



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Independent Māori Statutory Board

BOARD PACK

for

September Board Meeting

Monday, 4 September 2023

11:00 am (NZST)

Held at:

Independent Māori Statutory Board

Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue

INDEX

Cover Page

Index

Agenda

Attached Documents:

1.2 a	Minutes : August Board Meeting - 7 Aug 2023.....	7
2.1 a	20230904_CEO Summary.pdf.....	16
2.2 a	20230904_Financial Report July 2023.pdf.....	19
2.2 b	Attachment A_Financial Report July 2023.pdf.....	20
3.1 a	20230904_Cultural Pou.pdf.....	21
3.1 b	Attachment A_Marae Development Applications recommended for funding 2023-2024.p	26
3.2 a	20230904_Economic Pou.pdf.....	29
3.3 a	20230904_Social Pou.pdf.....	35
3.4 a	20230904_Environment Pou.pdf.....	40
4.1 a	20230904_Emergency Housing.pdf.....	44
4.2 a	20230904_CCO Transport.pdf.....	51
4.3 a	20230904_Emergency Management Bill_Submission.pdf.....	58
5.1 a	20230904_Appointment report - Area Plan for Aotea Great Barrier.pdf.....	69
5.2 a	20230904_Appointment report - GPS Land Transport 2024.pdf.....	70
6.2 a	20230904_Confidential_Annual Report Front Section 2022-2023.pdf.....	73
6.2 b	Attachment A_DRAFT_Annual Report 2022_23.pdf.....	74

AGENDA

SEPTEMBER BOARD MEETING



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Name:	Independent Māori Statutory Board
Date:	Monday, 4 September 2023
Time:	11:00 am to 1:00 pm (NZST)
Location:	Independent Māori Statutory Board, Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84057298181?pwd=S0FMYkE0enNUT20rUGRrSS9HM0Rvdz09
Board Members:	David Taipari (Chair), Edward Ashby, Honey Renata, Tau Henare, Tony Kake
Attendees:	Annette Tunoho, Leesah Murray, Norelle Parker, Taff Wikaira

1. Opening Meeting

1.1 Karakia

Open meeting with karakia.

1.2 Confirm Minutes

Supporting Documents:

1.2.a	Minutes : August Board Meeting - 7 Aug 2023	7
-------	---	---

1.3 Extraordinary Business

2. Management Reports

2.1 CEO Report

Leesah Murray

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- receive the CEO Summary report.

Supporting Documents:

2.1.a	20230904_CEO Summary.pdf	16
-------	--------------------------	----

2.2 Finance Report

Leesah Murray

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- receive the Financial Report for May and June 2023.

Supporting Documents:

2.2.a	20230904_Financial Report July 2023.pdf	19
2.2.b	Attachment A_Financial Report July 2023.pdf	20

3. Pou Updates

3.1 Cultural Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.1.a	20230904_Cultural Pou.pdf	21
3.1.b	Attachment A_ Marae Development Applications recommended for funding 2023-2024.pdf	26

3.2 Economic Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.2.a	20230904_Economic Pou.pdf	29
-------	---------------------------	----

3.3 Social Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.3.a	20230904_Social Pou.pdf	35
-------	-------------------------	----

3.4 Environment Update

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Environment Update report.

Supporting Documents:

3.4.a	20230904_Environment Pou.pdf	40
-------	------------------------------	----

4. Te Pae Whakatere Reports

4.1 Emergency Housing

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Emergency Housing report.
- b) consider a refresh of the Independent Māori Statutory Board's 'Kāinga Strategic Action Plan'.

Supporting Documents:

4.1.a	20230904_Emergency Housing.pdf	44
-------	--------------------------------	----

4.2 CCO Transport

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the CCO Transport report.

Supporting Documents:

4.2.a	20230904_CCO Transport.pdf	51
-------	----------------------------	----

4.3 Emergency Management Bill Submission

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) approve the 'Emergency Management Bill' submission.
- b) approve the circulation of the submission to mana whenua and mātāwaka entities to be utilised as a template to inform their submission on the bill.

Supporting Documents:

4.3.a	20230904_Emergency Management Bill_Submission.pdf	58
-------	---	----

5. Other Business

5.1 Appointment Report

Taff Wikaira

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) consider reappointing a Board member to the working group.

Supporting Documents:

5.1.a	20230904_Appointment report - Area Plan for Aotea Great Barrier.pdf	69
-------	---	----

5.2 Appointment Report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) appoint a Board member to the Governing Body sub-committee to approve a submission on the Government Policy Statement (GPS) on Land Transport 2024.

Supporting Documents:

5.2.a	20230904_Appointment report - GPS Land Transport 2024.pdf	70
-------	---	----

6. Confidential Agenda

6.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

That the **Independent Māori Statutory Board**:

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

6.3 Karakia

Close meeting with karakia.

7. Close Meeting

7.1 Close the meeting

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

MINUTES (in Review)

AUGUST BOARD MEETING



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Name:	Independent Māori Statutory Board
Date:	Monday, 7 August 2023
Time:	11:00 am to 1:26 pm (NZST)
Location:	Independent Māori Statutory Board, Level 1, 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Board Members:	David Taipari (Chair), Honey Renata, Tau Henare, Tony Kake, Edward Ashby, James Brown
Attendees:	Leesah Murray, Taff Wikaira, Norelle Parker, Annette Tunoho

1. Opening Meeting

1.1 Karakia

1.2 Confirm Minutes



Confirm Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

1.3 Extraordinary Business



Extraordinary Business

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: David Taipari
Outcome: Approved

2. Management Reports

2.1 CEO Report



CEO Report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the CEO Summary report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Tau Henare
Outcome: Approved

2.2 Finance Report



Financial Report

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Tony Kake
Outcome: Approved

3. Pou Updates

3.1 Cultural Update



Cultural Update

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Update report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved



Proposal sent to Phil Wilson

Have the proposal to have the Board have delegation of the Māori Outcomes Fund sent to Phil Wilson.

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023
Owner: Leesah Murray

3.2 Economic Update



Economic Update

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Update report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: James Brown
Seconder: Tony Kake
Outcome: Approved

**Follow up on the amount of Māori staff that were cut from positio...**

Follow up on the amount of Māori staff that were cut from positions within Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Auckland Transport, Eke Panuku with the restructure.

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023

Owner: Taff Wikaira

3.3 Social Update**Social Update**

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Social Update report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023

Mover: Tau Henare

Seconder: Honey Renata

Outcome: Approved

**Advocacy Points from Sapere Māori Equity in Transport**

Pull out advocacy points from Sapere report for Board members to ensure there are key points to push at Council Committee level

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023

Owner: Taff Wikaira

3.4 Environment Update**Environment Update**

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive the Environment Update report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023

Mover: Tau Henare

Seconder: Edward Ashby

Outcome: Approved

4. Te Pae Whakaterere Reports**4.1 Community Development****Community Development**

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

a) receive Community Development report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023

Mover: James Brown

Seconder: Edward Ashby

Outcome: Approved

4.2 Affordable Housing**Affordable Housing**

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Affordable Housing report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: James Brown
Seconder: Tony Kake
Outcome: Approved

4.3 Distinctive Identity



Distinctive Identity

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Distinctive Identity report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved



Change in Public Arts Policy

Have advisor follow up on whether there has been a change in public arts policy?

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023
Owner: Taff Wikaira

4.4 Iwi Management Plans



Iwi Management Plans

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Iwi Management Plans report.
 b) request Auckland Council provide a report back to the Board on their responses to the report's recommendations for Auckland Council.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Edward Ashby
Seconder: Tony Kake
Outcome: Approved



Auckland Council Recommendation

Request Auckland Council provide a report back to the Board on their responses to the report's recommendations for Auckland Council.

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023
Owner: Taff Wikaira

4.5 Future for Local Government Update



Future for Local Government Update

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive Future for Local Government Update report.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

5. Other Business

5.1 Appointment Report



Restrospective Appointment

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: James Brown
Seconder: Tau Henare
Outcome: Approved

5.2 Appointment Report



Appointment

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: David Taipari
Seconder: Tau Henare
Outcome: Approved

6. Confidential Agenda

6.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public



Procedural Motion to exclude the public

That the **Independent Māori Statutory Board**:

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

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

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

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

Te Tiriti o Waitangi Scope

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

Te Tiriti o Auckland Council Longterm Plan

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

Brand Review

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

Updated Interim Committee Allocations

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

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

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Tony Kake
Outcome: Approved

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Mover: David Taipari
Seconder: Tau Henare
Outcome: Approved



Brand Review

Proceed with recommendations in the Brand Review. Member Tony Kake to be added to Te Ohu.

Due Date: 4 Sept 2023
Owner: Leesah Murray

6.5 Extraordinary Item - Updated Interim Committee Allocations



Updated Interim Committee Allocations report.

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Updated Interim Committee Allocations report.
- b) confirm as an interim measure the Board appointments to Council Committees for the 2022-2025 term.
- c) approve the appointment of Board members to the Political Working Groups outlined in paragraph 7.
- d) note the committee allocations are subject to change once the Board has a full complement of members.

Decision Date: 7 Aug 2023
Mover: Tau Henare
Seconder: Edward Ashby
Outcome: Approved

6.6 Karakia

7. Close Meeting

7.1 Close the meeting

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

New Actions raised in this meeting

Item	Action Title	Owner
3.1	Proposal sent to Phil Wilson Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Leesah Murray
3.2	Follow up on the amount of Māori staff that were cut from positio... Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Taff Wikaira
3.3	Advocacy Points from Sapere Māori Equity in Transport Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Taff Wikaira
4.3	Change in Public Arts Policy Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Taff Wikaira
4.4	Auckland Council Recommendation Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Taff Wikaira
6.2	Request for Proposal for Te Tiriti o Waitangi Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Leesah Murray
6.4	Brand Review Due Date: 4 Sept 2023	Leesah Murray



Cover Report: CEO Summary

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive CEO summary report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a summary of events for the reporting month.
2. It also provides the Health and Safety update for the month.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

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

Action	Responsibility	Due Date	Progress
Provide wellbeing insights to the CEO of PoAL.	Pou Whakarae	September	●
Sapere Equity Transport report with Transport and Infrastructure Board members.	Pou Whakarae	September	●
Proposal on the Māori Outcomes fund be sent to acting CE Phil Wilson.	Pou Whakarae	September	●
Request for Proposal for Te Tiriti audit be finalised and sent out to consultants.	Pou Whakarae	September	●
Update Governance Team Leader and Mayor's office on the Board appointments for Political Working Groups and the Budget Committee.	Poururuku	September	●

Completed



In progress -
on time for delivery



Behind schedule –
no major risk



Behind schedule – major risk



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



Report: CEO Summary

Horopaki

Context

1. On behalf of the Board, the Pou Whakarae attended a sustainable workforce evening hosted by JacksonStone, at the new Tākina Wellington Convention and Exhibition Centre on the 01 August. The centre looks to accommodate local and international visitors, supply 372 direct jobs, and bring in and protect business worth around \$45M a year in GDP to Wellington's economy, including money spent in hotels, restaurants, bars and shops. The opening night of Tākina, a name gifted by Taranaki Whānui, gathered over 300 guests, stakeholders, and mana whenua.
2. For the second time, we hosted a cohort of nine post-grad Māori students studying Māori, law, project management and business from Ngā Hononga-ā-Kiwā, a tailored alumni programme to connect participants with iwi and industry partners that engage across the Asia Pacific regions.
3. Te Anga Media has presented a draft of the front section of the Annual Report. The theme this year is Manaakitanga and includes a number of Te Matatini pictures that we have requested permission to use. This item will be further discussed in the confidential section of the hui.
4. Following the Joint Governing Board July meeting, Te Pae Whakatere Governance roadmap has been updated, and uploaded to the Board website.
5. The Political Working Groups have an allocated Secretariat to support the Board members of these respective groups.

Political Working Group	Elected Board Member	Secretariat Support
Arts, Social, Sports, Community Institutions	Pongarauhine (Honey) Renata	Heather Ruru
Investments	To be confirmed	Jett Sharp
Māori Outcomes	Edward Ashby	Paula Bold-Wilson
Regional Parks	Tony Kake	Miriana Knox
Revenue	David Taipari	Jett Sharp
Stadium, Venues	Tau Henare	Miriana Knox

6. The Secretariat farewelled Hermione McCallum and two Secretariat attended her whakatau to Kāinga Ora on Monday 14 August.
7. Heather Ruru starts her role as the Principal Advisor – Cultural Outcomes on Monday 28 August.
8. Te Pou Whakarae met with Manisha Das and David Taylor from the Office of the Auditor-General as an introduction before meeting with a hui later in the month with the Board Chair, Deputy Controller and Audit NZ Director. They shared the report Māori Perspectives on Public Accountability. The full report is available if requested.
9. Te Pou Whakarae also had a meeting in regard to the draft audit plan for the Board received from Audit NZ in July detailing delivery dates and fees. Concerns raised with Audit NZ regarding the major increase in fees.
10. On 15 August, Audit NZ explained the following reasons for the increase:
 - Charge out rate movements reflecting the increased cost of attracting and retaining auditor staff.
 - Change in audit team to include more senior time to direct and manage the audit.
 - Impact of release of the cost previously absorbed by Audit NZ.



11. The Pou Whakarae will be meeting with Senior Finance Business Partner ahead of the beginning of the audit which is set to begin on Monday 11 September.
12. Hui had with Auckland Council General Manager Tania Pouwhare who has invited any requests for data points that could be beneficial for the ARO tool and collating further data sources.
13. Regular monthly hui continue with the Auckland Council Acting CEO. Key points raised at the last Board meeting were shared during this hui.
14. All media comparisons from 12 July – 15 August 2023 in below tables.

Website	Users	New Visitors	Time Spent viewing (mins)	Most Viewed Page
July 12 – Aug 15	2704	2645	1.32	Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau whanaungatanga, 780 page views
June 15 – July 11	2437	2207	1.29	Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau whanaungatanga, 825 page views

15. From 12 July to 15 August 2023, there were 2704 users on the Board website, of whom 2,645 were new visitors.
16. There was a total of 5,502 page views, with the average session being 1:32 in duration. The most viewed page was focused on Whanaungatanga about Māori wellbeing in Tāmaki Makaurau, with 780 page views.
17. We have 1.5K followers on Facebook and 594 on LinkedIn.
18. The table below is the July Health and Safety update.

Health and Safety June/July Update	Risk Register								
	Description of hazard	Location or task	Potential Harm	Risk Rating	Significant Hazard	Control method E & M	Controls applied	Frequency of monitoring	Person Responsible
	Change of floor levels in the entrance and from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)	Entrance	Possibility of slip / trip / fall	Low risk	Y	M	Hazard Sign posted Report lodged on system 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment and mitigation	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children/seniors	Low risk	N	M	Landlord contacted	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Chairs stored in meeting room	Meeting room	Staff	Low risk	N	M	Clear out storeroom	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	Low visibility in toilet area	Toilets	Staff, visitors	Low risk	N	M	Hazard sign posted	Weekly	Annette Tunoho
	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	Annette Tunoho
	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	Annette Tunoho
	Office Status Update								
	Incident Report	Injury	New Hazards	First Aid course for kaimahi needs to be completed by 2 kaimahi this year.			The Health and Safety e-module to be completed by two kaimahi.		
Nil		Nil							

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.



Cover Report: Financial Report

Ngā tūhonga Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Financial Report for July 2023.

Whakarāpopototanga Executive Summary

1. The purpose of the report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial position as at 31 July 2023.

July Year-to-Date Commentary

2. Net operating expenditure is \$40K favourable to budget [Act \$201K vs Bud \$241K]
 - Kaimahi costs is \$7K favourable. Salary costs are unfavourable \$8K due to annual leave payout to Secretariat offset by a reduction to the Annual leave accrual \$13K and underspend in training costs. As of July, actual FTE 8 vs budget FTE 9.
3. Professional Services is \$37K favourable:
 - Consultancy, Engagement and Legal are favourable due to timing of work programme and incurring costs.
4. Other expenditure on activities is \$5K unfavourable.
 - Laptop repairs were incurred along with replacement of damaged standup desk.
 - Catering costs for Matariki lunch and farewell for Secretariat members.
5. Board Costs is \$1K favourable:
 - Remuneration is underspent due to having six board members compared to nine budgeted.
 - Board other costs is unfavourable due to timing of receiving claims compared to budget.
 - Board travel is unfavourable.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

Attachment A - Financial Management Report July 2023

Authors	Annette Tunoho – Poutāhuhu
Authorisers	Leesah Murray – Pou Whakarae

Financial Performance Dashboard as at July 2023

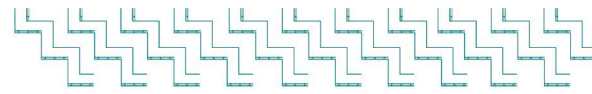
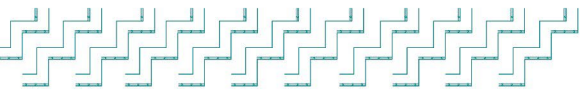
Independent Māori Statutory Board

GL Code - Account	Month		Year to Date				Full Year					Notes
	Actual	Revised Budget	Actual	Revised Budget	Variance	Prior Year Actuals	Forecast	Revised Budget	Variance	Annual Plan	Prior Year Actuals	
Kaimahi Costs	115	122	115	122	7	87	1,512	1,512	0	1,512	1,286	
Professional services	7	44	7	44	37		550	550	0	550	338	
Consultancy	5	27	5	27	21		320	320	0	320	241	
Engagement and Reporting	2	14	2	14	12		165	165	0	165	53	
Legal and Planning		3		3	3		40	40		40	27	
Audit							25	25	0	25	17	
Other expenditure on activities	29	7	12	7	-5	4	111	111	0	111	89	1
Board Costs	50	69	68	69	1	65	852	852	0	852	655	
Elected member remuneration	42	63	42	63	21	61	787	787	0	787	582	
Elected member other costs	5	3	5	3	-2	3	35	35	0	35	12	2
Elected member travel	3	3	21	3	-18	1	30	30	0	30	60	3
Net operating expenditure/(revenue)	201	241	201	241	40	156	3,025	3,025	0	3,025	2,368	

Note 1 Costs incurred for laptop repairs, small asset purchases and as well kai costs.

Note 2 Timing of costs received from Board members compared to budget phasing.

Note 3 Travel costs for Māori economic development delegation for three Board members.



Cover Report: Cultural Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Cultural Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

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

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

3. 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.

Authors	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā
Authorisers	Leesah Murray – Pou Whakahere





Report: Cultural Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

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

Horopaki

Context

Marae Development

Cultural Initiatives Fund

4. On 03 August an update of the Cultural Initiatives Fund (CIF) was provided to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee. The CIF is a contestable grant for marae and papakāinga/Māori housing recognised as critical cultural connection hubs for mana whenua and Māori communities.
5. Auckland Council received fourteen grant applications for the 2023/2024 funding round. Ten for marae development and four for papakāinga/Māori housing.
6. The total funding requested across the fourteen applications was \$2,258,740.23. The available CIF grant is \$1.2m
7. Council staff recommended that nine applicants receive part funding, and that five be declined. The main rationale for part funding successful applicants was the fund being oversubscribed. The reasons for recommending five applications be declined was:
 - Insufficient information provided in the application
 - Not meeting criteria of funding guidelines
8. The successful applicants are:

Ngaa Hau e Whaa o Pukekohe	Ngāti Wai o Aotea Kawa Marae Trust
Parish of Waipipi Lot 69a Trust (Rereteewhioi Marae)	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Housing Trust
Te Kia Ora Marae Trust	Te Kawerau Iwi Tiaki Trust
Ruapōtaka Marae	Te Motu a Hiroa Charitable Trust
Pāpatūānuku Kōkiri Marae	Ngāti Wai o Aotea Kawa Marae Trust



9. Further information regarding the above applications can be found in Attachment A.
10. At its meeting on 07 August, the Board requested the Secretariat engage Council on the reasons why the CIF could not be allocated more funding to meet the full grant to successful applicants, noting the continued underspend of the Māori Outcomes Fund could be used to meet the CIF oversubscription issue.
11. The Secretariat has arranged to meet with Council staff to progress this request. An update will be provided to members at the Board hui in September.

Te Reo Māori

Ports of Auckland Limited

12. On Wednesday 2 August the Secretariat met with the Māori Outcomes Lead at the Ports of Auckland Limited (POAL). POAL has 30 staff enrolled in a Te Reo Māori language programme using Te Ataarangi - a total immersion learning programme well-known for the use of coloured Cuisenaire rods as its learning tool, delivered weekly over the next 20 weeks. The course is provided by AMA training group.

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited

13. The Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Tātaki) Māori Outcomes Plan, Te Mahere Aronga, identifies new and ongoing actions to progress the delivery of Te Reo Māori outcomes. It reflects the prioritisation of Tātaki to embed te reo Māori in its communications, as highlighted in their Statement of Intent 2022 – 2025.
14. Tātaki has installed bilingual signage at Aotea Centre, The Civic, Auckland Town Hall, Bruce Mason Centre and Shed 10 with work nearing completion for bilingual signage at the Viaduct Events Centre.
15. Tātaki has completed the installation of bilingual signs at the New Zealand Maritime Museum (at least 49) and developed a Te Reo Māori Event Signage Translation resource for event organisers to consider using translations of common Māori phrases and signage at their events.

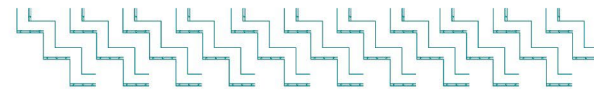
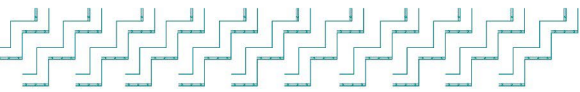
Distinctive Identity

Te Kete Rukuruku

16. Te Kete Rukuruku continues to reinstate traditional names to parks in Tāmaki Makaurau with a focus on renaming tranche one and two parks. It is expected that iwi will provide names over the next few months with the remaining park names to continue through 2023. This is subject to the continuation of ongoing kōrero between iwi towards the agreed outcome of restoration of Māori names to the whenua.
17. It is intended, once all names have been agreed upon by iwi, that mana whenua will present those names to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee to cultivate an understanding of what the Māori name means along with Council reports to accompany presentations recommending formally adopting park names.
18. To further extend the success and reach of Te Kete Rukuruku, Council is working with Mahi Tahī Media to develop a strategic approach to storytelling to ensure the names and narratives which have been returned are known and used by descendants of iwi, mātāwaka me te whānau whānui.

Education and Training Amendment Bill

19. On 16 August, Government passed the Education and Training Amendment Bill, marking a historic change for Māori tertiary institutions, with Wānanga able to self-determine how they operate for the first time.
20. Wānanga will now be able to choose to remain a bespoke Crown entity Wānanga or convert to a non-Crown entity Wānanga in which they will be accountable to iwi, hapū or another Māori organisation while retaining some Crown accountability.



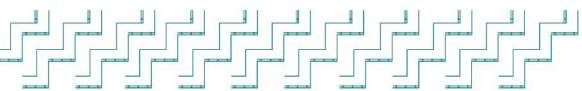
21. The Framework of the Bill acknowledges how Wānanga differ from other tertiary institutions and has been co-designed in collaboration with Te Wānanga o Aotearoa, Te Wānanga o Raukawa, Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī and the Ministry of Education and provides for new administrative settings for Wānanga that are fit-for-purpose, and recognise their unique role, functions, purposes, and contributions to the tertiary education sector.
22. The Bill will also see Kura Kaupapa Māori restored to their previous position as distinct types of state schools in the Education Act. It does this by separating the establishment provisions for Kura Kaupapa Māori from those of designated character schools, recognising their distinct nature.

Arts and Culture

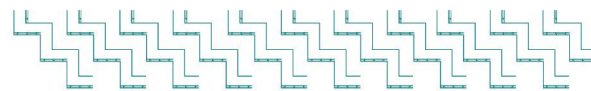
Toi Whītiki

23. Council's investment into Ngā Toi is guided by Toi Whītiki, its arts and culture strategic action plan, designed in alignment with the Council's Auckland Plan 2015–2025, Local Board Plans and the Kia Ora Tāmaki Makarau Māori Outcomes Framework.
24. Toi Whītiki identifies the role of the Council family as supporting arts and culture through:
 - Strategy and policy
 - Facilities (local and regional)
 - Programming and events
 - Investment and funding
 - Regulatory and operative frameworks
 - Facilitation
 - Advocacy.
25. The latest data provided by Council of their investment into Ngā Toi across Tāmaki Makaurau by department/CCO and by Toi Whītiki outcome area sees investment of \$185.2m provided to the arts sector.
26. The below provides a summary of Council and CCO investment comprised of:
 - \$168.26m of capital and operational invested through:
 - Council teams and departments (which invest in arts, culture and events, public art, City Centre activation, community empowerment and library services)
 - Grants programmes (Regional Arts and Culture Grants Programmes, Local Board Grants)
 - Investment in major cultural institutions Auckland War Memorial Museum and Museum of Transport and Technology, with funding also distributed by the Auckland Regional Amenities Funding Board (to Auckland Theatre Company, NZ Opera, Auckland Arts Festival and the Auckland Philharmonic Orchestra).
27. \$16.3m of operational investment through CCOs:
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited
 - Eke Panuku Development.
28. Of note, over this period there was a significant funding decrease due to the impact of Covid 19 restrictions on the arts sector as a whole.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



Art Works

29. Ngāti Whātua ki Ōrākei commissioned artist Graham Tipene (Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Hine) to produce an art piece to install in its downtown Auckland headquarters.
30. The completed work depicts Tāmaki Makaurau in 1840 and shows the original shoreline before Ngāti Whātua gifted 3000 acres to the Crown, establishing what is now downtown Auckland.
31. The artwork has great significance to the iwi and graphically shows the extent of the reclamations made by the Auckland Harbour Board, now POAL and its march west to east along the coastline as land and wharves were sold.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

Attachment A: Marae development applications recommended for funding - 2023/2024.



Attachment A

Marae development applications recommended for funding - 2023/2024

Marae	Mana whenua / mataawaka	Local Board	Application summary	Requested	Recommended
Ngāti Wai o Aotea Kawa Marae Trust	Mana whenua	Aotea	Solar panel upgrade, purchase of a generator and installation, replacement of hot water system, and project management costs.	\$170,000.00	\$125,500.00
Ngaa Hau E Whaa Marae	Mana whenua	Franklin	Water tank installation, and kitchen equipment and refurbishment	\$138,000.00	\$110,500.00
Parish of Waipipi Lot 369A Trust	Mana whenua	Franklin	Project management, compliance fees and capital works	\$170,000.00	\$142,500.00
Te Kia Ora Marae	Mana whenua	Rodney	Rectify issues with wastewater disposal field, plumbing and gas and concrete pad for health and safety	\$170,000.00	\$142,500.00
Ruapōtaka Marae	Mataawaka	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Funding contribution towards resource consent costs	\$170,000.00	\$142,500.00
Papatūānuku Kōkiri Marae	Mataawaka	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Part of a larger development project with funding contribution towards resource consent costs and part funding of project manager	\$166,915.00	\$124,500.00
				\$984,915.00	\$788,000.00

Papakāinga/Māori housing development applications recommended for funding - 2023/2024

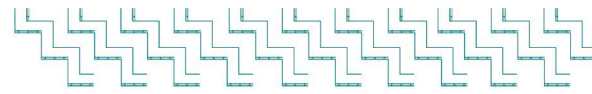
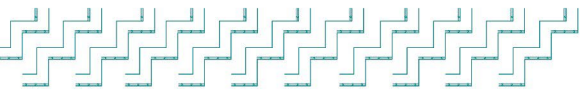
Organisation	Mana whenua / mataawaka	Local Board	Application summary	Requested	Recommended
Te Kawerau Iwi Tiaki Trust	Mana whenua	Waitākere	Completion of developed and detailed design	\$170,000.00	\$142,500.00
Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Housing Trust	Mana whenua	Ōrākei	Contribution towards resource and consenting costs including consultant fees	\$170,000.00	\$142,500.00
Te Motu-a-Hiaroa Charitable Trust	Mana whenua	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Costs associated with planning, design, engineering and building consent	\$154,592.00	\$127,000.00
				\$494,592.50	\$412,000.00

Marae development applications declined for funding - 2023/2024

Marae	Mana whenua / mataawaka	Local Board	Requested	Rationale for declining
Ngāti Ōtara Marae	Mataawaka	Ōtara-Papapotoetoe	\$170,000.00	The condition report rated the condition of the whare kai as 'poor', clearly stating a requirement for further investigation to fully determine weather tightness. There are also known issues around land subsidence across the whole complex so the panel's preference is to engage the Programme Principal Marae Development to consider how the Marae Infrastructure Programme fund might provide more substantial support moving forward.
Te Herenga Waka o Orewa	Mataawaka	Hibiscus & Bays	\$170,000.00	Funding request for a new cultural centre/community hub does not meet the guidelines for funding capital works to support improvements and/or extensions to core marae infrastructure including wharenui, wharekai, wharepaku, wharemoae, carparking and access ways, water infrastructure and whakairo/raranga.
Te Hana Te Ao Marama Marae	Mataawaka	Rodney	\$108,232.58	No project management or project plan provided and key information missing around how the entire project would be funded.
Makaurau Marae	Mana Whenua	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	\$190,369.00	No project, management or maintenance plan provided and there were no meeting minutes to authorize the application to CIF which is a requirement.

Papakāinga/Māori housing development applications declined for funding - 2023/2024

Organisation	Mana whenua / mataawaka	Local Board	Requested	Rationale for declining
Te Wai Aio Family Trust	Mana Whenua	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	\$140,631.15	The trust is very new, so could not provide any financial information and no letters of support were provided to substantiate a referenced connection to a Mana Whenua led housing strategy.



Cover Report: Economic Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Economic Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

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

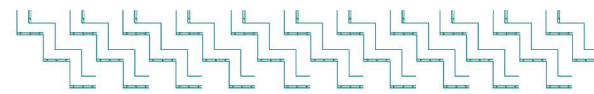
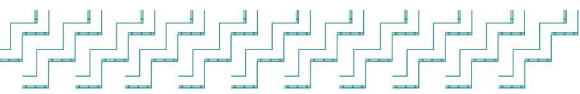
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

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

Authors	Jett Sharp – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā





Report: Economic Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

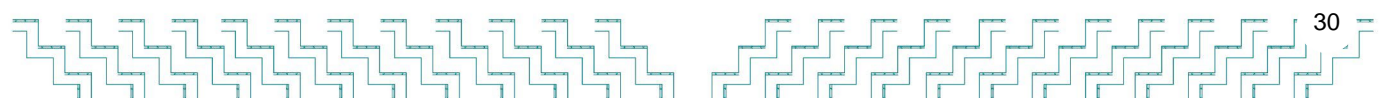
1. The Secretariat will utilise opportunities across their respective work programmes to address the Board's economic priority.
2. Within the economic priority there are six key focus areas of the Board's Issues of Significance (IoS) and each area has a corresponding action.
3. The key focus areas are:
 - Economic Development – Promote the implementation of an event focused on the impact of Covid-19 to Māori business and economy.
 - CCO Economic (Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) – Continue to monitor the new Māori Economic development strategy and the impact it has on Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Affordable Housing – Continue to advocate and support the establishment of a Māori Community housing provider, strategies, and policies for Māori to have a wider range of culturally appropriate, quality, affordable and accessible housing options available.
 - Thriving Business Networks – Increase Māori business and professionals' participation in the procurement process of Council group's services and advocate social procurement spend for Māori.
 - Māori Tourism – Promote and advocate for an event that supports Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to understand their opportunities and their identity.
 - Tamariki and Rangatahi Development – Advocate for graduate, internship, and cadet programmes across the Council Group.

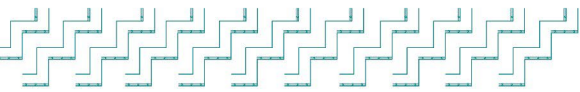
Horopaki

Context

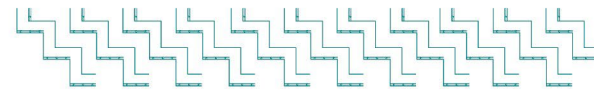
Economic Development

4. At the Board's August meeting a report was received to confirm the Board's Long Term Plan priorities and identify key priority areas to inform the Board's advocacy across the Long-Term Plan process.
5. A report is included in this Board agenda which identifies next steps towards the Board's advocacy positions.
6. The Secretariat will work with Auckland Council to advocate for the implementation of the Board's Long Term Plan priorities.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



CCO Economic (Tātaki Auckland Unlimited)

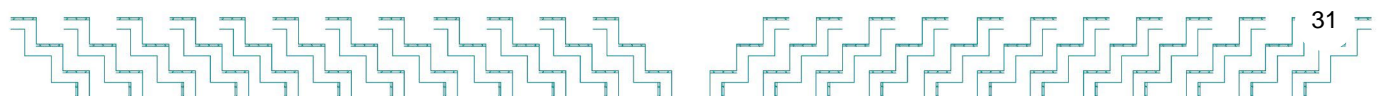
7. At the July 2023 Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Board meeting Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Chief Executive outlined key Māori Economic Outcomes performance delivery. Key Māori economic outcomes are outlined below:
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited are developing a LTP Business Case for supporting the Māori Economy.
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited are working with Whāriki to leverage opportunities resulting from the FIFA world cup.
8. At this meeting an update was provided on Tātaki Auckland Unlimited key performance indicators:
 - In quarter three 78 Māori businesses have been through a TAU programme or benefitted from a TAU intervention.
 - Quarter three results were lower than anticipated due to the impact of the Annual Budget 2023/2024 on Tātaki Auckland Unlimited business planning and recruitment.

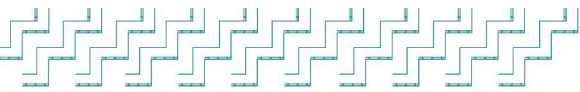
Affordable Housing

9. Recruitment continues for the role of Māori Outcomes Lead – Regulatory Support, the Secretariat will request progress updates on the recruitment of this role.
10. The role of Regional Partnerships Lead – Homelessness has been filled with the appointee to commence employment with Auckland Council on 25 September 2023.
11. The Māori Housing unit has recently shifted into Ngā Mātārae to support greater alignment with Māori Outcomes Delivery.
12. The Māori Housing unit enables Māori organisations to deliver housing on Māori and general land by supporting Māori landowners and developers through the development process and acting a single point of contact within Council.
13. The Māori Housing unit works with its customers by meeting with organisations, confirming mandate and evidencing ownership status. The unit assists in the preparation of land information and preliminary assessment, liaises with resource consent planners, site monitoring and identifies funding concepts.
14. An outline of key Māori housing outcomes delivered in 2022 – 2023 is outlined below:
 - The unit is actively working on 29 customer led projects.
 - The unit has identified \$12.8m to date of government agency support towards the development and physical builds of its customer led projects.
 - A significant reconciliation process has been undertaken of Council's Māori Freehold land and treaty settlement data.
15. The Unit has led the development of Customer Land Information Packs for Māori Freehold Land. The packages include Māori Land Court, Land Information New Zealand, and Council to at no cost to Māori Housing Unit customers. To date 330 have been completed for Māori Freehold Land.
16. The Secretariat has engaged with Te Matapihi staff to identify further advocacy opportunities to support Māori Community Housing Provider Registration in Tāmaki Makaurau. The Secretariat will continue to work with Te Matapihi to identify further opportunities to support Board advocacy.

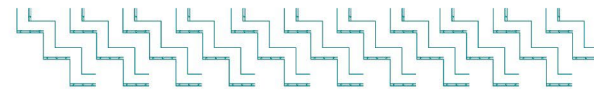
Thriving Business Networks

17. At the July 2023 Tātaki Auckland Unlimited Board meeting an update was provided on Tātaki Auckland Unlimited with Tātaki Auckland Unlimited reporting a YTD figure of 14.7 percent of social procurement for Māori entities (exceeding the 5 percent for Māori entities across the Council Group).
18. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited continues to work with Whāriki Network to engage with pakihi Māori to leverage opportunities related to the FIFA Womens World Cup.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board

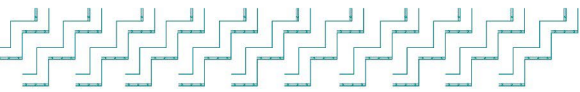


19. At the August 2023 Watercare Board meeting an update was provided on its ratio of procurement sourced through Māori owned business.
20. The report confirmed a total Māori business spend for FY23 of \$22.84m (9.01m direct and \$13.836m). This is an increase of \$9.58m (72 percent increase in reported spend with Māori business). All physical partner suppliers are now reporting their Māori business spend.
21. For the FY23 year Eke Panuku spent \$3.5m directly with Māori suppliers. This represented 4.77 percent of total Eke Panuku spend for the year.
22. Auckland Council has developed an 'emerging supplier' programme to support Māori and Pasifika business procurement across the Council Group.
23. The programme will go to market by September 2023 and be engaged via Amotai, Whāriki, Auckland Council's Māori Outcomes Team and the Pacific Business Trust which will establish a group of suppliers to carry out Community Facilities minor capital expenditure and low risk low value work.
24. Auckland Council achieved 4 percent spend with diverse supplier for FY23 and will seek to achieve its 5 percent by end of FY24. Following the achievement of the 5 percent target Auckland Council will begin a review of its Sustainable procurement objectives, measures and definitions including a focus on Māori specific targets.
25. Auckland Council is working with two Māori suppliers to assign work relating to the 'Tree planting and post planting' procurement opportunity shared with the Board in August 2023.

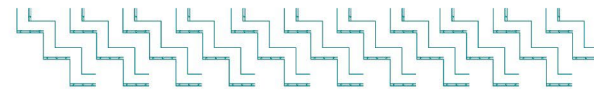
Māori Tourism

26. The Destination Auckland 2025 Strategy unifies the vision for Auckland's visitor economy providing direction, leadership, and guardianship for the region. The strategies vision is for Tāmaki Makaurau to be sustainable – economically, socially, and environmentally as a place to live and work as a place to visit.
27. The strategy is underpinned by three guiding principles:
 - Kotahitanga (We will work together in unity and purpose)
 - Kaitiakitanga (Guided by mana whenua, we will actively care for our region: our environment and our people)
 - Manaakitanga (We will share the abundance and spirit of generosity within this special region with our visitors, from their welcome to their farewell).
28. The strategy is guided by six strategic imperatives.
 - A unique place (a region with a unique identity that resonates with residents and visitors alike)
 - A captivating place (A region that entices visitors to stay longer and that visitors and that locals love more than ever)
 - A sustainable place (A region recognised as a world-leader for acting on sustainability)
 - A connected place (A region that is easier to navigate)
 - A skilled place (A region where more young people are choosing globally relevant careers in the visitor's economy)
 - An insightful place.
29. The six strategic imperatives have been further distilled into twelve key focus areas: highlighting areas where aligned activity across the relevant parts of the sector can deliver positive outcomes.
30. These twelve focus areas inform Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's delivery of its destination management and destination marketing outcomes.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board

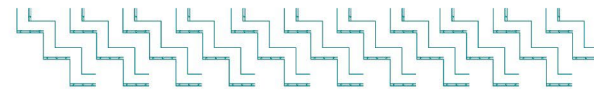
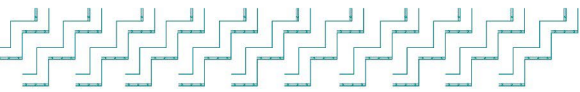


31. An update on key Māori tourism activities is outlined below:
- Tātaki Auckland Unlimited is developing a library of Māori focused content which highlight key Māori tourism activities and experiences available in Tāmaki Makaurau. Four collections are now available for review on the Tātaki Auckland Unlimited website.
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited worked with Whāriki to support the delivery of a marketing asset which promotes pākihi Māori across the tourism, hospitality, and retail sectors (attached). This material has been distributed to central hotels and featured businesses to promote to visitors during the FIFA Women's World Cup.
 - Tātaki Auckland Unlimited supported P&O cruises in their engagement with Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei to support their engagement during the peak summer cruise season. An event was held onboard with an official welcoming ceremony and Māori business procured to support the event.
32. To support tourism funding and business event attraction activities, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited has developed a 'Destination Partnership Programme'.
33. The programme is designed as an interim solution to fund tourism marketing and business event attraction activities in key markets for a minimum of two years. Businesses can voluntarily contribute depending on their level of interaction on the visitor economy.
34. The programme offers five membership levels that businesses can choose from ranging from free memberships through to premium membership for major contributors. Funds raised will be directed towards visitor marketing, tourism trade activity in offshore markets and business event attraction activities in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Tamariki and Rangatahi Development

35. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises Tamariki and Rangatahi Development a matter of importance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau and includes directive actions to Council Group to ensure Māori are enabled to nurture tamariki and rangatahi to develop to their full potential in a culturally appropriate way.
36. Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau, Auckland Council's Māori Outcomes Framework includes ten priority outcome areas to support Auckland Council's Māori Outcomes delivery.
37. The Kia Hāngai Te Kaunihera and Kia ora Te Rangatahi outcome areas within the framework enable the delivery of the Board's tamariki and rangatahi economic development priority actions.
38. Kia Hāngai Te Kaunihera (An Empowered Organisation) seeks to ensure that Council fulfils its commitments and legal obligations to Māori and ensures for the capability of Auckland Council to deliver on these obligations.
39. Kia ora Te Rangatahi (realising rangatahi potential) seeks to ensure rangatahi Māori are supported in career development and participate meaningfully and effectively in decision making.
40. Auckland Council's Māori Employment Strategy (MAHI strategy) directs Auckland Council's performance towards these outcome areas and focusses on improved Māori Outcomes performance by ensuring for staff recruitment, retention and training and development to strengthen Māori outcomes delivery across the Auckland Council group.
41. The strategy has three key focus areas:
- Develop a workforce that can respond to the needs and aspirations of Māori.
 - Support the career development and progression of Māori and specialist staff.
 - provide a culturally responsive and respectful work environment.





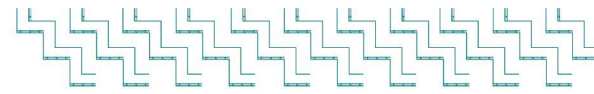
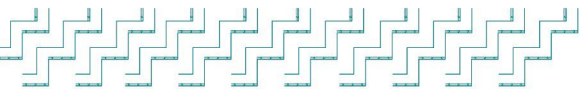
42. The MAHI strategy was refreshed in August 2022 with an implementation plan developed to identify and deliver on key priority actions to support the delivery of the Kia Hāngai Te Kaunihera outcome area.
43. The implementation plan includes key three key actions to support rangatahi recruitment and the development of a Māori internship/work experience programme: These actions are outlined below.
- Set recruitment target and methodology for rangatahi Māori to drive Kia ora Te Rangatahi measures.
 - Identify and collate rangatahi Māori employment and training and development initiatives at Auckland Council to inform Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau performance measures.
 - Develop a Māori internship/work experience programme utilising principal partnership with Tupu Toa.
44. An update on Councils delivery towards these key actions is outlined below:
- Council has included an action within the Group Services Achieving Māori Outcomes (AMO) Plan to set recruitment targets and methodology. This will be aligned to the ongoing review of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau measures.
 - Council is developing the Kia ora Te Rangatahi Work Programme which will identify and collate existing rangatahi Māori employment and training and development initiatives across the Council group. The plan is due for completion in FY24.
 - Internships and graduate programmes have been identified as a focus area for Group Services within the Group Services AMO plan with ongoing work across Council working towards the delivery of this outcome area.
45. Watercare continues to deliver several rangatahi development/career development programmes as outlined below.
- Continued delivery of Ara Tātaki – the central interceptor programme with the University of Auckland
 - Continued support of two Māori engineering interns
 - Delivery of the Mark Ford Ngā Tapuwae scholarship.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.





Cover Report: Social Pou

Ngā tūhonga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Social Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

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

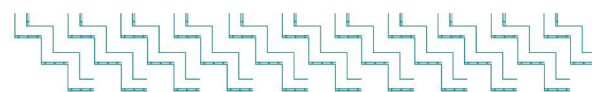
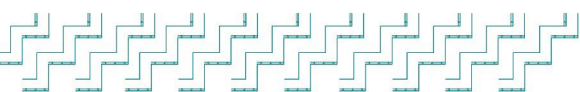
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

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

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





Report: Social Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

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

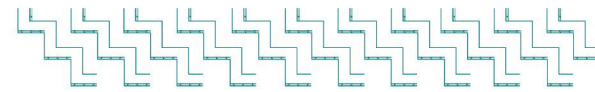
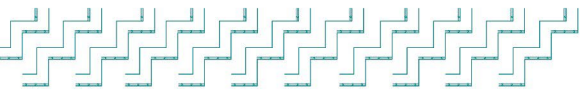
Horopaki

Context

Communities

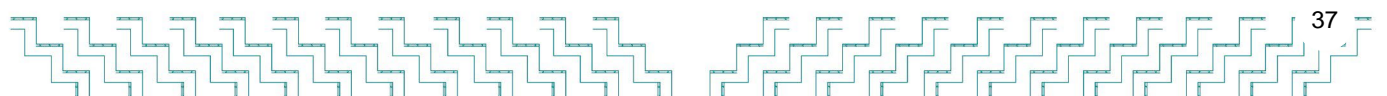
4. An update on Māori Outcomes Fund was received at the 12 July 2023 Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau Programme Delivery Board meeting.
5. The fund delivered 61 percent of its full year budget with total spend \$10.7m, against a FY23 Budget of \$17.6m.
6. Primary drivers of the shortfall include project delays and prolonged team vacancies in the Marae Infrastructure Programme and the 'capacity uplift' business case awaiting Chief Executive signoff.
7. The Board Secretariat will continue to advocate for Māori Outcomes Funding spend across FY24.
8. At the 03 August 2023 Planning, Environment and Parks Committee a three-year funding agreement was approved for Auckland Foundation.
9. Following Board advocacy in 2022, The Foundation has committed to developing a Māori Outcomes Policy and increase Māori representation on its Board. The Secretariat will provide monitoring updates on the Fund throughout the duration of the funding agreement.

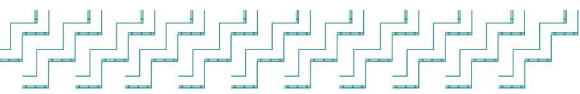




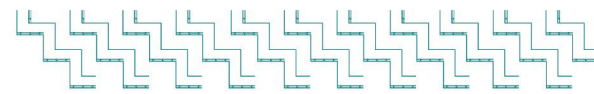
CCO Transport

10. Auckland Transport's Statement of Intent (SOI) was approved at the 17 August 2023 Transport and Infrastructure Committee. Feedback from the Board secretariat has been incorporated into the final SOI, with a commitment to quarterly reporting on AT Māori Outcomes delivery.
11. The Statement of Intent confirms the following Māori Outcomes delivery actions:
 - Implement Te Reo Māori on signage and public transport
 - Deliver Te Ara Haepapa road safety programmes
 - Integrate Te Aranga Māori urban design principles in AT project
 - Support Māori wards in providing a safe environment for customers across the AT network
 - Improve procurement practices to create economic opportunities for Māori
 - Improve safety and access around Marae and Papakāinga
 - Increase staff knowledge and capability in Te Reo Māori me onā Tikanga
 - Improve the representation and wellbeing of kamahi and rangatahi Māori at AT
 - Better understand how to measure and support Māori wellbeing outcomes and develop better ways to report on these.
12. The Secretariat will work with Auckland Transport to monitor the delivery of its Māori Outcomes actions with quarterly reporting updates to be provided via the Social Pou reports.
13. At the 17 August 2023 Transport and Infrastructure meeting an update on Auckland Transport's Statement of Intent Māori Outcomes measures was provided; an outline of measures delivery is set below:
 - Auckland Transport has increased their Te Reo Māori announcements by ten percent in the last reporting quarter.
 - Auckland Transport has held 33 mana whenua hui across the last quarter via its mana whenua forum.
14. The Secretariat met with Auckland Transport's Head of Regional Communications and Engagement to discuss the Board's priorities, and how they can respond to these. The Secretariat will continue to engage, and support Auckland Transport's engagement team to respond to the transport needs of Māori.
15. Auckland Council continues to progress the development of the Tāmaki Makaurau Integrated Transport Plan. The Secretariat will provide further updates via the Social Pou.
16. At the 17 August 2023 Transport and Infrastructure Committee a report was received on 'Options to reform Legislation Governing Transport in Tāmaki Makaurau'.
17. The report recommended legislative change that would provide for the enablement of the aspirations of the Tāmaki Makaurau Integrated Transport Plan and would provide for:
 - Joint decision making between Auckland Council and the Crown on a long-term integrated transport plan and on the funding and implementation of that plan.
 - Auckland Council and the Crown to jointly make integrated decisions about planning the Auckland Transport system.
 - Auckland Council to have a greater role in making regional decisions about the Auckland Transport system, including approving the Regional Land Transport Plan and setting fines.
18. The report requested that the mayor advocate for legislative change giving effect to these principles and requested Staff draft a local bill consistent with the above policy aims.
19. A draft local bill and report on legislative change options will be received at the September Transport and Infrastructure Committee. The Secretariat will provide further updates at the Board's October meeting.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



20. The Board's Work Programme, Te Pae Whakatere includes a commitment to provide an update on Auckland Transport's Māori Travel Patterns Dataset, a report is included in this agenda which outlines AT delivery of the Board's Transport priorities.

Māori Representation

21. Public consultation on Māori Representation opened on Monday 21 August 2023, and closes on Sunday 24 September 2023. Auckland Council has arranged several online and in person key stakeholder engagement events across Tāmaki Makaurau.
22. All engagement events are listed on the "Have Your Say" webpage¹. All 'Have your say' events, will be shared, and promoted through the following channels.
- Social Aucklanders 18-35
 - Radio All Aucklanders
 - Radio Māori focused.
 - Spotify targeting 18+ (platform skews towards 18-34)
 - Bus Shelters in West and South Auckland.
 - Display banners targeting Māori communities within Auckland using census data overlays.
23. Council is also developing a 60 second animated video to encourage participation and engagement in the consultation process, which can be shared across a range of social media platforms.
24. A Māori representation report is scheduled to be received by the Joint Governing Body Independent Māori Statutory Board meeting in September 2023 where Council will provide an initial Māori engagement update.
25. The Secretariat will continue to work with Auckland Council to receive updates on the Māori representation consultation process.

Papakāinga Housing

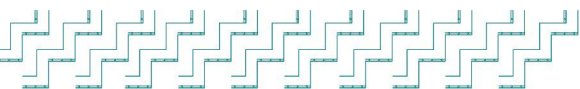
26. An update on the Cultural Initiatives Fund is provided in the Cultural Pou report.
27. The Secretariat continues to work with Council to identify opportunities to support papakāinga development in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Cultural and Spiritual Connection

28. An update on Auckland Council's climate change readiness funding programmes are outlined in the Environment Pou report.
29. The Ministry for the Environment have recently published a "Community-led retreat and adaptation funding – issues and options report". The report provides a comprehensive chapter on a Te Tiriti -based adaptation that ensures that an adaptation system upholds Te Tiriti o Waitangi and, Māori rights and interests.
30. The report provides a starting point for discussion with iwi, hapū and Māori about a Te Tiriti-based adaptation system that includes community-led retreat.

¹ [Māori seats for Auckland Council | AK Have Your Say](#)





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



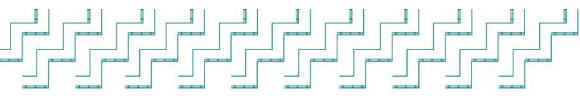
31. Five key components are identified as a starting point to integrate and deliver on a Tiriti-based adaptation system:
 - Uphold the Crown's te Tiriti obligations, which include upholding the principles of partnership, protection, participation, active protection of taonga, acting in good faith and specific redress obligations.
 - Uphold Māori rights and interests
 - Integrate te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori
 - Adequately resource iwi, hapū and Māori to participate as they choose
 - Have decision-making roles for iwi, hapū and Māori.
32. Council's response to deliver on Climate resilient Marae programme is outlined in the Environment Pou report.

Ngā tāpirihanga

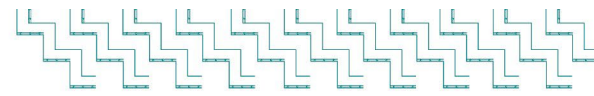
Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



Cover Report: Environment Pou

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the Environment Pou report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

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

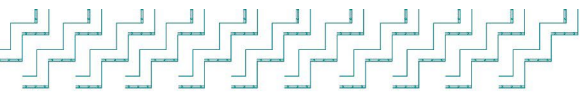
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

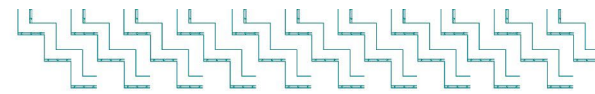
3. The Secretariat will continue to work across the Council Group to monitor progress against the Board's environmental priorities and provide updates at future Board meetings.

Authors	Miriana Knox – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



Report: Environment Pou

Te Tūāpapa

Background

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

Horopaki

Context

Sites of Significance

4. Filming on sites of significance: Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (TAU) are continuing to progress engagement with mana whenua regarding possible options for film permits on sites of significance. Iwi and hapū have been invited to join a collaborative working group which will also include industry representatives and the Screen Auckland team (TAU staff). To support this approach, TAU are planning to appoint a cultural lead facilitator within the film facilitation team and to contract a cultural consultant to be a dedicated liaison with iwi and hapū. The first working group hui was being planned for late August.

Customary Rights

5. Resource management system reform: On 16 August the Natural and Built Environment Bill and Spatial Planning Bill passed through its third and final reading in Parliament. The Bills were then passed into law via Royal Assent on 21 August. The Natural and Built Environment Act and the Spatial Planning Act will eventually replace the current Resource Management Act. The Secretariat will maintain high-level oversight of Council's implementation of the new legislation and provide regular updates through the environment pou and via briefings for the relevant committees of Council.
6. Iwi management plan impact assessment project: Following the Board's approval of the 'Review of Iwi Management Plan Effectiveness in Influencing RMA Decisions' report at its August meeting, the Secretariat has shared the final document with the relevant departments of Auckland Council and requested a response





to be reported back to the Board. The Plans and Places Māori Responsiveness Steering Group is planning to review the recommendations and confirm a response approach.

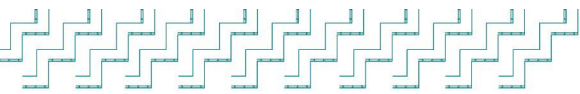
7. Regarding the report's recommendation that Council should provide resources to assist iwi and hapū in producing or updating iwi management plans, Ngā Mātārae have confirmed that the refreshed capacity grant (increased from \$50k to \$200k per annum for each iwi) includes scope for new/refreshed iwi management plan if iwi want to use their grant towards this.

CCO Water (Watercare)

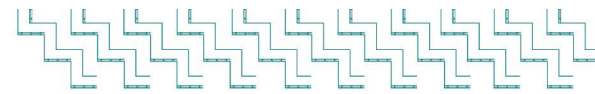
8. Auckland Water Strategy: Auckland Council's Natural Environment and Strategy team have recently recruited a Senior Māori Engagement Advisor – Strategy. A key focus of this role is to support the department's engagement and relationships with Māori. An initial priority is the implementation of essential actions for the Auckland Water Strategy including:
 - application of a dual framework to benchmark water outcomes
 - development of methods to assess mauri for Auckland's freshwater ecosystems in partnership with mana whenua.
9. Te Mauri o te Wai: A mana whenua led hui, supported by the Taiao Pou of the Auckland Council Mana Whenua Forum, was held on 10 August to discuss important water-focused kaupapa being led by Auckland Council. These kaupapa included the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, Council's flood response programme called 'Making Space for Water', the governments affordable water reforms, as well as the Auckland Water Strategy. The Secretariat will seek updates from Council staff regarding the outcomes of this hui.

Climate Change

10. National direction on climate adaptation: The Ministry for Environment recently released an issues and options paper on community-led retreat and adaptation funding. The paper looks at the current system and what new powers, roles and responsibilities might be needed to support community-led retreat (e.g., the planned relocation of communities and their homes and livelihoods in response to climate hazard risk) as well as how the costs of adaptation could be met.
11. The paper also considers how a Te Tiriti-based adaptation system could work for iwi, hapū and Māori communities. It will be presented to the Environment Select Committee to support any future inquiry into climate adaptation and planned retreat.
12. Climate Connect Aotearoa - He Kete Mātauranga: Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (TAU) recently launched He Kete Mātauranga which is a new knowledge space dedicated to embedding te ao Māori within climate discussions. The website contains information on Māori knowledge systems and frameworks in relation to climate change and connects businesses, communities and organisations with Māori-led climate resources to build capability, share insights and support climate action in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. He Kete Mātauranga is one of the key activities for Climate Connect Aotearoa and its launch coincides with the unveiling of a full te reo Māori translation of the entire Climate Connect Aotearoa site.
13. Mātātahi Taiao climate programme: A new Poukōkiri Te Taiao – Climate/Senior Advisor Māori – Climate was appointed in August. Once fully onboarded the new kaimahi will progress a number of rangatahi Māori-led climate projects that were put on hold in FY23.
14. Climate Resilient Marae programme: Funding agreements have been developed and agreed with two marae which will enable each marae to contract a Taiao role to oversee and drive their taiao programme. Council kaimahi continue work with other marae to support their aspirations for strengthening their resilience to climate changes.



Independent Māori
Statutory Board



15. Chief Sustainability Office (CSO): Recruitment is underway for key roles within the CSO including the Chief Sustainability Officer and a Senior Māori Advisor. Key priorities for the CSO include:
- establishing a regional leadership governance group to support regional action and innovation in Tāmaki Makaurau; and
 - ensuring for a climate lens across all Long-term Plan investment proposals. The CSO continue to seek engagement opportunities with mana whenua through the various fora facilitated by Auckland Council.

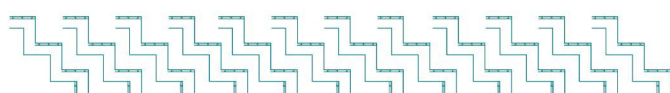
Built Environment

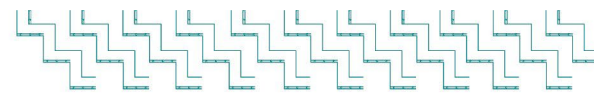
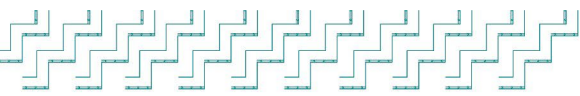
16. Future Development Strategy (FDS): Public consultation on the draft FDS has been completed and Council staff have completed analysis of the received submissions. High level themes from iwi submitters will be shared with the Secretariat once available and detailed updates provided to the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee ahead of formal decision making.
17. National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPSUD): Under delegated authority from the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee, several decisions on proposed amendments to Council's intensification plan change (PC78) were made in July and August. These recent decisions related to proposed height variation controls and have been submitted to the independent hearings panel for consideration. Member Henare is the Board's representative in these delegated decision-making processes for the NPSUD.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.





Cover Report: Emergency Housing

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

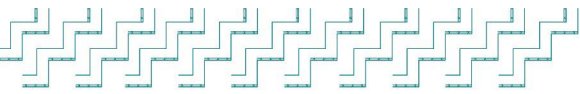
- a) receive the Emergency Housing report.
- b) consider a refresh of the Independent Māori Statutory Board's 'Kāinga Strategic Action Plan.'

Whakarāpopotanga

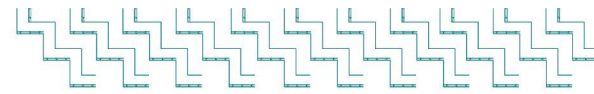
Executive Summary

1. This report provides an update on emergency housing and provides the Board with a current view of the homelessness sector.
2. Emergency housing is a key issue to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau as identified in the Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance.
3. The Issues of Significance directs Council to consider the following actions to deliver for Māori in relation to housing:
 - Actively work with government and non-government agencies to advance Māori housing interests in Tāmaki Makaurau.
 - Progress Council's internal homelessness action plan Kia Whai Kāinga Tātou Katoa and develop actions specifically aimed at supporting Māori identified as homeless.
 - That Council continue to work with central government to support the capability and capacity of Māori housing providers in Tāmaki Makaurau to assist them to attain Community Housing Provider registration.
4. The Board's work programme Te Pae Tawhiti 2022-2025 is underpinned by its four pou – cultural, social, economic environment with the incorporated five values of whanaungatanga, rangatiratanga, manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga and Wairuatanga. Emergency housing is an 18-month key focus area for the Board.
5. The Board's governance roadmap, Te Pae Whakaterere provides a directive to 'influence a collective community project that addresses emergency housing in Tāmaki Makaurau as an initial pilot for Council Group to consider' and to 'continue to monitor Council Group on the delivery of the marae-led community housing projects to address emergency housing'.
6. The Board's 'Kāinga Strategic Action Plan' was developed in response to the Auckland Māori Housing Summit 2018, where there was a call for an action plan to improve housing outcomes for Māori in Auckland.
7. Development of this plan was led by the Board with the key support of Te Matapihi, and in collaboration with a range of stakeholders including whānau and community.
8. It proposes a range of actions and suggest action holders from community and government, based on existing roles and responsibilities.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



9. Te Titiri o Waitangi provides a political and analytical framework for the Kāinga Strategic Action Plan, while the principle of *kāinga* provides an operational focus for the plan. There are many overlaps, including advocacy through structural change or political decision making.
10. The guiding principle of this plan is *kāinga* and retains the Boards focus on kaupapa Māori, the social function of housing, and recognition of the need to understand housing through a Māori lens in reference to Māori values.

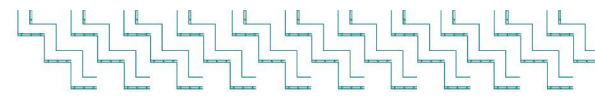
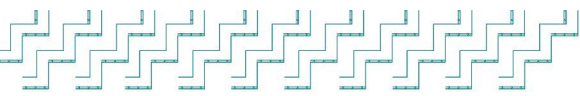
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

11. The Secretariat will advocate for Auckland Council to support the capability and capacity building of Māori housing providers, including resources to influence legislations such the Residential Tenancies Act at a local government level.
12. The Secretariat will also advocate for Auckland Council to actively connect and work with government and non-government agencies to advance Māori housing aspirations in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Authors	Hermione McCallum – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā





Report: Emergency Housing

Horopaki

Context

Emergency Housing – Strategic Context

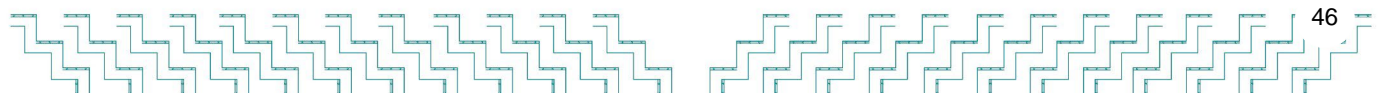
1. The Auckland Plan 2050 has a strong focus on ensuring that Aucklanders have security of tenure, as renting is becoming a long-term, even permanent reality for many households. Not every Aucklander may be able to or will choose to own their own home (Auckland Council, 2023).
2. Emergency housing is temporary and includes overnight accommodation and short term stays of approximately 12 weeks. This type of housing responds to urgent and immediate need for accommodation. The affected household either has nowhere else to go or is unable to remain in usual residence. This type of accommodation requires high levels of subsidy.
3. Auckland Council has defined its role within the homelessness sector as ensuring for and providing strategic leadership for a regional, cross-sectional approach to better connect social services to whānau that need it most and to strengthen established levers. The Council's current position does not include the provision of Emergency Housing.
4. Stats NZ (2015) defines the state of homelessness as a living situation where people, with no other options to acquire safe and secure housing, are:
 - Without shelter – for example, sleeping rough, living on the street or car, and inhabiting improvised dwellings
 - Living in temporary or emergency accommodation – such as night shelters, refuges, hotels/motels, motor camp sites and boarding houses, or when 24-hour accommodation is provided in a non-private dwelling that is not intended to be lived in long-term
 - Living situations that provide temporary accommodation for people through sharing someone else's private dwelling. The usual residents of that dwelling are not considered homeless.
 - Living in uninhabitable housing, such as dilapidated dwellings or those not intended for human habitation, like garages
5. The rate of homelessness in Auckland is likely to remain high and expected to get worse unless there is a systematic and coordinated effort from all partners and stakeholders to end it.
6. A number of initiatives are underway to address this, including 'Kia Whai Kāinga Tātou Katoa', Auckland's regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan and the Aotearoa Homelessness Action Plan.

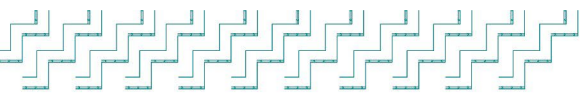
Homelessness and Human Rights: A review of the Emergency Housing System in Aotearoa New Zealand

7. In September 2022, the Human Rights Commission invited those living in emergency and transitional accommodation to share their experiences to inform its Emergency Housing Inquiry, published in April 2023, 'Homelessness and Human Rights: A review of the emergency housing system in Aotearoa New Zealand'¹.
8. This inquiry builds on the Commission's October 2022 publication, 'Aratohu tika tangata ki te whai whare rawaka i Aotearoa: Framework Guidelines on the right to a decent home in Aotearoa'².
9. Residents of such housing and service providers shared their experiences, providing a sobering narrative of a system that is failing to meet human rights standards, particularly in emergency accommodation.

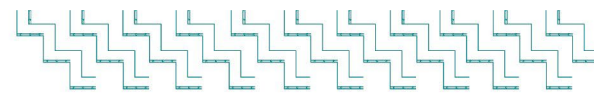
¹ [https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nzhrc/pages/3403/attachments/original/1670900354/Report - Homelessness and human rights review.pdf?1670900354](https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nzhrc/pages/3403/attachments/original/1670900354/Report_-_Homelessness_and_human_rights_review.pdf?1670900354)

² [https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/7416/2784/4778/Framework Guidelines on the Right to a Decent Home in Aotearoa FINAL.pdf](https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/7416/2784/4778/Framework_Guidelines_on_the_Right_to_a_Decent_Home_in_Aotearoa_FINAL.pdf)



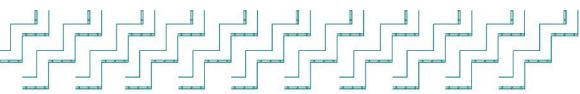


Independent Māori
Statutory Board

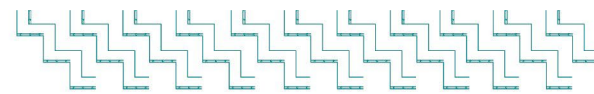


10. Aratohu tika tangata ki te whai whare rawaka i Aotearoa is the first report which provides an outline of the human rights obligations of government for the emergency housing system, alongside findings and recommendations for change.
11. The inquiry report identifies four immediate human rights obligations that arise from the right to a decent home in relation to homelessness:
 - Immediate obligation 1: Provide emergency housing that meets minimum decency standards and other key features of the right to a decent home.
 - Immediate obligation 2: Do not evict anyone into homelessness.
 - Immediate obligation 3: Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi alongside other human rights obligations.
 - Immediate obligation 4: Establish effective and accessible accountability arrangements in relation to the emergency housing system.
12. Without these features, an emergency housing system will fail to respond to the needs of those it should be supporting.
13. Recommendations to address human rights breaches include the following:
 - a) Address the inconsistencies between the two different initiatives (emergency accommodation and transitional housing) and create a single, holistic system of emergency housing. This system must: -
 - Meet the urgent housing need at a range of levels and support requirement, without stigmatisation and with a focus on relational rather than transactional services
 - Be designed, developed and delivered in full partnership with Tangata Whenua, and respond to Māori needs and Te Ao Māori responses to homelessness
 - Actively support and build on community, hapū and iwi initiatives
 - Be developed in active participation with those who have lived experience of homelessness and the emergency housing system.
 - b) Phase out the use of uncontracted commercial accommodation suppliers receiving the Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant to deliver emergency accommodation as soon as possible.
 - c) Commit to adequately protecting the rights of those in the emergency housing system, either by amending the Residential Tenancies Act or by creating an alternative mechanism that is significantly stronger than the current draft Code of Practice for Transitional Housing.
 - d) Establish an effective, accessible and constructive accountability mechanism for the housing system, including the emergency housing system.
 - e) Establish an independent advisory and advocacy group grounded on Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
14. This report also clearly states that the crown responsibilities to improve homelessness, social housing and emergency housing challenges currently reside with the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and the Ministry for Housing and Urban Development.
15. As of July 2023, the current wait list for public housing alone is more than 25,000. An Organisation Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report found that in Aotearoa social rental housing makes up 3.8 percent of our total housing stock, compared to the OECD average of 7 percent. This is about the same as the United States' 3.6 percent but lagging behind the Netherlands' 34 percent and the United Kingdom's 17 percent.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



16. To reach the OECD average Aotearoa would need around 61,000 additional social housing rental homes. To reach the same level as the Netherlands, an additional 584,000 would need to be added to the current social housing stock.³

Context Emergency Housing through a Tāmaki Makaurau lens

17. In 2016, MSD introduced the Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant (the emergency housing grant) to fund the use of private rental properties in Auckland. The grant was intended to fund up to seven nights' temporary accommodation for people needing emergency housing.
18. Until November 2017, the emergency housing grant was only available to pay for motels and other commercial accommodation. But from November 2017 to June 2020, MSD paid more than \$37m to private landlords and property management companies in Auckland to fund the use of private rental properties.
19. During the 2020 Covid pandemic response, MSD's use of private rental properties as emergency housing increased.
20. At that time, issues were reported about the quality of some of the rental properties, the amount MSD paid for the rental properties and the impact on the long-term rental market of using private rental properties as emergency housing.
21. MSD's decision to use private rental properties as emergency housing represented a significant change in practice and it was seen as an innovative and pragmatic solution to a pressing need for emergency housing.
22. In 2021 the Auditor General's Office published an inquiry into the MSD's funding of private rental properties for emergency housing.
23. Within the report, it supports the solution, however, notes that MSD did not plan or analyse the practice, including how many houses were needed, what a reasonable price to pay would be, what terms and conditions should apply with suppliers, and what the impact on the long-term rental market would be.
24. When MSD decided to stop funding the use of private rental properties for emergency housing, it did so without following the expectation set out in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Developments (MHUD) Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan⁴ that would work with those affected by its decisions to identify the best outcomes for them.
25. Due to the lack of strategic planning or analysis, MSD could not demonstrate that it received value for money. Without managing its costs whilst ensuring the quality of goods or services received were at the correct standard, continued political, media and the public pressure resulted in the funding being discontinued.

Government interventions and how action plans are tracking

26. The government has a vision that homelessness is prevented where possible, and when it does occur, is rare, brief and non-recurring. MHUD's Aotearoa New Zealand Action Plan builds on and supports work that is already underway around Aotearoa identifying what changes are essential to address responses to homelessness.

The Aotearoa New Zealand Action Plan

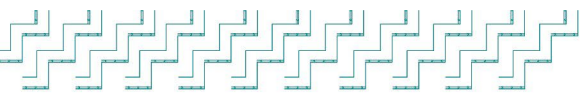
27. The Aotearoa New Zealand Action Plan (HAP), published in February 2020, recognises that action is needed now to prevent homelessness, to increase housing supply and to provide support services.
28. HAP is delivered through a collaborative cross-government sector commitment from multiple agencies and partners. Responsibility for implementation and delivery of individual actions is held by initiative leads from MHUD, MSD, Oranga Tamariki, Te Whatu Ora – Health NZ, Kāinga Ora and the Department of Corrections.

³

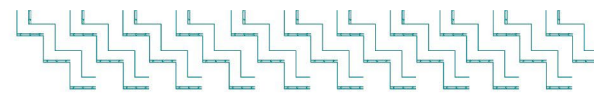
https://housing.hrc.co.nz/over_100_000_people_in_severe_housing_deprivation_and_struggling_to_access_a_home#:~:text=A%202022%20OECD%20report%20found,the%20United%20Kingdom's%2017%20percent

⁴ <https://www.hud.govt.nz/documents/homelessness-action-plan/>





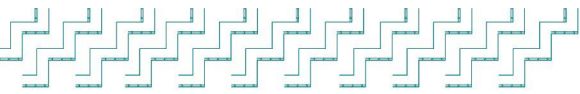
Independent Māori
Statutory Board



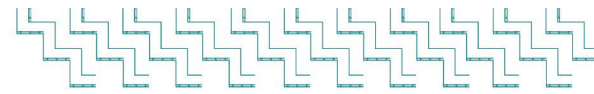
29. Homelessness Sector Services, formed by Te Matapihi he Tirohanga mō te Iwi Trust and Community Housing Aotearoa, is working closely with MHUD to support the development and delivery of HAP initiatives with the sector.
30. Te MAIHI o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action and the six kaupapa Māori principles (Mauri, Whakamana, Manaakitanga, Tino Rangatiratanga, Whanaungatanga and Tikanga) are embedded within the work of HAP.
31. MAIHI focuses effort around both urgent actions to reduce homelessness for Māori and the deeper system changes needed to improve Māori housing.
32. The MAIHI guiding principles for addressing homelessness include: -
 - Te Tiriti o Waitangi – As a Treaty partner, the government’s role is to partner with and support Māori to deliver solutions for Māori and empower local communities to achieve Māori housing wellbeing outcomes.
 - Whānau-centred and strengths-based – A whānau-centred approach to homelessness looks at a person’s needs in the context of their whānau, relationships, support networks, community and connection to place.
 - Focus on stable homes and wellbeing – Preventing and reducing homelessness looks beyond providing short-term solutions to long-term sustainable housing solutions and using rapid rehousing approaches.
 - Kaupapa Māori approaches – Kaupapa Māori approaches are embedded in the plan, to ensure work is delivered in a way that demonstrates kaupapa Māori principles.
 - Supporting and enabling local approaches – The plan supports local communities to address homelessness issues in their areas and provide support to respond locally, building on responses already in place.
 - A team approach across agencies and communities – Addressing homelessness requires true partnership and systems of support and housing that lead to inclusive and equitable outcomes.
33. The key focus areas of the HAP provide a balanced approach to preventing and reducing homelessness. It supports 18 immediate actions and longer-term actions. It focuses on four main areas:
 - a) Supply – Urgently increasing the supply of transitional housing while reducing the use of motels for emergency housing and supporting Māori Community Housing Providers and other Iwi and Māori providers through He Kūkū ki te Kāinga⁵ funding for transitional and long-term housing in areas in need of homelessness support.
 - b) Support – Support for individuals and whānau who are experiencing homelessness to move quickly through stable accommodation and access wider social support.
 - c) Prevention –
 - Partnering with Iwi, hapū, marae and Māori organisations to prevent homelessness through whenua-based initiatives and building relationships with Māori organisations to prevent further homelessness.
 - Increase the number of Sustaining Tenancies places and providing tailored support to help people with a range of needs in order to maintain existing tenancies.
 - Expanding housing support for eligible young people leaving Oranga Tamariki care or youth justice to support a transition into adulthood.

⁵ <https://www.hud.govt.nz/our-work/he-kuku-ki-te-kainga-fund/>





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



- Introducing pilot schemes in Auckland and Hamilton to strengthen and improve housing and responses of Mental Health Inpatient Units to support people leaving acute mental health and addiction inpatient units who are at risk of homelessness.
- Developing new accommodation places to support women leaving prison, providing them with safe and stable accommodation with reintegration support services.
- Supporting returned overseas offenders providing them with accommodation and support to reintegrate back into New Zealand communities.

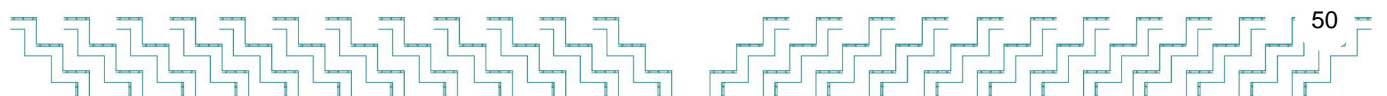
d) System enablers –

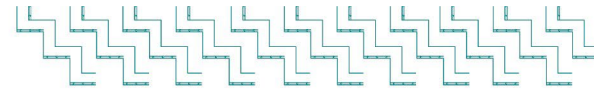
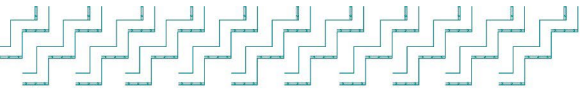
- Creating the Local Innovation Partnership Fund (LIPF) to support local initiatives to respond to and prevent homelessness.
 - Building the capacity and capability of Māori providers by working with Māori experiencing homelessness.
 - Enabling and supporting kaupapa Māori approaches with iwi, hapū, marae and Māori organisations.
 - Ongoing involvement of people with lived experience of homelessness to inform policy, delivery and design work at local, regional and national level.
 - Improving evidence and data on homelessness to build stronger evidence base for informing responses to homelessness and funding decisions, based on New Zealand data and information.
34. The latest Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan six-monthly progress report provides updates from the period of September 2022 to February 2023, and states that the Agency Action of partnering with Māori, iwi, hapū and marae to prevent homelessness through whenua-based initiatives (MHUD) has been fully delivered.
 35. Further funding for Māori Housing initiatives occurs through the 'Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga' \$730m commitment over a four-year duration to speed up the delivery of Māori-led housing.
 36. Throughout these reports, there is no mention of relationship between Ministry's and local government either through funding opportunities, policy or collaboration across projects.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.





Cover Report: CCO Transport Report

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the CCO Transport report.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Board's Schedule of Issues of Significance recognises access to infrastructure services/development as a matter of significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. It includes directive actions to Council to ensure Māori receive ongoing access to safe, operational and reasonably priced infrastructure services, and are enabled to actively and meaningfully contribute to the decision-making process of future infrastructure projects.
2. The Board's Work Programme, Te Pae Tata 2023 – 2024 includes a commitment to develop a CCO Transport position paper on Māori transport inequity in Tāmaki Makaurau.
3. Following the Board's advocacy, Auckland Transport has developed a dataset on Māori travel patterns in Tāmaki Makaurau.
4. Drawing from quantitative data obtained from the 2018 census, Auckland Transport collated a range of statistics to understand Māori household travel patterns. The analysis focuses on the following key matters:
 - Modes of transport
 - Socio-economic factors
 - Journey to work
 - Access to education.
5. Auckland Transport notes that due to the confidential nature of the census, limited information is available to analyse the data.
6. This report provides an overview of key data developed by Auckland Transport and identifies that further research is required to provide qualitative information that provides a greater level of analysis and context to the findings.

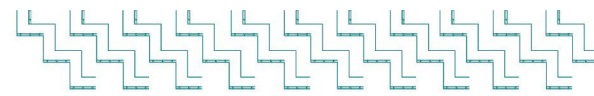
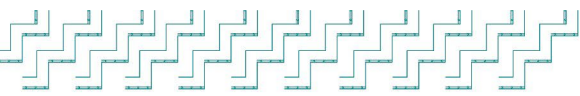
Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

7. The Secretariat will continue to advocate to the Council Group to ensure transport journeys are responsive, and behavioural changes occur, to address the transport needs of Māori.
8. The Secretariat will continue to work with Auckland Transport and monitor how the findings from the Māori Travel Patterns report is responded too, ensuring equitable transport outcomes for Māori.

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





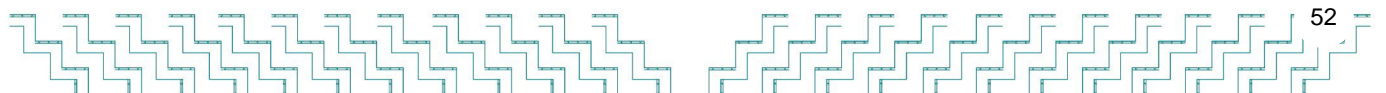
Report: CCO Transport Report

Horopaki

Context

1. Auckland Council recognises the interests of 19 mana whenua groups. The Māori population in Tāmaki Makaurau is 207,183, representing 13 percent of those residing in Auckland and 24 percent nationwide.
2. Regionally, Māori are predominantly located in the Manurewa (24,849), Henderson-Massey (20,319) and Papakura (15,438) Local Board areas. The number of young people continues to grow, with a larger number aged between five and 24 years old.
3. In comparison to the rest of the Auckland population, Māori have larger household sizes (3.34 vs 3.17), live in areas of high deprivation, earn lower incomes (28,500 vs 34,400), have more cars available per household (2.22 vs 1.91) and own individual cars, per person (0.67 vs 0.60). However, this changes depending on the Local Board area. As such, larger size households can be found in the Southern Isthmus, South and West Auckland areas, unlike smaller whānau located in the Waitemātā area.
4. Māori journey patterns by transport mode, vary in different Local Board areas. Those in rural areas and Local Board areas of west and south Auckland have the highest car usage, either as drivers or as passengers. The more vehicles a whānau has, the less likely they are to use public transport, or other modes such as walking, cycling, or jogging. Accordingly, the use of public transport for Māori is significantly lower across most parts of the region.
5. In the likelihood that a vehicle is not available, travelling by bus is the main mode of transport for Māori. The data indicates whānau are less likely to travel by Ferry which reflects the number of Māori residing in these Local Board areas.
6. The Waitemātā is a key public transport hub, within the central areas such as Waitemātā, Albert Eden, Devonport-Takapuna having better public transport provisions and active modes are more common. As such, car usage is relatively lower in these Local Board areas than the rest of Auckland. It is important to note that the number of Māori travelling to the main business center is significantly lower than non-Māori, therefore a particular demographic has greater access to the main transport hub.
7. Vehicle usage in the Isthmus and further North are significantly lower. Given the smaller population of Māori living in these Local Board areas, coupled with an effective public transport system provides further context to Māori travel patterns in these regions. In addition, similar patterns can be seen within the Devonport-Takapuna, Albert-Eden and Waitemātā Local Board areas, thus highlighting that public transport and other mode shares are more accessible.
8. Māori respondents who participated in a study conducted by Raerino, Macmillan and Jones¹ alluded to the fact that car use was a necessity, as public transport was unreliable, took too long and did not meet the travel needs of Māori.
9. The Māori and non-Māori origins and destinations patterns are identified in the graph below. The table provides a visual of where the greatest public transport needs are, highlighting the Local Board areas where Māori are more likely to travel together. In contrast, the red areas signify where Māori are less likely to participate in shared travel.

¹ Raerino, Kimiora & Macmillan, Alexandra & Jones, Rhys. (2012). Transport Patterns and Whānau Ora report for stakeholders.





Differences in trip patterns between Māori and non-Māori (Māori share as per cent of non-Māori share and excluding movements of 21 or less)

Local Board Area	Rodney	Hibiscus and Bays	Upper Harbour	Kaipatiki	Devonport-Takapuna	Henderson-Massey	Waitakere Ranges	Waiheke	Waitemata	Whau	Albert-Eden	Puketapapa	Orakei	Maungakiekie-Tamaki	Howick	Mangere-Otahuhu	Otara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Rodney	103%	107%	87%	103%	96%	120%	149%		75%	106%	95%			119%	121%	104%				
Hibiscus and Bays	140%	111%	98%	103%	87%	104%			77%	103%	94%		122%	92%	80%	119%				
Upper Harbour	187%	97%	101%	94%	95%	114%			82%	103%	120%			106%	120%	120%				
Kaipatiki	179%	129%	102%	106%	102%	104%			85%	100%	87%		87%	106%	128%	97%	120%	142%		
Devonport-Takapuna		79%	101%	105%	114%	119%			80%		97%			99%	136%	134%				
Henderson-Massey	138%	146%	95%	88%	90%	105%	123%		78%	98%	99%	100%	116%	115%	104%	105%	108%	150%	153%	183%
Waitakere Ranges	172%		130%	129%	78%	118%	84%		87%	107%	83%	67%	113%	113%	97%	97%	125%	137%		
Waiheke								116%	62%											
Waitemata			108%	71%	118%	126%			99%	93%	118%		68%	115%	101%	105%	81%			
Whau	141%	145%	114%	105%	95%	126%	136%		88%	94%	97%	78%	91%	118%	96%	93%	117%	128%		
Albert-Eden			124%	96%	107%	136%	180%		96%	91%	98%	90%	88%	107%	96%	99%	110%	97%		
Puketapapa			101%	137%	116%	104%			93%	77%	93%	90%	120%	117%	75%	109%	131%	146%		
Orakei			93%	112%	108%	141%			93%	84%	93%		90%	124%	95%	122%	115%	112%		
Maungakiekie-Tamaki			120%	135%	89%	104%			73%	80%	82%	83%	109%	111%	114%	109%	116%	123%	115%	165%
Howick			76%		94%	103%			83%	85%	86%	102%	107%	128%	88%	108%	104%	139%	137%	145%
Mangere-Otahuhu		114%	102%	112%	115%	100%			87%	64%	81%	70%	71%	98%	103%	107%	101%	124%	138%	108%
Otara-Papatoetoe			90%			113%			90%	108%	79%	65%	102%	111%	100%	98%	99%	103%	142%	120%
Manurewa	180%	83%	102%	91%	116%	100%			78%	73%	67%	90%	120%	105%	92%	95%	101%	111%	125%	92%
Papakura			91%		104%	176%			61%	105%	65%		78%	95%	90%	106%	99%	128%	110%	113%
Franklin			116%			196%			83%		83%		86%	102%	74%	104%	114%	124%	118%	100%
Total	122%	88%	82%	85%	78%	131%	114%	107%	73%	96%	81%	71%	78%	116%	89%	127%	130%	182%	208%	148%

- 10. At a national level, Waka Kotahi recently undertook a consultation process on the Waitematā Harbour Connection². The aim of the consultation was to consider how to make public transport more accessible for those travelling from the North Shore. Feedback indicated that 75 percent of those in the North preferred the investment into light rail.
- 11. However, given that the North Shore has an effective bus network, coupled with the demographics of these communities, the proposal to invest in a light rail tunnel, does not address the transport inequities Māori currently experience in the other regions of Tāmaki Makaurau. Advocating to Central Government to invest and respond to the travel needs of Māori in the South and West regions remain a critical issue.

Deprivation

- 12. The deprivation index is determined by a range of variables such as income, employment, qualifications, home ownership, solo parenting, household occupancy, access to transport and internet access. The range reflects a scale from one to ten, with ten being the least deprived and one as the most deprived. The Auckland Plan identifies that Māori live in the most deprived areas, particularly in the South and to a lesser extent in the West. Ensuring public transport is responsive, reliable and affordable within these communities contribute to the wellbeing of whānau.

Socio—economic Status

- 13. There is clear correlation between socio-economic factors pertaining to travel patterns, with a range of variables that determines Māori modes of transport. Determining factors include household car availability, median incomes, deprivation scores, household sizes, and the number of Māori employed in manufacturing and construction.
- 14. Difficulties arise in providing data at a deeper level, as an analysis by Local Board area was the primary focus. Due to the limited qualitative data, it is important to view this information with caution as it does not reflect the entirety of the analysis required to better understand the data provided by Auckland Transport.
- 15. The rising cost of living perpetuates the financial pressures of whānau within the low and median income brackets. With the high number of vehicles per household, the number of trips made, the length of travel journeys and the increase in petrol prices compounds the hardship whānau experience.

² [Waiitematā Harbour Connections \(cmail19.com\)](mailto:Waiitemata@at.govt.nz)



16. The table below highlights the socio-economic inequities between Māori and the wider population of Tāmaki Makaurau. A decrease in economic wellbeing impacts on the likelihood of few public transport and active model trips. At a Local Board level, Māori living in the Upper Harbour, Devonport-Takapuna and Howick areas earn significantly more than those in other areas. Thus, the research indicates that the higher the income the more likely whānau can access a wider range of transport options.

Local Board area	Socio-economic characteristics of the Māori population								
	Population		Av household size		Median personal Income \$pa			Cars per household	
	Māori	Māori share	Māori	Total pop	Māori	Total pop	Ratio	Māori	Total pop
Rodney	9,405	14.2%	3.24	2.92	32,500	36,500	89%	2.58	2.22
Hibiscus and Bays	8,862	8.5%	3.20	2.84	36,500	37,000	99%	2.42	2.00
Upper Harbour	4,146	6.6%	3.20	3.18	39,500	36,000	110%	2.63	2.13
Kaipatiki	9,129	10.3%	3.25	3.05	35,700	37,000	96%	2.24	1.92
Devonport-Takapuna	4,188	7.2%	2.95	2.79	43,100	39,900	108%	2.20	1.80
Henderson-Massey	22,254	18.8%	3.49	3.34	26,600	31,400	85%	2.20	1.95
Waitakere Ranges	7,740	14.9%	3.28	3.02	32,500	38,500	84%	2.36	2.05
Waiheke	1,239	13.7%	2.69	2.48	30,300	3,2300	94%	1.79	1.53
Waitemata	6,354	7.7%	2.36	2.40	38,100	39,700	96%	1.72	1.18
Whau	8,775	11.1%	3.14	3.22	2,7900	29,600	94%	2.11	1.82
Albert-Eden	8,778	8.9%	2.97	3.08	33,300	38,200	87%	2.15	1.78
Puketapapa	4,032	7.0%	3.12	3.32	28,000	30,100	93%	2.15	1.91
Orakei	6,327	7.5%	2.96	2.82	41,000	47,900	86%	2.25	1.91
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	11,787	15.5%	3.08	3.13	25,500	33,500	76%	1.86	1.71
Howick	9,810	7.0%	3.45	3.23	36,900	34,900	106%	2.53	2.13
Mangere-Otahuhu	13,776	17.6%	3.75	4.39	22,500	24,700	91%	2.18	1.95
Otara-Papatoetoe	14,292	16.8%	3.68	4.17	21,800	25,900	84%	2.09	1.98
Manurewa	26,085	27.3%	3.88	4.06	22,600	27,400	82%	2.16	2.03
Papakura	16,512	28.6%	3.59	3.38	25,200	32,800	77%	2.13	1.95
Franklin	13,479	18.0%	3.36	2.95	3,1300	38,200	82%	2.44	2.18
Total	207,183	13.2%	3.34	3.17	28,500	34,800	83%	2.22	1.91

17. Public transport has recently reverted back to full prices for adult travellers³. Free public transport is available for senior citizens, and children under the age of 12 years. Those that are 13 to 15 years old of age are able to obtain a discounted rate, as long as they have a registered HOP card. Rangatahi attending secondary school, or those aged up to 25 can access a 50 percent discounted fare. Concessions are available to secondary and tertiary students.
18. In addition, Work and Income offer a 50 percent discount for single trip adult fares for those that have a Community Service Card. Raising awareness of being able to access the discount, may encourage those on lower incomes to travel on public transport.
19. Although public transport fares have been reduced, especially for those attending school, there remains a lack of access to public transport, with the bus routes, and frequency of services availability to meet the needs of whānau.

Employment Characteristics

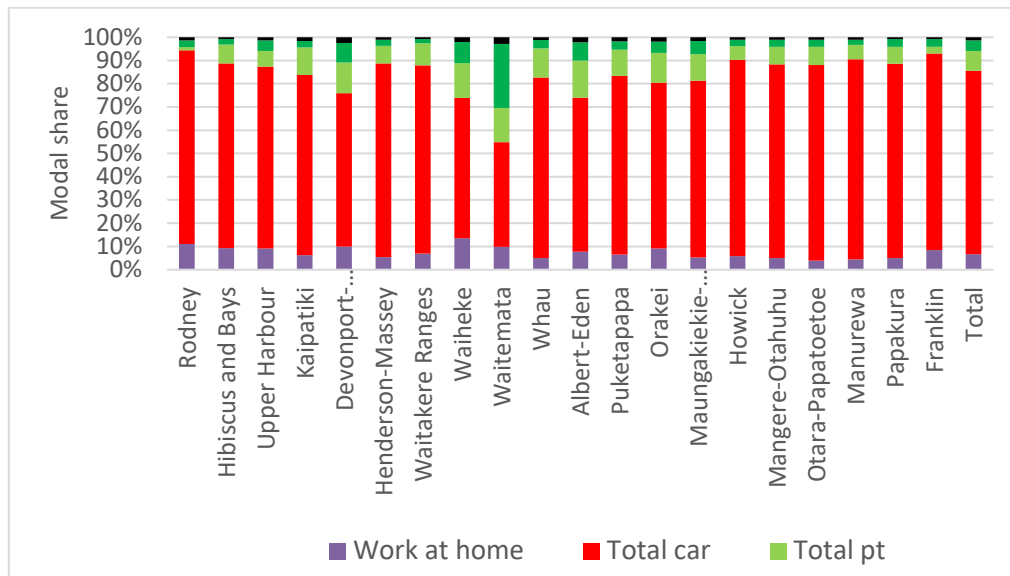
20. Within each Local Board area, socio-economic factors inform the number of Māori who travel to work. It is more likely that larger households tend to undertake greater car trips as either the driver, or passenger. Therefore, Māori tend to rely on shared modes, as this allows journeys to be combined with other activities such as education trips. Accordingly, they are less likely to travel to work via public transport, or other active modes.
21. Māori have less options to work from home, except within the Waitematā region where business services are located, therefore are required to travel to their work location.
22. The main industrial areas are Onehunga, Penrose, Mt Wellington, Airport Oaks, Wiri/Manukau and East Tāmaki. Warehouses, factories, and other industrial buildings currently employ more than 100,000 Aucklanders. As a result, Māori travel further than their Local Board area to attain work. The spatial patterns of employment in

³ [Bus & train fares \(at.govt.nz\)](https://www.govt.nz/bus-train-fares/)

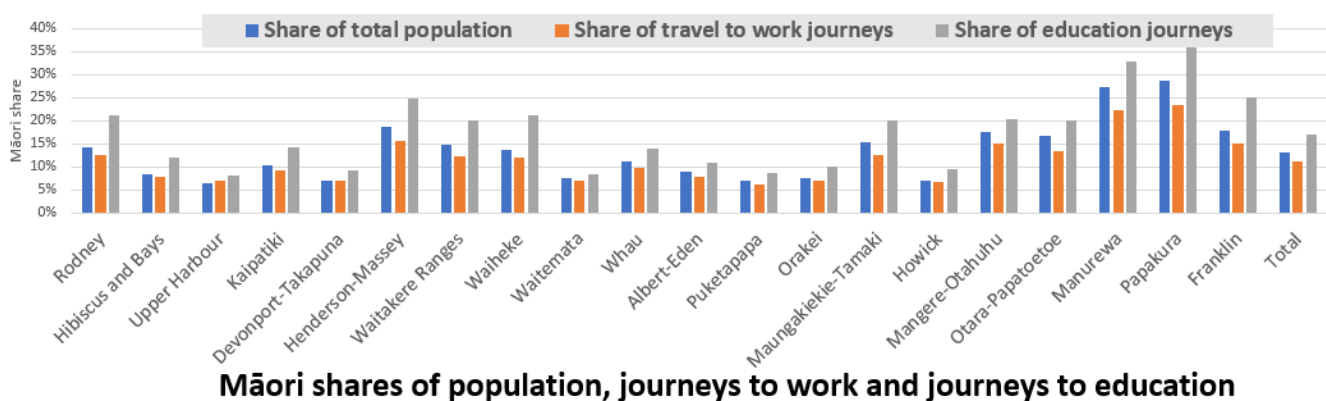


the different industrial sectors have a major influence on the journey to work patterns, and the modal choices for Māori.

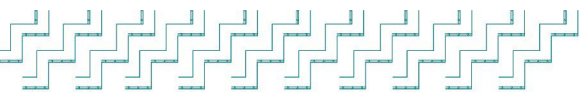
- 23. The use of cars for work journeys are often outside of peak hours when there is limited public transport services. This is further accentuated by the frequent need for manufacture workers to work fixed hours, compared to the flexible approach that is offered for office based activities.
- 24. The lack of public transport options, that meet the needs of Māori outside of the Local Board area, is dependent on the time and area that travel is required. Whereas, Māori who live closer to the city centre, have greater access to public transport options. Yet, the number of Māori who travel to the city, is relatively lower than the wider Māori population.
- 25. The following graph highlights the low number of Māori who work from home, the use of vehicles, and the percentage who use public transport. The visual affirms those in the south, rural and west are more likely to use their vehicle to undertake travel journeys.



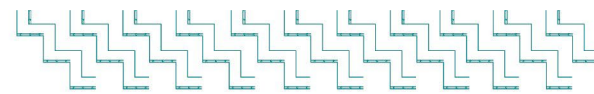
- 26. Further, the graph below outlines the Māori share of total population, share of total journeys to work, and share of total journeys to education across the Local Boards. Hence, it is not surprising that the highest share of journeys across the Local Boards is Papakura, Manurewa, and Henderson-Massey, given the high population of Māori residing in these areas.



Māori shares of population, journeys to work and journeys to education



Independent Māori
Statutory Board



34. Auckland Transport is currently working with Kāinga Ora, to ensure a range of parking options are considered, allowing space for company vehicles, such as trade vehicles or vans.
35. There is a clear correlation between education achievement and the types of jobs Māori are employed in. A relatively high proportion of Māori work in the manufacturing and construction sector, compared to the rest of the population. As a result, the income associated with these roles maintains the economic disadvantage experienced by some whānau.
36. However, StatisticsNZ⁴ allude to the generational divide in education achievement, noting the number of Māori ākonga leaving secondary school with formal qualifications has improved. The shift in qualification attainment, has the potential for Māori to work in other areas of employment in Tāmaki Makaurau.

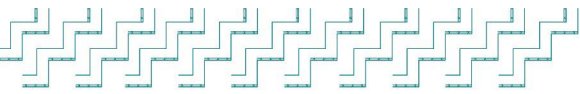
Journey to Education

37. Generally, Māori education travel journeys are distinctly different to the rest of the Tāmaki Makaurau population. Given the size, and age distribution within households, Māori are more likely to use their vehicles for education journeys.
38. The general journey to education patterns typically reflects the relatively high proportions of the younger Māori population. In 2018, 41 percent of Māori in Auckland were under the age of 20, compared to 26 percent of the wider Auckland population.
39. The share of those using public transport to travel to education is relatively low across almost all parts of the region. As such, the Household Travel Survey reports that Māori education journeys cover longer distances and take longer times than those for the population as a whole.
40. The strongest factor explaining the car modal share for the different age groups is the journey to work car modal share, suggesting that in many cases, cars used for work journeys are also used for education journeys.
41. The utilisation of different travel modes differs depending on the age group. There are similarities between Māori and the wider population modal shares for the two youngest age groups. Whereas, those attending high school, Kura Kaupapa Māori and Kura a iwi, the use of cars is significantly higher than non-Māori. The findings affirm that Māori tend to have greater individual car ownership, particularly with those attending secondary school.
42. Māori education journeys are typically more focused within the Local Board areas in which the students live. The number of Kura Kaupapa, Kura a iwi and Māori units in central Auckland is 15, there are 14 in West Auckland, and 24 in the South Auckland.
43. However, although Māori education trips are typically within their Local Board area, the lack of public transport options to access kura creates a barrier to accessing Māori cultural knowledge. Further, cultural responsibilities and obligations outside of normal school hours, necessitates the need to use a car.
44. The Ministry of Education⁵ are able to provide school transport funding for Māori medium schools that provide education under section 201 or 204 of the Education and Training Act 2020. Ākonga aged year one to year eight must live 3.2 kilometers or 4.8 kilometres for those at secondary level from their kura, kura kaupapa Māori or Wharekura. However, the funding is paid directly to the kura rather than directly to the whānau, therefore creating a barrier to access the funds.
45. Māori tamariki and rangatahi have relatively low shares to the central Waitemātā Local Board area, however for the 13-17 age the shares are relatively high. For the other age groups, the position for journeys from the Local Board areas to Waitemātā is more mixed.

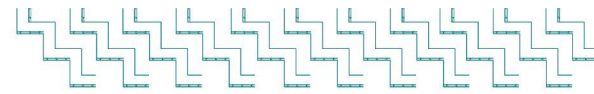
⁴ [Education outcomes improving for Māori and Pacific peoples | Stats NZ](#)

⁵ [School transport for Māori-medium schools – Education in New Zealand](#)





Independent Māori
Statutory Board

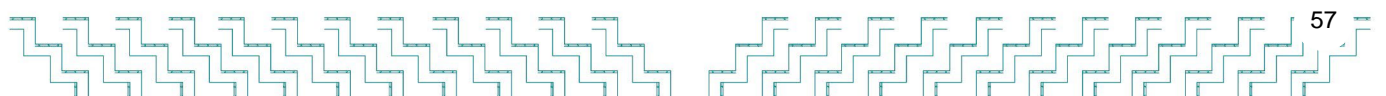


46. There are a number of tamariki and rangatahi who travel outside of their local communities is informed by the low number of Māori education options. For example, Ngā Puna o Waiorea located in central Auckland, has rangatahi from 18 different Local Board areas travelling long distances to access Māori education. Similarly, Newtown Central is the second highest with tamariki from 12 Local Board areas traveling daily to access Māori medium education.
47. The high use of vehicles highlights the lack of, and access to public transport to education. Advocating for greater public transport options should be a key focus to address these inequities.
48. The qualitative data highlights key focus areas to ensure that public transport is accessible, affordable, and reliable in particular areas of Tāmaki Makaurau.
49. In conclusion, the findings from Auckland Transports Māori Travel Patterns highlights there are clear transport inequities for Māori. Accordingly, the key focus areas for the Board's advocacy are as follows:
 - Greater public transport option in South and West Auckland
 - Equitable resourcing be allocated to address Māori transport inequities
 - Auckland Transport consider fees, and patronage to ensure public transport is accessible, affordable, and reliable for Māori
 - Respond to the education needs of ākongā travelling long distances to access education outside of their Local Board areas.

Ngā tāpirihanga

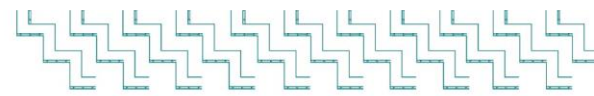
Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.





Independent Māori
Statutory Board



Cover Report: Emergency Management Bill submission

Ngā tūhonga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

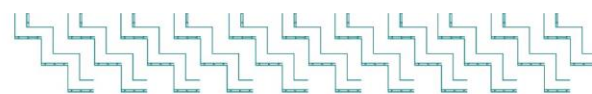
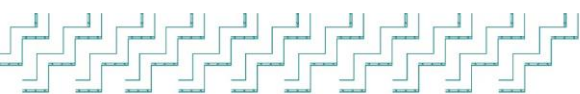
- a) approve the 'Emergency Management Bill' submission.
- b) approve the circulation of the submission to mana whenua and mātāwaka entities to be utilised as a template to inform their submission on the bill.

Whakarāpopotanga

Executive Summary

1. The Governance and Administration Committee has called for submissions on the 'Emergency Management Bill'.
2. The Bill will replace the Civil Defence Emergency Act 2002 which provides powers for managing emergencies at local, regional, and national levels. The Bill aims to:
 - Clarify the roles and responsibility across the emergency management sector.
 - Recognise and enhance the role of Māori in emergency management.
 - Provide outcomes for communities that are disproportionately affected by emergencies.
 - Enhance the resilience and accountability of critical infrastructure.
 - Modernise the legislative and regulatory framework.
3. Following a request from Member Ashby the Secretariat has developed a Board submission which provides feedback on the Bill.
4. The Board submission notes the following high-level advocacy positions: The Board is broadly supportive of the intentions of the Emergency Management Bill (the Bill) which seek to:
 - Improve the performance of the emergency management system and modernise the legislative and regulative framework.
 - Recognise and enhance the role of Māori in emergency management.
 - Clarify roles and responsibilities across the sector.
 - Enable equitable outcomes for communities disproportionately impacted by emergencies.
 - Enhance the resilience and accountability of critical infrastructure.
 - Modernising the legislative design, including establishing a more responsive regulatory framework for setting standards.
5. The Board supports the Bill's intention in recognising and enhancing the role of Māori across emergency management by:





- Establishing a National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group to advise the Director of Emergency Management on Māori interests and knowledge, as they relate to the purpose and functions of emergency management.
 - Introducing a requirement to include Māori members on the Emergency Management Committee's and Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executives.
 - Requiring Emergency Management Committee's to engage with Māori on the development of Committee Plans.
6. The Secretariat has developed a series of key advocacy positions and directive actions to inform the Bill which focus on:
- Improved Te Tiriti recognition.
 - Te Tiriti compliant membership on Emergency Management Committee's and Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executives.
 - Dedicated resourcing to the National Māori Emergency Group and increased roles and responsibilities of the Group to monitor and audit the sector's discharge of its Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.
 - Robust engagement with iwi and mātāwaka on the implementation of the reform, and appropriate resourcing of iwi and local government to embed the reform programme.
 - Improved recognition and identified opportunities to support Marae in their leadership across the emergency management sector.
7. Submissions are due to the Governance and Administration Select Committee on 3 November 2023.
8. Auckland Council's approach to submission development is due to be approved at the 5 September 2023 Civil Defence and Emergency Management Committee, with a workshop to be held with members on the 18th of October to receive members views on the matter.
9. The Secretariat will share the Board's submission with Auckland Council to inform their advice on the Bill.
10. It is proposed the submission is shared with mana whenua and mātāwaka entities to be utilised as a template to inform their submissions on the Bill. If approved, the Secretariat will disseminate the submission to mana whenua and mātāwaka entities to inform their submission.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next Steps

11. The Board Secretariat will incorporate feedback from the Board into the final submission to be submitted to the Governance and Administration Committee.
12. If approved, the Secretariat will disseminate the submission to mana whenua and mātāwaka entities to be utilised as a template to inform their engagement on the topic.
13. The Secretariat will share the submission with Auckland Council to inform their submission.

Authors	Jett Sharp – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira – Poutuarā



The Independent Māori Statutory Board

Emergency Management Bill Submission

Contact Details:

Leesah Murray – Chief Executive

leesah.murray@imsb.maori.nz



Independent Māori
Statutory Board

Emergency Management Bill Submission

Summary of Advocacy Points

Introduction

1. The Independent Māori Statutory Board (the Board) is providing feedback on the Emergency Management Bill. The bill is currently before the Governance and Administration Select Committee.
2. Public consultation on the Emergency Management Bill closes on 03 November 2023.

Context

Role of the Independent Māori Statutory Board

3. The Independent Māori Statutory Board is an independent body corporate of nine members based in Tāmaki Makaurau. The Board has specific responsibilities and powers under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to promote issues of significance to Māori to the Auckland Council.
4. The Board's mission is to advance the interests of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau by:
 - helping Auckland Council to make decisions, perform functions and exercise powers that improve outcomes for Māori.
 - promoting cultural, economic, environmental, and social issues of significance to Māori.
5. The Board also ensures that Auckland Council acts in accordance with statutory provisions relating to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
6. The Board has a statutory responsibility to promote Issues of Significance to Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. The Schedule of Issues of Significance guides the Board's partnership with Auckland Council, Council Controlled Organisations as well as other agencies and the private sector and represents issues that Māori have identified as mattering most to them.
7. The Schedule of Issues of Significance highlights issues and opportunities to be considered in planning and resourcing by these organisations and defines where Auckland Council has a major responsibility for action.
8. The Schedule of Issues of Significance includes pertinent directive issues and actions which align with the Emergency Management reforms namely:
 - Engagement/Consultation/Inclusion in decision-making: Māori are empowered to contribute to the development of Auckland actively and meaningfully, through consultation and inclusion in decision-making processes and future plans.
 - Regional Planning and Development: Māori are recognised as playing an important role in the development of the Auckland Region.
 - Marae Development: Māori are enabled to have existing marae developed by a Council that respects and genuinely considers the importance of marae to Māori.

Emergency Management Review and reform

9. The Government is currently progressing significant reform of the Civil Defence and Emergency management sector.
10. The 2017 Ministerial review into New Zealand's responses to natural disasters and other emergencies (Technical Advisory Group – TAG) identified vulnerabilities in Aotearoa's emergency management system.
11. The review included 42 recommendations to improve the system with relevant recommendations outlined below:
 - Establishing a National Emergency Management Agency
 - Recommending that Mayors should have primary authority for declaring states of local emergency.
 - The development of formalised shared service arrangements, implemented by the regional or unitary council, to strengthen a Group-wide approach and accountability.
 - Clearer protocols with iwi and full participation of iwi in coordination and planning structures.
 - Clarify that Group (and National) Controllers have control authority – the authority to task other agencies – under a state of emergency.
12. In August 2018, the Minister of Civil Defence released the Government's response to the report. The Government's response addressed concerns raised in the report and set the direction required to deliver better responses to natural disasters.
13. The Government subsequently agreed to a detailed work programme which aimed to deliver better responses to natural disasters and other emergencies.
14. The work programme identified five key outcomes to guide Emergency Management reform.
 - Put the safety and wellbeing of people at the heart of the emergency response system.
 - Strengthen the national leadership of the emergency management system.
 - Make it clear who is responsible for what nationally and regionally.
 - Build the capability and capacity of the emergency management workforce.
 - Improve the information and intelligence that supports decision-making in emergencies.
15. Key elements of the work programme completed to date are:
 - The establishment of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
 - Agreement to progress a range of amendments to the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act.
 - The establishment of the Emergency Management Assistance Team.
 - A review of the Co-ordinated Incident Management system and publication of the third edition.
 - Establishment of a governance framework for New Zealand Response Teams.
16. NEMA is the Government lead for emergency management and works to ensure that the system is ready and able to provide effective and integrated responses to emergencies, covering the principles of risk reduction, readiness for an event, response, and recovery.
17. NEMA established the 'Regulatory Framework Review ("Trifecta") programme which brings together three projects that have significant alignment. The projects are:
 - Developing a new Emergency Management Act.
 - Review of the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan order.
 - Development of the National Disaster Resilience Strategy.
18. The programme seeks to improve the emergency management system by:
 - Improving the clarity of roles and responsibilities across the emergency management system.

- Maximising the opportunity of legislative and regulatory change to update and improve the CDEM Act and National CDEM order, so they are fit for purpose.
 - Providing advice on regulatory, legislative and policy solutions to ensure that the Emergency Management Act is responsive, inclusive and effective and recognises the role of Māori as Treaty partners.
 - Improving locally led emergency management, including by continuing to implement the Government's response to the technical advisory group.
19. The Emergency Management Bill currently before the Governance and Administration Select Committee is a key mechanism in supporting improved emergency management delivery and outcomes.

Summary of Key Points of Feedback

20. The Board is broadly supportive of the intentions of the Emergency Management Bill (the Bill) which seek to:
- Improve the performance of the emergency management system and modernise the legislative and regulative framework.
 - Recognise and enhance the role of Māori in emergency management.
 - Clarify roles and responsibilities across the sector.
 - Enable equitable outcomes for communities disproportionately impacted by emergencies.
 - Enhance the resilience and accountability of critical infrastructure.
 - Modernising the legislative design, including establishing a more responsive regulatory framework for setting standards.
21. The Board supports the Bills' intention in recognising and enhancing the role of Māori across emergency management by:
- Establishing a National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group to advise the Director of Emergency Management on Māori interests and knowledge, as they relate to the purpose and functions of emergency management.
 - Introducing a requirement to include Māori members on Emergency Management Committees and Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executives.
 - Requiring Emergency Management Committee's to engage with Māori on the development of Committee Plans.
22. The Board has provided feedback across the Emergency Management Bill with key recommendations outlined below:
- The Board supports the inclusion of an overarching clause that requires 'all persons performing or exercising duties, functions, and powers under this act must give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
 - The Board supports the inclusion of additional key duties and responsibilities (for the National Director) which ensures the Director is required to maintain and improve iwi and mātāwaka relationships and ensure for the delivery of Te Tiriti o Waitangi across the emergency management sector.
 - The Board support the inclusion of additional clauses which clarify the nature of the relationship between the Director and the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group and outlines how the advice of the group informs the direction and work of the Director.
 - The Board supports the resourcing of a Secretariat to support the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group. The Local Government Act (Auckland Council) 2003 includes the provision of Secretariat support to the Independent Māori Statutory Board and the Board

recommends the consideration of this model to support the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group.

- The Board supports the inclusion of additional roles and responsibilities of the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group to include a monitoring and evaluation role which ensures the emergency management sector upholds and discharges its Te Tiriti obligations.
- The Board supports a Te Tiriti compliant membership composition for each Emergency Management Committee and Emergency Co-ordinating Executive Group across Aotearoa. This should allow for iwi representation across each area and ensure for 50:50 membership across each committee. The Bill should also consider mechanisms to enable mātāwaka representation/participation on Emergency Management Committees.
- The Board supports a robust iwi/Māori engagement approach to develop nuanced and reflective Emergency Management Committee appointment processes across Aotearoa.
- The Board recommends that key Māori outcomes conditions are prescribed in the development of both the National and Local Group Emergency Management Plans.
- The Board strongly advocates for consideration of how the Bill can be improved to ensure for mātāwaka in the emergency management sector and promotes working actively with iwi and mātāwaka organisations to identify the best representative arrangements to support this.
- The Board recognises a key component of Māori-led emergency response is the appropriate resourcing and capacity building of iwi/Māori to lead their own emergency responses. The Board strongly supports the appropriate resourcing and capacity building of iwi/Māori to enable their participation and leadership across the emergency management sector.
- The Board strongly advocates for consideration of how the Bill can be improved to ensure for representation of marae across the emergency management sector, noting their significant leadership across the emergency management landscape.
- The Board strongly supports the appropriate resourcing of local government to embed and enable the emergency management reform programme.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Clause 4)

23. The Board is supportive of the provisions included within clause 4 of the Bill.
24. The Board notes that clause 4 expressly references the Crown's Te Tiriti responsibilities and describes how these are given effect to in emergency management. It also gives effect to proposals which aim to strengthen the role of Māori across emergency management.
25. The Board supports the inclusion of an overarching clause that requires 'all persons performing or exercising duties, functions, and powers under this must give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
26. This will ensure that all actors across the emergency management sector give effect to the noted intention of the reform in ensuring for improved Māori outcomes delivery across the emergency management sector and require all actors to consider the compliance of their actions towards Te Tiriti delivery.

Role of National Director & Controller (Clauses 11 – 18)

27. Clauses 11 – 18 outline the roles and responsibilities for the national level Director of Emergency Management and clarify their role as National Controller (unless delegated).
28. The Board notes that clause 11 outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Director of Emergency Management including specific duties and responsibilities outlined below:
 - Identify hazards and risks that the Director considers of national significance.
 - Monitor and evaluate the national disaster resilience strategy.
 - Develop, monitor, and evaluate the National Emergency Management Plan.
 - Develop any guides, technical standards required for the purposes of the Act.
 - Promote emergency management that is consistent with the Act.
 - During a state of national emergency or a national transition period, direct and control for the purposes of the Act the resources available for emergency management.
29. The Bill in its current form does not include any key responsibility of the Director to engage with iwi and mātāwaka, nor ensure for the discharge of the agencies Te Tiriti responsibilities.
30. The Board supports the inclusion of additional key duties and responsibilities which ensures the Director is required to maintain and improve iwi and mātāwaka relationships and ensure for the delivery of Te Tiriti o Waitangi across the emergency management sector.
31. The Board notes that the Bill establishes a National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group to provide advice to the Director on Māori interests and knowledge as they relate to the purpose and functions of emergency management.
32. The Bill in its current form does not outline how the Director engages with the Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group, nor outline if the Director is required to give effect to their advice.
33. The Board support's the inclusion of additional clauses which clarify the nature of the relationship between the Director and the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group and outlines how the advice of the group informs the direction and work of the Director.

National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group (Clauses 20 – 22)

34. Clauses 20 – 22 of the Bill establishes a National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group.
35. The Bill confirms the role of the advisory group is to advise the Director of Emergency Management on Māori interests and knowledge, as they relate to the purpose and function of emergency management.
36. The Bill confirms the role of the advisory group includes the below matters:
 - Advising on policy development, including policies for regulation and rules made under this Act.
 - Advising on the role of the National Emergency Management Agency as it relates to the delivery of positive outcomes for Māori through the emergency management system.
 - Developing guidance, including guidance relating to how Māori and local government may develop processes for the appointment of Māori to Emergency Management Committee's and Emergency Management Co-ordinating executives.
37. The Board supports the establishment of the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group and notes the shifts across the reform which seek to improve Māori participation and leadership in emergency management response.
38. In its current form the Bill does not outline how the advisory group will be supported, or how it will receive expert advice to inform their advocacy to the Director of National Emergency Management.
39. The Board supports the resourcing of a Secretariat to support the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group. The Local Government Act (Auckland Council) 2003 includes the provision of Secretariat support to the Independent Māori Statutory Board and the Board

recommends the consideration of this model to support the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group.

40. The Independent Māori Statutory Board is empowered through legislation to ensure that Auckland Council acts in accordance with statutory provisions referring to the Treaty of Waitangi.
41. The Board supports the inclusion of additional roles and responsibilities of the National Māori Emergency Management Advisory Group to include a monitoring and evaluation role which ensures the emergency management sector upholds and discharges its Te Tiriti obligations.

Emergency Management Committees (Clauses 24 – 32) and the Co-ordinating Executive (Clause 33 – 34)

42. The Board supports the noted intentions of the Bill in enhancing the role of Māori across emergency management including representation across Emergency Management Committees and Co-ordinating Executive.
43. Clause 29 of the Bill confirms the roles and responsibilities of an Emergency Management Committee and includes specific roles and responsibilities of the Committee relating to iwi/Māori engagement including requirements to:
 - Identify the needs of iwi, and Māori within its area in relation to emergency management in its area and develop plans to address these needs.
 - Recognise the role and contributions of iwi and Māori in emergency management in its area and communicate that information to local authorities, communities, and others within the area if relevant.
 - Engage with Māori and iwi within its area in the development of the emergency management committee plan.
 - Establish systems and processes to ensure that the Committee has the capability and capacity to engage with iwi and Māori and understand their perspectives.
44. The Board supports the identified key iwi/Māori engagement responsibilities of Emergency Management Committee and notes the Bill clarifies and recognises the integral role Māori play in emergency management responses.
45. The Board recognises a key component of Māori-led emergency response is the appropriate resourcing and capacity building of iwi/Māori to lead their own emergency responses. The Board strongly supports the appropriate resourcing and capacity building of iwi/Māori to enable their participation and leadership across the emergency management sector.
46. A fundamental concern of the Board across central Government's reform project is the lack of appropriate resourcing across the local government sector to deliver on and meet the requirements of emergency management reform.
47. The Board strongly supports the appropriate resourcing of local government to embed and enable the emergency management reform programme.
48. Clauses 25 – 26 confirm the membership composition of Emergency Management Committees with membership composition consisting of the local authorities within the area and one or more Māori member appointee.
49. Clause 26 of the bill requires each Emergency Management Committee to appoint Māori members, with the Minister to appoint the member where the Committee cannot appoint a member within the prescribed timeframe.
50. Clause 144 provides the regulations relating to Māori representation on Emergency Management Committees and co-ordinating executives and confirms that regulations may:
 - Set out the appointment criteria for Māori members of Committee's and executives.
 - Set out nomination and appointment processes.
 - Provide a timeframe for the first and subsequent appointments.

- Provide for the term of the appointments.
51. Clause 144 confirms that the Minister must consult with any persons who in the Minister's opinion have the required expertise and ability to reflect relevant perspectives and concerns including those of Māori.
 52. The Board supports the appointment of Māori members to Emergency Management Committees, however the Bill in its current form does not allow for responsive Te Tiriti aligned representative arrangements.
 53. It is noted that the Committee confirms and appoints the Māori members to each Emergency Management Committee and Māori membership may be set at one member across an area.
 54. The Board supports a Te Tiriti compliant membership composition for each Emergency Management Committee across Aotearoa. This should allow for iwi representation across each area and ensure for 50:50 membership across each committee. The bill should also consider mechanisms to enable mātāwaka representation/participation on Emergency Management Committees.
 55. The Board currently has two members on Auckland's Civil Defence and Emergency Management Committee; however, this representation does not replace nor represent the interests of iwi or mātāwaka organisations.
 56. The Board supports a robust iwi/Māori engagement approach to develop nuanced and reflective Emergency Management Committee appointment processes across Aotearoa.
 57. Clause 33 confirms that each Emergency Management Committee must appoint and maintain an Emergency Management Co-ordinating executive and requires that each executive includes one or more Māori members.
 58. Clause 34 outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Co-ordinating executive.
 59. The Board supports the appointment of Māori members to the Co-ordinating executive, however, is concerned that the mechanism does not allow for adequate Te Tiriti representation.
 60. The Board strongly supports iwi/Māori engagement across each area to enable appropriate Te Tiriti representation on the Co-ordinating executive.

Improved Māori participation across the Emergency Management Sector

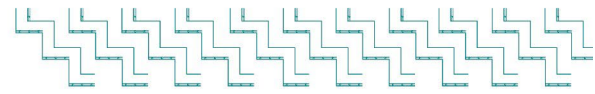
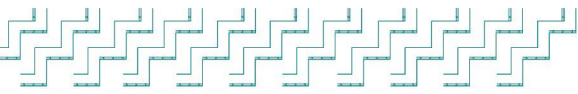
61. The Board supports the intentions of the Bill in improving Māori participation across the emergency management sector and ensuring that emergency management is responsive to the needs of Māori.
62. The Board supports the wider shifts seen across the Bill including:
 - Requirements for Māori outcomes in the development of the national emergency plan by:
 - Requiring the emergency management plan identifies the role of Māori in emergency management.
 - Prescribing the process (where directed by the Minister).
 - The process for co-development of national level planning arrangements with Māori.
 - Equity outcomes sought in emergency management and the roles and responsibilities of national agencies in supporting these.
 - The principles guiding the appointment of Māori members on Emergency Management Committees and Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive.
63. The Board recommends these conditions are prescribed in the development of both the National and Local Group Emergency Management Plans.

Other Comments on the Bill

64. The Board supports the noted intentions of the Emergency Management Bill in improving the recognition of Māori thought leadership across the emergency management sector and ensuring for Māori participation across the governance of emergency management across Aotearoa.
65. The Board notes that the Bill focusses on 'Māori' representation across the emergency management sector, the Board notes that the Crown is required to partner with iwi in the management and guardianship of their taonga. The Board promotes active Te Tiriti relationships with iwi across Aotearoa to identify and develop Te Tiriti representation models that deliver on these requirements.
66. The Board recognises the important shifts that the Bill proposes in ensuring for active participation and partnership with iwi in the development of emergency management planning documents, however, notes the Bill remains largely silent on the important role of mātāwaka in emergency management responses.
67. The Board strongly advocates for consideration of how the Bill can be improved to ensure for mātāwaka in the emergency management sector and promotes working actively with iwi and mātāwaka organisations to identify best representative arrangements to support this.
68. The Board strongly advocates for consideration of how the Bill can be improved to ensure for representation of marae across the emergency management sector, noting their significant leadership across the emergency management landscape.
69. A key recognition of the Act is the requirement to develop capability and capacity of the emergency management sector to work with iwi/Māori. This recognition must be supported by the appropriate resourcing of iwi/Māori to be engaged in the sector to ensure for delivery of the aspirations of the bill.
70. The Government is currently progressing significant reform across the local government sector including the future for local government review, affordable waters reform and the resource management reform. Iwi/Māori are required (and expected) to be engaged across each of these programmes. The Board strongly supports the appropriate resourcing of iwi/Māori to facilitate their participation across the reform programme and expects that the Crown should develop a 'joined up' approach to reform implementation to ensure Māori are empowered to be appropriately engaged and partnered with on these matters.
71. The Future for Local Government report identified significant systemic changes required to embed long-term changes across the local government sector, the Board strongly advocates for the Crown to consider the recommendations of the report in the implementation of this and the wider crown reform programme.

Concluding Remarks

72. The Board supports the noted intentions of the Emergency Management Bill in recognising the role of Māori across Emergency Management responses and improving the participation of Māori across the Emergency Management sector.
73. The Board encourages consistent and cohesive policy implementation of the Emergency Management reforms and advocates for a 'joined up' implementation approach which consolidates iwi/Māori engagement across the governmental reform project.
74. The Board advocates for a comprehensive engagement approach with Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau to ensure Māori are appropriately engaged in the implementation of the bill and encourages active consideration of how Māori-led emergency response management can be enabled through the implementation of the wider emergency management reform and response work programme.



Appointment Report

Ngā tūhonga

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) consider reappointing a Board member to the working group.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. In June 2018 the Planning Committee resolved (PLA/2018/63) to develop a draft Aotea Great Barrier Area Plan as part of a two-stage approach to incorporate the Hauraki Gulf Islands into the Auckland Unitary Plan.
2. The Committee also approved the establishment of a working party to oversee the preparation of the area plan. The working party membership is to be comprised of the following representatives:
 - a member of the Independent Māori Statutory Board
 - Councillor for the Waitematā and Gulf Ward
 - members of the Aotea Great Barrier Local Board.
3. The Board initially appointed Member Henare to the working group (2018 – 2019), who was later replaced by former Member Hohnock in 2020.
4. A draft Aotea Great Barrier Area Plan was developed under the previous working party, and then placed on hold pending consultation with Ngāti Rehua (on hold since July 2020).
5. The working party is being re-established so that the draft Area Plan can be updated and to receive input from Ngāti Rehua. Once the Board has confirmed a representative to the working group, Council staff will schedule the first meeting for August or September 2023.
6. The Secretariat will provide advisory support to the appointed Board member throughout the development of the draft area plan.

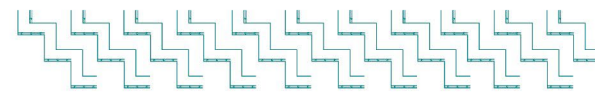
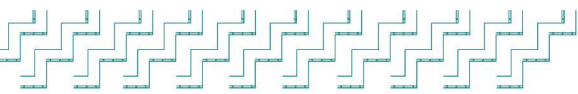
Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments.

Authors	Miriana Knox – Pouārahi
Authorisers	Taff Wikaira - Poutuarā





Appointment Report

Ngā tūhunga

Recommendation/s

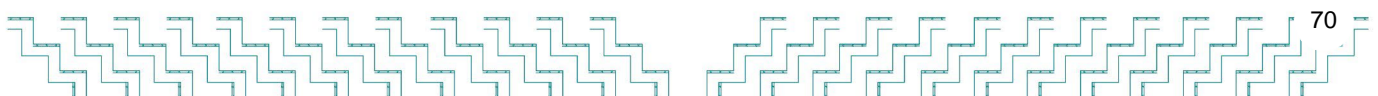
That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

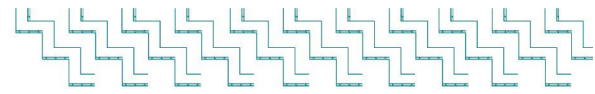
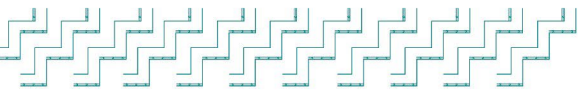
- a) appoint a Board member to the Governing Body sub-committee to approve a submission on the Government Policy Statement (GPS) on Land Transport 2024.

Whakarāpopototanga

Executive Summary

1. The Government Policy Statement - Land Transport (GPS) sets out the government's priorities for the following 10-year period and is reviewed and updated every 3 years. Waka Kotahi supports local government to create quality Regional Land Transport Plans (RLTPs), which input to the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP).
2. The Draft GPS 2024 outlines key priorities to be funded from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTP) which align to the Crown's objectives for investment. Consultation closes on 15 September 2023.
3. The Draft GPS 2024 builds on the 2021 GPS, supporting improved transport choices, safety, freight connections, and the reduction of transport impacts on the environment. It also recognises the need to strengthen the focus on maintaining assets and services that enhance resilience, especially given the flood and weather-related recovery efforts.
4. A series of projects are outlined in the GPS which the Government identified as strategically important to ensure New Zealand's transport system is responsive in the coming decades.
5. Key programme development projects proposed in Tāmaki Makaurau are outlined below:
 - Auckland Northwest Rapid Transit (Busway)
 - Auckland Rail Third and Fourth Mains Expansion
 - Avondale to Onehunga rail link
 - Auckland Metropolitan Level Crossing upgrade and removal programme.
6. The priority given to Auckland Northwest Rapid Transit will serve the growing population in the west, which has a high Māori population. The busway would also allow a rapid transit option to be tested prior to considering a light rail option for that corridor in the future.
7. The Auckland Light Rail project is not included in the project list above as it is expected to be subject to a funding pathway outside of the NLTP.
8. The Ministry of Transport will use the feedback to provide advice to the Minister of Transport on the final GPS 2024 which will come into effect on 1 July 2024.





9. Given the short timeframe, the Council is urgently developing a response to the proposed submission.
10. A recommendation to establish a sub-committee to approve the GPS submission will be tabled at the 23 August Governing Body meeting. The Council sub-committee membership will be determined at this meeting and will provide specialists and subject matter advice prior to the submission being approved.
11. Auckland Council is currently drafting a submission, with input from Auckland Transport. On completion, the draft submission will be provided to the secretariat.
12. Further advice on the Draft GPS will be provided to the Board member appointed to the delegated Council panel established to approve the Council's submission.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments.

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

