

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

Date: Thursday, 27 October 2022
Time: 03:00pm
Meeting Room: Ground Floor
Venue: 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Auckland



Independent Māori Statutory Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

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

(Quorum members)

David Taipari
Chairperson

11 October 2022

Contact Telephone: 021 453 359
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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the Chief Executive Officer.

TERMS OF REFERENCE



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1 Apologies

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

2 Declaration of Interest

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

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 1 August 2022, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

4 Extraordinary Business

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

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

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

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

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

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



CEO Summary

File No.: CP2022/14396

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the CEO summary report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

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

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Kia rere anō ngā tai o mihi ki a koutou e ngā rangatira o te mauri o tō tātou whare. E tuku mihi ki ngā pou o te Poari nā koutou i hāpai i ngā wawata o ngā Māori e noho ana i te rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau. Ka tū kaha koutou i aronui tonu ki ngā take matua o te wā i ngā hui maha o Te Kaunihera.
3. The final Governing Body and Board joint meeting for this term was held on 19 September at an in-person-only hui at the Auckland Town Hall. The hui was well attended by our Board members who took the opportunity to share reflections and learnings from the term and lay down the challenge for incoming members and elected members to ensure that there is Māori representation on Auckland Council.
4. A letter of disappointment was sent to the Office of the Auditor General regarding the delays in the financial audit and being unable to change auditors at the Board's request. Attached is the letter seeking a change in auditor for the next financial year ensuring that the Auditor General's office is aware and able to carry out the request with sufficient time.
5. It can also be noted that the Board Chair did request that we have the audit completed before the end of the term for this Board to approve the financial statements and the Auditor's Opinion to adhere to good auditing practice.
6. The Secretariat met with Tommy Parker Programme Director of the Auckland Lightrail and Tipa Compain to discuss progress, where they are placed and their engagement with mana whenua.
7. Member Wilcox and kaimahi Miriana Knox attended a two-day Māori Freshwater Fisheries Conference in Taupō-nui-a-Tia. With over 350 attendees, the conference was the first opportunity in almost three years to kōrero and develop a better understanding of indigenous fisheries and their habitat as well as identify opportunities and pathways to better protect our wai and taonga.
8. Members Kake and Henare attended the Institute of Directors – the Company Directors Course in September and received their certification.
9. This month has seen one of our kaimahi take on a new role and resign from the Board. Our Principal Advisor, Jordan Taiaroa who had been with us for a short time, has taken on a role as Principal Advisor Māori Outcomes at Eke Panuku.
10. In addition, we have had two new kaimahi join the Secretariat Hermione McCallum who has come for Auckland Transport and will take on the Principal Advisor – Economic Outcomes portfolio and Awhina Buchanan who has come from the Independent Children's Monitor and will take on the Principal Advisor – Cultural Outcomes portfolio.



11. Two stories were published in the media concerning the Board during the months of August and September. A New Zealand Herald story mentioned Karen Wilson, who praised the consultation process with the Water strategy and mana whenua. Secondly, South Auckland Māori leader Rangī McLean who is standing for Auckland Council, said Māori voters need directly elected representatives rather than the Board, which he says is not a democratically elected body, in a report on Radio Waatea.
12. For the month of August, there were 2499 users on the Board website, with most of them being new to the site. There was a total of 5325-page views, with the average session being 1:31 minutes. In social media, we have 1.5K followers on Facebook and 503 on LinkedIn.
13. The table below is the August and September Health and Safety update.

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

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

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

Action	Responsibility	Due Date	Progress
Follow up on street safety and security around Tāmaki Makaurau, what is happening in that space.	Principal Advisor	August 2022	●
Discuss with Ngā Mātārae the underspend advising the Board's desire to be commission remainder of the spend.	General Manager	August 2022	●
Timeline for the climate action programmes and the new climate grant to support	Principal Advisor	August 2022	●



community-led climate action.			
Definition of productive assets	General Manager	October 2022	●
Send letter to Auditor General advising of the Board's desire to change auditors	Chief Executive	August 2022	●
Send letter regarding Iwi Selection Body needing to start	Chief Executive	August 2022	●

Action List Key

Completed



In progress -
on time for delivery



Behind schedule –
no major risk



Behind schedule – major risk



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Letter to Auditor General	11

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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



12 September 2022

John Ryan
Controller and Auditor General
100 Molesworth Street, Thorndon
PO Box 3928, Wellington 6140

Tēnā koe e John,

FEEDBACK ON CHANGE OF AUDITOR

Tēnei au e mihi ana ki a koe, nāu e āwhina i ngā mahi o te kāwanatanga.

On behalf of the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board), I would like to provide feedback and share the Board's utter disappointment that the Board will not be able to change auditors in time to have an audit completed before the Board term ends on 31 October 2022.

On 01 August 2022, the Board met and resolved to change auditors and to advise you of the Board's position on this matter. On 16 August 2022, the Board's Chief Executive Leesah Murray sent through an email to your office to Murray Powell to outline the Board's request to undertake a process to urgently select a new auditor based on approved auditors as per the Auditor General website. A reply was received on 02 September 2022, once again declining the request to change due to a shortage of auditors.

I would like to reiterate the Board's disappointment that our request has been declined once again leading to another delayed audit impacting our reporting to stakeholders. This shows a lack of urgency from your office to provide solutions to the Board when the Board has been actively trying to resolve this by changing auditors and your office continues to decline our request.

I note on your website the short-term priorities which includes Public Accountability. Specifically: *an effective accountability system is critical to maintaining trust and confidence in the public sector and in government. Specific work we intend to carry out in 2022/23 will focus on:*

1. *accountability of the public sector to Māori;*
2. *how well the public sector is planning for the future;*
3. *integrity in the public sector; and*
4. *reporting on well-being.*

The above key areas of focus are all inclusive of the Board's function and purpose, however this is hindered by the lack of timely auditing, which impacts on our ability to report on our work with Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau, followed by planning for the future and reporting on wellbeing.

The Board would like to request now that for the next audit which will take place in 2023, that we have a change in auditors, to ensure that for another year the Board will not have delays and provides your office with adequate time to work with us on selecting a new auditor.

We look forward to your response.

Nāku noa, nā

David Taitari
Chairman
Independent Māori Statutory Board



Financial Report July and August 2022

File No.: CP2022/14397

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for July 2022.
- b) receive the Financial Report for August 2022.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial positions as at 31 July 2022 and 31 August 2022.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

July Year-to-Date Commentary

2. Net operating expenditure is \$95K favourable to budget [Act \$339K vs Bud \$434K]:
 - Kaimahi costs is \$45K favourable resulting from vacancies savings offset by temporary staff hired to carry out BAU work and annual leave accrual.
 - Professional Services is \$8K favourable to budget due to new elections in October, the budget needs to be rephased as the Board is coming to the end of term.
 - Other expenditure on activities is \$4K favourable: the underspend relates to savings in year to date costs.
3. Board Costs is \$6K favourable to budget:
 - Board member travel is \$5K favourable due to the timing of Board travel.



August Year-to-Date Commentary

4. Net operating expenditure is \$95K favourable to budget [Act \$339K vs Bud \$434K]:
 - Kaimahi costs is \$73K favourable to budget resulting from vacancies savings offset by temporary staff hired to carry out BAU work and annual leave accrual.
 - Professional Services is \$1K favourable to budget:
 - Consultancy - \$1K unfavourable due to timing of costs vs budget.
 - Legal and Planning - \$2K favourable for legal advice and advocacy due to timing of costs incurred vs budget.
 - Other expenditure on activities is \$4K favourable: the underspend relates to savings in year to date costs.
5. Board Costs is \$17K favourable to budget made up of:
 - Board remuneration from underspend in remuneration and other costs due to having 8 Board members from August compared to 9 budgeted.
 - Board member travel is \$10K favourable due to the timing of Board travel.



Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

Item 6

No.	Title	Page
A 	Financial Management Report July 2022	15
B 	Financial Management Report August 2022	17

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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

Attachment A



Financial Performance Dashboard as at July 2022
Independent Māori Statutory Board

Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					Notes
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	
Kaimahi costs	87	132	87	132	45	69	1558	1558	0	1558	1096	
Professional services	0	8	0	8	8	-4	540	540	0	540	421	
Consultancy	0	5	0	5	5	-4	380	380	0	380	225	
Engagement and Reporting	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	120	156	
Legal and Planning	0	3	0	3	3	0	40	40	0	40	19	
Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	
Other expenditure on activities	4	7	4	7	3	20	90	90	0	90	23	
Board Costs	65	70	65	70	6	74	838	838	0	838	817	
Remuneration	61	63	61	63	2	63	75	75	0	75	753	
Other costs	3	2	3	2	-1	6	23	23	0	23	36	
Travel	1	6	1	6	5	5	65	65	0	65	29	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	156	217	156	217	61	160	3025	3025	0	3025	2357	



Financial Performance Dashboard as at August 2022

Independent Māori Statutory Board

Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					Notes
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	
Kaimahi costs	103	131	190	263	73	121	1,558	1,558	0	1,558	1,096	
Professional services	17	10	17	18	1	172	540	540	0	540	421	
Consultancy	6	0	6	5	-1	172	380	380	0	380	225	1
Engagement and Reporting	10	10	10	10	0	-	120	120	0	120	156	
Legal and Planning	1	0	1	3	2	0	40	40	0	40	19	
Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	
Other expenditure on activities	4	5	8	12	4	40	89	89	0	89	23	
Board Costs	59	71	124	141	17	141	838	838	0	838	817	
Remuneration	58	63	119	126	8	127	750	750	0	750	753	
Other costs	1	2	4	4	-	8	23	23	0	23	36	
Travel	0	5	1	11	10	6	65	65	0	65	29	
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	183	217	339	434	95	474	3,025	3,025	0	3,025	2,357	

Note 1 Consultancy - \$1K overspend due phasing of budget.



Cultural Update

File No.: CP2022/14420

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the cultural priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's cultural priority.
3. Within the cultural priority, there are three key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS), and each room has a corresponding action.

The key focus areas are:

- Marae Development – Advocate the necessary infrastructure support the ongoing use of marae.
- Te Reo Māori – Ensure Council group's Te Reo Māori policies are implemented and monitored, and integration of Te Reo Māori on all public transport, venues and places.
- Distinctive Identity – Promote the use of the value reports to inform wellbeing outcomes.

Horopaki Context

Marae Development

4. Council continues to monitor the wellbeing of marae through the quarterly Marae Wellbeing Survey. The survey for quarter four was distributed to marae participants at the end of July and closed on 18 September.
5. The recipients of the Cultural Initiatives Fund for this financial year (FY23) are in the early stages of their project development. A couple of requests to draw down funding have been made by marae, as this process offers an opportunity to receive their first incremental payment earlier so marae that are ready can proceed.
6. Te Ara Taunaki is Council's engagement pathway for marae in Tāmaki Makaurau. The purpose of Te Ara Taunaki is to support effective relationships with marae. An aspect of this engagement approach is the establishment of kaikōkiri, who are primary relationship holders between Council and marae.
7. Three kaikōkiri within Council have been selected by six marae as their key relationship holder. At this stage a limited number of marae have been selected for the kaikōkiri programme to ensure there is sufficient capacity in Council to meet the expectations of the programme.

8. Council has developed an internal document, Te Mahere Marae, to inform and guide Council staff on its delivery on the outcomes and commitments made to marae. The document consolidates detail relevant to marae in Tāmaki Makaurau including Council policies, the two-year marae work programme and other references.
9. Council submitted on the Review of the Building Consent system in September 2022. The Secretariat provided feedback to Council to ensure actions of the Issues of Significance were incorporated in the submission that relate to marae and papakāinga.
10. The submission was sent to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on 04 September 2022. The submission was retrospectively approved by the Parks, Arts, Communities and Events Committee (PACE) at its meeting on 22 September 2022.

Te Reo Māori

11. Te Kete Rukuruku continues to reinstate traditional names to parks in Tāmaki Makaurau with a focus on renaming tranche one parks. It is expected that iwi will provide four names over the next few months with the remaining park names expected in early 2023. This is subject to the continuation of ongoing kōrero between iwi towards the agreed outcome of restoration of Māori names to the whenua.
12. It is intended, once all names have been agreed upon by iwi, that mana whenua will present those names to the PACE Committee to cultivate an understanding of what the Māori name means. A report will accompany the presentation to formally adopt the park names.
13. An Implementation Strategy for the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau 2022-2025 (KOTM) has been developed with the intent of clarifying key concepts within the framework and sets out how the Council will deliver on its commitments to Māori.
14. The Implementation Strategy articulates the prioritisation and sequencing of the KOTM outcomes through two priority groups. Group one priorities are Council's core focus for 2022-2025 with group two priorities a secondary focus. Kia Ora Te Reo and Kia Ora Te Ahurea outcome areas have been prioritised within group two. It is important to note, the outcome areas within group two continue to be part of Council's work programme throughout the 2022-2025 period however may require an update or reset to the programme, for example Kia Ora Te Reo.
15. Prioritisation of outcome areas were established through workshops with Māori Outcome Leads and utilising Council's budget prioritisation criteria. Council provided the Secretariat with an outline that provides the rationale on prioritisation and sequencing that informed the two groups.
16. A KOTM six-month progress update was provided to the PACE Committee in December 2021. One of the updates relating to Kia ora Te Reo, was that a review of Council's Te Reo Māori Action Plan was expected to be completed by the end of FY22. However due to Council's workforce challenges this review has been delayed.

Distinctive Identity

17. In February 2022 the PACE Committee adopted the refreshed Ngā Hapori Momoho: Thriving Communities 2022-2032 strategy. At the time of adoption it was agreed that Council staff would return with an implementation plan to outline how the strategy will be delivered.
18. At the PACE Committee meeting in August the Ngā Hapori Momoho: Thriving Communities Implementation Plan 2022-2032 was adopted. The Plan is structured into three sections:
 - The way we will work – how Council will create change to achieve the strategy by embedding key shifts and investment principles as the norm
 - What we will do – how the Council will align future action planning to the outcomes and objectives of the strategy by using a range of tools and reflective practices to keep learning, improving and adapting Council services to meet community needs
 - Understanding impact – how Council uses data and evaluation insights to assess how Council is positively impacting on community wellbeing and equity outcomes.



19. On 2 August 2022 a memo was received through the PACE Committee notifying the opportunity to provide feedback on the Smokefree Environments and Regulated Products (smoked tobacco) Amendment Bill (the Bill).
20. The final submission was approved by a PACE panel that included the Chair and Deputy Chair and member Kake as representative of the Board. This submission was retrospectively approved by the PACE Committee at its meeting on 22 September 2022.
21. Feedback was provided by the Secretariat to strengthen the submission for Māori. Key pieces of feedback included:
 - Council includes a reference to the Treaty clause within the Bill
 - Seek input from Māori to support smokers to quit
 - The need to utilise appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure the Bill is working for Māori.
22. An Expression of Interest (EOI) seeking mana whenua nominated artists and designers was created in March to support the development of the Aotea Over Site Development located above the Horotiu CRL train station. The development consists of a newly created public realm that offers four key design opportunities for artists or designers to collaborate.
23. The contribution to Māori outcomes associated with this EOI will focus on collaborating with the design team to:
 - Influence the concept from a Māori perspective
 - Have clear, legible and captivating conceptual ideas which build on themes and narratives gifted by mana whenua
 - Reflect the unique character, history and identity of the Aotea Precinct
 - Acknowledge the current narratives and themes already established for the Horotiu Station alongside narratives gifted by mana whenua.
24. The evaluation panel for the EOI consisted of four members, which included two mana whenua representatives. Five criteria were applied to assess each application. An aspect of the criteria outlines that the applicant must be mandated by a mana whenua group to be considered for the project. Commencement of the design for this project is expected to begin in December 2022.
25. The regional Auckland Architecture Awards delivered by New Zealand Institute of Architects were held in July to recognise the best new architecture of the year within Tāmaki Makaurau. Three projects delivered by Council that received awards were:
 - Te Wānanga, a design partnership between Council, Auckland Transport and mana whenua. The space offers the public an opportunity to learn by bringing together para kore (resource optimisation), raranga and whakairo. It is also a learning space for sea ecology
 - Te Ngau o Horotiu, Auckland's upgraded Ferry Terminal that represents a comprehensive revitalisation of the city centre's land and water interface
 - The Maungawhau Tihi Boardwalk commissioned by the Tūpuna Maunga Authority provides protection for historic pā remnants built in 1200AD.
26. Council will undertake an evaluation of the Matariki Festival to inform the approach for next year's Festival and how Council can best provide support to achieving overall outcomes. The evaluation results will be shared with the Secretariat in due course.
27. Council's Māori design team has developed a business case to be presented to Council's Executive Leadership Team that outlines the need to set a comprehensive built environment Māori Design Programme for Council. The intent of the programme is to create opportunities to achieve a unique and thriving Māori identity in Tāmaki Makaurau.

28. If the programme secures resourcing a steering group consisting of mana whenua and mātāwaka representatives will be established to help guide the programme.
29. The Regional Events Grants Programme is one of five community grants aimed at supporting a diverse region-wide events calendar that showcases Tāmaki Makaurau, builds regional pride and identity and enhances a sense of community belonging.
30. Applications for the Regional Events Grants Programme were presented for approval at the PACE Committee meeting in August. Of the 22 applications, two events deliver on Māori arts and culture outcomes.
- Te Ahurea Tino Rangatiratanga 2022 (Te Ahurea) is a regional secondary school kapa haka competition that provides a platform for rangatahi to express their identity as Māori through haka. Te Ahurea was approved funding of \$27K to support the delivery of the event.
 - Te Pou Theatre is a kaupapa Māori venue dedicated to providing an accessible home for the creation and presentation of performing arts and house programmes that uplift the community. The programmes purpose is to provide mana uplifting experiences and storytelling through a kaupapa Māori approach to performing arts. Te Pou Theatre was approved funding of \$8K for their grand opening.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

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

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Social Update

File No.: CP2022/14398

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the social priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

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

Horopaki Context

Communities

5. The first round of Regional Event Funding of \$325K was approved by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee (PACE) on 11 August 2022. Twenty-two applications were recommended for approval. Ten applications were identified as contributing to sports related outcomes and 12 related to arts and cultural outcomes. Of the 22 applications four events were identified as delivering Māori outcomes.
6. The Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 includes an annual financial commitment of \$552K to support sports and recreation outcomes aligned to the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Plan. This allotted funding was awarded to Active Auckland to deliver sport and recreation related outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau.
7. They will distribute this amount amongst their delivery partners: Harbour Sport, Sport Waitakere, Sport Auckland and Community Leisure Management (CLM) Community Sport to deliver sporting outcomes.

8. The Secretariat worked with Council staff to ensure that the funding agreement and reporting requirements outline the impact of funding on Māori and to ensure the enablement of Māori sporting outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau.
9. A workshop was held on 17 August with PACE Committee members regarding the Sport and Recreation Investment Facilities Fund. At that workshop the Board members advocated for improved Māori Outcomes reporting.
10. The Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund is a contestable fund which will invest up to \$150m over the Long-term Plan 2021-2031 to support development of sport and recreation facilities in the Auckland region.
11. At the PACE Committee meeting held on 22 September, \$12m for the Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund was approved. Māori Outcomes were identified in all the applications received, however of the total, 24 applicants were recommended for approval.
12. The Secretariat will work with Council to ensure that the funding agreements for recipients include detailed Māori Outcomes reporting and that future iterations of the fund provide improved criteria and Māori Outcomes reporting.
13. The first round of funding for the Regional Arts and Culture Grants was also approved by the PACE Committee at its September meeting.
14. The Regional Arts and Culture Grants programme is designed to enable organisations, communities and artists to deliver arts and culture projects and activities across Tāmaki Makaurau.
15. Grants delivered through this programme support the implementation of Toi Whītiki, Auckland's Arts and Culture Strategic Action Plan and aligns to the Community Grants policy.
16. In total, 28 applications were recommended for PACE Committee approval. These were 16 audience development and programming projects, seven business and capacity development projects and five strategic relationships grants.
17. Of the 28 recipients, one was approved to a Māori organisation with nine other projects identified as delivering Māori Outcomes. All approved funding agreements include Māori Outcomes reporting.
18. The PACE Committee also approved the renaming of the Regional Community Development Grants to the Ngā Hapori Momoho: Thriving Communities Grant.
19. The Ngā Hapori Momoho: Thriving Communities Grant will replace the Regional Community Development Grant with a focus on three objectives drawn from Ngā Hapori Momoho. The contestable fund will focus on increased whānau security, improved whānau health outcomes and community and intercultural connection.
20. The fund objectives, priorities and assessment criteria focuses on the delivery of Māori Outcomes. The Secretariat will work with Council to inform the grant development process. The first round of the Ngā Hapori Momoho fund will launch in February 2023 with funding recommendations to be received by the equivalent PACE Committee thereafter.

CCO Transport

21. The The Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) was reported to the Environment and Climate Change Committee meeting on 18 August 2022. The TERP includes the following principles to guide implementation:
 - mana whenua exercise mana motuhake
 - Mātauranga Māori is embedded in our climate response
 - Māori rights and interests are protected
 - mana whenua and mātāwaka shape their own climate response.
22. Advocacy from Board members on the draft TERP led to strengthened commitments by Auckland Transport and Auckland Council to better engage with mana whenua and



mātāwaka throughout all aspects of the TERPs implementation. A TERP implementation governance structure will be set up after the 2022 local government elections and is expected to provide for a Board representative in its membership.

Māori Representation

23. On 3 August 2022 Council forwarded a memorandum of advice to the Board regarding the Local Government Electoral Bill introduced to Parliament on 26 July 2022. The memorandum outlined the contents of the Bill and confirmed a decision of the Governing Body to defer the receipt of the report on Māori ward formation until December 2022.
24. Feedback has been provided by the Board to Auckland Council regarding the deferral of the report to Governing Body. The Secretariat will actively work with Council staff to inform the December report.
25. An update report was received by the joint Governing Body and Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting on 19 September 2022 outlining themes of engagement with Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau relating to Māori representation on Auckland Council.
26. The Secretariat provided advice to inform the Council submission on the Local Government Electoral Bill approved by the Governing Body at its meeting on 22 August 2022.
27. The Council submission supported the noted intentions of the Bill in aligning the membership composition of the Governing Body to other Local Government authorities and enabling Māori ward formation in Tāmaki Makaurau.
28. Nominations for the Local Government elections closed on 12 August 2022. A breakdown of the nominations is, 22 candidates standing for mayoralty, 64 candidates standing for Ward Councillor and a total of 376 candidates standing for Local Boards.
29. Auckland Council conducted an optional survey for candidates, standing for election, to understand the demographic of Local Body elections. 16 percent of respondents identified as Māori equalling the make-up of Māori candidates in the 2019 Local Government elections.
30. The Minister of Local Government has confirmed a revised due date of 28 October 2022 for the release of the draft Future for Local Government report. The submission period will run from 28 October 2022 to 28 February 2023. The Secretariat will seek direction from the incoming Board on the development of a Board submission on the draft report.

CCO Development

31. On 29 September 2022, the Eke Panuku Board approved the 'Selecting Development Partners' policy. The Policy confirms the site development process with two types of commercial opportunities for engagement with iwi. Category A relates to development of sites where specific development outcomes are sought and Category B relates to the disposal of sites.
32. Development of Category A will be conducted through an open-market process with a Māori outcomes weighting included in the criterion when entering into negotiations with development partners. The intention of the Māori Outcomes weighting is to ensure there is iwi leadership and participation in the bids of site developments. An open-market process has been implemented as these sites relate to high-scale opportunities for commercial development.
33. The Category B process relates to the disposal of land and proposes a limited contestable procedure process where there is an expressed interest from iwi to Eke Panuku or direct engagement where only one iwi expresses an interest in a site. For both categories iwi will be provided a six-monthly view of potential development opportunities and given early notice of Category A sites before they go to market.
34. The Eke Panuku Board approved the policy as a pilot for a twelve-month period to enable effective monitoring, with a report and reassessment to be conducted at the end of this period.

35. The Eke Panuku mana whenua governance forum received a presentation on the draft policy on 13 June 2022 with their feedback incorporated into the final policy pilot documentation. A further update will be provided to the Eke Panuku mana whenua governance forum on the 17 October 2022 to confirm how the policy pilot will be operationalised.
36. Members of the Secretariat met with Ports of Auckland (POAL) staff on 28 September to discuss their Māori Outcomes Framework, Taura Herenga Waka. The Framework was informed through engagement with iwi and mātāwaka and through the experiences and viewpoints of POAL kaimahi Māori. It provides strategic direction to inform the POAL's engagement with Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and provides directive actions to increase staff capacity and capability in engaging with Māori and ensuring for the presence of te ao Māori in their work.
37. The Secretariat will continue to work with POAL to provide advice and guidance on the implementation of the framework. The POAL have also committed to providing updates on the progress of the implementation.

CCO Strategy/Review

38. An update on the completed Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) Review recommendations was provided to the CCO Oversight Committee meeting on 6 September 2022. The proposed CCO Statements of Intent 2022-20255 (Sols) are also due to be reported to that meeting. Feedback provided by the Secretariat on the proposed Sols included:
- It would be desirable to have all CCOs adopting procurement targets for Māori suppliers (Watercare is currently the only CCO with such Key Performance Indicators (KPI) targets)
 - Similarly, Auckland Transport and Eke Panuku have KPIs relating to Māori engagement, but the others don't
 - Acknowledgement that Watercare has provided more detail on the Waikato River water supply consent condition around establishing a mana whenua committee to engage with, on options for reducing reliance on that source.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

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

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Jett Sharp - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Theresa Roigard - General Manager Advisory & Performance Leesah Murray - Independent Māori Statutory CEO



Economic Update

File No.: CP2022/14395

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the economic priority that is part of the Board's work programme.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's economic priority.
3. Within the economic priority there are five key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited) – Monitor the new Māori Economic development strategy and the impact it has on Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Economic Development – Promote the implementation of an event focused on the impact of Covid-19 to Māori business and economy.
 - Emergency Housing – Influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau as an initial pilot for Council group to consider.
 - Affordable Housing – Advocate and support the establishment of a Māori Community housing provider, strategies and policies for Māori to have a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options available.
 - Thriving Business Networks – Increase Māori business and professionals' participation in the procurement process of Council group's services and advocate social procurement spend for Māori.

Horopaki Context

CCO Economic (Auckland Unlimited)

5. In July 2021, Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga | Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024 (EDAP) was approved by the Parks, Arts, Communities and Events Committee. The inaugural annual progress update was circulated to the members of the PACE Committee in September. Further detail is covered in a separate report contained within this Board agenda pack.
6. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited have commenced work on scoping the Māori Economic Development Strategy. They have indicated to the Secretariat that they intend to complete the scope by November 2022. Some key areas that will support the focus of the scope includes the release of the EDAP monitoring and evaluation report.

Economic Development

7. Te Matatini Herenga Waka remains on schedule for delivery in February 2023 regardless of the pressure on the National Committee to originally relocate the event due to the impact of Covid-19. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited continues to coordinate the Council Group to support the festival and legacy opportunities.

Emergency Housing

8. The feasibility study on the marae-led community project was completed at the end of August. Some of the findings of this study showed that when government agencies are willing to be flexible and allow marae to co-lead with the community, it can be a mana-enhancing experience for traumatised and stigmatised whānau, Māori and non-Māori alike.
9. Given the current inflation crisis, cost of living increases and the possibility of a recession, it could be expected that homelessness numbers will increase, given previous trends there will most likely be increased need in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa.
10. Council could select a pilot marae from those identified in South Auckland however it states that marae like Te Puea and Manurewa already have homelessness responses in place and rather than be a pilot may prefer support in expanding their already well trialed initiatives.
11. The study also notes that Council should step away from determining if individual marae have the capability to carry-out an emergency accommodation response and instead focus on enabling marae themselves to lead the process, identify the needs of their community, develop the design of their solutions to those need and identify the partners they want to work with or co-deliver with and support those relationships.

Affordable Housing

12. Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mō Te Iwi Trust (Te Matapihi) have completed a guidance document (Attachment A), Ka Taea e Tātou, that has been a collaboration with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority and rōpū Māori.
13. The intent of the document is to guide prospective entities looking to pursue Community Housing Provider (CHP) status. Alongside the step-by-step guidance are two case studies, Te Kāinga Atawhai and Te Rau o te Korimako which highlight their experience going through the CHP process.

Thriving Business Networks

14. Included in this Board agenda pack are two reports. One on Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to key sectors and the other a report outlining social procurement across Council Group. Both reports give effect to Thriving Business Networks referenced in the Issues of Significance and as outlined in Te Pae Whakatere.
15. On 29 July, members of the Secretariat attended the launch of the Tāmaki Makaurau *Building the Workforce for Better Jobs*; the first Regional Workforce Plan of the Tāmaki Makaurau Regional Skills Leadership Group (RSLG).
16. The RSLGs were established as part of the Reform of Vocational Education and a recommendation from the Whakamana Tāngata report of the Welfare Expert Advisory Group. They were formed a few months after Covid-19 had disrupted the country and their purpose was to provide labour market advice to government and its agencies.
17. Whilst the Regional Workforce Plan focuses on three sectors, Health, Construction and Hospitality, as Tāmaki Makaurau has the largest population and economic growth, the plan also addresses the workforce and skill needs of all parts of the region's economy.
18. One of the action priorities for FY23 is the Tāmaki 10,000 as a Māori Regional Labour Market Strategy. The RSLG will support Tāmaki 10,000 and Whāriki Māori Business Network, to work together to explore workforce opportunities for Māori.
19. At the end of July, Te Puni Kōkiri released its second report [Te Matapaeora 2020](#) which outlines the economic development in Aotearoa. One of the key findings of the report notes that 40 percent of Māori-owned businesses have wāhine Māori as owners. The report also highlights that Gisborne remains the place with the highest proportion of Māori businesses.



20. At the end of July and after 18-months of consultation with Māori business communities, Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa released a Māori business definition as an official standard. The official standard will allow for the collection and production of coherent data about Māori businesses and their contribution to the economy.
21. The definition is 'A Māori business is a business that is owned by a person or people who have Māori whakapapa and a representative of that business identifies the business as Māori.'
22. The criteria to support the definition is that any Māori business that is fully or partially owned by a person or people who have Māori whakapapa. A business can self-identity as a Māori business and as Māori-owned to any organisation that collects information on Māori businesses, or via media in the public domain.
23. In September members of the Secretariat attended the Supplier Diversity Aotearoa 2022 Navigating the Economy of Mana. Key themes from this hui were based on navigating an economy of mana by unlocking government procurement contract opportunities to enable transformational social and economic impact for Māori and Pasifika small to medium businesses.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

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

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Ka Taea e Tātou	31

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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



TE MATAPIHI

HE TIROHANGA MŌ TE IWI TRUST

Ka Taea e Tātou
Together we will succeed

Guidance for emerging
Māori Community Housing Providers

Item 9

Attachment A

**"Ki te moemoea ahau, ko ahau anake.
Ki te moemoea tātou, ka taea e tātou."**

"If I dream, it's me alone.
If we dream together, we will succeed."

- Te Puea

Ka Taea e Tātou



He Kupu Mō Mātou

Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mō Te Iwi Trust provides an independent voice for the Māori housing sector. We assist in Māori housing policy, growth through existing and emerging regional forums, and providing a platform for sharing high-quality resources and information to Māori.

Moemoeā

"He mana kāinga, he kāinga ora"

'Mana kāinga' is about whānau having the power to choose, influence, and create their home environment. We understand that a thriving home – 'he kāinga ora', is essential to achieving and maintaining whānau wellbeing.

Pūmanawa

"Kia para ai te huarahi ki te ūkaipō"

Our mission emphasises cultural and spiritual aspects inherent in Māori housing solutions. For us to thrive as Māori, we must be able to connect to our pito, our whenua. Connecting to our ūkaipō is fundamental to our well-being and sense of belonging as Māori.

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Attachment A

Together, we will succeed

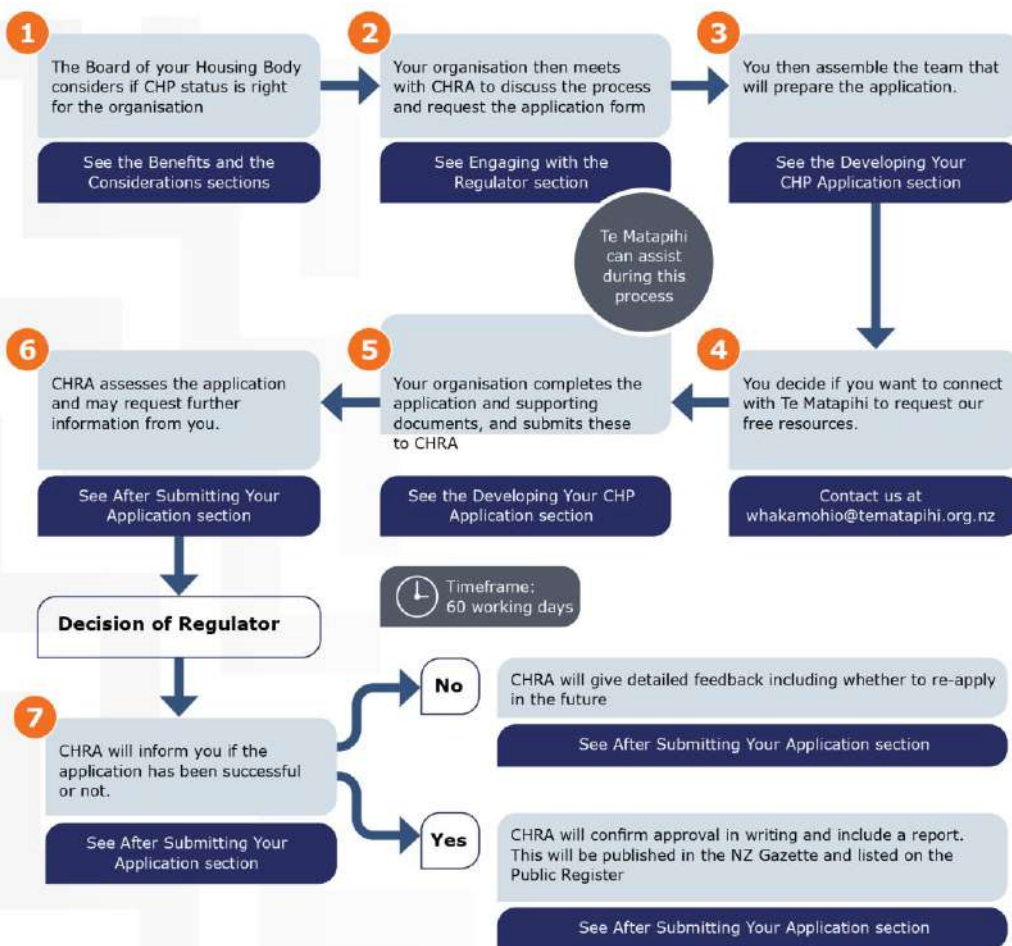


Ka Taea e Tātou

Te Matapihi has produced this resource to support rōpū Māori to become a registered community housing provider. The title is inspired by the whakatauki of Te Puea, “Ki te moemoea ahau, ko ahau anake. Ki te moemoea tātou, ka taea e tātou.”

Within Ka Taea e Tātou, you will find sound advice from registered community housing providers (CHPs), insights from the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA), a breakdown of the registration process, and guidance on how to prepare a CHP application.

Becoming a Community Housing Provider





Benefits of CHP registration – This section highlights advantages that current CHPs are seeing because of their organisation becoming registered.

Considerations when deciding to register as a CHP – Registering to become a CHP is worthwhile but can be a rigorous process. This section brings to attention challenges that may arise throughout registration.

Engaging with CHRA – One of the key relationships you will cultivate is between your organisation and CHRA. All CHPs must meet the Performance Standards set by CHRA to achieve registration and to maintain the status of a registered CHP.

Developing your application – This section describes what your organisation needs to do to be eligible for CHP registration and how to form a team who can prepare a robust application.

After submitting your application – This section explains how your application is handled by CHRA and what you can expect from them as they assess it.

Case studies – Te Kāinga Atawhai Housing Limited and Te Rau ō te Korimako Limited are two Māori organisations that have successfully applied to register as a CHP. They have shared their application journey so that others can learn from their experience.

FAQs – Questions that we have often been asked.

Key contacts – We provide a list of key organisations to help you further your CHP application and who you can refer to for extra guidance.

Key terminology – This section provides terms and their definitions that are frequently used in Ka Taea e Tātou and the housing sector.

Key legislation – This lists the legislation most relevant to registered CHPs.

Additional Resources

Our free resources are designed for iwi and rōpū Māori to navigate the complexities of becoming a registered CHP. In addition to Ka Taea e Tātou, we also offer:

- Recorded Wānanga – A short series of three wānanga that were held in collaboration with emerging Māori CHPs and CHRA. The audience were given a unique opportunity to learn about the journey of current applicants and to receive direct insights from CHRA on meeting each part of the application.
- CHP Application Tool – This table is designed for applicants to track their progress toward completing their CHP application. It includes a section on the eligibility criteria and the documents that must be provided to meet each Performance Standard.
- CHP Templates – These templates cover a significant portion of the application and have been developed to align with the Performance Standards. We include manuals and drafts for bespoke documents such as a strategic plan, business plan, risk register, and board skills matrix.



Ka Taea e Tātou



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Attachment A

Together, we will succeed



Benefits

The registered Community Housing Provider (CHP) sector and the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA) have shared the benefits CHPs can enjoy with this status:

Credibility – Because of their registered status, CHPs have experienced elevated credibility with banks, agencies, and philanthropic funders. Sharing that this assists them even when applying for finance and grants outside of the housing sector. CHPs also say that being registered has helped them gain respect from the communities they operate in.

Papakāinga – Iwi and kaupapa Māori organisations can provide housing on whenua Māori and apply for CHP registration. The CHP application process is the same and you will be held to the same standard as all registered CHPs.

Income Related Rent (IRR) Contracts – As a registered CHP, you become eligible to enter into an Income-Related Rent contract with Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This contract enables you to receive government funding to provide public housing to whānau and individuals who are on the housing register.

Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) - The IRRS covers the difference between the rent paid by public housing tenants and the market rent for the property. Tenants pay about 25 percent of their income on rent and the registered CHP receives the remaining amount through the IRR contract.

Annual No-Cost Assessment – As part of registration, all organisations undergo an in-depth assessment from CHRA. This service is free. CHPs have said that these assessments, coupled with annual monitoring from CHRA, have ensured they continue to function well and provide compliant tenancy services. As a result, they have been able to grow their housing portfolios with enhanced confidence.

Local Knowledge – CHPs operate from within their communities and are positioned to be more responsive to local housing needs.

Engagement – All registered CHPs are listed on an online public register. Because of this exposure, some CHPs have been invited to trial new funding programmes or to partner on new developments.

Financial Viability – Meeting the requirements to become a registered CHP means some organisations have experienced more robust rent management processes and that rent arrears have become less frequent. This has resulted in more financially viable and sustainable organisations.

A relationship approach – CHRA connects with every applicant and registered CHP, and works to understand each organisation and its housing delivery. CHRA is committed to an open and transparent regulatory framework and is available to answer questions and provide insight into the compliance obligations for the registered CHP sector.



Challenges

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The registered and emerging Community Housing Provider (CHP) sector have shared key points that you may want to consider before you decide to apply for CHP status.

Kaupapa Māori Approach – All registered CHPs must separate the delivery of housing services from any other support services the wider business may offer. Given that many Māori organisations look after the holistic hauora of whānau through wrap-around services, some Māori CHPs have felt conflicted with their CHP obligations and their desire to provide a te ao Māori approach.

It is important to note that Te Tiriti o Waitangi has not informed CHRA's current regulatory framework.

Maintaining Your Vision – CHPs have chosen to register to provide warm, safe, and dry homes for people on the housing register. Sometimes though, a tenancy is unsustainable and your only option is to evict the tenant. This can create tension between your vision to provide housing to those in need and your obligations as a registered CHP.

Compliance Burden – Registration means that you must submit enough information for CHRA to fully understand how your organisation operates. This is set out in legislation and informs the application process. This means that each part of the application must be answered to the satisfaction of CHRA, and you must deliver housing services in compliance with the prescribed Performance Standards. Once registered, you will need to show that you continue to comply with the expectations of a registered CHP on an annual basis.

Additional Resource Requirements – Registered CHPs shared that they need additional human and financial resources to be assessment-ready for the application process and for annual monitoring. If you work for a smaller organisation, you may want to assess if you have enough kaimahi to meet the workload of these processes.

Access to IRR – This is only available to low-income tenants selected from the Ministry of Social Development's Housing Register. Tenants selected from the housing register pay a rent of no more than 25 percent of their income. To be eligible for public housing, whānau need to meet certain criteria which includes a serious housing need. If they do not meet the criteria, any housing you offer them will not be eligible for IRR funding.

Access to IRRS - CHP status allows an organisation to apply for an IRRS contract, however registration does not guarantee a contract. As part of the application process, emerging CHPs should engage with the contract team to understand what type of public housing projects government is looking to support.

Information disclosure – The public can access information held by government agencies under the Official Information Act and this information can only be withheld in exceptional circumstances. This means that any information you give to CHRA could be provided to others. More information on the OIA process in relation to CHP registration can be found at www.chra.hud.govt.nz.

Attachment A

Te reo o Te Kāinga Atawhai

"We will build it and the people will have a warm home!"
– Te Mahurehure Marae

Ka Taea e Tātou



Te Kainga Atawhai Housing Ltd

Owned By	Te Mahurehure Cultural Marae Society Inc.
Location	Tāmaki Makaurau
Scope	Social Housing for between 30-36 people
Application Preparation	12/02/2021 - 31/01/2022
CHP Status	Registered 23 June 2022
CEO of Operations	Tracey Panapa

Vision

Te Mahurehure Marae is aware of the critical shortage of affordable housing for whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau. As an organisation concerned about the lack of safe and affordable homes, they decided to provide a whānau-friendly solution of their own.

"Te Kāinga Atawhai papakāinga has the potential to transform the lifestyles of current and future generations of whānau."

Work towards Te Mahurehure Marae's social housing aspirations, including CHP status, began in early 2021. They concluded that a papakāinga model would meet their needs and also honour the wishes of their tīpuna, who had purchased the whenua with the intention of using it for an urban marae and papakāinga.

Te Mahurehure Marae looked at housing options for various whānau groups including:

- single and married kaumātua
- sole parents
- vulnerable whānau
- kaumātua who care for their mokopuna

They settled on the following building complexes, allowing them to meet the needs of up to 36 whānau Māori in 6x one-bedroom apartments, 4x two-bedroom apartments, and 4x three-bedroom apartments.

Tikanga

Te Whānau o Te Mahurehure Marae was adamant that tikanga Māori should be adhered to wherever possible. A commitment to wairuatanga, whanaungatanga, sustainability, safeguarding of te mauri o te whenua, maramataka and tino rangatiratanga were driving values in their approach to social housing.

Respected elders Rereata Makiha, Julian Wilcox, Christine and John Panapa, and John Walters were appointed as the 'taumata' or sentinels. They ensured that appropriate protocols were carried out during the build.

They were also charged with the protection of a boundary stream from erosion or siltation as a result of the build, site landscaping, and ensured that 'all was right and proper' from a te ao Māori worldview.

When appropriate they generously gifted knowledge and kōrero purakau of the area. Karakia was held for workers onsite or at meetings, acknowledgement of Papatuānuku and the environmental impact of the build and possible mitigations for those effects were instigated.

One example of the kaitiakitanga of the Taumata can be seen where the development site lies adjacent to the Waititiko (Meola Creek). The Taumata wanted to ensure that the embankment was not only protected, but also enhanced, with plantings of rongoā and ngahere.

Under the leadership of the Taumata, Te Mahurehure Marae describes how mitigations for environmental and spiritual harm to the area took place during this time:

"Karakia and Chants filled the air when some native trees planted 60 years ago had to be removed for the build. Not only did this action bring tears for the loss of the trees and their connection to the original whanau who planted them, but it was necessary to ensure their demise was treated as a poroporoaki for their strength, beauty, bird sanctuary and iconic grandeur which they evoked."

Turning of the sod

The turning of the sod for Te Kāinga Atawhai's papakāinga development took place on 31 July 2020. Officiated by Bishop Te Kitohi Pikaahu and emceed by Taumata member Julian Wilcox. Esteemed guests Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, Hon Peeni Henare, Hon Nanaia Mahuta, Hon Kelvin Davis and Hon Willie Jackson attended the gathering.

Te Mahurehure Marae organised a pōwhiri, hakari, and blessing of the papakāinga site. The event raised both the profile of the papakāinga development, reassured funders, and reflected the level of support from neighbours. Visuals of the complex were displayed for viewing which raised excitement and clarified any apprehension.

Statutory agencies, sports clubs, marae representatives and others from the wider community saw first-hand how Te Mahurehure Marae imbued Iwi history, demonstrated kaitiakitanga for Papatuānuku and incorporated whanaungatanga into plans for the complex.

By this time, design plans were confirmed, consents granted, and builders had been contracted to start the build.

Funding

In 2020, Te Mahurehure Marae applied for housing-related funding through Te Puni Kōkiri and the Progressive Growth Fund from the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment.

They also made successful funding applications to Foundation North and Auckland Council. Te Mahurehure Marae negotiated a secured loan from ASB.

Funding helped them to start drafting policies required to apply for CHP registration and they confidently started on the foundation work of the papakāinga development.

Formation of Te Kāinga Atawhai Housing Limited

In January 2021, Te Mahurehure Cultural Marae Society Inc. formed a subsidiary company called Te Kāinga Atawhai Housing Limited.

Te Kāinga Atawhai began working towards attaining CHP status later that year. A project control group was formed, which provided monthly updates on the progress of the build and the status of their CHP application.



CHP Application Process

The CHP application process took Te Kāinga Atawhai about one year to complete. They engaged a small team from between eight to fifteen people who worked on it at any given time.

Through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development's He Taupua Fund, Te Kāinga Atawhai compensated policy writers who generously worked for discounted rates. Marae employees engaged in extensive policy preparation and some individuals worked on a koha basis.

Te Kāinga Atawhai considers CHP registration vital to providing whānau with opportunities additional to housing, such as access to external support services and trades training



Aerial view of completed Homes

Lessons Learned

- Providing housing for whānau Māori has had a multigenerational impact - the vision of forebearers to provide for future generations is now an imminent reality for Te Mahurehure Marae and their wider whānau.
- Although the CHP application process doesn't lend itself to a te ao Māori approach, Te Kāinga Atawhai has demonstrated that an organisation can still follow tikanga and protocols that reflect your cultural values. However, Te Mahurehure Marae believe such points of difference are seen as embellishments rather than recognition of inherent responsibilities.

- Te Mahurehure Marae and Te Kāinga Atawhai quickly saw that an application to register as a CHP would need a team with financial and legal expertise. They recommend that you find people who have this acumen in the early stages of your application. As a Tiriti o Waitangi partner with tangata whenua status, Te Mahurehure Marae would like to see the development of a mana enhancing Māori CHP registration process.
- Team members who understand te ao Māori and can negotiate with accountants, bankers, and lawyers are critical for a successful application.
- Te Kāinga Atawhai advises that those in your governing body should be fully informed of the application process. They should know what it will take for your organisation to operate as a CHP. Your governing body also needs to be capable of overseeing these processes and should have full oversight of anticipated timeframes to ensure continuity throughout your application.
- Covid-19 measures affected how builders, contractors and other staff could work safely, if at all onsite. Lockdowns and legislative restrictions resulted in delays in the shipping of building materials. Emerging CHPs should factor the impact of Covid-19 into their building plans.
- Early engagement with registered CHPs or peak bodies with CHP sector knowledge - such as Te Matapihi, is an important part of preparing a robust application for CHP registration.
- Te Kāinga Atawhai experienced a long waiting period after submitting the application. Although there is a provision for a 60 working-day time frame, you should plan for this to be longer.

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Attachment A

Engaging with CHRA

Written by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA)

Meet with CHRA – CHRA will meet with you to get to know your organisation. We are interested in hearing about the history or formation of your organisation and getting an idea of the sort of public housing you want to provide. This will include discussing your plans as a housing provider, how these plans fit within the Public Housing Plan (so you can qualify for Income-Related Rent Subsidy (**IRRS**) contracts), and, how your organisation could meet the Performance Standards. We can also give insight into whether we think becoming a registered Community Housing Provider (**CHP**) will support you to achieve your housing aspirations.

Performance Standards Compliance – CHRA needs to see that you have the capacity to meet the Performance Standards. This is provided through your application form and the copies of policies and processes you will send us. When we look at your application, we will examine whether you will be able to house tenants appropriately, and that you will protect them and their rights as tenants under the Residential Tenancies Act 1986.

Confidentiality – If you apply to become a registered CHP, we will treat your application confidentially. It will not be discussed outside of CHRA. This includes not advising anyone outside of CHRA which organisations are in the process of applying for registration. Applicants are free to discuss their application with others, but we will not disclose an application unless it achieves registration and is added to the Public Register and published in the New Zealand Gazette.

Timing – Applications are currently accepted any time of the year except for during a short office closure over the Christmas break. There is no strict rule on how long it takes an organisation to gain registration – it depends on how complex an organisation is, how experienced you are in developing internal policies and processes, and sometimes it also depends on how busy CHRA is. Additional information is usually required and CHRA may put an application on hold while you address any outstanding areas. CHRA encourages each applicant to demonstrate their own way of doing things through their policies and processes. As a guide, we generally aim to decide on registration within 60 working days of receiving a complete application.

CHRA's Principles - Three principles guide our work as a regulator. These are proportionality, transparency, and fairness and consistency:

- How CHRA regulates CHPs and how CHPs are expected to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards is proportionate to how big and complex the CHP is.
- CHRA's decisions will be explained in the report sent to an organisation at the end of the application process.
- CHRA processes are fair and consistent, and our assessment is based on the available information.



Although Te Tiriti o Waitangi was not included in the Public and Community Housing Management Regulations 2014, we prioritise our resources to support face to face engagement with Māori providers. CHRA's proportionate assessment of applications also enables us to recognise different organisational approaches to housing delivery.

Assessment - Once an application is received it enters the lodgement phase, where eligibility for registration will be assessed and we check if there are any gaps in the policies and processes that will need to be filled. Once a full set of evidence has been provided, two evaluators will complete a full evaluation of the application to determine if it demonstrates capacity to meet the mandatory Performance Standards.

Support - CHRA aims to make what can at first appear to be a complicated application process as simple as possible. If you have questions, our team will be happy to answer them.

You will be assigned a Regulatory Advisor as a contact, who can be consulted about the requirements within the Performance Standards.

Extra Support - Our website also has plenty of information about the Performance Standards and the application process, including a series of Guidance notes on specific topics. These include issues such as the requirement for your housing services to be separate from your other support services, how to demonstrate your organisation is financially viable, and how to handle tenant information appropriately. We recommend you read the Class 1 Social Landlord, Separation of Services, Tenant Information and Financial Viability Guidance notes as starting point as they are designed to help you be successful in your application and for operating as a registered CHP.

"Our CHP status helps with funding applications for other parts of the Trust to understand that we have this level of compliance and audit."
- registered CHP

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Preparing Your Application

If you decide to apply to be a Community Housing Provider (CHP), there are a few things to keep in mind as you prepare your application. Some of these are outlined below.

Eligibility Criteria

To register as a CHP, your organisation must meet the Performance Standards set by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA). These standards provide CHRA with an assurance that your tenants will be housed appropriately, and their rights protected.

You can meet the Eligibility Criteria by:

- Showing that your organisation has an aspiration to provide social and affordable rental housing. This can usually be seen in your empowering document and your organisation's strategic plan.
- After reviewing CHRA's Performance Standards, your organisation's governing body must support an application for CHP registration. This can be shown with the Board signing the Application form. Support can also be shown through either a Board Resolution, or Board Minutes approving the release of organisation documents to CHRA for the purpose of applying to become a registered CHP.

Assessment

CHRA will assess whether your application meets the Performance Standards and if you have the correct documentation to support your application. CHRA will start assessing this once they receive all the documentation needed to cover the following Performance Standards:

- Governance
- Management
- Financial Viability
- Tenancy Management
- Property and Asset Management

Applications are assessed on an individual basis. Applicants with larger tenancy portfolios will be expected to provide more detailed information than smaller scale organisations. Once the assessment of your application is complete, a recommendation of registration will be made to the Regulator, who will decide whether to grant registration or not. You will be notified of this decision and a report on why the decision was made will be sent to you.

Collating a Dedicated Team to Apply for CHP Registration

The workload required to produce a strong application will probably be outside your usual business operations. An application for CHP registration needs a dedicated team to work on it.

We have seen applications completed within three months by teams that met weekly, or fortnightly, and held each other accountable to the mahi they needed to complete. Teams that did not meet on a regular basis, experienced a significant delay in the preparation of their CHP application.



Based on our experience of supporting kaupapa Māori entities into registration, we recommend the minimum roles that should be part of the application team are:

- CEO or Chair – There needs to be a senior person driving the mahi. This person should have the authority to make decisions on behalf of the organisation and the mana to seek Board approvals as needed.
- Policy or Content Writer – This person will support the CEO or Chair to collate and develop the documents required to be submitted as part of the application.
- Financial Advisor – Considerable rigor is applied by CHRA to understand the financial health of an applicant. Addressing this part of the application will require a high-level of financial competency to present the historical, current, and future financial viability of your organisation.

Te Matapihi can Support You Through the Application Process

We can help you to navigate the application process through our relationships with registered Māori CHPs, our technical expertise, and our suite of resources.

Te Matapihi values the expertise and capability of registered Māori CHPs, many of whom have generously offered a tuakana-teina relationship for emerging CHPs. If you want to explore this offer, let us know and we will connect you with a Māori CHP that has an understanding of your model of operations and housing aspirations.

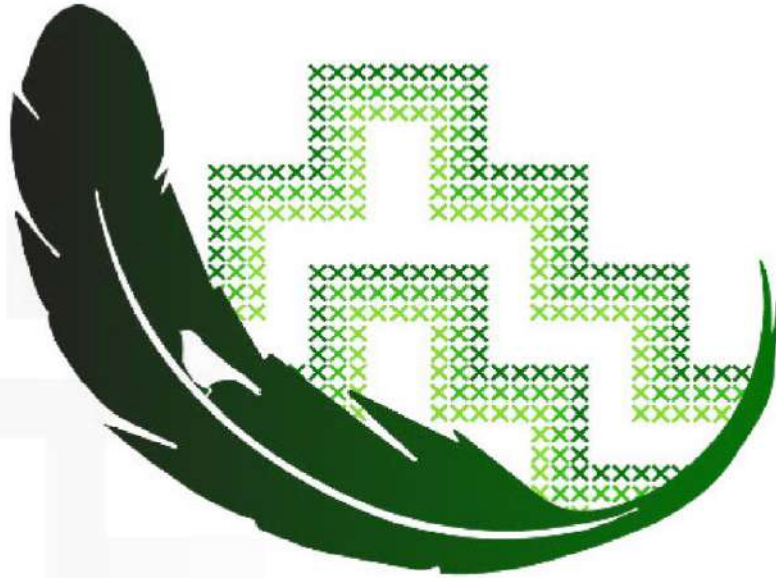
Over the last couple of years, we have developed resources to support iwi and Māori rōpū to successfully engage with the CHRA regulatory framework, and have the following resources for you:

- Recorded Wānanga
- CHP Application Tool
- CHP Templates

Visit our website at <https://www.tematapihi.org.nz/> to access these resources.

"We've been able to extend our Housing Services through new contracts."
– registered CHP

Together, we will succeed



TE RAU Ō TE KORIMAKO

Ngāti Hauā & Ngāti Tamaoho Housing

Ka Taea e Tātou



Te Rau o Te Korimako

Iwi	Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Hauā
Location	Tāmaki Makaurau & Waikato
Scope	A Future Housing Portfolio of more than 50 whare
Establishment Date	Thursday, 7th of April 2022
CHP Status	Registered 1 September 2022
Directors	Ngāti Tamaoho - Rachel Petero Ngāti Hauā - Rukumoana Schaafhausen Independent Alvarium Director – Andrew Williams

Ngāti Tamaoho Trust

Ngāti Tamaoho Trust was registered as a Charitable Trust in 1991. The board of trustees are from Mangatangi, Whātapaka and Ngā Hau e Whā Marae. Ngāti Tamaoho settled their Treaty Claim in 2017 and established the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust (PSGE).

The PSGE is the mandated management group of the people of Tamaoho responsible for all Treaty interests, commercial developments and safeguarding their people's interests. The Charitable Trust manages all cultural and social activities for Ngāti Tamaoho. Rachel Petero is the current Director of Ngāti Tamaoho Trust.



Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust

The Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust (NHIT) is a post-settlement governance entity (PSGE). On 27 May 2013, Ngāti Hauā initialled a deed of settlement with the Crown to settle the Ngāti Hauā non-raupatu historical Treaty claims.

Te Waharoa GP Investments Ltd (TWI) is the commercial arm of NHIT and is responsible for administering the settlement assets received as part of the Ngāti Hauā Treaty settlement.

Rukumoana Schaafhausen is the Managing Director of TWI Limited.



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Te Rau ō te Korimako

Te Rau ō te Korimako (TROTK) is a joint venture between the two iwi, Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Tamaoho, to provide housing solutions for whānau and their communities, within the tribal areas of both iwi in Waikato and Tāmaki Makaurau.

"We see the enormous benefits CHP registration will bring in helping us to realise iwi members' rights to housing."

TROTK is a limited liability company, with 50/50 ownership by the asset holding companies of Ngāti Hauā and Ngāti Tamaoho.

TROTK also emphasises strong governance through strong relationships, which is seen in the partnership of the iwi with Independent Alvarium Director, Andrew Williams. Alvarium provides the collective hāpū with the expertise needed to build a "Mana Motuhake Housing Model" for which the iwi then aim to scale and become the asset managers and developers

Journey to CHP application

TROTK decided to register as a CHP because they wanted to provide housing solutions for whānau both in Waikato and Tāmaki Makaurau. One approach to achieve their goal was to become a CHP.

TROTK also has aspirations to become a Progressive Home Ownership provider and is looking into the expansion of their overall portfolio.

"We understand that there is a continuum in housing, and depending on where whānau currently are, we want to eventually be in a position to provide a range of housing options - emergency, public housing, leasehold, freehold etc."

Timeline of events

2016 - Ngāti Tamaoho began their initial investigation into CHP registration

However, plans to begin their application were put on hold while they negotiated treaty settlement against the Crown.

2021 - Ngāti Tamaoho CHP registration plans were revived mid-year

- A connection to Te Matapihi was established.
- TROTK began working on their CHP application, with support from Te Matapihi and Auckland Council.
- Ngāti Hauā showed interest in becoming a CHP.

2022 - Pivot approach to joint venture between iwi instead of separate applications

Rationale behind the decision for Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Hauā to create a joint venture:

- Vision: An opportunity emerged for whānau to thrive in secure, safe housing.
- Socio-economic: The two iwi shared similar housing challenges, despite the rural and urban divide.
- Cultural: Both iwi whakapapa to the Tainui waka, have shared values and aspirations for iwi growth.
- Financial: They have shared networks, expertise and establishment investment.
- Long Term Goals for TROTK include CHP & PHO status for long term prosperity of whānau and iwi.



Lessons Learned

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- TROTK suggests making key decisions early in your CHP application e.g., financial or governance-level decisions. Had they known to do this earlier, it would have reduced some of the writing/rewritings of documents and manuals they needed to produce for their CHP application.
- Learn about the CHP application process from other Māori CHPs. TROTK said "The wananga that Te Matapihi held last year was helpful, but we recommend some more be held - without HUD/CHRA or Council - so that Māori CHPs can speak freely. We would have appreciated knowing more about the challenges, operations, unique issues for Māori CHPs, from Māori CHPs. Having Te Mataphi present is very helpful during these conversations."
- TROTK advise against overthinking your CHP registration application and to stick to what is requested from CHRA. Any information that you submit to CHRA needs to be relevant to your application. You can provide additional details later, if required.
- File sharing set up – To prepare documents for CHP registration, you will need to share this information digitally with your team. TROTK recommends deciding early on, what file-sharing system will work for you. This will make reviewing and editing important documents easier for your CHP registration application team.
- Unable to access funding from HUD's MAIHI programme to establish the CHP, the iwi are self-funding the establishment and initial operations. TROTK advise other emerging Māori CHPs to consider multiple funding options to support their CHP journey, especially if you are in the urban areas which are not considered a priority area of investment.
- TROTK recognises the challenge of keeping whānau updated and helping them to feel and to see how they are part of the solution. TROTK believes the mana of the people can be built through a model which embodies a 'done for and done by the hapū and whānau' approach, instead of a 'done to' model. Maintaining an attitude of servitude has helped TROTK to stay connected with the people. This learning is one which TROTK has been mindful of throughout the journey and will carry forward into the future.
- Finally, TROTK recommends determining your organisation's structure early – This will affect information required for your CHP application (i.e legal entity, constitution, board motions/ governance profiles etc).

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Attachment A

Before Submitting Your Application

Have You Checked?

	Have you completed every Section of the Application form?	
	Do you have enough supporting documents to address every performance standard in the Application form?	
	Are all your supporting documents final copies?	
	Are all supporting documents in the name of your organisation?	
	Has the Chair completed and signed the Declarations Section?	
	Is the Application form signed by the Chair?	

"Certainly, to maintain CHP status, an organisation must be reasonably well-managed and governed. With other potential funders and donors, CHP status can be important, indicating a certain standard of operation. It can also help to describe to the funders the standards that CHP registration requires."

– registered CHP



After Submitting Your Application

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The process of applying for Community Housing Provider (CHP) status does not end once an application is submitted. Below are key points on what to expect once you have submitted your application.

What happens once you submit your CHP application?

The first 30 working days of the application process is called the lodgment phase.

The Community Regulatory Authority (CHRA) will do a high-level review of all the information you have submitted and decide if your application meets the eligibility criteria as outlined in the performance standards and if the information provided is enough for a full assessment to be completed.

Timing

Once CHRA receives your complete application, they aim to notify you of their decision within 60 working days. A complete application includes the application form from CHRA, along with all supporting documents. Incomplete applications or applications that do not have enough supporting evidence will take longer to assess and your application may be put on hold in the interim.

Outcomes

Rōpū should be prepared for CHRA to come back during the review process, to ask for further information. Te Matapihi is available to offer advice to you about any additional information you may need to submit. Te Matapihi can also put you into contact with a registered CHP who can share their knowledge and experience.

Successful Application

If your application for registration is successful, you will be notified by phone and email. CHRA will send a confirmation letter, along with an Evaluation Report which could set out improvements or updates they need to see in your organisation's policies and processes. A registration notice will be published in the New Zealand Gazette, and your organisation will be listed on the Public Register on CHRA's website.

Unsuccessful Application

If your application for registration is unsuccessful, CHRA will give you detailed feedback to help you determine your next steps, including whether to re-apply in the future.

Any decision CHRA makes about your application, including a suspension or cancellation of your registration status can be appealed in the District Court.

IRRS Contracts

Successful applicants can apply for an IRRS contract with Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga's Housing Supply team.

"CHP registration gives us a pathway to engage with local and central government personnel. It means we can hold positions on local governance and action groups. We are at the table contributing to the solutions and opportunities."
- registered CHP

Together, we will succeed

Attachment A

FAQs

How many Māori Community Housing Providers are there?

At the time of writing there are 24 registered community housing providers that identify as kaupapa Māori.

How much does it cost to prepare an application for CHP status?

This will depend on the size and scale of your organisation. Larger organisations will have more staff to assign to a CHP application and prepare it in-house. However, smaller organisations may need to engage additional resources to prepare a robust CHP application.

Do we have to use a consultant to prepare an application for CHP status?

This is at your discretion. Te Matapihi has developed templates and a support framework for Māori organisations to prepare a CHP application to minimise the need for a consultant.

Do we need a pre-lodgement report before we prepare an application for CHP status?

This is not a requirement of the Community Housing Regulatory Authority. It is a service offered by certain consultants to support an organisation to understand its level of readiness to prepare an application for CHP status.

How much does it cost to submit an application for CHP status?

The Community Housing Regulatory Authority does not charge a fee for any organisation to apply to be a registered CHP.

What support can Te Matapihi provide?

Te Matapihi has developed a suite of resources under Ka Taea e Tātou to support rūpū Māori to prepare a CHP application. You can see these on our website at www.tematapihi.org.nz.

Can we share the CHP templates with consultants, other providers, and agencies?

Te Matapihi has developed these free resources under Ka Taea e Tātou, for the benefit of rūpū Māori. We kindly ask that if you know of a rūpū that would benefit from these resources, please connect them with us at whakamohio@tematapihi.org.nz.



Will we need any other expert advice?

A CHP application requires a broad range of expertise and knowledge on governance, management, finance, tenancy, and asset management. Every organisation will be different, and your Board and Management will be in the best position to know if any additional skill sets are required to prepare a CHP application.

How much time does it take to prepare an application for CHP status?

This will depend on the skills and expertise within your organisation and the amount of time they can commit to preparing a CHP application. Te Matapihi has heard from previous applicants that it is an investment of time to complete the application process and that the easiest approach is to build a team of at least three people to work on it.

If we become a Community Housing Provider, can my organisation still offer Home Ownership Schemes?

Yes. Becoming a registered Community Housing Provider will not prevent you from offering additional housing opportunities such as shared-equity, rent-to-buy and leasehold programmes to whānau.

*"In presentations to, or meetings with, local and central government agencies, there is greater credibility assigned to registered CHPs. It feels like we are taken a bit more seriously because we have contracts with the Crown."
– registered CHP*

Together, we will succeed



Key Contacts

Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mō Te Iwi Trust

The peak body for Māori Housing Providers

Te Matapihi provides an independent voice for the housing sector, assists in housing policy and growth through existing and emerging regional forums, and provides a platform for sharing quality resources and information.

Website: <https://www.tematapihi.org.nz/>

Email: whakamohio@tematapihi.co.nz

Community Housing Regulatory Authority (CHRA)

The regulatory authority for Community Housing Providers

CHRA works with community housing providers (**CHPs**) that wish to provide public housing and/or affordable rental housing for those with housing needs. CHRA's role is to register CHPs and engage with these providers to monitor their performance and to intervene if they do not meet the required Performance Standards.

Website: <https://chra.hud.govt.nz/>

Email: CHRA@hud.govt.nz

Phone: 0800 141 411

Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD leads New Zealand's housing and urban development work program. Its purpose is thriving communities where everyone has a place to call home.

Website: <https://www.hud.govt.nz/>

Email: info@hud.govt.nz

Phone: 0800 646 843



Key Terminology

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CHP – Community Housing Provider

CHRA – Community Housing Regulatory Authority

Emerging Māori CHP – An organisation in the process of considering, or applying for, registration as a Community Housing Provider

HUD – Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

IRR – Income-Related Rent, the subsidised rent scheme that is delivered by CHPs for public housing tenants.

IRRS – Income-Related Rent Subsidy, the public housing funding allocated from HUD to CHPs to cover the difference between the rent a tenant pays and market rent.

MSD – Ministry of Social Development

Peak Body – An organisation that represents a sector or industry in the community. In this context, Te Matapihi is a peak body because we represent the Māori CHP sector.

Performance Standards – These are the criteria used by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority to determine your organisation's capability to be a registered community housing provider.

There are five Performance Standards:

- Governance
- Management
- Financial Viability
- Tenancy Management
- Property and Asset Management

Attachment A

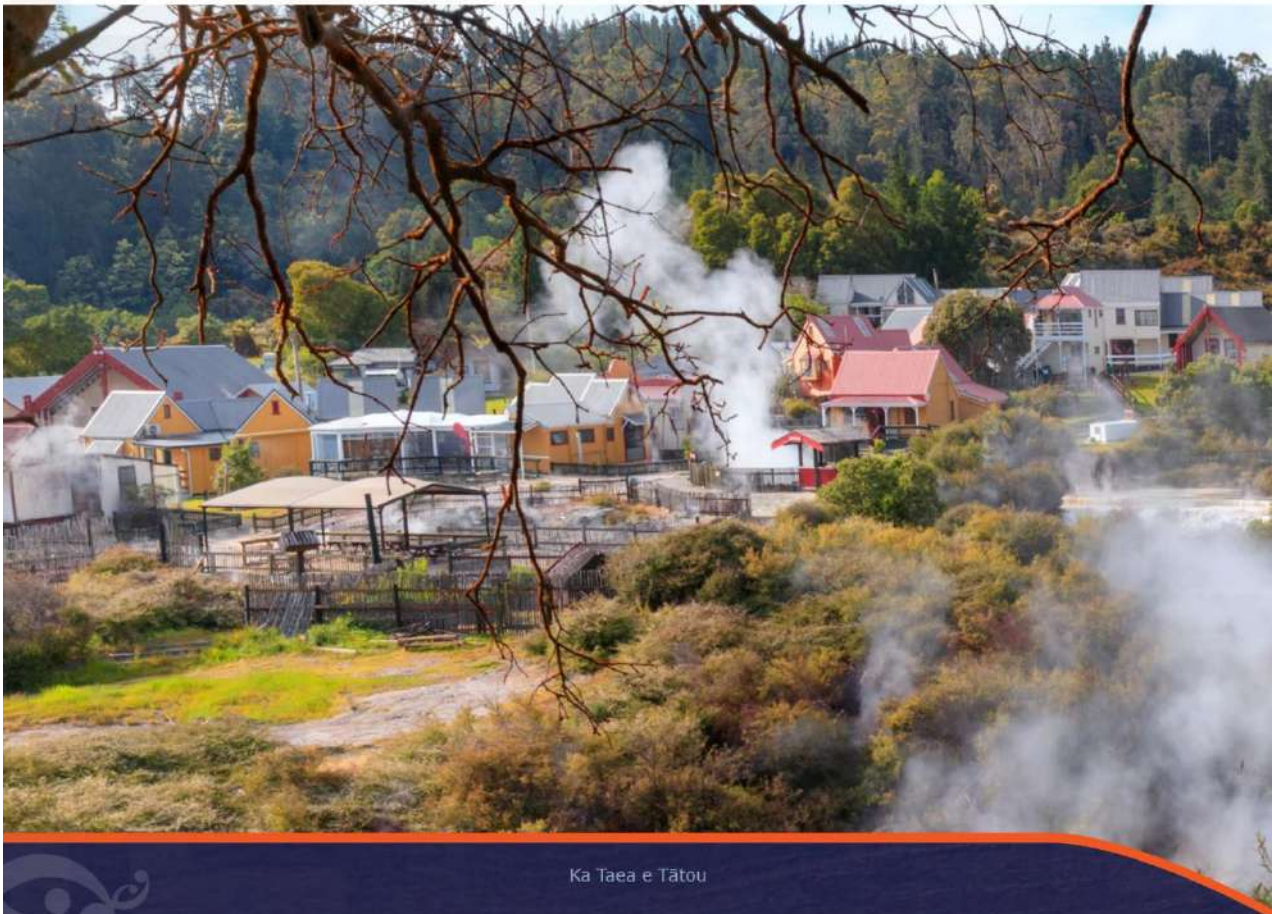
Key Legislation

Performance Standards for Community Housing Providers - Criteria set out in legislation that is used by the Community Housing Regulatory Authority to determine an organisation's capacity and capability to be a registered community housing provider.

Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992 - Sets out who is responsible for assessing tenant eligibility and calculating income-related rents and how those rents are calculated.

Public and Community Housing Management (Community Housing Providers) Regulations 2014 - The purpose is to support the Social Housing Reform Programme. It sets out the requirements and obligations of community housing providers that seek registration as a Class 1: Social Landlord.

Residential Tenancies Act 1996 - Sets out the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants in relation to rental properties.



Ka Taea e Tātou



Ngā mihi

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We thank the Community Housing Regulatory Authority for their guidance and contribution to Ka Taea e Tātou. Also, the Community Housing Provider sector, who have shared their valuable knowledge and insights with us.

We extend our warm appreciation and gratitude to Te Kāinga Atawhai Housing Limited and to Te Rau ō te Korimako Limited who have shared their experiences about preparing an application to become registered CHPs. Congratulations to both organisations on successfully attaining this status.

We thank Auckland Council and the Independent Māori Statutory Board who engaged Te Matapihi to support the above iwi and Marae to prepare their CHP applications.



Attachment A



Notes

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Attachment A

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TE MATAPIHI
HE TIROHANGA MŌ TE IWI TRUST

www.tematapihi.org.nz



Environment Update

File No.: CP2022/14421

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Environment Update report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on the environment priority that is part of the Board's work programme

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's environment priority.
3. Within the environment priority there are four key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
4. The key focus areas are:
 - Sites of Significance – Monitor the Māori provisions of the Unitary Plan to ensure Kaupapa such as wāhi tapu are protected and other relevant outcomes are monitored and reported by council.
 - Customary Rights – Support the development, use and integration of iwi management plans into Council group activities and monitor reports.
 - CCO Water (Watercare) – Determine a water position to advocate to Council group on the importance of water to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Climate Change – Monitor the implementation of Te Tāruke-a-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan on climate change and prioritise Māori in decision making.

Horopaki Context

Sites of Significance

5. Auckland Council's Māori Heritage Team are continuing to engage with and seek guidance from individual mana whenua about nominations for the third tranche of sites of significance. Public notification of the second tranche of sites of significance has been delayed. The Māori Heritage Team have also supported the mapping of Māori cultural landscape information for input into the Mt Roskill and Māngere Area Plans (non-statutory local board planning documents).
6. In August Member Wilson joined the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Planning Committee on a panel with delegated authority to approve amendments or variations to several proposed plan changes relating to Auckland Council's response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. Council undertook public consultation on the proposed plan change (PC78) from 18 August – 29 September.
7. On 29 September the Board submitted on Auckland Council's proposed plan change (PC78) that responds to the government's National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020

(amended 2022) and requirements of the Resource Management Act. The submission outlines the Board's support for provisions in PC78 to address the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga and provides for affordable housing. A copy of the submission is attached to this update report.

Customary Rights

8. Over the last three years the Council has been developing Te Mātāpuna mō ngā Hapori, a platform for supporting Council's engagement with Māori communities. The platform hosts engagement portals that hold Council and Māori information, geospatial maps, a SharePoint document repository and communications tools. To date, two engagement portals have been co-designed with Māori to meet specific engagement needs for Regulatory Services (CVA Portal) and Customer and Community Services (Te Kete Rukuruku portal). Work is underway to deliver an engagement portal for the Infrastructure and Environmental Services Directorate.
9. In August and September Deputy Chair Henare and Member Wilson have been involved in several decisions by Planning Committee delegated groups to progress private plan change appeals so that they may be resolved through mediation and/or Court proceedings.

CCO – Water (Watercare)

10. In August Auckland Council elected members presented to the Finance and Expenditure Select Committee in support of their submission on the Water Services Entities Bill. The submission presentation was consistent with the Council's position on the Three Waters Reform which is generally supportive of the intent to improve water infrastructure, however, opposes the need for amalgamation in Auckland and the loss of governance over Water Entity A by elected members.
11. Te Rua Whetū of Watercare have procured an external consultant (Julian Williams) to deliver Te Mana o te Wai workshops with internal staff. The intent is to develop an action plan to help Watercare operationalise Te Mana o te Wai in various aspects of their work.
12. A Māori Freshwater Fisheries Conference was held in Taupō-nui-a-Tia over two days in August. The conference was well attended (over 350 people) as it was the first opportunity in almost three years to kōrero and develop a better understanding of indigenous fisheries and their habitat as well as identify opportunities and pathways to better protect our wai and taonga. Member Wilcox and kaimahi Miriana Knox attended on behalf of the Board.
13. Implementation planning for the Auckland Water Strategy is being progressed. The implementation plan has a total of 58 actions. One action is completed and 20 are underway including:
 - application of a dual framework to benchmark water outcomes
 - modelling climate change scenarios to understand impacts on water sources
 - development of methods to assess mauri for Auckland's freshwater ecosystems in partnership with mana whenua.
14. Auckland Council's Natural Environment Team have developed a staff submission on a marine protection proposal by the Department of Conservation which sought feedback on the establishment of 19 new protected zones in the Hauraki Gulf. The Secretariat provided input into the Council's submission.

Climate Change

15. The rangatahi Māori climate programme, now called Mātātahi Taiao, has brought together a kāhui of rangatahi Māori to work together on the development of key climate actions. A rangatahi wānanga series is underway with the aim to develop a climate action work programme that explores Māori approaches and solutions to the climate crisis.
16. The resilient and sustainable marae project has progressed slowly. In response, the project will now pivot its approach and marae will self-select four mana whenua marae for Council to



invest in the iwi entity or marae itself to deliver climate educational programmes, seed fund a marae climate project or to fund resource for climate action planning.

17. At its 08 September meeting the Environment and Climate Change Committee approved an Auckland Climate Grant programme of \$400K which will fund projects that support Māori-led responses to climate change, build community resilience to climate change impacts and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through community action.
18. At the same meeting the Committee received the second annual update on the progress of actions contained within Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan. The Council is committed to working with mana whenua to understand how to progress the delivery of the Puāwaitanga ō te Tātai climate priority which to date has been unable to provide a progress update on.
19. As part of its delivery of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is progressing the development of Climate Connect Aotearoa (CCA). CCA launched in September and is an innovation hub that will support collaborative climate action and drive transformation towards a climate resilient and low carbon Tāmaki Makaurau. The model for CCA was designed and developed with an Advisory Group, including experts across government, mana whenua, business, academia and not-for-profits. A Senior Māori Advisor joined the CCA Team in October.
20. In July the Governing Body agreed to appoint a political oversight group for the Climate Action Targeted Rate (CATR) to provide guidance to staff. Membership for this group includes a member of the Board along with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chairs of the Planning, Environment and Climate Change and Finance and Performance Committees. The first meeting was held in September to enable delivery of CATR actions to progress immediately. Member Wilson represented the Board at this initial meeting and the membership of the oversight group will be revisited after the local government elections.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

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

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Submission on a Notified Proposal for Plan Change - PC78	67

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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



SUBMISSION ON A NOTIFIED PROPOSAL FOR PLAN CHANGE

Clause 6 of First Schedule, Resource Management Act 1991

TO: AUCKLAND COUNCIL

SUBMITTER: INDEPENDENT MĀORI STATUTORY BOARD

1. This is a submission on Plan Change 78: Intensification to the Auckland Unitary Plan (**PC78**).
2. The Independent Māori Statutory Board (**Board**) could not gain an advantage in trade competition through this submission.
3. The specific provisions of the proposal that our submission relates to are:
 - (a) The intensification enabled by PC78 insofar as it provides further affordable housing; and
 - (b) The qualifying matters included in PC78 which relate to cultural issues and special character.

Board involvement in PC78

4. The Board has been actively involved in consultation on PC78 prior to notification and has received positive feedback from mana whenua about the level of consultation, engagement, and the chance to participate in the process that mana whenua received.
5. The Board acknowledges the work undertaken by Auckland Council regarding the mapping and protection of known sites of significance to mana whenua, and the ongoing nature of this work. Through its engagement with Auckland Council, the Board sought to ensure there were options for protection of sites of significance to mana whenua that have not yet been mapped.

Board submission

6. The Board generally supports PC78 to the extent that it provides for affordable housing in Auckland. In particular, the Board is supportive of increasing affordable housing which will house more whānau in areas that have better access to transport, education, work and amenity opportunities.
7. The Board is supportive of the inclusion of the qualifying matters related to Māori culture and issues which were identified by the Government, and reflected in PC78, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Matters of national importance, including:
- i. D14 Maunga Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Building Areas; and
 - ii. D21 Sites and Places of significance to Mana Whenua.
- (b) A matter required to give effect to Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008, including D12 Waitākere Ranges Area.
8. The Board is supportive of the additional qualifying matters included in PC78 which address the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga, including the two Māori Cultural Heritage qualifying matters: Pukekiwiriki Pā and Pararēkau Island.
9. The Board is neutral to the inclusion of the special character qualifying matters. However, the Board notes that a blanket approach to protecting special character areas may be inappropriate and cut across the intention of what PC78 is trying to achieve, which is to increase housing intensity and density.

Decisions sought

10. The Board is neutral with regards to the inclusion of the Special Character Areas qualifying matter and therefore does not seek relief in relation to it.
11. The Board seeks that the local authority retains the qualifying matters included in PC78 as notified, noting the Board's position with regards to the Special Character Areas qualifying matter.
12. We wish to be heard in support of our submission.

DATE: 29 September 2022

Helen Atkins

on behalf of **Independent Māori Statutory Board**

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Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to Māori Businesses in key sectors

File No.: CP2022/15003

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive an update on the Board's Thriving Business Networks programme priority on Tātaki Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to Māori Businesses in key sectors.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) an update on Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to Māori Businesses in key sectors as outlined under the Thriving Business Networks in the Board's work programme, Te Pae Whakatere.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance identifies Thriving Business Networks as a focus area and includes the directive action to the Council Group, to ensure that Māori business owners and professionals are enabled and supported to develop stronger business networks that will facilitate further business growth opportunities and support promotion of Māori businesses to the wider business community.
3. The Board's work programme Te Pae Whakatere includes a commitment to provide the Board with an update on the assessment of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to Māori businesses in key sectors.
4. This commissioned report provides an update on the Covid-19 response offered by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to Māori businesses in key sectors.
5. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has a range of objectives to achieve its Statement of Intent and strategies to deliver outcomes for Māori. These are designed as its response to Auckland Council's strategic Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome area of the Auckland Plan 2050. The objectives are:
 - Developing a new Māori Outcomes Plan for Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, aligned to Auckland Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Performance Measurement Framework, this has been completed and adopted by their Board
 - Increasing the visibility of Māori business and Māori economic excellence in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Improving access to Māori business support and opportunities to drive Māori business innovation
 - Co-creation of Māori centred policy and funding support
 - Partnering with mana whenua and Māori subject matter experts to establish protocols that protect and retain sovereignty over Māori narratives for domestic and international audiences
 - Proudly showcasing Māori works, narratives and identity and fostering effective Māori engagement with their partners and stakeholders

- Creating partnership opportunities with Māori stakeholders
 - Employing Māori specialists and increasing cultural competency of staff to support Māori responsiveness goals.
6. Key themes highlighted in the report include:
- Specific Covid-19 responses
 - Ongoing programmes
 - Statement of Intent Māori Performance Measures.


Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

7. The Secretariat will continue to monitor the outcomes being delivered for Māori businesses and professionals and provide updates to the Board in the Economic pou updates.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A 	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19 response including support to Māori Businesses in key sectors	71

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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



**Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's Covid-19
response including support to Māori
Businesses in key sectors**

Covid-19 Response and Objectives and Actions in Supporting Māori Economic Development

1. Covid-19 Response – Future Focus, or Business as Usual?

- 1.1. This report provides an assessment of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited’s Covid-19 response including support to Māori businesses in key sectors.
- 1.2. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited formed in December 2020 with the amalgamation of Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development Ltd (ATEED) and Regional Facilities Auckland (RFA). Subsequently the allocated budget that supports Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has been directly affected by Covid-19. This is due to:
 - The events focus of the inherited RFA business, with the inability to attract and host events during the Covid-19 lockdown and border closure periods has meant revenue and expenditure was significantly reduced. Typically, the RFA facilities and events generate approximately \$50m revenue per annum¹. Revenue losses were partially offset by reduced operating costs, the Government wage subsidies and the Government/Auckland Council funded Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau grants.
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is a recipient of Auckland Council’s Accommodation Provider Targeted Rate (APTR). Covid-19 lockdowns and border closures meant that the accommodation sector was significantly impacted, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited responded by requesting Auckland Council to temporarily suspend the targeted rate, causing a \$15m reduction in annual revenue². As of August 2022, tourism spend in Tāmaki Makaurau is only 45 percent of the pre-Covid-19 target, with domestic tourism making up the majority of that figure.³
- 1.3. A core focus of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has been on promoting a recovery in visitor numbers, rebooting the Tāmaki Makaurau events programme and a return to a pre Covid-19 pattern of economic activity.
- 1.4. Like the Government response, it is understandable that the Covid-19 response of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited been reactive. The pandemic has continued longer than many initially imagined and developments, such as:
 - the development of mRNA vaccines
 - the duration of the pandemic and its effect on border closures and lockdowns
 - continued periods of working from home
 - the effectiveness of early Government interventions to limit the spread of the virus and maintain levels of economic activity
 - initial forecasts of the economic effects were often overly pessimistic, with employment holding up better than many forecasts and the Auckland unemployment rates at similar levels to pre-pandemic trends (see graph below).

¹ Regional Facilities Auckland (2020), Annual Report page 12.

² Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (2021), Annual Report page 8.

³ Auckland Council, Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24 - Progress Report, September 2022.



1.5. The greater volatility in the unemployment rate for Māori is likely to be explained by smaller statistical sample sizes. Unemployment is persistently higher for Māori and while the pandemic doesn't appear to have made this worse, the long-term higher unemployment rate should be a major focus for future government and council interventions.

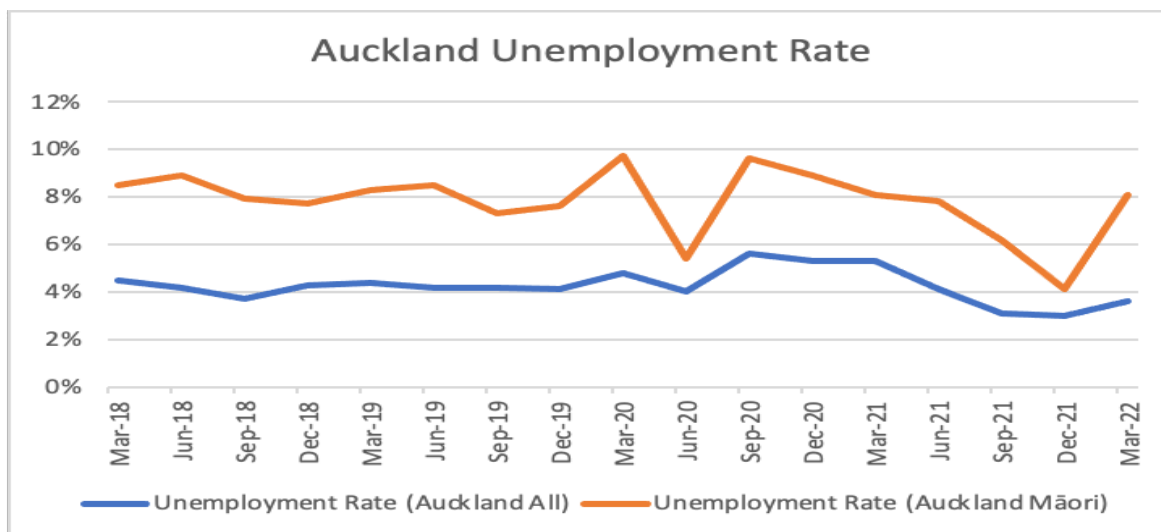


Figure 1 – Regional Unemployment Rate for Auckland and Auckland Māori⁴

2. Specific Covid-19 Responses

- 2.1. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited have partnered with Central Government on specific Covid-19 response interventions including the Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau programme. This was a Government and Auckland Council grants programme designed to maintain patronage levels and provide financial assistance for economic, cultural and social activity over the summer period of 2021-2022.
- 2.2. The Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau grants were received by 1,289 Māori businesses, totalling \$4.44m in support⁵. This was approximately 14 percent of the total number of businesses that were provided assistance and 10 percent of the total value of grants released under the programme.
- 2.3. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has also helped facilitate thought leadership on how the future economy in Tāmaki Makaurau might take a different direction from the past. Examples include:
 - Auckland’s Future Now symposium held in May 2022⁶. This symposium brought together local and international subject matter experts, sector and special interest groups to discuss how Tāmaki Makaurau can utilise the Covid-19 disruption to improve economic, cultural, social and environmental outcomes.
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited commissioned Koi Tū to produce the report Reimagining Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland: Harnessing the region’s potential⁷. The purpose of this report is to stimulate open-minded conversation and debate about what kind of city Tāmaki Makaurau could become. The “provocations” challenge the status quo and describe a view of future Auckland that sets the stage for future generations. Koi Tū have stated that the report explores nine interconnected scenarios to harness Auckland’s assets. Interwoven in all of

⁴ Statistics New Zealand (2022), Household Labour Force Survey, March 2022.

⁵ Tātaki Auckland Unlimited. Please note – final figure may vary as end of year accounts are finalised.

⁶ <https://www.aucklandnz.com/aucklands-future-now>

⁷ Koi Tū (2022), Gluckman, Clyne & Bardsley - “Reimagining Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland: Harnessing the region’s potential”

them is an appreciation of te ao Māori and recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi: understanding and celebrating Auckland's indigenous history.

3. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Statement of Intent

3.1. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has a range of objectives to achieve its Statement of Intent⁸ and strategies to deliver outcomes for Māori. These are designed as its response to Auckland Council's Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome area of the Auckland Plan 2050. The objectives are:

- Developing a new Māori Outcomes Plan for Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, aligned to Auckland Council's Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Performance Measurement Framework. This has been completed and signed off by their Board
- Increasing the visibility of Māori business and Māori economic excellence in Tāmaki Makaurau
- Improving access to Māori business support and opportunities to drive Māori business innovation
- Co-creation of Māori centred policy and funding support
- Partnering with mana whenua and Māori subject matter experts to establish protocols that protect and retain sovereignty over Māori narratives for domestic and international audiences
- Proudly showcasing Māori works, narratives and identity and fostering effective Māori engagement with their partners and stakeholders
- Creating partnership opportunities with Māori stakeholders
- Employing Māori specialists and increasing cultural competency of staff to support Māori responsiveness goals.

3.2. Statement of intent performance measures specific to Māori are as follows:

- 150 Māori businesses undertake a Tātaki Auckland Unlimited programme or benefitting from a Tātaki Auckland Unlimited intervention
- Twenty programmes contributing to the visibility and presence of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau
- Expenditure to achieve Māori Outcomes is budgeted at \$1.2m.

4. Ongoing Programmes

4.1. The statement of intent does not give a full picture of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's range of interventions either dedicated to, or designed to be inclusive of, Māori who would benefit from economic development assistance. Other interventions include:

- Administrative support for Grid Manukau (GridMNK), which is an innovation hub/business incubator in Manukau
- 665 Māori businesses supported in the first six months of the 2021-2022 financial year
- Delivery of events, in partnership with mana whenua, such as the Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival and Te Matatini Herenga Waka Herenga Tangata national kapa haka festival scheduled to be held in late February 2023

⁸ Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (2021), Statement of Intent 2021-2024. Note this has now been superseded by the 2022-2025 Statement of Intent (August 2022).



- Assistance to Kāinga Ora on how to scale up small to medium Māori businesses to qualify for Kāinga Ora projects
- Internal capacity building at board and staff levels to enable delivery of appropriate services to Māori
- Partnership with the Whāriki network to support Māori business, for example through the Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau grants programme
- A bilingual signage/wayfinding project for signage to and around The Town Hall, Aotea Centre, Shed 10, The Cloud and the Bruce Mason Centre
- Provision of advice to and participation in the FIFA Host City Steering Group on cultural engagement.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. Interventions such as the Auckland's Future Now symposium and Reimagining Tāmaki Makaurau report do not, at this stage, represent a change in focus or direction for Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, but do suggest a willingness to examine the status quo, presumably for future change.
 - 5.2. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited appear to have a genuine willingness to grow internal capacity to respond to Māori economic development needs and to provide support to partner with entities in delivering assistance to Māori and their businesses.
 - 5.3. Given the existing investment and expectations around events and their venues and around the role of tourism in the economy, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's focus appears likely to resemble the pre-Covid priorities of ATEED and RFA in the near future.
-

References

1. Auckland Council, Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga – Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24 - Progress Report, September 2022.
2. Koi Tū (2022), Gluckman, Clyne & Bardsley - Reimagining Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland: Harnessing the region’s potential.
3. Regional Facilities Auckland (2020), Annual Report.
4. Statistics New Zealand (2022), Household Labour Force Survey March 2022.
5. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (2021), Annual Report.
6. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (2022), website <https://www.aucklandnz.com/aucklands-future-now> .
7. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (2021), Statement of Intent 2021-24.



Social Procurement Across Council Group

File No.: CP2022/14428

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social Procurement Across Council Group report.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) an update on Social Procurement Across Council Group.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Board's focus in its advocacy on Social Procurement across Council Group is outlined in the Thriving Business Networks within the Issues of Significance and an action in Te Pae Whakatere.
3. To assist in the drafting of this overview the Secretariat engaged an external consultant to prepare a report that identifies opportunities for advocacy to progress to the Council Group.
4. The report highlights key themes related to the procurement policy and practice in relation to Māori Economic Development.
5. In the Auckland Plan are a set of outcomes that include Māori Identity and Wellbeing and under this is Māori success, innovation and enterprise.
6. To contribute to this outcome and direction, Council has developed a Sustainable Procurement Framework with sustainability defined across the four well-being areas of social, cultural, environmental and economic.
7. Kia ora Te Umanga, one of the ten outcome areas of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau, covers Council's commitment to Māori economic development with one of the measures of the outcome area being number of Māori businesses involved in procurement opportunities of the Council Group.
8. In order to promote the four well-being areas in day-to-day procurement practice, Council has defined five areas for the procurement teams within the Council Group to focus on, with one area being;
 - Supplier diversity – to proactively support Māori, Pasifika and Social Enterprise businesses to be engaged in our supply chain and business opportunities so that they can share in Auckland's economic success and prosperity.
9. A focus for Council is ensuring that Māori outcomes is separated from other areas such as, sustainable outcomes, within their Request for Proposal criterion and weighted accordingly. They will continue to progress this across the Council Group.
10. The attached report focuses on Social Procurement or as Council refer to, Supplier Diversity which is one of the five areas that the procurement teams within the Council Group focus on.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

- The Secretariat will continue to monitor Auckland Council's procurement policy and continue to look for opportunities for advocacy in procurement for Māori businesses and professionals in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Social Procurement Across Council Group	79

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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



**Social Procurement
Across Council Group**

Auckland Council Procurement Policy and Practice in Relation to Māori Economic Development

1. Auckland Council's Strategic and Sustainable Procurement Frameworks

- 1.1. Auckland Council's strategic frameworks and policies are in response to over 40 pieces of legislation. The Auckland Plan responds to section 79 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, that requires Auckland Council to have a spatial plan. The Auckland Plan 2050 is the Auckland Council spatial plan and has a constellation of plans and policies that give effect to it.
- 1.2. At the highest level in the Auckland Plan are a set of outcomes that include Māori Identity and Wellbeing. Under this outcome is Direction 2: Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise.
- 1.3. Particular focus is given to this outcome area via the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau framework. The framework consists of ten outcome areas, one being Kia Ora Te Umanga, the economic development outcome area. A measure of this outcome is the number of Māori businesses involved in procurement opportunities of the Council Group.
- 1.4. To contribute to this outcome and direction, Auckland Council has developed a Sustainable Procurement Framework (2018), with sustainability defined across the four well-being areas of social, environmental, economic and cultural wellbeing.
- 1.5. In order to promote the four well-being areas in day-to-day procurement practice, Auckland Council has defined five areas for the procurement teams within the Council Group to focus on. These are:
 - Supplier diversity – to proactively support Māori, Pasifika and Social Enterprise businesses to be engaged in our supply chain and business opportunities so that they can share in Auckland's economic success and prosperity
 - Quality employment for target communities – to create shared prosperity for Aucklanders through supporting the creation of quality employment opportunities for target communities and people experiencing barriers to entering or moving in the labour market
 - Local supplier utilisation – to support the participation of local suppliers in Auckland Council contracts within their local board area
 - Zero waste by 2040 – ensuring that our suppliers are working with us to create a waste free Auckland
 - Reducing carbon emissions – to reduce carbon emissions, and improve climate change resilience, of our supply chain.
- 1.6. This report considers Auckland Council's performance in relation to the first focus area – supplier diversity.



2. Supplier Diversity

- 2.1. Currently, under the Sustainable Procurement Framework's Supplier Diversity focus area, there are two primary targets regarding Māori business or Māori employment.
 - A target of 5 percent of the value of all awarded contracts to be spent with Māori and/or Pasifika owned businesses, or social enterprises
 - A target of 15 percent of the value of all targeted subcontracts to be spent with Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises.
- 2.2. Currently, under the Sustainable Procurement Framework's Supplier Diversity focus area, a Māori business is defined as a business with at least 50 percent Māori ownership. This is the criterion currently used by both Amotai¹ and the New Zealand Government. The criterion would, therefore, not measure the economic benefit to minority shareholders who are Māori and whose firms are receiving contracts from Auckland Council Group.
- 2.3. The Council Group policy also varies from the, more recent, government policy:
 - Government policy is for its "mandated agencies" to award 5 percent of total contracts (by number rather than value) to businesses that have at least 50 percent Māori ownership or is a Māori Authority as defined by the Inland Revenue Department.
 - Auckland Council policy sets a target of 5 percent of "influenceable² procurement" to be awarded to a combination of Māori, Pasifika and social enterprises.
- 2.4. For Auckland Council procurement, Māori and/or Pasifika-owned businesses are defined as enterprises which are:
 - Partnerships - where at least 50 percent of each class of partnership interest is owned by Māori and/or Pasifika people and such ownership must be reflected in the partnership agreement
 - Corporations/companies - where Māori and/or Pasifika people own at least 50 percent of each class of ordinary voting shares issued and at least 50 percent of each class of all other shares issued
 - Trusts - where at least 50 percent ownership of securities or assets held in trust are owned by Māori or Pasifika
 - Sole proprietorship/trader - where 100 percent ownership is by a Māori and/or Pasifika person.

Auckland Council procurement do however have the ability to distinguish between and measure the number and value of contracts going to Māori or Pasifika suppliers.
- 2.5. Social enterprises are defined as purpose-driven businesses that trade to deliver positive social, cultural, economic and environmental outcomes.
- 2.6. Auckland Council relies on Amotai to confirm the diverse supplier status of each Māori or Pasifika supplier. Akina validates social enterprise suppliers.

3. Role Of Amotai

- 3.1. Amotai was originally established from within the Tāmaki Makaurau Southern Initiative. Its objective is to be the primary supplier diversity intermediary for Aotearoa that connects Māori and Pasifika owned businesses with buyers wanting to purchase goods and services.

¹ See Section 3 below.

² This is procurement over which the organisation has the ability and discretion to choose between different suppliers. For Auckland Council, influenceable spend equal approximately \$1 billion per annum.

- 3.2. Amotai verifies Māori and Pasifika-owned businesses and maintains a national database of such businesses which are ready to take on contracts and supply goods and services.
- 3.3. The organisation holds regular forums and events to improve procuring organisations' awareness and ability to engage with Māori, Pasifika and diverse suppliers, as well as improving their capability to enter supply chains.
- 3.4. Amotai also provides practical advice and support to buyer members to assist them to successfully engage with Māori and Pasifika-owned businesses. This practice is commonly known as supplier diversity and development. Its partner/funders are Auckland Council, Te Puni Kōkiri and the J.R McKenzie Trust.

4. Performance

- 4.1. Auckland Council has a policy of allocating 5 percent of its influenceable spend to Māori, Pasifika and social enterprise suppliers. Performance towards this target has been steady for the combined procurement practice of Auckland Council, Eke Panuku and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited. As of the 2021-2022 financial year the combined performance of Auckland Council, Eke Panuku and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited was 3.45 percent. This is an increase from 3.08 percent in the 2020-2021 financial year and 2.35 percent in 2017-2018. In the case of Eke Panuku, 8.53 percent of 2021-2022 contracts were awarded to Māori suppliers alone.

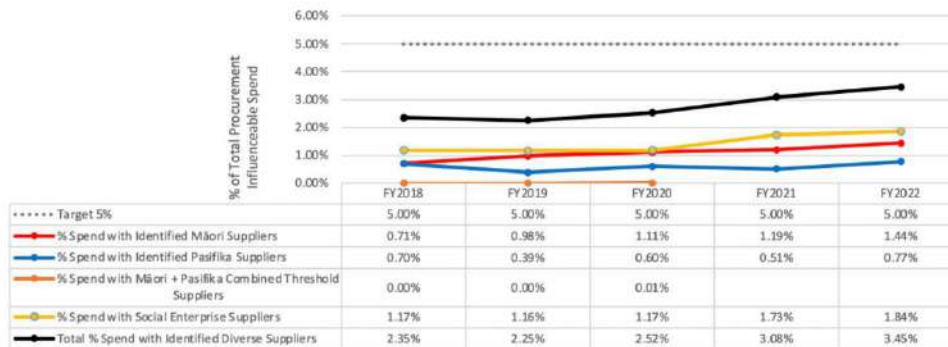


Figure 1 – Performance against 5 percent target by diverse supplier category³.

- 4.2. Within the total diverse supplier spend for 2021-2022, contracts to Māori suppliers accounted for 1.44 percent of total influenceable spend, or 42 percent of the total diverse supplier spend (1.44 percent divided by 3.45 percent).
- 4.3. Total influenceable spend was \$979m in the 2021-2022 financial year. This means that a total of \$14.1m in direct contracts was awarded to Māori providers.
- 4.4. Watercare has a target of 5 percent of total procurement spend to go to Māori Businesses by the end of the 2024-2025 financial year. The target for 2021-2022 was 2 percent and for 2022-2023 it is 3 percent. This includes both direct spend with contracted suppliers, as well as indirect spend with subcontractors. This is reported to Auckland Council monthly as part of Watercare's Statement of Intent reporting. Progress is being made in achieving these targets, with the 2021-2022 spend with Māori business being \$13.1 million, which is 1.48 percent of total spend. Performance in the current financial year is tracking at 2.38 percent of total contracts awarded to date.

³ Source – Auckland Council.



- 4.5. Auckland Transport awarded \$16.6m in direct contracts to Māori-owned businesses in the 2021-2022 financial year, while the total spend with all diverse suppliers was \$17.6m. At the time of writing this report we did not have data on total influenceable spend to be able to tell what percentage was achieved.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1. While Auckland Council is using the Amotai definitions in its performance measures for diverse suppliers, i.e. combining Māori, Pasifika and social enterprises, it does collect data specifically for Māori suppliers. Given the unique and special status Māori hold as mana whenua, discussion should be entered into with Auckland Council about reporting procurement from Māori suppliers separately and explicitly.
- 5.2. Year on year progress is being made towards achieving the target of 5 percent for procurement from diverse suppliers, but given the current rate of progress, that target is still some years off. Achievement of the 5 percent target might require additional interventions within the Tāmaki Makaurau Māori economy for business development in sectors that supply services to the Auckland Council Group. It is noted that this is central to the role of Amotai.
- 5.3. In addition, more proactive signalling from Auckland Council, that business opportunities to supply goods and services to Council exist and are ongoing, may encourage investment from Māori businesses to supply the types of goods and services that the Council Group procures.
- 5.4. Monitoring of central government's mandated agency target of 5 percent for procurement from Māori suppliers should reveal the realism that Auckland Council targets. Sharing of procurement methods could assist Council to grow procurement from Māori suppliers.
- 5.5. The data received from the Auckland Council Group shows that the Council and major Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) all have targets to award procurement contracts to diverse supplier businesses. All organisations appear to be making progress towards these targets.
- 5.6. The early work commenced by The Southern Initiative and Amotai is now being embedded across Auckland Council Group and is also being paralleled in central government agencies. While the aim to improve the economic circumstances of Māori, is the same across these organisations, practices vary. This raises the possibility of collaboration and best practice sharing to widen the opportunities for Māori business to participate in supply chains and lower barriers to that participation.

References

1. Auckland Council (2018), Auckland Council Group Sustainable Procurement Framework.
2. Auckland Council (2020), Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. Auckland Council (2020), Sustainable Procurement Our Objectives.
4. Auckland Council (2018), The Auckland Plan.
5. Auckland Council Procurement Team, data supplied via email.
6. Auckland Transport, data supplied by email.
7. Te Puni Kokiri (2022), Website, <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/a-matou-whakaarotau/maori-economic-resilience/progressive-procurement/suppliers-maori-businesses> .
8. Watercare Ltd, data supplied by email.



Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024 progress update

File No.: CP2022/15005

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive a progress update on Auckland Council's inaugural Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024.

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) a progress update on Council's Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. Auckland Council's Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan was endorsed by the Chief Executives of the Council and Council Controlled Organisations and adopted by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee (PACE) in July 2021.
3. The action plan is a result of the Auckland Council Group's deliberate intent to work closely together to provide a clear and directive plan for economic development over the 2021 – 2024 period.
4. Taking direction from Auckland's key strategic document, the Auckland Plan 2050 and other strategies including, Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri, Auckland's Climate Plan and Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau, Council's Māori Outcomes Framework.
5. The economic development outcomes from these key plans and strategies have been bought together to form a definition of economic development as one that is not just about economic growth but also supports the overall standard of living for individuals in the community. This is defined as "Enabling a more regenerative and inclusive economy for the people and wellbeing of Tāmaki Makaurau."
6. The purpose of the plan is supported by six objectives that broadly encapsulate the breadth of economic development activity that occurs across the Auckland Council Group and act as an organising framework for the plan. The objectives are:
 - Destination Tāmaki Makaurau: attracting people and investment
 - Local Tāmaki Makaurau: enabling thriving local economies
 - Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau: supporting quality jobs and skill development
 - Future Tāmaki Makaurau: preparing businesses for the future
 - Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: infrastructure that enables economic development
 - Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: regulations that enable economic development.
7. The objectives are unified by three guiding principles that have been purposely reflected in actions across each objective. These principles are:
 - Transitioning to a low carbon and regenerative economy

- Supporting economic opportunities for Māori
 - Responding to communities of greatest need.
8. The plan states that regular monitoring and reporting are fundamental to understanding progress towards the objectives of EDAP and that Council will report on progress of actions contained within the plan annually.
 9. This is the inaugural annual progress report since being adopted by the PACE Committee in July 2021. An overview on the progress update has been provided as Attachment A of this report and the full inaugural progress report is Attachment B.



Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

10. The Secretariat will continue to monitor how the Council Group implement the actions within Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024.
11. With the release of this inaugural progress report, the Secretariat will provide advice and guidance to Tātaki Auckland Unlimited as they intend to utilise these results as a source to inform the Māori Economic Development Strategy.

Ngā tāpirihanga

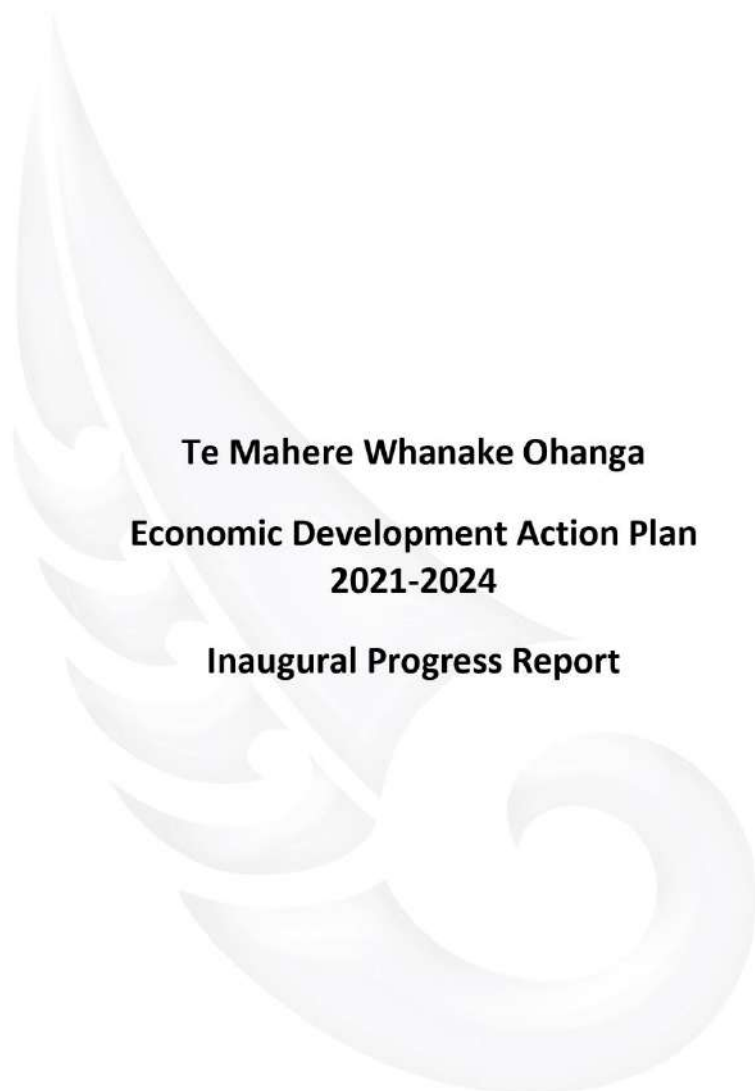
Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A 	Overview Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024	87
B 	Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Report Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024 Progress Update	95

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga
Economic Development Action Plan
2021-2024
Inaugural Progress Report

Auckland Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24

Inaugural Progress Report

1. Background

- 1.1. Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP)¹ replaces the previous Auckland Council Economic Development Strategy 2021-2022. The context in which it was prepared and adopted has similarities and differences to that, in which the original strategy was adopted.
- 1.2. In 2012 Aotearoa had returned to an economic growth path, following the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, which saw the country experience a recession in 2008-2009². Employment took longer to recover and peaked in 2012 at 6.7 percent nationally, with a 14.1 percent unemployment rate³ for Tāmaki Makaurau Māori in that year.
- 1.3. In 2021-2022 Aotearoa faces an arguably higher level of uncertainty from the economic and social disruption of an international pandemic, although it has managed to avoid a recession. Unemployment remains low at 3.3 percent⁴ nationally (6.5 percent for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau), which has surprised many forecasters. The relatively softer economic shock from the pandemic is attributed to large injections of government expenditure into the economy and commentators have referred to a stronger underlying economic resilience than was assumed to exist.
- 1.4. Much of the concern and commentary surrounding the pandemic has been around economic well-being. International tourist and student numbers which have a significant contribution to the economy of Tāmaki Makaurau dropped to near zero levels during lockdowns with closed borders. Sectors such as food, beverage, public transport and events also saw dramatic drops in demand. It is unsurprising therefore, that Auckland Council responded by reviewing its role in the Tāmaki Makaurau economy.
- 1.5. EDAP was developed as an economic response to the Covid-19 pandemic and the uncertainty resulting from such an event, its time frame (2021-2024) is understandably shorter than the original 2012-2022 Economic Development Strategy.

2. The Tāmaki Makaurau economy

- 2.1. The economy of Tāmaki Makaurau differs in a number of ways to rest of Aotearoa:
 - The sectors that make up the economy have a different profile than the rest of the country. The financial, media, telecommunications, manufacturing and logistics sectors, along with professional and technical services make up greater shares of the regional economy than is the case for the rest of the country. Agriculture, forestry, mining and government services make up less of the economy⁵.
 - The greater reliance of Tāmaki Makaurau on private sector services means it has historically been more prone to economic shocks and business-cycle effects than the rest of the country. The effects of the 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis were more sharply felt in terms of reduced growth and higher unemployment in Auckland⁶.

¹ Auckland Council (2021), Economic Development Action Plan.

² Te Putea Matua - Reserve Bank of New Zealand (2022), M5 Gross Domestic Product (on-line series).

³ Statistics New Zealand (2022), Labour Force Status by Ethnic Group by Regional Council (on-line series, table ref HLF191AA).

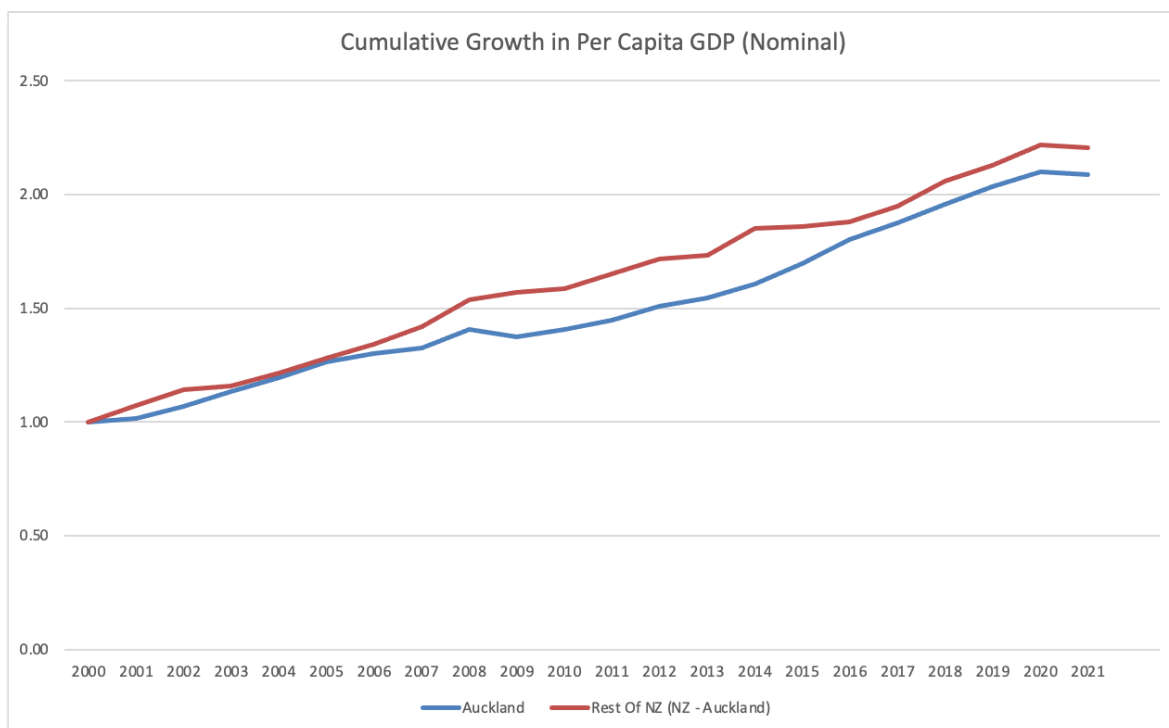
⁴ Statistics New Zealand (2022), Household Labour Force Survey June 2022.

⁵ Infometrics, Regional Economic Profile. Auckland's Comparative Advantage, <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Gdp/ComparativeAdvantage>

⁶ Statistics NZ, Regional gross domestic product: Year ended March 2021



- 2.2. Immigration plays a greater role in the Tāmaki Makaurau economy. The population of Tāmaki Makaurau has grown by 44 percent this century, whereas the rest of Aotearoa has only grown by 28 percent⁷. Almost all of this population growth has come about through immigration. Much of the commentary around growth of Tāmaki Makaurau centres on its significantly faster growth rate to the rest of country.
- 2.3. Accounting for population growth, however, reveals a different picture of the economic performance in Tāmaki Makaurau compared with the rest of Aotearoa. Per capita growth in gross domestic product (GDP divided by population) is a measure of the productivity of the economy. The below graph shows that Tāmaki Makaurau does less well than the rest of the country outperforming the region over time.

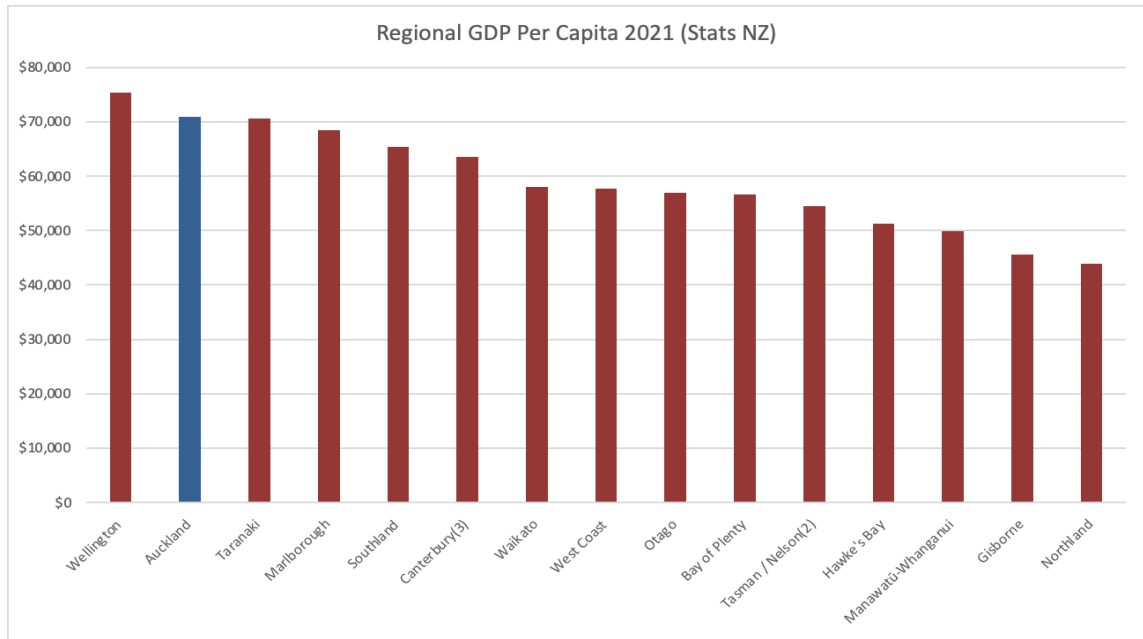


- 2.4. Higher immigration often comes with the expectation of higher economic growth. This belief is based on data showing that larger populations generate greater skills specialisation, economies of scale in production of goods and services and agglomeration effects due to higher levels of economic interaction, ideas and technology transfers and collaboration⁸. This does not appear to have occurred in Tāmaki Makaurau and the region is arguably relatively worse off, due to higher proportions of household incomes being spent in a housing market where demand has out-stripped supply and in greater demands placed on limited infrastructure.

⁷ Statistics NZ, Regional gross domestic product: Year ended March 2021, Estimated Population by Region

⁸ Glaeser E (2011), Triumph of the City

- 2.5. The Tāmaki Makaurau productivity is still relatively high compared with other regions of Aotearoa where it ranks second behind Wellington^{6,7}.



3. Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: The Auckland Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP) – Progress Report

- 3.1. EDAP was developed using the basis of previous Auckland Council Group strategies plans and frameworks including:

- The Auckland Plan 2050
- Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan
- Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau: Council's Māori Outcomes Framework⁹

Individual performance reports on these three documents are also expected to be released this month (September 2022).

- 3.2. Its stated purpose is “Enabling a more regenerative and inclusive economy for the people and well-being of Tāmaki Makaurau”.
- 3.3. Progress against the performance measures within EDAP is expected to be reported annually and the progress report (Attachment 1) is the first such report.
- 3.4. The report applies 30 performance indicators to test whether the economic well-being of Tāmaki Makaurau is improving. The indicators are recorded for the base year (2020-2021) and for the following year (2021-2022)¹⁰.
- Of these, seven indicators show no significant change from the base year.
 - Nine indicators use last year's data as the indicators are not measured annually.

⁹ Auckland Council (2021), Economic Development Action Plan, page 9

¹⁰ Auckland Council (2022), Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24 – Progress Report – September 2022 page 14.



PROGRESS INDICATORS

		Baseline (2020-2021)	Progress (2021-2022)
Destination Tāmaki Makaurau			
Tourism Spend	Total spend (3.6% growth target)	\$8,814,000,000	\$4,064,000,000
	International spend (target = 54.5% of total)	\$4,803,630,000	\$512,064,000
Business Growth (units)		2.20%	1.10%
Ease of Doing Business	OECD Ranking	1st	1st
Economic Quality	Diversity/Jobs/Skills	6.2/10	6.2/10
Skilled Labour	Difficulty in finding skilled labour	-80.50%	-83.50%
Local Tāmaki Makaurau			
GDP	Regional growth	0.60%	-2.60%
Employment	Regional growth	1.60%	-0.20%
Pride in Local Area		63%	63%
Connectedness	Access to work, education, internet	6.2/10	6.2/10
Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau			
Average Weekly Wages		\$1,116	\$1,112
Skills and Labour Force	Participation and qualifications	7.0/10	7.0/10
Household Prosperity	Income, home ownership, rental affordability, unemployment	7.0/10	7.0/10
Highly Skilled	Auckland	38%	39%
	Māori	29%	29%
At Least Level 4 Qualification	Auckland	53%	53%
	Māori	33%	35%
	Pasifika	26%	26%
	Young people	37%	39%
Future Tāmaki Makaurau			
Knowledge Intensive	Employed in knowledge intensive industries	35.50%	35.30%
Comparative Advantage	Location quotient - greater % of regional total employees than rest of Aotearoa	57%	57%
Diversification Score	Herfindahl-Hirschman index of market concentration. 0 = diverse, 100 = monopoly	30.9	33.2
GDP Contribution	Highest contribution to GDP = professional. Scientific and technical services	10.20%	10.50%
Innovative Business	Businesses undertaking R&D	39%	42%
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Infrastructure			
Accessible Jobs (by 2028)	Jobs within reasonable travel distance from home	51.60%	51.60%
Accessible Public Transport	Residents agree that PT is easy to get to	64%	64%
Business Activity	Business size, growth & self-employment	4.2/10	4.2/10
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Regulations			
Land Availability	Hectares able to be developed under the unitary plan	6,316	6,320
Dwellings Consented		17,495	21,477
Council Transparency	Residents agree that council keeps them informed on how rates are spent	31%	30%
Rates Spend	Residents agree council demonstrates good value for money	17%	15%

4. Highlights and Challenges

- 4.1. A series of extracts, from the progress report, follows along with the page number on which they can be found. These extracts can be found in the “Action Highlights and Challenges” section starting on page 10 of the report.
- 4.2. Challenge – “The relatively recent requirement under Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan for filming activity to obtain a resource consent to operate at Sites and Places of Significance for mana whenua, is impacting filming activity within Auckland. Screen Auckland (part of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) has prepared an engagement plan to guide its approach with mana whenua and the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) on this topic” (p10).
- 4.3. Highlight – “Through the Regional Business Partnership Network (RBP), Research and Development funding of \$3m and Business Capability funding of \$1.6m was delivered to at least 720 innovation companies and employers over FY21/22 – including 142 Pakihi Māori. Delivery of the RBP was transferred from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to the Auckland Business Chamber of Commerce at the end of FY 21/22” (p11).
- 4.4. Highlight – “Supporting rangatahi skills and employment. Youthtown successfully took over the backbone role of the Youth Employability Programme in Auckland from July 2021, while COMET continued to provide support for Youth Employability Aotearoa to map, unite and support initiatives that contribute impact and equity to the youth employability agenda. This included a youth employability conference in May 2022 with over 200 youth employability practitioners from across Aotearoa. In addition, a council-delivered Youth Economy programme has seen 181 Māori and Pasifika rangatahi engaged in high quality training or employment that offers a career pathway” (p12).
- 4.5. Highlight – “Supporting Māori and Pasifika into higher quality employment. Project Ikuna has delivered 408 Micro-Credentials over FY21/22 against a goal of 700 Micro-Credentials (shortfall of 292). The balance will be carried over into FY22/23 with three new target industries (Tourism, Hospitality and Retail) added to the four current focus industries (Construction, Healthcare, Manufacturing and Logistics)” (p12).
- 4.6. Highlight - “Supporting Māori and Pasifika business ownership. Amotai has over 130 buyer organisations and 1,200 Māori and Pasifika businesses registered around the country. During FY22 Amotai worked on over \$365m of procurement opportunities and put forward approximately 565 Māori and Pasifika businesses for the opportunities. Whāriki remains a key partner and regular hui support a collaborative approach to sharing information and advice. Whāriki and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited share pakihī Māori intelligence and reporting and the preparation and coordination of evidence-based reporting is ongoing. Whāriki were a key governance and delivery partner in Activate Tāmaki Makaurau and workstream lead for Pakihī Māori. A target of 10 percent Māori saw \$4.4m in advice and grants via 1200 successful applications for FY 21/22. Whāriki and Amotai have partnered on improving procurement opportunities” (p12).
- 4.7. Highlight – “Expanding Auckland’s innovation ecosystem. Auckland’s innovation support and infrastructure is being expanded with the refresh of the GridAKL website, providing a platform for the innovation network to continue to grow. Additional hubs have been added including GridMNK, Click Studios and Reserve Tāmaki” (p13).
- 4.8. Highlight – “Leading impactful procurement processes. Auckland Council is progressing well in its procurement practices, meeting all its targets in supplier diversity, local suppliers and reducing waste and carbon emissions. Over FY21/22 Council have also developed new procurement processes and practices to help reduce the barriers of entry in tendering and working with them e.g. kanohi ki te kanohi. Encouragingly, Ngā Puna Pūkenga hit its target of placing 200 people back into sustainable work for FY21/22. Watercare has joined the programme, growing placements to 250 for FY22/23. This is promising for the Council Group’s provision of sustainable opportunities for small local businesses” (p13-14).



- 4.9. Challenge – “Investigations into the viability of multi-site resource consents for filming and major events is ongoing but could be delayed due to the relatively recent requirement under Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan for filming activity to obtain a resource consent to operate at Sites and Places of Significance to mana whenua” (p15).

5. Performance Measures

- 5.1. Further reporting against the performance measures in pages 15-16 of the report will be provided via the Council’s annual report and the performance reports of Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs). Several of these may be of interest to the Board, including:

Selected Performance Measures to be Reported on in September 2022

Measure	Target	Organisation
Number of programmes contributing to the visibility and presence of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau	20	Tataki Auckland Unlimited
Direct council contract value awarded to diverse suppliers	5%	All
Total council subcontract value awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises	15%	All
Number of quality employment opportunities for members of target communities created through council contracts	100 +	All
Number of Māori businesses that have been through an Auckland Unlimited programme or benefited from an Auckland Unlimited intervention (per annum)	150	Tataki Auckland Unlimited

6. Conclusion

- 6.1. Te Mahere Whanake Ohanga: Economic Development Action Plan 2021-2024 - Inaugural Progress Report will be reported to the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee.
- 6.2. The progress report provides an overview of achievement of those 2021-2022 measures that were available for reporting against the 2020-2021 baseline.
- 6.3. Further performance against some measures is expected to be available as the Auckland Council Annual Report is completed and the CCOs report their annual performance.
- 6.4. The measures show that Tāmaki Makaurau is yet to emerge from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, with key economic drivers such as international tourism numbers still in the early stages of recovery.
- 6.5. At this stage, Aotearoa and Tāmaki Makaurau responses to the pandemic has limited the economic damage to levels below that which forecasters expected in 2020. The economic effects, at this stage, have been less damaging than the 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis, with relatively low unemployment and having avoided a recession.
- 6.6. Consideration should be given to measuring Gross Domestic Product on a per capita basis, rather than total economic growth. Tāmaki Makaurau performance against this important metric reveals that the productivity growth has slightly lagged behind the rest of Aotearoa in this century. The Tāmaki Makaurau disproportionate population growth, compared to the rest of Aotearoa, has not brought about higher productivity. Meanwhile Tāmaki Makaurau has seen rapid house price inflation, which erodes discretionary incomes and has strained essential infrastructure such as transport systems. This suggests that upskilling, rather than growing, the workforce would lead to greater economic well-being. It is noted that upskilling is a central pou of EDAP.

References

1. Auckland Council (2021), “Economic Development Action Plan”.
2. Auckland Council (2022), “Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga – Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24 – Progress Report – September 2022”.
3. Glaeser E (2011) “Triumph of the City”.
4. Infometrics Ltd (2022), “Regional Economic Profile - Auckland’s Comparative Advantage”
5. Statistics New Zealand (2022), “Labour Force Status by Ethnic Group by Regional Council” (on-line series).
6. Statistics New Zealand (2022), “Household Labour Force Survey June 2022”.
7. Statistics NZ (2021), “Regional Gross Domestic Product: Year ended March 2021”.
8. Statistics NZ (2021), “Regional Gross Domestic Product: Year ended March 2021 - Estimated Population by Region”.
9. Te Putea Matua - Reserve Bank of New Zealand (2022), “M5 Gross Domestic Product” (on-line series).



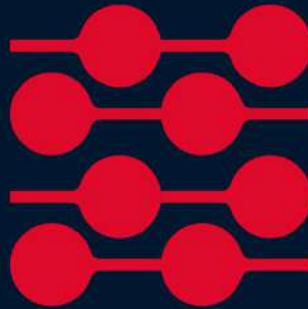
TE MAHERE WHANAKE ŌHANGA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ACTION PLAN 2021-24



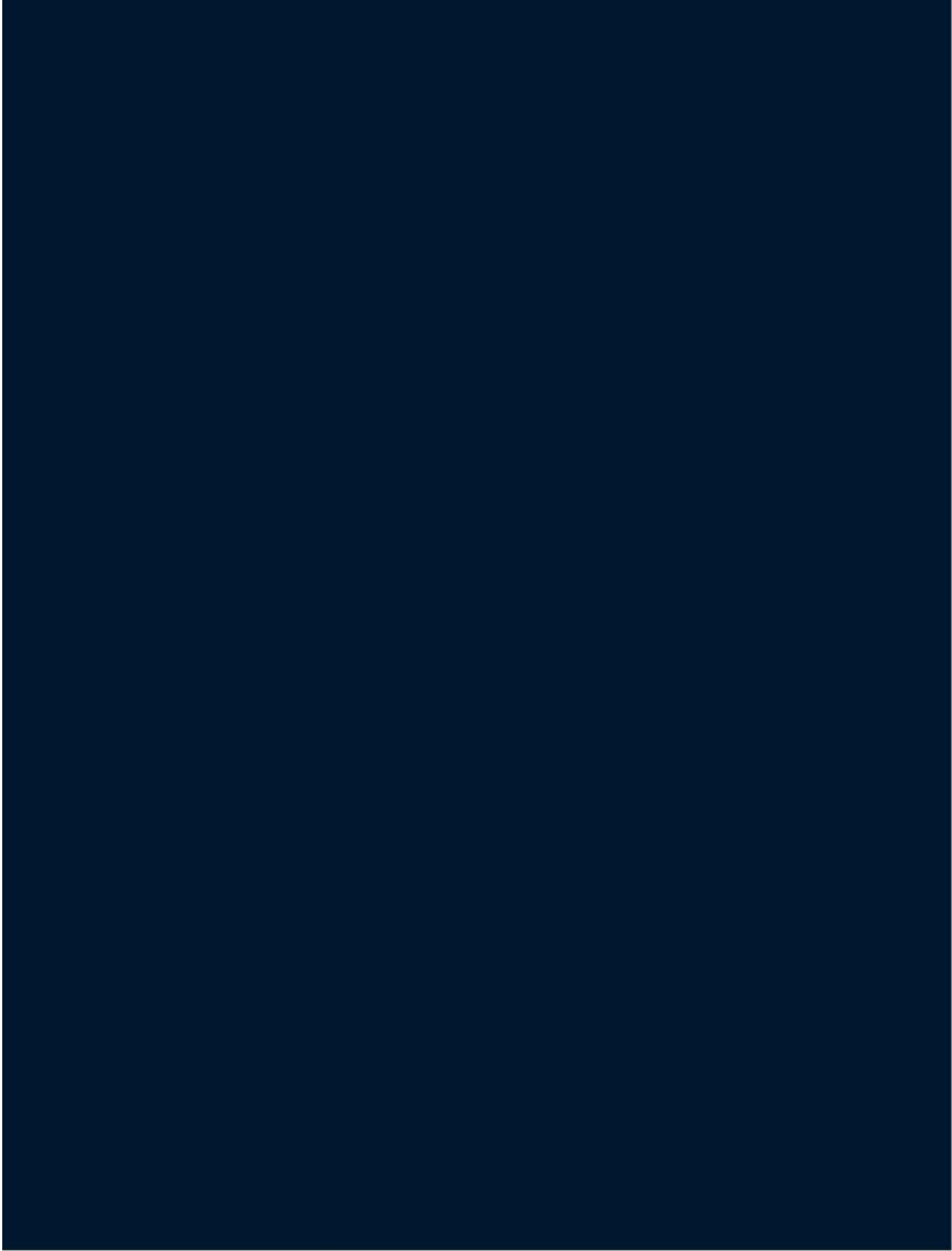
Progress report

September 2022



aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

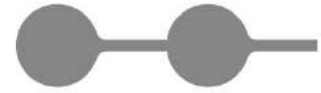






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Purpose of this report

Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga: Council's Economic Development Action Plan was endorsed by the Council and Council Controlled Organisations Chief Executives and adopted by the Parks, Arts, Community and Events Committee in July 2021. The action plan is a result of the Auckland Council group's deliberate intent to work closely together to provide a clear and directive plan for economic development over the period 2021-2024.

Taking direction from Auckland's key strategic document, the Auckland Plan 2050, and other important strategies including Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan and Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau: Council's Māori Outcomes Framework, this plan has a clear purpose:

"Enabling a more regenerative and inclusive economy for the people and wellbeing of Tāmaki Makaurau."

Regular monitoring and reporting are fundamental to understanding progress towards the objectives of the Economic Development Action Plan. The plan states we will report on progress of actions contained within the plan annually and will use indicators and performance measures to identify progress towards the objectives of the plan.

To ensure consistency, these progress reports align with the Auckland Plan 2050 and Annual Plan monitoring and reporting cycles. This is the first progress report since the plan was adopted in July 2021.

This report is a summation of progress on the plan's goals and actions after the first year of implementation (2021/22).





Monitoring and reporting framework

The outcomes of the strategies that have set the direction for this Plan are measured and reported annually as outlined below. The monitoring of these strategic outcomes helps us check if we are making headway on our guiding principles to reflect Māori outcomes and a regenerative and inclusive economy.

Monitoring and reporting framework



Progress on our guiding strategies

For detailed outcome results in these reports, refer to the links below.

Auckland Plan Annual Monitoring Report (2022)	Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan Annual Progress Report (2022)	Māori Outcomes Report (2022)
 <p>Available on the Auckland Council website in September 2022. Refer Opportunity and Prosperity outcome monitoring results.</p>	 <p>Available on the Auckland Council website in September 2022. Refer economic priority highlights.</p>	 <p>Available on the Auckland Council website in September 2022. Refer Kia Ora Te Umanga: Māori business, tourism and employment results.</p>

Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga, Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24: 2022 Progress Report



Progress indicators

The six objectives of this action plan include measurable progress indicators.

The indicator data below forms the plan's baseline against which future years' progress can be benchmarked. It is the latest data available for each indicator as at June 2021.

PROGRESS INDICATORS – BASELINE (2020/21)					
Destination Tāmaki Makaurau	Local Tāmaki Makaurau	Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau	Future Tāmaki Makaurau	Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Infrastructure	Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Regulations
\$8814m ✓ tourism spend 3.6% increase 54.5% international	0.6% ✓ GDP Regional growth	\$1,116 Average weekly wages \$1200 European \$1060 Māori \$991 Pasifika	35.5% ✓ Knowledge intensive employed in knowledge intensive industries	51.6% Accessible jobs by 2028 jobs within reasonable travel time (car and PT) from home	6316_{ha} ✓ under the Auckland Unitary Plan
2.2% ✓ Business growth (units) 4.5 average business size	1.6% ✓ Employment Regional growth	7.0 / 10 ✓ Skills and labour force participation and qualifications	57% ✓ Comparative advantage 31/54 industries in Auckland have a comparative advantage to total NZ	64% ✓ Accessible PT Residents agreement that public transport is easy to get to	17,495 ✓ Dwellings consented 65% high density (terraced house, apartment, retirement)
#1 Ease of doing business (OECD ranking)	63% ✓ Pride in local area	7.0 / 10 ✓ Household prosperity income, home ownership, rental affordability, unemployment	30.9 ✓ Diversification score (HHI index of 0 = highest diversification)	4.2 / 10 ✓ Business activity Business size, growth, self-employment	31% ✓ Council transparency Residents agree council keep people informed on how their rates are spent
6.2 / 10 ✓ Economic quality diversity, jobs, high skilled	6.2 / 10 ✓ Connectedness access to education, work, internet	38% ✓ Highly skilled Auckland employment (29% Auckland Māori)	10.2% ✓ GDP contribution highest % contribution to GDP = Professional, scientific and technical services		17% ✓ Rates spend Residents agree council demonstrates good value for money
-80.5% Skilled labour Businesses difficulty in finding skilled labour		53% At least L4 qualification 37% young people, 33% Māori and 26% Pasifika	39% Innovative business businesses undertaking research and development		

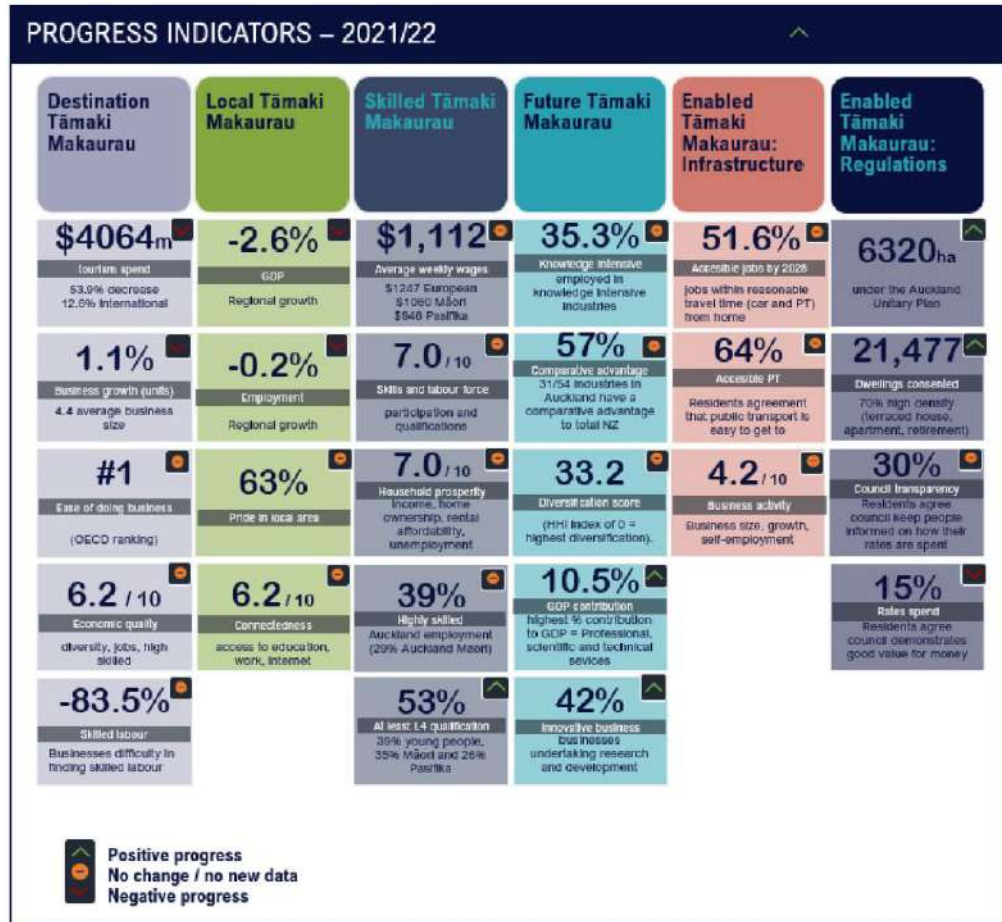
(Available at local board level)

Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for detailed descriptions of the measures.



Actual 2021/22

The results below reflect the latest available data as at June 2022. The indicators provide a guide to assess if progress is being made in these areas. While not the direct result of activities of the plan, lack of progress or improvement of these indicators gives us the opportunity to evaluate the influence or focus of our actions and adjust where appropriate.



- ▶▶ 5 indicators are broadly tracking positively – these are in the areas of knowledge intensive industry, higher qualifications, innovative businesses, quality compact development, and provision of business land.
- ▶▶ 7 indicators show no change from the baseline year.
- ▶▶ 9 indicators have no new data as they are measured every two years.

Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga, Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24: 2022 Progress Report



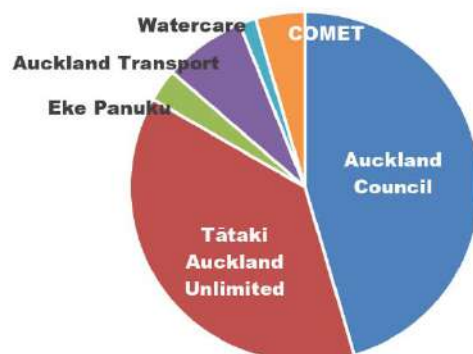
- ▶ 5 indicators appear to be tracking negatively – these are largely due to pandemic related impacts and should experience some recovery in the next financial year.



Action progress overview

There are a total of 25 action areas and 66 sub-actions in the Economic Development Action Plan with different levels of responsibility and control within the council group, reflecting the collaborative intent of the plan. The plan details the accountable CCO or Auckland Council directorate (action owner), deliverable, completion timeframe, and LTP activity budget alignment.

Proportion of actions led by Council/CCO



While a large number of actions within this plan cut across multiple parts of council and are delivered through collaboration between council and CCOs, for the purposes of reporting;

Auckland Council leads 30 actions

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited leads 25 actions

Auckland Transport leads 5 actions

COMET leads 3 actions

Eke Panuku leads 2 actions

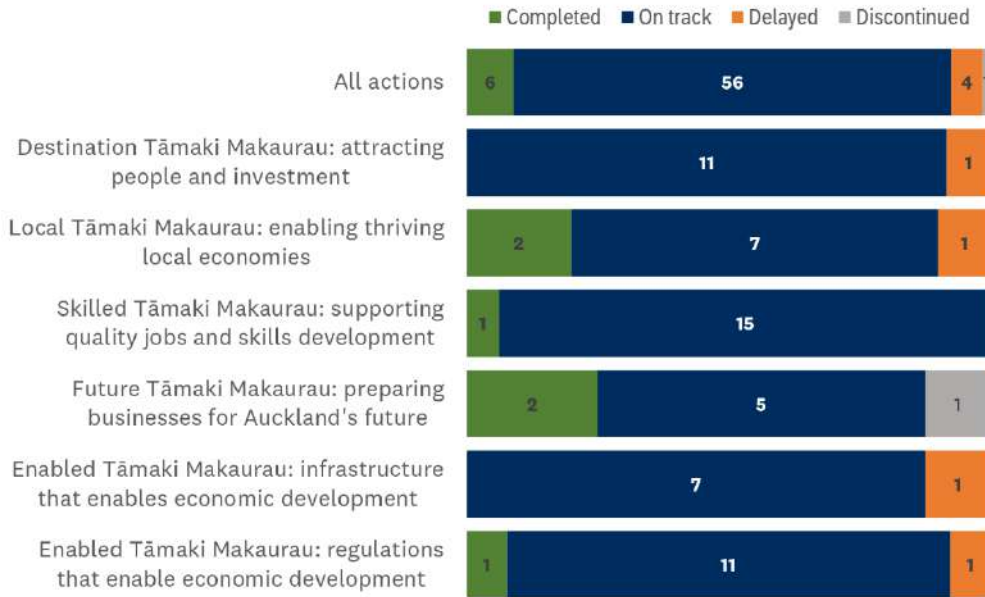
Watercare leads 1 action

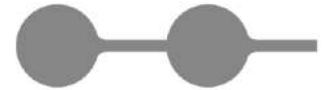




Action progress summary

Across the 66 sub-actions, the majority (85%) remain on track (56 actions). Six actions have been completed, four have been delayed and one has been discontinued.





Action highlights and challenges

Destination Tāmaki Makaurau	
Objective	Attracting people and investment
Actions	5 action areas (12 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Building Auckland’s reputation</p> <p>Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has continued to build the range of brand assets available in the Auckland brand library and has partnered both across council and with a range of external partners to accentuate the Auckland place brand through destination marketing campaigns such as <i>Auckland is Calling</i>, <i>Explore Tāmaki Makaurau</i>, <i>Stay Auckland Now</i> and <i>Elemental AKL</i>.</p> <p>Supporting destination management</p> <p>Destination management plans are nearing completion for Waiheke and Aotea Great Barrier Island, and planning is underway for a Matakana Coast plan and a West Auckland plan in FY22/23. The development of a destination management plan for the city centre is also part of Eke Panuku’s city centre attraction workstream.</p> <p>Attracting and supporting major events</p> <p>Despite restrictions on events, there have been a number of significant events, shows and performances over the year including the Mary Quant exhibition at the Auckland Art Gallery, the LAB concert at Western Springs, The Girl from the North Country at the Aotea Centre and the 2022 ICC Women’s Cricket World Cup at Eden Park.</p> <p>Attracting investment</p> <p>Despite border closures for much of the year, Invest Auckland has kept interest in Auckland high through publishing 30 news articles focusing on Auckland’s key sectors and investment eco-system, supported by 170+ posts on the Invest Auckland LinkedIn page. A content strategy has been developed, and work is underway to develop a content and implementation plan as borders open for investors in FY22/23.</p> <p>Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has continued to support investment into the screen industry through the attraction of \$30m in government funding for the development of two purpose built sound stages at Auckland Film Studios and Screen Auckland has issued 850 film permits.</p> <p>Developing the city centre</p> <p>In the City Centre, the Access for Everyone Programme business case is progressing well with approval granted by both the AT and the Waka Kotahi Boards. A significant activation and placemaking programme was delivered with key city centre partners and supported by the government’s Local Activation Fund as part of Auckland Council’s efforts to support the city centre recovery. Eke Panuku, working with the council group, are continuing development of the midtown programme that will support intensification, user experience, and improved amenity around the City Rail Link Aotea Station.</p>
Challenges	<p>Closed international borders and regional travel restrictions into and out of Auckland for much of FY21/22 have presented significant barriers to attracting people and investment. In addition, venue closures and limitations on crowd and patron numbers within Auckland have had significant impacts on the ability to hold events, exhibitions, shows etc and on the hospitality sector.</p> <p>These restrictions resulted in the cancellation and/or postponement of numerous shows and events including all four Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Festivals - Lantern, Pasifika, Diwali and Tāmaki Herenga Waka.</p>



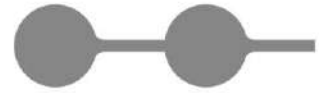
Destination Tāmaki Makaurau	
	<p>The relatively recent requirement under Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan for filming activity to obtain a resource consent to operate at Sites and Places of Significance for Mana Whenua is impacting filming activity within Auckland. Screen Auckland (part of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) has prepared an engagement plan to guide its approach with mana whenua and the IMSB on this topic</p> <p>Restoring the reputation of the city centre as a vibrant and safe place to visit will be a key challenge for FY 22/23.</p>

Local Tāmaki Makaurau	
Objective	Enabling thriving local communities
Actions	4 action areas (10 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Regenerating town centres</p> <p>Eke Panuku Development Auckland has completed <i>Thriving Town Centres</i> – guidance for urban regeneration in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland and this was endorsed by Auckland Council's Planning Committee in March 2022. Eke Panuku continues to work collaboratively with a wide range of partners to deliver urban regeneration programmes across Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland with a focus on town centres and locations agreed with Auckland Council.</p> <p>Supporting local boards</p> <p>A review of the approach to local economic development through local board Locally Driven Initiatives has been completed and the recommendations are being communicated for roll out over FY22/23. Workshops with local boards were completed in 2021 to discuss forward transport works programmes for FY22/23.</p> <p>Through the Auckland Council Sustainable Procurement Objectives, 117 local board contracts were awarded to local suppliers against a target of 100 contracts within local board areas.</p> <p>Work has commenced on the development of local board economic overviews for each of the local board areas, providing a snapshot of each local economy.</p> <p>Planning local economic places</p> <p>Although delayed, work has commenced on developing the spatial economic narrative for key economic places across Auckland. The timeframe for completion has been revised due to recognition of the scope of work required and the staff resources available. Staff have also been piloting an approach to support the economic approach to the Southern Auckland Masterplan, that can then be replicated in other locations and significant projects.</p> <p>Supporting local businesses</p> <p>Through the Regional Business Partnership Network (RBP), Research & Development funding of \$3m and Business Capability funding of \$1.6m was delivered to at least 720 innovation companies and employers over FY21/22 – including 142 Pakihi Māori. Delivery of the RBP was transferred from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to the Auckland Business Chamber at the end of FY 21/22.</p> <p>The Activate Tāmaki Makaurau, \$60m COVID-19 Recovery programme, funded by MBIE and delivered by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited in conjunction with other business organisations, saw over 12,000 businesses supported with business advice, implementation grants and mental health and wellness support.</p>



Local Tāmaki Makaurau	
	<p>In addition, the Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau programme, funded by MBIE and delivered by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited saw 105,532 vouchers redeemed enabling 438,954 Aucklanders to book visitor/tourism experiences with over 100 local businesses.</p> <p>Through the Auckland Transport Connected Communities programme, the Great North Road Newton corridor construction tender progressed in mid-2022 incorporating a Healthy Waters asset upgrade into the contract to minimise the disruption to local businesses and the community. In addition, the New North Road corridor business case progressed through public engagement on shortlist of approaches in April 2022.</p>
Challenges	<p>Local transport programmes are being reviewed and re-prioritised where necessary due to budget reductions confirmed by Auckland Council in June 2022.</p> <p>Prioritisation of remaining corridors through the Auckland Transport Connected Communities programme is being undertaken to align with current budget reforecast of the Regional Land Transport Plan allocations brought about through COVID-19 impacts. Confirmation of the remaining corridor priorities is expected in 2023.</p>

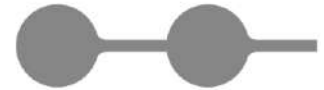
Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau	
Objective	Supporting quality jobs and skills development
Actions	5 action areas (16 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Supporting rangatahi skills and employment</p> <p>Youthtown successfully took over the backbone role of the Youth Employability Programme in Auckland from July 2021, while COMET continue to provide support for Youth Employability Aotearoa to map, unite and support initiatives that contribute impact and equity to the youth employability agenda. This included a youth employability conference in May 2022 with over 200 youth employability practitioners from across Aotearoa. In addition, a council-delivered Youth Economy programme has seen 181 Māori and Pasifika rangatahi engaged in high quality training or employment that offers a career pathway.</p> <p>Te Taiwhanga Rangatahi (TTR) has transitioned some young school leavers into junior participatory design positions within Community and Social Innovation to upskill them and has started engaging rangatahi to design new prototypes to keep young people attached to learning and in high value career pathways.</p> <p>Supporting Māori and Pacific people into higher quality employment</p> <p>Project Ikuna has delivered 408 Micro-Credentials over FY21/22 against a goal of 700 Micro-Credentials (shortfall of 292). The balance will be carried over into FY22/ 23 with three new target industries (Tourism, Hospitality, and Retail) added to the four current focus industries (Construction, Healthcare, Manufacturing & Logistics).</p> <p>The Uptempo programme has supported 67 Pasifika 'aiga from south and west Auckland (463 individuals) assisting 108 people into higher paid work and 128 Pacific people into training.</p> <p>Improving STEM and digital equity in south and west Auckland</p> <p>From January to June 2022, 27 projects to undertake STEM research in their communities were supported by COMET – 17 in south Auckland and 10 in west Auckland. Eleven of these projects are extensions from 2021 funding, with 16 additional projects funded in 2022. Council continues to support the growth and capacity of 10 digital inclusion delivery partners and the wider digital equity ecosystem through the South Advantage Collective and the Diverse Digitech group.</p>



Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau	
	<p>Supporting Māori and Pacific business ownership</p> <p>Amotai has over 130 buyer organisations and 1,200 Māori and Pasifika businesses registered around the country. During FY22 Amotai worked on over \$365M of procurement opportunities and put forward approximately 565 Māori and Pasifika businesses for the opportunities.</p> <p>Whāriki remains a key partner, and regular hui support a collaborative approach to sharing information and advice. Whāriki and Tātaki Auckland Unlimited share pakihi Māori intelligence and reporting and the preparation and coordination of evidence-based reporting is ongoing.</p> <p>Whāriki were a key governance and delivery partner in Activate Tāmaki Makaurau and lead workstream for Pakihi Māori. A target of 10% Māori saw \$4.4m in advice and grants via 1200 successful applications for FY 21/22. Whāriki & Amotai have partnered on improving procurement opportunities.</p>
Challenges	<p>COVID-19 disruption has impacted on the number of schools able to participate in the Youth Employability Programme, but Youthtown have brought in several new Auckland sites, including alternative education providers and they are in negotiation with other potential sites for 2023.</p>

Future Tāmaki Makaurau	
Objective	Preparing businesses for Auckland's future
Actions	3 action areas (7 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Building on Auckland's strengths – creative, technology and food and beverage</p> <p>Six of the sub-actions actions are on track to meet target with 1 sub-action already completed – the well-received Create Auckland 2030 plan launched on 30 May 2022.</p> <p>The Tech Tāmaki Makaurau strategy has been developed with industry-related guidance and is launching in Spring 2022.</p> <p>The government funded 'From the Ground Up' programme is near completion, delivering frameworks for sustainable seafood innovation, investment in the potato starch circular economy initiative and the development of the Onehunga wharf precinct.</p> <p>Tātaki Auckland Unlimited delivered the <i>Auckland's Future, Now</i> event in May. The programme was focused on themes raised in <i>Reimagining Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland: harnessing the region's potential</i> – a Kōi-Tu report - commissioned by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited.</p> <p>Expanding Auckland's innovation ecosystem</p> <p>Auckland's innovation support and infrastructure is being expanded with the refresh of the GridAKL website, providing a platform for the innovation network to continue to grow. Additional hubs have been added including GridMNC, Click Studios and Reserve Tāmaki.</p> <p>The climate innovation hub, now known as Climate Connect Aotearoa, will launch in October 2022. This focuses on examining pathways towards de-carbonising Auckland's economy. Two in-person challenge sprints for the Energy and Built Environment are planned for post-launch. An ecosystem map of climate innovation players is under development providing a key source of information to grow the ecosystem.</p> <p>Preparing for an uncertain future</p> <p>Auckland Council is preparing for a more uncertain future through embedding Future Thinking and Foresight approaches into processes and plans such as the Future for Local</p>

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Future Tāmaki Makaurau	
	Government Review and the <i>I am Auckland</i> plan. A project is underway to articulate the shifts, trends and new economic frameworks in preparation for Auckland's future economic development strategic planning.
Challenges	The government funded development of a sustainable food and beverage programme (From the Ground Up) has been progressed as far as it can and will be discontinued, given the change in Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's strategic direction and budget constraints.

Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Infrastructure	
Objective	Infrastructure that enables economic development
Actions	3 action areas (8 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Leading impactful procurement processes</p> <p>Auckland Council is progressing well in its procurement practices, meeting all its targets in supplier diversity, local suppliers and reducing waste and carbon emissions.</p> <p>Encouragingly, Ngā Puna Pūkenga hit its target of placing 200 people back into sustainable work for FY21/22. Watercare has joined the programme, growing placements to 250 for FY22/23. This is promising for the council group's provision of sustainable opportunities for small local businesses.</p> <p>Exploring more efficient and resilient infrastructure systems</p> <p>The council group continues to explore avenues for more efficient and resilient infrastructure systems, implementing wastewater reuse opportunities such as the recycled water plant supporting the Central Interceptor that will be completed in Mangere by December 2022 and an ice rink that will be complete at the Rosedale plant in FY23/24.</p> <p>Auckland Transport continues to identify and evaluate opportunities for raising additional revenue through existing assets including new advertising formats being explored from train exterior wraps to large format billboards on AT land, identifying temporary advertising locations associated with works and coordination between cycleway project teams and our street furniture media partner to minimise project costs (shelters/power) and maintain advertising presence.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to optimize existing transport networks including delivery of the Network Performance and Intelligent Transport System's programmes in conjunction with Waka Kotahi and working across the Auckland Council group to advocate for, and support, the introduction of congestion pricing.</p> <p>Transitioning infrastructure to a climate positive future</p> <p>We continue to work towards transitioning infrastructure towards a climate positive future. The council group is using the carbon portal in Healthy Waters and Watercare for measuring emissions and are continuing to refine this tool which will be fully implemented within the Healthy Waters capital works programme by the end of the financial year.</p>
Challenges	<p>Ongoing COVID-19 events have meant a delay to the starting point of the return to "normal" from which public transport patronage recovery elements will be baselined. By July 2024, the aim is to be at 85% of pre COVID-19 patronage / revenues. A specific cross-AT action group has been established to take this forward.</p> <p>While progress is being made on strategic and multi-modal corridor projects included in the Regional Land Transport Plan, some delays are anticipated due to COVID-19 impacts and restricted capital funding.</p>



Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Regulations	
Objective	Regulations that enable economic development
Actions	5 action areas (13 sub-actions)
Highlights	<p>Improving evaluation of planning and zoning rules</p> <p>Improvements are being made to Section 32 reporting of economic opportunity cost considerations relative to housing within the context of more enabling zoning for the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP). Section 35 reporting has been completed on AUP RPS B2.5 Commercial Growth (including the Mixed-Use zone) for reporting through workshops to Planning Committee early in the next term of council.</p> <p>In the context of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, height to boundary changes within the Terraced Housing and Apartment Building (THAB) and the Mixed Housing Urban (MHU) Zone are to be more enabling (than the operative AUP) and the spatial extent of both THAB and MHU is to be significantly increased. Delivery is to occur through notification of plan changes in FY22/23.</p> <p>Improving consenting processes</p> <p>Council is working with the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) to ensure that our optimised customer-focused, end to end, web-based building consenting/certification tool is built to meet the needs of both other local government sector participants and MBIE's regulatory change roadmap.</p> <p>We have continued to develop and expand our use of remote inspections using digital applications. This has been particularly useful in maintaining productivity as staff who are working from home can still perform inspections using these tools. We have also initiated a programme to optimise our building consenting/ certification digital platform and continue to invest in the automation of manual data entry tasks.</p> <p>Improving consultation processes</p> <p>We continue to grow our suite of online tools to drive engagement, including 'Balancing Act' (an online tool that can simulate balancing a budget and identify the trade offs involved in budgetary spending). Digital engagement at the submission levels for large scale consultations has improved with over 80% of submissions from our Annual Budget 2022/23 from digital sources. In addition</p> <p>Council is also becoming increasingly involved in deliberative democracy methodologies - working with the public on what they consider to be important, before any formal consultation takes place.</p> <p>Simplifying bylaws and permitting</p> <p>A remit was proposed by Auckland Council and passed at the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting seeking that they (LGNZ) lobby Government to implement an infringement notice regime for general bylaws.</p> <p>FilmApp was introduced by the Tātaki Auckland Unlimited screen facilitation team in September 2021 to standardise the film permitting process. This has resulted in improvements for our customers when applying for a film permit, for our internal stakeholders and for our facilitation team process and oversight.</p>
Challenges	<p>Whilst we have continued to advocate robustly for mandatory building warranties it does not appear to be a top priority for MBIE at this time.</p> <p>Investigations into the viability of multi-site resource consents for filming and major events is ongoing but could be delayed due to the relatively recent requirement under Schedule 12 of the Auckland Unitary Plan for filming activity to obtain a resource consent to operate at Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua.</p>

Te Mahere Whanake Ōhanga, Economic Development Action Plan 2021-24: 2022 Progress Report

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Performance measures

The actions of this plan are detailed together with the accountable CCO or Auckland Council directorate (action owner), completion timeframe, and LTP activity budget alignment. Where applicable, performance measures and targets from the 10-year budget and/or CCO statements of intent are aligned to the actions.

At the time of writing this report, the performance measures for the first year of the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 were not yet formally reported. This section will be updated when the Auckland Council Annual Report 2021/2022 and each Council Controlled Organisation's statement of intent annual reports are finalised and adopted.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2023/24 Target	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2023/24 Target
Destination Tāmaki Makaurau			
Attributable value of private sector investment (including screen) secured over the year	\$200m	Net promoter score for Auckland Unlimited audiences and participants (willingness of customers to recommend a product or service to others)	20
Number of people who are issued tickets to attend Auckland Live, Auckland Zoo, Auckland Art Gallery, NZ Maritime Museum and Auckland Stadiums venues and events	\$2.08m	Number of programmes contributing to the visibility and presence of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau	20
Contribution to regional GDP from major and business events attracted or supported	\$71m	Percentage of city centre targeted rate programme delivered on time and within budget	80%
Local Tāmaki Makaurau			
Net new dwellings (housing units) related to town centre intensification	350	Monthly average occupancy rate for tenable properties (commercial)	85%
Commercial / retail gross floor area (GFA) or net lettable area (square metre)	29,000	Number of council contracts with local suppliers	100 +
Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau			
Direct council contract value awarded to diverse suppliers	5% +	Number of learners through Trades Training programme	190 +
Total council subcontract value awarded to Māori and/or Pasifika businesses or social enterprises	15% +	Percentage of female learners through Trades Training programme	30%



PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2023/24 Target	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2023/24 Target
Number of quality employment opportunities for members of target communities created through council contracts	100 +		
Future Tāmaki Makaurau			
Number of businesses that have been through an Auckland Unlimited programme or benefited from an Auckland Unlimited intervention (per annum)	3,000	Number of Māori businesses that have been through an Auckland Unlimited programme or benefited from an Auckland Unlimited intervention (per annum)	150
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Infrastructure			
Percentage of the total public transport operating costs recovered through fares	36-41%	Percentage of contracts incorporating waste considerations in procurement processes	100%
Total public transport boardings	107M	Percentage of contracts incorporating carbon emission reduction strategies in procurement processes	100%
Share of Auckland growth in trips taken up by public and active modes (morning peak)			
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Regulations			
Percentage of building consent applications processed within 20 statutory working days	100%	Percentage of customers satisfied with overall quality of resource consents service delivery	70%
Percentage of Auckland Unitary Plan changes and notices of requirement processed within statutory timeframes	100%	Business floorspace consented by area (square metre)	
Percentage of non-notified resource consent applications processed within 20 statutory days	100%	Number of film permits granted per annum	
Percentage of notified resource consent applications processed within statutory time frame	100%		



What's next?

The council group is committed to the ongoing actions of this action plan whilst acknowledging the rapid changes we continue to face. This means constant adaption in how we work, how we learn, how we consume, how we build, and how we move around. Central government reform, the changes that may come about following upcoming local and central government elections and ever evolving global and local trends reinforce the need for an adaptive approach. Protecting and enhancing our communities' economic, and wider, wellbeing in the face of these changes will mean looking for opportunities to innovate and do things differently and taking active steps to ensure an equitable transition for all communities.

Actions in this plan start to address some of this fundamental change required, but much more will be needed in the coming years. We will continue to review our economic development progress to test our underlying assumptions, identify emerging issues, respond quickly to change and assess the need for longer term, Auckland-wide economic strategies to ensure we are ready for what lies ahead.



Appendix 1: Progress indicators – measure descriptions

Progress indicator: measure description		Data source	Data as at June 2021	Data date	Latest available data as at June 2022	Data date
Destination Tāmaki Makaurau						
Visitor spend (percentage increase, total domestic spend, total international spend) *Estimates of tourism GDP are measured in 2021 prices and make use of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) published by Statistics New Zealand, in conjunction with data on guest nights, visitor expenditure data from MBIE, and Infometrics' regional GDP model.	Infometrics: Regional economic profile		\$8,814m (tourism spend)	Mar 2020	\$4,064m (tourism spend)	March 2021
			3.6% increase (tourism spend)	Mar 2020	-53.9% decrease (tourism spend)	March 2021
			54.5% of total spend from international spending	Mar 2020	12.6% of total from international spending	March 2021
Growth in number of business units and average business size (employees)	Infometrics: regional economic profile (SNZ business demography)		2.2% (growth in BU) 4.5 average size (employees per business unit)	Feb 2021	1.1% (growth in BU) 4.4 average size (employees per business unit)	Feb 2022
Ease of doing business	World Bank Group: Doing Business 2020 OECD high income		No. 1 (New Zealand)	2020	No. 1 (New Zealand)	2020 (data series now discontinued)
Economic quality - diversity, jobs, high skilled *The economic quality domain is made of up the following indicators: economic diversity (HHI index); jobs per 100 residents; percentage of jobs that are highly skilled; percentage employed in knowledge-intensive industries; percentage employed in declining industries	Prosperity Index (TAU)		6.2/10	2020	6.2/10	2020
Businesses difficulty in finding skilled labour *A score of greater than 100 shows more optimism than pessimism. The OSBO calculates a net figure as % of businesses expecting an improvement) minus % expecting a worsening.	NZIER: Quarterly survey of business opinion (RIMU)		-80.5%	Jun 2021 quarter	-83.5%	June 2022 quarter
Local Tāmaki Makaurau						
Local contribution to regional growth (GDP) *Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the value economic units add to their inputs. Auckland's share of industry output is based on the share of employment measured in the Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED).	Infometrics: regional economic profile (GDP per filled jobs)		0.6% regional GDP growth	Mar 2020	-2.6% regional GDP growth	Mar 2021
Local employment growth (growth in number of filled jobs)	Infometrics: regional economic profile		1.6% regional employment growth	Mar 2020	-0.2% regional employment growth	Mar 2021



Progress indicator: measure description	Data source	Data as at June 2021	Data date	Latest available data as at June 2022	Data date
Aucklanders' sense of pride in their local area (percentage of those that agree/strongly agree they have pride in their local area)	Quality of life survey	63%	2020	63%	2020
Connectedness - access to education, work, internet (prosperity index) *The connectedness domain is made of up the following indicators: average commute time to tertiary institutions; average commute time to closest metropolitan centre; average commute time to work; proportion of people with access to the internet at home	Prosperity Index (TAU)	6.2/10	2020	6.2/10	2020
Skilled Tāmaki Makaurau					
Income equity (average weekly wage by ethnicity)	StatsNZ: Household labour force survey	\$1116 (total)	Jun 2020 quarter	\$1112 (total)	Jun 2021 quarter
		\$1060 (Māori)	Jun 2020 quarter	\$1060 (Māori)	Jun 2021 quarter
		\$991 (Pasifika)	Jun 2020 quarter	\$936 (Pasifika)	Jun 2021 quarter
		\$1033 (Asian)	Jun 2020 quarter	\$1020 (Asian)	Jun 2021 quarter
Skills and labour force participation and qualifications *The Skills and Labour Force Domain is made of up the following indicators: percentage of people starting school who have attended early childhood education; percentage of school leavers enrolled in tertiary within one year of leaving; percentage of school leavers who have NCEA level 2 or above; percentage of working-age population with a level 3 qualification	Prosperity Index (TAU)	\$1230 (European)	Jun 2020 quarter	\$1247 (European)	Jun 2021 quarter
		7.0/10	2020	7.0/10	2020
Household prosperity income, home ownership, rental affordability, unemployment *	Prosperity Index (TAU)	7.0 / 10 (household prosperity score)	2020	7.0 / 10 (household prosperity score)	2020
Employment by skill level (low-skilled vs highly-skilled) for Total and Māori *Highly skilled occupations typically require a bachelor degree or higher qualification and include professionals such as accountants, teachers, and engineers, as well as most managers such as chief executives.	Informetrics: regional economic profile	38.3% highly-skilled and 34.4% low-skilled (total Akl)	Feb-20	38.7% highly-skilled and 34.1% low-skilled (total Akl)	Feb-21
		28.9% highly-skilled and 43.4% low-skilled (Māori Akl)	Feb-20	29.3% highly-skilled and 43.0% low-skilled (Māori Akl)	Feb-21

Progress indicator: measure description		Data source	Data as at June 2021	Data date	Latest available data as at June 2022	Data date
Educational achievement of young people, Māori and Pacific People (proportion of those that have at least Level 4 qualifications and above).	StatsNZ: Household labour force survey (custom data for RIMU)	33% Māori, 26% Pasifika and 37% 20-24 yrs have at least Level 4 qualifications 53% of total Auckland have at least Level 4 qualifications	year end Dec 2020 (moving annual average)	35% Māori, 26% Pasifika and 39% 20-24yrs have at least Level 4 qualifications 53% of total Auckland have at least Level 4 qualifications	year end Dec 2021 (moving annual average)	
Future Tāmaki Makaurau						
Percentage of people employed in knowledge intensive and creative industries *Knowledge-intensive industries are industries that satisfy two basic criteria: At least 25 per cent of the workforce must be qualified to degree level and at least 30 per cent of the workforce must be employed in professional, managerial, as well as scientific and technical occupations.	Infometrics: regional economic profile (SNZ business demography)	35.5% of employment is in knowledge intensive industries	Mar-20	35.3% of employment is in knowledge intensive industries	Mar-21	
Industries in Auckland with a comparative advantage (location quotient) *an area has a location quotient larger than one when the share of that industry in the area's economy is greater than the share of the same industry in the national economy.	Knowledge Auckland: Creative Sector report 2020	5.2% of total businesses are in the creative sector (3.2% contribution to Auckland's GDP and 3.6% of Auckland's employees)	2019	5.2% of total businesses are in the creative sector (3.2% contribution to Auckland's GDP and 3.6% of Auckland's employees)	2019	
Level of diversification of the Auckland economy (HHI) *This data represents the normalised Herfindahl-Hirschman Index which measures the level of diversification of the Auckland economy. An index of 0 represents a diversified economy with economic activity evenly spread across all industries. The higher the index, the more concentrated economic activity is on a few industries.	Infometrics: regional economics profile	57% (31/54) of industries in Auckland have a comparative advantage to total NZ - Highest (1.8 location quotient) is insurance and superannuation funds	Mar-20	57% (31/54) of industries in Auckland have a comparative advantage to total NZ - Highest (1.8 location quotient) is insurance and superannuation funds	Mar-21	
Biggest industry contributors to economic growth (GDP)	Infometrics: regional economics profile	30.9 (HHI of 0 = highest diversification)	Mar-20	33.2 (HHI of 0 = highest diversification)	Mar-21	
	Infometrics: regional economics profile	Professional, scientific and tech services (10.2% share of total)	Mar-20	Professional, scientific and tech services (10.5% share of total)	Mar-21	

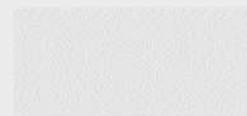


Progress indicator: measure description	Data source	Data as at June 2021	Data date	Latest available data as at June 2022	Data date
Percentage of Auckland businesses that undertook research and development over the last 12 months	Auckland Unlimited: Business survey	39%	2019	42%	Sep-21
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Infrastructure					
Percentage of jobs within reasonable travel time from home (30 mins by car or 45 minutes by public transport)	Auckland Forecasting Centre (AT)	51.6% by 2028	2022 (ATAP 2 v1116)	51.6% by 2028	2022 (ATAP 2 v1116)
Residents that agree that public transport is easy to get to	Quality of life survey	64%	2020	64%	2020
Business activity - size, growth, self-employment (prosperity index)	AUL: Prosperity index	4.2/10	2020	4.2/10	2020
Enabled Tāmaki Makaurau: Regulations					
Hectares of business zoned land under the Auckland Unitary Plan	Auckland Council: Spatial Database Engine (SDE)	6316 ha	Feb-21	6320 ha	May-22
Number of dwellings consented by dwelling type (high density = terraced housing and apartments)	Auckland Council (data drawn from Informetrics regional construction outlook, residential consents)	17,495 dwellings consented	Mar-21	21,477 dwellings consented	Mar-22
		63% high density (THAB)	Mar-21	70% high density (THAB)	Mar-22
Perception that council keep people informed on how their rates are spent	Auckland Council: Citizens insights monitor	31%	2020 (Q4)	30%	2021 (Q4)
Perception that council demonstrates good value for ratepayers money	Auckland Council: Citizens insights monitor	17%	2020 (Q4)	15%	2021 (Q4)

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

That the **Independent Māori Statutory Board**

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

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

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

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Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(f)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the protection of such members, officers, employees and persons from improper pressure or harassment. In particular, the report contains information that needs to be approved and feedback provided.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.