



Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report Update

Māori Identity and
Wellbeing

September 2022



aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



Auckland Council (2022). Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report Addendum: Māori Identity and Wellbeing

© 2022 Auckland Council, New Zealand

Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department

September 2022

ISBN 978-1-99-106015-0 (PDF)

Auckland Council disclaims any liability whatsoever in connection with any action taken in reliance of this document for any error, deficiency, flaw, or omission contained in it.

This document is licensed for re-use under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

In summary, you are free to copy, distribute and adapt the material, as long as you attribute it to Auckland Council and abide by the other licence terms.



Purpose of update

The purpose of this update is to provide additional information to the Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing (June 2018) covering the period since the Plan's adoption to June 2022.

The Auckland Plan was created as a living plan that is able to reflect emerging or changing issues, as well as provide updated data and evidence.

An update to the digital Auckland Plan was completed in September 2022 on the basis of this evidence report update. This followed a memo to the Auckland Council Planning Committee setting out the key aspects to be updated.

Please refer to the Auckland Plan website www.theaucklandplan.govt.nz for the most up to date version of the full plan.

The following updates have been made to the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome to reflect new data and evidence:

Section	Summary of changes
Māori identity and wellbeing Explained	Updates census data
Direction 1 <i>Advance Māori wellbeing</i>	Updates infographic, Include transition to climate change and reference to Māori Health Authority
Direction 2 <i>Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise</i>	Updates infographic and capacity of Māori business to address climate change
Direction 3 <i>Recognise and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes</i>	Includes planning for and addressing climate change
Direction 4 <i>Showcase Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture</i>	No change
Focus area 1 <i>Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau</i>	Updates language to shift focus away from housing crisis
Focus area 2 <i>Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous</i>	Includes reference to marae response to COVID-19 and shifts focus away from housing crisis and references adaptation to climate change
Focus area 3 <i>Strengthen rangatahi participation in leadership, education and employment outcomes</i>	Includes involving rangatahi on climate decisions
Focus area 4 <i>Grow Māori intergenerational wealth</i>	Includes climate impact on Māori businesses and adds reference to central government Progressive Procurement Policy
Focus area 5 <i>Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights</i>	Removes out of date information on Mana Whenua Kaitiaki Forum and includes reference to climate change decisions
Focus area 6	Updates infographics and adds reference to Te Reo Action Plan

<i>Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish</i>	
Focus area 7 <i>Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles throughout Auckland</i>	Adds reference to Te Aranga Māori design principles
Implementing Māori identity and wellbeing	Updates key strategies with a role in implementation within central government and council

Contents

Contents	3
1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Summary	4
1.2 The Māori Identity and Wellbeing Outcome	4
1.3 Relationship to other outcomes in the Auckland Plan	4
2 Context	5
2.1 Summary	5
2.2 The Auckland Plan	5
2.3 Te Tiriti o Waitangi and relevant legislation, policies and plans for Auckland	5
2.4 Relevant statutory provisions for Māori in Auckland’s decision-making.....	6
2.5 Relevant policies to deliver outcomes with and for Māori	7
2.6 Challenges and opportunities for Māori wellbeing over next 30 years.....	12
3 Evidence.....	16
3.1 Summary	16
3.2 Defining Māori wellbeing	16
3.3 Key themes informing the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome.....	16
4 Stakeholder Feedback.....	18
5 Feedback from public consultation	18
6 Conclusion	18
Appendix 1 Key partners and stakeholders engage	18
Glossary.....	18
Reference.....	19

1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

1.2 The Māori Identity and Wellbeing Outcome

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

1.3 Relationship to other outcomes in the Auckland Plan

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2 Context

2.1 Summary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.2 The Auckland Plan

2.2.1 Context

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.2.2 Relationships between the Auckland Plan and Auckland Council

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.2.3 Auckland Plan 2012

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.2.4 Summary of progress on Māori priorities in the 2012 Auckland Plan

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.3 Te Tiriti o Waitangi and relevant legislation, policies and plans for Auckland

2.3.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Auckland Plan

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.3.2 Māori in Auckland

Census and Te Kupenga for 2018 have been updated in the relevant sections of the digital plan. However, data related to iwi affiliation have not been updated due to Census 2018 response rates.

2.3.3 Treaty settlements in Tamaki Makaurau

The additional completed settlements in the Auckland region since the adoption of the plan (June 2018) now include:

- Marutūāhu
- Te Akitai Waiohua

- Ngāti Rehua / Ngāti Wai ki Aotea
- Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātu

2.3.4 Customary rights in Tāmaki Makaurau

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.4 Relevant statutory provisions for Māori in Auckland’s decision-making

2.4.1 Local Government Act 2022

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#) as of June 2022.

2.4.2 Local Electoral Act 2001

This Act allows for the introduction of Māori wards. However, until 2021, the legislation included a binding poll provision requiring a referendum to be held if a small proportion of the public opposed the introduction of a Māori ward. The poll provision was removed in 2021.

2.4.3 Resource Management Act 1991

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#) as of June 2022. It will be reviewed again once the Resource Management System Reform led by the Ministry for the Environment is completed.

2.4.4 Reserves Act 1977

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.4.5 Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#) as of June 2022. It will be reviewed again if the Government makes decisions that require amendments to the legislation either on the basis of the Future for Local Government Review or other reforms.

2.4.6 Establishment of the Independent Māori Statutory Board

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#) as of June 2022.

2.5 Relevant policies to deliver outcomes with and for Māori

2.5.1 Auckland Council Māori Responsiveness Framework

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

2.5.2 Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau (New)

Guided by the Māori Responsiveness Framework, Kia Ora Tamaki Makaurau was adopted in 2018 with 10 Māori Outcome priorities that directly contribute to the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome and other sections of the Auckland Plan 2050 (Table 5). The evolution from Māori Responsiveness to Māori outcomes is illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Māori responsiveness to Māori outcomes



Table 5 Alignment between Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau and Auckland Plan

Māori outcomes	Auckland Plan
Kia ora te Kāinga Papakāinga and Māori housing Whānau Māori live in warm, healthy and safe homes. Housing options meet the individual and communal needs of whānau in Tāmaki Makaurau	Homes and Places Focus Area 4 Invest in and support Māori to meet their specific housing aspirations

Māori outcomes	Auckland Plan
Kia ora te Umanga Māori business, tourism and employment Intergenerational wealth is created through a thriving Māori economy	Opportunity and Prosperity Focus Area 3 Advance Māori employment and enable Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland's economy
Kia ora te Marae Marae development Marae are centres of excellence for whānau Māori and have an abundant presence in communities	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 2 Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous
Kia ora te Reo Te Reo Māori Ko te reo Māori te mauri o te mana Māori	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 6 Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish
Kia ora te Ahurea Māori identity and culture Tāmaki Makaurau is rich with Māori identity and culture	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 7 Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles throughout Auckland
Kia ora te whānau Whānau and tamariki wellbeing Empowered whānau Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 1 Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau
Kia ora te Rangatahi Realising rangatahi potential Rangatahi Māori realise their potential	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 3 Strengthen rangatahi leadership, education and employment outcomes
Kia ora te Taiao Kaitiakitanga Mana whenua exercise kaitiakitanga of te taiao in Tāmaki Makaurau	Environment and Cultural Heritage Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment
Kia ora te Hononga Effective Māori participation Mana whenua and Māori are active partners, decision-makers and participants alongside Auckland Council Group	Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 5 Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights
Kia Hānga te Kaunihera An empowered organisation The council group achieves outcomes and benefits for and with Māori	

The Māori Outcomes Portfolio was set up to achieve our long-term Māori outcome priorities with allocation of funding through the 10-year budget at \$150 million (known as the Māori Outcomes Fund). In addition, a wide portfolio of everyday activities across the council group, funded through operational budgets, contributes to advancing Māori identity and wellbeing.

2.5.3 Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan (New)

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan was adopted in July 2020 (Resolution number ECC/2020/29) following Auckland Council's unanimous declaration of a Climate Emergency in June 2019. It is a regional, evidence-based plan aligned to our commitments to the two core goals:

- halve regional emissions by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050
- take a precautionary approach to planning for the impacts of climate change.

The plan sets out the strategic direction for the next 30 years across eight key priorities for action:

- Natural environment
- Built environment
- Transport
- Economy
- Communities and coast
- Food
- Te Puāwaitanga o te Tātai – *A principles-based priority that is interwoven throughout other priorities*
- Energy and industry

As the development process of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan closely followed the Auckland Plan 2050, there is close alignment between the plan’s priorities against the Auckland Plan as summarised in Table 6.

Table 6 Alignment between Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan and Auckland Plan

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan	Auckland Plan
<p>Priority 1 Natural Environment Oranga taiao, oranga tāngata: a healthy and connected natural environment supports healthy and connected Aucklanders. The mauri (life essence) of Tāmaki Makaurau is restored</p>	<p>Belonging and Participation Focus Area 2 Provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people’s evolving needs Focus Area 3 Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world Focus Area 6 Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need</p> <p>Environment and Cultural Heritage Direction 1 Ensure Auckland’s natural environment and cultural heritage is valued and cared for Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment Focus Area 2 Focus on restoring environments as Auckland grows Focus Area 3 Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth Focus Area 4 Protect Auckland’s significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss Focus Area 6</p>

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan	Auckland Plan
	Use green infrastructure to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes
<p>Priority 2 Built environment A low carbon, resilient built environment that promotes healthy, low impact lifestyles.</p>	<p>Māori Identity and Wellbeing Focus Area 2 Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous</p> <p>Homes and Places Direction 1 Develop a quality compact urban form to accommodate Auckland's growth Direction 4 Provide sufficient public places and spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living Focus Area 1 Accelerate quality development at scale that improves housing choices Focus Area 3 Improve the built quality of existing dwellings, particularly rental housing Focus Area 5 Create urban places for the future</p> <p>Transport and Access Focus Area 1 Make better use of existing transport networks Focus Area 5 Better integrate land-use and transport Focus Area 7 Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system</p> <p>Environment and Cultural Heritage Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment Direction 4 Ensure Auckland's infrastructure is future-proofed Focus Area 1 Encourage all Aucklanders to be stewards of the natural environment, and to make sustainable choices Focus Area 3 Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth Focus Area 5 Adapt to a changing water future</p>
<p>Priority 3 Transport A low carbon, safe transport system that delivers social, economic and health benefits for all.</p>	<p>Transport and Access Focus Area 4 Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred choices for many more Aucklanders Focus Area 7 Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system</p>
<p>Priority 4 Economy A resilient, low carbon economy, guided by our kaitiaki values, that supports Aucklanders to thrive.</p>	<p>Opportunity and Prosperity Direction 1 Create the conditions for a resilient economy through innovation, employment growth and raise productivity Focus Area 2 Ensure regulatory, planning and other mechanisms support business, innovation and productivity growth</p>
<p>Priority 5 Community and Coast</p>	<p>Māori Identity and Wellbeing Direction 1</p>

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan	Auckland Plan
<p>Communities and individuals are prepared for our changing climate and coastline, and carbon footprints of Aucklanders have reduced.</p>	<p>Advance Māori wellbeing</p> <p>Environment and Cultural Heritage Focus Area 1 Encourage all Aucklanders to be stewards of the natural environment, and to make sustainable choices Focus Area 3 Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth Focus Area 5 Adapt to a changing water future</p>
<p>Priority 6 Food A low-carbon, resilient, local food system that provides all Aucklanders with access to fresh and healthy food.</p>	<p>Māori Identity and Wellbeing Direction 1 Advance Māori wellbeing</p> <p>Environment and Cultural Heritage Focus Area 1 Encourage all Aucklanders to be stewards of the natural environment, and to make sustainable choices Focus Area 2 Focus on restoring environments as Auckland grows</p> <p>Opportunity and Prosperity Focus Area 4 Leverage Auckland’s position to support growth in exports</p>
<p>Priority 7 Te Puāwaitanga o te Tātai Intergenerational whakapapa relationships of taiao, whenua and tāngata are flourishing. The potential and value of Māori is fully realised. Māori communities are resilient, self-sustaining and prosperous.</p>	<p>Māori Identity and Wellbeing Direction 1 Advance Māori wellbeing Direction 2 Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise Focus Area 2 Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous Focus Area 5 Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights</p> <p>Environment and Cultural Heritage Direction 2 Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment</p> <p>Opportunity and Prosperity Focus Area 3 Advance Māori employment and enable Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland’s economy</p>
<p>Priority 8 Energy and industry A clean energy system that supports and provides for a resilient, low carbon Auckland.</p>	<p>Māori Identity and Wellbeing Direction 1 Advance Māori wellbeing</p> <p>Transport and Access Focus Area 7 Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system</p> <p>Opportunity and Prosperity Focus Area 1 Harness emerging technologies and ensure equitable access to high quality digital data and services</p>

The plan contains 58 action areas and 179 actions (including specific actions for and with Māori) where Council has different levels of responsibility and control, reflecting that, like the Auckland Plan, delivery will require collaborative working with partners and stakeholders across Tāmaki Makaurau. Dedicated funding has been allocated to fund foundational actions and selected actions through the Council’s budgetary plans but it should be progressively incorporated and embedded into everyday activities of the Council Group.

2.6 Challenges and opportunities for Māori wellbeing over next 30 years

Figure 6 How climate change affects Māori (Ministry for the Environment, 2021)



2.6.1 The state of Māori cultural wellbeing in Auckland (additional to existing)

Climate impact on Māori cultural wellbeing (New)

The impacts of climate change on cultural wellbeing of Māori is potentially profound as mana whenua relationships to ancestral taonga, cultural knowledge and practices are at risk due to climate change. Sea level rise in particular is compromising wāhi tapu, Māori land holdings, marae and other significant sites such as urupā (Auckland Council, 2019).

Losing this connection will have significant impacts on wairuatanga (spirituality), tikanga (Māori customs and practices) and whanaungatanga (social connectedness) as defined in Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga survey.

2.6.2 The state of Māori economic wellbeing in Auckland (Additional to existing)

Climate impact on Māori economic wellbeing (New)

The estimated income gap equates to \$140 less income per person per week for the working age Māori population. Over half are in lower skilled jobs and are in jobs that have a high risk of being replaced by automation. With the introduction of emission budgets over the next decade, more sectors will be affected as New Zealand is transitioning into a low carbon economy. This means Māori employed in these sectors who need to retrain or learn new skills as employment changes may be particularly impacted (Climate Change Commission, 2020).

Māori businesses are also likely to be more exposed to climate change risks as they lack the resources necessary to transition and adapt. In most sectors, Māori businesses appear to be operating with significantly lower profit margins which often comes with greater vulnerability and fewer options to adapt (Auckland Unlimited, 2021).

2.6.3 The state of Māori social wellbeing in Auckland (Additional to existing)

Climate impact on Māori social wellbeing

Social impacts due to climate change may present further disadvantages for Māori by exacerbating existing poverty and creating intergenerational inequity due to the costs of making the transition. There are many different areas of equity that need to be considered in the context of climate change such as:

- socio-economic differences (e.g. household income)
- where people live
- the access people have to services and workplaces
- differences in people's jobs (e.g. whether the job is indoors or outdoors)
- differences in accessibility needs (Auckland Council, 2019).

Balancing the transition to a low-emissions society requires a considered approach that is well planned to not create or exacerbate social inequities. Existing barriers that systematically deprive Iwi/Māori of equitable outcomes in the areas of health, education, employment, household wealth, and land use will need to be addressed. The transition can

be economically affordable and socially acceptable if it is well-paced, planned together with communities, and well-signalled. Transition costs will be significant and not evenly distributed across sectors, regions and communities. More support is needed for those most disadvantaged and least able to adjust and is essential to ensure a fair, inclusive, and equitable transition (Climate Change Commission, 2020).

2.6.4 The state of Auckland’s environment and the impact on Māori wellbeing (Additional to existing)

Climate impact on Auckland’s environment and Māori wellbeing

Greenhouse gas emissions are dominated by the transport sector and the gross and net emissions in 2018 had increased from the 2016 levels due to increased emissions from energy, transport and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors (Auckland Council, 2020). The Sixth Assessment Report confirms that the world’s atmosphere has increased in temperature by 1.1°C compared to before the industrial revolution. This warming is causing sea-level rise and more precipitation in the air, leading to more severe storms, biodiversity collapse, and coastal retreat. It reiterated that strong and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are necessary to keep the rise in global temperatures under 1.5°C (IPCC, 2021).

In developing a climate response for Tāmaki Makaurau, a number of key assumptions were made against temperature, rainfall, marine and coastal changes and other combined effects (Auckland Council, 2019). Their potential impacts on Māori wellbeing are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 Key assumptions of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan and potential impacts on Māori wellbeing

Key assumptions	Potential impacts on Māori wellbeing
<p>Temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase further by between 1.5 and 3.75 degrees. • Four times as many ‘hot days’ per year. 	<p>Health Heat vulnerability to those who have pre-existing health conditions, living in areas with high heat risks</p> <p>Taonga species Indigenous flora and fauna are under threat from a changing environment, particularly where those changes are so fast or significant that species cannot adapt or are overrun by exotic invasive species</p> <p>Whenua Māori Affect how Māori exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga to their taonga tuku iho and fulfil their obligations to the whenua, the taiao, and their whanaunga based on whakapapa and tikanga.</p> <p>Tohu Traditional tohu that used to predict the changes of natural environment becoming less reliable and affect practices such as planting and resource gathering</p>

Key assumptions	Potential impacts on Māori wellbeing
<p>Rainfall changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual total rainfall and seasonal rainfall patterns are likely to change. • More drought prone, with an increase in the number of dry days. • Drier periods will bring water shortages for residential, agricultural, and industrial use. • Rainfall intensity is projected to increase. 	<p>Taonga species Indigenous species under threat particularly where those environmental changes are so fast or significant that species cannot adapt or are overrun by exotic invasive species</p> <p>Whenua Māori Affect how Māori exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga to their taonga tuku iho and fulfil their obligations to the whenua, the taiao, and their whanaunga based on whakapapa and tikanga</p> <p>Tohu Traditional tohu that used to predict the changes of natural environment becoming less reliable and affect practices such as planting and resource gathering</p>
<p>Marine and coastal changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1.5 to 2.5 per cent of Auckland's land area, may be exposed to sea level rise - 0.3 per cent of buildings, 80 per cent of coastal ecosystems and six per cent of dairy land. • Low lying coastal towns and infrastructure will be more exposed to coastal inundation / flooding with storm surge. • Ocean acidification will threaten the condition and survival of some marine species. • A rise in ocean temperatures will see species on the move and changes to ecosystems and moana kai. 	<p>Taonga species Indigenous species under threat particularly where those environmental changes are so fast or significant that species cannot adapt or are overrun by exotic invasive species</p> <p>Whenua Māori Affect how Māori exercise rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga to their taonga tuku iho and fulfil their obligations to the whenua, the taiao, and their whanaunga based on whakapapa and tikanga.</p> <p>Tohu Traditional tohu that used to predict the changes of natural environment becoming less reliable and affect practices such as planting and resource gathering</p>

The transition to a low-emissions society must be equitable for Māori and the impacts of the transition on iwi/Māori needs to be understood from a te ao Māori view – including recognising tikanga and mātauranga Māori alongside Western science. A transition plan must comply with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and should not compound historic grievances and further disadvantage Iwi/Māori. Climate action that does not support Iwi/Māori to exercise rangatiratanga, kaitiakitanga and mana motuhake over their whenua, and other cultural assets will exacerbate inequity for Iwi/Māori (Climate Change Commission. 2020).

3 Evidence

3.1 Summary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

3.2 Defining Māori wellbeing

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

3.3 Key themes informing the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome

3.3.1 Tamariki and whanau needs and aspirations

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

3.3.2 Marae needs and opportunities

Current state and challenges for marae (Additional to existing)

Marae, urupā and wāhi tapu in the low lying areas will be exposed to inundation and flooding due to climate change. Currently a majority of marae in Tāmaki Makaurau are not climate change ready and do not? have a clear pathway for adaptation.

Marae and their role in serving all Aucklanders (Additional to existing)

Marae also played a critical role during the COVID-19 pandemic for distribution of supplies, testing and vaccination roll out. Manurewa Marae and Papakura Marae are strong examples of this role, overseeing tens of thousands of vaccinations, with many provided to non-Māori Aucklanders..

3.3.3 Māori inter-generational wealth

Increasing collective Māori enterprise and business (Replace second paragraph)

Māori business owners and the self-employed are major contributors to economic activity that can grow intergenerational wealth. Māori businesses are driven by more than profit. The point of difference that many Māori businesses bring to the market is their intergenerational focus and intentional contribution to multiple outcomes - cultural, social and environmental outcomes. However, this also results in a lower profit margin in comparison with other businesses, with limited resources and options to adapt to climate change (Auckland Unlimited, 2021).

3.3.4 Mana whenua leadership, decision-making and customary rights

Role of mana whenua to ensure an equitable transition (new)

Mana whenua have the intergenerational whakapapa relationships of taiao, whenua and tāngata that will be significantly impacted by climate change. Mana whenua have used the term taurite, that speaks to the reciprocal obligations and responsibilities of restoring and maintaining balance and harmony of those symbiotic-whakapapa relationships between, nature, people and place, including past, present and future generations. It is also about addressing issues of equity and equality for Māori and in particular tamariki, rangatahi and whānau hauā. This also applies to how we ensure the transition to a low-emissions society – that it is equitable and the impacts must be understood from a te ao Māori view (Auckland Council, 2019)

3.3.5 Opportunities to celebrate Māori culture and enhance the use of te reo Māori

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

3.3.6 Mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

4 Stakeholder Feedback

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

5 Feedback from public consultation

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

6 Conclusion

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

Appendix 1 Key partners and stakeholders engage

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

Glossary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Māori Identity and Wellbeing \(June 2018\)](#)

References

The following added as part of this addendum:

Auckland Council (2020). **The health of Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland’s natural environment in 2020**. Auckland: Auckland Council.

Auckland Council (2020). **Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland Climate Plan**. Retrieved from: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/environmental-plans-strategies/aucklands-climate-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

Auckland Unlimited (2021). **Tāmaki Makaurau Economic Climate Change Risk Assessment**. Auckland: Auckland Unlimited.

Auckland Unlimited (2021). **Climate change in Tāmaki Makaurau: Understanding how risks and opportunities may be different for Māori Businesses**. Auckland: Auckland Unlimited.

Climate Change Commission (2021). **Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa**. Wellington: Climate Change Commission.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2021). **Sixth Assessment Report**. Switzerland: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

