role of kindness and Te Taiao in the 'new society.' Capitalising on a youthful population and training and employment prospects in the transition to post-COVID, as well as cultural revitalisation are other opportunity areas.
- The innovation and agility of a 'for Māori by Māori' approach performed well in Tāmaki Makaurau and could provide a method for service delivery that replaces the monolithic status quo and improves for Māori and the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

9. The Secretariat will prepare the report for publishing (designed and released online).
10. The Secretariat will share the report with the Auckland Council Group and other key stakeholders.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina Signatories

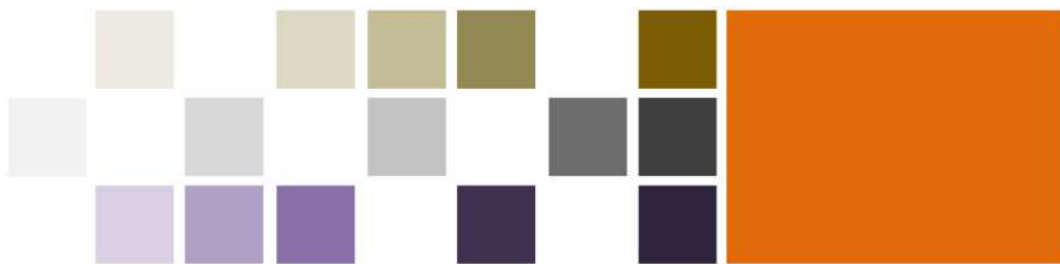
Authors	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance
Authorisers	Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



The impacts of COVID-19 on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau

Insights from available data

Preston Davies
November 2021





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Attachment A



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Acknowledgements

The contributions of Tony Kake (Papakura Marae), Hector Kaiwai and Lance Norman (Te Whanau O Waipareira) are gratefully acknowledged. Assistance was also provided by Beverley Cassidy-MacKenzie (Auckland Business Chamber) and various staff members at Auckland Council and AucklandUnlimited.



Executive summary

We scanned available literature and made contact with a number of interested parties to get a sense of the impacts of COVID-19 on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. We made the following conclusions:

- Consistent with past shocks, Māori are significantly and disproportionately impacted by COVID, across a range of areas from financial hardship, social disconnection, employment losses or reductions and welfare receipt.
- For most of the impact areas, we are unable to directly assess Tāmaki Makaurau effects, but can infer from other data the likely magnitude.
- In some cases the impacts in Tāmaki Makaurau were worse than elsewhere (e.g. as Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau were already negatively represented in benefit receipt, or in industry sectors that felt the impact of COVID more harshly than others), but Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau were not necessarily always the hardest hit (e.g. Pasifika saw the greatest rise in Jobseeker Support numbers in Tāmaki Makaurau).
- COVID exacerbated, rather than caused a lot of the problems, so continued interest is needed, especially in the south and west of the region.
- While providing a relatively wide array of views into COVID impacts, the analysis was limited by the availability of data. The work emphasised the dearth of Māori-related data focussed on Tāmaki Makaurau, especially for businesses.
- The actual extent of COVID impacts is yet to be fully seen, as Tāmaki Makaurau is still in lockdown. It will be another nine months to a year (assuming no further actions such as lockdowns or new outbreaks) before the impacts of the most recent episode can be calculated with any surety.
- The impacts of the most recent episode are likely to be more severe than the previous episode/s due to the extended period of the lockdown in Tāmaki Makaurau and the cumulative effects of shocks in reasonably close proximity.
- Some opportunities presented themselves from COVID, mainly around the possibility of a reset of economic and social models and a focus on the role of kindness and Te Taiao in the 'new society.' Capitalising on a youthful population and training and employment prospects in the transition to post-COVID, as well as cultural revitalisation are other opportunity areas.
- The innovation and agility of a 'for Māori by Māori' approach performed well in Tāmaki Makaurau and could provide a method for service delivery that replaces the monolithic status quo and improves for Māori and the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand.



1. Introduction

COVID-19 (COVID) is a worldwide pandemic, first detected in Aotearoa in early 2020. Tāmaki Makaurau is the largest region (population-wise) in Aotearoa and acts as the major 'gateway city' for overseas visitors.

Tāmaki Makaurau is also home to the highest number of people who identify as Māori. Thus, in the context of a communicable disease, the experience of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau around COVID is important. As a result the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) commissioned an analysis of COVID-19 impacts on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.

This report summarises available data on such impacts, drawing on publicly available sources. This analysis was neither designed, nor purports to, represent a complete or comprehensive picture of COVID impacts. Rather, it provides glimpses of change that contribute to advancing impact understanding.



2. Scope and approach

While the core of the analysis is economic in nature, we took a reasonably broad purview with both market and non-market insights included. The broad intended structure of the work is described below.

Market settings:

- Labour market/employment
- Goods and services provision (i.e. businesses)
- Housing
- Household operation costs (e.g. electricity, food, transport, heating)

Non-market settings:

- Social inclusion and cohesion, including whanau impacts
- Cultural identity and expression, including practice of tikanga
- Leisure possibilities

The availability of data was not uniform across all of the categories above. The amount of data is greatest where government agencies collect data for administrative reasons (e.g. labour and goods markets). On the other hand, there is relatively little data on the practice of tikanga and leisure activities that Māori undertake that have been impacted by COVID.

The general approach is observational rather than determinative. That is, in the main we do not attempt to construct measures of impact through primary research. Instead, we present existing data and information that has been developed elsewhere and provide commentary around the meaning or insights that can be drawn from the observations.¹

Where data on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau was available, direct observation was used, but for the majority of the interest categories, it was a case of adapting or inferring impacts from other data (e.g. inferring regional impacts in Tāmaki Makaurau from national data and Māori impacts from regional data). Where possible, we compare the COVID experience between Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau with non-Māori and with Māori outside of Tāmaki Makaurau.

Timing issues limit the degree to which we can be definitive. In particular, the so-called 'Delta' variant of COVID is still present in Tāmaki Makaurau. At the time of writing, a form of lockdown remains in place for the top of the North Island, with Tāmaki Makaurau experiencing the most stringent conditions.

This timing issue means that, while there is a reasonable amount of material on impacts from the initial relevant periods of COVID (i.e. March-June 2020, August-October 2020, February-March 2021), we are yet to see the entire impacts of the Delta variant. As a result, there is a dearth of studies to draw on covering the current situation. Furthermore, the extended nature of the lockdown in Tāmaki

¹ We undertook a literature scan, made contact with key agencies and organisations and some quantitative analysis of administrative data.



Makaurau and the different nature of the government response to Delta makes it difficult to extrapolate prior impacts to the present situation.



3. Insights show a reasonably consistent negative impact on Māori

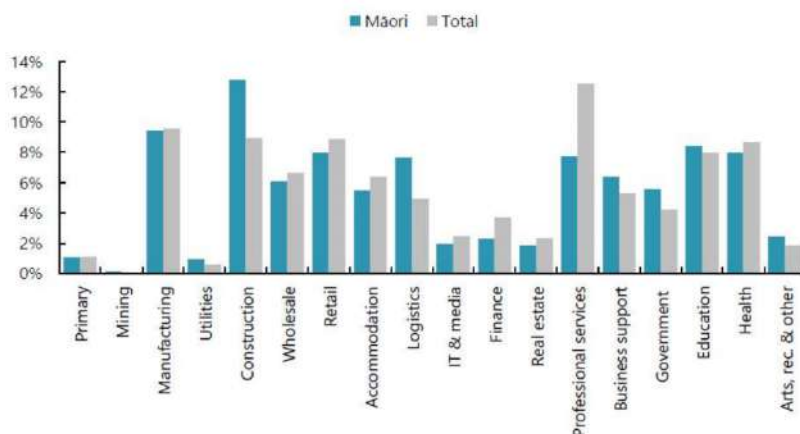
Identifying COVID impacts requires consideration of the 'business-as-usual' or status quo conditions prevailing prior to the outbreak. In this section we look at metrics prior to COVID and compare those to metrics following (or during COVID) periods to determine impact. To the extent possible, we incorporate what might have been expected to happen in the absence of COVID, so that we do not over-state COVID impacts, by ascribing other influences to COVID.² For those metrics where we are not able to estimate the 'business-as-usual' scenario, we use a simple before and after approach.

3.1 COVID exacerbated already negative labour market outcomes

3.1.1 Industry composition exposes Māori labour force in Tāmaki to strongly negative impacts

At the national level, Māori are more likely than non-Māori to work in construction, but far less likely than non-Māori to work in professional services (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 National industry employment share by ethnicity



Source: Sense Partners (2021)

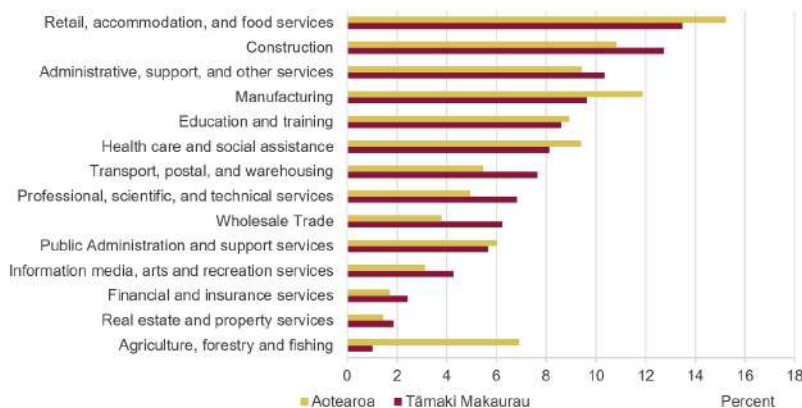
² This is commonly known as the 'with and without' approach, which differs from the 'before and after' approach.



Exposure to manufacturing, retail trade and construction sectors harmful to Māori

Focusing on Māori only, the Māori labour force in Tāmaki Makaurau differs from the Māori labour force in the rest of Aotearoa. The most obvious difference relates to the role of primary industry. For instance, unlike the rest of the country where agriculture makes up a major proportion of Māori employment, in Tāmaki Makaurau, agriculture is responsible for the smallest share of Māori employment (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Industry shares of Māori employment, Māori



Source: BERL (2021)

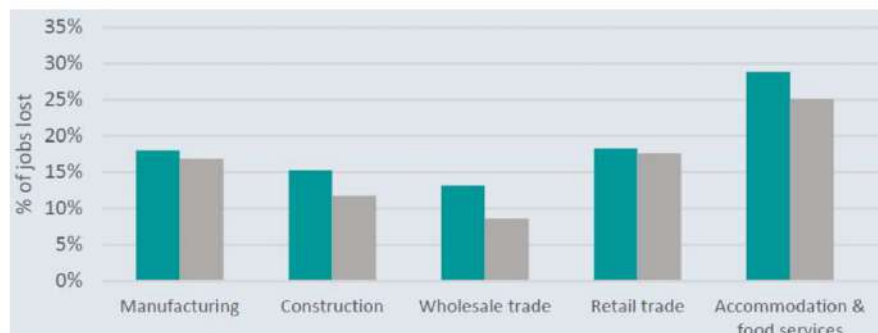
Manufacturing is also an industry where the share of employment in Tāmaki Makaurau is noticeably below the comparable national share of Māori employment. On the other hand, Tāmaki Makaurau has greater Māori employment shares than nationally in high-value service-based industries such as financial, insurance, real estate and property services.

The top employing industry for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is retail, accommodation and food services. Construction is the next largest. These two sectors felt the impacts of COVID lockdowns heavily, given the inability to effectively work from home. Manufacturing is also a major employer of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, and faced substantial constraints from COVID, according to analysis conducted following the first outbreak during March – June 2020.

Figure 3 shows that the negative impact on employment in key sectors for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau was more pronounced than was the case for Māori nationally, especially in the accommodation and food services sector (Te Puni Kokiri, 2020a). Reflecting the composition of Māori employment in Tāmaki Makaurau, the opposite is the case for the primary sector, which was important to Māori nationally, but much less so in Tāmaki Makaurau.



Figure 3 Five most impacted industries by lost jobs - Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau (left hand column) versus Māori nationally (right-hand column)



Source: Te Puni Kokiri (2020a)

The authors of that paper note the issue of timing, suggesting that while they use the information from June 2020 as the 'peak' month for analysis, in practice the peak could actually be two to three months later, depending on industry resilience, amongst other things.

Māori usually take longer to rebound from labour market shocks

Further, the authors note that Māori historically suffer and are subject to worse outcomes from major economic disruptions, and they subsequently face a number of challenges reengaging in the labour market after those shocks. In particular:

- previous economic shocks show that unemployment takes three to six quarters longer to return to 'baseline' for Māori than non-Māori (due to a greater proportion of lower skilled and temporary workers and less attachment to the labour market)
- construction and retail might see noticeable negative impacts in the short-term, but in the medium-term, government initiatives around 'shovel-ready' projects for construction and domestic consumption in retail at least partially making-up for lost tourism expenditure
- impacts from shocks are both immediate in the form of lower income, but also in future due to wage penalties as a result of separation from the labour market.

3.1.2 Jobseeker Support data indicate Māori not necessarily most badly impacted...

Jobseeker Support (JS) data is often used to provide insights on unemployment, which New Zealand and international evidence shows is strongly related to wellbeing. We use data supplied by the Ministry of Social Development on benefit receipt and other published views to glean relevant insights.

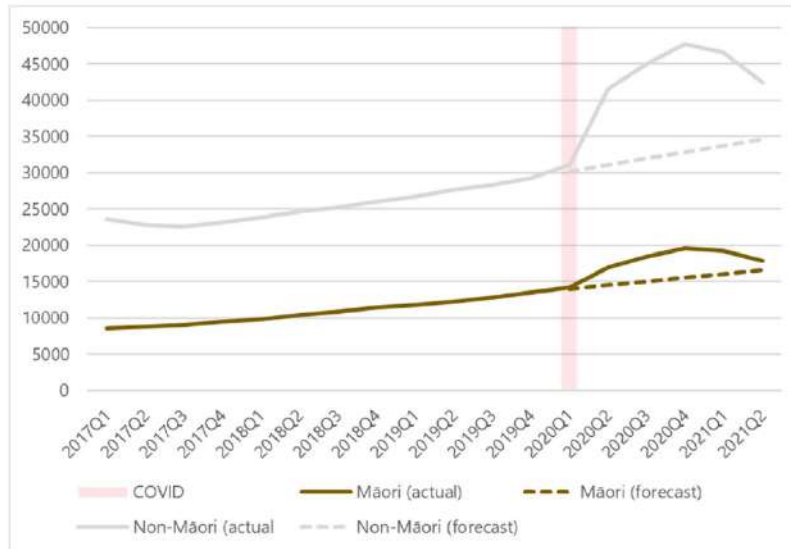
We start by comparing changes in the number of Māori JS recipients in Tāmaki Makaurau with the number of non-Māori JS recipients in Tāmaki Makaurau before and after COVID. Our measure of



change is the difference between actual JS recipient numbers and 'expected' JS recipient numbers in a no-COVID world.³

Figure 4 shows the proportional impact on Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau was less than for non-Māori. From the start of COVID in the first quarter for 2020 to the peak in the fourth quarter of 2020, the number of Māori JS recipients in Tāmaki Makaurau support increased by 38 per cent, compared to a non-Māori increase of 54 per cent. A possible explanation for this is the large proportion of Māori (relative to the total number of Māori) already on JS support.

Figure 4 Māori and Non-Māori Jobseeker Support recipients in Auckland



Source: Ministry of Social Development (2021), Sapere analysis

Precise explanations for lower relative impacts are beyond the scope of this paper, but the lower proportional impact observation is curious given that Māori have traditionally fared worse than others in previous recessions (Te Puni Kokiri, 2009). The basic finding of our analysis was similar to two other examinations, who both provided possible reasons for the lower growth in the number of recipients of JS for Māori than non-Māori.

One explanation was that Māori are overrepresented in industries that have previously been hit hardest by economic shocks/recessions, but that such industries have rebounded well from the initial bouts of COVID (ANZ, 2021). The second possible explanation is the overrepresentation of Māori in benefit receipt numbers. Despite their lower growth in grants, Māori received 30 per cent of the grants during the COVID-19 period, but they only represent 14 percent of the working-age population (Ministry of Social Development, 2021).

³ Expected JS receipt is estimated using a simple linear trend.



3.1.3 ...but from a population perspective the greater relative impact on Māori is clear

Another view of the impacts can be taken from a population perspective. Consistent with the observation above, there was a smaller impact in absolute terms on Māori relative to non-Māori. However, observing the proportion of the total ethnic population figures, Māori experience greater increases across all periods. This observation suggests that although Māori, relative to their non-Māori counterparts, have a lower absolute increase in JS receipt during COVID, they are still disproportionately affected by COVID.

Table 1: The deviation from forecasted rates of Jobseeker Support recipients for Māori and non-Māori

	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2
Māori	204	2,389	3,455	4,042	3,156	1,276
Non-Māori	951	10,501	13,019	14,881	12,799	7,746
Māori (as a proportion of all Māori)	0.1%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	0.6%
Non-Māori (as a proportion of all Non-Māori)	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%

Source: Ministry of Social Development (2021), Sapere analysis

3.1.4 More disaggregated data highlights areas of interest in South and West Auckland, though Māori JS receipt in those areas is not major driver of growth.

To get a finer-grained view of impacts, we examine data on benefit receipt at the local board level. We start with a simple match between local boards with the highest Māori-population proportions, and local boards with the highest proportion of people receiving the JS benefit.

Table 2 shows that there is significant overlap between those local boards that have a high Māori population share and boards with high JS benefit receipt (those local boards in bold are common to both lists).

The overlap aligns with the common view that South and West Auckland are key areas of focus for actions to address problems and overcome inequalities. Franklin is the only board with a high Māori population share but not a corresponding large JS receipt share), while Great Barrier/Waiheke & Whau has a large JS receipt share but not a large Māori share of population.

Table 2 Local boards with highest Maori population and Jobseeker Support receipt shares (highest to lowest)

Boards with highest Māori population share	Boards with highest JS receipt
Manurewa	Manurewa
Henderson - Massey	Māngere - Ōtāhuhu
Papakura	Papakura
Ōtara - Papatoetoe	Henderson - Massey

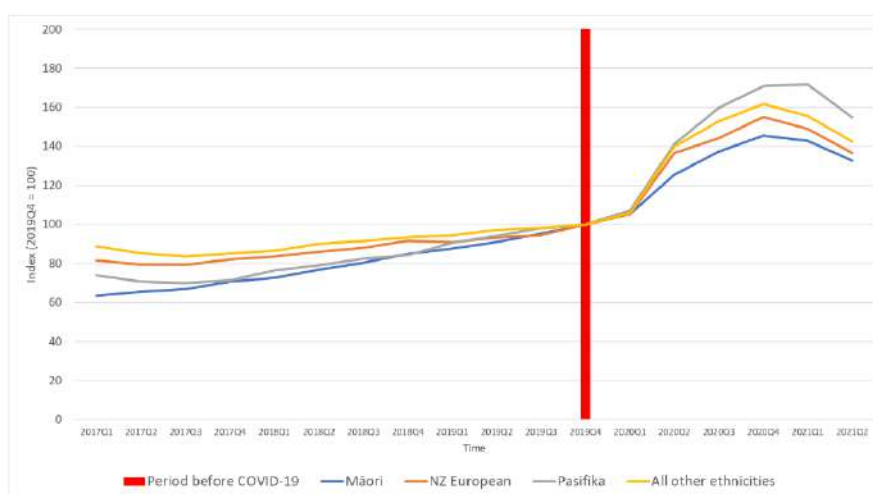


Māngere - Ōtahuhu	Ōtara - Papatoetoe
Franklin	Maungakiekie - Tamaki
Maungakiekie - Tamaki	Great Barrier/Waiheke & Whau

Source: Ministry of Social Development (2021), Sapere analysis

Figure 5 shows the aggregate number of JS recipients across all 21 local boards, split by ethnicity for all those who indicated an ethnicity. The data is indexed to the last quarter of 2019 (2019 Q4), which was the most recent period prior to COVID. Pasifika had the greatest increase post-2019 Q4. Māori had the smallest increase since 2019 Q4, however it is still significant at around a 40 per cent increase at the peak.

Figure 5 Jobseeker Support receipt by ethnicity, all boards

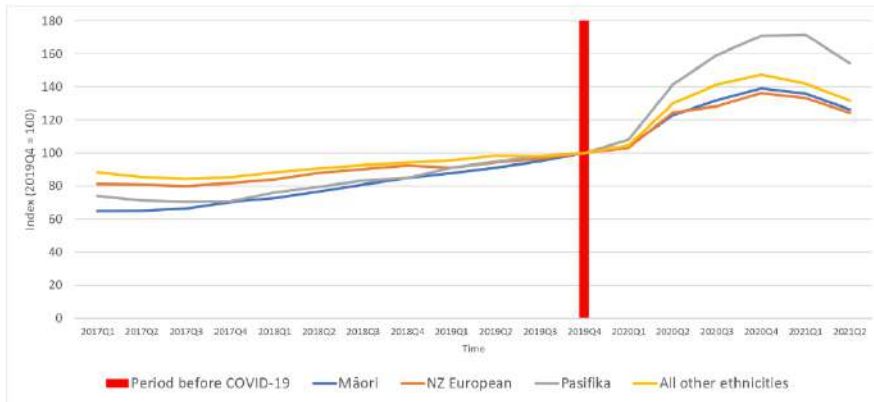


Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

Figure 6 shows the same breakdown, but only for those local boards with high Māori population shares. Again, Pasifika saw the greatest change since 2019 Q4. In these the South and West local boards, the change in Māori JS receipt was slightly above that for NZ European, and the rate of growth at the peak was slightly below the Māori change across all boards. The latter suggests that Māori in other boards are driving the rise in JS receipt more than in high-population share boards.



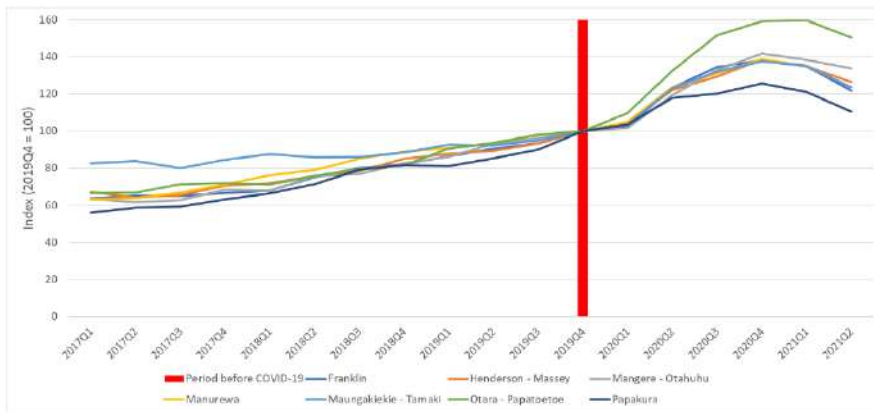
Figure 6 Jobseeker Support receipt by ethnicity, boards with high Māori population shares



Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

Figure 7 provides a board-level view for Māori only in those boards with a high Māori population share. The big driver is in the Otago – Papatoetoe local board area, which saw an increase in Māori receipt of JS of around 60 per cent at the peak. Papakura is responsible for the lowest change in the COVID period, which was around 25 per cent above pre-COVID levels at the peak and only 10 per cent above pre-COVID levels for the latest data under study (2021 Q4).

Figure 7 Jobseeker Support for Māori only, boards with high Māori population shares



Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis



3.2 Business impacts less clear, but potentially material

Information on Māori businesses in general is improving, but still relatively sparse. Tāmaki Makaurau-specific business information is even rarer. Thus, we are largely left to indirect observations and inference. We look at business impacts through wage subsidy receipt and business closures/liquidation measures.

3.2.1 Wage subsidy receipt impacts consistent with employment data – Māori firms are over-exposed to highly impacted sectors

Data on wage subsidy receipt is dated and partial, given the purposes of this report. The data relates to May 2020 and is not broken down by region or ethnicity. We use the data in an illustrative sense. Figure 8 shows the industry share for the total number of wage subsidy applications and the total value of wage subsidies provided to businesses.⁴

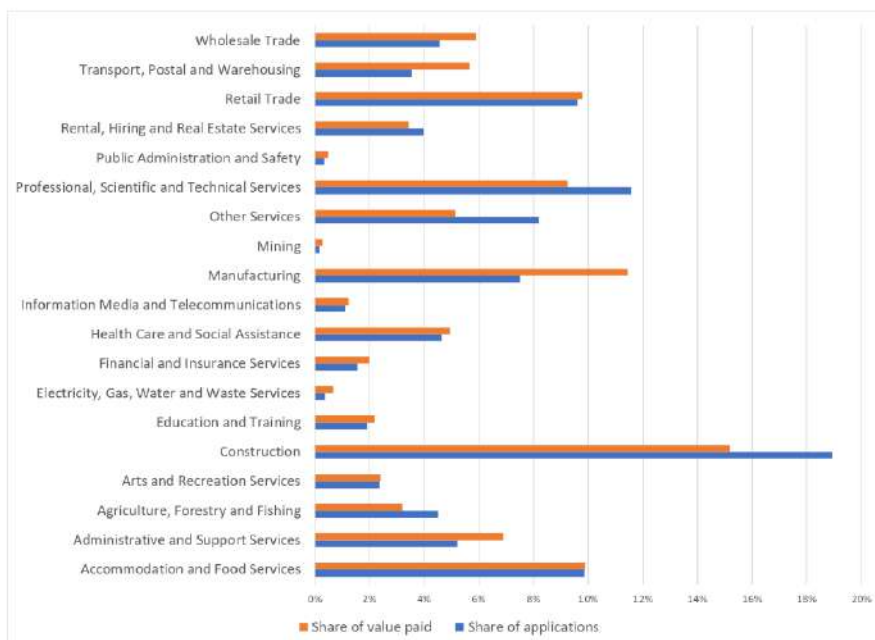
The figure shows that construction, retail trade, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing were prominent in terms of applications and the value paid out, though there is some difference in the relative size of the 'average' support provided. For instance, construction was responsible for a share of application numbers that exceeded its share of the total value of wage subsidies paid. The opposite was true of manufacturing, which could suggest a major difference in the size of businesses (i.e. manufacturing firms have more employees than those in construction).

Recall that those industry sectors were important to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau from an employment perspective and also experienced the largest impact in terms of job losses. Business Demography data also confirms that construction was the dominant industry for Māori-owned businesses in 2019-20, with manufacturing and professional services also significant (Te Puni Kokiri, 2020b).

⁴ While the wage subsidy is essentially for the benefit of employees, it does relieve businesses of a major cost burden that they might otherwise have to face.



Figure 8 Wage subsidy application and value shares by industry



Source: Ministry of Social Development (2020)

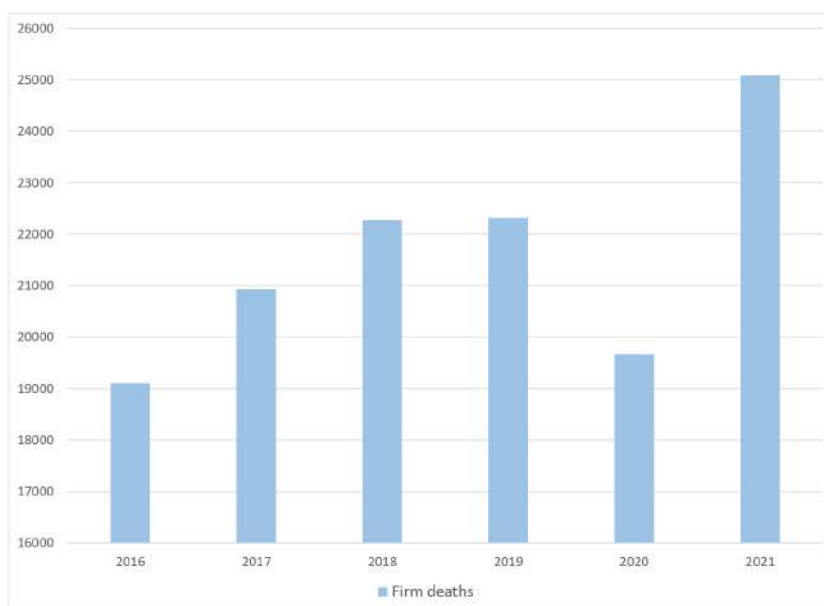
3.2.2 Data on business closures/liquidations lacks specificity, but hints at negative impacts

Business closures and/or liquidations give a sense of the extent to which stresses as a result of COVID were such that operations were ceased. No Māori-specific data is available, so again we rely on inference to estimate impacts. While there may be non-COVID reasons for firm closures (e.g. partnership dissolution, relocation of busines out of the region), for tractability reasons, we use data on firm deaths as a proxy for business closures.

Figure 9 shows the number of firm deaths in the Tāmaki Makaurau region between 2016 and 2021. The data is at February for each year, so the 2021 year incorporates only the 2020 (first) phase of COVID. Nevertheless, the large jump in firm deaths for 2021 is noticeable. All else equal, we would expect the rise in firm deaths to continue and be reflected in the 2022 data.



Figure 9 Firm deaths, Tamaki Makaurau Region



Source: NZ.Stat, Business Demography Statistics

Data on firm deaths alone provides only a partial picture. It is useful to also look at firm births to get a fuller understanding of firm dynamics and likely COVID-related business impacts. Figure 10 divides firm births by firm deaths from 2016-2021 as a measure of firm dynamics. If the number of births exceeds the number of deaths in a given year, the ratio is above one in value, while the opposite means the ratio is less than one. It follows that the ratio is one when the number of births is the same as the number of deaths.

Figure 10 plots the birth/death ratio for total the key sectors important to Māori, as well as for all industries in the region. Overall, the trend is downward-sloping, indicating that firm deaths have risen in the 2016-2021 period relative to firm births. In the case of manufacturing, the number of firm deaths in 2021 exceeded the number of firm births by almost 15 per cent.

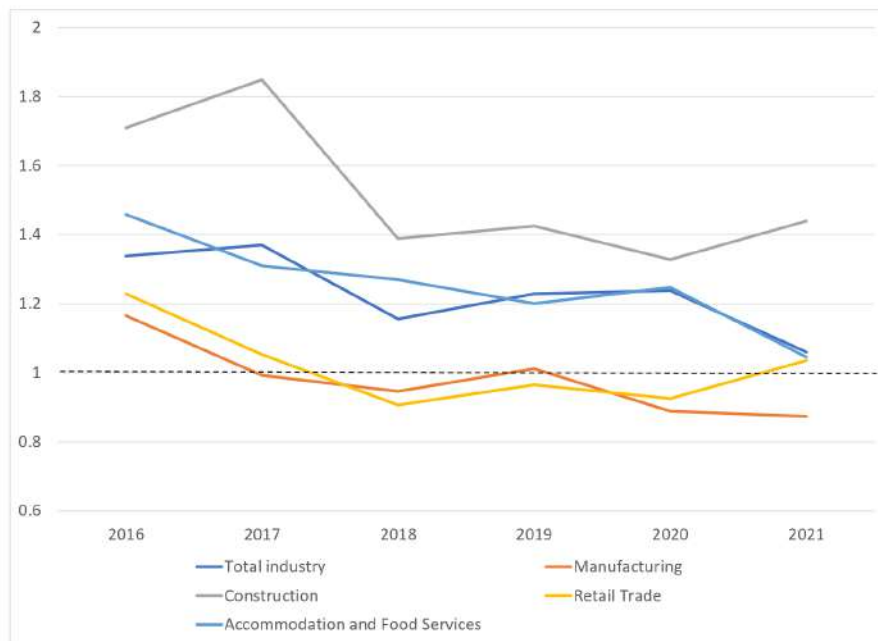
The construction industry went from a position where the number of firm births was around 80 per cent higher than deaths in 2016 and 2017, to the situation in 2021 where firm births were around 44 percent above firm deaths.

Despite the retail trade ratio being below one for three of the years under study, in the latest year firm births outweighed firm deaths, pushing the ratio above one. Construction was the other industry that showed a 'bounce back' following periods where firm deaths rose relative to firm births. Both retail trade and construction are sectors where pent up demand is possible (i.e. expenditure is deferred rather than forgone completely), which could explain the apparent 'bounce back.'



Thus, while it is reasonable to infer from the data that Māori firms in Tāmaki Makaurau have faced negative impacts from COVID, the overall picture is somewhat mixed. Again, data for the next year, which encompasses the longer and deeper lockdown endured in Tāmaki Makaurau would be more illuminating, though direct observation would remain elusive.

Figure 10 Ratio of firm births and deaths, Tāmaki Makaurau



Source: NZStat, Business Demography Statistics, Sapere analysis

Following the global financial crisis (GFC) in 2007-2008, analysis found that there was a large increase in business insolvencies in New Zealand following the onset of the GFC in 2008. The major reason for such a rise in business insolvencies was an increase in costs.

3.3 Housing

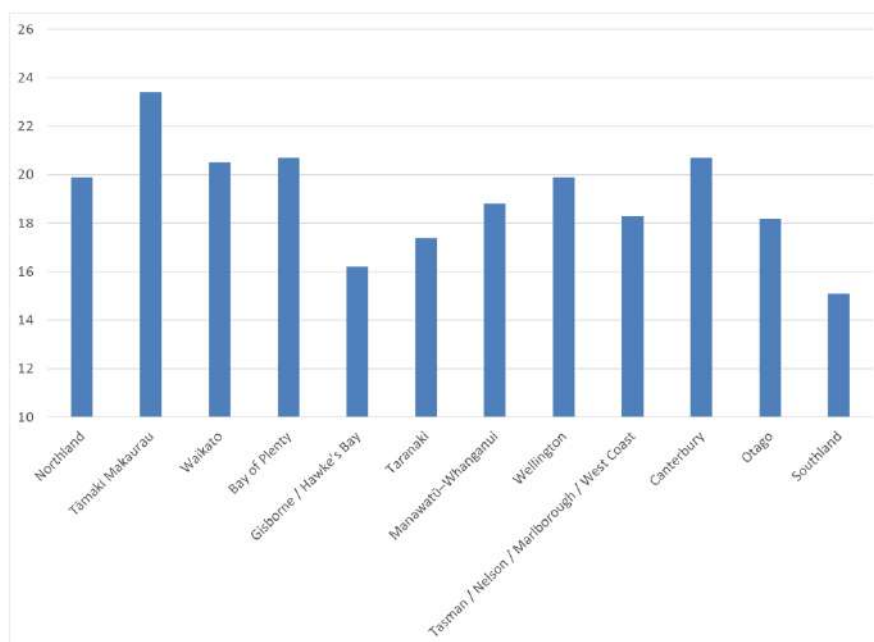
We were unable to obtain housing data specific to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, so have to rely on more general regional data.

Housing in Tāmaki Makaurau already most expensive in country

Figure 11 plots the ratio of housing costs to household disposable income across all regions. The figure shows the significant burden that housing costs are in Tāmaki Makaurau. Households in Tāmaki Makaurau pay a larger share of their disposable income on housing than any other region, even though household disposable income in Tāmaki Makaurau is the highest in the country.



Figure 11 Ratio of housing costs to household disposable income (Year ended June 2020)



Source: Stats NZ Household Economic Survey

Despite not having data specific to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, inspecting the take-up of accommodation supplements, which are a form of weekly housing support for people not in public housing who may or may not be receiving a benefit, provides insight on housing difficulties.

Payment of accommodation supplements in Tāmaki Makaurau grew faster than elsewhere

Figure 12 plots the change in the numbers of accommodation supplements paid, in the Tāmaki Makaurau region and for the rest of Aotearoa. The values are indexed to April 2019 (i.e. the monthly value in 2019 equals 100, with percentage changes from that time shown relative to the start point of 100).

It is clear from the chart that something of a structural break occurred around March-April 2020, which coincided with the first COVID outbreak. That is, the periods following March 2020 differs markedly from the preceding periods. The upward trend that started in March-April 2020 continued until early 2021, at which time growth turned negative, until August 2021 (the time of the Delta outbreak). Clearly, additional housing support was required following the onset of COVID and that need has largely continued.

Also of note is that the growth in Tāmaki Makaurau was below that for elsewhere up until the structural break, and from then on has been continually above the changes in the rest of the country. The gap between the series appears to be widening.



Figure 12 Accommodation Supplement take up growth



Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

Local area boards with high Māori population proportions also have highest rates of emergency housing special needs grants for June 2021 quarter

Data at a local level for Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH-SNG) provides a different lens through which to view housing impacts from COVID. The most readily available data is for the quarter ended 30 June 2021.

Table 3 lists the five local boards with the highest number of EH-SNG approvals and associated dollar value, as well as an indication of whether the measures have risen (Λ) or gone down (V) relative to the March 2021 quarter. The five boards with highest application numbers/dollar values are the familiar South and West local boards discussed earlier. Of the five boards listed, three registered greater numbers than in the March 2021 quarter.

The five boards contained in the table also have the highest number of applicants on the housing register (those who are not currently in public housing who have been assessed as eligible, and who are ready to be matched to a suitable property). They also have the highest number of public housing tenancies across Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 3 Local boards ranked by EH SNG, top five, for June 2021 quarter

Board	Number of approvals	Value (\$)
Māngere - Ōtahuhu	1,625 (Λ)	\$3.88m



Ōtara - Papatoetoe	1,508 (v)	\$3.35m
Manurewa	1,011 (v)	\$1.89m
Waitematā	722 (Λ)	\$1.22m
Papakura	617 (Λ)	\$1.28m

Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

By way of contrast, the local boards with the lowest recorded number of applications and associated dollar values have not been discussed previously. In addition, all but one of the boards recorded a drop in application numbers since the March 2021 quarter.

Table 4 Local boards ranked by EH SNG, bottom five, for June 2021 quarter

Board	Number of approvals	Value (\$)
Waiheke	Nil	Nil
Waitakere Ranges	45 (v)	\$0.11m
Rodney	85 (Λ)	\$0.12m
Kaipatiki	119 (v)	\$0.18m
Whau	127 (v)	\$1.28m

Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

Low Māori home ownership rates contribute to lower wellbeing

A September 2021 COVID update from the Salvation Army raised the following concerns in respect of housing impacts in Tāmaki Makaurau:

- Increased contact with whānau across the spectrum, from homeless/rough sleeping to homeowners
- Continued overcrowding and the need for bigger (4-5 bedroom) homes
- Lack of ability to house the homeless in the current lockdown, compared to the previous (2020) lockdown.

A further issue for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is the clear association between housing tenure and wellbeing. This is particularly relevant given the relatively low Māori home ownership rates in Tāmaki Makaurau.

In 2018, the Māori home ownership rate in Tāmaki Makaurau is 42 percent, which is not only below the average Aotearoa Māori rate but the lowest Māori home ownership rate seen across all rohe. For non-Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, the home ownership rate is 62 percent.

Not only does this low rate of ownership harm mental health/wellbeing (Whitehead & Walker, 2021), but also raises the prospect of whānau having to relocate away from Tāmaki Makaurau, with corresponding reduction in opportunities and choices.



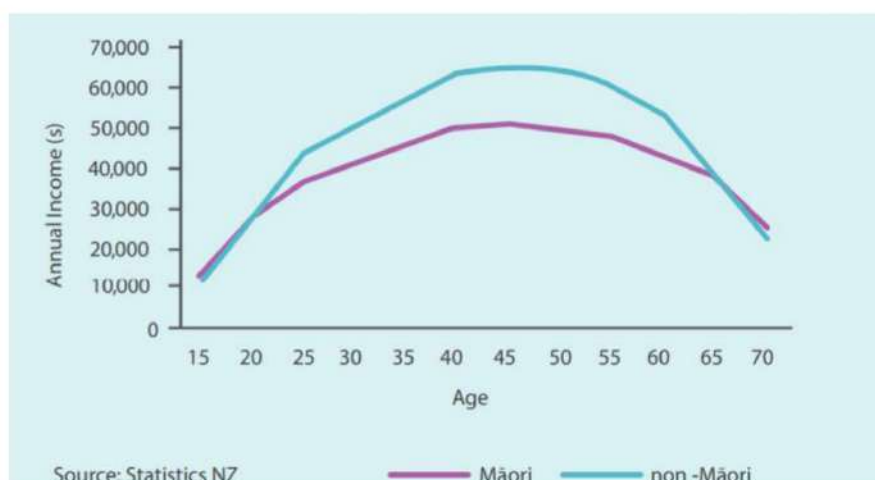
3.4 Household costs

A major part of a household's ability to meet rising costs is its income. Most costs rise uniformly (i.e. every household faces the same unit cost) but incomes do not. Ability to meet bills exacerbated by lower Māori incomes and higher regional costs.

3.4.1 Māori incomes lag non-Māori, Māori more reliant on welfare payments

There is a well-established and long-standing income gap between Māori and non-Māori in the crucial working age period, between late teens and retirement (see Figure 13).

Figure 13 Income gap between Māori and non-Māori



Total Māori household income in Tāmaki Makaurau of \$7.9 billion was largely due to \$4.3 billion of wages and \$2.2 billion in social security transfers. Social security and assistance benefits account for 28 per cent of total income for Māori, compared to only eight percent for non-Māori.

Social security transfers have been increasing over the last few years for Māori as a result of working Māori receiving additional government support. This concept of 'the working poor' is highly relevant in COVID times, placing increasing pressure not just on beneficiaries, but also those Māori in vulnerable employment situations. The text box below, detailing experiences of a marae and a Māori service provider confirm the impact of COVID has fallen on 'in-work households' as well.

Māori need higher earnings or to reduce consumption

Total consumer expenditure in 2018 was \$8.8 billion for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, while total Māori household income was \$7.8 billion. The \$1 billion shortfall effectively means Māori are earning too little, given that consumer expenditure includes day-to-day spending on food, clothes and other

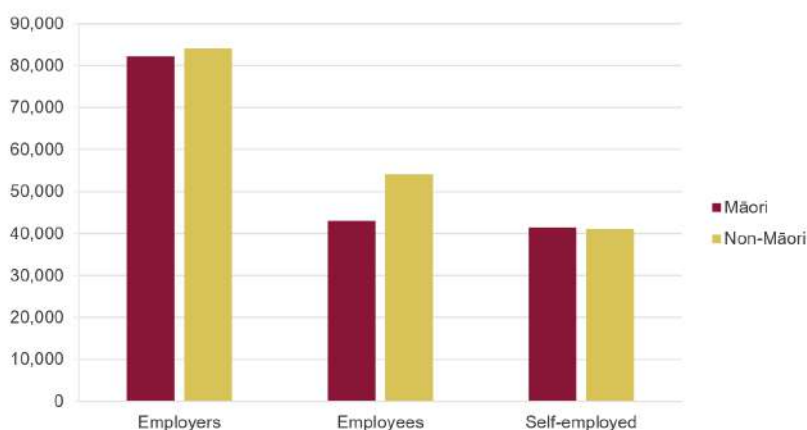


human needs. In contrast, non-Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau earn approximately \$22 billion more than their consumer expenditure (BERL, 2021).

Māori employers in Tāmaki Makaurau on even footing with non-Māori, but employees are well behind

In terms of income by employment status, the biggest disparity occurs for employees (see Figure 14). The difference between Māori and non-Māori employees is substantial, with Māori earning \$43K and non-Māori earning \$54K. The younger Māori population is partially accountable for this income disparity, but not completely. The mean incomes for Māori employees in Tāmaki Makaurau is slightly less than for Wellington and slightly more than the South Island.

Figure 14 Tāmaki Makaurau Māori mean income by employment status, 2018



Source: BERL

Māori employers in Tāmaki Makaurau earn more than Māori employers in anywhere else in Aotearoa. Māori earn just below the non-Māori mean income in Tāmaki Makaurau (\$84K). This is significantly higher than the second highest rohe, in terms of Māori employer income, with Waitaha Māori employers earning a whole \$15K less. It highlights Tāmaki Makaurau Māori employers being ahead of the curve, in more high-value industries and with higher skill levels (BERL, 2021).

Self-employed Māori are on par with non-Māori self-employed in Tāmaki Makaurau, but they still earn half of what employers earn. Previous analysis showed that employers earn much higher incomes than self-employed across all ethnicities across Aotearoa. It is a reflection of the industries, skills and difficulties faced in building from a self-employed enterprise into one that offers employment to others (BERL, 2021).

3.4.2 Financial hardship

The number of contacts that people were making to different communications channels (phone, email, text) on the Money Talks helpline has been tracked by the Salvation Army since early 2020. This indicator helped illustrate the hardship people were facing as they sought free budgeting advice and



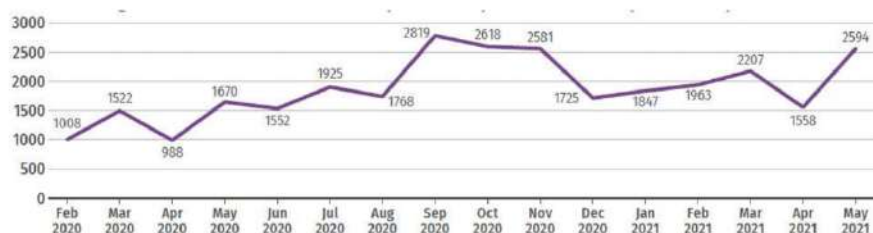
were connected to a budgeting or financial mentoring service in their area, or other social supports they might need (Salvation Army, 2021b).

Contacts with money matters helpline surged in first COVID period...

The surge during the most restrictive lockdown period from March to May 2020 is clear. Contacts spiked significantly in September and decreased during the summer period. However, the most recent data in May 2021 indicates a return to the September to November 2020 levels.

The Money Talks team reported that in May 2021, the three biggest reasons for contacting their services were people seeking budgeting advice/support (34%), issues with a debt or debtor (19%) and people being concerned for the welfare of others (19%). These numbers seem to signal significant increases in those seeking assistance post-Covid-19 lockdowns that have remained steady and consistently higher than pre- Covid-19 (February 2020) numbers (Salvation Army, 2021b).

Figure 15 Total monthly contacts to Money Talks



Source: Salvation Army (2021b)

...and Kiwisaver withdrawals continued, with an uptick in the 2020 year

Figure 16 shows the number of withdrawals from Kiwisaver due to hardship. According to the Inland Revenue Department, the standard for significant financial hardship includes people who cannot meet minimum living expenses; cannot pay the mortgage on the home they live in, and their mortgage provider is seeking to enforce the mortgage; need to modify their home to meet special needs or those of a dependent family member; need to pay for medical treatment for themselves or a dependent family member; have a serious illness; or, need to pay funeral costs of a dependent family member.

The chart shows that hardship has been growing in the last decade. The number of fund withdrawals has increased by 290 per cent between 2011 and 2020. Between June 2019 and June 2020, the number of withdrawals for financial hardship increased by 22%, indicating some of the impacts of Covid-19 in that one-year period.



Figure 16 Kiwisaver hardship fund withdrawals



Source: Salvation Army (2021b)

3.5 Non-market household impacts show widening disparities

COVID appears to have widened some existing disparities. The Salvation Army collects specific outcomes and measures, particularly for Māori wellbeing, to highlight results that best show improved social wellbeing outcomes and a reduction in the disparity between outcomes for Māori and non-Māori.

The Covid-19 pandemic's disruption has affected outcomes to varying degrees, though not all indicators include data covering the 2020 COVID timeframe. Outcomes were worse in some areas, deepening existing disparities, but there are also some positive signs. The extent to which the 2021 COVID timeframe impacts on outcomes is not yet known, but it is highly likely to be more negative (Salvation Army, 2021a).

Disparities worsened in areas such as housing need, hazardous drinking, illicit drug offending, prison sentencing and imprisonment rates. Housing is important as it is a major factor in turning around some other disparities and the level of housing need is growing, but the impact on Māori has increased faster, making up half of those on the public housing waiting list register in September 2020.

Nevertheless, there were slight (relative) improvements between 2019 and 2020 around student achievement, youth unemployment and student engagement, though significant disparities still persist and it is difficult to conceive of COVID-related explanations for the changes.



Table 5 Māori-non-Māori inequality indicators collected by the Salvation Army

Indicator	Measure	Outcome 2015 Māori	Outcome 2015 non-Māori	Outcome 2019 Māori	Outcome 2019 non-Māori	Outcome 2020 Māori	Outcome 2020 non-Māori	Ratio 2015	Ratio 2019	Ratio 2020
Teenage pregnancies	Pregnancies of 15- to 19-year-olds per 1000	58	21	41	14	38	14	2.8	2.9	2.8
Infant mortality	Infant deaths (<1 year old) for every 10,000 live births	48	38	70	36	59	36	1.2	1.9	1.7
Children in state care	Children in state care per 1000 children	10.1	2.5	12.5	3.2	11.3	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Early childhood education enrolment	Proportion of under 5-year-olds enrolled in ECE	54.7%	68.9%	56.7%	68.2%	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	N/A
Student engagement	Stand downs per 1000 students (2014-2019)	35.7	15	44	18	49	21	2.4	2.5	2.4
Student achievement	Proportion of school leavers leaving with less than Level 1 NCEA (2014-2019)	22.4%	7.9%	19.2%	7.8%	21.7%	9.0%	2.8	2.5	2.4
Youth offending	Overall offending rate by 12- to 16-year-olds—per 1000 population	16.0	3.3	11.6	2.4	9.0	1.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Welfare support	Adults receiving a benefit as % of Population aged 18 to 64	23.4%	7.8%	23.0%	7.3%	26.4%	8.5%	3.0	3.2	3.1
Unemployment	Official unemployment rate	11.7%	4.4%	8.1%	3.5%	8.3%	4.0%	2.6	2.4	2.0
Youth unemployment	Proportion of 15- to 24-year-olds NEET	20.8%	8.9%	18.6%	9.7%	19.4%	11.0%	2.3	1.9	1.8
Personal incomes	Average weekly personal income for those employed	\$889	\$1,050	\$1,010	\$1,218	\$1,077	\$1,211	0.8	0.8	0.9
Income distribution (2014-2019)	Proportion of adults in lowest three income deciles	35.8%	29.3%	34.8%	29.3%	35.1%	28.3%	1.2	1.2	1.2
Prison sentencing rates	Proportion of convicted 17- to 19-year-olds who are imprisoned	12.4%	5.9%	9.9%	2.9%	8.8%	2.4%	2.1	3.5	3.6
Imprisonment rate	Number of people imprisoned—per 100,000 population	566	111	606	116	576	108	5.1	5.2	5.3
Reconviction	Reimprisoned within 24 months of release	36.5%	31.6%	47.6%	38.8%	45.8%	36.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Hazardous drinking	Proportion of adult population as hazardous drinkers (2016-2020)	31.1%	19.1%	33.2%	17.8%	33.2%	18.9%	1.6	1.9	1.8
Illicit drug offending	People convicted of illicit drug offences per 1000 people	2.2	0.6	1.9	0.4	1.5	0.3	3.8	4.7	4.6
Demand for social housing	People on public housing register waiting list per 1000 population (Sep quarter)	1.8	0.5	7.9	1.8	12.5	2.6	3.4	4.5	4.9

A note on the use of ratios: The indicators are assessed using ratios that aim to measure the extent to which Māori experience diverges from non-Māori on this indicator. A ratio of 1.0 means that Māori outcome is the same as for non-Māori. Ratios greater or less than 1.0 indicate the degree of disparity either positively or negatively depending on the type of indicator.

Source: Salvation Army (2021a)

Strong negative wellbeing impacts expressed by survey respondents, with relationships suffering, adverse financial outcomes and inability to practice tikanga

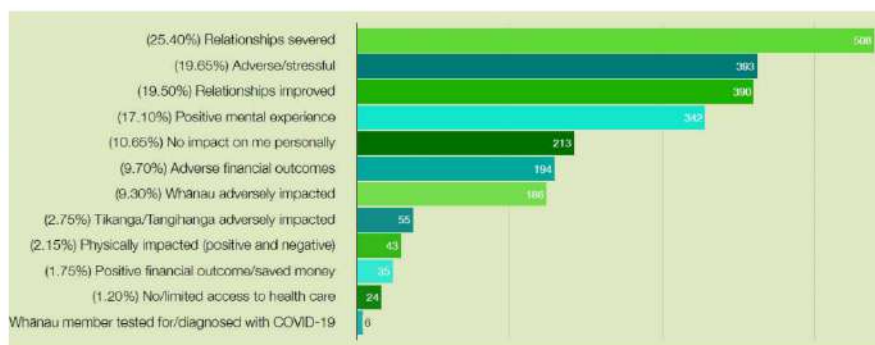
A survey of 2,000 Māori people found that almost half the respondents indicated that COVID had put their relationships under stress or forced a severance of the relationship (see Figure 17). While some also indicated that their relationship had improved, overall the feeling was negative for Māori. The ability to practice tikanga or attend tangihanga and adverse financial outcomes were also reported (Houkamau, et al., 2021).

Kaumatua felt isolated and missed seeing mokopuna

Respondents reported feelings of sadness, social isolation, and frustration due to the fact they were cut off from their whānau, could not travel to visit them, and could not do their normal day-to-day activities with whānau they usually have close contact with. Some of the more poignant references were from kaumatua who could not see their mokopuna (Houkamau, et al., 2021).



Figure 17 Survey responses to the question "How has the COVID pandemic impacted you and your whānau?"



Source: Houkamau et al (2021)

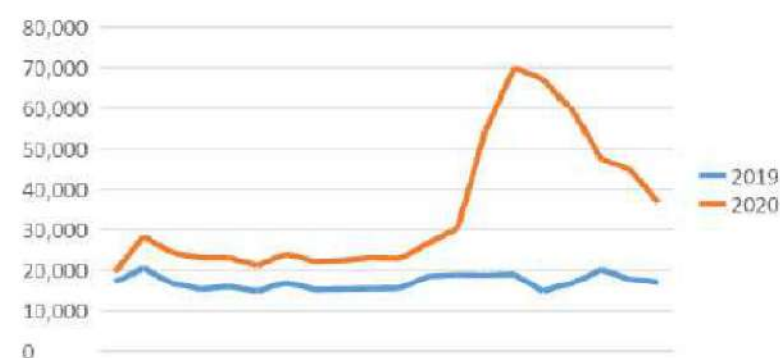
Covid-19 has exacerbated already-high levels of food insecurity in Aotearoa

Research released in 2019 by the Auckland City Mission estimated that 10 percent of New Zealand’s population was food insecure, a burden borne disproportionately by women, Māori and Pasifika. With such baseline levels of food insecurity prior to the pandemic, it is hardly surprising that this crisis has exacerbated challenges of access to food. The Auckland City Mission estimates that this food insecurity figure has now doubled to 20 percent, or one million New Zealanders (Child Poverty Action Group, 2020).

Demand for emergency food assistance since the beginning of the Covid-19 lockdown skyrocketed, demonstrating the difficulties that many more households are facing in meeting their basic needs.

Heightened food insecurity at this time was also evident in the spike in demand for emergency food grants from Work and Income. During lockdown in the three weeks from March 27th to April 17th, 2020, the number of Special Needs Grants issued for food by MSD more than doubled from roughly 30,000 to over 67,000 (see Figure 18). This demand is almost five times what it was this time last year (Child Poverty Action Group, 2020).

Figure 18 Special needs grants for food, year-on-year comparison

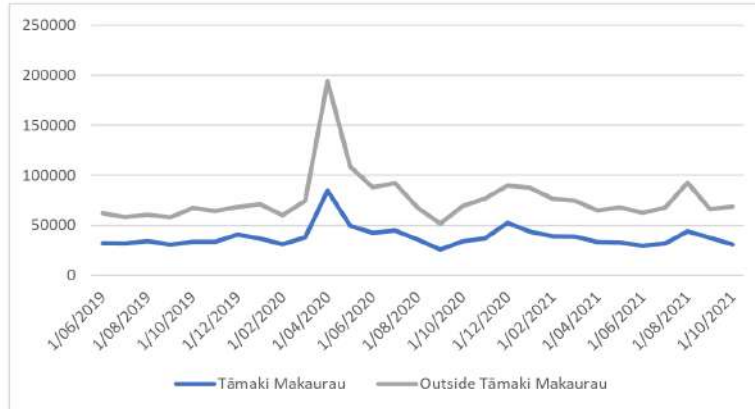




Source: Child Poverty Action Group (2020)

The experience in Tāmaki Makaurau matched that nationally with similar sharp jumps March/April 2020 and August 2021 (see Figure 19). Over time we would expect the Tāmaki Makaurau impact to be more pronounced, given the extended lockdown period it is enduring.

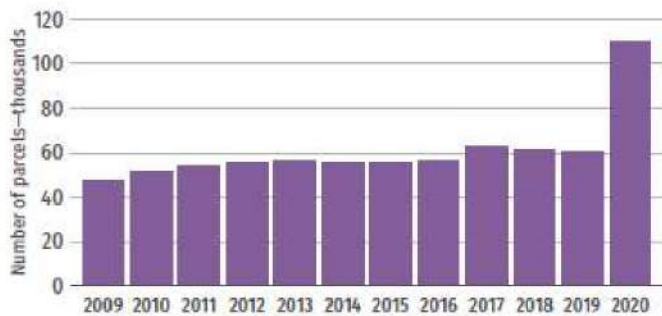
Figure 19 Number of special needs grants for food, Tāmaki Makaurau versus national



Source: Stats NZ Covid-19 data portal, Sapere analysis

The number of food parcels delivered by the Salvation Army spiked significantly in 2020 after reasonably consistent demand in the preceding decade (see Figure 20).

Figure 20 Food parcels delivered by the Salvation Army, 2009-2020



Source: Salvation Army 2021a

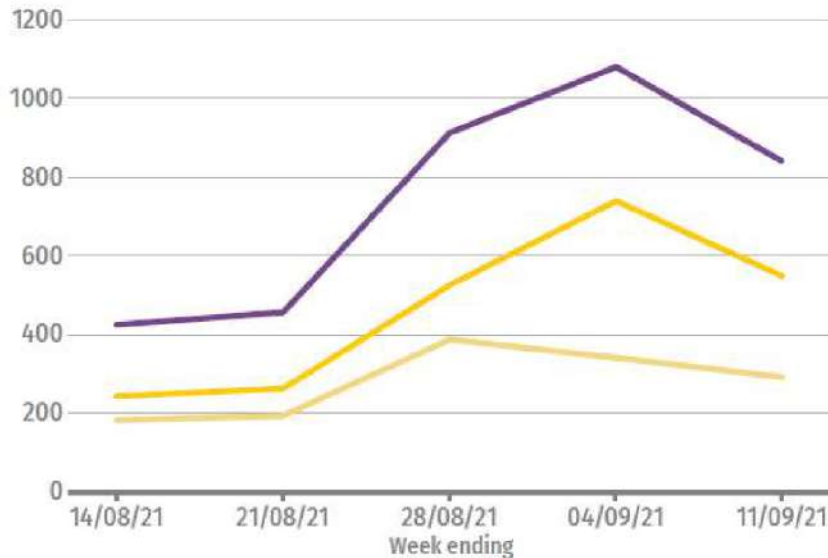
More recent data over a short period in the initial stages of the second lockdown shows the growth in food parcels being delivered in Tāmaki Makaurau. Figure 21 shows the Tāmaki Makaurau region total (the top dark line) as well as the regional total excluding South Auckland foodbanks (the middle, yellow line), and the South Auckland foodbanks (the bottom lighter shaded line).



indicates a sudden surge in demand almost immediately following the August lockdown announcement (Salvation Army, 2021c). While a reduction occurred around two weeks later, the levels are still well above the first weeks of August.

The reduction in need from South Auckland after the week ending 28 August could be explained by the rapid response of marae and other Māori organisations in terms of support, including food. The text box that follows expands on that possibility.

Figure 21 Food parcels delivered by the Salvation Army in Tāmaki Makaurau



Source: Salvation Army (2021c)

Those at the frontline report substantial impacts on need for assistance and support, from existing and new clientele, with innovative approaches to delivery

To follow is a summary of interviews with three personnel from Te Whānau O Waipareira and Papakura Marae on their experiences of dealing with COVID.

TEXT BOX: COVID impacts at 'the frontline': the experience of two providers identifies substantial impact, but COVID exacerbates existing need rather than fully creating new need

While the available data provides glimpses into COVID-related impacts, there are obvious limitations. To get a sense of the practical impacts in close to real time we spoke with staff from Te Whānau O Waipareira and Papakura Marae to get their perspectives.



Both organisations provide a variety of services, including health, housing, social justice and education. COVID affects all of those core services and has resulted in some 'ancillary' services also being required.

The major impact on the organisations themselves has three dimensions:

- *Scale* – the volume of services and support provided
- *Scope* – the range of services and support provided, and to whom
- *System* – the ways in which services and support are provided

The providers reported substantial increases in demand. One estimate was that direct whānau applications for assistance had increased by 150 per cent when compared to pre-COVID levels, with a more pronounced bump in the Delta stage. In the case of food parcels demand has tripled, relative to business-as-usual.

The growth in service volumes was driven by the introduction of new clients as well as a rise in the amount of support needed by existing whānau. In the case of new recipients, both providers reported coming into contact with whānau that have not needed assistance previously, broadly characterised as the 'working poor'.

That is, heightened need exists not just for those who receive benefits, but also those who experienced unemployment or a reduction in hours worked through COVID and struggled to make ends meet as a result.

Underpinning the volume growth has been an extension to the type of support provided. For instance, items such as petrol, nappies and other baby supplies, and automotive 'jumper leads' have been provided in the COVID period, which would not normally be the case outside COVID times. There was also an increased demand for financial and budgeting advice.

Unlike the initial outbreak periods, vaccinations were available in the delta stage, which also added to the scope and scale of services offered (e.g. setting up vaccination centres). To generalise, there is a three-pronged approach that is at the forefront of activities: testing, kai and vaccinations. Thus, health concerns have assumed top priority during COVID delta stage.

Provider representatives hastened to add that, in general, COVID did not necessarily cause the issues, but exacerbated them (e.g. food insecurity, overcrowding, health status). Where food parcels were received, whānau were able to release pressure by directing spending to other areas, but overall the need pre-dated COVID.

Different ways of providing services have also been applied. In particular, greater outreach has been activated, where rather than waiting to be approached by people, the providers take their offerings to potential clients in a mobile and proactive manner.

This approach required the use of personal protective equipment, hand sanitiser and a focus on safety, where these aspects were not previously a major part of the services offered. Nevertheless, the core values, objectives and missions of the organisations remained intact.



In addition, capacity was stretched and as a result resources were redeployed and activity reoriented towards the 'frontline' of the COVID battle. For instance, staff previously involved in research, policy or management are now involved in the vaccination, testing and provision of household needs. Staff with specialist (medical) skills have been employed in one organisation, but there are still opportunity costs associated with the emphasis on COVID-related activities.

Other points made include:

- Immediacy and effectiveness was brought about through a 'do now, worry later' attitude (e.g. processes that usually took weeks or months were, at times, were completed beneficially in days)
- Frustrating to work in a 'top-down' system that is not fit-for-purpose or considered in its approach to Māori
- There is a sameness in respect of hotspots - whānau in South and West Auckland still have most need
- Other requests for support include electronic devices, kitchen appliances, heating/appliances, shoes, clothing and connectivity
- Not all impacts are negative; there was an immense sense of pride in the flexibility, agility, willingness and commitment to excellent service from entire organisation staff.

A Māori wellbeing perspective found Māori response to negative impacts was rapid and assisted by previous experiences (of past shocks and colonisation more generally)

An analysis of COVID-related impacts using a Māori world view (He Ara Waiora) was undertaken following the first outbreak period (Treasury, 2020). The analysis found that iwi and Māori organisations moved quickly to shield and support vulnerable whānau in their communities, and particularly their kaumātua, whose health and wellbeing are a priority for whānau, hapū and iwi. The historical memory of previous pandemics, and their role in the experience of colonisation, remains strong.

Some Māori businesses and iwi portfolios have been hit hard, particularly through the downturn in tourism and the drop in lobster exports early in the pandemic. However, many strengths remain. Many iwi and asset-owning whānau operate their businesses with a view to sustainability and broader social outcomes. With assets largely concentrated in primary industries, Māori land-owning enterprises may be well placed to help lead an export-driven recovery.

He Ara Waiora also offers principles, derived from mātauranga Māori, to guide the process of policy development to support intergenerational wellbeing for Māori and all New Zealanders. These principles emphasise: co-ordination and alignment; partnership; collective and strengths-based actions; protecting and building mana; and stewardship.



4. Opportunities

A reset of economic and social models post-COVID provide opportunities relevant to Māori

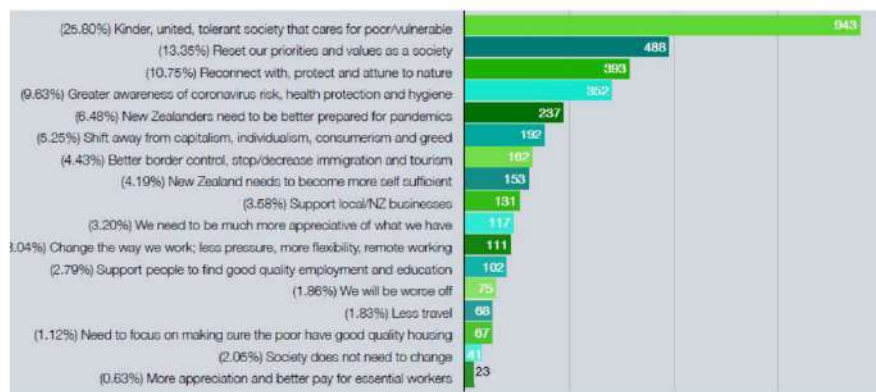
When asked, "What support do you think Māori families will need once the level 4 lockdown requirements have been lifted?" the responses focused on employment, housing, financial and budgeting services – as well better access to quality education and health-care.

In many respects, these factors are likely to be pivotal in enhanced opportunities from COVID. It is not necessarily that COVID has unearthed issues that were not thought about previously, but rather that COVID has put a spotlight on the issues and underlined the need for action.

As they recover from the initial short-term impacts of COVID-19, survey data suggests that many Māori feel it is time for a social and economic reset in Aotearoa. One salient theme related to a desire for society to care more for the environment (people and planet) and practice more tolerance, kindness and patience with each other.

Lockdown permitted many to spend time cultivating family relationships, and thinking about how they could support others – although many were naturally worried about their own families, this concern was extended to those less fortunate in their communities (Houkamau, et al., 2021).

Figure 22 Survey responses to the question "How do you think the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic should change us as a society?"



Source: Houkamau et al (2021)

Survey participants called for a country which adopts a different economic mind-set, focusing on producing what we need to live, rather than focusing on consumerism, short term profits and economic growth. For many, the pandemic lockdown provided an opportunity for slowing down, thinking and living differently – it was a time of consuming less, and spending quality time with whānau, and reflecting on what really matters. Many indicated a desire to retain this experience post COVID and not return to the way they were before (Houkamau, et al., 2021).



Cultural revitalisation around kaumatua and future skills/employment possibilities provide further prospects

Such findings are consistent with those resulting from analysis using the Māori world view He Ara Waiora, especially in relation to an economic reset and the opportunity to put Te Taiao at the forefront of policy thinking. In addition, expanding the policy realm to include cultural revitalisation is suggested as a potential opportunity, given the way iwi and Māori organisations dealt with COVID impacts on kaumatua. Furthermore iwi and organisation mobilisation provided the possibility of moving away from so-called 'one size fits all' approaches to more tailored and fit-for-purpose models. 'By Māori for Māori' methods stood up well through both periods of COVID and trust in that method of working by government could provide opportunities that benefit both the providers of such services, Māori as a whole and Aotearoa New Zealand more generally.

Māori are generally a younger population than non-Māori. This relative youth has meant some negative impacts during COVID, but also could provide opportunities post-COVID. The workforce will be key to COVID recovery, and as mentioned earlier Māori are over-represented in sectors that provide rapid recovery from shocks (e.g. construction, manufacturing, retail trade). Capitalising on such 'bounce backs' could be rewarding for Māori.

The government made major investments in Māori skills and employment in Budget 2020. A focus on the design and evaluation of programmes around training and employment will be vital to ensure they build wellbeing outcomes (Treasury, 2020).



5. Comments and reflections

We make the following comments and reflections in relation to this work:

- Consistent with past shocks, Māori are significantly and disproportionately impacted by COVID, across a range of areas from financial hardship, social disconnection, employment losses or reductions and welfare receipt.
- For most of the impact areas, we are unable to directly assess Tāmaki Makaurau effects, but can infer from other data the likely magnitude.
- In some cases the impacts in Tāmaki Makaurau were worse than elsewhere (e.g. as Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau were already negatively represented in benefit receipt, or in industry sectors that felt the impact of COVID more harshly than others), but Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau were not necessarily always the hardest hit (e.g. Pasifika saw the greatest rise in Jobseeker Support numbers in Tāmaki Makaurau).
- COVID exacerbated, rather than caused a lot of the problems, so continued interest is needed, especially in the south and west of the region.
- While providing a relatively wide array of views into COVID impacts, the analysis was limited by the availability of data. The work emphasised the dearth of Māori-related data focussed on Tāmaki Makaurau, especially for businesses.
- The actual extent of COVID impacts is yet to be fully seen, as Tāmaki Makaurau is still in lockdown. It will be another nine months to a year (assuming no further actions such as lockdowns or new outbreaks) before the impacts of the most recent episode can be calculated with any surety.
- The impacts of the most recent episode are likely to be more severe than the previous episode/s due to the extended period of the lockdown in Tāmaki Makaurau and the cumulative effects of shocks in reasonably close proximity.
- Some opportunities presented themselves from COVID, mainly around the possibility of a reset of economic and social models and a focus on the role of kindness and Te Taiao in the 'new society.' Capitalising on a youthful population and training and employment prospects in the transition to post-COVID, as well as cultural revitalisation are other opportunity areas.
- The innovation and agility of a 'for Māori by Māori' approach performed well in Tāmaki Makaurau and could provide a method for service delivery that replaces the monolithic status quo and improves for Māori and the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand.



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Item 13

Attachment A





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

That the **Independent Māori Statutory Board**

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

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

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

C1 Auckland naming options for Board advocacy

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 information that is up for discussion only.	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.

C2 Māori Representation in Local Government and Māori Wards

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 information that is not yet made public by Council and allows for free and frank conversation.	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.