



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

Date: Monday, 7 August 2017
Time: 10.00am
Meeting Room: Ground floor
Venue: 16 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
Auckland

Independent Māori Statutory Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Chair David Taipari
Deputy Chairperson	Glenn Wilcox
Members	Renata Blair
	James Brown
	Hon Tau Henare
	Terrence Hohneck
	Tony Kake
	Dennis Kirkwood
	Liane Ngamane

(Quorum members)

David Taipari
Chairperson

7 August 2017

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



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1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda apologies received from L. Ngamane

2 Declaration of Interest

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

3 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Monday, 3 July 2017, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

4 Extraordinary Business

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

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

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

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

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

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



Financial Report to 30 June 2017

File No.: CP2017/14765

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives this Financial Report to 30 June 2017.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to present the Independent Māori Statutory Board's (the Board) financial position as at 30 June 2017.

Narrative

The figures presented are exclusive of GST. The budget has been phased evenly over 12 months however, as the secretariat schedules the work to meet the Board's work plan, variances may occur. This report includes visual representation of the Month to Date (MTD) and Year to Date (YTD) expenditure against budget.

This is a preliminary report of the total expenditure for Jul 2016 – Jun 2017 year as we work with the Auckland Council finance team to finalise the accounts in preparation for the auditors.

OPEX YTD is at 97%, an under spend of \$86,851 which includes \$17K related to the vacant Board member position from 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016.

The significant variances shown were facilitated by early forecasting of under-utilisation in some budget areas enabling controlled over spend in others.

In addition to the OPEX funding, the agreed \$130K held within council for the engagement of Māori expertise was fully expended to ensure the views of Māori within Tāmaki Makaurau were fully considered in the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Attachments

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Signatories

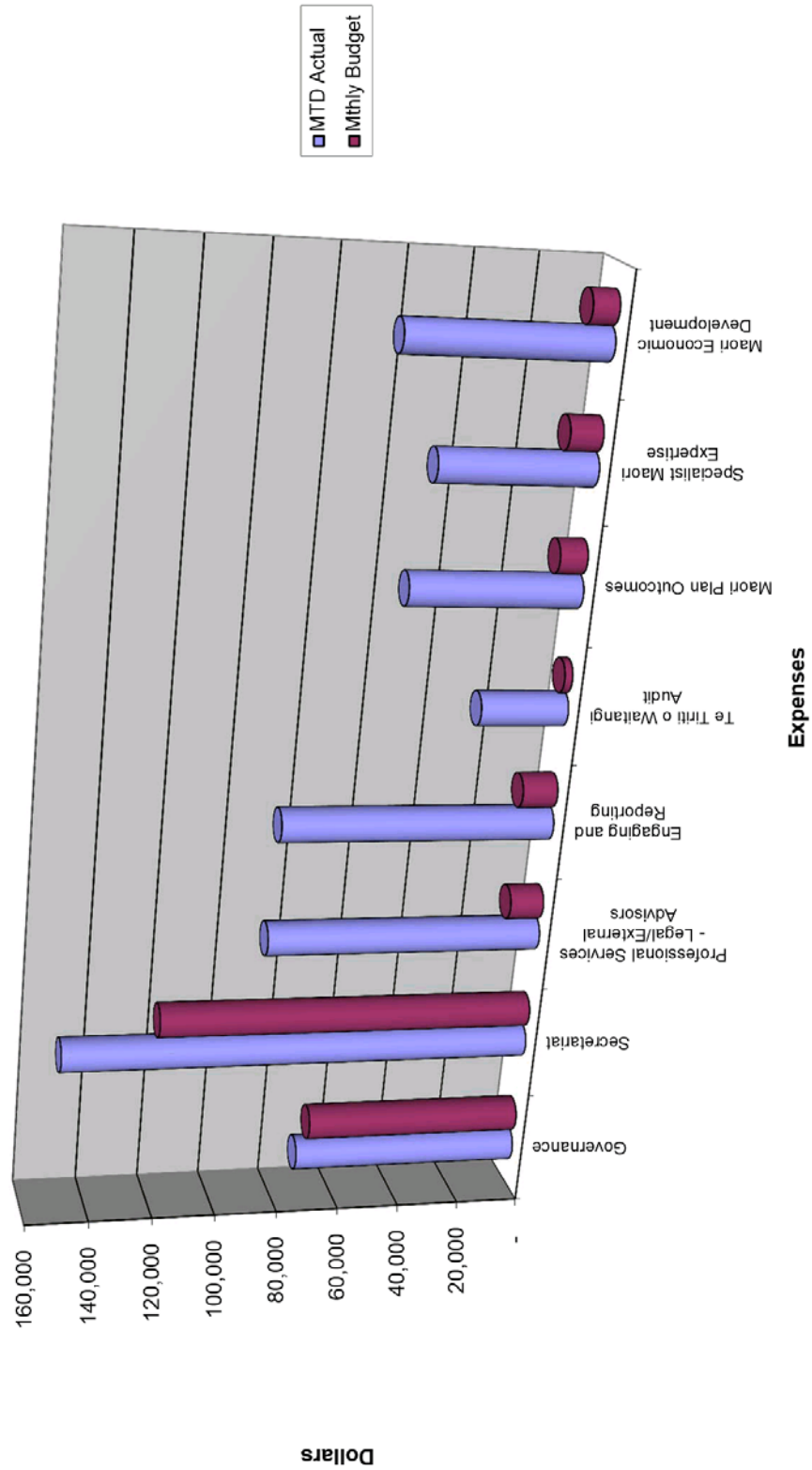
Authors	Sheri-Ann Atuahiva - Executive Finance and Office Manager
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Maori Statutory Board CEO



Financial Report for June 2017										
	Notes	Annual Budget Excl GST	Mithly Budget	June Expenses	Variance	% Variance	Previous YTD	Total YTD Jun 2017	Budget Remaining	% total budget
Governance										
Board Remuneration	1	728,000	60,667	61,188	(521)	-0.9%	631,558	692,747	35,253	95.2%
Expense Reimbursement		68,000	5,667	11,675	(6,008)	-106.0%	29,564	41,238	26,762	60.6%
Training		36,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	100.0%	6,521	6,521	29,479	18.1%
Total Governance Expenses		832,000	69,333	72,863	(3,530)	-5.1%	667,643	740,506	91,494	89.0%
Secretariat										
Temporary support				60,923			163,768	224,691		
Salary Expenses				67,592			952,588	1,020,181		
Totals to be covered by Secretariat Salaries		1,321,000	110,083	128,515	(18,432)	-16.7%	1,116,356	1,244,872	76,128	94.2%
Other Expenses		119,000	9,917	21,476	(11,559)	-116.6%	116,812	138,287	(19,287)	116.2%
Total Secretariat Expenses		1,440,000	120,000	149,991	(29,991)	-25.0%	1,233,168	1,383,159	56,841	96.1%
Professional Services										
Legal		80,000	6,667	26,383	(19,716)	-295.7%	38,983	65,366	14,634	81.7%
Contractors/Consultants		50,000	4,167	61,842	(57,675)	-1384.2%	65,618	127,460	(77,460)	254.9%
Engagement & Reporting to Maori & Stakeholders		136,000	11,333	87,098	(75,765)	-668.5%	94,745	181,844	(45,844)	133.7%
Total Professional Services		266,000	22,167	175,323	(153,156)	-690.9%	199,346	374,669	(108,669)	140.9%
Work Program										
Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit		30,000	2,500	28,000	(25,500)	-1020.0%	-	28,000	2,000	93%
Maori Plan Outcomes		105,000	8,750	54,800	(46,050)	-526.3%	54,065	108,865	(3,865)	104%
Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects	2	125,000	10,417	49,900	(39,483)	-379.0%	20,000	69,900	55,100	56%
Monitoring & Informing council's Maori Economic Development Strategy		100,000	8,333	64,150	(55,817)	-669.8%	41,900	106,050	(6,050)	106%
Total Operating Expenditure		2,898,000	241,500	595,027	(353,527)	-146.4%	2,216,122	2,811,149	86,851	97.0%
Notes:										
1	Board remuneration subject to any remuneration review as applied to council elected members.									
2	In addition to the direct funding for Maori Specialist Expertise for Council Projects, \$130,000 will be held within council's budget with an agreed sign-off process between council and IMSB for that expenditure to ensure that there is no duplication of effort between the council and the IMSB.									

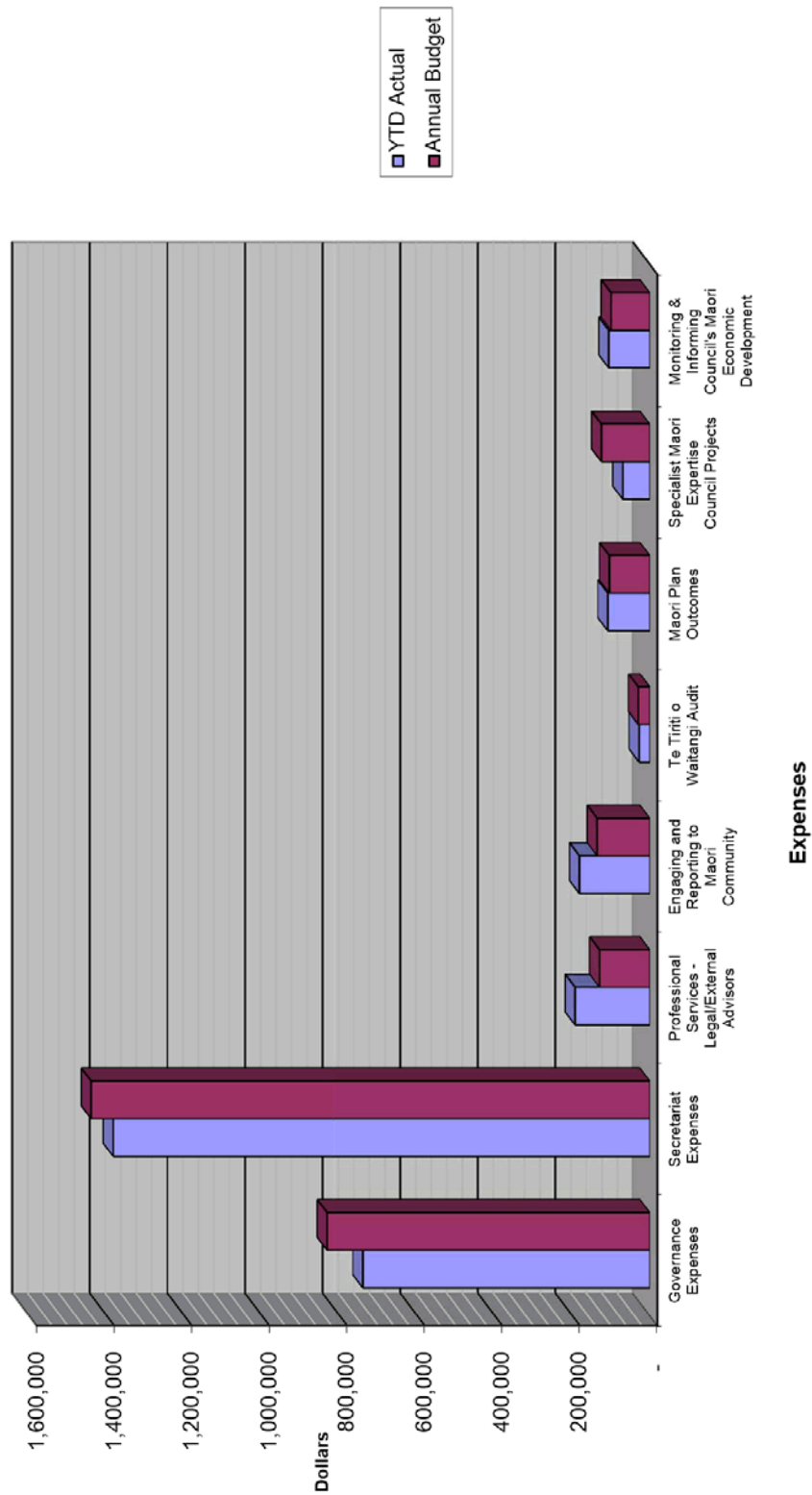


Independent Māori Statutory Board
Month to Date @ 30 June 2017
(FYE June 2017)





Independent Māori Statutory Board
Year to Date @ 30 June 2017
(FYE June 2017)





Update Board Strategic Priorities Progress Report July 2017

File No.: CP2017/14799

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the Board Strategic Work Priorities Progress Report July 2017

Purpose

1. The purpose of this update report is to update the Independent Māori Statutory Board (the board) on its strategic work priorities,

Comments

2. For 2017 a number of projects have been scoped to ensure that secretariat staff can utilise opportunities across each of their respective work programmes to address a number of Board strategic priority outcomes in a pragmatic and collaborative way. The projects are:
 - Supporting better futures for Auckland's Rangatahi
 - Embed Te Reo across Tāmaki Makaurau
 - Embed Māori values in the environment
 - Improving council's capability and capacity
 - Increase opportunities for Māori to participate in the economy

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Update Board Strategic Work Priorities	17

Signatories

Authors	Awhina Kanohi - Senior Executive Advisor
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



UPDATE BOARD STRATEGIC WORK PRIORITIES AUGUST 2017

Board priorities	Allied Projects	Update: Milestones / Upcoming Issues
Economic Development	Supporting Better Futures for Rangatahi	No further progress to report
	The Māori Economy of TāmakiMakaurau Improving Performance and Measurement	NZIER have drafted an update report to The Auckland Māori Economy 2015 and is attached in a separate report in the confidential agenda.
Cultural	Embed Te Reo	Refer to CCO strategy below of working with Auckland Transport to enable bi-lingual signage.
	Māori Urban Design	<p>Nga Aho (Māori Designers network) has advised that there is a concerning low number of Māori design practitioners including those enrolling at tertiary institutions.</p> <p>There are multi-layered aspects of Māori design capacity within TāmakiMakaurau and the support needed for Māori design to thrive is complex. Understanding this complexity will assist the Board to advocate for the many opportunities i.e. create more employment and business opportunities in this sector and enable further advancement of Māori arts and culture in public spaces and the built environment.</p> <p>It is important that council staff are trained to be competent with implementing Te Aranga Design principles and that council's procurement process has these principles as a key requirement to ensure that consultation with Māori is conducted effectively and that TāmakiMakaurau integrates Māori design without the reliance on Māori designers to be included in all projects. A resource tool for council would be beneficial for their staff.</p>



Item 6

Attachment A

		<p>Opportunities for Māori design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible Māori Identity • Ideas about what this city could look like from a Māori perspective • Ideas for Māori Design within public transport and built environments • Education of Council staff <p>How could the Board support Māori design to thrive?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence the Council decision-makers by including Māori design update reports on the relevant Council committee agendas and/or Joint Meetings • Identify and promote projects where there will be success • Advocate for an assessment of either all or some major strategic Council design projects against Te Aranga Design Principles • Request that Māori design measurement and indicators be included in key planning documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ better data, better measurement enabling stronger advocacy • Policy intervention i.e procurement and built environment • Māori design inclusion in Annual Plans (incl. Mana Whenua advice), and Long Term Plan (being reviewed now) • IMSB LTP Business cases (being developed now) • Inform Council about what contribution Māori make to Auckland: Māori economy, design, Treaty partnerships • Customary story telling integrated through construction of new projects
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Reo promotion - mandatory for new infrastructure, CRL more Māori design input • Pop up spaces. <u>Simple identity marker ideas</u> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AT: notices/information in public transport such as customary names, use of te reo ○ Hoardings: Display Māori design, language, events and information ○ Pataka: promote sites of cultural significance, customary names (discuss alternatives to pou and story boarding with Māori) ○ Vertical rongoa: native plants on buildings. • Tourist map of significant Māori sites <p>What are the barriers and challenges?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of presence in council plans and budgets • ‘Māori’ content has a tendency to be retrofitted, rather than present at the outset of the Project rather than in partnership • Lack of consistency in the application of a Māori presence across council plans • Capacity gaps: small numbers of Māori design experts to train and review the work of council staff.
Marae Development	Council’s Māori Cultural Initiatives (MCI) Fund and Marae Development	<p>Marae Development business case being refreshed with a view to further securing the funding arrangements in the current LTP - increased funding to the Māori Cultural Initiatives Fund (by \$5.5m pa capex) in 2018/19.</p> <p>Council reports all eligible marae were advised and had the opportunity to apply for funding in 2016/17, and all applications received were approved for funding.</p> <p>Council has advised the secretariat that the Cultural Initiatives Fund policy is in development by Te Waka Angamua.</p> <p>Further report under separate heading.</p>



Item 6

Attachment A

<p>Environment</p>	<p>Embed Māori Values in the Environment</p>	<p><i>Cultural landscapes and sites of value</i> A budget commitment of \$110,000 to progress this work has been confirmed by council's, Chief of Strategy. The Secretariat is continuing to liaise with the Māori Cultural Heritage Team in Council to ensure the Board understands this process and has the opportunity to review and feed into the outcomes of an issues and options report to identify the best methods for managing cultural landscapes and sites of value (e.g. the Unitary Plan as well as other methods). We anticipate a draft report from council in August 2017.</p> <p>It will be essential to ensure that this new work does not impact on progressing the sites of significance workstream (which the board has previously emphasised). In particular the ability of Mana Whenua to engage and provide advice.</p> <p><i>Implementing the Resource Management Act Amendments 2017</i></p> <p>The new provisions for Mana Whakahone a Rohe: Iwi Participation Agreements provide opportunity for council and iwi authorities to refine and streamline the way they work together.</p> <p>The board has provided advice to council on how it can integrate its effort and be proactive in the initiation of these Agreements. Council staff advised that they are working across council to understand the range of engagement with iwi authorities, consider how to streamline and improve this engagement and to implement these Resource Management Act changes.</p> <p>They agree with the Board's recommendation of a coordinated and consistent council-wide approach to these Resource Management Act changes. Staff in Te Waka Angamua, Plans and Places and Legal are leading the work to have a joined up and pro-active conversation with iwi authorities around these new statutory provisions. Council will liaise with the newly formed Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum as a key vehicle for enabling a coordinated approach.</p> <p>In addition to this, council considers it would be useful to have an oversight group of ELT members to assist the council team in getting traction and resourcing for this work. The members will be Penny Pirrit, Jim Quin & Phil Wilson. The IMSB</p>
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		<p>CEO has been invited to attend the oversight group meetings.</p> <p>Council’s Safeswim projects update After their presentation to the Board in July, Watercare has given council staff access to live data on wastewater overflows from their transmission stations and agreed engineered overflow points. This is an excellent step forward and a good result from the Board’s request that Watercare share this information.</p>
CCO Strategy	Council’s Statement of Intent and Reporting Cycle	<p>CCO Final Sols have been received and are expected to be reported to the August 15 Finance and Performance Committee meeting. The board sought changes to some of the draft Sols (through the council’s ‘shareholder comments’ report in May 2017). Those changes have been acted on by the relevant CCO and are reflected in the final Sols, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watercare committing to complete a Māori Responsiveness Plan in 2017/18 • ATEED ‘consolidating’ references to their contributions to Māori economic development outcomes (i.e. reduce duplication) <p>The final Sols reflect a significant improvement on the previous year in terms of their expression of objectives and KPIs relating to Māori Outcomes.</p> <p>Panuku’s proposals for wharf extensions and enhancements along the Waitemata waterfront (e.g. Queens Wharf, Captain Cook Wharf) are expected to be subject to a Planning Committee workshop in August 2017 (which was postponed from June). This topic will be of significant interest to Mana Whenua and the board and budget implications for new waterfront projects will need to be addressed as part of the LTP 2018/28 process. It will also trigger the need to reconsider the Ports Future study, and possibly, plans associated with the Americas Cup for 2021.</p> <p>There have been good intentions made by CCOs and in some cases MRPs have been developed however the progress and implementation of these MRPs has been slow and inconsistent. As a result, this issue has been raised at the Audit and Risk Committee. An agreement was made to develop a process to work with CCOs so as to implement the Treaty Audit Programme and was approved in the</p>



		<p>July Audit and Risk meeting (and will be reported to IMSB in the September meeting).</p>
<p>Housing for Māori</p>		<p><i>Affordable housing</i> The board has provided advice to the Mayor to address Auckland’s housing affordability for all Aucklanders, as the best means to bolster affordability of housing for Māori.</p> <p>Progress on affordable housing can be achieved by increasing housing supply overall, and increasing the supply and availability of <u>affordable housing</u>. Scope to promote for affordable housing for Māori specifically in the current market is severely limited. Having said that, a large scale ‘<i>Māori community housing provider</i>’ remains a possible response at policy and political levels, but there does not appear to have been a sustained show of interest from providers, organisations, or iwi.</p> <p>The Mayoral Taskforce on Housing was convened in February. The Mayor sought to include stakeholders from all across the sector and failed to include Mana Whenua or Mataawaka.</p> <p>The board advocated for Mana Whenua inclusion or, as an alternate, to include Rau Hoskins, Chair of Te Matapihi he Tirohanga mo te Iwi Trust. The Mayor declined and advised that membership of the taskforce had been decided with a view to representing housing expertise and experience.</p> <p>In the absence of Māori input the secretariat wrote to the Mayor setting out the issues and concerns of the board. Among other things this included calling for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stronger strategic planning for council investment (affordability measure) • regulation/legislation to compel developers to build affordable stock (affordability measure) • compulsion to build integrated mixed typology housing (affordability measure) • incentivisation of development within the Rural Urban Boundary and around existing transport hubs/links (strategic/environmental measure)



		<p>The taskforce report was released on June 12 (2017).</p> <p>The secretariat has analysed the recommendations concluding the report is too focused on increasing supply, and fails to promote/incentivise the supply of 'affordable housing'. Shamubeel Equab considers that increasing supply alone risks <i>increasing</i> house prices, as builders and developers are likely to continue to build high spec homes for best economic return (Community Housing Aotearoa conference, Wellington June 8 2017).</p> <p>The board's concerns about the failure of the taskforce to address 'affordable housing' have been set out by the Chairman in a letter to the Mayor.</p> <p>The board has also published commentary on this point, and further communications are planned in the short term.</p> <p>The goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the Mayor is aware specifically of the high need for affordable housing, • that there are mechanisms available to himself and council to achieve or support that • that council revisits the philosophical debate about investing in social housing at a time when the need self-evident and public interest is very strong • to promote sustainable intensification for affordability, through developments of integrated mixed typologies • to influence Long Term Plan negotiations in a Māori priority area
	Homelessness	<p><i>Homelessness - The Auckland Housing First Collective Impact project</i></p> <p>The Auckland Housing First Collective Impact project is now operational while still developing governance and evaluation measures (one of the involved CEs has explained that they considered that due to the nature of the problem there needed to be on-going and consistent service delivery during the project's start-up period, rather than service delivery pausing while governance and evaluation measures were agreed).</p>



		<p>Following consistent advocacy from the board calling for Mana Whenua engagement and inclusion in the initiation of the Auckland Housing First Collective project to address homelessness (part funded by council):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secretariat has been approached to provide advice to the project on engagement with Mana Whenua and the role this could play for the project. • The advice sent to council staff from the secretariat has consistently advised that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ this engagement is urgent, ○ it must not be done as an after-thought, ○ the project group should explore using council channels to achieve this, ○ that, without Mana Whenua engagement, the claim of a kaupapa Māori basis for the project is compromised and outcomes for Māori via the project may be compromised and certainly not optimised, and ○ that engagement should be seen as an opportunity to add value to the project.
	Council's Māori Housing programme (inc papakainga)	<i>No progress to report</i>
Treaty Audit	Improving Council's Māori Capability and Capacity	<p>Māori Responsiveness Plans</p> <p>Ongoing concerns following TWA restructure. There still is ongoing demand for TWA across Council (eg Auckland Plan refresh), despite TWA having considerably reduced resourcing/staff capability. The post-restructure of TWA appears not to have been communicated across Council. The concern is that this may put into jeopardy the development and monitoring of Māori Responsiveness Plans.</p> <p><i>Housing First approach and advocacy – Māori outcomes email</i></p> <p>The board has consistently called for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • robust consideration of how the Housing First model for addressing



		<p>homelessness will deliver outcomes for Māori, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a robust evaluation of the Auckland Housing First Collective project that council has part funded to address homelessness. <p>On-going Conversations and advocacy have resulted in a perceivable shift in Māori responsiveness (internal capability) in the Arts Culture and Events team. A recent email sent to a range of internal council staff provided a detailed analysis of the ways in which council's funding of the Auckland Housing First Collective will deliver Māori outcomes.</p> <p>The wide range of people included in the mailing list showed an intentional effort to help all those involved in the project to understand the subject in a more effective way, and get all the parties onto the same page.</p>
	<p>Council's Treaty Audit Response Programme</p>	<p>Council provided an update report at the July Audit and Risk council committee meeting. The following two recommendations were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the Audit and Risk team work with the Board secretariat on the approach that is required for CCOs to prioritise and implement the Treaty Audit recommendations and report back on this and progress at the next Audit and Risk Committee meeting. • that the Audit and Risk team provide advice to the Board at their 4th September meeting updating them about how Council will work with CCOs to implement the Treaty Audit programme
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Update/refresh of Issues of Significance and the Māori Plan (IOS/MP)</p>	<p>The secretariat is presently working with the contractor to address the following issues in regards to the refresh of these two documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address the significant integration gaps in the Māori Plan Focus Area and IOS Outcome level within the IOS Framework • Alignment needs to be improved between the IOS and supporting strategic documents i.e. Māori Plan, Treaty Audit and Board Strategic Priorities



Item 6

Attachment A

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions within the IOS need to be specific, future focused and have timeframes and measures included • A process for the IOS to be continuously updated as per the statute needs to be considered by the Board
	Board's Data Strategy Implementation update	<p>We have experienced delays with using the QLIK programme due to the slowness from Statistics NZ forwarding the data requested by the Board for rangatahi and the Māori economy. This data then needed to be cleaned so that it could be entered into the QLIK system which required data analysts skills and expertise to prepare it. We will input the data soon into QLIK and once we have produced graphs from the information we will coordinate dates for Board members to use the programme.</p> <p>We are working with QLIK representatives to update the software (which is proving challenging due to council's IT capability as this programme sits in the council system).</p>
	Auckland Housing First Collective Impact project - Invite to secretariat to participate in evaluation reference group	<p>Following consistent advocacy from the board calling for Māori outcomes to be optimised through this project and for robust evaluation of the Auckland Housing First Collective project (part funded by council to address homelessness):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secretariat will monitor the development and operation of a project evaluation reference group to develop, design and deliver the project evaluation and update the Board in due course.
	Auckland Plan Refresh	<p>Mana Whenua engagement in the Auckland Plan is progressing through a working group. Council engagement staff have made initial contact with targeted Māori organisations and/or networks seeking informed feedback on the refresh. This is focussed on input at a strategic level in the first instance, moving into community level capability building and engagement where appropriate between August and October, aiming to attract input into both the draft plan, and the Special Consultative Procedure consultation in 2018.</p> <p>Workshops with the Planning Committee scheduled for July 17 and 20, will provide an opportunity for board members to ensure that the Māori directions and</p>



		directives are retained and adequate.
Annual Plan 2017-18		The board secretariat provided feedback on wording changes to correctly reflect the council's Māori Responsiveness Policy (e.g. with reference to the Treaty of Waitangi) in the final AP 17/18 documents. Feedback was accepted.
Long Term Plan 2018-2028		<p>The LTP 2018/28 process is only just commencing and a series of workshops with the Finance & Performance Committee are scheduled over July-October 2017, on topics associated with the LTP (e.g. infrastructure investment priorities, services reviews, rating policy). These will provide opportunities for board advocacy on the 'KPMG' business cases.</p> <p>LTP pre-engagement is occurring through information shared with Mana Whenua individually and through the Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum. It is expected that feedback will transfer into advice to the Mayor around Māori priorities to inform the LTP. The Mayors proposal is not due until November 30, 2017.</p> <p>The council's Auckland Plan team is due to provide place-based priority locations for infrastructure investment by end of July for informing the LTP process. These may include the city-centre and Panuku's place making priority areas (e.g. Henderson, Manukau, Onehunga).</p>



Communications Report	
Media	Affordable housing article on social media channels created excellent feedback and support.
Website	The IMSB website will be renewed to manage the security and functionality issues that have caused problems. Once developed, the new website will also provide easier management of social media channels and changes to content. A RFP process for procurement will be actioned to find a suitable provider.
Twitter	<p><i>Used to promote Affordable Housing article</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the last month on Twitter IMSB earned over 11,000 impressions and is currently trending at 389 impressions per day. That's up 268% on previous months. • The Board has only started fully utilising Twitter regularly with the number of Tweets up 80% in the last month but still just starting to build in frequency. The content for Twitter has moved more towards promoting Board issues and advocacy and less on retweeting other organisation's news. • Where Twitter is linked to major stories placed on LinkedIn or in the News Media the activity on Twitter has been on its highest. As we have had a major story on social media every week for the past six weeks Twitter activity has peaked on the day of the release and following day. • As we roll out the communication plans for more issues of significance we can build the frequency of Tweeting on issues to sustain and build that following. • There are currently only 135 Followers on Twitter but this is increasing at a rate of 1 a day. As a more systematic Twitter campaigns roll out, the number of followers will grow. This past month we have been actively seeking followers whose influence on Twitter is high so that we can build profile. Our profile looks have increased by 50% as a result.



<p>LinkedIn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LinkedIn has proved a very useful channel for promoting Board views. In the past month LinkedIn has hosted three articles and promoted an article on Affordable Housing which was published on the NewsRoom front page. • These LinkedIn articles are attracting more senior stakeholder connections (Chief Executives and Board Directors). The article on the challenges for the incoming ATEED CEO attracted 320 views, double the other well read articles on the opportunities for Māori arising from the America's Cup (146 views) and a response to the government infrastructure investment in Whenuapai (163 views). With this last article we are starting to attract comments and promote discussion from within David's network which is the point of having a LinkedIn account. • We don't have analytics for how many people looked at the article on the Mayor's Housing Taskforce published by NewsRoom, but 297 people looked at the NewsRoom article via the promotion on the Chairman's LinkedIn site. • The Chairman is now being followed by over 1,000 connections on LinkedIn.
<p>Instagram</p>	<p>Not used this month</p>



Item 6

Attachment A

July Report

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 to tenancy		Possibility of slip / trip / fall		Y	M	Hazard Sign posted at front door Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Sheri-Ann Atuahiva
Change of floor levels from tiled area (outside kitchen) to carpeted area (resource / hallway)		Possibility of slip / trip /fall			M	Report lodged on council system Vault 6/5/2016 ID18728 requested assessment & mitigation	Weekly	Sheri-Ann Atuahiva
Hotwater tap	Kitchen	Burns		Y	M	Hazard sign posted in kitchen above sink	Weekly	Sheri-Ann Atuahiva
Doors to toilets – heavy to manage	Toilets	For small children / older folk – unable to get out					Weekly	Sheri-Ann Atuahiva

Incident Injury Report

Nil

Office Status Update

All workstations assessments have now been completed.

New Hazards

Nil



Update on Māori Cultural Initiatives Fund

File No.: CP2017/13712

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report - Māori Cultural Initiatives (MCI) fund
- b) advises the council that the Māori Cultural Initiative fund policy should provide for the development of both marae and papakāinga in a balanced way
- c) advises the council that the policy settings relating to papakāinga should provide for the development of papakāinga by any Mana Whenua or Mataawaka entity seeking to develop housing for Māori in a way that relates to the concept of papakāinga; and
- d) requests that the council provides the Māori Cultural Initiatives (MCI) fund policy work programme milestones and the subsequent draft policy for the Board's review.

Purpose

1. To update the board on the Māori Cultural Initiatives (MCI) fund and identify current success and challenges.

Executive summary

2. The purpose of Auckland Council's MCI fund is to deliver the Auckland Plan targets to enable thriving and self-sustaining marae and to establish 18 papakāinga across Auckland by 2040.
3. An update on the fund seeking approval of 2016/2017 expenditure was provided to and approved by the Community Development and Safety Committee in June 2017 (CDS report).
4. Marae development projects again account for the majority of expenditure, with 8 marae projects and 1 papakāinga project funded.
5. There is currently no formal policy guiding the administration of the fund. Marae development is undertaken on the basis of the council's 2015 marae needs analysis, while papakāinga development is guided by an interim papakāinga development policy (interim policy) approved by the council's Governance Director and Chief Financial Officer in May 2015. According to the CDS report policy development is planned between now and early 2018.
6. The board identified and communicated the risk that marae development was likely to place a stronger demand against the fund, than papakāinga developments. The board has highlighted that the issue of balancing the interests of papakāinga and marae which at times will be in conflict and competing for limited funding, especially without an affirmed policy.
7. The interim papakāinga policy limits the papakāinga fund to Mana Whenua papakāinga projects. While this reflects a range of tikanga and values, an Auckland Council policy position that promotes Mana Whenua interests and excludes Māori identifying as Mataawaka or taurahere should be carefully debated and considered.
8. The CDS report indicates both the marae needs analysis and the interim papakāinga development policy will inform the new policy framework to be completed early 2018. There is a high risk the interim position will be considered for the final policy.



Comments

9. The Auckland Plan includes some statements that imply papakāinga development is envisaged to be a limited to Mana Whenua developers, and other statements that do not make this inference.
10. The slow uptake on the papakāinga development funding (1 application in 2016/17) and the high need for innovative and agile responses to Auckland's housing crisis, suggest that a more agile approach to this fund could serve Māori in Auckland better.
11. An update on the fund seeking approval of expenditure was provided to the Community Development and Safety Committee in June 2017 (CDS report). Ongoing reporting to this committee would continue to improve visibility of this work programme.
12. There is currently no formal policy basis guiding the administration of the fund. The CDS report implies that marae development is undertaken on the basis of the 2015 marae needs analysis, while papakāinga development is guided by an interim papakāinga development policy (interim policy) approved by the Governance Director and Chief Financial Officer in May 2015.
13. During 2015 and 2016 the board advocated for the development of an MCI fund policy. Council responses consistently indicated that this work was underway, including at the time of and after the interim policy was approved.
14. The 2015 interim policy narrows the scope of eligibility to Mana Whenua. The Board consistently queried this position which emerged in a number of forms including a requirement that proposed residents have a whakapapa connection with the land (a prior term), or that the development must be on Māori land or Treaty Settlement land (the current approach).
15. Limiting the fund to Mana Whenua should be carefully and transparently considered. This approach constrains the reach of the fund, and while it promotes certain tikanga and values associated with land and tradition, no substantial agreed rationale has been provided for doing so to the exclusion of Māori identifying as Mataawaka and/or taurahere in Auckland. It contradicts the need for council to adopt all measures to address Auckland's housing crisis.
16. The CDS report indicates both the marae needs analysis and the interim papakāinga development policy will inform the new policy framework to be completed early 2018. For this reason this matter needs to be addressed.
17. Following the relative success demonstrated with the Māori Housing Unit increasing accountability and planning in the area of Māori housing, it is apparent that similar dedicated roles relating to marae development could bolster that programme of work with a view to increased capex funding from LTP year 4.

Implementation

18. The development of the MCI fund policy is a critical step in preparing for increased capex funding from LTP year 4. In the context of Auckland's housing crisis and high demand for affordable and innovative approaches to housing, it is critical that the policy as far as it relates to papakāinga enables primarily the development of housing. Any limitations on eligibility should be aligned with clear and appropriate rationale.
19. The policy development process will be closely monitored and reported on and this report calls for the secretariat to be closely involved.
20. There has been a considerable increase in the transparency and strategic planning in the area of Māori housing since the establishment of the Māori Housing Unit. There has also been detailed planning to bring the funding round forward to the beginning of the financial year so that expenditure and reporting can occur throughout the year.



21. Monitoring of the Māori Housing Unit and progress with the MCI fund will continue with the key current issues being the retention of the additional capex funding from LTP year 4 (KPMG business case), and the policy development programme.
22. On-going consideration will be given to the question of whether a dedicated marae development role or unit would improve outcomes for marae delivered by this funding.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Authors	Brennan Rigby - Principal Advisor Social Outcomes
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



Māori Economic Update from ATEED

File No.: CP2017/15163

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report - Māori Economic Update from ATEED

Executive summary

1. ATEED provided an update to the Board (Attachment A) about the work they are doing for Māori Economic Development covering these key questions:
 - How ATEED is implementing the recommendations in the Māori Business Support Eco-System written by Crowe Horwath?
 - An update of the present state of ATEED's Māori Economic Development work programme and/or Whai Rawa, and what specifically will be handed over to the new ATEED C.E as key tasks/projects that need to be completed in this new financial year?
 - Information about the Māori Creative sector work being completed by Brown Pages.
2. They are implementing a Māori Responsiveness Plan that connects ATEED's primary focus of Māori economic development activity with broader ATEED initiatives and with other parts of Auckland Council to improve their organisational responsiveness to Māori.
3. It is supported by a Māori Engagement Manager to ensure genuine two-way engagement with Mana Whenua and Mataawaka communities.
4. We have requested that the ATEED Board and their new CEO meet with the Board once he commences in September.

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	ATEED Update Report to IMSB	37

Signatories

Authors	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



ATEED update to the Independent Māori Statutory Board – July 2017

Proposal

This report responds to a request from the Chair of Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) for an update report from Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED) for their next meeting on 7 August 2017.

Comment

The summary updates provided in this report relate solely to projects and initiatives delivered by ATEED in 2016/17, and are extracts of ATEED's report to the Auckland Council's Finance and Performance Committee for Quarter 4 2016/17. The full Quarter 4 report is due to be received by that committee in September.

This report does not cover the Whai Rawa work stream of the Te Toa Takitini programme as this is managed by Auckland Council and reported to the Finance and Performance Committee.

1) "How ATEED is implementing the recommendations in the Māori Business Support Eco-System written by Crowe Horwath?"

Recommendations in the report led to the development of a strategy that established ATEED as a delivery partner for Māori economic development, with a focus on partnerships to expand the delivery of interventions and initiatives.

ATEED has made significant gains to build the necessary relationships to influence and deliver specific programmes to support Māori businesses. ATEED is actively engaged and has working relationships with MBIE, Te Puni Kōkiri, NZTE, Callaghan Innovation, Māori Women's Development Inc (MWDI), Poutama Trust, Te Wananga o Aotearoa.

Some examples of how ATEED has worked with partners to establish themselves within the business support eco-system include:

- ATEED has facilitated access for Māori Women's Development Inc (MWDI) to set up in Auckland and deliver programmes including Hine Boss, Hinepreneur and Loans. Impact – specific programmes delivered to Māori women, increased finance options for Maori women. A formal agreement, established in April 2017, is in place allowing MWDI to use ATEED's Quay Street offices.
- ATEED has led the DIGMYIDEA Māori Innovation Challenge, co-delivered with MBIE (He Kai Kei Aku Ringa), Callaghan Innovation, Te Wananga o Aotearoa. This provides an ongoing platform for Māori entrepreneurship with Callaghan and Kokiri (the Māori Accelerator)



- Private sector partnerships have been established with Air New Zealand, ASB, Te Wananga o Aotearoa, Westpac and University of Auckland to co-deliver events including the Whariki Māori Business Network, Social Procurement Symposium and Procurement Cafes.
- Facilitating and supporting the development of the Whariki Māori Business Network, which is steadily building with database of approximately 600 members.
- ATEED sponsored Te Whare Hukahuka to deliver the Ka Eke Poutama programme.

Creative Entrepreneurship Strategy

Following the successful delivery of DIGMYIDEA during Quarter 4, discussions have continued with Māori Online Business entrepreneur, Robett Hollis to develop an entrepreneur eco-system. The Entrepreneur Eco-system project follows on from a report commissioned by ATEED of Crowe-Horwath in which several recommendations for actions were made to develop opportunities in this space. The Entrepreneur eco-system seeks to provide online and in-person support to Māori entrepreneurs and start-ups. Discussions so far have been focused on the need for effective collaboration with private and public sector agencies, such as Callaghan Innovation, Spark and CoLab. This activity will continue during Q1 of the next financial year.”

2) *“The Board would like to understand the present state of ATEED’s Māori Economic Development work programme and/or Whai Rawa?”*

ATEED’s Statement of Intent for the 2016–2019 and 2017–2020 years outlines the key projects and initiatives that specifically contribute to achieving better outcomes for and with Māori. Taken together, these capture the breadth of ATEED’s Māori Economic Development work programme. The IMSB provided feedback into the development of ATEED’s SOI via Auckland Council between February and May 2017.

The projects and initiatives outlined in the SOI are noted in Table 1, and summary updates for each initiative following. A full extract of ATEED’s SOI 2017-2020 is appended to this report.

Table 1 – summary of ATEED’s Māori Economic Development work programme

KEY PROJECTS & INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION
Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival	Work with key partners (including mana whenua, Regional Facilities Auckland and the Council group) to continue to develop and ensure delivery of the Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival.
Māori Economic Growth Programme	Deliver a Māori Economic Growth programme including a range of interventions that will foster Māori entrepreneurship and develop capability and capacity to grow the businesses and the Māori economy, locally and internationally. E Tipu, E Rea – Māori Business Growth Workshops will focus on the tech sector/digital, food and beverage, creative sectors.



Māori Development Programme	Tourism	Advocate for greater Māori presence in Auckland's attractions, public spaces and visitor services, and support new and existing Māori tourism businesses. Continue to support the development of the Māori tourism sector and connect Māori tourism operators to international trade marketing agents and their marketing channels. Deliver Te Toa Takitini initiatives including the Whaariki promotional video (Auckland visitor and industry promotional video).
Iwi support	investment	Partner with Auckland iwi to identify opportunities to invest and/or co-invest in initiatives that have positive outcomes for Māori.
Māori showcasing	cultural	Take all opportunities to showcase Māori tikanga and culture and to develop programmes to support Māori visibility through key initiatives and regional events including major sporting and business events. Develop connectivity internationally with other regions, cities and businesses based on Auckland's Māori culture and economy.
Māori cultural centre		Work with partners to facilitate the development of a significant Māori cultural centre and attractions in Auckland.

Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival

Planning for the 2018 event is underway. This activity forms part of the Whai Rawa work stream and will be reported through the Te Toa Takitini programme report from Quarter 2 of 2017/18.

Māori Tourism Development Programme

A broad range of activity is underway within this programme. Notable examples over the last quarter include:

- Delivery of two positive industry insights workshops focused on building tourism capability and knowledge in Auckland's Māori tourism businesses. This activity was delivered in partnership with KUPU Tourism.
- Development of a destination marketing video for the DHL New Zealand Lions Series featuring a number of Māori Tourism operators
- ATEED hosted a seller booth at TRENZ. Te Haerenga, Waka Quest and Whanau Marama were represented in the booth, and ATEED facilitated over 15 business enquiries for each operator during the three days.
- Development of new Māori tourism opportunities in Tamaki Makaurau through direct engagement with Māori tourism operators.
- Support for Te Manawa, Hawaiki TŪ theatre production and future opportunities scope.



Iwi investment support

ATEED's recent appointment of a Māori Economic Development Manager and a Māori Engagement Manager provides new and greater internal capacity and the opportunity to identify iwi partnership opportunities and develop a strategy to implement this.

Māori cultural showcasing

Notable examples over the last quarter include:

- ATEED hosted a Māori Tourism booth as a part of the Toi Ora space during the World Masters Games 2017 (WMG2017). The living gallery showcased Māori arts, culture, music and entertainment at the WMG2017 Entertainment hub at The Cloud. The booth was activated with free kirituhi (temporary tattoo printing), and a free photo booth which proved to be very popular with international visitors and the local community – with approximately 400 festival-goers engaging in the space each day.
- ATEED's Māori Tourism Development Manager co-ordinated the booth with support from Manurewa Marae's youth development programme, recruiting 12 rangatahi to hand out Auckland's Māori tourism brochure and engage with our manuhiri (visitors).
- Recent activity includes the delivery of the Emirates Team NZ parade involving Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Paoa and other Mataawaka groups.

Māori Economic Growth Programme - Update

DIGMYIDEA Māori Innovation Challenge

DIGIwananga was held on 13th-14th May 2017. Ten teams from across the nation participated and all project goals were met. Marketing exposure for this challenge was ten times that achieved in 2015, primarily due to the use of social media channels and marketing distribution through DMI partners.

Following the challenge, the winners were hosted by Callaghan Innovation (CI) in Wellington and participated in a programme profiling the support available to Māori enterprises. The profiling programme included introduction to a successful NZ Start Up and Accelerator programme. This day was included as part of the CI sponsorship of the challenge to provide a pathway for all finalists to develop their ideas and create, plan and innovate.

Sponsorship of the KEA Inspire and KEA World Class NZ Awards

ATEED sponsored attendance of our strategic partners and participants at the KEA World Class event. This included Te Wharehukahuka, IMSB, Waipareira Trust, Youth Enterprise, and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. All 10 DIGMYIDEA finalists were invited and two attended the event.



Whāriki Business Network

- ATEED supported the launch of the Maui Rau report on the 29th June. Invitations were extended to the full network and to ASB and KPMG staff that worked on the report.
- The Whāriki Māori business network also hosted an event as part of ATEED's World Master's Games 2017 business leverage programme from 24-28 April which included a waka sailing and networking opportunities. Approximately 120 Whariki members attended the showcase at World Masters Games and approximately 80-100 other "walk-up" participants.

Food and Beverage Incubator/New Sector Development

During Quarter 4 ATEED commissioned a research paper to understand the opportunities and barriers within the Food and Beverage sector (F&B). The research will inform the business case for the development of a Māori F&B incubator. The purpose of the incubator is to enable Māori start-up F&B businesses to access commercial kitchens, commercial acumen and market development opportunities. Work on the research for the report will commence in July with the final report due for submission to ATEED at the end of August.

Creative Entrepreneurship Strategy/New Sector Development

Following the successful delivery of DIGMYIDEA, discussions have continued with Robett Hollis to develop an entrepreneur eco-system. Essentially this is an entire system to support and facilitate Māori entrepreneurialism and start-ups. Discussions to date have focused on the need for highly effective collaboration with other private and public sector agencies who currently operate in this space – for example Callaghan innovation, Spark and Co-Lab.

Social Procurement Symposium – previously identified as the 'Indigenous Economic/Innovation Conference'

During the last quarter, ATEED's Māori Economic Development team (MED) investigated the potential of a Social Procurement Symposium to deliver economic benefit to Māori businesses and suppliers. ATEED partnered with the Westpac Māori team and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei (Whai Maia) to deliver the Social Procurement Symposium on 14 July. Westpac managed the attendance of corporate partners, ATEED managed attendance of local and central government agencies and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei managed iwi attendance.

The purpose of the symposium was to increase understanding of the procurement phenomenon and the economic opportunities that exist for Māori suppliers in particular. This programme is designed to allow Māori businesses and iwi organisations to develop the capability and capacity to successfully bid for potential tender contracts within the public and private sector.

The symposium is phase one of a three phase project. Phase two will involve delivery of 'procurement cafes that seek to bring together procurement teams from corporate entities and potential Māori suppliers.



Of these, the International Market development Programme has been deferred to the 2017/2018. A lack of capacity impacted on the delivery of this activity which has now been addressed and this activity will be identified as a key deliverable by December 2017.

The social procurement symposium was a deliverable of the Whai Rawa workstream for 2016/17.

3) "Information about the Māori Creative sector work being completed by Brown Pages"

During Q4, the MED team commissioned two external specialist consultants to undertake research and scope opportunities within the Māori Creative Sector.

The key objectives of the research is to:

1. Understand the business profile and needs of operators in the Māori creative sector.
2. Co-ordinate and identify where there is a need to more collaboratively.
3. Design and develop training, capability building programmes, resourcing, and infrastructure to support this sector.
4. Develop a database of Māori owned businesses and practitioners operating in the Creative Sector
5. Identify the needs of the Creative sector and understand the barriers to commercialization.

These reports have been submitted in draft and are being reviewed before Phase 2 of this project is scoped. Phase 2 of the project is likely to include a series of workshops with a range of selected participants to gain further insight into the barriers and opportunities for business success. The aim of this work for ATEED is to understand where investment in this sector would be most effective and deliver the greatest economic outcomes.

Phase 2 will be scoped for delivery by 30 July 2017 with workshops scheduled for mid-August.

As noted above, ATEED's contribution to the Whai Rawa workstream of the Te Toa Takitini Programme is reported by Auckland Council and is not covered here.

4) "What specifically will be handed over to the new ATEED C.E as key tasks/projects that need to be completed in this new financial year?"

ATEED's incoming Chief Executive will be guided by the key projects and initiatives outlined in ATEED's Statement of Intent (above). In addition, and following the recent appointment of a Māori Economic Development Manager, ATEED will review its' Māori Economic Development Strategy. This review will ensure greater strategic alignment and leverage, both across ATEED and external stakeholders and partners. As noted in ATEED'S SOI, this includes the Government's He Kai Kei Aku Ringa partnership.

The review will focus on the scope and opportunity for ATEED to use its portfolio to advance and strengthen Māori interests in Tāmaki Makaurau. The outcome of this review



and recommendations will be discussed with the Chief Executive and ATEED Board and will be shared with the IMSB as soon as practical.

Additional information

In December 2016 ATEED presented to the IMSB Board and noted that ATEED's Māori Economic development activity focuses on three customer groups that collectively represent the Māori Economy in Auckland. These groups are Rangatahi, Iwi and Māori Collectives, and Māori Enterprises. These customer groups are supported by the breadth of ATEED's programmes.

During the year ATEED has supported Rangatahi through the delivery of ATEED's Youth Employer Pledge programme, JobFest youth employment events. In Quarter 4 ATEED delivered JobFest in Manukau that had a particular focus on young Māori and Pacific job seekers and featured 1250 jobs across 75 businesses. An estimated 1500 young people attended. ATEED's delivery of the Lion Foundation Young Enterprise Scheme to year 12 and 13 encourages innovation and provides foundation business skills for the next generation of business leaders.

Positive outcomes for Rangatahi have also been achieved through ATEED's collaboration with Auckland Council's Youth Connections programme, and the employment support activity delivered by Auckland Council's Southern Initiative.

During the year ATEED actively supported 183 Māori businesses via an ATEED programme or intervention. ATEED has also worked with manawhenua and Māori innovators in the Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality (AR/VR) Garage opened by ATEED in September 2016.

Finally, ATEED wishes to note that Auckland's unique Māori identity is purposefully and effectively showcased to international audiences via ATEED's trade marketing, tourism, major events and business events programmes.



Appendix

EXTRACT OF ATEED SOI 2017-2020 (PAGES 31/32) – “ACHIEVING BETTER OUTCOMES FOR AND WITH MĀORI”

KEY PROJECTS & INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	CONTRIBUTION TO MĀORI WELLBEING/ OPPORTUNITIES
Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival	Work with key partners (including mana whenua, Regional Facilities Auckland and the Council group) to continue to develop and ensure delivery of the Tāmaki Herenga Waka Festival.	Celebrates and showcases Māori culture and innovation and provides a vehicle to leverage Māori business and investment opportunities. The Tamaki Herenga Waka Festival provides a platform for ATEED to help strengthen capability and collaboration within Auckland Māori economy. The long term vision for the Festival is for the event to act as a catalyst for the growth of the Māori economy including business matching with investors.
Māori Economic Growth Programme	Deliver a Māori Economic Growth programme including a range of interventions that will foster Māori entrepreneurship and develop capability and capacity to grow the businesses and the Māori economy, locally and internationally. E Tipu, E Rea – Māori Business Growth Workshops will focus on the tech sector/digital, food and beverage, creative sectors.	Provides networking opportunities, advice and channels to support the ongoing growth of Māori business, including the re-establishment of a formal Māori business network.
Māori Tourism Development Programme	Advocate for greater Māori presence in Auckland’s attractions, public spaces and visitor services, and support new and existing Māori tourism businesses. Continue to support the development of the Māori tourism sector and connect Māori tourism operators to international trade marketing agents and their marketing channels. Deliver Te Toa Takitini initiatives including the Whaariki promotional video (Auckland visitor and industry promotional video).	Support for Māori tourism businesses from market intelligence and start-up advice through to assistance in connecting with export and funding opportunities.
Iwi investment support	Partner with Auckland iwi to identify opportunities to invest and/or co-invest in initiatives that have positive outcomes for Māori.	Maximise Māori business and investment opportunities, including targeting FDI and other potential investment partners.
Māori cultural showcasing	Take all opportunities to showcase Māori tikanga and culture and to develop programmes to support Māori visibility through key initiatives and regional events including major sporting and business events. Develop connectivity internationally with other regions, cities and businesses based on Auckland’s Māori culture and economy.	Celebrates and showcases Māori culture and the unique elements that amplify Auckland’s global brand and economic opportunities.
Māori cultural centre	Work with partners to facilitate the development of a significant Māori cultural centre and attractions in Auckland.	The centre will celebrate and showcase Māori culture to the world and provide employment and economic development opportunities.



In addition, we will also continue to look for one-off opportunities of significance for showcasing and developing the Māori economy, culture and capability, in Auckland or internationally.

While ATEED's focus is primarily Māori economic development, this is but one of four interconnected areas that have been identified in ATEED's Māori Responsiveness Plan:

- Strong and coordinated leadership
- Enhanced internal capability and capacity
- Positive economic outcomes for Māori
- Strong engagement and partnership

The Māori Responsiveness Plan, now in implementation phase, connects ATEED's primary focus of Māori economic development activity with broader ATEED initiatives and with other parts of Auckland Council to improve our organisational responsiveness to Māori. It is supported by a Māori Engagement Manager to ensure genuine two-way engagement with mana whenua and mataawaka communities.



Watercare - Water Quality Data Update

File No.: CP2017/14838

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the report
- b) notes Watercare's request to meet with the Board in the future

Executive Summary

1. Council staff responsible for the Safeswim project presented to the Board at their July 2017 meeting.
2. The Watercare CEO attended and advised that they are working with council to find and address the cause of water contamination - both of rivers and harbours.
3. Watercare committed to generating real-time information on the performance of the region's storm water and wastewater networks and to making that information meaningful, easily accessible and available to the public in real-time.

Narrative

4. Watercare has since provided an update as follows:
 - Making data available, and
 - Opportunities to build Kaitiakitanga and Mātauranga into Watercare and Auckland Council's systems.
5. Safeswim offers a platform for the second point, but this is bigger than Safeswim alone and there needs to be a wider conversation between Watercare, Auckland Council and Mana whenua before Watercare can respond in detail on this point.
6. Watercare has had a lot of feedback already from the Watercare and Healthy Waters Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum's about how they could provide for mātauranga and Kaitiakitanga through Safeswim.
7. On the first point, there are three main flows of information from Watercare that needs to feed into the Safeswim system by [1 November 2017](#):
 1. Fault monitoring data from all of Watercare's transmission sites,
 2. Data from sensors to be installed at a targeted sub-set of engineered overflow points (Watercare is targeting 8 prior to [1 November 2017](#) and extending that to ~100 by [1 November 2018](#)),
 3. Alerts 'called in' by Watercare's contractors following calls from the public advising Watercare of overflows
- 8. Fault monitoring data from all of Watercare's transmission sites**
9. The timing for this aspect of the Safeswim project has slipped. Initially Watercare aimed to have data from one site in May so they could develop and test reporting protocols with Watercare staff in June and July before extending the system across all the transmission sites in August for further testing. Watercare need to do this testing because they want to



make sure the system is not so sensitive that any 'tripping' of the sensors at the transmission sites leads to a public alert and unjustified beach closure.

10. There were some delays in integrating data between Watercare and Auckland Council systems, but these have now been resolved and Watercare has instructed its data managers to release data for all its transmission sites immediately. This data will be made public and presented on the Safeswim website once testing is complete and once we have agreed a suitable protocol for translating it into alerts.
11. **Data from sensors to be installed at a targeted sub-set of engineered overflow points**
12. Watercare initially targeted eight engineered overflow points for investigation to establish what would be required to install and initial suite of sensors by [1 November](#). The target timeframe was similar to that for the transmission sites – they want to be in a position to install one sensor at one site in May, for testing in June/July, then be in a position to roll installation across the other seven sites in August and September for final testing in October.
13. This was initially held up by the frequency of high rainfall events in April, then by problems receiving necessary approvals from Auckland Transport.
14. The team has now investigated five of the eight sites and has found that site-specific factors mean each installation requires tailored design.
15. Watercare has offered to assist with securing approvals from Auckland Transport to investigate the remaining three sites and has offered to provide access to data from the sensor installed in St Mary's Bay.
16. Watercare has also agreed to help expedite the design work and approvals for installing sensors at the five sites already investigated and agree to make data from those sites available as soon as they're installed so, hopefully, they are able to develop and test protocols and include this information stream in the Safeswim platform by 1 November.
17. **Alerts 'called in' by Watercare's contractors following calls from the public advising Watercare of overflows**
18. Watercare and Auckland Council 'Regulatory Services' have modified their operational protocols to ensure these alerts are routed to the Safeswim website and reflected on the website – this system is ready for testing.

Next Steps

19. Watercare requests to meet with the Board again in a few months' time to provide an update.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Authors	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO



Opportunity for the Auckland Council to establish a Māori ward

File No.: CP2017/14755

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receives the report on the opportunity for the Auckland Council to establish a Māori ward
- b) considers any comments it wishes the Auckland Council governing body to take into account when the governing body considers its position on this option.

Purpose

1. To seek comments from the Independent Māori Statutory Board that can be reported to the Auckland Council when it considers its position on the establishment of a Māori ward.

Executive summary

2. The Local Electoral Act 2001 provides all councils with the opportunity to resolve to establish one or more Māori wards for the purpose of electing members of the council. For a council resolution to have effect at the 2019 elections the resolution must be made by 23 November 2017. If a council passes a resolution to establish one or more Māori wards, a petition of 5% of electors may demand a poll (referendum).
3. The Auckland Council governing body would be entitled to have one of its 20 members elected by Māori ward. That would leave 19 general ward members. A valid petition would require 51,000 signatures and, if a valid petition was received, a referendum would cost over \$1 million. The experience of most other councils is that a referendum overturns the decision to establish a Māori ward.
4. There is therefore a risk to the Auckland Council that if it establishes a Māori ward, this decision will be overturned by a referendum at a cost of \$1 million.
5. The Auckland Council has an option of conducting a referendum on its own initiative, say in conjunction with the upcoming election in 2019.
6. As set out below, the report to the governing body will refer to the wider context of the reasons behind the legislative provision, namely Treaty obligations, and how there are now more options for involving Māori in decision-making compared to 2002 when the provision was introduced into the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Background

Local Electoral Act provision and deadline

7. The Local Electoral Act 2001 provides for councils to establish Māori wards (or Māori constituencies in the case of regional councils):
 - a council may resolve to establish Māori wards
 - 5% of all electors may petition for a referendum of all electors
 - alternatively a council could initiate a referendum (for example in conjunction with an election)
 - the electors of a Māori ward are those on the Māori roll, who cannot vote for any other ward positions
 - once elected, a member elected by a Māori ward is under the same obligation as all governing body members to act in the best interests of the region.



8. A resolution must be made by 23 November 2017 for it to take effect at the 2019 elections (if not overturned by a poll).

Implications for Auckland Council

9. On current statistics and with a total governing body of 20 members plus the mayor, Auckland Council would be entitled to 1 governing body member elected by Māori ward. Because Auckland Council is not able to change the total number of governing body members, there would then be 19 general members.
10. A petition of 5% of electors requires approximately 51,000 signatures. A stand-alone referendum would cost about \$1 million.
11. Relevant statistics:

Population of Auckland:

	2013 Stats NZ Population Estimate	2018 projected
Population	1,493,200	1,646,500
Māori	169,800	187,100

Electoral roll for Auckland:

Est Eligible Population	General Roll	Māori Roll	Total Enrolled
1,204,800	987,371	57,110	1,044,481

- the Māori population is 11% of Auckland's total population
- those on the Māori electoral roll are 5% of all those enrolled
- slightly less than half of Māori in Auckland have chosen to go on the Māori roll and therefore will be eligible to vote for a member elected by a Māori ward.

History to the provision of Māori seats in local government

12. The history to the provision in the Local Electoral Act helps with understanding the rationale behind the provision.
13. The Local Electoral Act and the Local Government Act were reformed in 2001 and 2002, with both pieces of legislation including new acknowledgements of Māori. The new Local Government Act 2002 included a section acknowledging the Crown's obligations under the Treaty and other sections placed an obligation on local government to provide for Māori participation in decision-making.
14. The Local Electoral Act 2001 was amended in 2002 to include the provisions for Māori wards. These provisions were modelled on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001. The Bay of Plenty legislation came from a local bill promoted by the regional council, which was concerned that, although there was a high percentage of Māori in its area, Māori were not being elected to the council through the majority-based election system.
15. In 1996, Māori had requested direct representation on the regional council. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Māori Regional Representation Committee prepared a submission for the council, which proposed the introduction of Māori (constituency) seats. This could only succeed if a local Bill was passed. Extensive public consultation was led by retired Chief Family Court Judge Peter Trapski, appointed as a hearings commissioner.
16. After considering submissions, Judge Trapski concluded that there was significant support for provisions similar to the Māori seats in Parliament, and based upon this support there was a good basis to establish Māori seats on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. He also



found that the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's proposal was in accordance with New Zealand constitutional principles of law. His report noted that in parts of the region, Māori comprised up to 58% of the population but were unrepresented. His recommendations particularly acknowledged the position of Māori under the Treaty, the existing lack of representation and the continuing practice to provide Māori seats in Parliament – indicating this practice is constitutionally acceptable.

17. The Bill was drafted in early 1999 and passed in October 2001. The select committee report noted that two-thirds of the submissions it received supported the bill.
18. These provisions in the local Act were then mirrored in the Local Electoral Act 2001 through an amendment in 2002.

Māori ward provisions and the experience of local government

19. A number of councils have passed resolutions establishing Māori wards and most have been subject to a petition for a poll:

Year	Council	Poll	Result of poll		Members
			For	Against	
2007	Whakatane District Council	Yes	30%	70%	
2011	Waikato Regional Council	No			2
2011	Nelson City Council	Yes	20%	80%	
2012	Waikato District Council	Yes	20%	80%	
2013	Hauraki District Council	Yes	19%	81%	
2015	New Plymouth District Council	Yes	17%	83%	
2015	Far North District Council	Yes	32%	68%	
2016	Wairoa District Council	Yes*	54%	46%	3

* after the first resolution a poll was demanded which overturned the resolution; the council then conducted its own poll with the 2016 elections with the majority of responses in support.

20. Hastings District Council recently considered establishing a Māori ward but decided to not go ahead on the advice of their Māori Joint Committee. Instead, the council resolved that the chief executive report back on options for increasing Māori participation in council governance and decision-making. It also resolved to seek legislative change so that Māori representation is considered as part of the review of representation arrangements and that the poll provisions are abandoned.
21. Palmerston North City Council is currently considering establishing a Māori ward and is consulting the community prior to making a decision this year.

Proposals for legislative change

22. Following the defeat of the New Plymouth resolution by a poll, the mayor, Andrew Judd, petitioned Parliament for a change to the law to allow the establishment of Māori wards as part of a council's review of representation arrangements and not subject to a poll. This petition will be considered by the Justice and Electoral Select Committee when it considers submissions on its Inquiry into the 2016 local government elections.
23. On 11 May, a member's bill was pulled from the ballot which would achieve the same result. This bill had its first reading on 28 June 2017 but was not successful.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and participation of Māori in local government

24. The provision for Māori seats in local government arises as a result of considering obligations under the Treaty. The Select Committee's report on submissions on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Bill stated that submissions "see separate Māori representation on the council as a Treaty right."
25. Article 1 of the Treaty acknowledges the ability of the Crown to govern (kāwanatanga) and Article 2 the ability of Māori to retain "chieftainship" (tino rangatiratanga) over their areas. While there has been debate over whether the obligations of the Crown need to be exercised by local government, local government in New Zealand performs kāwanatanga at the local level, making governmental decisions under delegation from Parliament. There is



formal recognition of the Treaty in the Local Government Act 2002, including the need for local government to recognize and respect the Crown's obligations to take account of the principles of the Treaty (section 4, Local Government Act 2002).

26. The Treaty, however, contains nothing in it about providing dedicated seats in Parliament or local government. Instead, the provision of guaranteed seats is one way in which Māori can participate in decision-making over those things for which Māori have an expectation of holding tino rangatiratanga.
27. Other mechanisms have also been developed, as outlined below.

Co-governance entities

28. In recent years, those matters over which Māori should have decision-making are being identified through treaty settlements. Co-governance entities are being created through these processes. These entities are 50/50 decision-making bodies and provide a vehicle for the joint participation of Māori and local government in decision-making.

Independent Māori Statutory Board

29. For Auckland, the establishment of the IMSB provides for participation of Māori in decision-making at committees that make decisions relating to the management and stewardship of natural and physical resources, and at other committees by invitation. This is a higher level of participation (two positions on committees) than is afforded through the Māori ward provisions (one member for Auckland), but it does not provide a seat on the full governing body. IMSB members are chosen through a selection process rather than an election process.

Te Arawa Partnership Board / Te Tatau o Te Arawa

30. The Rotorua District Council approved in principle in late 2014 the creation of the Te Arawa Partnership Board / Te Tatau o Te Arawa. The rationale was based on the rights of Te Arawa as mana whenua and the obligations on the council to include mana whenua in decision-making.
31. The board has 14 members: one seat for koeke (an elder); six seats for Te Arawa hapu; two seats for Ngāti Whakaeu; two seats to represent Māori Land Trust and Incorporations in the area; one seat for a pan-Te Arawa entity; and two seats for rangatahi (youth).
32. The board is elected using the Te Arawa Lakes Trust database of members.
33. From the board of 14 members, two representatives are nominated to each of two key committees on the Rotorua District Council: the strategy, policy and finance committee, and the operations and monitoring committee. The representatives have voting rights on these committees, which make recommendations to the full council.
34. The partnership model also allows for one Te Arawa representative to be nominated to act as one commissioner of three on statutory hearing panels for resource consents and for one Te Arawa representative to be nominated to working groups and steering committees as required.
35. There are similarities with Auckland Council's IMSB except that candidates for appointment are elected by iwi and then appointed by the council.

Canterbury Regional Council

36. The Government appointed commissioners to replace the elected council in 2010. At the 2016 elections the commissioners were replaced with seven directly elected and six appointed councillors. Two of the appointed members, appointed by the Minister of Local Government and the Minister of Environment, were required to be persons recommended by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. These arrangements are transitional and end following the 2019 elections.
37. The requirement that two of the appointed members be recommended by Ngāi Tahu was added by the Select Committee. It is of interest to note the committee's rationale:



“Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the Māori tribal authority for more than 80 percent of the South Island, including Canterbury. It has significant interest in the management of Canterbury’s natural resources. National, Labour, and Green party members agree that the Crown should work in partnership with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu so that Iwi interests are represented on the transitional governing body.”

38. In making their recommendations, Ngāi Tahu must take into account the skill set required of appointed members by legislation.

Single Transferable Vote

39. The Single Transferable Vote (STV) electoral system is sometimes proposed as an alternative to providing dedicated Māori seats.
40. Under the First Past the Post (FPP) electoral system, the successful candidates are those who get more votes than others. If a community of electors comprises different groups of voters, and each group votes only for its own candidates, the majority group will always succeed in all positions if it puts up candidates for all positions.
41. Under STV, the end result will more likely reflect the composition of the voting community. The successful candidates will comprise candidates from the various voting groups in the community in proportion to the size of the groups. The system achieves this by lowering the threshold for getting elected. STV is said to be a proportional representation system.
42. A simple example shows how these systems operate. There are 1,000 voters in a voting community and the community comprises two groups of voters, Group A and Group B, such that there are 600 voters in Group A and 400 voters in Group B. There are three positions to be filled and each group puts up three candidates and each group votes only for its own candidates.
43. Under FPP Group A's candidates will be successful for all positions (Group A's candidates will each receive 600 votes compared to Group B's candidates who each receive 400 votes).
44. Under STV each voter has one vote. In order to get elected a candidate only needs to get 250 votes ($\frac{\# \text{ voters}}{\# \text{ positions}} + 1$). This is now achievable for Group B which has 400 voters.
45. In local government elections, the assumption that voters vote only for their own kind (whether political party, ethnic group, age group or some other kind of group) may not hold. There is more of a sense of choosing the best candidates regardless of party, ethnicity, or other group.

Conclusion

46. The statutory opportunity to establish a Māori ward is a time to reflect on the ability of Māori, as Treaty partner, to participate in the council's decision-making. The provision in the Local Electoral Act is one mechanism for this but there have been associated difficulties leading to recent requests for legislative change. Alternative mechanisms for the participation of Māori in decision-making have evolved since 2002. In considering its position, the governing body may wish to take account of the other mechanisms in which it is already involved.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Authors	Warwick McNaughton - Principal Advisor - Democracy Services
Authorisers	Catherine Taylor - Manager Policy and Evaluation Marguerite Delbet - General Manager Democracy Services



The Mayor of Auckland Phil Goff presentation on Affordable Housing

File No.: CP2017/15306

Item 11

Recommendation/s

That the Independent Māori Statutory Board:

- a) receive the presentation from The Mayor of Auckland Phil Goff on Affordable Housing

Purpose

1. The Mayor will present on Affordable Housing options for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau. His presentation will be provided at the Board meeting.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Signatories

Authors	Awhina Kanohi - Senior Executive Advisor
Authorisers	Brandi Hudson - Independent Māori Statutory Board CEO