

10. Response to Te Huinga Regarding Appointments to Committees

Reporting officer Jude Thompson (Group Manager Positive Growth)

Date of meeting 24 September 2014

Vision, mission and values

This item is in accord with Council's vision, mission, and values statement.

Introduction

Over many years Whangarei District Council has engaged with Māori through a range of engagement models seeking to improve the effectiveness of their participation in the decision-making processes of Council. While there has always been, and will continue to be, direct engagement with Council at an individual, whanau, hapū and Iwi level, collectively the hapū of Whangarei have been seeking, for some time, for a voice at the highest levels of decision making within the Whangarei District Council.

Having recently identified their respective priorities, Council and Te Huinga agreed those which could be progressed together. With the first of those priorities being Māori Representation, Te Huinga has asked Council to consider Māori Representation on Standing Committees.

This item provides some background to Māori Representation on Council, looks at options for participation, addresses legal considerations, include examples from other councils, takes account of Te Huinga's proposal, outlines steps taken to date, gives consideration to a range of views in respect of representation, and recommends a way forward.

Background

Prior to 2007 a Kaumatua Council comprising of leading Kaumatua in the district would meet, when required, to provide advice to Council on largely cultural issues. Independent support was also provided to previous Mayors by Kaumatua who were requested to provide cultural advice and support on critical issues relating to protocols.

The demands for more formal representation later moved the Council to establish the first Māori Liaison Advisory Committee. This committee operated for a short time but then went into recess and was eventually disbanded.

A Māori Liaison Committee was then introduced in 2008 and was operational up to the Triennial Elections held in October 2010. It was one of nine committees identified as specialist committees in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2009 – 2016.

From late 2010, former members of the Māori Liaison Committee held meetings with Council representatives (elected members and staff) to discuss future engagement models. Hapū members also met regularly to progress their input into a proposed model. During this time the Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) for Auckland was legislated and put in place. The Chair, CEO and a Board Representative from the IMSB visited WDC and shared their journey so far with Councillors and Te Huinga members. This was the genesis for discussions on moving towards Standing Committee Representation and a true partnership model.

In mid 2012 the current model, Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum was formed between WDC and hapū of Whangarei. Within the original Terms of Reference the purpose was to achieve an agreed vision "*He Whenua Rangatira - Whangarei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities*", to build the relationship incrementally and to develop more robust partnership arrangements over time through learning conversations. In June 2014 at the Tau Henare Marae in Pipiwai, Council and Te Huinga signed a Strategic Relationship Agreement (Attachment 1) which superseded the original Terms of Reference to reflect the maturing relationship between the partners.

In late 2013 Te Huinga revised and reaffirmed its Strategic Intent. This set out a high level strategy providing a broad outline of what hapū are seeking in the future, what Te Huinga will focus on to achieve their goals and what is important in terms of their behaviours and actions. It also identified their priorities (objectives) for 2014. Council also conducted a process to identify their priorities. Māori Representation is the first of Te Kārearea's priorities to be addressed, and was Te Huinga's top priority.

Options for Participation

Local authorities across New Zealand have a range of mechanisms for engaging Māori in the decision-making process. Most local authorities adopt a range of mechanisms rather than just one. This allows for participation by Māori at different levels of the organisation. The mechanisms identified below are those adopted by local authorities at the governance level of decision-making.

Formal Relationship Agreements

These include Memoranda of Understanding or formal documents setting out the principles guiding the relationship. WDC has a number of Memorandums of Understanding and a formal Strategic Relationship Agreement with Te Huinga as advocates of hapū of Whangarei. Signed in June 2014 this document is the Te Kārearea Strategic Relationship Agreement.

Co-Management arrangements

Co-management regimes can cover a broad spectrum of engagement from information sharing to joint management. Co-management mechanisms have increased with the settlement of Waitangi Tribunal Claims and have been used for such things as the management of harbours, rivers, lakes, land etc. Tainui is one such model.

Māori Focus Groups

Informal groups usually consisting of Māori who are experts in areas and willing to give advice and feedback. The representatives on these groups are often recommended and/or approved by the council's Māori Committee.

Working Parties or Sub-committees

These can be set up for a particular project or task (such as developing a specific policy), or with a view to longer term engagement on a range of issues. In the past, WDC has appointed Māori representatives in this capacity e.g. Te Matau a Pohe bridge design and naming.

Māori Advisory Committees

Māori advisory committees are not formal committees of council. They are usually set up to provide advice to council on matters of concern to Māori. Processes for nominating and appointing members to advisory committees vary widely depending on the circumstances and priorities of those involved.

Māori Standing Committees

These are formal council committees and generally are given delegated powers to advise or make recommendations to council on matters of concern to Māori. Whilst Māori standing committees are not usually given decision-making powers to regulate or spend money, councils do have the ability to delegate such authorities. Processes for the nomination and election of such members vary across councils.

Māori Representation on Council Committees

Māori representatives are appointed to existing council committees including those committees that have been given decision-making powers to regulate or spend money. Processes for the nomination and election of such members vary across councils but in the majority of cases, the nominations are provided by recognised tribal groupings.

Independent Maori Statutory Board

This is a legislated model. During the 2009 'super city' governance reforms of Auckland the government considered options for Māori Representation. A board to promote important issues of Māori in Auckland with the newly formed Auckland Council was approved. The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 established the Independent Māori Statutory Board. The board has nine (9) members and is an independent body corporate with specific responsibilities and powers. They act to ensure Auckland Council takes the view of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau (the Auckland region) into account when making decisions. The board works to improve Māori wellbeing and development for the benefit of all New Zealanders, particularly everyone who lives in, or visits Tāmaki Makaurau. Under the legislation their function is to help council make decisions, perform functions and exercise power.

Māori constituencies or wards

The Local Electoral Act 2001 provides communities with the option of creating Māori wards or constituencies. To date Environment Bay of Plenty and Waikato Regional Council have adopted Māori constituencies.

Treaty of Waitangi Settlements

The Treaty of Waitangi Settlement process is well underway in Northland and Council has taken a 'watching brief' position. Recent settlements in New Zealand have seen a new approach and implementation of co-governance arrangements between iwi/hapū māori and local authorities and this trend is likely to continue. If there are existing and robust decision-making processes in place which includes iwi/hapū māori, the transition to any new frameworks being introduced as part of settlements should be less onerous. Te Kārearea has identified further investigating co-governance and co-management as another priority, via a Hapū Growth Plan.

A key theme arising at the recently held LGNZ conference entitled "Paddling our waka – a shared compass?" discussed how Treaty settlements are changing the context within which Māori local government relationships are occurring. Māori are seeking more than an advisory role and are looking for a place in the decision-making process.

Legislative Considerations

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities.

Part 2; Section 14 (1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) sets out as one of the principles relating to local authorities that:

(d) a local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes

More specifically, Part 6 of the LGA identifies contributions to decision-making processes by Māori and states:

Sec 81 (1) A local authority must-

- (a) Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- (b) Consider ways in which to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- (c) Provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).

Local authorities have a variety of statutory responsibilities in relation to iwi/hapū/Māori. The most obvious is the Local Government Act but legislation such as the Resource Management Act, Reserves Act, Land Transport Management Act, Public Works Act, Historic Places Act, Hazardous Substances and new Organisms Act and other statutes such as those specific to Treaty settlements, also place legislative obligations on councils. Māori specific clauses have their genesis from the Treaty of Waitangi and the principle of partnership that was the intent in New Zealand's founding document.

The reforms of Phase Two of the Resource Management Act proposed changes are intended to involve Māori early in the process of developing plans. These changes require councils to invite Iwi/hapū to enter into arrangements which will describe how Iwi/hapū and councils will work together through the planning process. The proposal to appoint Māori Representation to standing committees could form part of such an arrangement alongside other Council consultation and engagement processes.

There are many different approaches that can be taken to meet these statutory obligations, and over the years local authorities have implemented processes and practices for their local needs. Over the past 10 years there have been a range of reports, surveys and research undertaken by Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ), Human Rights Commission (HRC), NZ Local Government Commission (LGC) and many other organisations which considers and discusses engagement and participation in decision-making processes of local authorities by Māori. As a result, some key conclusions have been reached about the success or otherwise of different methods of participation.

WDC can appoint additional members to committees as per the following legislation:

Local Government Act 2002

Part 1; Schedule 7, Section 31 of the LGA outlines the membership of committees and subcommittees.

(3) The members of a committee or subcommittee may, but need not be, elected members of the local authority, and a local authority or committee may appoint to a committee or subcommittee a person who is not a member of the local authority or committee if, in the opinion of the local authority, that person has the skills, attributes, or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee or subcommittee.

Whereby Te Huinga view the recent appointment of an independent person to Council's Audit and Risk Committee as setting a precedence in appointments to committees, it should be noted that this Subcommittee does not have decision-making powers to regulate or spend money. Such powers sit with Standing Committees and full Council.

Examples from other Councils

Relationships between Councils and Māori differ throughout the country and are unique to their local context. No one size fits all. On balance, there does appear to be a predominance of appointments to regulatory committees such as Environment, Planning or Hearings.

Below are some examples of Councils which have Māori Representation. A more comprehensive list is attached (attachment 2).

Napier City Council has one Māori appointee with full voting rights to their Hearings Committee. They also have a Māori Consultative Committee who select the appointee. The Committee has one Council representative (Mayor or deputy Mayor) plus five mana whenua members.

Marlborough District Council has one Māori appointee with full voting rights to each of the following committees - Asset and Services, Community and Finance, Environment and Regional Planning. The appointee is selected by local Iwi. They also have a Māori Committee.

Wairoa District Council has one Māori appointee with full voting rights to their Resource Management Committee. They also have a Māori Standing Committee who select the appointee. The Committee Representation is nine Iwi (no less than seven), Mayor ex-officio and two Councillors nominated by Council but agreed to by Tangata Whenua.

Waipa District Council has one Māori appointee with full voting rights onto both their Strategic Policy and Planning Committee and Regulatory Committee. The appointee is selected by 'Ngā Iwi Toopu o Waipa. They also have a Māori Standing Committee, which is made up of eleven Iwi and six Council Representatives.

New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) has a Komiti Māori sub-committee which enables Māori to have input into Council processes by investigating and reporting on issues that may impact on Māori. Made up of fifty representation of Council and Māori (ten members in all). On 15 April 2014 NPDC Council considered appointment of iwi representatives to each standing committee of Policy, Monitoring and Regulatory. This motion was lost – 5 for and 7 against. Subsequent to this NPDC is recommending to a September Council Meeting that a Māori Ward be established.

Rotorua District Council has a Te Arawa Standing Committee to provide a Te Arawa perspective on all matters that affect Māori. "Matters of the Council which impinge upon the collective resources of any Te Arawa tribe, sub-tribe or hapū or whanau, should be reviewed by the Standing Committee, but the Standing Committee shall in no way usurp the tino rangatiratanga of any Te Arawa tribe, sub-tribe and hapū or whanau. Council is considering a Te Arawa Board with 8 members and to allow board members to sit on council committees, be part of Resource Management decisions and establish its own sub-committees.

It should be noted that in many areas of New Zealand there is a singular iwi approach such as Te Arawa, as per the above example. Whangarei has 124 identified hapū (as opposed to iwi), hence the formation of Te Huinga, and the mandate process to cluster those 124 to 8 which is reflected in the Te Huinga membership. The foundation doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought after by the hapū of Whangarei are hapū not Iwi based.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council has Māori seats. In October 2001 this was the first Council to have Māori seats with the passing of a local bill authorizing the establishment of three Māori seats. Since then the Local Electoral Act 2001 has been amended to provide communities the option of creating Māori wards. They also have a Māori Committee which has some delegated authority to approve actions to enhance Māori capacity. This seems to be through the provision of funding for Environmental Management Plans.

- History of Bay of Plenty Māori seats. In 1996 the Council's Māori Regional Representation Committee proposed that Council establish Māori seats similar to Māori seats in Parliament. A joint Māori-Council working party was established to consider the issue. The working party proposed the promotion of a local bill through Parliament to provide for the establishment of Māori constituencies. The Council called for public submissions. 760 submissions were in favour of the proposal, 252 against. Council appointed Judge Peter Trapski as an independent commissioner to conduct the hearings and to provide a report. The report supported the introduction of Māori seats. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Bill was drafted in early 1999 and introduced into Parliament in September 2000. It was vigorously debated. Parliament passed the act in October 2001.

Waikato Regional Council has Māori seats/wards. In October 2011 the Council voted to establish two Māori seats in time for the 2013 election. This was done through the Local Electoral Act rather than special empowering legislations.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council has a Māori Committee. The Chairman of the Māori Committee attends all Council meetings and has speaking rights only. The Māori Committee makes recommendations to Council on matters of relevance affecting Māori people of the region and helps fulfil the Māori consultative undertaking of Council, particularly with regard to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The Environment and Services Committee has two Māori Committee representatives as appointed members. The Regional Planning Committee has appointed members as Treaty Settlement Group Representatives. Corporate and Strategic Committee – appointed members – 2 Māori Committee representatives. Hearings Committee – 2 appointed members from Māori Committee.

Hawkes Bay Regional Council has the following:

- Two Māori appointees with full voting rights to the Environmental Management Committee
- Two Māori appointees with full voting rights to the Asset Management and Biosecurity Committee
- Two Māori appointees with full voting rights to the Strategic Planning & Finance Committee
- One Māori appointee with full voting rights to the Hearings Committee
- One Māori appointee with full voting rights to Full Council.

They also have a Māori Committee, which has three Councillors and twelve appointment Māori Members. Appointees are selected by the Māori Committee. The Chair of the Māori Committee sits on full Council.

Northland Regional Council has one seat for Māori interests on its Environmental Management Committee. The nomination process has been agreed between Council and the Regional Iwi Authorities (Chairs and CEO's). Sub-Committees have been established under the umbrella of the Environmental Management Committee. All of which have Māori Representation on them. It also has the recently established the Tai Tokerau Māori Committee.

Feedback from councils with Māori Representation on standing committees was they support and strengthen opportunities that Māori have to contribute to the decision-making processes and provides a Māori perspective on the range of issues delegated to these standing committees. The point has also been made by both the LGC and by Jonathan Salter of Simpson Grierson that mana whenua have views and perspectives on all aspects of local authority business, not just issues pertaining to land use, water and resource management.

Other Views

Over recent months staff have sought responses from other councils on the appointment of (as opposed to elected) Māori to standing committees and are aware that there are several other councils with similar appointments. LGNZ's Principal Policy Advisor Mike Reid stated very recently that Māori appointments to standing committees is an increasingly common practice. In 2005, a Local Futures Report on Local Government Consultation and Engagement with Māori which reviewed practices in 19 local authorities stated that 7 of the 19 have Māori representatives on their committees. This followed on from a survey a year earlier by LGNZ which identified 42 councils out of 86 had iwi/hapū representatives as part of their decision-making processes.

Responses have provided a range of answers when questioned on the reasons for such appointments. The key driver was the lack of Māori Representation directly around the council table and acknowledged the difficulties faced by Māori on being elected to local government. The councils had also made such appointments to display leadership, and provide fair representation in responding to the needs of their Māori community. A recognition of the partnership envisaged by the Treaty of Waitangi, and a desire to provide a greater voice and opportunity for mana whenua to participate in decision-making were also points raised. In addition to the Māori appointments to the standing committees, those councils also have Māori committees or Forums.

Whereby Councils can appoint additional members to Committees as per legislation (LGA 2002) a widely held view is that the Crown have not given Councils clear direction and delegations over the issue of Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities. This has created a plethora of models to be developed throughout New Zealand with Councils responding by establishing unique models to address their local challenges.

Local Government Commissions Views

In 2008 the LGC reviewed the Local Government Act 2002 and Local Electoral Act 2001. As part of that process a report on Local Authority Engagement with Māori identified that local authorities approach their engagement with Māori obligations in 3 ways:

Compliance – “We are required to engage with Māori so we will meet the procedural requirements to do so”. By itself, this approach can convey a sense of ‘going through the motions’ and was described by one Māori group as paying lip service.

Active compliance – “We are very interested in your views because you have a right to have a say and we take that seriously”. This approach can convey a sense of preparedness to take on board Māori values and aspirations, even though “we may not have those values and aspirations ourselves.”

Active enrichment – “Māori culture and values are part of our national identity and embracing them enriches us all.” This approach conveys a strong sense of incorporation of Māori culture and values in a respectful way and an inclination to view the results as a benefit to the community in general.

The LGC noted that a number of local authorities were in the active compliance space with some moving into active enrichment. However in their view a number of local authorities remain located in the process compliance space. They suggested a range of actions that all local authorities needed to consider to fulfil their statutory responsibilities.

While WDC is currently undertaking some of these actions, appointing Māori to positions on standing committees would provide for a Māori voice at the table and a two-world-view.

Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) report on Māori Representation in Local Government: The Continuing Challenge was released in 2010. The report was the result of the HRC annual review of race relations which identified Māori Representation in local government and an effective voice for Māori in the decisions of local government as being among the top 10 race relations priorities. They state that unless positive steps are taken, Māori will continue to languish well below the proportion of Māori in the population. The decision of the government not to adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance of three councillors representing Māori in the new Auckland Council was also a contributing factor in writing the report.

The report focussed on Environment Bay of Plenty (EBOP) and their decision to establish Māori constituency seats. While this report is not proposing the establishment of Māori seats, the information is provided to better understand the effectiveness of participation of Māori in the decision-making process. Bill Bayfield, (then CE of EBOP) said that having the Māori constituency seats is “a huge strength” and brings “significant savings” in council operations. “Having Māori at the decision-making table means the council is always informed and always equally engaged. Māori councillors bring their networks, their constituency issues and the pulse of their communities.” He describes it simply as “good business practice”. The EBOP Strategic Policy Manager notes that the Māori councillors “have an interest in everything the council does and everything that is important to the region”. The Māori Representation has increased the level of interaction between the council and tangata whenua.

There are some councillors who disagree with the present provisions to varying degrees. One councillor says he is “opposed in principle to separate Māori Representation, but in practice it works very well. We have learnt to respect each other and both councillors and staff have learnt a lot”. Another councillor says “Māori standing committees don’t work. They are just decorations to make it look like the council is listening to Māori. Māori have to be at the table.

They (Māori Representatives) inform the Council about the Māori perspective, what Māori are thinking, not what the papers and TV try to screw around to sell papers – the biased view.” During the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance, it was submitted that, “If people other than Māori are interpreting Māori culture through the provisions in the Acts, which say ‘to have regard to Māori’ opinions, this is akin to patronising and an affront to Māori. Whilst there have been very good non-Māori advocates in these roles, allowing this to continue is politically and culturally disempowering of Māori and is a human rights injustice.”

Te Huinga’s Proposal

He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni and Te Tiriti o Waitangi, provides the foundational doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought after by the hapū of Whangarei as the relationship develops with the Whangarei District Council.

Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum provides a platform for high level, strategic discussions that will enable self determination and self reliance to flourish. Both Whangarei District Council and Te Huinga consider matters and issues of importance and bring them to Te Kārearea for consideration.

Te Huinga has proposed to Council permanent hapū membership with voting rights on the Standing Committees of Finance, Infrastructure and Services, and Planning. Although they have also proposed membership on other sub committees which they might identify in the future, they have confirmed that hapū representation on the Standing Committees is their number one priority for 2014 – 2015. They are of the belief that tangata whenua of Whangarei are both supportive and ready to take up these positions on the Standing Committees and that consultation with the wider community could be conducted through the Annual Plan process and Te Huinga hapū information hui.

Appointment Process

In Te Huinga’s earlier proposal, they sought 2 representatives to be appointed to Standing Committees. Following more recent discussions with Council, 1 hapū representative to each of the Standing Committees is now sought.

Te Huinga has proposed to lead an appointment process with support membership of Te Kārearea. Paper (print) advertisements, panui (public notice, announcement, poster) and use of Māori radio has been proposed to advertise the call for hapū members to apply for the Hapū positions on the Standing Committees with the successful applicant being required to report back to Te Huinga and hapū hui when required. Current members of Te Huinga could apply for positions as hapū representatives to the Standing Committees through the agreed appointment process, as could hapū within the Whangarei community.

Skills

Te Huinga have proposed to appoint an interview panel with Te Kārearea membership and seek applicants with the following skills, attributes and whanaungatanga:

- He uri no nga hapū o Whangarei
- Comprehensive knowledge of tikanga
- Understanding of Te Reo
- Competent understanding of He Whakaputanga me Te Tiriti and its application in local government
- Proven ability in working with hapū
- Knowledge applicable to the Standing Committee they are applying for
- Good relationship skills
- Well developed networks in Whangarei and Tai Tokerau
- Confident public speaker and communicator
- Professional and organised
- Capacity to attend training and meetings of the Standing Committee

Steps taken to date

Te Kārearea first discussed Te Huinga's primary objectives in March this year, following Te Huinga tabling their list of priorities for 2014. Te Huinga members had been assigned a priority each and committed to developing a simple implementation plan, with input from fellow members and others where required. Te Huinga member Huhana Seve was assigned Māori Representation.

Having had initial discussions regarding Māori Representation on Committees, Council recommended to Te Kārearea that additional information needed to be gathered on what other Councils models looked like and options explored. A combined working party of Cr Williamson, Cr Morgan, Huhana Seve and Mike Kake were assigned to meet and scope out an acceptable approach.

Subsequently the working party met and a number of matters were raised which required more discussion by council, also leading to clarification being required on those matters by Te Huinga. Additionally both partners had ongoing discussions leading up to a mutual agreement in June on priorities to be progressed together.

Crs Williamson and Morgan took Te Huinga's proposal and the issues identified to Councillors. The item was left to lie on the table while clarification was sought on a number of matters including; number of representatives onto Committees, whether the request included full Council, confidentiality, voting rights, selection process, skill set, remuneration, workload, time commitment etc.

The working party met again joined by Te Kārearea Co-Chairs HWM Sheryl Mai and Pita Tipene with the exclusion due to unavailability of Cr Williamson for further discussion. In response to that meeting and Council's questions, a revised paper was prepared by Huhana Seve and presented to Te Huinga on 4 September 2014 where it was discussed and approved by hapū members.

On 9 September, Council held a workshop to discuss the revised proposal, and the points of clarification they had earlier sought. Discussion was robust and wide ranging including the principles and merit of Local Government electoral processes versus appointments. A general sentiment from the workshop was that further discussions with Te Kārearea would be appropriate.

Te Kārearea met on 17 September and continued discussions based around Te Huinga's revised proposal of 1 hapū representative to each of the 3 Standing Committees and although an alternative proposal of representation solely on the Planning Committee was recommended by Cr Innes, a mutual agreement was not reached. Rationale for this proposal was based on a number of considerations including taking small first steps to progress a mutually beneficial outcome.

A Pathway Forward

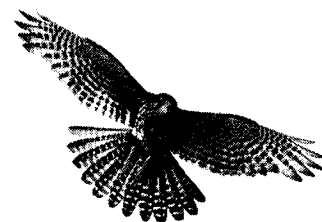
At the September Te Kārearea meeting, at the conclusion of discussions on the priority 'Māori Representation on Council', there was a desire expressed by both partners to keep progressing the dialogue and look to explore and agree a first incremental step that Council and Te Huinga consider would work in the best interests of both Council and Māori.

Recommendations

1. That the information be received.
2. That Council, in partnership with Te Huinga through Te Kārearea, continue to explore Māori Representation options with Whangarei District Council that will work in the best interests of both the Council and Māori.

Attachments:

1. [Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Relationship Agreement](#)
- 2.. [Table of Local Government in New Zealand: Mechanisms for Māori Participation](#)



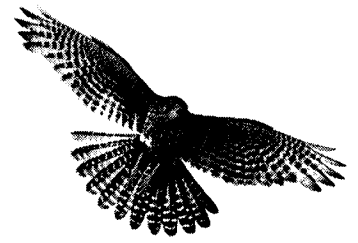
Te Kaupapa a Te Kārearea
Te Kārearea Strategic Relationship Agreement

Developed August 2012

Reviewed May 2014

Agreed June 17th 2014

Te Kārearea



Te Pae Tawhiti/Vision:

“He Whenua Rangatira”

“Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities”

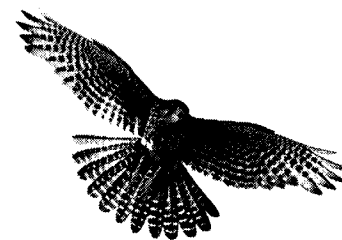
Te Kaupapa/Mission:

“Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa”

“Local Government that works through effective partnership and provides practical solutions”

Ngā Tikanga/Principles:

- He kitenga mutunga kore, mahi tahi, mahi pono – Strategic partnership working collaboratively and in good faith
 - Kia Māia – Providing leadership through courage
 - Te Manawatōpu – Of one heart and mind. We are stronger working together
 - Anga mua – Progressive and proactive
 - Me kōrero tika, tau noa ngā take – Open and frank mutually agreed outcomes
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Te Kārearea Strategic Relationship Agreement

Purpose

Te Kārearea is the strategic partnership forum between the hapū of Whangārei district, working through Te Huinga and the Whangārei District Council. The purpose of Te Kārearea is to enable the partners to work closely together to achieve the agreed vision '*He Whenua Rangatira - Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities*' and mission '*Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa - Local Government that works through effective partnership and provides practical solutions*'.

The forum provides a platform for high level, strategic discussions that will enable self-determination and self-reliance to flourish. This relationship will build to develop more robust partnership arrangements over time through learning conversations.

Statement of Principles

He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tirenī (Declaration of Independence – 1835) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840 provide the foundational doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought after by the hapū of Whangārei as the relationship develops with the Whangārei District Council.

Whangārei District Council engages with the hapū of Whangārei and recognizes its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi and the Local Government Act. The organisational culture of Council will build strong relationships and embrace the principles and intent of these legislations. Issues will be addressed in a culturally appropriate way – with preference given to *kanohi ki te kanohi*, face-to-face engagement.

Whāinga - Priorities of Work

Te Huinga and Whangārei District Council will identify and develop their respective priorities, and then through Te Kārearea agree priorities, which can be progressed together. This will be done in the spirit of "*Mahi tahi tutuki noa te kaupapa – Completing the tasks through a culture of partnership*".

There will be a commitment to understanding each other's views and priorities. The membership of Te Kārearea will work in good faith to support progress on their respective priorities for the duration of this agreement. The Partnership will always be reflective – going forward but looking back.

Representation and Mandate

The Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum is made up of eight mandated hapū representatives and eight elected members of Whangārei District Council, which includes the Mayor. The forum will be co-chaired by a hapū representative and the Mayor of Whangārei District Council.

Te Kārearea Consultation

To achieve its purpose, each Partner will develop a schedule of 'issues of significance' to hapū in the Whangārei District and bring them to Te Kārearea.

The issues will be ranked by priority and the list kept up to date by Te Kārearea. The priority list of issues will guide Te Kārearea in developing a work programme and will be reviewed annually.

The Te Kārearea partners will engage in ongoing meaningful consultation with the wider Māori community to ensure that it maintains an awareness of the issues of significance to Māori in the community.

Review of Agreement

The representatives on the Te Kārearea Partnership Forum will accept responsibility for reviewing this Strategic Relationship Agreement every three years from the date of signing.

Pita Tipene

Te Huinga

Mayor Sheryl Mai

Whangārei District Council

As Co-Chairs of Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum

Dated this 17th day of JUNE 2014

Appendices:

Background

Whereas Central Government is recognised as The Treaty of Waitangi partner, it is acknowledged that partnership must also happen at a local level where local decisions are made.

New Zealand/Aotearoa is moving inexorably towards a new sense of nationhood and these partnership arrangements at a local level will further define a distinct society in a national and global setting, built on mutual respect, trust and advantage.

This partnership forum provides a starting point for Māori representation and participation in Council decision-making processes.

The strategic partnership shall be between Whangārei District Council (elected member representatives) and Te Huinga (hapū representatives of Whangārei). This strategic partnership will be known as Te Kārearea Strategic Partnership Forum. Refer Diagram 1.

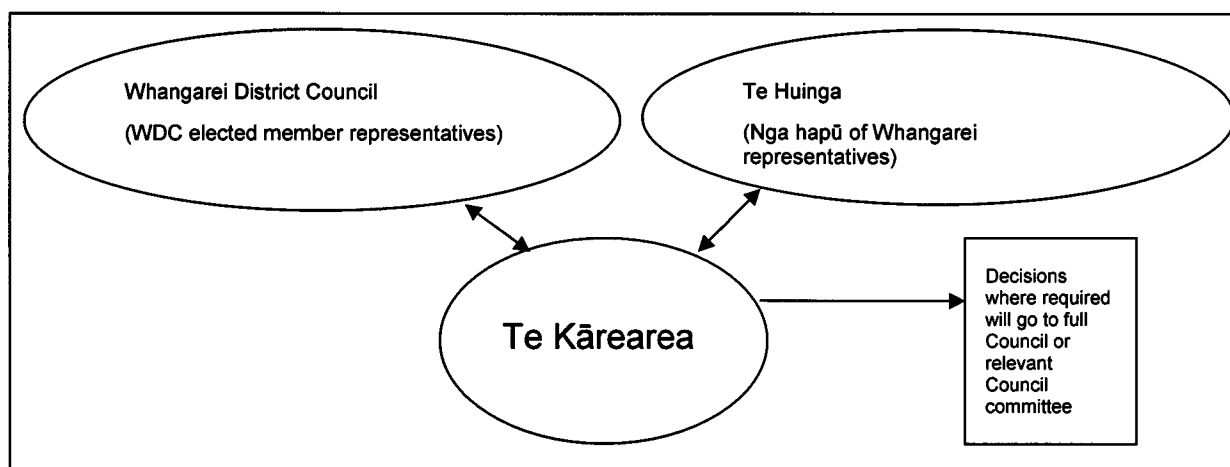


Diagram 1

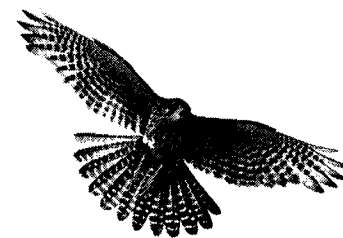
Te Huinga Statement of Principles

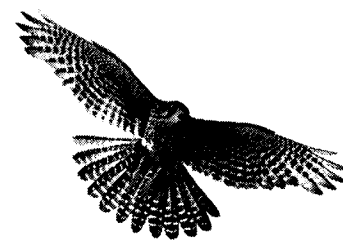
He Whakaputanga o Te Rangatiratanga o Nu Tireni (Declaration of Independence – 1835) and Te Tiriti o Waitangi, 1840 provides the foundational doctrines of authority and partnership that are being sought after by the hapū of Whangārei as the relationship develops with the Whangārei District Council.

Te Huinga will work towards achieving the strategic intent.

Strategic Intent

- Vision/Te Pae Tawhiti: 'Ma nga hapū ano nga hapū e korero' - 'Hapū self reliance and prosperity'
- Mission/Te Kaupapa: 'Achieving hapū aspirations through effective and enduring relationships'
- Whangārei - Māori Community Outcomes:
 - a A rohe with a vibrant Māori culture
 - b A Māori community, which is healthy and highly educated
 - c A society that protects and cares for all its members
 - d A rohe with a flourishing Māori economy
 - e A society that appreciates and cares for its natural environment
- Nga tikanga – Values
 - a Whanau – the extended family is the social unit that Māori identify with.
 - b Mana Hapū - Hapū are the cornerstone of the Māori community and identity.
 - c Mana Motuhake – self-determination, self-reliance and self-sustainability.
 - d Whakarite – Invest time and energy in building decision-making capacity and capability.
 - e Te Manawatoopu – Of one heart and mind. We are stronger working together.
 - f Kia maia – Providing leadership through courage.





Whangārei District Council Statement of Principles

In order to improve and enhance relationships with Māori, Council acknowledge a strategic platform is required upon which to continue to build strong relationships. Council has undertaken as part of the Whangārei District Council Long Term Plan 2012-2022 to further its collaboration with Māori organisations within the District. Council has a contribution to make towards Māori wellbeing, be it environmental, social, cultural/spiritual or economic. Additionally, further collaboration and relationship building processes with Crown agencies and other local territorial authorities will continue as all such organisations make up part of the many services that impact on Māori wellbeing.

Whangārei District Council willingly acknowledges it wishes to engage with Māori hapū and to recognize the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Local Government Act 2002 outlines the obligations of local authorities around the Treaty of Waitangi.

Local Government Act 2002

Section 4 (LGA)

Treaty of Waitangi

“In order to recognize and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.”

Part 2 (LGA)

Section 14(1) (d)

“A local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes.”

Part 6 (LGA)

Section 76-80

Planning, decision-making, and accountability

These sections direct Council to consider all reasonably practicable options to achieve the objective of a decision, to give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected, about have to achieve compliance, the significance of a decision and the identification of inconsistent decisions.

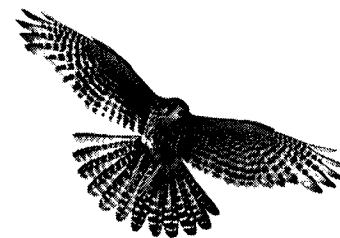
Section 81

Contributions to decision-making processes by Māori

- 1 *A local authority must -*
 - (a) *establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and*
 - (b) *consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and*
 - (c) *provide relevant information to Māori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).*
- 2 *A local authority, in exercising its responsibility to make judgments on the manner in which subsection (1) is to be complied with, must have regard to -*
 - (a) *the role of the local authority, as set out in section 11; and*
 - (b) *such other matters as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds to be relevant to those judgments.*

Section 82(2) (LGA)

“A local authority must ensure it has in place processes for consulting with Māori in accordance with subsection 1 (principles of consultations 82(1))”



The Resource Management Act 1981 also places Treaty obligations on local authorities.

Part 2 – 6 (RMA)

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- (e) *the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahitapu and other taonga*
- (f) *the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development*
- (g) *the protection of recognized customary activities.*

Part 2 – 7 (RMA)

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall have particular regard to –

- (a) *Kaitiakitanga*
- (b) *the ethic of stewardship*

Part 2 – 8 (RMA)

Treaty of Waitangi

In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).

Both the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and more recently the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), require Council to establish more formal, meaningful and sustainable relationships with Māori. These relationships, guided by the Treaty of Waitangi principles, are intended to foster:

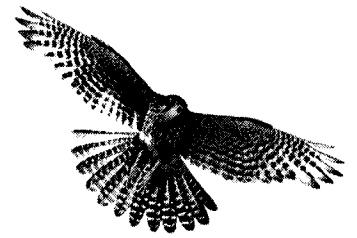
- opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council
- the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council
- the provision of information to Māori so they are enabled to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council
- improved consultation with Māori.

Working Relationship

- (a) A letter shall be completed between Whangārei District Council and Te Huinga covering operating protocols, agreed agenda-setting process, confidentiality issues, and press/publicity matters.
- (b) Formal meetings of Te Kārearea shall generally be held monthly with meetings alternating between a Marae and Council Chambers. A meeting with the full Whangārei District Council shall be held at least twice per annum.
- (c) Whangārei District Council will nominate its Senior Management and staff to work with Te Huinga.
- (d) The strategic partnership Te Kārearea will undertake an annual self-review process and a three-year review consistent with the Long Term Plan (LTP) cycle.
- (e) The Te Kārearea strategic partnership does not preclude individual hapū working on matters of their own concern with Council.

Funding

Council will fund Te Kārearea to give effect to its kaupapa. This budget will be negotiated and agreed annually in advance.



Te Huinga Representation and Mandate

At present there are 16 endorsed hapū representatives. Eight of these members represent hapū on Te Kārearea. Each hapū grouping has a lead and an alternate/support person in the event the lead is not available. They are as follows:

- Pita Tipene and Pita Cherrington (Te Orewai and Ngati Hine)
- Merepeka Henley and Te Warihi Hetaraka (Nga Hapū o Whangaruru)
- Deborah Harding and Jared Pitman (Patuharakeke)
- Allan Halliday and Mike Kake (Ngati Hau)
- Dick Shepherd and Huhana Seve (Ngati Kahu o Torongare)
- Taipari Munro and Hona Edwards (Te Parawhau and Te Urirotoi)
- Pereri Mahanga and Aperahama Edwards (Te Waiariki, Ngati Korora, Ngati Takapari)
- Kaile Nahi-Taihia and Anaru Kaipo (Nga Hapū o Mangakahia)

Discussion will be had with the respective hapū within the Whangārei rohe to decide on how representation will be configured on Te Huinga.

Eight of these sixteen members currently represent Te Huinga and sit on Te Kārearea following their hapū consultation processes, which endorsed their representation.

Whangārei District Council Representation and Mandate

Council representation on Te Kārearea shall be Her Worship the Mayor, Deputy Mayor plus six elected members as appointed by HWM and received by Council at the start of each political term. In the event any Councillor/s on Te Kārearea is unavailable, there is provision for an alternate Councillor/s to replace them for that meeting.

Council representatives appointed to Te Kārearea are as follow:

- HWM Sheryl Mai
- Deputy Mayor - Cr Morgan
- Cr Deeming
- Cr Martin
- Cr Innes
- Cr Bell
- Cr Christie
- Cr Williamson

Alternates

- Cr Halse
- Cr Bretherton
- Cr Cutforth
- Cr Glen
- Cr Hermon
- Cr McLachlan

Local Government in New Zealand: Mechanisms for Māori participation in decision making processes.

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
Northland Regional Council	Representation on council committees.	<p>Council has one seat for ‘Māori Interests’ on its Environmental Management Committee. The nomination process has been agreed to between council and the regions Iwi Authorities (Chairs and CEO’s).</p> <p>Sub-committees have been established under the umbrella of the Environmental Management Committee. All of which have Māori representation on them.</p>	<p>High level advice and recommendations to council. Can be given delegated authority for some matters.</p> <p>No delegated responsibility.</p>
Northland Regional Council	Standing committee.	<p>Te Taitokerau Māori Advisory Committee is a standing committee of council established in May 2014. Terms of Reference (TOR) have yet to confirmed so purpose and function not yet determined or agreed too.</p> <p>Committee Draft TOR indicates two members each from the nine Mandated Iwi Authorities, three settlement entities and one hapū.</p>	<p>Advisory only.</p> <p>No delegated authority,</p> <p>Makes recommendations to council.</p>
Northland Regional Council	Key focus groups.	Iwi representatives are appointed to various working parties for planning documents, as and when required.	High level of involvement in recent planning processes such as Regional Policy Statement review.
Northland Regional Council	Formal relationships.	<p>Memorandum of Understanding with Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust as a result of legislation.</p> <p>Participant in the Joint Political Committee for the Kaipara Harbour. A co-chaired arrangement between councils and Iwi – with NRC one of the current Chairs.</p>	<p>Forms basis of on-going relationship and the Joint Political Committee</p> <p>Looking at long term management and RMA issues pertaining to harbour.</p>
Kaipara District Council	Formal relationship.	<p>Memorandum of Understanding with Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust.</p> <p>Participant in the Joint Political Committee for Kaipara Harbour.</p>	As above.
Whangarei District Council	Formal relationship.	<p>Te Karearea is a joint committee made up equally of council and hapū representatives. This is a partnership forum - not a committee of council.</p> <p>The forum is co-chaired Māori/council.</p>	Define and address issues of significance to Māori. Has no delegated authority and has no decision making powers.
Auckland Council	Independent Māori Statutory Board.	<p>Established via The Local Government (Auckland Law Reform) Act 2009.</p> <p>Functions of the board are to:</p>	Operational function with alignments to the auditing of the Treaty

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
	(special legislation to create Auckland Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put forward the cultural, economic, environmental, and social issues that are significant for mana whenua groups and Mātāwaka in Tāmaki Makaurau; and Makes sure that the council complies with statutory provisions that refer to the Treaty of Waitangi. <p>The Board is funded by the council. They meet reasonable costs of servicing the Board - a Secretariat, operations, establishing committees, seeking and obtaining advice (annual budget \$3 million).</p> <p>The secretariat includes an executive officer, three policy advisors, comms advisor, secretary, administrator and PA to the Chair.</p>	responsiveness framework for council.
Auckland Council	Representation on council committees.	<p>The Board may have up to two persons as members on each of the council's committees that deal with the management of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>The council can appoint members to sit on other committees of council.</p>	<p>Decision-making. Council can appoint up to two members to each of council committee that deal with the management of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Uncertain about appointment to hearings panels.</p>
Auckland Council	Co-governance. (Settlement redress)	The Tāmaki Makaurau Collective 2011 is redress regarding the vesting in/back and co-governance of the volcanic cones and public conservation land. While an agreement between Crown and mana whenua of Auckland it is implemented via a co-governance arrangement alongside Auckland Council through Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Executive Committee.	<p>Co-governance of the regions volcanic cones.</p> <p>Does not have RMA functions.</p>
Auckland Council	<p>Statutory Board. (Settlement redress)</p> <p>Crown, Council and Iwi.</p> <p>(established via the Hauraki Gulf Marine Part Act 2000)</p>	<p>Council must give effect to the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act's management objectives as if they were a National Policy Statement or New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.</p> <p>The Auckland Council is the administering authority of the Forum, providing support for meetings as a joint special committee of the council. The Forum is jointly-funded (executive officer, Hauraki Gulf Forum Manager, Technical Officers Group - staff from each of agencies of the Forum and one from each tangata whenua member).</p>	<p>Decision-making power and advice to council and Ministers – but no RMA powers.</p> <p>Involved in long-term planning</p> <p>Tangata whenua members are resourced by the Crown.</p>
Waikato Regional Council	Māori constituencies.	Council voted to introduce Māori wards in 2011 in time for the 2013 elections. This was done through the Local Electoral Act rather than special empowering legislation.	Full delegated powers as elected members of council

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
			Seats on full council and committees.
Waikato Regional Council (WRC)	<p>Waikato River Authority. (Settlement redress)</p> <p>NB: this also includes Joint Management Agreements (JMA) between iwi, local authorities and WRC.</p> <p>The JMA's have not been included into this table</p>	<p>The purpose of the Waikato River Authority is to set direction through the vision and strategy for restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the river.</p> <p>They therefore play a significant role in RMA matters.</p> <p>Vision and strategy includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management body with equal iwi and local authority representation • Jointly created planning documents • Jointly-elected Chairperson • Consensus decision-making • Regular public meetings • Monitoring and reporting to iwi, government, and public • Advocacy (e.g. public education, capacity building) <p>Includes: Individual joint management agreements between each river iwi and their local authorities (including regional council),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated management plans and early consultation and • Recognition of customary activities. 	<p>Significant role in RMA decision-making; plan development and consents concerning the river.</p> <p>50/50 representation on hearing committees.</p> <p>Funding is via Treaty Settlement.</p> <p>Advise on RMA plan development and consents concerning the river. Does not provide decision-making or appointment of Māori commissioners.</p>
Hamilton City Council	Formal agreements.	<p>Council has specific agreements with Ngā Mana Tōpū - a Trust of mana whenua Kaumatua and Kuia. The group has status and talks on behalf of mana whenua of the Hamilton district. They are recognised and are respected by the wider Māori community. As such they are recognised to deal with RMA issues relating to tangata whenua.</p> <p>The trust is contracted to advise the council on RMA.</p>	The agreement does not allow for representation on council committees or for decision making powers.
Waipa District Councils	Standing committee.	<p>Committee is made up of 11 Iwi and six council representatives. Provide advice on matters pertaining to tangata whenua.</p> <p>Nominates a single representative onto two standing committees of council the Strategic Planning and Policy and Regulatory Committees.</p>	Decision making with appointment to other standing committees. Unsure of impact of actual Māori Standing Committee.
Matamata-Piako District Council	Standing committee.	Whilst a standing committee it acts in an advisory role only with the aim to provide opportunities for tangata whenua to contribute to councils decision making processes.	Advisory only

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
Bay of Plenty Regional and Rotorua District councils	Joint Partnership. (Settlement redress)	Protection and restoration programme for the lakes. The Trust, councils and Ministry for the Environment work together to draft policy and actions to improve the lakes (meet approx. five times a year). A steering group meets monthly and carries out programmes of work/action.	50/50 (council/Māori) representation in regards to decision relating to the lake strategies only.
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Māori constituencies.	Established via special legislation – The Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001. Election is by way of votes by residents on the Māori electoral roll.	Decision making as elected members. They can and are also appointed to standing committees of council.
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Māori committee.	Has some delegated authority to approve actions to enhance Māori capacity - this seems to be through the provision of funding for environmental management plans.	No decision making, provides advice and support to the Māori councillors.
Bay of Plenty Regional and Whakatane District councils	Statutory Joint Committee. (Settlement redress)	The Rangitaiki River Forum. Co-governance over the river and its catchments. The forum is to prepare a plan which will set out broad for the management (protection and enhancement) of the river of which the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement must give effect to.	Decision making 50/50 pertaining to the river.
Western Bay of Plenty Council	Māori forum.	Seven councillors and 13 Iwi. Chaired by tangata whenua deputy from council. This is an advisory group who administer a fund for new environmental management plans. They also provide reports to council on issues of relevance to Māori.	Advisory only
Whakatane District Council	Standing committee.	11 Iwi and three council reps on the committee. Provide advice on matters relating to Māori. They administer a fund to support Māori culture and Te Reo.	Advisory only no appointments to council committees.
Tauranga City Council	Standing committee.	Seven iwi/hapū members and six councillors.	Advisory only no appointments to council committees.
Tauranga City Council	Tangata whenua collective.	Sits outside of council made up of 15 representatives from each hapū /iwi in the TCC area. Provides a forum for tangata whenua to debate (LG) issues.	Advisory only
Rotorua District Council	Co-governance	Te Pukenga Koeke o Te Whare Taonga o Te Arawa – decision making and governance role. Set up to manage all toanga Māori of the Museum. The have autonomy to make decisions, policy and	Decision making 50/50 – they govern Te Arawa Taonga

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
Rotorua District Council	Co-governance and management	Ngati Whakaue Gifted Lands Protocol. Through this relationship the council is required to work with Ngati Whakaue and Pukeroa Oruawhata Trust to develop management plans for reserve lands (11 reserves). The protocol says council will not affect any changes of status with respect to any of the reserves, dispose of, alienate without first obtaining the consent in writing from either of the trusts, following prior negotiation and consultation on an equal standing.	Decision making. Council must gain consent for any activity, decision or change to policy in respect to these reserves.
Rotorua District Council	Co-management	Kauae Cemetery Trust Board is made up of equal membership Māori/council. The trust is responsible for the management of the cemetery. They develop a cemetery strategy, policies and procedures.	Decision making and autonomous from council
Rotorua District Council	Standing committee.	<p>Te Arawa Standing Committee has nine members made up as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three councillors - one each from Te Pukenga kaumatua o Te Arawa, Federation of Māori Authorities and Te Arawa Lakes Trust. - one each from three clustered hui at marae referred to as iwi representatives. <p>Currently working on a recommendation for an autonomous board similar in fashion to the Auckland Statutory Board. This is due in part to the conclusion by Te Arawa members and wider Māori community that although a standing committee they were given no delegated responsibility or powers and any recommendations are still at full council's discretion.</p>	Advisory only and currently in abeyance awaiting the outcome of a full review and recommendation from a working party/consultant group.
Hawkes Bay Regional Council	Māori committee.	<p>Three councillors and 12 appointed Māori members – Chaired by iwi.</p> <p>Two member's appointment to the Hearings, Environment and Science and Corporate and Strategic committees.</p>	Decision making as appointed members of council standing committees.
Wairoa District and Hawkes Bay Regional councils.	Formal agreement.	MoU between councils and four marae directly relating to a wastewater scheme and a catchment plan.	Advisory only
Wairoa District Council	Standing committee.	The only standing committee of this council. Committee representation is nine iwi (no less than seven), Mayor ex-officio and two councillors nominated by council but agreed to by tangata whenua.	Advisory only
Hastings District Council	Advisory committee.	Committee makeup is five councillors, six Māori reps and the Mayor. Chaired by Iwi Māori Deputy Chair from council.	Advisory only with exception, decisions relating to the marae development fund.

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
		To provide policy advice for the District Plan relating to waahi tapu and papakainga. Participate in development of LTP and annual plans. Make decision on the allocation of the Marae Development Fund	
Napier City Council	Consultative committee.	One council rep (Mayor or deputy) plus five mana whenua members. Provides advice into policy development via recommendations to council on agenda items of interest. The Terms of Reference provide for a member to be able to present to a standing committee if appropriate.	Advisory only.
Central Hawkes Bay District Council	Consultative committee.	Consist of mana whenua only. They can appoint a member to council committees however they have no voting rights.	Advisory only.
Taranaki Regional Council	Formal agreement.	Declaration of Understanding and code of conduct which falls out of the Regional Policy Statement. Relationship agreement.	Advisory only.
New Plymouth District Council	Sub-committee (Māori).	Made up of 50/50 representation council / Māori (ten members in all). Investigates and makes reports on issue on behalf of Māori. (EG development needs of marae).	Advisory only.
South Taranaki District Council	Advisory committee.	Membership is eight Mana whenua and four councillors including the Mayor. They make policy recommendations and submissions to the Policy Development Committee. No appointments to council committees.	Advisory only.
Ruapehu District Council	Advisory committee.	Nine mana whenua reps and three councillors. Aim is to provide iwi/Māori with information about council processes and provide for opportunities to raise Māori capacity.	Advisory only.
Rangitikei District Council	Standing committee.	Aim is to assist the council to develop a process of engagement with tangata whenua. Is a consultative and advisory committee.	Advisory standing committee.
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Te Upoko Taiao – Natural Resource Management Committee.	Established to deal with plan reviews and changes. Consists of equal membership seven each - Māori and council. Oversees councils RMA responsibilities in regards to plan development.	50/50 (Māori/Council) decision making however still makes recommendations to full council.
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Relationship forum.	Ara Tahi Committee. Deals with resource consents on behalf of iwi.	Advisory only.
Kapiti Coast District	Partnership forum.	Te Whakaminenga o Kapiti. Mayor plus one councillor with six iwi reps.	Representation on council committees

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
Council		Chaired by Māori – Chair is able to attend council and standing committee meetings but has no voting rights however working towards Māori representation (full speaking and voting rights) on the three standing committees.	so may be heard but no voting rights.
Kapiti Coast District Council	Representation on council committees.	Applications called for, for positions on council standing committees (x3). Members have full voting and speaking rights.	Decision making as appointed members with full voting and speaking rights.
Kapiti Coast District Council	Formal agreement.	Commissioner training. Nominated persons via iwi authorities.	No guarantee they will be used locally
Kapiti Coast District Council	Key focus groups.	Establish working parties when and if needed. Māori members are appointed by the Partnership Group and are their technical support. They make recommendations back to the Partnership Group. For example; a working group was established to do a full review of the District Plan – they also did a Māori Economic Plan. Their report was endorsed by the partnership group who made recommendations to full council in the LTP. Funding was then secured for seed funding for Māori economic development.	
Wellington City Council	Formal agreement (Memorandum of Understanding).	Port Nicholson Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga A Toa Rangatira. Both MoU's allow for the appointment of a non-voting member to councils strategy and policy committee (one from each group).	Advisory as only a voice on one standing committee as no voting rights.
Marlborough District Council	Representation on council committees.	Provision for iwi representation on four of the five council standing committees - Environment Committee - six councillors and one iwi rep - Regional Planning and Development Committee – seven councillors, one iwi rep - Asset and Services Committee – seven councillors, one iwi rep - Community and Finance Committee – ten councillors, one iwi rep Iwi Reps are appointed by Iwi of the region.	Decision making - full voting and speaking rights.
Environment Canterbury	Relationship agreement.	Te Rōpū Tuia is made up of the chairs of the 10 Kai Tahu Papatipu Rūnanka and Environment Canterbury Commissioners. Currently looking at membership on council committees, joint technical groups for specific work and service level agreements.	Advisory only.
Environment	Co-governance agreement.	For Te Waihora catchment only. The committee makes joint decisions and	Council retains statutory responsibilities at large – as action is through decisions

Council	Model of engagement	Notes	Responsibilities
Canterbury		may exercise certain powers – as per LTP and Annual Plans.	outlined in LTP and AP.
Timaru District Council	Representation on council committees.	Provision for a tangata whenua representative to be appointed to the Resource Planning and Regulation Committee – a standing committee of council.	Decision making with full speaking and voting rights.