

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

Date: Monday, 4 May 2020
Time: 11.00am
Meeting Room: Ground Floor
Venue: 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Auckland



Independent Māori Statutory Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

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

(Quorum 2 members)

David Taipari
Chairperson

04 May 2020

Contact Telephone: 021 818 301
Email: brandi.hudson@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.



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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 Tuesday, 7 April 2020, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

4 Extraordinary Business

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

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

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

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

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

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



January and February Financial Reports

File No.: CP2020/05014

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report to 31 January 2020.
- b) receive the report to 29 February 2020.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Board's financial position as at 31 January 2020, 29 February.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The figures presented are inclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months to align with the Board's Strategic Work Plan. It is expected that variances may occur depending on the resources required to complete the work.
3. This report includes a visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) spend and Year to Date (YTD) spend against budget. Please note that 51.6% of the budget has been spent.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Item 5

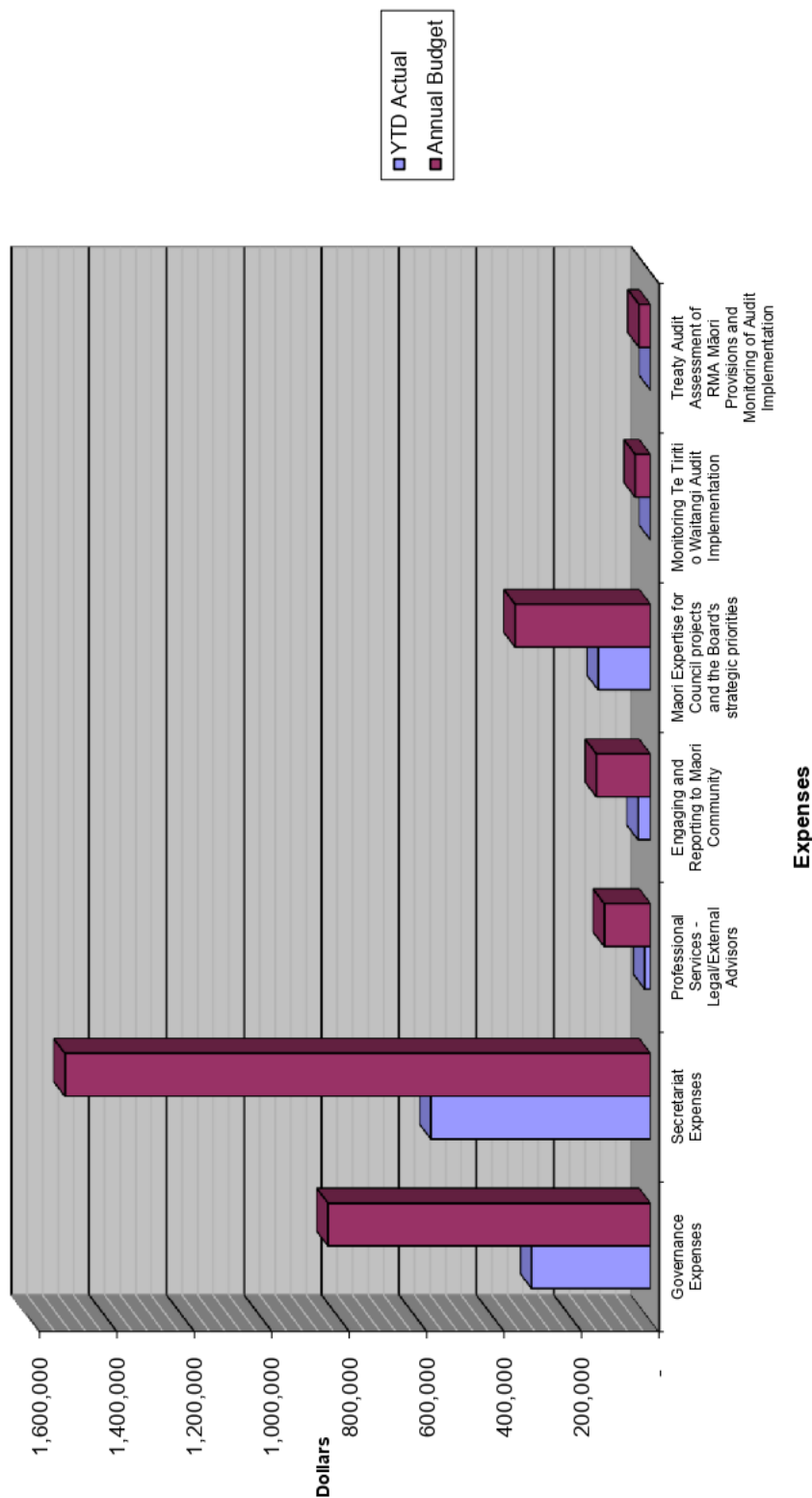
Authors	Kimiora Brown - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO

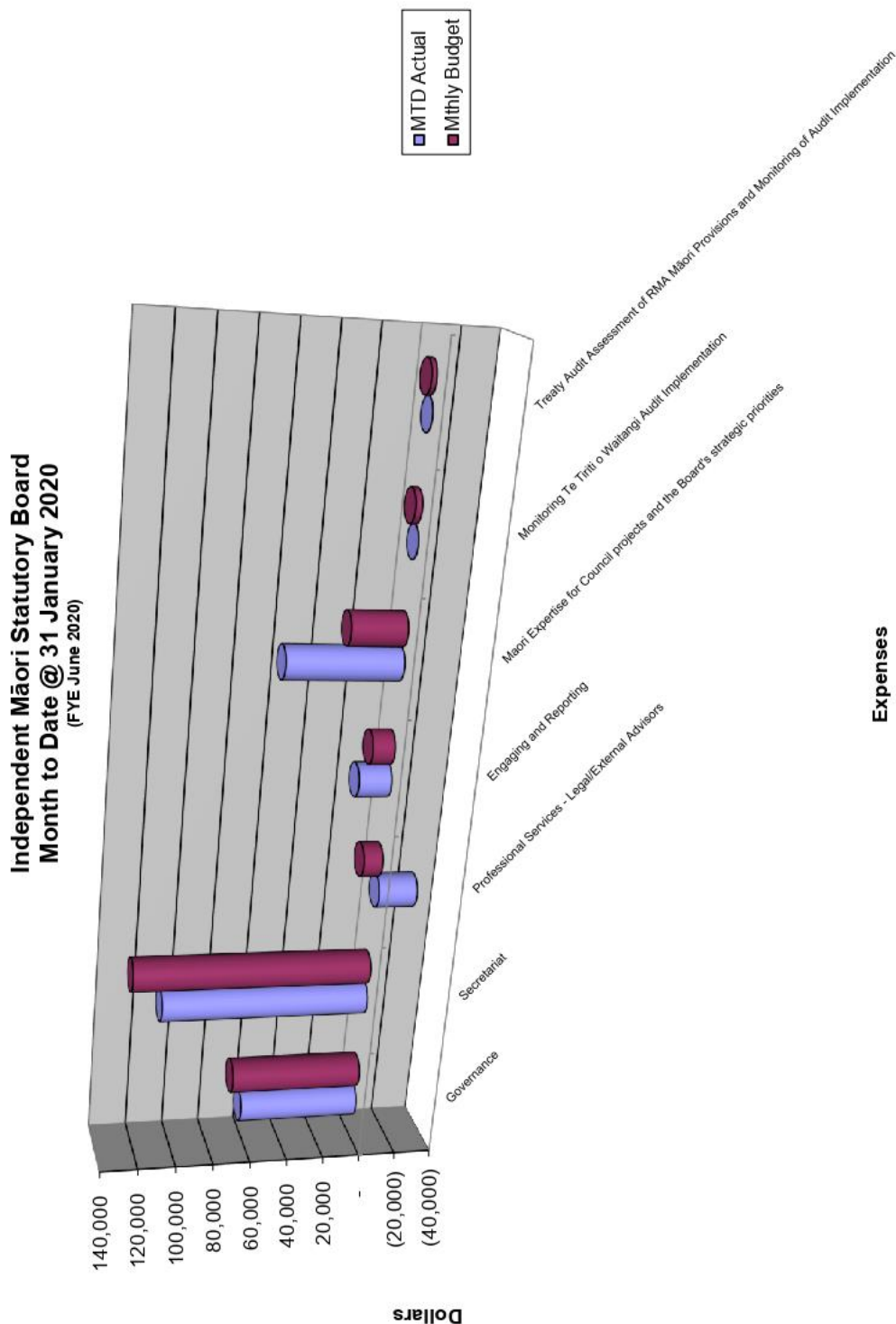


Financial Report for January 2020										
	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Jan Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Jan 2020	Budget Remaining	% total budget
Governance										
Board Remuneration	1	735,328	61,277	66,349	(5,072)	-8.3%	352,503	418,852	316,476	57.0%
Expense Reimbursement		56,000	4,667	3,063	1,604	34.4%	22,409	25,472	30,528	45.5%
Training		42,000	3,500	(2,941)	6,441	184.0%	2,608	(333)	42,333	-0.8%
Total Governance Expenses		833,328	69,444	66,471	2,973	4.3%	377,520	443,991	389,337	53.3%
Secretariat										
Temporary support				9,090			95,611	104,701		
Salary Expenses				71,890			480,117	552,007		
Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries				80,980	35,128	30.3%	575,727	656,707	736,586	47.1%
Office		119,000	9,917	(5,169)	15,086	152.1%	44,159	38,990	80,010	32.8%
Total Secretariat Expenses		1,192,293	126,024	75,811	50,214	39.8%	619,886	695,697	816,596	46.0%
Professional Services										
Legal	2	60,000	5,000	11,822	(6,822)	-136.4%	15,139	26,960	33,040	44.9%
Planning Maori Provisions/Consultants		60,000	5,000	-1,662.75	5,000	100.0%	-	-	60,000	0.0%
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		140,000	11,667	11,667	11,667	100.0%	37,187	37,187	102,813	26.6%
Total Professional Services		260,000	21,667	10,159	9,845	45.4%	52,326	64,148	195,852	24.7%
Work Program										
Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities		350,000	29,167	16,977	12,189	41.8%	142,358	159,335	190,665	46%
Monitoring Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit Implementation		40,000	3,333		3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%
Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation		30,000	2,500		2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%
Total Operating Expenditure		3,025,621	252,135	169,418	81,055	32.1%	1,192,090	1,363,170	1,662,451	45.1%
Notes:										
1	Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.									
2	In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.									



**Independent Māori Statutory Board
Year to Date @ 31 January 2020
(FYE June 2020)**



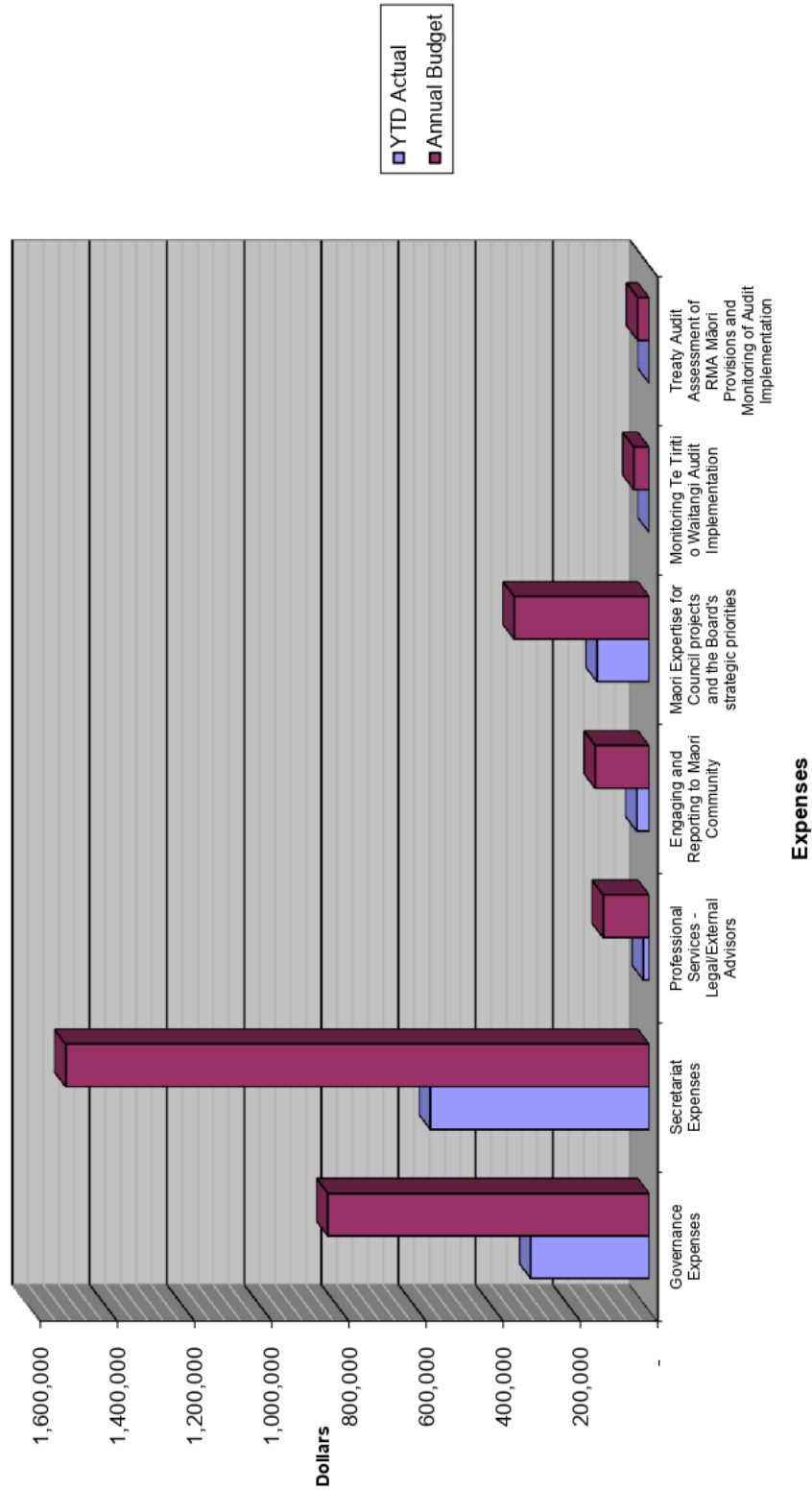


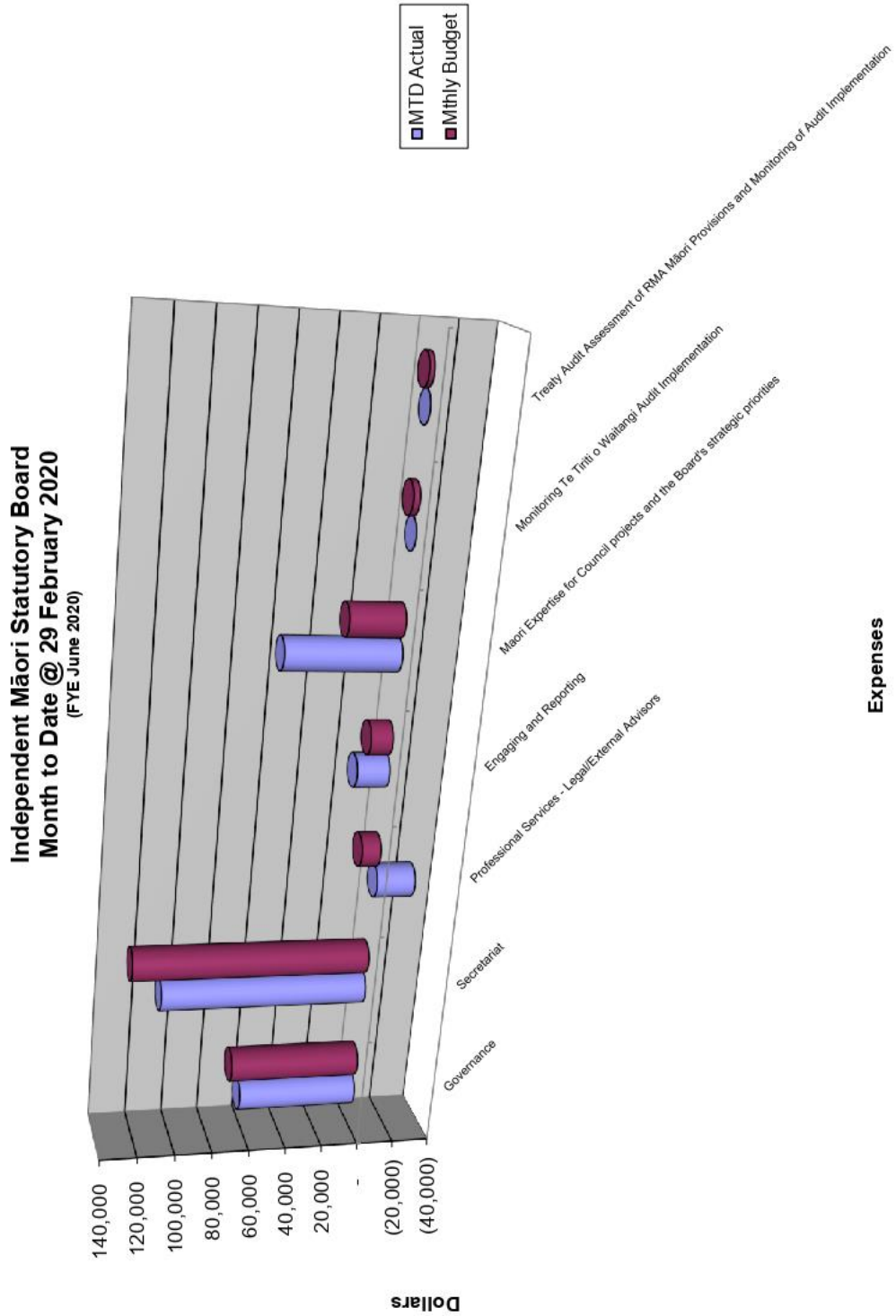


Financial Report for February 2020											
	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mthly Budget	Feb Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Feb 2020	Budget Remaining	% total budget	
Governance											
Board Remuneration	1	735,328	61,277	57,695	3,583	5.8%	418,852	476,547	258,781	64.8%	
Expense Reimbursement		56,000	4,667	1,979	2,688	57.6%	25,472	27,450	28,550	49.0%	
Training		42,000	3,500	2,941	559	16.0%	(333)	2,608	39,392	6.2%	
Total Governance Expenses		833,328	69,444	62,614	6,830	9.8%	443,991	506,605	326,723	60.8%	
Secretariat											
Temporary support				(6,673)			104,701	98,027			
Salary Expenses				76,636			552,007	628,643			
Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries		1,393,293	116,108	69,963	46,145	39.7%	656,707	726,670	666,623	52.2%	
Office		119,000	9,917	64,606	(54,690)	-551.5%	38,990	103,596	15,404	87.1%	
Total Secretariat Expenses		1,512,293	126,024	134,569	(8,545)	-6.8%	695,697	830,266	682,027	54.9%	
Professional Services											
Legal	2	60,000	5,000	(30)	5,030	100.6%	26,960	26,930	33,070	44.9%	
Planning Maori Provisions/Consultants		60,000	5,000	20,180.00	5,000	100.0%	-	-	60,000	0.0%	
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		140,000	11,667	11,649	18	0.2%	37,187	48,836	91,164	34.9%	
Total Professional Services		260,000	21,667	31,799	10,048	46.4%	64,148	75,766	184,234	29.1%	
Work Program											
Maori Expertise for Council projects and the Board's strategic priorities		350,000	29,167	(10,880)	40,047	137.3%	159,335	148,455	201,545	42%	
Monitoring Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit Implementation		40,000	3,333		3,333	100.0%	-	-	40,000	0%	
Treaty Audit Assessment of RMA Maori Provisions and Monitoring of Audit Implementation		30,000	2,500		2,500	100.0%	-	-	30,000	0%	
Total Operating Expenditure		3,025,621	252,135	218,102	54,213	21.5%	1,363,170	1,561,093	1,464,528	51.6%	
Notes:											
1 Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.											
2 In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and the IMSB to ensure there is no duplication of effort between the two organisations.											



Independent Māori Statutory Board
Year to Date @ 29 February 2020
(FYE June 2020)







Board Data Issues of Significance Report: Key Messages

File No.: CP2020/03388

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Board's Data Issues of Significance Report
- b) note the key advocacy messages on data issues to the Council Group.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Board on the key messages in the Data Issues of Significance report, and on the plan for their dissemination and use by Council departments and CCOs.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. In April, the Board secretariat will meet with senior officers in CCOs, key Council departments, and the Māori Outcomes Steering Group including the Māori Outcomes Leads.
3. The overall purpose of this engagement is to work with Council to improve data collection across Council Group and encourage development of measures based on a Te Ao Māori view.
4. The Board's advocacy is centred around the three key messages in the Data Issues of Significance Report on what the Council Group needs to do to remedy their current data deficits:
 - Apply a Te Ao Māori lens to data, research and policy development;
 - Facilitate access to local (place-based) data; and
 - Ensure that data management practices reflect Treaty obligations.

5. ***Apply a Te Ao Māori lens to data, research and policy development:***

Measuring and monitoring Māori wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori view requires data collection methods and measurements that are fit for purpose. To enable this, Council must provide staff training to enable staff to apply a Māori lens to their research and policy analysis.

6. ***Facilitate access to local (place-based) data***

Data for Māori and iwi populations are generally difficult to access on local levels and in spatial plans, despite Tāmaki Makaurau having the country's largest Māori population. Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau need to be supported by planning that is based on relevant and reliable data. Council needs to ensure that data can be broken down by Māori ethnicity and also ensure Māori participation in decisions around data collection and design.



7. **Ensure that data management practices reflect Treaty obligations:**

It is recommended that the Board supports initiatives on data integration, such as the previously planned data strategy by Council, provided that such strategies are developed based on a Treaty partnership with Māori.

Horopaki Context

8. The Board advocates for robust evidence-based decision-making, and as such supports the Council's Quality Advice Initiative and continuous reviews and updates of the Auckland Plan.
9. To achieve the above, Council needs to collect data that are of relevance to Māori, that entails Māori participation and that is of high quality.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

10. The Board also promotes the idea that a Māori worldview can positively contribute to Council policies and plans in a way that is meaningful and affirming of Māori interests, and in doing so, provides benefits to all Aucklanders.
11. As such, the five Value reports and the Data Issues of Significance report are excellent resources for the Council Group to consider Māori aspirations, issues and wellbeing through a Te Ao Māori lens, alongside the need for relevant, quality data for Māori.
12. The reports can spur partnership development between Māori and the Auckland Council and be a demonstration of leadership with regards to equality and regard for the implementation of the Treaty of Waitangi principles.
13. The reports can further support a range of Council activities such as:
 - political decision-making
 - Council's Quality Advice initiative and Council officer training
 - Auckland Plan, the Long-term Plan and Local Board plans
 - research and evaluation activities by RIMU; and
 - data collection and indicator development by relevant Council project teams
 - input to Council centralised data strategies

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

14. The Value reports will be disseminated by the Board secretariat in a series of meetings with Council departments and CCO's in April, with a focus on improving data collection across Council and the development of measures based in a Te Ao Māori view.



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Attachment A: Data Issues of Significance Report (2019)	25

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Johanna Lundberg - Principal Advisor
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



DATA ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Independent Māori Statutory Board 2019

Item 6



Attachment A



Independent Māori
Statutory Board



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Item 6

Attachment A



Chairman's message

The Board has published a series of reports based on a Te Ao Māori worldview and Māori values which measure Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau. They are known as the value reports:



**The Rangatiratanga
Report for Tāmaki
Makaurau**



**The Manaakitanga
Report for Tāmaki
Makaurau**



**The Kaitiakitanga
Report for Tāmaki
Makaurau**



**The Whanaungatanga
Report for Tāmaki
Makaurau**



**The Wairuatanga
Report for Tāmaki
Makaurau**

These reports are a significant step towards defining and measuring wellbeing in ways that are meaningful to Māori and that contribute to positive change. The reports provide Auckland Council – in alignment with the Auckland Plan – and central government with examples of how a Te Ao Māori values approach can inform and strengthen decision-making.

The Auckland Plan identifies an ambitious outcome for 2050 whereby “A thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world that advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders”. This is known as the “Māori identity outcome”. The Board’s reports will assist the Auckland Council in determining relevant measures and datasets to achieve progress toward this outcome and its strategic directions. In some areas, reliable and relevant data for measuring success in areas of importance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau are lacking. The Board plans to work with Auckland Council and other departments to address this data gap.

Through the Board’s work with the value reports, several data challenges were identified both at local and central government level. These are addressed in this report with the aim to influence the way agencies work with, and produce, Māori data.

The lack of local level data is one major challenge; the lack of data reflecting wellbeing from a view relevant to Māori is another. Existing wellbeing frameworks and datasets often present Māori experiences through a deficit lens and so fail to capture the essence of Māori progress, interests and values. Most indicators also focus on individual performance and characteristics. However, Māori empowerment and resilience stem from collective entities such as whānau, marae and Hapū.

The fragmentation of data sources is another issue. Given the recent large investments in New Zealand’s data infrastructure, it is unacceptable that Māori informational needs are still largely unmet. The right to have access to information that facilitates self-determination is recognised in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and is also a central issue of significance for the Board within the value of Rangatiratanga. The shortcomings of Census 2018, which had historically low Māori response rates and failed to collect Iwi data of publishable quality, contributes to the difficulties in this space.

Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau have clearly stated their priorities in the Māori Plan. These are also addressed in the Board’s Issues of Significance (2012, 2017). Iwi and Māori communities want their worldviews, priorities and needs to be reflected in policies and plans that affect them. Currently, Māori do not see their values reflected in wider Council decision-making processes, nor in the evidence-base informing them.

Over time the Board will produce a series of publications reporting on Māori wellbeing, using datasets that affirm values, strengths and achievements. The Board will continue to advocate for the importance of a Te Ao Māori approach to the measurement and monitoring of Māori wellbeing.

1 Gleisner, Downey and McNally (2015). Enduring census information requirements for and about Māori. Stats NZ
2 Schedule of Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and The Māori Plan (2017). IMSB, Auckland



The Board, as an independent statutory entity, is committed to ensuring that decision-making is supported by robust evidence on Māori wellbeing. The Board also acknowledges Māori data sovereignty – that sovereignty over Māori data lies with Māori, regardless of who stewards the data. This is vital for promoting the issues of significance to Māori and ensuring that Auckland Council complies with its statutory obligations under the Treaty. The Board's reports should also provide a valuable resource for Māori, politicians, policymakers and planners in local and central government, businesses, and NGOs.

David Taipari
Chairman, Independent Māori Statutory Board





Improving Māori data in local government

The Independent Māori Statutory Board has a clear mandate to act in the local and regional landscape of data leadership – in particular to provide advice on where investment is needed in areas that are deficient. There are also opportunities for strategic Treaty-based partnerships with Crown agencies in order to address areas of shared interest. These can be done through mechanisms such as primary data collection to populate priority indicators, the development of tools and capability training, and Māori data governance arrangements.

Based on recent learnings from producing the value reports, the Board gives the following recommendations for improving the design, collection and stewardship of Māori data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	RATIONALE
Apply a Te Ao Māori lens to research and policy development	The Board will give priority to working with tools and techniques that ensure iwi, hapū and Māori can lead development and use Te Ao Māori indicators. Measuring and monitoring wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori view requires data collection methods and measurements that are fit for purpose. To enable this, local government must build their capability on how to engage with Māori and how to appropriately integrate Māori values in government decision-making. This may include the development of critical toolkits and techniques that enable staff to apply a Māori lens to their research and policy analysis. The Board believes there is great opportunity for stakeholders at central and local level to collaborate on practical solutions to ensure a greater emphasis on Māori culture and to bridge the Te Ao Māori Indicators gap.
Facilitate access to local data	The Board supports the idea of national and regional repositories to ensure that relevant indicators can be easily accessed at the right spatial scale. Administrative and survey data for Māori and iwi populations are generally difficult to access at the regional and local level, despite Tāmaki Makaurau having the country's largest Māori population. Further, data at lower levels, such as local board level, is often neither available nor collected. Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau need to be supported by planning which is based on relevant and reliable data. The Board's concern is that Māori will continue to face a daunting task in accessing data on the correct spatial scale, and in locating and integrating relevant data for their own use.
Ensure that data management reflects Treaty obligations	The Board will work with other agencies on designing a best practice Treaty approach to data management and performance. The Board supports initiatives on data management and integration, provided that such strategies are developed based on a realisation of a Treaty partnership with Māori. All data activities should be within a Treaty framework. This involves an understanding of the social and cultural licenses to operate in an ethically appropriate way, where data sovereignty, integrity and safety are critical points.



The Board's data strategy

The purpose of this report is to highlight issues for Māori data as identified by the Board, with the aim of providing guidance for partners and stakeholders in their data management and planning.

The Board's advice and advocacy of the issues of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau is based on our understanding that information on Māori wellbeing requires relevant and reliable data. Noting the importance of quality, strengths-based data for Māori, the Board adopted a Data Strategy in 2016 to guide its use of data.

The values that underpin the Board's Māori wellbeing approach – Whanaungatanga, Rangatiratanga, Manaakitanga, Wairuatanga and Kaitiakitanga – are supported by the data strategy to enable access to relevant data for these value areas. The Board's approach to data seeks to:

- take a Tāmaki Makaurau focus
- prioritise cost-effectiveness
- ensure timely access to data
- leverage off existing and proposed data collection and research opportunities
- ensure data quality
- prioritise sustainable data collections.

An overarching aim for the Board is also to address the constraints and opportunities for using data. The purpose of the strategy is to improve the quality of policy development and decision-making for matters that are highly relevant to Māori.

To develop the value reports, the Board used the definition of each value or key direction as outlined in the Māori Plan and considered how these are generally understood. This guided the assessment of indicators that could help present a narrative for these values from a measurement point of view. As with the Māori Report for Tāmaki Makaurau (2016), the Board applied the following criteria for selecting the indicators:

- relevance to Māori
- valid and founded in research
- available and cost-effective
- empowerment and enablement-focused
- action-focused
- able to be disaggregated
- statistically sound and robust
- timely and consistent over time
- representative of the values, key directions and domains
- acceptable to stakeholders



Item 6

Attachment A





Māori data for Māori wellbeing

Māori data refers to data produced by Māori or data that is about Māori and the environments Māori have relationships with.³ There is a difference between measuring the wellbeing of Māori (as a population) and measuring Māori wellbeing through a Māori values approach. While there is an abundance of research in the former space, there is far less in the latter. The Board is working towards changing this.

The Independent Māori Statutory Board's approach to wellbeing is holistic and recognises that data can take many forms. The aspects of wellbeing that matter most for whanau, hapū and iwi are not always measurable statistically. Likewise, those which are measurable may not be most relevant or useful. Furthermore, lived experience cannot be captured in surveys alone. Data are also stories, karanga, whakairo, waiata and the knowledge shared in wānanga.

To reflect these aspects, our Value reports all include a case study, each exemplifying the lived experience and expressions of a particular value. If we are to rely on data for decisions impacting people's lives, it is important to consider the variety in expressions of lived experience, and the different methods and measures available for reflecting these.

LESSONS LEARNED – WHAT MATTERS FOR MĀORI DATA?

The Board's work with the Value reports identified major structural challenges to measuring and monitoring Māori wellbeing. Many of the agencies and organisations that collect or steward Māori data lack the capability or capacity to apply a Te Ao Māori lens to their data collection or analysis. More fundamentally, they lack active Māori data governance mechanisms and thus lack a transparent mechanism for Māori influence. Many of the datasets and systems in use were framed and established to meet the priorities and activities of local and central government. These priorities rarely reflect or intersect with Māori values and aspirations.

In the process of shaping the reports, three main areas of data challenges emerged:

- 1. approaches to measurement**
- 2. place-based data**
- 3. data integration**

Each of these will be discussed in depth in the following pages.

³ Te Mana Raraunga – Māori Data Sovereignty Charter. www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/



1. Approaches to measurement

The first challenge is that approaches to measurement have traditionally been and are still often not fit for purpose for Māori. Māori in Tāmaki Makarau have clearly articulated what wellbeing means to them in the Māori Plan (2012, 2017). However, measuring and monitoring wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori worldview requires data collection methods and measurements that are both meaningful and meet quality standards. To achieve this, development of new indicators and measurements need to be based in knowledge of the people and environments intended for measuring. It is clear to the Board that organisations are experiencing challenges in framing and delivering a Te Ao Māori approach to their indicators, and their reporting in general.

For local government to be able to represent and serve its population, it needs to provide a context for understanding Māori views. This must go alongside building an understanding on how to engage with Māori, and also building awareness of how to integrate Indigenous knowledge in decision-making.

An OECD report by McDonald et al. (2019) state:

*Frameworks to measure wellbeing [...] are important reference points and enable the comparison of Indigenous peoples to regional, national and global averages in a consistent way. However, it is also important that Indigenous peoples have the flexibility to adapt these measures to their circumstances and aspirations (particularly related to land use, traditional livelihoods and customary activities, and language and culture)*⁴

It is vitally important to choose the right measures, especially if the measures or indicators are informing Government action and the allocation of resources. The Government has directed substantial investment into the measurement of wellbeing and the development

of approaches to track progress towards wellbeing. The Wellbeing Budget illustrates the shift towards more holistic measures of progress and draws on Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF) and associated dashboard to inform the Government's investment priorities and funding decisions. The LSF does little to capture a Te Ao Māori understanding of wellbeing although the Treasury has flagged this as an area that needs addressing. A report commissioned by the Treasury, "Monitoring Intergenerational Wellbeing" (2018), thus noted that:

Any comprehensive framework for intergenerational wellbeing in New Zealand needs to consider both the wellbeing of Māori and Māori conceptions of wellbeing. This reflects the status of Māori as the indigenous population of New Zealand and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi [...] A robust assessment of Māori wellbeing needs to apply a conception of wellbeing grounded in Te Ao Māori.

Across the public sector there are a relatively small number of wellbeing frameworks or datasets that are based on a Te Ao Māori approach. The Māori Social Survey Te Kupenga, a nationally representative post-censal survey which started in 2013, was developed on an explicit Te Ao Māori model of wellbeing and, in that regard, is highly innovative and unusual. However, because of the sample size (n=5,549 in 2013), there are limits to undertaking robust sub-national or iwi analysis.

Stats NZ's framework He Arotahi Tatauranga (2014) was designed as a statistical framework for people working with statistics for and about Māori, and for Māori to organise and use information in a way that supports Māori development and well-being. It builds on previous work by Stats NZ "Towards a Māori Statistics Framework" (2002). Another Stats NZ-led project, Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa / Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand, has not yet incorporated a comprehensive Te Ao Māori

⁴ McDonald, C., Moreno-Monroy, A. I., & Springare, L.-S. (2019). Indigenous economic development and well-being in a place-based context" OECD Regional Development Working Papers 2019/01.



view of wellbeing although there are plans to do so. The Whānau Ora Outcomes framework and those developed by the commissioning agencies are rare examples of frameworks that try to go beyond individual-level measures and collect their own wellbeing data.⁵

These initiatives all recognise the importance of putting a Te Ao Māori lens on how Māori wellbeing is conceptualised, measured, monitored and responded to through policies. However, the opportunity to extend that approach across Government has largely been missed, partly due to a lack of institutional capability with respect to Te Ao Māori and the tight timeframes that agencies are working to. While there is generally a positive rhetoric around the need to incorporate Māori values and perspectives into responsiveness plans and wellbeing measurement approaches, the potential for a Te Ao Māori wellbeing approach is largely unrealised. At the local government level there are many publications aimed at helping authorities increase

their understanding of Māori values and worldviews in decision-making processes. The Māori Values and World Views Supplement (2010) to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) enables decision-makers to take mātauranga Māori into account in decision-making. The Supplement assists RMA hearing commissioners to understand the key concepts and values underpinning Māori world views of the environment. It helps them integrate Māori values into decision-making and facilitate the practical expression of tikanga Māori in hearings.

A recent report developed with Auckland Council's Research & Evaluation Unit (Koroi/RIMU, 2017) outlines a similar conceptual framework to guide interactions based on Te Ao Māori principles in a local government context. The report sets out the concepts of iho matua (how knowledge is acquired), whakapapa (how relationships are nurtured), mana motuhake (how autonomy and influence are exerted),

⁵ See Te Puni Kōkiri www.tpk.govt.nz/en/whakamahia/whanau-ora/about-whanau-ora and commissioning agencies Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency (formerly Te Pou Matakana), Te Pūtahitanga o Te Wai Pounamu, and Pasifika Futures.



Item 6

Attachment A





and tikanga (how safety is ensured in interactions). These concepts are fundamentally different from the Western knowledge frameworks that currently inform government decision-making.

The concepts are that:

- all things are imbued with spiritual value (spirituality)
- all things are interconnected and interdependent (that collective wellbeing is essential)
- resources are intergenerational (collectivism)
- resources are managed on the basis of shared local meanings (kaitiakitanga, tikanga).

Yates (2019) states that “Māori wellbeing concepts sit outside of contemporary industrial-modern frameworks” and refers to mauri as the central indigenous wellbeing construct. For Māori, ora is life, health, and wellbeing, while mauri is that interpenetrating life force which is “immanent in all things, knitting and bonding them together” as a life-field. The principles which are the foundation of Māori life, wellbeing and spirituality are interlinked with these concepts. For example, mauri ora must be understood in relation to a wider Māori ontology and cultural framework, such as the concept of whakapapa – an ontological framework of multi-level lineage where earth, skies, rivers, and mountains also have agency and importance as ancestral entities (Yates 2019). As such, Māori wellbeing concerns all life, not just human beings.

These foundational principles challenge those engaged in “business as usual” ways of measuring Māori wellbeing to transform their practice to one that truly reflects Māori epistemologies. As Koroī says, “Understanding the holistic nature of mātauranga Māori means that a range of considerations must be made to measure wellbeing of a single individual, or conversely that humans are affected by the wellbeing of the environment and not just by clinical determinants for health.” (Koroī, 2017)

The Auckland Plan 2050 recognises that the cultural heritage of Tāmaki Makaurau is rich and diverse, and its legacy is to be protected. Auckland Council proposes to draw stronger connections between the people of Tāmaki Makaurau, their environment and cultural heritage as a key aspect of enhancing environmental and cultural protection. As current approaches and practices lack a Te Ao Māori perspective, implementing Te Ao Māori concepts such as Whanaungatanga, Manaakitanga, Kaitiakitanga, and Rangatiratanga offers Auckland Council a new approach to deliver their strategy. Wairuatanga is expressed when these partnerships are successful in their outcome.



2. Place-based data

The second data issue identified in this report relates to the dearth of granular place-based data for Māori. Individuals and whānau live in communities, and our regions and communities are diverse. As such, it is important to be able to capture these variations, rather than to rely on national or regional aggregations that might poorly reflect actual circumstances and needs. The identities of hapū and iwi are also inextricably attached to place. One of the key challenges that the Board faced in producing the Value reports was accessing data specific to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. Administrative and survey data for Māori and iwi populations are generally difficult to access sub-nationally, despite Tāmaki Makaurau having the country's largest Māori population. Data at lower levels, such as local board, are usually not collected, or not made available due to confidentiality or data quality concerns.⁶

Given that there are large differences between regions and between local boards, it is problematic that data does not exist, or is not sufficiently robust, to enable decision-making at the local level. The Board also noted that case studies and research involving Māori, especially within environmental monitoring, mostly occur in rural areas with little focus on the urban issues facing Mana Whenua and Mataawaka in Tāmaki Makaurau. This also has consequences with regards to how comparisons are made. McDonald et al. (2019) wrote:

Comparing Indigenous communities located in rural remote regions with other communities located in the same type of region is more informative than comparing them with the average of non-indigenous population that live in territories of all types [as] comparisons between Indigenous and non-indigenous groups without a territorial view magnify development gaps, as they confound development challenges that are intrinsic to certain places (e.g. rural remote areas) with development challenges that are specific to Indigenous communities.

Further, there are spiritual aspects to consider in land and infrastructure planning, especially for Māori, being aware of the added dimension that land and identity cannot entirely be separated. In this connection and also with identity, land is also closely related to Māori health and wellbeing, so a generic approach to aggregated land data will not serve the purposes intended for Māori.

THE ROLE OF AUCKLAND COUNCIL IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLACE-MAKING

Through the Māori Plan and Issues of Significance (2017) the Board advocated for enabling provisions and measures in the Auckland Unitary Plan provided by the Resource Management Act. These acknowledge the guardianship of Tangata Whenua of particular areas. This is a critical instrument for Mana Whenua to express their kaitiaki role in RMA decision-making processes. The growth of Tāmaki Makaurau has placed further demands on Iwi in resource consenting processes and on Mataawaka in accessing transport and housing.

As a local authority, Auckland Council is obliged through the Local Government Act (2002) to contribute to decision-making processes by Māori, for spatial planning as well as other areas, by a) establishing processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council; b) considering ways to grow Māori capacity and c) providing relevant information to Māori. As such, there is a need for relevant and reliable data to inform spatial planning and development, or "place-making" where Māori participation is supported.

However, for the Value reports, additional indicators had to be sought out to fill data gaps. When the Board reviewed the indicators used by central and local government it was noted that many indicators focus on environmental impacts rather than a Te Ao Māori view. Mana Whenua are increasingly involved in Auckland Council's environmental management of land and waterways projects that mitigate or remediate

⁶ Census population and dwelling tables provide counts of people and dwellings by regional council area, territorial authority area, Auckland local board area, and area unit.



urban effects, which represents some small measure of progress. However, it would be more beneficial if environmental management projects were identified and initiated by Mana Whenua. These initiatives would then become a useful platform to develop Te Ao Māori approaches and provide relevant data.

Auckland Council has Treaty obligations to enable Mana Whenua by operationalising more efficient processes for relationships and use of Iwi management plans. There are many legislative requirements that acknowledge Mana Whenua as kaitiaki, and Aucklanders place a high value on the natural environment. Therefore, the Board expects that Auckland Council will give priority to integrating its approach to delivering on Kaitiakitanga and environmental outcomes.

THE INADEQUACY OF CENSUS 2018 MĀORI DATA

The well-documented problems with Census 2018 create additional challenges for sourcing high quality, place-based data for Māori and Iwi. The Māori response rate of just over 68 per cent from individual forms was nearly 20 percentage points below the 2013 response rate.⁷ There were also important spatial differences, with Māori response rates significantly lower in parts of south Auckland than most of the rest of the country. Stats NZ drew extensively on 'alternative' datasets to fill the missing data which, as well as raising concerns about their social and cultural license to do so, has resulted in data of highly variable quality for Māori and, in the case of Iwi data, no publishable data at all.⁸ Stats NZ's decision not to release Iwi data because of poor quality disadvantages Iwi with respect to their planning and operations including Treaty settlement processes. In this regard, Stats NZ acknowledged that they have not met their Treaty obligations to Māori. The lack of Iwi data will also be a major issue of significance for the Board.

Another area of concern is the quality of Census 2018 family and household information, given that just under 8% of the total population cannot be placed in a

specific dwelling (and for Māori this will be significantly higher). Stats NZ has already indicated that the family and household data will be of significantly poorer quality than in previous censuses – a final report on data quality will be published in late 2019. In addition, major changes in the way the 2018 Census dataset was created will mean that measures of Māori outcomes and therefore equity measures will not be comparable with those of previous years.⁹ Consequently, it will not be possible to see if outcomes for Māori have changed compared with previous years, especially at the regional level where most Māori-focused services are delivered. In short, the limitations of Census 2018 will be a major impediment to developing data-informed policies and programmes that support Māori self-determination and Māori flourishing.

Finally, it is not yet clear whether, and to what extent, Te Kupenga 2018 (as a post-censal survey) has been affected by the inadequacies of Census 2018. The Māori Plan and Value reports draw extensively from Te Kupenga. Thus, the ability to report on key indicators will be negatively impacted if the quality of data from this important survey is compromised.



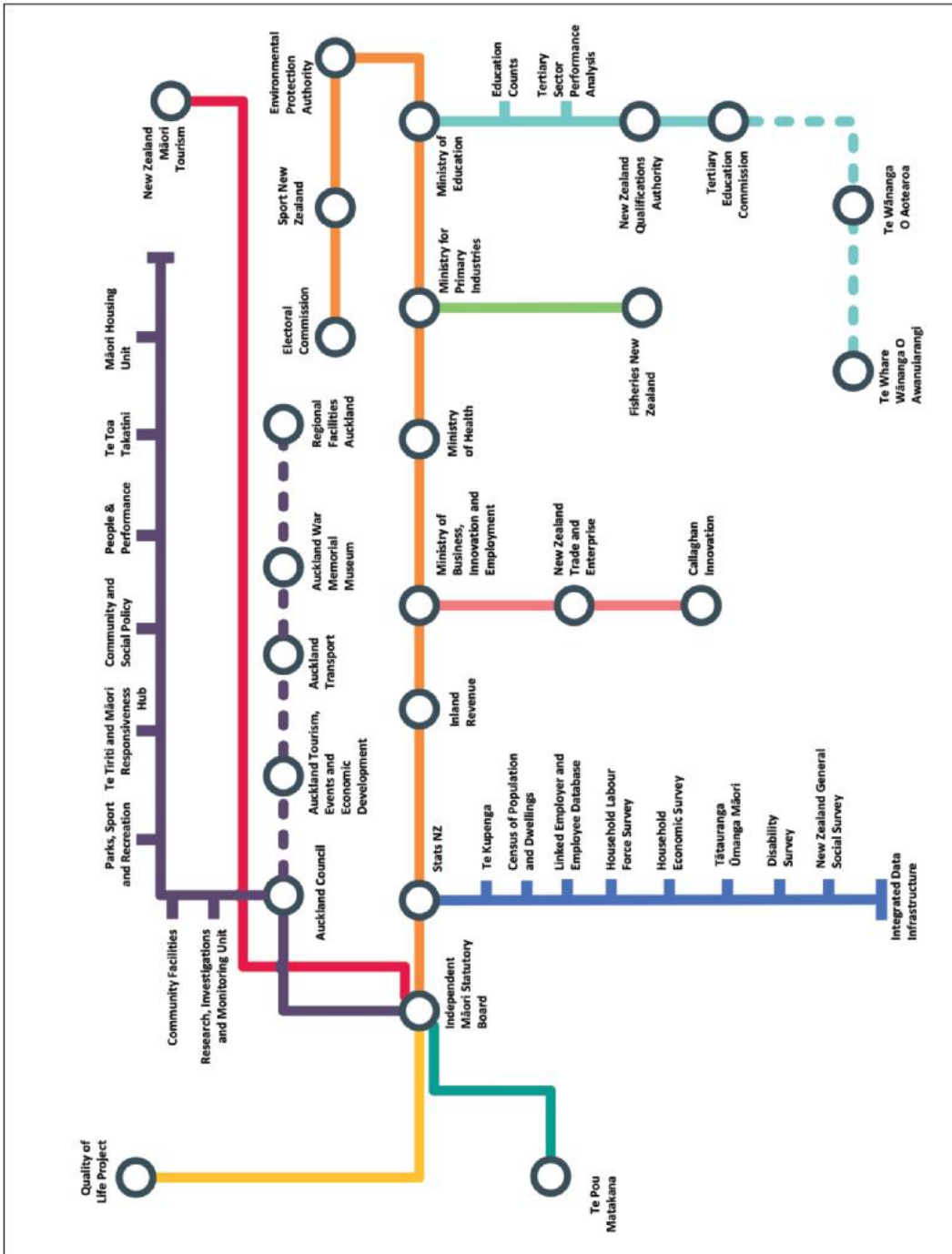
⁷ Stats NZ: www.stats.govt.nz/news/customer-update-on-data-quality-of-2018-census

⁸ Initial Report of the 2018 Census External Data Quality Panel, Stats NZ 2018

⁹ Te Mana Raraunga, press release 23 September 2019, www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/



Figure 1 – number of agencies contacted to provide data for the Māori Value reports





3. Data integration – and fragmentation

The third challenge arises because governments and organisations are increasingly moving towards open data and the linking of data across platforms and sectors. An example is Stats NZ's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which links more than 60 government, research and NGO datasets¹⁰ that enable very granular analysis at the individual level (the data are de-identified). While Māori are often a particular group of interest in research involving IDI data, there is no dedicated Māori data governance arrangement in place.

Te Mana Raraunga Māori Data Sovereignty Network holds as a key principle that Māori data should be subject to Māori data governance, consistent with rights and interests articulated in the Treaty of Waitangi and the UN's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to which Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory. As such, Māori need to be involved in the governance of data repositories and there should be investment to support the development of Māori data and security systems. While Stats NZ has publicly committed to a Treaty-based Māori approach to data governance across the official data system, progress has been slow, and it is not clear how long it will take for the approach to be developed and implemented.

The Board supports the work of Te Mana Raraunga in advocating for Māori sovereignty over Māori data and to ensure that Māori rights and interests in data are protected as the world moves into an increasingly open data environment.¹¹ Given documented institutional racism and the experience of Māori data not being used in the interests of Māori, concerns remain about the appropriate use of integrated data and how it will benefit Māori.¹² These concerns are being amplified with the increasing use of algorithmic decision-making being applied to government datasets, including for operational purposes (Stats NZ, 2018).

While the aspiration is for Māori to gain a greater degree of control over their data and to build data capacity and capability, there will be high costs involved in building a Māori data ecosystem and workforce and this will take time. In the meantime, within a Treaty of Waitangi context,

and defining Māori data as a taonga, the Board will work with its partners to ensure safeguards are in place for the appropriate governance and use of Māori data in an increasingly linked data and open data environment.

Further, data fragmentation was a main issue. The Board's work with producing the Value reports meant contacting more than 40 local and national organisations, some of which had to be subject to an Official Information Act Request to release information on time. The aim was to retrieve data of relevance to Māori from the Te Ao Māori view that the Board promotes via its five key directions (Figure 1). However, attaining this was extremely time-consuming and as such the process had low cost-effectiveness.

Another common issue is that divisions within large organisations do not share the same outcomes, and there is often lack of a central data governance function. This means that organisations which collect or steward data often end up with datasets that are siloed, inconsistent in definition and governance, and difficult to access. Lack of this kind of structural consistency often leads to duplication, gaps, overlaps and Māori and Iwi risk being asked for the same data from different agencies and that they may experience repeat data requests from the same organisation.

Māori wellbeing cuts across both local and central government efforts. The lack of clear shared outcomes between agencies causes missed opportunities for collaborative efforts to collect and integrate data that are meaningful for Māori and that will support agencies to meet their Treaty obligations. Auckland Council recognises that the data held about the planning, operation and performance of the city is an asset, but considers that a holistic data infrastructure is not yet a priority for Auckland Council. Whilst there have been some new portals and databases developed from a Māori (such as Auckland Transport's Te Waharoa portal) there is still a need for data to be more integrated across the Auckland Council Group, and for data to be driven from a Te Ao Māori perspective.

¹⁰ www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/integrated-data-infrastructure#data-in-idi

¹¹ www.gida-global.org/care

¹² Kukutai, T., Cormack, D. (2019) Mana motuhake-ā-raraunga. Kōtuitui 2019, Vol 14, no. 2



Conclusion

This report demonstrates experienced issues around the collection and accessibility of Māori data. The Board, as an independent statutory entity, is committed to ensuring that decision-making is supported by robust evidence on Māori wellbeing. The Board also acknowledges Māori sovereignty of Māori data. This is vital for promoting the issues of significance to Māori and ensuring that Auckland Council complies with its statutory obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The report should also provide a valuable resource for Māori, politicians, policymakers and planners in local and central government, businesses, and NGOs. Any progress towards improvements in data collection, integration and storage within large organisations needs to be based on a realisation of the Treaty partnership with Māori. Organisations will also need to understand the social and cultural licenses to operate in an ethically appropriate way, where data sovereignty, integrity and safety are critical points.



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Item 6

Attachment A



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Ground Floor, 16 Viaduct Harbour Ave, Auckland City
Ph: 09 308 3262 | Email: patai@imsb.maori.nz | www.imsb.maori.nz



Te Reo Position Paper

File No.: CP2020/04980

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report.
- b) approve the attached position paper for Te Reo.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To provide a position paper for Te Reo for consideration and approval.

Horopaki Context

2. In 2016 the Council adopted a Māori Language Policy and the Māori Language Implementation Plan 2016-2019. In December 2019 a draft Te Reo Māori strategy was passed in principle by council's Executive Leadership Group.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

3. Over the last 3 years, the Board staff have been monitoring council's Māori Language Policy and the Māori Language Implementation Plan 2016-2019. It is not clear how Council has progressed against the implementation plan since it has been in place.
4. The Board secretariat will continue to undertake considerable advocacy for Te Reo. This will include promoting the Board's expectations to Council to progress Te Reo over the next three years and importantly advocate for Council to set clear measures in relation to Te Reo implementation.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

5. That the Board develops a three year Te Reo monitoring plan and keep the Board updated on council's implementation progress.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Te Reo Position Paper	47



Item 7

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Reina Penney - Principal Advisor Cultural Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



INDEPENDENT MĀORI STATUTORY BOARD	DRAFT POSITION PAPER TE REO
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Background:

In 2016 the Council adopted a Māori Language Policy and the Māori Language Implementation Plan 2016-2019.

It is not clear as to how Council has progressed against the implementation plan over the three years since it has been in place.

In December 2019 a draft Te Reo Māori strategy was passed in principle by the Executive Leadership Group.

The Board has and will continue to advocate strongly for Te Reo in Tamaki Makaurau.

Research and analysis has been completed that will inform the Board's advocacy for Te Reo over the next three years.

Advocacy Position over the next three years:

- Partnership and Engagement:
- Bi Lingual Communication
- Support for Whanau Māori
- Consistency across Council and measurements
- Leadership
- Te Reo and Economic Development



The BOARD POSITION

Item 7

The Board has considered the available information and advice on Te Reo and affirms that:

- Ko Te Reo Māori he taonga tuku iho, he taonga whakahirahira whakatinanatia ai Te Ao Māori me ona tini ahuatanga.
- There is an obligation based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi for Council to protect Te Reo Māori as a significant taonga to Iwi/hapu/whānau Māori and to all New Zealanders.¹
- Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau require Rangatiratanga over Te Reo policy in Tāmaki Makaurau. A Treaty partnership is expected with Mana Whenua in the development, implementation and monitoring of Te Reo Māori Policy, frameworks and initiatives is expected.
- Mataawaka in Tāmaki Makaurau need to be engaged and involved in the development and implementation of Te Reo policy frameworks and initiatives in Tāmaki Makaurau. An engagement process needs to be evidenced by Council.
- It is expected that Council supports whānau/hapu/iwi Māori including Marae, kohanga reo, kura kaupapa and other key parts of the Māori community in their continued efforts for Te Reo revitalization in Tāmaki Makaurau.
- The Board expects Council to ensure that there is funding for innovative approaches to Te Reo revitalisation.
- Māori design is a vital component of Te Reo; the Board expects Council to ensure design is part of its Te Reo strategy
- The Board expects that all Council supported community events criteria are aligns with Te Reo Māori policy.
- It is expected that Council advocates that all schools in Tāmaki Makaurau have compulsory Te Reo Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
- The Board expects Council to show commitment to Te Reo in Tāmaki Makaurau by ensuring Tāmaki Makaurau is a bilingual city by 2021. The Board. The Board expects quarterly reports towards this goal.
- The Board expects Council advocate for Te Reo through relationships with the private sector and in procurement of goods and services. The Board expects Council to support Māori business in their Te Reo strategies and actively support contractors or sole traders who have tohungatanga in Te Reo.
- The Board expects Council to have 100% bilingual signage in Tāmaki Makaurau by 2023. The Board expects a specific budget, a bilingual policy and a monitoring framework in order to achieve this goal that spans across all of Council. The Board expects Council to monitor and report on the progress of their bilingual signage quarterly. (Quarterly reporting of progress needs to be completed for each CCO).

Attachment A

¹Council must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga (Local Government, 2007, p. 3).



- The Board expects Council staff to commit to basic level of Te Reo competency. The Board expects Council staff in senior leadership positions to show commitment in Te Reo and to drive Te Reo policy across the Council.
- The Board demands bold action from Council to enhance Te Reo revitalisation efforts including but not limited to looking at all Council operations to ensure Te Reo Māori budgets are allocated. The Board expects Council CCOs to report on the budgets attached to Te Reo quarterly.
- The Board expects Auckland Council to provide evidence that they have allowed for adequate funding of Te Reo in the Long-Term Plan.
- The wellbeing of whānau /hapu/iwi Māori is affected by the wellbeing of Te Reo. The Board has developed wellness indicators in the Māori Plan, some of these indicators related to Te Reo. The Board requires Council to report on these indicators in their monitoring, planning and strategies.
- In addition to the wellness indicators that the Board has developed, we require Council to effectively engage with Māori communities in Tāmaki Makaurau to work out indicators and measures and data using a kaupapa Māori approach.



Update Auckland Council Procurement Strategy

File No.: CP2020/04977

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Update -Auckland Council Procurement Strategy
- b) note that Auckland Council needs to develop a procurement monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure any objectives that target Māori businesses are being met.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To update the Independent Māori Statutory Board on Auckland Council's procurement strategy (strategy) and its objectives.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Auckland Council's procures more than \$1 Billion dollars of goods and services annually. Given the significance of this spend, it is important that the objectives of the procurement strategy that pertain to Māori are vigorously advocated for across the council group including Council Controlled Organisations.
3. The procurement objectives (refer to attachment which is a segment from the Auckland Council Sustainable Procurement Our Objectives) include a target to broaden supplier diversity. This is explained as follows:
 - 5% of the value of all direct contracts to be awarded to diverse suppliers (which includes Māori and/or Pasifika-owned businesses or social enterprises)
 - 15% of the total subcontract value to be awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika business or social enterprises.
4. The Board secretariat met with the general manager of procurement to discuss the above objectives and have requested an update about two issues:
 - the lack of a monitoring and evaluation framework to support the procurement strategy objectives; and
 - the confusion and uncertainty that is created by mixing the treaty partner relationship in with Pasifika businesses or social enterprises.



Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

5. Further discussions will be held with Council on an approach to a monitoring and evaluation framework for procurement strategy objectives. The Board secretariat will advise council staff on some techniques that have been used in its Tiriti o Waitangi Audits.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Page 18 - Auckland Council Sustainable Procurement Our Objectives	53

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Sam Noon - Principal Advisor Economic Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



Supplier Diversity

What are our targets?

5%
of the value of all direct contracts to be awarded to diverse suppliers

15%
of the total subcontract value to be awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT: OUR OBJECTIVES

What are our outcomes?

[18]

- Engage diverse suppliers (Māori and/or Pasifika-owned businesses or social enterprises) to support their participation and share in Auckland's economic success through sustainable opportunities.
- Implementation of best practice supplier diversity strategies.

Auckland Council



The Southern Initiative and The Western Initiative Contribution to Māori Outcomes

File No.: CP2020/04986

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive The Southern Initiative and The Western Initiative report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To inform the Board of The Southern Initiative and The Western Initiative's activities that contribute to Māori outcomes.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Southern and Western Initiatives' are focused on four priorities – Shared Prosperity, Healthy Infrastructure and Environments, Innovation and Technology, and Tamariki Wellbeing.
3. Our aim is systems change and we draw on social innovation methods, tikanga and mātauranga Māori to enable change that is locally-led. At the heart of our approach is mana ā-whānau; supporting and enabling whānau strengths, aspirations, values and expertise to create fit for purpose solutions for South and West Auckland's most complex issues.
4. Of the department's 46 staff, half are Māori, and at least five identify as mana whenua. The department is currently carrying out an internal stocktake, to determine the levels of relationships it has with mana whenua. This exercise will provide the necessary information to guide us in maintaining, developing and strengthening those relationships.
5. TSI provides support and advocates for Te Kotahi a Tāmaki (TKaT). TKaT is a collective of 33 marae across Tāmaki Makaurau, including Mana Whenua, mataawaka, institutional and educational marae, that share their knowledge and expertise to build marae capability and capacity in order to sustain their communities. The most immediate role of Te Kotahi a Tāmaki is the response to resourcing marae in Tāmaki Makaurau to deal with COVID 19.
6. Our economic development programme – Shared Prosperity – covers South and West Auckland. It focusses on demonstrating that a fairer, more inclusive economy is not just desirable but also possible. Our theory of the economy is that its purpose should be to enhance the mana of both the natural world and ordinary people, and it foregrounds indigenous epistemologies. The three priorities of Shared Prosperity are: livelihoods with dignity, creating whānau and community wealth, and democratising decision-making (power) in the economy. The department's radical economic development activity is recognised nationally and we are represented on the Māori Economic Development Advisory Board and Māori Employment Reference Group.



7. The Tamariki Wellbeing team is focused on working with whānau to understand what to do differently to create positive lifelong outcomes for tamariki. We are partnering with Auckland Council Libraries, Papakura Marae, Plunket in Manurewa and Ministry of Social Development.

Horopaki Context

8. The Southern Initiative and The Western Initiative are place-based initiatives that stimulate, enable, and champion social and community innovation in areas in Auckland where the highest population of Māori reside. The teams work with and alongside iwi, community changemakers and leaders, council staff, government agencies, funders, business owners and others to support community-led aspirations.
9. The 2050 Auckland Plan – Māori Wellbeing and Identity is at the heart of the work that TSI and TWI does. Particularly Direction 1: Advance Māori wellbeing, is evident in all our work, especially in the area of Tamariki wellbeing, and Direction 2: Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise, which is evident across many of the TSI and TWI projects and programmes.
10. Through facilitation, brokering, networking, capacity-building, mentoring, design led thinking and other forms of social innovation, we support communities, particularly Māori and Pasifika, to achieve social, economic, cultural, and environmental outcomes.

Te Kotahi a Tamaki

11. TSI provides support and advocates for Te Kotahi a Tāmaki (TKaT). TKaT is a collective of 33 marae across Tāmaki Makaurau, including Mana Whenua, Mataawaka, Institutional and Educational Marae, that share their knowledge and expertise to build marae capability and capacity in order to sustain their communities.
12. The most immediate role of Te Kotahi a Tāmaki is the response to resourcing marae in Tāmaki Makaurau to deal with COVID 19 by:
 - a) a co-ordinated Māori response to COVID-19 for ngā marae o Tāmaki Makaurau, whānau and whānau haua our most vulnerable communities
 - b) a co-ordinated communications approach with critical partners including Te Kotahi a Tāmaki, Te Roopu Waiora, Te Ohonga Ake and Auckland Council
 - c) Resourcing to deliver this along with goods and services and utilising Te Roopu Waiora as a service hub for COVID-19 and to support whānau in need.

Shared Prosperity focuses on just, circular, and regenerative economic development

13. The Shared Prosperity programme was formally established in December 2018 to meet new delivery expectations created by the additional investment from Auckland Council via the Annual Plan for TWI and the transfer of funding for Youth Connections (funded by council, the Tindall Foundation and Hugh Green Foundation). Staff came on board between March and May 2019.
14. Flagship Shared Prosperity programmes include social procurement, He Waka Eke Noa (HWEN) and employment innovation.
15. Recently, on 17 March, the Minister of Finance stated that a COVID-19 induced recession is highly likely. History has repeatedly taught us that this economic and health shock will affect the communities we work with more deeply than anywhere else in Auckland. The recovery will require bold action and we will need to adjust our strategy and actions accordingly. For example, we will need to place greater emphasis on redeployment and transitions, for



working people, from failing industries to more secure ones. We will need to ensure that the communities we work with don't get left behind as the country scrambles to recover as quickly as possible. It would be a failure of imagination to return to pre-COVID-19 conditions, which were sub-optimal for both South and West Auckland; this crisis presents real opportunities to create a new, fairer, greener economy and this will be our focus.

Creating shared prosperity through public sector procurement

16. Social procurement is standard practice in many developed countries but is emergent and fledgling here. TSI has been at the forefront of introducing social procurement not just to Auckland, but the country. The council family is a major purchaser of goods, services and works (spending approximately \$3 billion per annum) and we have worked with council family colleagues, and more recently with central government, to include employment (including wages), workforce development and wellbeing and supplier diversity requirements. Our wage strategy, in particular, is pioneering both domestically and internationally. Our social procurement achievements are the culmination of five years' hard work.
17. As a result of our advocacy and demonstration, council and central government have introduced targets akin to Australia's Indigenous Procurement Policy. We have been instrumental in influencing council's forthcoming social procurement targets and those of central government. Of particular importance is our supplier diversity work – increasing the number of Māori and Pasifika businesses into supply chains and increasing spend with them. Shared Prosperity has directly influenced the council's target (universally live from 1 July 2020) of 5% of addressable spend directly with Māori, Pasifika and social enterprises. This will increase year-on-year until it reaches 15%. Of addressable indirect spend (sub-contracting), the target is 15%. In addition, council, at our request, has implemented a set-aside for marae infrastructure works; all contracts under \$300,000 must be offered to appropriate Māori businesses in the first instance. We believe this is a first for New Zealand.

He Waka Eke Noa – a movement for mana motuhake

18. To facilitate our supplier diversity targets, we have established an intermediary, HWEN, to connect buyers and clients with Māori and Pasifika small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and raise standards of supplier diversity implementation. HWEN, which is head quartered in Henderson with TWI, currently has 110 registered businesses (i.e. businesses with at least 50% ownership by Māori and/or Pasifika peoples), 60% of which have Māori owners. Of the 66 registered Māori businesses, 42% have owners with mana whenua whakapapa.
19. We have more than half a dozen major client and buyer partners that we are working with (i.e. demand side). In the last six months, \$20 million in contracts have been awarded to HWEN businesses and \$185 million of tenders are currently being assessed. Of awarded contracts, more than half of this value was won by Māori-owned businesses, of which 14% went to businesses with mana whenua owners. This is a direct injection into Māori and Pasifika economies and SMEs.
20. Entrepreneurship is an important pathway to mana motuhake; building wealth in whānau, 'aiga and communities. HWEN businesses employ 1,500 FTE staff. Their workforces are proportionately more Māori and Pasifika (72%) and young (20%) than general businesses. Access to new clients and buyers enables business growth and, as a result, increased employment opportunities for Māori and Pasifika.
21. HWEN is not merely a platform for improving efficiency between demand and supply; it is a movement for a new economy and sharing prosperity more equitably. HWEN is facilitating tuakana/tēina relationships, improving technical skills to create a competitive advantage and joint ventures. We are working with Australian colleagues to create opportunities for trans-Pacific indigenous joint ventures.
22. It is highly likely that the effect of COVID-19 will be a long and deep recession. To support HWEN businesses, we have retained a tax expert to provide free support so they and their



employees can access central government's 'rescue package' quickly and efficiently if needed. We also immediately released practical information on the implications for HWEN businesses. We will continue to assess and provide, as appropriate, ongoing support as events further unfold.

23. He Waka Eke Noa has focused on construction, infrastructure and allied trades in Auckland to meet the immediate procurement opportunities across the council family but will expand to other categories in the near future.
24. Three-year Te Toa Takitini funding was secured to establish HWEN as an entity and employ staff. We have also attracted external funding and HWEN is now a national initiative supporting clients, buyers and businesses in four other regions. HWEN is being incubated in TWI but will ultimately spin-out as a stand-alone, independent, national entity (but will continue to be based in West Auckland).
25. An immediate priority for us, especially now HWEN is national, is how the entity will work with mana whenua across the various regions we are present in. We will work with HWEN businesses, council's Kaitiaki Forum and regional mana whenua to determine this.

Creating employment opportunities that enable dignity

26. We do not believe that "any job is a good job". The data tells us consistently that low paid, low skilled jobs are not a starting point from which Māori and Pasifika progress into meaningful and well-paid careers. They are traps of poverty, and often debt, and perpetuate false economy cycles of employment/unemployment.
27. We have a relentless focus on quality and our definition includes concepts of dignity, meaning and purpose, which we have translated into practical standards (e.g. hourly income that enables people to live with dignity).
28. Youth Connections, Employment Brokering and Coaching and Māori and Pasifika Trades Training are our big employment-related programmes. We are currently seeking funding from central government for support to transition working poor people out of poor quality jobs and into higher paid, more secure careers. This will become more urgent as the recession starts to take hold.
29. TSI and TWI's three Employment Brokers and Coaches (EBCs) are selected for their experience and strong relationships with the communities in which they work. They can reach people from some of the most complex and challenging environments and support them in their career journey for as long as needed. Again, our focus is on quality and we will not place people in just any job; their employment must match their passion and aspirations. The EBCs work with people of all ages, and those both out and in work (i.e. are looking for better opportunities), but they have a particular focus on young people who are NEET. Pastoral care is a key component and we have a 'do whatever it takes' approach to manaaki tangata.
30. Our Youth Connections programme, which runs across nine local boards, including three outside South and West Auckland, has funded community groups to deliver employment and enterprise programmes for young people, including Ara Rangatahi and Kid's Coin.
31. We have commissioned three 'big data' projects on income and employment in South and West Auckland. The findings have significantly influenced our work. One was a joint project with Waikato Tainui and Ngāi Tahu about the education and qualifications journey of all Māori aged 25 in our respective areas. One of the findings was that young Māori in South and West Auckland are paid less than their peers in the South Island despite having the exact same qualifications; and this excludes Tāmaki Makaurau's skills shortage and higher living costs. The research also found that young Māori and Pasifika in South Auckland are acquiring, on average, \$17,000 of student loan debt for low level qualifications with tertiary providers that they could have obtained at secondary school.



32. TSI is the consortium lead for Māori and Pasifika Trades Training (MPTT). We focus on construction, infrastructure and the allied trades. Training and qualifications are delivered by private training establishments (PTEs). As of 31 December 2019, 193 students were enrolled in MPTT; 67% (130) of whom were aged 16-24 years. Of the students, 139 were male, 54 were female and 103 were Māori and 90 were Pasifika peoples. Of Māori taura, 47% affiliated to mana whenua iwi. There were 70 qualification completions and 44 withdrawals (some courses are still running).
33. For the 2021 contract year, we are working towards including PTEs owned by HWEN businesses into the MPTT consortium to deliver shorter, 'just in time' pre-employment and in-work training. This is aligned with our new strategy of demand-led training; the businesses can train to the jobs that they need to fill, reducing the inefficiencies in the current MPTT system. We are prototyping this approach with all three HWEN PTEs this year.
34. Currently, only 2% of workers in ICT are Māori. TSI are developing a Māori ICT proposal that aims to pull together existing information and data to provide a full picture of Māori in the ICT sector. This will be an important resource for this work-related proposal as it positions a future, prosperous NZ Inc. economy that includes a productive and dynamic contribution from Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. Drawing on the inherent innovative and creative traits within Māori culture, TSI is committed to connecting Māori to technology and innovation career pathways that are future-focused and catapult Māori ahead of the technological curve through a holistic Māori Tech Career Accelerator.

The Western Initiative

35. The focus of TWI is creating economic development through quality employment and enterprise opportunities in creative industries and trades and supporting Māori and Pasifika SMEs (HWEN is based at TWI). In addition, we will increase our focus on 'green' economic development.
36. We have established a partnership between Te Kura Kaupapa Māori (TKKM) o te Kotuku and 168 Productions to establish an animation training programme, Kura Waka Animations, to support the creative aspirations of rangatahi from TKKM o te Kotuku. Kura Waka Animations needed support to increase capacity to meet demand from an international market for modern indigenous story telling through animation. Twenty Māori rangatahi from West Auckland (Glen Eden, Ranui, Massey, Swanson and Henderson) have completed the programme to date.
37. We have established an innovation centre, Te Hau-a-Uru, focused on creative technology and demand-led workforce development. Kura Waka Animations will be the primary anchor tenant providing them with security of tenancy as they grow. The second will be Ama Training, a new PTE owned by a HWEN business. Ama will develop and deliver bespoke, demand-led trainings and technical qualifications for the workforces of HWEN businesses, including 'green' skills. This is in contrast to the current model of qualification-led programming that other tertiary providers offer. Finally, there is a space for fluid programmes to be delivered which will align to the overall vision of Te Hau-a-Uru.
38. We have been working with Unitec to establish the first stages of a Whare Wānanga at Hoani Waititi Marae. TWI brokered and facilitated the discussions to establish a trades academy onsite at the marae, this will be a depot style arrangement where students will build homes similar to Unitec's offer at their Mt Albert campus.
39. Te Ara Kauae is a prototype for preventing young people becoming out of employment, education or training (NEET). Our big data research shows that completing Year 13 is a protective factor which significantly improves young people's employment prospects by the time they are 25 (regardless of going on to tertiary education), compared to young people who leave school earlier, even if they go on to tertiary education. The prototype targeted Years 7-10 rather than traditionally targeted Years 11+. The prototype brought kaumātua back into the schooling environment to act as consistent, guiding, calming and caring influences for our most at risk youth. The programme was a success. Feedback from



teachers, target students and whānau is overwhelming in support for this initiative with a collective average across all three groups of 97.8% responding affirmatively to the initiative having a positive impact on students. We are looking to develop the initiative from the prototype stage.

40. We have supported the extension of Te Kete Uru Ao programme, which is a vocational based programme designed to equip rangatahi from Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Hoani Waititi to gain experience and exposure to real world employment opportunities that they would not normally have exposure to. To date, we have supported 50 rangatahi in this kaupapa. We are looking at further initiatives to incentivise young people to stay in school with opportunities for paid work (holidays etc.) with quality employers in quality industries.
41. All Nations Health and Wellbeing Trust, a Māori run organisation, will pilot an initiative to support 20 rangatahi who are currently in construction apprenticeships but are at risk of non-completion. Māori have woefully low take-up of apprenticeships, only ten out of every 100 young Māori in West Auckland starts an apprenticeship, and even worse completion rates – only five will finish their apprenticeship. Completing a construction-related apprenticeship offers good opportunities for both decent pay and entrepreneurship; for example, on average, completing a Level 4 engineering apprenticeship (vocational, not university) places those young people in the top ten percent of earners for their age. The pilot will provide pastoral care, academic support, financial and investment literacy training, and health and well-being programmes.

Tamariki Wellbeing

42. The Tamariki Wellbeing team is focused on working with whānau to understand what we can do differently, to create positive lifelong outcomes for tamariki. We know the first thousand days of a child's development is critical to lifelong outcomes. We also know a localised, culturally based approach is conducive to better outcomes for whānau. While the current early years programming and service is working for some whānau, it is not creating the transformational change needed for our whānau to thrive. Our approach involves a whānau centred focus. This includes provision for the lived experience of whānau and an intentional capability building strengths-based approach. We empower whānau to lead in the creation of compelling alternatives to our current programmes and services. It also includes a focus on mātauranga Māori and valuing culturally based responses to whānau needs and aspirations.
43. We are partnering with Auckland Council Libraries, Papakura Marae, Plunket in Manurewa and Ministry of Social Development. Our innovation partnership with Papakura Marae is based on a relationship of trust, and we are creating a bi-cultural model for innovation through this work. We are also working with Rereata Makiha to ensure integrity of cultural frameworks and practice. Our work is marae based and supported by a tikanga framework. Currently we are working with twelve Papakura whānau, the majority being Māori, with some identifying as mana whenua (Ngāti Paoa). The intention is to grow a whānau to whānau approach that can support better outcomes for all whānau in Papakura. We believe the capability for innovation for lifelong outcomes for whānau and tamariki, resides with whānau and community. Our work to date demonstrates the power of connection to culture and place, whanaungatanga and social capital to support immediate outcomes for our whānau and to support innovation.
44. Systems change is critical to ensure structural change that supports better outcomes for whānau. The creation of Niho Taniwha, a bespoke evaluation framework, ensures a culturally appropriate approach to whānau and systems outcomes.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Analysis and advice

45. As this is the Board first report from The Southern and Western Initiatives, it proposed that the Board focus on the following;



- a. Establish a structured relationship at governance and executive levels. As a priority, set-up an annual meeting of the Board and six monthly meetings of the IMSB CEO, Director Community and Social Innovation and relevant staff.
- b. Board secretariat staff to work with TSI and TWI staff to select projects and initiatives for additional leverage and seek funding opportunities to deliver on a much larger scale. Provide an annual report to the Board about this.
- c. The secretariat staff to work with TSI staff to align the Board's Economic Development Business Case that will lead into the next Long-term Plan and advocate for more resources to be devolved to the TSI and TWI where the largest population of Māori reside.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi **Climate impact statement**

46. Our Shared Prosperity work will have a major focus this year on integrating climate justice with social justice regarding demonstrating a new economy.
47. We have gained funding for a training and accreditation pilot for HWEN businesses in environmental standards. This will provide them with a competitive advantage *and* build Māori kaitiakitanga leadership in construction and infrastructure.
48. We are also actively seeking organisations who can provide 'green' skills training as part of our pre-employment and in-work training and qualification work.
49. A major focus for TWI will be a New Zealand version of the Green New Deal, an international movement for a major re-set of the economy which places people and the planet, rather than markets, at the centre of the economy.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera **Council group impacts and views**

50. Shared Prosperity is working closely with Panuku Development Auckland, Watercare and Auckland Transport colleagues on their procurement opportunities.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe **Local impacts and local board views**

51. There are no local impacts from the proposed decision.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori **Māori impact statement**

52. Engaging with Māori is an ever day practice for TSI and TWI officers, who are all aware of where they work and the people we serve.
53. TSI and TWI are place-based initiatives in South and West Auckland, where the highest population of Māori reside. The impacts and opportunities for Māori are articulated throughout this report, in the relevant section.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea **Financial implications**

54. There are no financial implications from the proposed decision.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga **Risks and mitigations**

55. There are no risks or mitigations from the proposed decision.



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Luella Linaker - Lead Operations Māori Responsiveness Hub
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Gael Surgenor - GM - Southern Initiative



Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata 2021 Update

File No.: CP2020/05035

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive council's update report prepared by Amokura Panoho.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. This report outlines how Mana Whenua and Mataawaka are being engaged by council to date in regards to the **Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata 2021**.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The information in this report outlines engagement the council has completed for this event.
3. At an internal council meeting, the issue was raised about how the council were managing their statutory obligations to Māori with their investments in supporting the festival being hosted at Eden Park from 24-27 February 2021.
4. A hui was held with Mana Whenua 24 September at Te Tatai Hono Marae.
5. Discussion centred on the naming of the event Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata 2021 and the holding of the pōwhiri at Okahu Bay to link in kaupapa with AC36. It would also involve waka to bring the taonga onto shore and provide an opportunity for a cultural spectacle for the international audience and media that will be in the city. There was also discussion about Te Mita Tini campaign to encourage use of local dialect, kīwaha which would be done in collaboration with Mana Whenua.
6. A special call went out to Mana Whenua to put a team into the Tāmaki regionals as a numbers of teams had withdrawn as they did not have the capacity to field a team to compete by February 2020. Traditionally the Tāmaki regionals are held during Matariki season and the loss of the six months had a negative impact on their preparation.

Background

7. Te Matatini Society own and manage Te Matatini Festival and make the primary decisions around event management and the festival programme including where the event is held and the dates it is held on.



8. The host committee is Tāmaki Makaurau Senior Kapa Society (TMSKHS) who represent all the kapa haka rōpū who compete bi-annually at the regional event to represent Tāmaki Makaurau at the national Te Matatini event held the year following.
9. The Host committee is responsible for;
 - Recommending venues for hosting of event
 - Hosting of the visiting kapa haka finalists from the twelve other regions, potentially 48 teams which includes coordinating accommodation and transport to the venue
 - Hosting of Kaumatua Lounge at Event venue
 - Hosting of Kids Zone at Event venue
 - Provision of volunteers to support hosting of event
 - Provision of \$350k Host Manaakitanga Fee
 - Hosting of the pōwhiri
10. Tāmaki Makaurau will not get to host the event for at least another 15 years.
11. Tāmaki Makaurau has had the greatest number of Toa Whakaihuwaka winners, eight times with the most recent win by Ngā Tūmanako.
12. All the winning groups from Tāmaki Makaurau are recognised as mataawaka roopū though they have members who have whakapapa to the various iwi of Tāmaki Makaurau. Many of their kaihaka are also tutors across primary, intermediate and secondary mainstream schools and kura kaupapa kapa haka roopū.
13. The Host Agreement between Te Matatini Society and Tāmaki Makaurau Senior Kapa Haka Society.

Future Planning

14. The only agreement that has been reached between TMS and TMSKHS has been around the following:
 - Dates and times of event
 - Naming of the event
 - Host agreement and Host Manaaki Fee arrangements (that the Host committee retain the fee as opposed to previous arrangements where it was paid to TMS)
 - Under discussion still with TMS are;
 - Integrated Ticketing
 - Brand development, as the key brand is Te Matatini logo but TMSKH have input into the colour scheme and can dress the stage and stadium
 - Layout at Eden Park for cultural village, kai village, business hubs etc
 - Holding of the Draw in July 2020
 - Tikanga associated with the Official Pōwhiri and Opening Ceremony
 - TMSKHS are planning to engage with Mana Whenua around the following;
 - A Marketing campaign – what the vision for Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata is, values and principles to guide narratives and design
 - Te Mitatini campaign (Te Matatini Rautaki Reo) – to build collateral that can be used by volunteers, businesses and places across the region
 - Pōwhiri programme at Ōkahu Bay and opening at Eden Park
 - Eden Park dressing and hosting responsibilities
 - Kapa Haka Pop Ups at airport, key shopping centres, other cultural destinations across the city
 - Volunteers at main transport routes, tourist attractions, Park n Rides, Eden Park
 - Marae hosting, Kaikarakia, Kaikaranga, Kaikōrero, waiata koroua, waiata ngahau, kapa haka liaisons.
15. Participating in family with kapa haka to introduce them to history of region – this is tentative and will depend on MTS having the resources to host reps from each team in Tāmaki Makaurau as part of their preparation for 2021.



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Council's Te Matatini Update - Timeline of Events	67

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Amokura Panoho - Head of Te Toa Takitini
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation



Attachment A

Timeline of Events to date

1. This timeline relates to events where council have been represented and engaged in supporting Te Matatini 2021.

December 2017

2. A meeting was convened with representatives from across the council family which included, RFA, AT, ATEED, Watercare, TWakU, Operations and Libraries with CE Te Matatini Society (TMS) Carl Ross and Tāmaki Makaurau Senior Kapa Haka Society (TMSKHS) representatives chair Paora Sharples and National Delegate Annette Wehi. The primary purpose of the meeting was to establish a working relationship with both parties and council and to initiate early discussions around hosting of the event. It should be noted that prior to this meeting no formal relationship existed between Auckland Council and TMSKHS. TMS advised their timeline for considering venues and what their expectations would be of the venue.

April 2018

3. Meeting convened with reps from TMSKHS and Auckland Stadiums to consider venue options and discussions on how Auckland Council could support the hosting of the event.

May 2018

4. Teleconference with Wellington City council Te Matatini 2019 working group to discuss their programme and issues they were managing. Advised that Mana Whenua were not financially contributing due to breakdown in relationship with TMS, the host committee and Wellington City Councils and dissatisfaction around venue decision. Discussed this with TMSKHS and advised early engagement with Mana Whenua should be a priority.

June 2018

5. Meeting with Chair and CE TMS after pōwhiri for Tāmaki regionals. They identified two areas of concern; (i) capacity for city to host event alongside AC36 (ii) Mana Whenua conflict. They advised other regions had offered to host event in 2021 in place of Tāmaki Makaurau. Graham Pryor GM NWakU present – gave assurances council would work collaboratively with host committee to ensure event was successful.
6. The chair of the Tāmaki Kapa Haka Society also met with 1 of the co-chairs of the MWKF forum to ask if TMSKHS could be put on the agenda at their next meeting to discuss planning and involvement as well as opportunities in preparation for Te Matatini 2021. However, the co-chair thought it somewhat premature and remarked that more planning and organising by the Kapa Haka Committee needed to take place before meeting with the forum.

August 2018

**Independent Maori Statutory Board
04 May 2020**



7. The TMSKHS Executive decided it was important to initiate those discussions and called for a hui with Mana Whenua on Wed. 29th Aug. 2018 at Hoani Waititi Marae utilising the MWKF mailing list that was provided by Rama Ormsby.
8. TMSKHS laid down a tono for support in any form, financial, availability of the marae of each iwi to host kapa haka at regionals and more importantly our manuhiri during Te Matatini 2021. For marae that were not large enough to host a full competing kapa haka, availability to host kai tautoko, also an invitation for marae to host Te Mauri O Te Matatini. Mana Whenua were also invited to put up a host venue but had to do all the associated logistics to support the bid. Discussion that TMS would make the ultimate decision and that whichever venue that was confirmed, the associated Mana Whenua would be recognised.
9. A presentation was also made about why and how Auckland Council would be supporting the event.

September 2018

10. TMSKHS hosted representatives of Te Matatini Society Executive in visiting three venues for consideration to hold the festival. Support was provided by AT and RFA with two council bids submitted one for Ōkahukura (QBE Stadium) hosted by All Black icon, Buck Shelford with support from representatives from Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, and Te Pā o Rarotonga hosted by ex-Warriors Wairangi Koopu with support from representatives of Te Kawerau ā Maki. The final bid came from Eden Park Trust with support from Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei.

February 2019

11. With funding support from the MOSG a small delegation from the Auckland Council attended Te Matatini ki te Ao 2019 in Wellington along with Cr Filipaina where during prizegiving the announcement was made that the venue will be at Eden Park in February 2021. None of the venues who bid were aware of the decision until the announcement.
12. Orakei Marae hosted receiving Te Mauri o Te Matatini. Chair TMSKHS again laid down the tono for marae and Mana Whenua to host the Mauri stone in order to promote this kaupapa and engage their communities of interest. He also advised that the process for putting down a tono around this kaupapa was to come to the monthly TMSKHS hui held on the last Wednesday of every month at Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Māngere. Council representatives from NWAKU, ATEED, ACE, Maunga Authority and AT were in attendance.
13. Mayor Phil Goff hosted Civic ceremony at Auckland Town Hall to acknowledge teams who represented Tāmaki Makaurau at Te Matatini ki te Ao 2019 and to celebrate the achievements of the winner Ngā Tūmanako. Several Mana Whenua leaders participated in the ceremony.

March – July 2019

14. Discussions held with IMSB, ATEED, Panuku, Watercare, AT, RFA and Auckland Museum to identify areas of interest and alignment to achieving 2021 Legacy and Leverage opportunities.



15. Establishment of Pou Kokiri Te Matatini 2021 ki Tāmaki Makaurau position reporting directly to Governance Director Phil Wilson to identify council-wide opportunities.
16. Mayor Phil Goff participated in Te Kotahi o Tamaki Marae hui held 23 June and promoted the opportunity that Te Matatini presents for marae and community participation.
17. Te Kōtahi o Tāmaki in conjunction with TSI confirmed that they would undertake a survey of marae across the region to confirm their availability to host a kapa haka team. They are working directly with the Marae development Operations team in council.
18. TMSKHS confirmed that they will hold the first regionals in Auckland Anniversary weekend 24-25 January 2020 given they are the host region and need to concentrate their efforts on preparation.
19. Te Mauri o te Matatini was hosted at Manurewa Marae (16 April), Mātaatua Marae (21 April), Piritahi Marae (27 July)

August 2019

20. Presentation given to Manawa Hui held at Te Mahurehure Marae.
21. Response to query from Mayors office.
22. Te Mauri o Te Matatini hosted at Tatai Hono Marae

September 2019

23. Hui held with Mana Whenua 24 September at Te Tatai Hono Marae.
24. Discussion centred on the naming of the event Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata 2021 and the holding of the pōwhiri at Okahu Bay to link in kaupapa with AC36. It would also involve waka to bring the taonga onto shore and provide an opportunity for a cultural spectacle for the international audience and media that will be in the city. There was also discussion about Te Mita Tini campaign to encourage use of local dialect, kīwaha which would be done in collaboration with Mana Whenua.
25. A special call went out to Mana Whenua to put a team into the Tāmaki regionals as a numbers of teams had withdrawn as they did not have the capacity to field a team to compete by February 2020. Traditionally the Tāmaki regionals are held during Matariki season and the loss of the six months had a negative impact on their preparation.
26. Attended workshop to discuss 2021 MO Programme Development where Jeff Murray was in attendance. Raised again potential for TMSKHS meeting with MWKF.

October 2019

27. A strategic relationship with Watercare, Central Interceptor Project was initiated to enable a project team from TMSKHS to be based at Eden Park and host their monthly meetings and operational support.

Independent Maori Statutory Board
04 May 2020



28. Te Mauri o Te Matatini was hosted at Te Mahurehure Marae.

November 2019

29. First formal presentation to Te Matatini National committee on hosting programme. Presentation also from Design Tribe who worked in conjunction with students from Unitec to design the stage and identify its location at Eden Park with a completed model available for viewing.

30. Te Mauri o Te Matatini is hosted at Ruapotaka Marae as a lead in to Te Kōtuku Primary Schools Kapa Haka Festival.

December 2019

31. Te Mauri o Te Matatini is hosted at Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei marae to coincide with PM Adern's visit. They also undertook to do repairs to the plinth carrying the stone and put a Perspex cover on it to provide more protection.

32. Eden Park hosted a famil of Eden Park with representation from Te Roopu Waiora (Māori Disability Group), TMSKHS, Council, Ngāti Whatua Ōrakei in attendance.

33. Whariki Māori Business Network hosted a Te Matatini introduction pre-xmas function with over 150 businesses in attendance. The event was co-sponsored by Air NZ/Westpac (Venue setup and AV), TMSKHS (Complimentary welcome drink), ATEED (Catering), He Waka Eke Noa (Performance Fee – Ngā Tūmanako). HWEN presented along with Te Matatini CE Carl Ross, and reps from TMSKHS. It was noted that the audience were predominantly new to a Whariki event, though registered members. Many were keen to hear about the festival, procurement opportunities and being stallholders at the event. The TMSKHS reps acknowledged the support from the Council, Watercare and AT to date.

34. MOSG approved the funding application for Te Matatini 2021.

January 2020

35. Te Mauri o Te Matatini was brought to Aotea Centre for the Tāmaki regionals and was taken to The Portage Crossing event the following weekend by Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei.

36. The pōwhiri also included the signing of the host agreement between TMS and TMSKHS with Marama Royal from Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei signing as a witness. This agreement confirmed that the TMSKHS would retain the host manaaki fee of \$350k and negotiations around its use would be part of ongoing discussions with TMS. This fee has NOT been paid by Ngāti Whatua Ōrakei to-date, though they have offered to make payment. There was also a good attendance from the executive leadership across the council group at the pōwhiri.

37. A successful regional kapa haka event was held. With Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei responding to TMSKHS tono by entering four teams to support Tamaki's campaign to have a minimum of five teams eligible to participate in Te Matatini 2021. Many of the kapa haka at Tāmaki Makaurau regionals had items that acknowledged ngā iwi o Tāmaki as well as performed items of welcome to the motu to come to Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata given several kai haka whakapapa to these Iwi.



February 2020

38. Te Mauri o Te Matatini was hosted on Waitangi Day at Manukau Institute of Technology, Hoani Waititi Marae and Ōkahu Bay. Due to the late request from Awataha Marae, it was decided Awataha Marae would be included in Waitangi 2021.
39. A survey has been developed with advice from RIMU that will be promoted at the other 12 regional kapa haka events to provide evidence of the issues that would impact on people's attendance at Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata and support the wider council's planning. The survey includes questions about knowledge of Mana Whenua and desire to learn more. Information collated to date from the Mataatua Festival identifies a keen interest from participants to learn more about Mana Whenua while in Tāmaki.
40. Regionals attended were Mataatua Kapa Haka Festival, Opotiki, Ngāti Kahungungu Kapa Haka Festival, Masterton, Te Taihū o Te Waka Festival, Nelson, Rangitane Kapa Haka Festival, Palmerston North.

March 2020

41. Te Mauri o Te Matatini is presently being hosted at Whaiora Marae. The next locations are Polyfest, Te Tira Hou Marae, Kura Tuarua National Kapa Haka Competition at Vector Stadium in June, and its final destination before Te Matatini 2021 will be Hoani Waititi Marae.
42. A service agreement has been approved by Phil Wilson. This funding will give TMSKHS the capability to manage key areas of work including engagement with Mana Whenua.
43. Regionals attended have been Te Arawa Kapa Haka Regionals in Rotorua, Whanganui-a-Tara Regionals in Wellington, Te Whenua Moemoea Regionals in Canberra.
44. Given developments with COVID-19 and government announcements around large gatherings of people the regionals still to be held are likely to be impacted. These are Aotea- Te Kahui Maunga ki Tangaroa in Te Hawera and Te Tai Tokerau Maranga Mai E Te Iwi in Whangarei later in March, Tainui Kapa Haka regional festival and Tamararo in Gisborne in April and Waitaha Kapa Haka festival, Christchurch to be held in May.
45. It is expected these events will be continued but will not be to live audiences and with judges only – and a live feed provided by Māori Television.
46. The holding of the regionals this way will enable planning remains on track for February 2021.



Board submission on Rating Bill

File No.: CP2020/05134

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report.
- b) agree to make a submission on the Bill before the close date of 17 May 2020 based on the positions outlined in this report.
- c) delegate authority to the Board Chair to approve the final wording of the submission.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To advise the Board on the scope of the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Bill and propose that the Board make a submission that seeks a significant change to the Bill to exempt Māori freehold land from being rateable.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Auckland Council will be making a submission that focuses on some fine-tuning of the Bill to ensure equitable treatment of Māori freehold land with general land and between different kinds of land held in Māori ownership.
3. The Board could go beyond the Council submission to seek that the Bill exempt Māori freehold land from being rateable full-stop. This position could be advanced on the following grounds:
 - Te Ao Māori principles
 - Equitable treatment with other categories of non-rateable land
 - Administration and transaction costs
4. Subject to agreement of the Board with the recommendations, a submission will be drafted and delivered by the May 17, 2020 close date. The submission will advocate for the exemption of Māori freehold land from rating, but at the same time express support for the council's submission on a "without prejudice" basis, so as to show support for the amendments proposed in the council's submission, which would improve on the Bill as it currently stands.



Horopaki Context

5. In early 2020 Central Government has released the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Bill (the Bill) for feedback. The Bill is currently with the Māori Affairs Select Committee. Submissions were due to close on 17 April 2020, but the deadline has now been extended to 17 May 2020.
6. The purpose of the Bill is to:
 - support the development of, and provision of housing on, Māori land
 - modernise rating legislation affecting Māori land.
7. Currently under the Local Government Rating Act, the following categories of Māori land are non-rateable:
 - a) Māori customary land
 - b) Māori burial grounds
 - c) land set aside under section 338 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 that is used as a marae or meeting place and does not exceed two hectares, or is a Māori reservation under section 340 of that Act
 - d) Māori freehold land that does not exceed two hectares and on which a Māori meeting house is erected
 - e) Māori freehold land subject to exemption under section 116.
8. As a general rule, Māori freehold land is liable for rates as if it were general land. There are, however, certain unique requirements for the assessment and enforcement of rates on Māori freehold land, and a requirement to have a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

9. The Bill proposes legislative amendments to:
 - expand the categories of non-rateable Māori land (e.g. to include all marae)
 - empower council to write off arrears that cannot be recovered
 - enable users of a part of a Māori freehold land rating unit to be rated separately and to access the rates rebate scheme
 - treat rating units of Māori freehold land used as a single economic unit as a single unit for rating purposes to reduce the number of fixed charges that apply
 - require councils to consider offering rates remissions for Māori freehold land being developed (for any purpose)
 - protect Māori freehold land that was converted to general land under the Māori Affairs Amendments Act 1967 (MAAA 1967)
10. Auckland Council will be making a submission (which the Board Secretariat has inputted to) that is generally supportive of the Bill, reflecting that it is generally consistent with the council's existing rating policies in respect to Māori land.



11. The Council submission focuses on some fine-tuning of the Bill to ensure equitable treatment of Māori freehold land with general land and between different kinds of land held in Māori ownership, recommending:
- unused parts of Māori freehold rating units should be treated as non-rateable
 - unused land returned for cultural redress and Māori freehold land converted under the Māori Affairs Amendments Act 1967 (MAAA) to be treated as non-rateable
 - users of Māori freehold land converted under the MAAA to be rated separately and be able to access the rates rebate scheme
 - residents of Māori housing developments be able to access the rates rebates scheme.
12. Auckland has a relatively small amount of land remaining in Māori freehold land title. The council has identified 265 rating units covering 8,600 hectares. Total assessed rates for these properties in the 2019/20 year was \$910,000 or an average \$3,400 (refer Attachment A).
13. The majority of Māori freehold landowners pay rates but 57 properties are in arrears. Arrears for Māori land in Auckland is now \$2.8 million, the majority of which is penalties.
14. The Board could go beyond the Council submission to seek that the Bill exempt Māori freehold land from being rateable full-stop. This position could be advanced on the following grounds:
1. Te Ao Māori principles – As claims before the Waitangi Tribunal show, rating issues are still a concern to Māori groups, both with respect to historic takings and current issues. Rates based on property values have their philosophical origins partly in the common law notion of tenure – the legal theory that all land is ultimately held by the Crown. This doctrine was brought to New Zealand by the first English settlers and raises the question of whether land held by Māori under their customs should be subject to rates. Historically, while Māori land remained unpurchased or outside the land court system, it was largely exempt from rates. To this day Māori freehold land is inherently and inextricably associated with values such as wairuatanga, rangatiratanga, whanaungatanga (as expressed in the Board's Māori Plan). The distinction between useable and non-useable land for council valuation and rating purposes can be viewed as an artificial and culturally invalid one for Māori.
 2. Equitable treatment with other categories of non-rateable land - rates are essentially a tax on land and buildings that are levied on the basis of ranking property according to its value as a commodity able to be used, developed and bought and sold. Land that is not developed (e.g. DOC conservation estate and council reserves) and other land used for community purposes (e.g. schools, churches) are exempted because they are regarded as having either intrinsic non-use/non-development values or not for profit public good value. In the case of Māori freehold land even though it may be developed for housing or used for rural production purposes, it is still in a collective context and is highly unlikely to be sold. It should be regarded as more akin to a community or public good rather than in the same way as general land used for 'productive' purposes.
 3. Administration and transaction costs reduce the value of a well-intentioned rates remissions policy - The council's costs of operating the rates remissions policy could well come close to the (low) value of rates remissions currently being granted. Many Māori freehold landowners (e.g. Trusts) appear to be dissuaded from utilising rates remissions mechanisms



whether due to the onerous process of having to make an annual application or simply not being aware of council rates remissions schemes and maybe also a degree of confusion about ‘what is and what is not’ exempt, given that legislation over time (including this Bill) have incrementally changed those categories.

15. It is noted that non-rateable land (e.g. including Crown land) is still liable for targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal and waste management if a local authority provides those services to the rating unit. If Māori freehold land were exempt from general rates that land would also be expected to continue to be levied for water, wastewater and waste collection charges (where any such services are provided).

¹ Te Ture Whenua Māori Land Act 1993 defines Māori freehold land as land where “the beneficial ownership of which has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order”.

² For example, Māori freehold land cannot be forceably sold for unpaid rates.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

16. Subject to agreement of the Board with the recommendations, a submission on the Bill will be drafted and delivered by May 17, 2020. The submission will advocate for the exemption of Māori freehold land from rating, but at the same time express support for the council’s submission on a “without prejudice” basis, so as to show support for the amendments proposed in the council’s submission, which would improve on the Bill as it currently stands.
17. In order to meet the close date, the Board is requested to delegate authority to the Board Chair to approve the final wording.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Māori Land in Auckland	77

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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



Attachment A: Māori Land in Auckland

Land status determined by the determined by the Māori Land Court:

Māori Land Status	Rating Units	Land Area (Hectares)	Total Assessed Rates 2019/2020
Māori Freehold Land	265	8604	\$910,000
Customary Land	29	107*	0
General land owned by Māori	2	33	0

*A third of customary land properties have not been surveyed so are not included in the land area

Māori freehold land by Local Board:

Local Board	Rating units	Land Area (Hectares)	Total Assessed Rates 2019/2020
Franklin	56	1,146.5	\$119,016
Great Barrier	27	1,642.9	\$32,466
Henderson-Massey	1	0.1	\$2,321
Hibiscus and Bays	7	0.4	\$12,293
Mangere-Otahuhu	22	10.3	\$48,643
Orakei	18	65.7	\$274,762
Otara-Papatoetoe	1	0.1	\$1,997
Rodney	117	4,757.0	\$232,325
Waiheke	6	980.2	\$16,972
Waitakere Ranges	1	0.1	\$2,867
Waitemata	9	0.3	\$166,472