

Local Authority Engagement with Māori

Survey of Current Council Practices

July 2004





FOREWORD

Local Government New Zealand is pleased to be associated with the publication of this survey. One of our objectives when we undertook the initial survey of local government relationships with Māori in 1997 was to gain an overall picture of the interface between local authorities and Māori. This baseline knowledge was to be used to review progress and map changes over time. This latest survey provides some sound evidence that progress has been made since then.

Local Government New Zealand is committed to building the capacity of local authorities to meet community needs and enhance community well being. One of the ways in which we build capacity is by sharing information and in particular identifying examples of good practice and sharing these with our sector. The information provided in the report gives for the first time a comprehensive picture of the different approaches councils and Māori organisations have developed to establish and maintain relationships. It provides an opportunity for our member authorities to look at the approaches of other councils and consider whether or not they might have value for their own cities, districts or regions.

I recommend this report to all local authorities and anyone who has an interest in the question of how we can make our governing processes relevant and meaningful to all our citizens.

Basil Morrison

President

Local Government New Zealand



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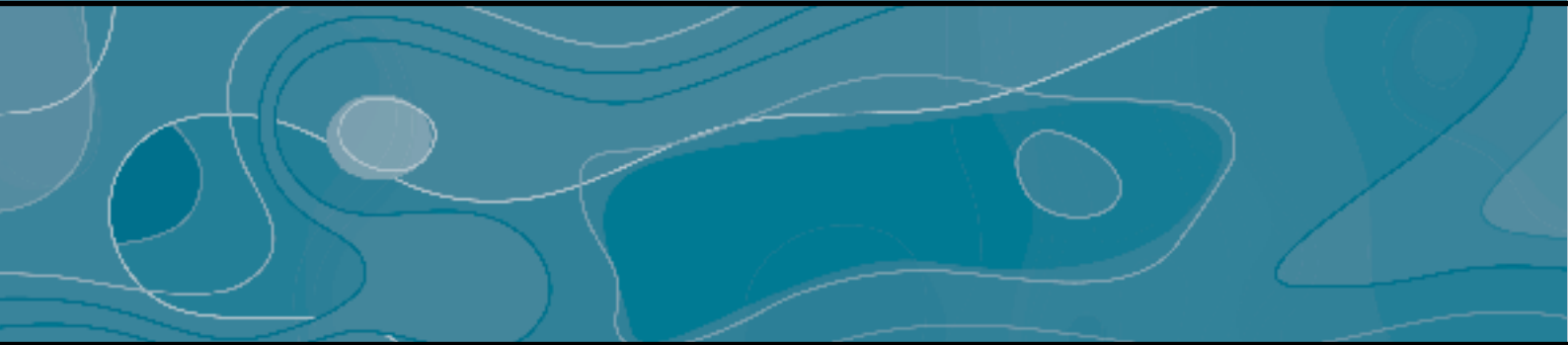


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SECTION ONE: *Introduction*





1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a survey conducted in 2004 to identify current practices used by councils when working with or engaging Māori. It is based on, and updates, a 1997 *Local Government New Zealand* survey published under the title of *Liaison and Consultation with Tangata Whenua*.

The report does not seek to assess or evaluate these practices. For this reason, councils were surveyed and asked for quantitative information about their current practices. Māori groups were not surveyed. The baseline information in the report is useful for establishing the nature and extent of current practices.

Councils work with Māori within a legislative framework. There are provisions in legislation requiring councils, for example, to take account of Māori concerns in certain circumstances. The legislation leaves councils to develop structures and policies to meet these requirements.

1.1 REPORT STRUCTURE

The report has six sections and an appendix.

- **Section 1** describes the structure and scope of the report, the process used and limitations.
- **Section 2** is the executive summary and includes some comparisons with the 1997 report.
- **Section 3** describes the survey questions and the practices that councils were asked about in the survey.
- **Section 4** summarises the findings from the survey and where possible compares these with the 1997 survey.
- **Section 5** is the summary of each individual council's responses to the questions in the survey. Councils have been grouped by region, and are ordered from north to south. Relevant information in each council summary has been grouped as follows:
 - Involvement of Māori in council structures;
 - Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori; and
 - Council resources, training and relationship monitoring.
- **Section 6** presents the quantitative information from the survey in tables showing the following:
 - Summary comparison of 1997 report results and 2004 report results;
 - Summary tables of the responses of all councils; and
 - Tables of the responses of individual councils.
- **Appendix** summarises key provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 relating to councils working with and engaging Māori.



1.2 PROCESS

Local Government New Zealand and officials from Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry for the Environment, the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet worked together to compile a report on current practices of councils when working and liaising with Māori.

A team of central and local government officials compiled the survey consisting of questions about the current practices used by local authorities when working with or engaging Māori.

Central government agencies compiled a draft summary of the current practices of each local authority using publicly available information on council websites, 2002/2003 annual reports, 2003/2004 annual plans and relevant local and central government surveys. Each council was sent its draft summary along with the survey questions.

Local Government New Zealand emailed the survey to the chief executives of the 86 councils with a cover note explaining the nature of the survey and asking councils to respond within 10 days so that this report could be available in time for the local government conference in July 2004.

Approximately 50% of the councils met this deadline, and the remaining surveys were returned the following week. Councils that had not met the initial deadlines received reminder emails or follow-up phone calls. All councils contacted responded promptly.

The final return rate for the 2004 survey was 100%, an improvement on the 1997 final return rate of 74%.

This report is based on an analysis of the returned surveys and where possible it provides quantitative comparisons with the 1997 survey.

1.3 LIMITATION OF INFORMATION

This report provides a snapshot of what councils identify as their current practices when working with or engaging Māori. It is based on information of a quantitative nature reported by councils in response to the survey. Input and comment has not been sought from Māori.

The report is not an assessment or evaluation of current council processes.

In addition the report does not take into account the geographic, environmental, demographic or financial variances between councils, or the willingness of Māori to be involved in council activities, all of which can have differing impacts on the ability of councils to establish and maintain relationships with Māori.



SECTION TWO: *Executive Summary*



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is based on council responses to a survey sent in June 2004. It is based on and updates a similar survey conducted in 1997. Councils have been grouped into regional, metropolitan, provincial and rural – matching the grouping used in the 1997 survey.

Tables summarising both 1997 and 2004 results are set out in section 6 and further information on the survey questions can be located in section 3.

A survey asking for quantitative information about current practices for engaging with Māori was sent to all 86 councils in June 2004. The response rate was 100% (compared with a response rate of 74% in 1997). The survey sought quantitative information about current practices. It did not seek to assess or evaluate the practices.

2.1 KEY COMPARISONS WITH 1997 SURVEY

The 1997 survey focused on representation, consultation both formal and informal, the employment of liaison staff and the development of formal agreements. The 2004 survey contained a number of additional questions, and therefore comparisons are possible only on the topics included in both surveys. Clear increases in council's activities with Māori were noted in all categories where comparisons can be made between 1997 and 2004.

- **All councils**

The key finding when comparing the 1997 and 2004 surveys is the increase in implemented formal consultation processes and processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 2004, 80% (69) of all councils have implemented formal consultation processes, and 92% (79) have processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, the number of councils were 16 and 11 respectively out of 64 responses.

- **Regional councils**

All (12) regional councils have implemented a formal consultation process, with most (11) also having processes in place for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, these figures were 3 and 0 respectively out of 9 responses.

- **Metropolitan councils**

All (9) metropolitan councils have implemented both formal and informal consultation processes. In 1997, these figures were 1 and 0 respectively, out of 6 responses.

Two thirds (6) of these councils also employ staff dedicated to working on either iwi liaison or Māori policy and most (7) have established formal relationship agreements. In 1997, these figures were 1 and 4 respectively.

- **Provincial and unitary councils**

Most (31 of 38) provincial and unitary councils have implemented a formal consultation process, and all (38) have processes in place for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997 these figures were 2 and 5 respectively out of 28 responses.



A quarter (11) of these councils have established Māori standing committees, and half (19) have established formal relationships. In 1997, these figures were 4 and 6 respectively.

- **Rural councils**

Almost two thirds (17 of 27) rural councils have implemented a formal consultation process, and most (21) have processes in place for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, these figures were 10 and 6 respectively out of 21 responses.

Two thirds (18) of rural councils have Māori representation on working parties or sub-committees. In 1997, there were 3.

2.2 ADDITIONAL KEY FINDINGS OF 2004 SURVEY

The 2004 survey contained additional questions to those asked in 1997. The key findings based on the responses to these additional questions¹ are set out below.

- **Key findings from all 86 councils who responded**

Two thirds (57) of all councils provide for internal training on subjects such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols. Almost two thirds (55) provide funding for joint initiatives with Māori and half (41) provide for, or have projects to work with the Māori community. Half (43) hold iwi management plans and a quarter (22) have established a co-management regime with local Māori for managing a site, activity or resource.

- **Key findings from the 12 regional councils who responded**

Almost all (11) regional councils provide internal training on subjects such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols. Most regional councils also provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities (10), provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori (10), and hold iwi management plans (10). In addition one third (4) have established a co-management regime with Māori, and half (6) have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.

- **Key findings from the 9 metropolitan councils who responded**

All (9) metropolitan councils provide internal training on subjects such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols. Most metropolitan councils also provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities (7), and provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori (7). In addition one third (3) have established a co-management regime with Māori, and half (5) have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.

- **Key findings from the 38 provincial and unitary councils who responded**

Over half (22) of the provincial and unitary councils provide internal training on subjects such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols. Most of these councils also provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities (21), and provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori (28). In

¹ Detailed list of questions is located in Section 3.1.



addition, one third (12) have established a co-management regime with Māori, and almost one third (12) have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.

- ***Key findings from the 27 rural councils who responded***

Almost half (15) of the rural councils provide internal training on subjects such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols. One third provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori (10) and almost half (13) hold iwi management plans.

SECTION THREE: *Survey Questions*



3. SURVEY QUESTIONS

This section of the report looks at how the survey questions relate to the range of practices that councils currently use to work with and engage with Māori.

3.1 SURVEY QUESTIONS

The 2004 survey is more extensive than used in 1997.

The 1997 survey asked about:

- Māori standing committees;
- Māori representation on council working parties or subcommittees;
- formal relationship agreements;
- processes for formal consultation;
- processes for informal consultation or information sharing; and
- the employment of iwi liaison staff.

Additional questions were included 2004 survey covering:

- Māori advisory committees;
- co-management of sites and activities;
- iwi management plans;
- projects and funding;
- internal training on topics related to Māori;
- monitoring or evaluation of relationship processes; and
- the use of Māori hearing commissioners in resource consent hearings.

The questions in the survey asked councils about which of these practices they currently have in place.

The 2004 survey organised the questions into three categories as follows:

- *Involvement of Māori in council structures*
 - Māori standing committee;
 - membership on additional council committees, subcommittees and working parties;
 - advisory committees; and
 - consideration of Māori constituencies / wards.
- *Council policies and practices for establishing relationships with Māori*
 - co-management of sites and activities;
 - relationship agreements;
 - consultation policies and practices;
 - iwi management plans; and
 - projects and funding.
- *Council resources, training and relationship monitoring*
 - iwi liaison and Māori policy units;
 - internal staff and councillor training;
 - monitoring of relationships; and
 - hearing commissioners.



The questions in the survey asked councils about which of these practices they currently have in place. The rest of this section provides a description of these practices.

3.2 CURRENT PRACTICES

3.2.1 Involvement of Māori in Council Structures

COMMITTEES WITH MĀORI OR IWI REPRESENTATION

Councils can choose to operate committees with local Māori representation. Some of these committees may have specific delegations or rights to make recommendations and others may have an advisory role.

Although there is no legislative requirement for councils to have such committees, there is a strong recognition of the value they add in providing an understanding of Māori interests. Many of these committees were formed following the enactment of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The most commonly used council structures are:

- a Māori standing committee that can make recommendations to councils and may have specific delegations;
- involvement of Māori or iwi / hapū representatives on sub-committees with either voting rights or advisory responsibilities;
- involvement of iwi representatives on council special working parties; and
- a Māori advisory committee that advises on the interests and issues of Māori in council activities.

Some Māori organisations have formed their own committees and have established regular meetings with councillors and staff to discuss issues or concerns.

MĀORI WARDS / MĀORI CONSTITUENCIES

In 1996, Environment Bay of Plenty established a working party to investigate the establishment of a Māori electoral system. This was followed by extensive reporting, submissions and public hearings. In October 2001, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001 was passed, allowing the council to establish three Māori ward seats in its 2004 local authority elections.

In 2002, the Local Electoral Act 2001 was amended to include provisions for territorial authorities or regional councils to establish Māori wards or Māori constituencies without the need for special legislation. Some councils have already resolved not to establish these seats in their next local authority election and others are still considering them.

3.2.2 Council Policies and Practices for Maintaining Relationships with Māori

CO-MANAGEMENT OF SITES AND ACTIVITIES

Co-management of sites and activities involve councils working with Māori, particularly iwi or hapū, to jointly manage or utilise specific sites, resources or activities. The obligations and responsibilities under these collaborative projects range from being able to jointly participate:



- at a strategic governance level, such as on a board that manages a discrete site of significance like a lake, river or landscape;
- at the day-to-day management decision-making level, such as on a management committee that runs a joint tourism or art culture project; and
- at a more practical participatory level, such as having the ability to manage the harvest of flax from a particular site.

RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENTS

Relationship agreements are documents that formalise the relationships between the council and iwi, rūnanga, hapū, marae or trust board. They clarify the roles and obligations of the parties, and help guide the process of information sharing.

These agreements have a variety of names, for example, a memorandum of understanding; a charter of understanding; a memorandum of partnership; a formal charter; or simply, an agreement.

The contents of an agreement can vary, but most contain some or all of the following elements:

- the purpose and background to the agreement;
- identification of the parties and their roles;
- the goals and objectives of the agreement;
- the values and principles of the parties;
- a recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi;
- a recognition of statutory obligations;
- principles to guide the relationship;
- processes for consultation and information sharing;
- the potential of either working together or transferring council powers;
- processes to resolve conflict; and
- the obligations and expectations of both parties.

CONSULTATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES

There are statutory obligations² for councils to consult with Māori and tangata whenua on a range of issues. The new Local Government Act 2002 requires councils to ensure consultation processes are in place for Māori and that the processes comply with general consultation provisions, although particular mechanisms or processes are not prescribed. The Resource Management Act 1991 also requires councils to consult iwi authorities and local rūnanga when developing or changing resource management related plans and on resource consent issues if, in the council's opinion, the iwi authority or rūnanga may be adversely affected.

A number of councils have developed policies and practices to meet these obligations and some councils have formalised these in consultation policies or in relationship agreements.

There are also non-formal consultation or communication initiatives that councils use. These include information-sharing hui, open door policies, regular newsletters, information mail outs and iwi liaison staff.

² Details in Appendix



IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, whenever a council is preparing or changing a regional or district plan, it must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority, and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the region or district. This also applies to regional councils when preparing or changing a regional policy statement.

Therefore, iwi management plans enable Māori to participate in council planning and provide a chance for councils and Māori to address resource management concerns. A number of councils hold iwi management plans and some contribute funding, resources and expertise to develop them.

PROJECTS AND FUNDING

Joint projects are another way that councils work with Māori, iwi and hapū. Examples of joint projects include:

- working on matters of mutual interest such as riparian tree planting initiatives, marae and urupā maintenance;
- building relationships through developing a memorandum of understanding;
- facilitating participation by assisting in the development of iwi management plans; and
- improving capacity by contributing to the salary of a iwi-based resource management person.

Resourcing of projects is not limited to funding, it may also include the provision of expertise and technical assistance.

Councils allocate targeted funding for a wide range of activities with Māori. The funding may be to pay for iwi participation in council structures, for staff, for specific consultation processes, or for one-off or ongoing projects.

3.2.3 Council Resources, Training and Relationship Monitoring

IWI LIAISON AND MĀORI POLICY UNITS

Dedicated liaison or policy staff can help councils manage the relationships or agreements with Māori. The duties of these employees vary from council to council and range from focusing purely on working and liaising with Māori to focusing on strategic development, capacity building and policy.

INTERNAL STAFF AND COUNCILLOR TRAINING

Most councils fund or provide a range of staff and councillor training on topics such as statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture and marae-based protocols.

MONITORING OF RELATIONSHIPS

Some councils have developed monitoring tools to assess the effectiveness of their policies, practices and activities for involving and including Māori input. The monitoring tools used by councils include, but are not limited to, conducting surveys; having specific feedback mechanisms in relationship agreements; annual feedback hui; and Māori effectiveness audits of council processes. The monitoring tools referred to here should not be confused with the tools for environmental monitoring.



HEARING COMMISSIONERS

A hearing commissioner is a person who is appointed by a local authority through specific delegations to sit on resource consent hearings. Depending on the exact power delegated to a hearing commissioner they are able to make recommendations to the appropriate council committee (usually the hearing committee) or make a decision.

Councils use hearing commissioners for a range of reasons. These can include using them for their specific expertise, their neutrality in relation to a controversial consent application or for efficiency of process. Some local authorities have a pool of commissioners that they use depending on their specific needs.

SECTION FOUR: Findings



4. FINDINGS

The following is a summary of the councils' responses to the 2004 survey, with comparisons to the 1997 survey where applicable. These findings are presented in table format in section 6.

4.1 SUMMARY OF ALL COUNCILS

All 86 councils responded to the 2004 survey compared with 64 who responded to the 1997 survey.

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- One fifth (17) of the councils have established a Māori standing committee. In 1997 only 11 councils reported that they had a Māori standing committee.
- Almost half (42) of the councils have established working parties or subcommittees containing Māori representation. In 1997, 25 councils reported that they provided this type of representation.
- A quarter (22) of the councils have established a Māori advisory committee.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori

- A quarter (22) of the councils have established a co-management regime with local Māori to manage a site, activity or resource.
- Half (44) of the councils surveyed have established formal relationship agreements with Māori groups. In 1997, only 22 councils reported that they had agreements.
- Most (79) of the councils have established processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, only 11 councils reported that they had these processes in place.
- Most (69) of the councils have implemented a formal consultation process. In 1997, only 16 councils reported that they had implemented these processes.
- Half (43) of the councils hold iwi management plans.
- Almost half (41) of the councils surveyed provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities.
- Almost two thirds (55) of the councils surveyed provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori.

Council resources, training and relationship monitoring

- Almost two fifths (32) of councils employ dedicated staff working on iwi liaison or Māori policy. In 1997, 12 of the councils reported that they employed such staff.
- Almost one third (27) of the councils have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.



- Almost two thirds (57) of the councils provide internal training for staff or councillors on statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture, or marae-based protocols.
- Over one fifth (19) of councils use Māori hearing commissioners in resource management hearings.

4.2 REGIONAL COUNCILS

All 12 regional councils responded to the 2004 survey, compared with 9 regional councils who responded to the 1997 survey.

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- Almost one fifth (2) of regional councils have established a Māori standing committee. In 1997, only 1 council reported that it had established a Māori standing committee.
- Over half (7) of regional councils have established working parties or subcommittees containing Māori representation. In 1997, this figure was also 7.
- A quarter (3) of regional councils have established a Māori advisory committee.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori

- One third (4) of regional councils have established a co-management regime with local Māori to manage a site, activity or resource.
- Three quarters (9) of regional councils have established formal relationship agreements with Māori groups. In 1997, 8 regional councils reported that they had agreements.
- Most (11) regional councils have established processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, no regional council reported having these processes in place.
- All (12) of the regional councils have implemented a formal consultation process. In 1997, only 3 regional councils reported that they had implemented these processes.
- Most (10) of the regional councils hold iwi management plans.
- Most (10) of the regional councils provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities.
- Most (10) of the councils provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori.

Council resources, training and relationship monitoring

- Over half (7) of regional councils employ dedicated staff working on iwi liaison or Māori policy. In 1997, 7 regional councils reported that they employed such staff.
- Half (6) of regional councils have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.



- Almost all (11) regional councils provide internal training for staff or councillors on statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, Māori language and culture, or marae-based protocols.
- Two thirds (8) of regional councils use Māori hearing commissioners in resource management hearings.

4.3 METROPOLITAN COUNCILS

All 9 metropolitan councils responded to the 2004 survey, compared with 6 who responded to the 1997 survey.

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- One metropolitan council has established a Māori standing committee. In 1997, none reported having a Māori standing committee.
- Almost half (4) of the metropolitan councils have established working parties or subcommittees containing Māori representation. No metropolitan councils reported having these structures in 1997.
- Almost a quarter (2) of the metropolitan councils have established a Māori advisory committee.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori

- One third (3) of metropolitan councils have established a co-management regime with local Māori to manage a site, activity or resource.
- Most (7) metropolitan councils have established formal relationship agreements with Māori groups. In 1997, only 4 metropolitan councils reported having agreements.
- All (9) metropolitan councils have established processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, no metropolitan council reported having established these processes.
- All (9) metropolitan councils have implemented a formal consultation process. In 1997, only 1 metropolitan council reported that it had implemented these processes.
- One third (3) metropolitan councils hold iwi management plans.
- Most (7) metropolitan councils provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities.
- Most (7) metropolitan councils provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori.

Council resources, training and relationship monitoring

- Two thirds (6) of metropolitan councils employ dedicated staff working on iwi liaison or Māori policy. In 1997, only 1 reported employing such staff.



- Over half (5) of the metropolitan councils have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.
- All (9) metropolitan councils provide internal training for staff or councillors on statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture, or marae-based protocols.
- Almost a quarter (2) of the metropolitan councils use Māori hearing commissioners in resource management hearings.

4.4 PROVINCIAL AND UNITARY COUNCILS

All 38 provincial and unitary councils responded to the 2004 survey, compared with 28 who responded to the 1997 survey.

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- Over a quarter (11) of the provincial and unitary councils have established a Māori standing committee. In 1997, only 4 had been established.
- One third (13) of the provincial and unitary councils have established working parties or subcommittees containing Māori representation. In 1997, 15 reported that they had established these structures.
- Over one third (15) of the provincial and unitary councils have established a Māori advisory committee.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori

- One third (12) of the provincial and unitary councils have established a co-management regime with local Māori to manage a site, activity or resource.
- Half (19) of the provincial and unitary councils have established formal relationship agreements with Māori groups. In 1997, only 6 of these councils reported that they had agreements.
- All (38) of the provincial and unitary councils have established processes for informal consultation and information sharing; In 1997, only 5 of these councils reported that they had these processes.
- Most (31) of the provincial and unitary councils have implemented a formal consultation process, In 1997, only 2 of these councils reported that they had these processes.
- Almost half (17) of the provincial and unitary councils hold iwi management plans.
- Over half (21) of the provincial and unitary councils provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities.



- Most (28) of the provincial and unitary councils provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori.

Council resources, training and relationship monitoring

- Almost half (17) of the provincial and unitary councils employ dedicated staff working on iwi liaison or Māori policy. In 1997, 10 of these councils reported employing such staff.
- Almost one third (12) of the provincial and unitary councils have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.
- Over half (22) of the provincial and unitary councils provide internal training for staff or councillors on statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture, or marae-based protocols.
- Some (7) of these councils use Māori hearing commissioners in resource management hearings.

4.5 RURAL COUNCILS

All 27 rural councils responded to the 2004 survey, compared with 21 who responded to the 1997 survey.

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- Three rural councils have established a Māori standing committee. In 1997, 6 rural councils reported having a Māori standing committee.
- Two thirds (18) of rural councils have established working parties or subcommittees containing Māori representation. In 1997, only 3 rural councils reported having these structures.
- Two of these councils have established a Māori advisory committee.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori

- Three rural councils have established a co-management regime with local Māori to manage a site, activity or resource.
- One third (9) of rural councils have established formal relationship agreements with Māori groups. In 1997, only 4 rural councils reported having agreements.
- Most (21) rural councils have established processes for informal consultation and information sharing. In 1997, only 6 rural councils reported having these processes.
- Most (17) rural councils have implemented a formal consultation process. In 1997, only 10 rural councils reported having these processes.
- Almost half (13) of rural councils hold iwi management plans.



- Three rural councils provide for or have projects to work with Māori communities.
- Over one third (10) of rural councils provide funding targeted at initiatives with Māori.

Council resources, training and relationship monitoring

- Two rural councils employ dedicated staff working on iwi liaison or Māori policy. In 1997, 2 rural councils reported employing dedicated staff.
- Four rural councils have implemented tools to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their engagement with Māori.
- Over half (15) of these councils provide internal training for staff or councillors on statutory obligations, the Treaty of Waitangi, the Māori language and culture, or marae-based protocols.
- Two rural councils use Māori hearing commissioners in resource management hearings.



SECTION FIVE: *Council Summaries*



5. COUNCIL SUMMARIES

A summary has been compiled for each council using the information supplied by the council in response to the 2004 survey. The survey asked a series of questions around the councils structures, mechanisms and processes for working with Māori .

Relevant information from each council has been presented as far as practicable in the following order:

Involvement of Māori in council structures

- Māori standing committee;
- membership on additional council committees, subcommittees and working parties;
- advisory committees; and
- consideration of Māori constituencies / wards.

Council policies and practices for maintaining relationship with Māori

- co-management of sites and activities;
- relationship agreements;
- consultation policies and practices;
- iwi management plans; and
- projects and funding.

Council resource, training and monitoring

- iwi liaison and Māori policy units;
- internal staff and councillor training;
- monitoring of relationship; and
- hearing commissioners.

The summaries have been grouped into regions, and arranged from north to south. The exception is the Chatham Islands and unitary councils, which have been grouped together.

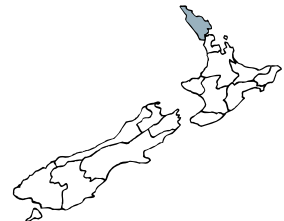
Tables containing a quantitative summary of the responses from all councils can be located in section 6.

5.1 NORTHLAND REGION

5.1.1 Northland Regional Council

The Northland Regional Council addresses Māori issues at committee or full council meetings and is consulting rūnanga on options for forming a Māori advisory group. There is provision for iwi representation on landcare, planning and policy committees, and for Māori representation on the Northland Regional Council community trust.

The council is involved in two co-management regimes. The first is for the management of Lake Ōmapere. The second is working with a kaitiaki group for Whāngārei Harbour. It has signed a





memorandum of understanding with Te Uri-o-Hau and works with rūnanga to find ways to build capacity and involve Māori in decision-making. Other initiatives include working collaboratively with Māori on an economic strategy and on an aquaculture plan development project, holding resource management workshops, maintaining a contacts database and circulating a regular newsletter.

A policy on consultation with Māori is included in the long-term council community plan and a practice of circulating consent applications to Māori organisations for comment is in operation. The council holds one iwi management plan. In 2003/04 the council provided funding for iwi monitoring programmes and assisted in the development of iwi management plans.

The council employs a full-time iwi liaison officer and provides annual staff training on the Treaty of Waitangi, tikanga Māori and marae protocol. In addition, the council provides translators and tikanga experts where necessary. The council monitors consent processes through seeking feedback from Māori organisations annually. Māori hearing commissioners have been used.

5.1.2 Far North District Council

The Far North District Council is reviewing its engagement with Māori and has appointed a task-group consisting of four councillors to look at how best to facilitate Māori participation and representation in council decision-making processes. The task group has until 30 June 2005, to seek community views and present a report to council.

The council participates in one co-management project which is a regional initiative with the Lake Ōmapere trustees, the regional council and Te Rūnanga-a-Iwi-o-Ngāpuhi to develop future management processes for the lake.

The council is currently working with an informal group of Māori resource management practitioners and four central government ministries on engagement, consultation and monitoring issues. In addition, the mayor and chief executive participate in the Northland Mayoral Forum, who meet twice yearly with the chief executives of iwi authorities in Te Tai Tokerau.

In 2003/04, the council has allocated funding for Māori-focused projects which included: hapū management planning; distribution of information to Māori organisations; a review of sites of cultural significance and a database for resource management consultation. In addition, the council also has a large commercial contract with Te Rūnanga-o-Te Rarawa for waste management.

The iwi services unit has three full-time staff who undertake a range of functions including liaison with Māori. They also work with other council staff on Māori policy issues as the need arises. The council supports a staff waiata group and runs an induction programme in marae protocols, tangata whenua values and Treaty of Waitangi issues for new staff and councillors. In addition, all staff and councillors have access to Treaty of Waitangi training programmes run by the National Waitangi Trust. Māori hearing commissioners are used for consent hearings.

5.1.3 Kaipara District Council

The Kaipara District Council addresses Māori issues at full meetings of the council, and is continuing to work with iwi and hapū in the district. A co-management initiative in place for the Taharoa Domain where the management plan aims to establish an equal organisational partnership between tangata whenua and council to govern the domain. This is achieved through a joint committee with representatives from Te Roroa, Te Kuihi and the council.



The council has a memorandum of understanding with Te Uri-o-Hau, a hapū of Ngāti Whātua, which sets out consultation relationships, processes and requirements. In 2003/04 the council provided funding for community outcomes projects where iwi or hapū as important stakeholders, are part of the project teams. These projects included provision of youth services, access to community services and tourism support.

Internal training is provided for staff on the Treaty of Waitangi and marae protocol. The council evaluates its consultation and liaison performance through an annual report and an annual evaluation hui with Te Uri-o-Hau.

5.1.4 Whangarei District Council

The Whangarei District Council is developing policies and processes which foster Māori engagement and build relationships. They employ an iwi liaison officer who assists in facilitating Māori input. The council provides staff training in cultural awareness and Māori protocol.

5.2 AUCKLAND REGION



5.2.1 Auckland Regional Council

The Auckland Regional Council addresses Māori issues in the heritage and parks and strategic policy committees. A Māori constituencies paper has been presented to councillors regarding the representation of Māori interests, with a request for further work on three options being undertaken.

The council has kaitiakitanga partnerships with tangata whenua in place at Pākiri, Tāwharanui, Waitakere Ranges, Hūnua, Ōrakei, Te Maketū, Awhitū and Whakatūwai. There is a memorandum of understanding with Te Uri-o-Hau. A community consultation policy called Engage, Participate, Influence is in place which is backed up by a range of guidelines and leaflets on specific aspects of consultation with Māori. The council holds 25 iwi management plans.

In 2003/04 funding was spent on: facilitating a regional Māori issues group called Te Ruru Kōrero for all the regions council staff involved in Māori policy and liaison; maintaining a list of tangata whenua contacts; developing a list of regional Māori contacts; developing an intranet information database; regular meetings with iwi and hapū representatives; a Tangata Whenua Relationships Strategy; regular environmental newsletters; a draft Māori language policy; and use of Māori translators.

An iwi relations team with three full-time staff and one part-time student is responsible for iwi liaison, and work with other staff on policy issues effecting Māori. The unit facilitates courses and seminars for staff and elected members who want to learn about Māori language and customs, regional place names and marae protocol.

The council evaluates how its relationships with Māori is working through surveying iwi on their satisfaction with environmental programs, relationships and the levels of information, and input into decision-making processes. They also monitor the percentage of consents responded to and conduct an annual monitoring report on projects involving Māori.

Māori hearing commissioners have been used and a list of Māori hearing commissioners is maintained.



5.2.2 Auckland City Council

The Auckland City Council has a councillor assigned to Māori issues. It has a statutory co-management arrangement for Ōrakei Reserve where there is a joint board consisting of three Ngāti Whātua representatives and three councillors who, alongside a management committee (with a similar makeup), are responsible for the reserve. A joint plan for managing the reserve has been developed with the council allocating approximately \$500,000 per year towards implementing this plan.

The council is planning to develop memorandums of understanding with three tangata whenua groups. The council has developed a consultation policy that includes a document called the Tangata Whenua Consultation Statement of Intent which is supported by a suite of targeted consultation policies, and is involved in a three-year leadership and whānau development project in Glen Innes called Ka Mau Te Wero.

A Māori policy unit called Pae Herenga Tangata has six full-time staff who provide policy advice, facilitate relationships, work on resource management consultation with a group called the Tangata Whenua Consultative Committee and arrange bicultural training. A package of training initiatives have been developed, including Treaty of Waitangi training. This programme is called Kākano Rua and is provided to council staff. There is a support group for Māori staff. Resource management consultation practices with tangata whenua are monitored annually. The council has used Māori hearing commissioners.

5.2.3 Manukau City Council

The Manukau City Council has four relationship agreements with Ngāti Pāoa Whānau Trust Board, Ngā Tai Umupuia Te Waka Tōtara Trust, Te Ahiwaru of Makaurau marae, and Te Akitai of Pūkaki marae and is developing one with Ngāti Te Ata.

The council has a consultation policy and publishes a Treaty of Waitangi Toolbox which sets out a range of engagement issues including consultation guidelines, key Māori contacts, mana whenua policy statements and protocol information. In 2003/04, the council allocated funding for specific projects including direct capacity building resourcing for mana whenua. In addition, there is a contract in place with Ngāi Tai Umupuia Te Waka Tōtara Trust for consultation on non-notified resource consent applications.

The council's Treaty of Waitangi unit has three full-time staff who are responsible for liaison and Māori policy. In addition, a planner has duties that include iwi liaison. Treaty of Waitangi training is provided for staff. The council uses a Māori hearing commissioner.

5.2.4 North Shore City Council

The North Shore City Council has established an iwi liaison group to address water services issues. A memorandum of understanding is in place for the North Shore library service marae liaison group. The council's consultation policy includes a section on consultation with Māori, particularly in relation to statutory obligations, and refers to the council tangata whenua policy which recognises five iwi.

In addition, specific consultation is carried out with iwi on resource management issues. The council holds iwi management plans. A full-time iwi liaison officer is employed. Staff receive training on diversity, Treaty of Waitangi and Māori issues. The district plan, which became operative in 2002, provides for biennial iwi consultation surveys.



5.2.5 Waitakere City Council

The Waitakere City Council has a Māori standing committee called Te Taumata Rūnanga, which informs the council of Māori concerns and ensures that Māori values are considered in council decision-making processes. The committee members are two councillors and ten representatives from iwi, marae and pan-tribal groups. The council has a formal relationship agreement with Te Taumata Rūnanga.

The council has memorandum of understanding and contractual arrangements with Ngāti Whātua and Te Kawerau-a-Maki. These relationships provide for the iwi to advise the council on specific policy or resource management issues, and the council provides significant funding/resource for this purpose. The relationships are currently being reviewed and revitalised with new agreements to be finalised in the 2004/05 year. In addition, the council is working towards a memorandum of understanding with Te Whānau-o-Waipareira Trust.

The council has identified the Treaty of Waitangi as one of its five key strategy areas and under the guidance of Te Taumata Rūnanga, has developed a community interaction policy, which contains a Māori consultation section called Kanohi to Kanohi. Other initiatives include a Māori services librarian and service strategy, an arts adviser focused on Māori arts, and a marae support policy. In 2003/04, funding was allocated to Māori focused projects including direct support of Te Taumata Rūnanga.

The council employs a team of three who work on Māori liaison and policy issues. The council provides training for staff and councillors which includes awareness sessions run by iwi and urban Māori groups and a full-day session for councillors and community board members on the Treaty of Waitangi. Training is available in Māori language for staff who need or seek it.

In order to monitor its consulting and liaison effectiveness, the council surveyed six of the ten groups in Te Taumata Rūnanga; all six reported improved relationships and that they were happy with the levels of interaction.

5.2.6 Franklin District Council

The Franklin District Council holds one iwi management plan and has a part-time position for iwi liaison.

5.2.7 Papakura District Council

The Papakura District Council has a Māori standing committee, which meets eight times per year. Two members of the committee were appointed to the annual plan / long-term council community plan committee last year. In addition, hui are held with the wider Māori community to identify issues and to ensure the council is informed of Māori concerns.

The council has a work programme to develop relationship agreements with hapū and iwi. In the 2003/04 financial year the council provided funding for Māori participation, iwi relationships, the Pukekiwiriki pā site management plan, and a rural cultural heritage plan.

The council has a part-time iwi liaison officer. Training for staff and councillors has included informal protocol and waiata sessions, and holds a joint Treaty of Waitangi workshop for elected members, the Māori standing committee and senior staff.

The 2003/04 annual plan process includes identifying the level of satisfaction of Māori organisations with the council's consultation methods.



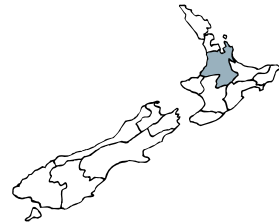
5.2.8 Rodney District Council

The Rodney District Council has a memorandum of understanding with Ngāti Whātua Ngā Rima-o-Kaipara. Under this memorandum, Ngāti Whātua elders meet with the mayor and councillors on a monthly basis.

In addition, the council has resource management application review processes with Ngāti Whātua and with the Ngāti Manuhiri, a hapū of Ngāti Wai. In 2003/04, funding was allocated for developing the relationship with Ngāti Whātua.

A senior staff member with assistance from two Ngāti Whātua volunteers are available for iwi liaison. The chair of Ngāti Whātua Ngā Rima-o-Kaipara provides training for staff and councillors on the Ngāti Whātua world-view.

5.3 WAIKATO REGION



5.3.1 Environment Waikato

Environment Waikato addresses Māori issues at the council or committee meeting appropriate for the particular issue. It has invited iwi representation on the catchment scheme liaison committee.

The council is negotiating a joint management arrangement with Tūwharetoa as part of the Taupō nui-a-Tia project. Two relationship agreements are in place: a memorandum of understanding between the council and Hauraki Māori Trust Board and a memorandum of agreement with Ngāti Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board. In addition operational agreements exist with various Māori groups on river management and waterway care. A formal consultation policy is in place. The council holds seven iwi management plans.

In 2003/04, the funding for Māori-related projects included: relationship building; dedicated iwi staff liaison; memorandum of understanding; engagement; and internal capacity building. Other ways in which the council works with Māori include providing capacity to participate in biosecurity initiatives, a contract for services with the Hauraki Māori Trust Board, and kaitiaki advisers for Waipā river capital works.

The council employs two iwi liaison officers and staff receive training in Māori language and culture, including targeted training for consent staff. Teams informally review performance in relation to consultation and liaison on a project by project basis, and a Treaty of Waitangi audit is carried out every four years to assess progress in performance.

5.3.2 Hamilton City Council

The Hamilton City Council recognises Te Rūnanga-o-Kirikiroa as representing Hamilton Māori social and well-being issues, and Ngā Mana Tōpū-o-Kirikiroa as representing mana whenua. Tainui executive has also worked with the council on specific projects and issues, and have indicated a desire to do so more often in future.

A joint committee comprising the mayor, four councillors and up to five trustees from Te Rūnanga-o-Kirikiroa has been established to allocate funding from the Māori Project Fund, which has \$80,000 in council funding. The committee is charged with monitoring the allocation of the annual grants and



progressing the partnership. Under the service contract with Te Rūnanga-o-Kirikiroa, Te Rūnanga are invited to provide advice and input on a number of policy documents and they also provide cultural advice, consultation advice, and other liaison. The council's consultation policy is currently under review.

Ngā Mana Tōpū-o-Kirikiroa works with council on heritage recognition and conservation projects and provides advice on historical and land / water related projects and on resource consent issues. All notified resource consents are referred to Ngā Mana Tōpū-o-Kirikiroa for comment. The council holds one iwi management plan.

The council has several joint management initiatives in the areas of social services, appropriate treatment of taonga and developing a Māori theme garden. In 2003/04, the council provided additional funding for services and partnership agreements.

Optional training in basic Māori language and culture is available to staff, and new councillors have a one-day Treaty of Waitangi and orientation on Māori issues training course.

5.3.3 Hauraki District Council

The Hauraki District Council has six iwi representatives on its consultative committee on water and waste. The council has three relationship agreements, a memorandum of partnership with Te Rūnanga-a-Iwi o Ngāti Tamaterā and a memorandum of understanding with both Te Kupenga-o-Ngāti Hako and Te Rūnanganui-o-Ngāti Pāoa. The council's consultation policy acknowledges that specific iwi exercise mana whenua over lands within council boundaries and provides for consultation with these iwi. It also holds one iwi management plan.

A full-time council liaison officer allocates 30% of their time to iwi liaison. Every staff member and elected member receives training on the Treaty of Waitangi.

5.3.4 Matamata-Piako District Council

The Matamata-Piako District Council has recently appointed a standing committee called Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako. The forum's membership includes the council, Ngāti Hauā, Ngāti Tumutumu, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Whanaunga, and Ngāti Pāoa. A heads of agreement for Te Manawhenua Forum mō Matamata-Piako sets out the purposes and principles of the forum which includes input into policy, specific projects, and contains a performance review clause.

Specific agreements and protocols are in place with iwi in relation to consultation and resource consents processes. The council meets the costs for participation in the committee and resource consent processing. The council holds three iwi management plans.

5.3.5 Otorohanga District Council

The Otorohanga District Council holds regular meetings on marae and elected members and senior staff attend marae management committee meetings. Internal training in Treaty of Waitangi and Māori issues is provided, normally following local body elections.



5.3.6 South Waikato District Council

The South Waikato District Council has a memorandum of understanding with the Raukawa Trust Board that forms the basis of their relationship and have developed protocol for iwi consultation on resource consents. In addition, the mayor has relationships with tangata whenua kaumātua.

In 2003/04 the council allocated funds for projects to build relationships with Māori. This is in addition to funding set aside for general projects focusing on consultation, surveys and outcome monitoring.

The council encourages, and funds, staff to improve their understanding of Māori perspectives by participating in training offered by other institutions, for example, Māori language training through tertiary institutions and workshops on the Treaty of Waitangi.

5.3.7 Taupo District Council

The Taupo District Council has a joint project underway with the Rauhoto Land Rights Committee to protect sites of significance. The council has a memorandum of understanding with the Raukawa Māori Trust Board and is developing an operational protocol with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

The mayor and chief executive attend quarterly Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board meetings and the mayor and the Tūwharetoa paramount chief have regular informal meetings. It holds one iwi management plan.

A full-time strategic communications officer is responsible for managing the relationship with tangata whenua and meets regularly with hapū. The council has a protocol regarding accidental discovery of archaeological sites and has internal policies regarding payment for Māori assisting in public ceremonies and koha for hui and marae visits. Workshops on the Treaty of Waitangi are run annually by an external provider and Māori language courses have previously been provided. A toolkit on marae protocol and tikanga Māori is being produced for internal use.

5.3.8 Thames-Coromandel District Council

The Thames-Coromandel District Council addresses Māori issues in the policy and planning committee. A number of subcommittees which are managed by community boards have specific provision for Māori representation.

The council has a draft memorandum of understanding with Ngāti Hei and is in discussion with other Hauraki iwi. The council is currently consulting with iwi over Thames stormwater, channel dredging in Whangamata and economic development in Whitianga. A formal consultation policy is currently being developed as part of the long-term community council plan which once finalised also provides for a community liaison person who will have a focus on Māori liaison.

Treaty of Waitangi training is provided, usually twice a year. The council uses Māori hearing commissioners for consent hearings.

5.3.9 Waikato District Council

The Waikato District Council has a Māori liaison committee consisting of the mayor and four other councillors. A memorandum of understanding is in place with the Waikato Raupatu Trust and the council holds two iwi management plans. The council's policy on Māori participation in decision-making provides for a biannual, bilingual newsletter on Māori issues. Training is provided for staff in Māori protocol.



5.3.10 Waipa District Council

The Waipa District Council has an iwi liaison committee which consists of nine kaumātua appointed by iwi, the mayor and three councillors (with the chief executive as an ex officio member). Tangata whenua are also represented on the council's policy committee and regulatory committee and representatives are appointed to special working parties. The council has an iwi working group called Ngā Iwi Tōpū-o-Waipā with representatives of each hapū. This group receives all resource consent applications and allocates them to hapū representatives for comment and the council pays for each application processed.

The council co-manages the Maungatautari mountain reserve with iwi and local landowners. The council has a procedural policy document which sets out the full range of consultative processes used and includes the full adoption by the council of the Crown principles for the Treaty of Waitangi. In addition to formally supporting Māori participation the council commissions specific reports from iwi such as on the management of wāhi tapu sites and the Hingakākā Battle site. Funding is allocated for conferences and seminars especially on resource management for the iwi working group and iwi representatives on council committees.

The council has a part-time iwi liaison officer and is seeking to expand its human resource capacity. The council has an arrangement with the local wānanga for staff to attend Māori language courses. Each year the council discusses the effectiveness of its consultation with the iwi liaison committee. Māori hearing commissioners have been used for resource hearings.

5.3.11 Waitomo District Council

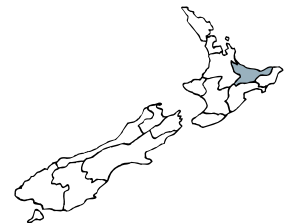
The Waitomo District Council has eight Māori representatives on its safer community council and maintains an ongoing relationship with iwi through twice yearly meetings. A joint working party was established in 2002 to develop a draft memorandum of understanding between the council and the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board. The memorandum sets out consultation protocols, processes and resources to provide Māori with the opportunity to contribute to decision-making and includes making council meeting information available.

5.4 BAY OF PLENTY REGION

5.4.1 Environment Bay of Plenty

Environment Bay of Plenty has a Māori standing committee called Te Kōmiti Tūranga Māori which has 11 members: the council chair, four councillors and six iwi nominees. Māori have representation on the operational services and the regional land transport committees and representation on the civil defence emergency management operational and strategic working parties. Māori input is further provided for through the iwi liaison committee called Ngā Kōmiti Takawaenga-a-iwi which is made up of three Māori regional representation committees. A charter is in place which sets out the roles and responsibilities of this group. These regional committees meet collectively with council on a quarterly basis. In addition, each regional committee nominates two representatives to Te Kōmiti Tūranga Māori.

There is specific legislation addressing Māori constituencies for the region called the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency) Empowering Act 2001, under which there will be three Māori constituencies in the 2004 local body elections.





The council is party to four joint management regimes that involve the relevant iwi and hapū. These are in relation to the Rotorua district lakes, the Ohiwa Harbour, the Papamoa Hills Cultural Regional Heritage Park and the smart growth strategy. In addition, a memorandum of understanding on intellectual property matters is being developed.

In-house guidelines on consultation with iwi have been produced for staff, along with an iwi database. Hui to discuss issues of concern and consulting Māori experts (pūkenga) on specific subjects are other means used to promote consultation.

In addition the use of Māori language is encouraged and some council documents are translated into Māori, interpreters are provided for meetings, and the library has a Māori resource collection and commissions Māori artworks. The council uses Māori protocol where possible and appropriate and produces resources such as a bimonthly Māori newsletter, a regular column on Māori issues in a regional newspaper, and sections on iwi issues on the council website. It also regularly updates a Treaty of Waitangi toolbox which sets out the range of engagement tools used by the council, relevant Māori and Treaty of Waitangi issues and iwi history for council and public information.

Although no iwi management plans have been formally lodged, the council holds 17 plans on an informal basis. Funding is allocated annually to assist hapū or iwi to produce or update their own resource management plans.

The council has two full-time staff in its Māori policy unit and a part-time planner. This unit has responsibility for providing Māori policy advice and iwi liaison. Training is offered to staff and councillors on Māori culture and the Treaty of Waitangi and the council is looking at joint iwi / council training. The council has Māori hearing commissioners sit on consent hearings where appropriate.

5.4.2 Tauranga City Council

The Tauranga City Council has established a standing committee called the Tangata Whenua / Tauranga District Council Committee to provide strategic leadership and advice on issues and outcomes relating to tangata whenua. There is also an advisory group called the Tangata Whenua Collective, consisting of local iwi and hapū groups which provides a forum for tangata whenua and the council to discuss concerns, and develop policies and procedures. Both groups meet every six weeks.

The council is involved in co-management projects relating to a museum, the Kopurererua Valley, the Papamoa Hills Cultural Regional Heritage Park and the Mauao advisory group. The council is seeking to develop memorandums of understanding with tangata whenua and protocols on consultation and involvement in resource consent processes. One iwi management plan is held by the council.

The council's takawaenga Māori unit has three full-time employees who have a key role in facilitating the relationship between the council and tangata whenua. A kaumātua forum provides cultural guidance to the takawaenga unit on a monthly basis. Staff training in Māori culture and language is offered regularly and Treaty of Waitangi workshops are being developed.

5.4.3 Rotorua District Council

The Rotorua District Council has a standing committee called the Te Arawa Standing Committee. The committee consists of the mayor, two councillors, and six iwi / Māori representatives and meets eight times a year and holds additional hui on marae to ensure Māori have opportunities to meet the



committee face to face. There is also an iwi consultative committee to assist with resource consent processes and a kaumātua committee to assist the museum appropriately manage Te Arawa taonga.

The council, Te Arawa and Environment Bay of Plenty have a joint committee that is responsible for managing and implementing the Rotorua lakes strategy. The council has a Māori communications strategy. The council is developing a memorandum of understanding with Tūhourangi. In 2003/04, funding was budgeted to assist with the development of iwi management plans.

A kaupapa Māori unit has one full-time staff and in addition a Māori policy analyst. The unit's role includes providing an interface between the council and Māori communities; providing advice, information and translations for councillors and staff; and to develop and provide regular Māori language and cultural training for staff and councillors. The unit's outputs are monitored in the council reporting process.

5.4.4 Kawerau District Council

The Kawerau District Council addresses Māori issues at the council committee meeting. They are preparing a written consultation policy and developing a partnership accord with Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau. Council staff and elected members receive Treaty of Waitangi awareness seminars after every election.

5.4.5 Opotiki District Council

The Opotiki District Council has iwi representatives on both the tourism and promotions committee and the sport and recreation committee. Iwi are invited to participate in the East Coast Māori Tourism Association. The council has addressed the question of Māori wards by holding a public poll in 2003, with a resulting decision not to establish them.

The council is implementing a co-management protocol for the Hoani Waititi reserve and is developing a memorandum of understanding with the Ngā Tahi Trust. The council has a consultation policy which identifies specific requirements in relation to Māori and includes holding hui on marae. The council holds two iwi management plans.

In 2003/04, the council allocated funds for building Māori capacity and relationships. Other projects included contributions to the upkeep of urupā and invitations to iwi to participate in council and community projects. Treaty of Waitangi training is provided for councillors and staff. The long-term council community plan provides for the reviewing of relationships with tangata whenua through annual meetings.

5.4.6 Western Bay of Plenty District Council

The Western Bay of Plenty District Council has a standing committee called the Māori Forum Committee that liaises between council and tangata whenua. Membership includes five councillors, the mayor (ex officio) and nine iwi representatives.

The council and other local authorities are party to a co-management regime with tangata whenua in the management of the Papamoa Hills Cultural Regional Heritage Park. They also have a deed of agreement with Te Arawa Māori Trust Board Maketū committee.

A full-time Māori advisory officer works on developing the relationship between Māori and the council. So far staff have been sent to externally provided Treaty of Waitangi seminars, but the council



is looking at introducing Māori programmes in conjunction with the Bay of Plenty Polytechnic later in 2004. Staff working on projects where tangata whenua are consulted have internal guidelines available, including recommended protocols and evaluation tools.

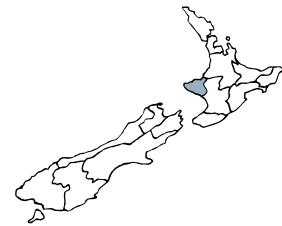
5.4.7 Whakatane District Council

The Whakatane District Council has an iwi liaison committee comprising iwi representatives, elected council representatives and the police Māori liaison officer. The committee was reviewed recently, resulting in new delegations and changes to how members are appointed.

Joint projects between iwi and the council include development of an historic reserve and developing signage in Māori and English. The council has an agreement with Ngāti Awa over resource management issues, which sets out the basis for consultation and charging. Other formal arrangements include a memorandum of understanding (Tūtohinga) with the iwi liaison committee, and a contract with Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services for the management of the youth centre in Whakatāne.

In 2003/04, the council allocated funding for the employment of a kaitakawaenga Māori position, with a commitment to fund in 2004/05. The kaitakawaenga is to develop a training programme to replace current ad hoc training arrangements.

5.5 TARANAKI REGION



5.5.1 Taranaki Regional Council

The Taranaki Regional Council is developing memorandums of understanding with iwi that have deeds of settlement. Written policies on consultation include a consents procedures document and an engagement policy is set out in the Regional Policy Statement.

The council provides in-house training for staff and councillors on the Treaty of Waitangi, Māori issues and marae protocol. Māori hearing commissioners have been used for a consent hearing.

5.5.2 New Plymouth District Council

The New Plymouth District Council has an iwi liaison subcommittee. The council uses project specific working groups in preference to committees and include Māori representation on these, for example, the Kōmiti Māori which was formed for the museum-library complex.

A memorandum of understanding is in place between the council, Westgate Transport limited and Ngāti Te Whiti Hapū Society for the co-management of the port area. Other projects aimed at enhancing relationships with Māori include: employing cadets who are trained in council operations; funding taonga collections; and specific shows at the museum. Meetings are being held with every hapū in the district to explore ways of improving their capacity to contribute to decision-making processes.

Two iwi liaison officers and a cadet provide iwi liaison and translation services. The liaison officers also work with the corporate policy and planning team on Māori policy issues. The council provides training opportunities several times per year for staff and councillors in Māori language (basic and advanced) and Māori culture and the Treaty of Waitangi. Monitoring of consultation performance is by way of a reporting template which requires all staff to specifically identify the impacts of council policy and activities and actions on iwi.



5.5.3 South Taranaki District Council

The South Taranaki District Council has an iwi liaison board that focuses on Māori issues and also assists with consultation processes. The council operates a Māori consultation policy and is working with tangata whenua to identify wāhi tapu.

5.5.4 Stratford District Council

The Stratford District Council Māori consultation policy recognises iwi, and the role of Stratford's Whakāhurangi marae in maintaining the involvement of local Māori in the council's decision-making processes. The role of iwi liaison is undertaken by the mayor.

5.6 HAWKE'S BAY REGION

5.6.1 Hawke's Bay Regional Council

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council has a Māori committee of council consisting of twelve Māori members and three elected councillors. A charter between the council and the committee sets out the responsibilities of the parties and the involvement of the committee in decision-making and consultation processes. The chairperson of the Māori committee sits on council meetings with speaking rights, but no voting rights. Two members of the Māori committee sit on the two main committees of the council and one member of the Māori committee sits on the hearings committee. These members have full voting rights. Māori also sit on ad hoc working groups.

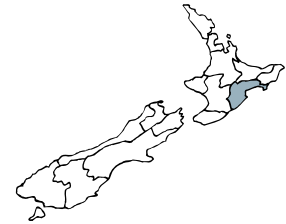
The council has a co-management regime for Ngāti Pahauwera Mōhaka river gravel extraction. In addition, the council holds an iwi management plan and a hapū environment and resource management plan. An annual region-wide hui of kaumātua looks at capacity-building initiatives and relationship issues.

Council staff and councillors visit marae each year, either with the Māori committee, (which conducts some meetings on marae), or for hui on specific issues such as biodiversity. The Māori committee charter requires participants to evaluate the performance of the council and chief executive. A Māori hearing commissioner has been appointed for consent hearings in the past and the council would consider doing so again where appropriate.

5.6.2 Napier City Council

The Napier City Council has a Māori consultative committee that is able to make recommendations to council and raise issues it considers necessary. The committee consists of five Te Taiwhenua representatives, the mayor and/or deputy mayor, and council officers. There are two Māori representatives on the Hillary Commission assessment subcommittee and one representative on each of the hearings committee, the Napier Tourism Industry Forum and the Creative New Zealand assessment subcommittee.

The Kaitiaki liaison group, which consists of three representatives each from Te Taiwhenua-o-Te Whanganui-a-Ōrotu and Te Taiwhenua-ki-Heretaunga together with the mayor and council officers, monitors the progress on the sewer discharge upgrade. In addition to the above mechanisms, the mayor and chief executive maintain regular informal contact with iwi representatives.





The council is involved in co-management projects with Waiōhiki marae for maintaining wāhi tapu within a council reserve and maintaining the Ōtatara pā site. Other co-management projects are for a waka reserve and for the Maraenui marae. A memorandum of agreement is in place with the National Aquarium of New Zealand and Ngāti Pārau and a memorandum of understanding regarding the Hawke's Bay Cultural Trust and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated. There is a formal agreement in place with the Maranui marae for development of the marae and the council has allocated funding for this project. In addition, the council also allocated funding for a range of activities including a waka and wharf carving project, a festival at Waitangi weekend and contribution to an economic development project.

The council employs a part-time iwi liaison officer. Training is provided for staff on the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori language and culture.

5.6.3 Central Hawke's Bay District Council

The Central Hawke's Bay District Council has a Māori consultative committee which meets bimonthly. The chair of the committee attends all council and committee meetings, and committee members may also attend.

The council works with the Māori Consultative Committee to assist in identifying who to consult with and the level and method of consultation. The council also consults with Te Taiwhenua-o-Tamatea on all significant issues and planning processes such as the long-term council community plan. A memorandum of understanding is in place with Ngāti Kere Rohe Trust on managing the Whangaehu Beach subdivision.

In 2003, the council offered training in Treaty of Waitangi issues and marae protocols for staff and elected members. The council intends to look at offering training again after the triennial elections.

5.6.4 Hastings District Council

The Hastings District Council has a Māori advisory standing committee and a tangata whenua wastewater joint committee. A recently established working party with Māori representatives is reviewing Māori engagement processes including the terms of reference for the Māori Advisory Committee.

The council is considering a joint management initiative with an arts and cultural centre and is developing a further relationship agreement. In 2003/04, funding was allocated for Māori-focused projects which included a marae maintenance fund.

A full-time iwi liaison officer supports the council relationship with Māori and staff and councillors receive training on the Treaty of Waitangi and cultural protocols.

5.6.5 Wairoa District Council

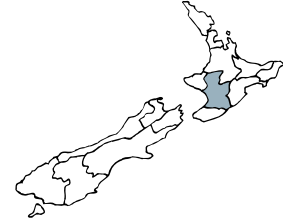
The Wairoa District Council has a Māori standing committee consisting of the mayor, two councillors and 14 hapū representatives. One representative from the Māori committee is also on the hearings committee.

To ensure ongoing engagement with Māori, the council also undertakes each year to visit 80% of hapū marae in their area and publishes a quarterly newsletter on Māori issues. A consultation policy is set out in the council's Māori policy. The council holds three iwi management plans.



A full-time iwi liaison officer is employed and when appropriate the council uses consultants and other resources on Māori issues. Training on the Treaty of Waitangi is provided for councillors every three years and for staff when required.

5.7 MANAWATU-WANGANUI REGION



5.7.1 Horizons MW

Horizons MW is currently reviewing the effectiveness of its Māori engagement policies and practices. As part of the review, the committee that previously considered Māori issues, Te Rōpū Āwhina, has been disbanded.

The council is developing a memorandum of understanding with iwi groups and is negotiating with interested parties to establish principles of engagement with regional iwi. The council holds three iwi management plans and in 2003/04, allocated funding to assist with development of iwi management plans and developing memorandums of partnership.

The council has two iwi relations staff who facilitate Māori relationships and provide policy advice. The council has a number of staff and councillors attend Māori language courses run through Te Wānanga-o-Aotearoa. Māori hearing commissioners are used where cultural issues are involved.

5.7.2 Palmerston North City Council

The Palmerston North City Council has a bicultural advisory group, consisting of councillors, managers and Māori staff, which provides feedback and advice on Māori community issues. Iwi participation is sought on specific working parties.

In 2003/04, the council allocated funding to three Māori groups to support their costs in being involved in statutory consultation, especially on resource management issues. Further funding was allocated to Māori community projects. The council is developing guidelines for staff on how to consult with Māori, specifically Rangitāne-o-Manawatū, and has produced a directory of organisations in Palmerston North with a Māori focus or perspective.

The council employs a principal Māori adviser who advises the council and assists with Māori participation in council initiatives. All staff members complete a two-day Treaty of Waitangi training course and receive ongoing training in effective consultation with iwi. Similar training is provided for councillors once a year, with more comprehensive training every three years.

5.7.3 Horowhenua District Council

The Horowhenua District Council has a Māori advisory group comprising committee chairpersons, the mayor and iwi representatives. Non-elected Māori members sit on the health and transport special committee.

The council has signed three memorandums of understanding – with Muaupoko, Rangitāne, and Ngāti Apa – and is developing a memorandum with Ngāti Raukawa. There is provision in the council's 2003/04 budget for consultation with Māori.



The council holds annual Treaty of Waitangi awareness training sessions. It has used Māori hearing commissioners for joint hearings with the regional council.

5.7.4 Manawatu District Council

The Manawatu District Council has a marae consultative standing committee. Chaired by the mayor, this committee comprises two other elected members and one representative from each of ten marae. In the past, the council has held Treaty of Waitangi training for elected members and all staff.

5.7.5 Rangitikei District Council

The Rangitikei District Council has a standing committee called Te Rōpu Ahi Kā Kōmiti which represents the seven iwi in the district and the Ratana community. The committee meets bimonthly. Two non-elected Māori members sit on the Creative New Zealand funding assessment committee.

A memorandum of understanding (Tūtohunga) with Te Tangata Whenua o Rangitīkei has been in place since 1998. A subcommittee is currently examining ways of updating the memorandum. The council has produced guidelines for consent applicants on how to consult with iwi.

5.7.6 Ruapehu District Council

The Ruapehu District Council has an iwi liaison working party which has the role of developing and assisting with consultation processes and monitoring relationships. In addition, there is a joint economic development partnership with neighbouring councils and twelve iwi. The council is currently working with two iwi to develop memorandums of understanding and is working with iwi to develop consultation protocols. The council holds iwi resource policy statements.

Although the council has not formally provided internal training for staff in Māori matters, staff members have used local services such as Te Wānanga-o-Aotearoa for improving language ability. The council uses Māori hearing commissioners for consent hearings where required.

5.7.7 Tararua District Council

The Tararua District Council deals with Māori issues at full council meetings. There is an iwi representative on the economic development committee and Māori representation on the historic places working party. The council has a memorandum of partnership with Ngā Hapū-o-Rangitāne, represented by Rangitāne o Tāmaki Nui-a-Rua, which sets out processes for engagement in decision-making and provides for regular meetings between the parties to evaluate the council's performance of its obligations. All staff and elected members undertake training on the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori protocols.

5.7.8 Wanganui District Council

The Wanganui District Council has developed formal relationships with the two major rūnanga in the district: Te Rūnanga-o-Tūpoho and Te Rūnanga-o-Tamaupoko. These relationships are maintained through regular six-weekly meetings. The council's community development committee receives reports from these council-rūnanga meetings as well as minutes from the Moutoa Gardens Historic Reserves Board. Māori issues relating to specific committees are referred to the relevant committee.

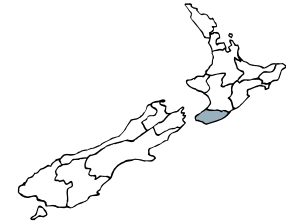
In addition to the formal relationships with rūnanga, the council is involved in three partnership projects: the Motua Gardens Historic Reserves Board; a regional partnership with other local authorities and twelve iwi; and a consultation process with iwi on the wastewater scheme and the district plan.



Other means that the council uses to facilitate relationships with Māori include initiatives in the area of the arts, involvement of iwi representatives in the development of reserve management plans, development of a proposal to upgrade the Whanganui River Road, a study of the lower Whanganui River, and using appropriate Māori cultural practices such as blessing land before development.

New staff members receive training in Treaty of Waitangi issues and waiata training is available to all staff. A Māori staff committee is in place. A handbook of information on Wanganui iwi has been produced as a resource for staff and councillors. The council holds annual hui with iwi rūnanga to discuss and monitor relationship issues.

5.8 WELLINGTON REGION



5.8.1 Greater Wellington

Greater Wellington has a Māori advisory committee called Te Ara Tahi which is established under a charter of understanding with Te Tangata Whenua-o-Te Upoko-o te-Ika-a-Māui (recognised iwi of the region). The committee meets six times per year and is comprised of representatives from iwi signatories to the charter and two elected representatives.

A consultation policy is available for all staff. The council is developing a comprehensive effectiveness framework in relation to current Māori participation mechanisms, as part of their review of the regional policy statement.

In 2003/04 the council allocated funding for a range of iwi projects that facilitate iwi participation in managing resources and for Te Ara Tahi. In addition, six technical workshops for council staff and iwi are held annually to exchange information, discuss technical concepts, and identify issues and solutions.

Two full-time Māori policy advisers work on the relationships with Māori. The council holds regular activities and training workshops to increase the capacity of councillors and staff to appreciate and understand Māori perspectives. These include training on the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori tikanga and three workshops are held each year for councillors that include site visits. Māori hearing commissioners are used for all resource consent hearings.

5.8.2 Hutt City Council

The Hutt City Council has iwi representatives on its community grants committee.

The council has a co-management regime in place for Te Whiti Park in Waiwhetu. Two memorandums of understanding are in place: one with Te Rūnanganui-o-Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika-a-Māui and the other with the Wellington Tenth Trust. There is also a memorandum of understanding with Te Taura here-o-Te Awakairangi Inc (urban Māori). The chief executive and senior staff meet six-weekly with the Tenth Trust and regularly with the rūnanga. The meetings ensure the parties are kept informed of council developments and are an opportunity for feedback on council performance. In 2003/04, the council allocated funds for Māori-related projects including marae funding; event funding; Māori warden accommodation; and community development programmes including contracts with Māori providers for crime prevention initiatives and drug and alcohol services.



A full-time kaupapa Māori projects officer helps maintain relationships. Treaty of Waitangi training for staff and councillors is conducted twice a year and councillors receive training as part of their induction. Māori language classes are available weekly, a staff kapa haka group supports council at community functions and Māori staff are funded to attend Te Waka Āwhina Wānanga. To monitor the effectiveness of relationships, the memorandums of understandings set out a formal evaluation process for iwi. The council has used Māori hearing commissioners on consent hearings of particular interest to Māori.

5.8.3 Porirua City Council

The Porirua City Council addresses Māori issues in the strategy committee and there are three non-elected Māori members on the creative communities committee and the council's kaumātua is a member of the international committee.

The council and Ngāti Toarangatira have established a treaty partnership group with equal numbers of councillors and representatives of Te Rūnanganui-o-Ngāti Toarangatira. One of the purposes of the group is to develop a charter of understanding that sets up a framework for an ongoing relationship. The council also works with groups such as Maraeroa Marae to establish relationships which ensure non-tangata whenua Māori have appropriate opportunities and capacity to contribute. Work has begun with Maraeroa Marae on a memorandum of understanding.

The council has a policy on Māori contribution to the decision-making process and this policy will be expanded and incorporated into a consultation policy being developed in 2004/05. Other tools for maintaining relationships include monthly meetings of the chief executives of the council and the rūnanga where issues are monitored and discussed. There is agreement for Ngāti Toarangatira to gather flax and traditional material from council land and reserves.

The council funds Māori-related projects including urupā maintenance, project work by the rūnanga on the long-term council community plan, a consultation and advice contract and a Waitangi Day commemoration grant.

A kaumātua chosen by Te Rūnanganui-o-Ngāti Toarangatira advises the council and supports the mayor and chief executive, liaises between the council and the rūnanga and works with the governance team on appropriate tikanga. The council and Ngāti Toarangatira work together on providing training for middle managers on their history and the work of the rūnanga. The inclusion of training on the relationship is being considered as part of staff induction. A waiata group provides support and waiata training for staff and councillors.

5.8.4 Upper Hutt City Council

The Upper Hutt City Council focuses on its relationship with Māori through Ōrongomai marae. The marae hosts hui with two occurring this year in relation to the draft long-term council community plan. The council also liaises with the Wellington Tenths trust and Te Rūnanganui-o-Taranaki ki Te Upoko o Te Ika-a-Māui. All new staff visit the Ōrongomai marae as part of their induction which facilitates understanding of marae protocol. Training is arranged for staff members who are interested in learning about Māori perspectives.

5.8.5 Wellington City Council

The Wellington City Council has five council committees that include a representative appointed by Ngāti Toarangatira and a representative appointed by the Tenths Trust (both non-voting).



In addition, the terms of reference for the waterfront development subcommittee provide for representatives appointed by tangata whenua. There is a Māori subcommittee called Te Taumata-o-Pōneke. The council is currently reviewing the effectiveness of its engagement tools for facilitating Māori participation in decision-making processes. The review includes looking at the role of the subcommittee.

The council has memorandums of understanding with the Wellington Tenths Trust and with Te Rūnanganui-o-Ngāti Toarangatira. For consultation with the wider Māori community, council officers maintain a relationship through regular Māori community consultation hui. In addition, the council's consultation policy recognises the need to acknowledge the Treaty partnership the council has with mana whenua.

In 2003/04, funding was available for Māori-related projects which included iwi planning projects, artwork installation and the review of a heritage trail. The council recently contracted with Toi Māori Aotearoa to provide a range of Wellington-based Māori arts events.

A Treaty relationships team with two full-time staff develop policy and build relationships. The council also has a full-time Māori community adviser. A range of training programmes on cultural awareness, Māori language and the Treaty of Waitangi are run in partnership with Te Wānanga-o-Aotearoa to improve the understanding of staff and councillors in these areas.

5.8.6 Carterton District Council

The Carterton District Council is developing a process for consulting with Wairarapa iwi in conjunction with neighbouring local authorities.

5.8.7 Kapiti District Council

The Kapiti Coast District Council's standing orders allows iwi representatives to attend and speak, but not vote, at any official council meeting. The council has a Māori advisory group called Te Whakaminenga-o-Kapiti consisting of the mayor and a councillor and two representatives from each iwi. The group meets every six weeks and is currently conducting a review on Māori engagement processes and monitoring tools with the aim to develop and present proposals to council in 2005.

The council consults with Māori on all major projects and has memorandums of partnership with Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Inc, Te Rūnanga-o-Raukawa Inc, and Te Rūnanganui-o-Ngāti Toarangatira Inc. Iwi input into resource consent processing is facilitated by holding regular meetings and discussing all consents. The council holds one iwi management plan.

In 2003/04, the council allocated funds for Te Whakaminenga and also funded an iwi perspective on the condition of springs and facilitated iwi input into a district plan heritage register. In addition, the council co-funded a global positioning system for council and iwi to locate sites of significance and review place names.

A senior manager has broad responsibility for iwi liaison. A Māori staff group called Te Waka Roto-i-Ataarangi-o-Kapiti provides staff with bicultural awareness and Māori culture courses. The effectiveness of Māori consultation processes are monitored through performance measurements and reported on annually. The council uses Māori hearing commissioners for all consent hearings.



5.8.8 Masterton District Council

The Masterton District Council has a liaison committee consisting of three councillors who maintain contact with two iwi groups and aim to develop a memorandum of understanding to formalise the relationships and consultation processes. Iwi representatives are invited to participate on committees and working groups on specific matters.

The council has an agreement in place with government agencies to train a Māori cadet in Māori language to work with children and the library, and a memorandum of understanding outlining protocols in regard to wāhi tapu. In 2003/04, funding was allocated to assist with the relocation of a council rural hall onto a marae for use as a wharekai.

The council employs a part-time iwi liaison officer to encourage and support Māori in the use of library resources. Training for staff and councillors on Māori issues is being planned and an iwi group is putting together a training programme for the council.

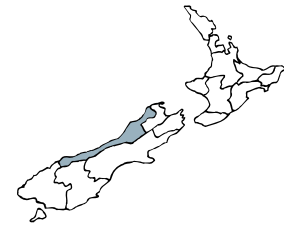
5.8.9 South Wairarapa District Council

The South Wairarapa District Council has a Māori standing committee with two councillors and eight members nominated by marae and iwi. The standing committee also has an advisory role. A member of the Māori standing committee sits on the planning hearings committee, the applications subcommittee, the policy committee, the works and services working party, and the Wairarapa Domain working party.

There is a Māori policy which includes a consultation policy and is in the South Wairarapa long-term council community plan. In addition, the council is active in the Wairarapa Regional Intersectoral Forum organised by Te Puni Kōkiri.

The council utilises iwi liaison staff from Greater Wellington and the council monitors feedback from Māori and the involvement of the committee annually.

5.9 WEST COAST REGION



5.9.1 West Coast Regional Council

The West Coast Regional Council has developed a process with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and local rūnanga, for dealing with resource consents effecting statutory acknowledgements.

5.9.2 Buller District Council

The Buller District Council has a Māori advisory subcommittee consisting of two councillors. The council is developing a memorandum of understanding with the local rūnanga and the council's draft consultation policy makes specific reference to consultation with Māori.

In 2003, training workshops in Treaty of Waitangi and Māori issues were provided for staff and councillors and will be provided again in 2005.

5.9.3 Grey District Council

The Grey District Council has a councillor responsible for Māori issues. The council and local Māori are currently negotiating a memorandum of understanding which will cover consultation, liaison and monitoring processes.



5.9.4 Westland District Council

The Westland District council has one non-elected Māori member on the safer communities committee. The council intends to develop a memorandum of understanding with the rūnanga during 2004/05. Informal sharing of information at officer level with local rūnanga is used to help build and maintain relationships. Staff training on understanding the Treaty of Waitangi is held every two years. The council has used a Māori hearing commissioner for consent hearings.

5.10 CANTERBURY REGION

5.10.1 Environment Canterbury

Environment Canterbury has Māori representatives on subcommittees or ad hoc committees that have a liaison role.

A memorandum of understanding with Ngā Upoko Rūnanga ki Waitaha sets out consultation processes. This is currently being updated and will include Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as well as each rūnanga in the region. The regional policy statement sets out the consultation policy in regard to Māori. The council chairperson and chief executive have developed relationships with rūnanga chairs, and councillors and senior staff regularly visit marae.

The council holds one iwi management plan and a number of rūnanga resource management policy statements. Some funding is provided to assist rūnanga develop plans that focus on natural resource management and the council undertakes some specific environmental projects, such as riparian enhancement, with rūnanga and marae.

Two iwi liaison officers, one based in Christchurch and one in Timaru, facilitate meetings with rūnanga, assist rūnanga to respond to council requests and facilitate the exchange of information between the council and rūnanga. Policy staff are available to provide advice on Māori-related issues. The council provides a variety of training for staff and councillors including marae visits, presentations and language tutorials. The council uses Māori hearing commissioners with recognised tangata whenua knowledge in consent hearings on occasion.

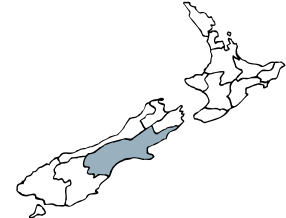
5.10.2 Christchurch City Council

The Christchurch City Council has a Māori liaison subcommittee consisting of five councillors and six Māori representatives. The council is currently reviewing the effectiveness of its consultation processes and consulting with Māori as part of this review. It has budgeted funds, for the review and the implementation of the new processes in 2004/05. Two training courses a year are provided for staff, using external providers. Some community boards arrange training for their members.

5.10.3 Ashburton District Council

The Ashburton District Council is currently working to formalise a memorandum of understanding with Te Rūnanga-o-Arowhenua. It currently consults with Māori through regular meetings including biannual meetings on marae. The council has developed a procedure for dealing with planning consents and holds one iwi management plan. Funding has been provided for Hakatere marae.

Liaison with Māori is through the chief executive and staff. The council has provided training for staff and councillors in the past and is looking at doing so again. A Māori commissioner has been used on a joint application with Hurunui council.





5.10.4 Banks Peninsula District Council

The Banks Peninsula District Council involves Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and rūnanga in issues that may be significant to them and this includes meeting with them to discuss the annual plan.

In 2003/04, the council allocated funding for a mahinga kāi project with the Wairewa rūnanga. Management of the local Takapūneke reserve in Ōnuku has council resources. In addition, the council is working with the local rūnanga to assist them purchase endowment land. Work is currently underway on developing a memorandum of understanding which will have an emphasis on consultation.

Training is occasionally provided for staff and councillors on Māori issues.

5.10.5 Hurunui District Council

The Hurunui District Council is finalising a memorandum of understanding with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Tūahuriri, and Kaikoura rūnanga. Māori membership on the council's resource consent hearing committee is being considered as part of the memorandum. The council meets annually with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.

The council holds one iwi management plan. Three staff members spend part of their time on iwi liaison, although this does not amount to a full-time equivalent position.

5.10.6 Kaikoura District Council

The Kaikoura District Council has iwi representatives on six of its committees, with two on the hearings and applications committee and the district plan committee, and one on the social services committee, the tourism and development committee and the airport committee.

The council maintains a relationship with local Māori through informal marae visits, and is working towards a memorandum of understanding which will include consultation provisions. A database for resource consents has been compiled and the council holds one iwi management plan. Council staff have had workshops with the rūnanga on archaeological protocols and iwi management plans. In addition, training is provided for staff and councillors on the Treaty of Waitangi. Māori hearing commissioners are used.

5.10.7 MacKenzie District Council

The MacKenzie District Council addresses Māori issues at full council meetings. The council holds one iwi management plan. It has been approached by Arowhenua to work with them on establishing a resource management unit.

5.10.8 Selwyn District Council

The Selwyn District Council holds one iwi management plan. It has, in the past, invited representatives from local rūnanga to be part of committees dealing with specific sewerage schemes.

5.10.9 Tīmaru District Council

The Tīmaru District Council has one non-elected Māori member on the council's planning and regulatory committee and in its annual plan it recognises the role of Te Rūnanga-o-Arowhenua.

Work is underway on developing a memorandum of understanding with iwi and a consultation policy. One iwi management plan is held by the council.



5.10.10 Waimakariri District Council

The Waimakariri District Council signed a memorandum of understanding with Ngāi Tūahuriri Rūnanga in 2003. The memorandum formalises the agreed processes for engagement.

The council and rūnanga are involved in several joint projects including preparation of a management plan for a reserve and various environmental protection and enhancement projects. The council holds one iwi management plan. The council has also participated in hui coordinated by the Canterbury Regional Council as part of the Mayoral Forum initiative to engage Māori over community outcomes.

Training is provided for staff and councillors according to need and covers topics such as the Treaty of Waitangi, and the rūnanga provides training on iwi and marae protocols.

5.10.11 Waimate District Council

The Waimate District Council has one iwi representative on its sports fund committee. It holds one iwi management plan and provides training for staff and councillors on Māori language and protocol as the need arises.

5.10.12 Waitaki District Council

The Waitaki District Council is endeavouring to set up a relationship agreement with local rūnanga. Elected members and senior staff have attended relevant training courses run by other agencies.

5.11 OTAGO REGION

5.11.1 Otago Regional Council

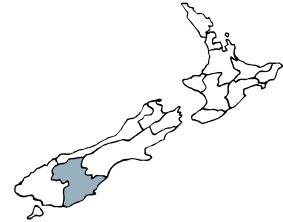
The Otago Regional Council has memorandum of understanding with Kāi Tahu ki Ōtākou, an organisation that represents the four rūnanga in the region. The memorandum sets out mechanisms for consultation and liaison. The council holds one iwi management plan and is working on a joint project with Kāi Tahu ki Ōtākou to update the iwi management plan. In 2003/04, the council allocated funding to Māori-related projects including a working party to develop a strategy to enhance relationships and several resource management-related projects.

The council utilises a kaitakawaenga to facilitate communication between the council and iwi. Training sessions are run by iwi as required for staff and councillors.

5.11.2 Dunedin City Council

The Dunedin City Council has a Māori advisory group and has sections on consultation with Māori in its Participation and Consultation Guidelines.

The council has a protocol with Kāi Tahu ki Ōtākou, an organisation that represents the four rūnanga in the region, for consultation on resource management matters and a protocol with Te Rūnanga-o-Ōtākou on archaeological sites. They hold one iwi management plan and are working with iwi and the Department of Conservation to look at the future tenure of Taiaroa Head. A training programme for staff is being restarted.





5.11.3 Central Otago District Council

The Central Otago District Council has a Māori representative on the steering committee that is developing a heritage management strategy. The council has a protocol with Kāi Tahu ki Otākou, who represent the areas rūnanga, for dealing with resource consent applications. In addition, the council endeavours to meet with iwi representatives and the council's policy officer regularly attends Te Rōpu Āwhina meetings around the district as a way of connecting with local Māori. The council holds one iwi management plan.

Staff were offered the opportunity to attend a cultural training course offered by Rural Education Activities Programme for the first time in 2002.

5.11.4 Clutha District Council

The Clutha District Council has two Māori representatives on its water and wastewater committee. Its main means of working with Māori is by agreements with local rūnanga, which include provisions regarding consultation. The council holds one iwi management plan. Training on Māori issues is provided every three years.

5.11.5 Queenstown District Council

The Queenstown District Council has Māori representatives on working parties for major projects such as the community centre, the aquatic centre and wastewater projects.

The council has a protocol with Kāi Tahu ki Ōtākou, who represent Ngāi Tahu rūnanga in the area, for dealing with resource consent applications and is developing a similar protocol with Southland Rūnanga. The council currently maintains informal links with Māori representatives in the community and is currently developing Māori consultation processes, through seeking community input, (in its annual residents' opinion survey in 2004, the council included a question about the adequacy of the level of consultation with Māori), and with assistance from Te Puni Kōkiri. In addition, training requirements are being developed. The council holds one iwi management plan.

5.12 SOUTHLAND REGION

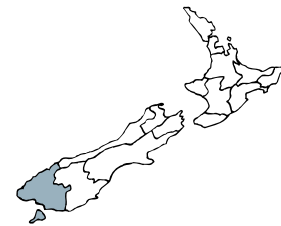
5.12.1 Environment Southland

Environment Southland has a Māori representative on the water plan hearing committee.

The council jointly with the three other councils in the region, Invercargill City Council, Southland District Council and Gore District Council are party to a charter of understanding called He Huarahi mō Ngā Uri Whakatupu with Te Ao Mārama Incorporated which represents the four rūnanga in the region: Te Rūnanga-o-Awarua; Hokonui Rūnanga; Ōraka / Aparima Rūnanga; and Waihopai Rūnanga. The charter sets out in detail the relationships between the parties and processes.

An advisory group called Te Rōpu Taiao consisting of four councillors representing each council and the four rūnanga chairs, meet quarterly to discuss key issues of mutual interest and concern, identify an overarching work plan and set budgets for Te Ao Mārama.

Iwi participation is facilitated through Te Ao Mārama, with the charter setting out rūnanga input into resource management processes and protocols for consultation and resource consents and planning





processes. It was recently expanded to encompass new requirements under the Local Government Act 2002.

The councils in the region provide regular funding for office space and related facilities and pay towards the full-time employment of a Kaupapa Taiao Manager who provides advice to councils and facilitates rūnanga engagement in council processes. In addition, the council supports specific projects through funding and in kind contributions such as reviewing the current iwi management plan.

Council staff have noho marae and Māori language training. In addition, the council has a tikanga Māori Student Scholarship which provides employment opportunities in the council.

5.12.2 Invercargill City Council

The Invercargill City Council is a party to the charter of understanding with Te Ao Mārama Incorporated and is a member of the Te Rōpu Taiao advisory group the details of which are described in section 5.12.1. The council contributes to the running costs of Te Ao Mārama. The council holds one iwi management plan. Council staff receive training from time to time and this includes marae visits and sessions on the Treaty of Waitangi.

5.12.3 Gore District Council

The Gore District Council is a party to the charter of understanding with Te Ao Mārama Incorporated and is a member of the Te Rōpu Taiao advisory group: the details of which are described in section 5.12.1. The council makes an ongoing contribution to the running costs of Te Ao Mārama. The council holds one iwi management plan.

5.12.4 Southland District Council

The Southland District Council is a party to the charter of understanding with Te Ao Mārama Incorporated and is member of the Te Rōpu Taiao advisory group: the details of which are described in section 5.12.1. The council provides ongoing contribution to the running costs of Te Ao Mārama. The council meets with rūnanga as and when required. The council has an arrangement with Ngāi Tahu for the joint management of Howells Point reserve and holds one iwi management plan. Councillors and staff receive training in the form of a hui once a year.

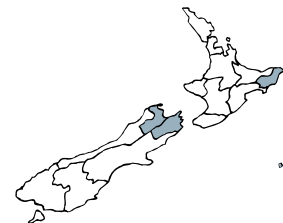
5.13 UNITARY AND ISLAND COUNCILS

5.13.1 Chatham Islands Council

The Chatham Islands Council has representatives appointed by the Hokotehi Moriori Trust and Ngāti Mutunga Trust on its housing committee and its creative communities committee. From time to time the council meets with iwi and enterprise trust leaders.

5.13.2 Gisborne District Council

The Gisborne District Council forms committees or advisory groups when needed for specific projects or issues. Examples include the tangata whenua caucus for the former Heinz-Watties site and components of the wastewater working party. The council has resolved not to consider Māori constituencies.





Three relationship agreements are in place, which are: a memorandum of understanding with Ngāti Oneone; a declaration of understanding with four iwi and three Māori organisations; and a memorandum of understanding with tangata whenua for the demolition of the Heinz-Watties site. The council promotes the use of memorandums of understanding between Māori and developers.

The council employs one full-time iwi liaison officer and addresses Māori policy concerns within the main policy unit. Training for staff and councillors in Māori issues is provided as required. The council involves Māori hearing commissioners in resource hearings for both their technical and cultural expertise.

5.13.3 Marlborough District Council

The Marlborough District Council has a Māori advisory committee consisting of representatives of six of the eight tangata whenua iwi of the region. The council also provides for an iwi representative on the finance, administration, environment and assets and services committees.

The council has one joint management project and a memorandum of understanding with seven iwi. In addition, the council holds four iwi management plans.

5.13.4 Nelson City Council

The Nelson City Council has Māori representatives on the safer communities council and the safer routes to school project, and involves iwi representatives in various working groups of council. It intends to appoint an iwi representative with full voting rights and staff support to hear submissions on the Air Quality Plan.

Work on developing a memorandum of understanding with iwi is well underway and there is a protocol in place regarding artefacts and archaeological sites. The council has a consultation policy in place, and councillors and staff meet with iwi quarterly to discuss issues. In addition, council staff are invited to attend and work with the Nelson iwi resource management advisory kōmiti which is run by local iwi and meets monthly. Staff also participate in marae-run open days. The council holds one iwi management plan which was collaboratively undertaken by five iwi and the council.

In 2003/04, council allocated funding towards Māori participation, this included a project to develop with iwi an environmental monitoring programme.

The council has appointed a kaumātua who advises the council and the Mayor on tikanga Māori matters. The strategic planning unit maintains an iwi and Māori intranet site for staff with information on consultation, Māori language, waiata, contact details and other related information. Training in Māori language is available for all staff and some staff are enrolled on a waiata course run by the local Institute of Technology. Māori hearing commissioners are appointed for consent hearings as the need arises.

5.13.5 Tasman District Council

The Tasman District Council has one Māori representative on its strategic water resources committee and one on its Tasman creative communities committee. Council representatives attend a monthly meeting with a combined iwi committee on resource management issues.



The council is currently consulting with six local iwi with the view to develop memorandums of understanding. The council's policy on consultation with Māori is set out in the regional management plan.

Staff and councillors have attended a two-day course on creating a Treaty-based organisation.

SECTION SIX: *Summary Tables*



6. SUMMARY TABLES

6.1 UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

The following tables present quantitative information from the surveys as follows:

- Summary comparison of 1997 report results and 2004 report results
- Summary of council responses to the 2004 survey
- Tables of the responses of individual councils

Councils are grouped into Regional, Metropolitan, Provincial / Unitary and Rural – matching the grouping used in the 1997 survey.

Both the 1997 and 2004 Survey information presented in the following tables reflects only what local authorities actually specified in their survey responses as their current practices for working with and engaging Maori.

TABLE KEY

Y = Local authority has specified that they have this practice in place

N = Local authority has specified that they do not have this practice in place

D = Local authority is currently developing this process / practice

R = Local authority is currently reviewing



6.2 Comparison of 1997 and 2004 Survey

NUMBERS COMPARISON	ALL COUNCILS			REGIONAL			METRO			PROV// UNI			RURAL		
	1997	2004	CHANGES	1997	2004	CHANGES	1997	2004	CHANGES	1997	2004	CHANGES	1997	2004	CHANGES
DETAILS															
Respondents to survey	64	86	22	9	12	3	6	9	3	28	38	10	21	27	6
1. Council has a Maori Standing Committee	11	17	6	1	2	1	0	1	1	4	11	7	6	3	-3
2. Council has iwi representatives on working parties/sub committees	25	42	17	7	7	0	0	4	4	15	13	-2	3	18	15
3. Council has a formal relationship agreement	22	44	22	8	9	1	4	7	3	6	19	13	4	9	5
4. Council has iwi Liaison or Maori Policy Staff	20	32	12	7	7	0	1	6	5	10	17	7	2	2	0
5. Council holds regular informal consultation	11	79	68	0	11	11	0	9	9	5	38	33	6	21	15
6. Council holds formal consultation, when the need arises	16	69	53	3	12	9	1	9	8	2	31	29	10	7	7
% COMPARISONS															
DETAILS															
Respondents to survey	74%	100%	26%	75%	100%	25%	67%	100%	33%	74%	100%	26%	78%	100%	22%
1. Council has a Maori Standing Committee	17%	20%	3%	11%	17%	6%	0%	11%	11%	14%	29%	15%	29%	11%	-17%
2. Council has iwi representatives on working parties/sub committees	39%	49%	10%	78%	58%	-19%	0%	44%	44%	54%	34%	-19%	14%	67%	52%
3. Council has a formal relationship agreement	34%	51%	17%	89%	75%	-14%	67%	78%	11%	21%	50%	29%	19%	33%	14%
4. Council has iwi Liaison or Maori Policy Staff	31%	37%	6%	78%	58%	-19%	17%	67%	50%	36%	45%	9%	10%	7%	-2%
5. Council holds regular informal consultation	17%	92%	75%	0%	92%	92%	0%	100%	100%	18%	100%	82%	29%	78%	49%
6. Council holds formal consultation, when the need arises	25%	80%	55%	33%	100%	67%	17%	100%	83%	7%	82%	74%	48%	63%	15%



6.3 Summary of 2004 Survey

COUNCIL NAME	RESPONDENTS	Māori Standing Committee	Working parties and subcommittees	Māori Advisory Committee	Co-management Regimes	Formal Relationship Agreement	Informal Consultation Processes	Formal Consultation Policies	Iwi Management Plans	Projects	Funding	Iwi Liaison or Māori Policy Staff	Internal Training	Monitoring	Māori Hearing Commissioners	
COUNCIL COUNT																
ALL COUNCILS	86	17	42	22	22	44	79	69	43	41	55	32	57	27	19	
REGIONAL COUNCILS	12	2	7	3	4	9	11	12	10	10	10	7	11	6	8	
METROPOLITAN COUNCILS	9	1	4	2	3	7	9	9	3	7	7	6	9	5	2	
PROVINCIAL / UNITARY COUNCILS	38	11	13	15	12	19	38	31	17	21	28	17	22	12	7	
RURAL COUNCILS	27	3	18	2	3	9	21	17	13	3	10	2	15	4	2	
COUNCIL %																
ALL COUNCILS	86	20%	49%	26%	26%	51%	92%	80%	50%	48%	64%	37%	66%	31%	22%	
REGIONAL COUNCILS	12	17%	58%	25%	33%	75%	92%	100%	83%	83%	83%	58%	92%	50%	67%	
METROPOLITAN COUNCILS	9	11%	44%	22%	33%	78%	100%	100%	33%	78%	78%	67%	100%	56%	22%	
PROVINCIAL / UNITARY COUNCILS	38	29%	34%	40%	32%	50%	100%	82%	45%	55%	74%	45%	58%	32%	18%	
RURAL COUNCILS	27	11%	67%	7%	11%	33%	78%	63%	48%	11%	37%	7%	56%	15%	7%	
		Involvement of Māori in council structures			Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori						Council resources, training and relationship monitoring					



6.4 ALL COUNCILS RESPONSES TO 2004 SURVEY

COUNCIL NAME	Māori Standing Committee	Working parties and subcommittees	Māori Advisory Committee	Co-Management Regimes	Formal Relationship Agreement	Informal Consultation Processes	Formal Consultation Policies	Iwi Management Plans	Projects	Funding	Iwi Liaison or Māori Policy Staff	Internal Training	Monitoring	Māori Hearing Commissioners
REGIONAL COUNCILS														
Auckland Regional Council	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Environment Bay of Plenty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Environment Canterbury	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Environment Southland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Environment Waikato	N	Y	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Greater Wellington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y
Hawkes Bay Regional Council	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Horizons MW	R	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y
Northland Regional Council	N	Y	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Otago Regional Council	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Taranaki Regional Council	N	N	N	N	D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
West Coast Regional Council	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
METRO														
Auckland City Council	N	N	N	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Christchurch City Council	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Dunedin City Council	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Hamilton City Council	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Hutt City Council	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Manukau City Council	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
North Shore City Council	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Waitakere City Council	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wellington City Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N
PROVINCIAL COUNCILS														
Ashburton District Council	N	N	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Far North District Council	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y
Franklin District Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Gisborne District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hastings District Council	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Horowhenua District Council	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Invercargill City Council	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Kapiti Coast District Council	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Manawatu District Council	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Marlborough District Council	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Masterton District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Matamata-Piako District Council	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Napier City Council	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Nelson City Council	N	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
New Plymouth District Council	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Palmerston North City Council	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Papakura District Council	Y	N	N	N	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Porirua City Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Rodney District Council	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Rotorua District Council	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Selwyn District Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
	<i>Involvement of Māori in council structures</i>				<i>Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori</i>						<i>Council resources, training and relationship monitoring</i>			

continued...



...continued

COUNCIL NAME	Māori Standing Committee	Working parties and subcommittees	Māori Advisory Committee	Co-Management Regimes	Formal Relationship Agreement	Informal Consultation Processes	Formal Consultation Policies	Iwi Management Plans	Projects	Funding	Iwi Liaison or Māori Policy Staff	Internal Training	Monitoring	Māori Hearing Commissioners	
South Taranaki District Council	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
South Waikato District Council	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Southland District Council	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Tasman District Council	N	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Taupo District Council	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Tauranga City Council	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Thames-Coromandel District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
Timaru District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Upper Hutt City Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Waikato District Council	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Waimakariri District Council	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Waipa District Council	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Waitaki District Council	N	N	N	N	D	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Wanganui District Council	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
Whakatane District Council	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Whangarei District Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
RURAL COUNCILS															
Banks-Peninsula District Council	N	N	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
Buller District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Caterton District Council	N	N	N	N	N	N	D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Central Hawkes Bay District Council	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Central Otago District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Chatham Islands Council	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Clutha District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Gore District Council	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Grey District Council	N	N	N	N	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Hauraki District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Hurunui District Council	N	N	N	N	D	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Kaikoura District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Kaipara District Council	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Kawerau District Council	N	N	N	N	D	N	D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	
MacKenzie District Council	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Opotiki District Council	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Otorohanga District Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Queenstown District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Rangitikei District Council	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ruapehu District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
South Wairarapa District Council	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
Stratford District Council	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Tararua District Council	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Waimate District Council	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Wairoa District Council	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Waitomo District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Westland District Council	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
	<i>Involvement of Māori in council structures</i>			<i>Council policies and practices for maintaining relationships with Māori</i>							<i>Council resources, training and relationship monitoring</i>				

APPENDIX: Statutory Framework



APPENDIX STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Following is a summary of key council responsibilities to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991.

Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 replaces most of the Local Government Act 1974 and is the first comprehensive revision of the general law relating to local government in New Zealand in 28 years. The 1974 Act was reviewed as part of a wider local government legislative reform, which included the enactment of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Local Government Act 2002 has placed new responsibilities on local authorities to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.

The main provisions in relation to Māori are:

- **Section 14** – a principle that local authorities should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.
- **Section 77** – a requirement to take account of the relationship of Māori with their ancestral land, water, sites, wahi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga when making significant decisions relating to land and bodies of water.
- **Section 81** – a requirement to facilitate contributions to decision-making processes by Māori, specifically requirements to:
 - establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes;
 - consider ways of fostering Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes; and
 - to provide relevant information to Māori for these purposes.
- **Section 82** – a requirement to ensure that processes are in place for consultation with Māori and that these comply with the general consultation provisions.
- **Schedule 10** – a requirement that a local authority must, to the extent it determines appropriate, outline in its long-term council community plan how it will work with Māori to further community outcomes.
- **Schedule 10** – a requirement to include in the annual report a report on the activities the local authority has undertaken in the year to establish and maintain processes to provide for opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority.



Resource Management Act 1991

The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is to “promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”.

The RMA achieves its purpose by regulating the effects of human activities on the environment through guiding principles and through national and regional policy statements and regional and district plans. Decisions on whether or not to authorise activities are made in the context of these broader principles.

When regional and territorial authorities prepare or change plans required under the RMA, they must notify the relevant iwi authorities. They must also take into account any relevant planning documents recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the council, to the extent that its content has bearing on resource management issues of the area. These planning documents are commonly referred to as iwi management plans. Regional coastal plans are prepared by the regional council concerned in consultation with the Minister of Conservation and the iwi authorities of the region.

In determining the procedure it will use for public hearings under the RMA, a council must recognise tikanga Māori where appropriate, and receive evidence written or spoken in Māori.

Provisions in the RMA that recognise Māori interest in natural resources include:

- **Section 6** – a recognition of the national importance of the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga.
- **Section 7** – a requirement to have regard to kaitiakitanga in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.
- **Section 8** – a requirement to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in relation to managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources.

