

# **Ngā Wātene Māori**

Māori Wardens

## **Te Pūrongo ā-Tau**

Annual Report

**2019/2020**

# Ngā kōrero o roto

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## **Nā te Pirimia Tuarua o Aotearoa**

From the Deputy Prime Minister

Māori Wardens play a huge role within our communities and we are seriously proud of the work the Wardens do. They have long been, and always will be, a huge asset to New Zealand.

In times of uncertainty and challenge, it is even more important to invest in organisations like the Wardens to ensure they have the right skills and tools to be of service to their communities.

The investment provided to strengthen and modernise the Māori Wardens, as well as give recognition to their work, is crucial to our communities. We will continue to invest and support the Wardens to grow as an organisation in a modern world.

I want to take the opportunity to thank every Māori Warden for their work; for their generosity, care, and support. You should be proud of your unique contribution to making New Zealand a better place.

Ngā mihi maioha

Rt Hon Winston Peters  
Te Pirimia Tuarua o Aotearoa



## Nā te Minita

From the Minister

*‘Ki te kotahi te kaakaho ka whati, ki te kaapuia e koe e whati’  
– nā Taawhiao*

It is often said that following traumatic events like the coronavirus pandemic, we tend to think of our lives ‘before ...’ and ‘after ...’.



Before the COVID-19 lockdown, Māori Wardens had affirmed their belief in moving forward as a strong and modernised collective. They were continuing to grow their contribution to communities throughout the country.

As District representatives worked with the New Zealand Māori Council, NZ Police and Te Puni Kōkiri to develop a pathway forward, Māori Wardens provided significant de-escalation support to the NZ Police at Ihumātao and then at the Tuia 250 commemorations. Throughout summer and into autumn, Māori Wardens continued to support numerous events, enabling whānau and community members to enjoy themselves – all of us unaware of the impact COVID-19 was beginning to have globally, and would in time have on us here in Aotearoa.

Since the lockdown we have seen a greater appreciation of the contributions that Māori Wardens make in our communities – in supporting vulnerable whānau, providing security and support to maintain peace, and in sharing safety messages with a smile. We have also seen the need for the unique knowledge that Māori Wardens have of their communities and the unique support they offer to be specifically provided for within emergency management processes. In times of uncertainty, the familiarity and friendliness of Māori Wardens can be just the type of reassurance we need.

Māori Wardens emerged from the lockdown with more knowledge of their communities, more confidence in their abilities, and more respect and understanding from those they worked with and for. As awareness of their contributions has increased, so too has interest from potential recruits.

It is my hope that this inaugural Annual Report will enable us all to acknowledge and thank Māori Wardens for their selfless service, and for Māori Wardens to reflect on the many highlights of their collective contributions in communities throughout Aotearoa.

Hon Nanaia Mahuta  
Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori

# Tūranga o ngā Wātene Māori

## Role of Māori Wardens

**The role of Māori Wardens in communities has broadened considerably over the last 50 years. While the Māori Wardens have a number of statutory powers, they carry out a role that is more defined by their community. The Māori Community Development Act 1962 (originally the Māori Welfare Act) sets out the functions and powers of Māori Wardens with the role of Māori Wardens having evolved significantly from that time. No significant changes have been made to these functions or powers since 1962.**

Māori Wardens have statutory powers (for which they receive warrants) conferred on them by the Act, or by regulations made under the Act. These include the powers to:

- enter any licensed premises and warn the licensee to abstain from selling or providing liquor to any Māori who is intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome, or disorderly or likely to become so (Section 31)
- enter any licensed premises and order any Māori who is or appears to be intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly to leave the premises, and if they fail to do so, may request any constable to expel the person (Section 32)

- without warrant, enter a meeting place where Māori are gathered to search for and seize liquor for removal and forfeiture, where the Warden suspects a breach of section 33 [Section 33(5)]
- forbid any Māori to drive a motor vehicle or require him to deliver up his keys or take steps to immobilise the vehicle, where the Warden is of the opinion that the Māori is incapable of exercising proper control of the vehicle by reason of physical or mental condition [Section 35 (1)]
- exercise the section 35 (1) power on any other person (i.e. not a Māori) where in the vicinity of a gathering of Māori assembled for any lawful purpose [Section 35 (2)]
- undertake any specified duties (consistent with the Act) assigned to the Warden by the responsible District Māori Council [Sections 7 (5) and 16 (5)].

**In practice, the role of Māori Wardens in communities has evolved a lot over the last 50 years, as Māori Wardens have adapted to meet the changing needs of their communities.**

Māori Wardens now carry out a diverse range of roles, differing from community to community – almost all of which:

- are not to control the consumption of alcohol by Māori (as specified in their powers under the Act)
- do not require a warrant/statutory authority.

# Ngā mahi nui

## Key activities

Māori Wardens throughout Aotearoa, currently organised through 15 Districts\*, undertake a wide range of activities to support:

- **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi and whānau in times of crisis, in helping them access services, in supporting their well-being, in providing advice and guidance, and in providing cultural leadership.
- **Hāpori**, including traffic management, emergency management, safety and security/peacekeeping, cultural support, and in working with agencies.
- **Huihuinga Tangata**, including wide-ranging contributions at Rātana, Waitangi, Te Matatini and many other events including tangihanga, hui, concerts, and sports events.



In many communities throughout Aotearoa, NZ Police and Māori Wardens work together to discourage negative behaviours, increase their visibility to provide assurance to community members, and de-escalate potentially volatile situations.

Districts report monthly on the range of activities Wardens are undertaking, what issues they are seeing or having to deal with (e.g. homelessness, increased domestic violence, and increased truancy or youth offending) and who they are working with.

These reports show the differences in community needs and support they seek from Māori Wardens. The reports can also help provide evidence of whether government initiatives are working (e.g. reducing homelessness) or government investments need better targeting (e.g. those whānau most in need are getting access to services).

*\* These are the Districts of the New Zealand Māori Council. Māori Wardens may choose to arrange themselves differently in modern times.*

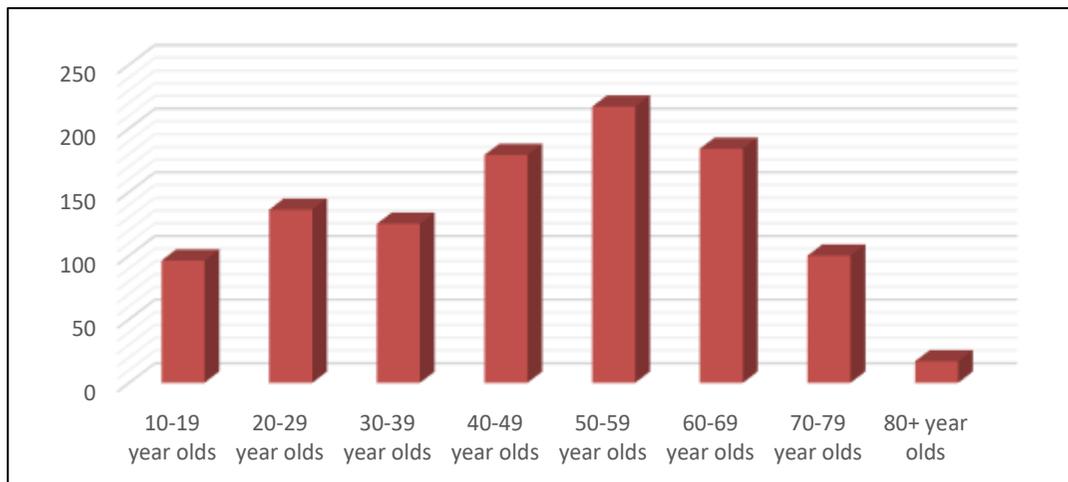
# Ngā tau matua

## Key numbers

Based on data provided by Districts, there are **1,054** Māori Wardens throughout Aotearoa:

- **751** (71%) are warranted Wardens, and the remaining 303 (29%) are trainees/unwarranted
- **619** (59%) are female, and **435** (41%) are male.

As shown below, two thirds (66%) of Wardens (warranted and trainee/unwarranted) are aged 40 years and over. Although Māori Wardens have traditionally been older, younger people are increasingly attracted to the community service and teamwork strengths of Māori Wardens, and value being mentored by their pakeke and kaumātua.



## Ngā huihuinga matua

### Key events

The 2019 National Māori Wardens Conference was held on 18-19 July 2019 at Tūrangawaewae Marae in Ngāruawāhia. Almost 400 Māori Wardens attended, as well as representatives of the New Zealand Māori Council, and officials from Te Puni Kōkiri and NZ Police.

At the Conference Dinner on 18 July, an Awards ceremony was held at which:

- 33 Māori Wardens (as nominated by Districts) received Long-Service (40+ years) Awards from the Minister for Māori Development
- 5 Māori Wardens and the Māori Wardens Project Manager received Special Recognition Awards from NZ Police, presented by Wallace Haumaha, Deputy Commissioner of Māori, Pasifika and Ethnic Services.

On 19 July, presentations by the Minister for Māori Development and Deputy Prime Minister, the New Zealand Māori Council, and the NZ Fire Service (as a working example of a self-managing organisation) preceded the tabling of District votes. The presentation (via video) by the Deputy Prime Minister, which included an announcement of the Budget 2019 funding, was understandably very well-received by Māori Wardens.

## Huihuinga-a-motu 2019

### 2019 National Conference



A presentation by Deputy Commissioner Haumaha affirmed the commitment by NZ Police to supporting Māori Wardens. NZ Police provide 20 vans (and associated expenses) throughout the country for use by Wardens, as well as training and on-the-ground support.

In preparing for the Conference, the Minister had asked that Māori Wardens come together in their Districts, and as a collective select their preferred modernisation options. The need for unity, where Wardens stand together with mutual respect and a shared direction, was a key message delivered as far back as one of her first workshops alongside Rātana.

On 19 July 2019, Māori Wardens Districts voted for:

- Broad modernisation of the functions of Māori Wardens
- Increased operational autonomy (as a first step towards the realisation of full autonomy, within 5-7 years).

## Ngā huihuinga matua

### Key events

When tensions escalated between protestors and NZ Police in early August 2019 over the continued occupation of Ihumātao, the unique support of Māori Wardens was sought by Deputy Police Commissioner Wallace Haumaha.

For the next 8 weeks, Māori Wardens from the Tāmaki ki te Tonga and Tāmaki Districts worked in shifts at Ihumātao to ‘keep the peace’ and ensure the safety of those on-site. This included traffic management, liaising between protestors and Police, and helping manage crowds on-site – particularly when numbers significantly swelled on weekends.

The Māori Wardens Project in Te Puni Kōkiri provided additional resources to support Wardens’ efforts at Ihumātao – because this was an unprecedented demand for 24/7 support by a team of 30+ Wardens for the whole 8 weeks.

Once tensions had eased, the numbers of Māori Wardens on-site was gradually reduced.

## Ihumātao



At 8 years old\*, Korus Tawha was the youngest ‘Māori Warden’ at Ihumatao.

Korus spent time on-site every day after school, helping with traffic management, greeting manuhiri, and looking after other Māori Wardens. Other Wardens observed that Korus took his job seriously, could command respect from others (despite his tender years), and was a real example to others of the future for Māori Wardens.

*\* Note that, in accordance with the powers (controlling the consumption of alcohol by Māori) of Māori Wardens under the Māori Community Development Act 1962, those under 18 years of age should not be warranted. However, it is acknowledged that some 16 and 17 year olds have been warranted, as they perform more general Wardens duties in supporting whānau, hapori and huihuinga tangata.*

# Ngā huihuinga matua

# Tuia250

## Key events

Beginning in October 2019, the Tuia – Encounters 250 commemorations marked 250 years since the first onshore encounters between Māori and Pākehā in 1769.

In anticipation of protestors threatening to disrupt commemoration events in Tūranga, the Tairāwhiti and Tākitimu Māori Wardens were asked to support NZ Police.

Sam Aberahama, Tairāwhiti Area Commander of the NZ Police, had only praise for the Māori Wardens:

*“Māori Wardens were highly visible and right there amongst our whānau and interacting with our communities. The Police Iwi Liaison Officers were the next layer, alongside or near to our Māori Wardens. The impact of this layered approach looked awesome and actually set the scene for future groups to consider using throughout the following 14 legs throughout Aotearoa”.*

Hauraki and Tai Tokerau Māori Wardens also supported Tuia 250 commemorations, providing valuable traffic management/carparking and crowd control support.



*Tairāwhiti and Tākitimu Wardens with the Hon. Nanaia Mahuta (Minister for Māori Development), Dave Samuels (Te Puni Kōkiri Chief Executive) and Sergeant Wayne Panapa (NZ Police).*

# Ngā huihuinga matua

## Key events

## COVID-19 Lockdown

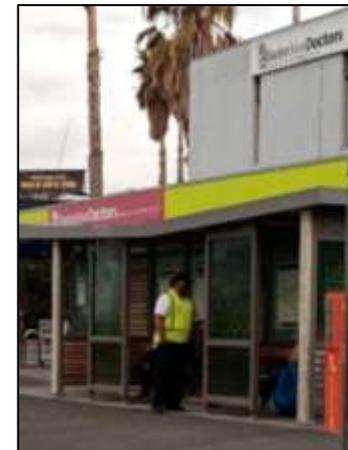
Even though a number of Māori Wardens were stood down because they were deemed at risk (aged 70+ and/or with existing medical conditions), most Māori Wardens Districts mobilised to support community-based COVID-19 response efforts.

Wardens activities during the lockdown included:

- supporting community reassurance/peacekeeping efforts (e.g. community patrols), and providing security for supermarkets, health centres and pharmacies
- doing welfare checks, and packaging up and delivering food and care packages
- supporting whānau to continue accessing specialist medical treatments/care.

Their knowledge of communities meant that Wardens could identify people in need of welfare checks and/or care packages that weren't on any social service or government agency 'lists' or were distrustful of agencies/providers. This ensured that kaumātua and isolated whānau in particular were receiving support through the lockdown.

The high profile of Māori Wardens during the lockdown has seen an increased number of enquiries about becoming a Warden.



# Hōtaka whakahoutanga

## Modernisation programme

In Budget 2019, the Government provided funding for a *Modernising Māori Wardens* work programme, including:

- The Māori Wardens Modernisation **Working Group**, enabling active engagement by Māori Wardens and the New Zealand Māori Council.
- The capture (through a documentary and/or book) of the **history** of Māori Wardens.
- The active management of the **identity/brand** of the Māori Wardens, including the establishment of an Awards System to ensure the contributions of Māori Wardens throughout Aotearoa are appropriately recognised, and updating uniforms, recruitment and promotional materials.
- Specialist assessment of the skills and experience of all Māori Wardens (to support their attainment of relevant qualifications), and self/management and governance **training**.
- Support to establish a National **Entity** for all Māori Wardens.
- An annual Māori Wardens **National Conference**.

Good progress was being made in most of the modernisation workstreams, but the COVID-19 lockdown meant that hui, workshops, training and the 2020 National Conference had to be cancelled.



Other options for moving things forward had to be quickly put into place. This included bringing forward investments in building District capability and changing from filming kaumātua for the history work to filming active Wardens in Tāmaki Makaurau to develop recruitment and promotional materials (short videos).

It was also great to see some Māori Wardens embracing technology and keeping in touch via Zoom and/or Facebook Messenger.

Everyone is looking forward to re-starting the modernisation activities when it is safe to do so.

## Whakahoutanga: Te Rōpu Mahi

### Modernisation: Working Group

Made up of Māori Wardens, the New Zealand Māori Council, New Zealand Police and Te Puni Kōkiri, the *Modernisation of Māori Wardens Working Group* met four times: 5 September, 17 October and 27 November 2019, and 19 February 2020. Unfortunately, the 25 March 2020 hui was cancelled due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

Working Group discussions spanned what Māori Wardens could look like in the future and what was needed to achieve that, how Wardens could structure and organise themselves, and what changes were needed to move Wardens forward.

In December 2019, the Working Group reported to the Minister for Māori Development, recommending legislative, and appointment process and timeframe changes. In February 2020, the Working Group agreed to cluster Districts into Regions, to:

- share and build skills, expertise and experience
- consolidate planning, resources and reporting
- truly demonstrate collectivism (rather than the fragmentation that keeps occurring).



*Māori Wardens Modernisation Working Group: (Standing) Pareaute Panapa-Solomon (Te Puni Kōkiri), Carol Te Huna (Aotea District), Jordan Winiata (Raukawa District), Verner Barrett (Te Tau Ihu District), Owen Lloyd (Tairāwhiti District), Matarora Smith (Tāmaki ki te Tonga District), Te Rau Clarke (Te Puni Kōkiri), Wayne Panapa (NZ Police), Gloria Hughes (Wairiki District), Henare Mason (New Zealand Māori Council Chair), John Tangaere (NZ Police), and Linton Sionetale (Waikato District); (Seated) Constance Hughes (Tāmaki District) – subsequently replaced by Jared Taumaunu, Mandy Reti (Te Waipounamu District), Monica Watson (Tākitimu District), Sophie Te Moni (Tauranga Moana District), Georgina Cribb (Maniapoto District), Noelene Smiler (Te Whanganui-a-Tara District), and Taka Hei (Taitokerau District); and (Absent) Matt Tukaki (New Zealand Māori Council Executive Director), and Susan Hana King (Hauraki District).*

## Whakahoutanga: Ngā rōpu tohutohu iti

### Modernisation: Small advisory groups

As the Māori Wardens Modernisation Working Group was focused on higher-order discussions (in accordance with their Terms of Reference), Small Advisory Groups were established to progress thinking on specific modernisation workstreams:

<b>Training</b>	Georgina Cribb (Maniapoto), Matarora Smith (Tāmaki ki te Tonga), Noelene Smiler (Te Whanganui-a-Tara) and Pena Hikuwai (Aotea).
<b>Funding</b>	Linda Ngata (Te Waipounamu), Marama Apelu (Tairāwhiti), Ngatai Kara (Te Waipounamu), Susan King (Hauraki) and Tina Drummond (Waikato).
<b>National Conference</b>	Jordan Winiata (Raukawa), Monica Watson (Tākitimu), Sophie Te Moni (Tauranga Moana), Taka Hei (Tai Tokerau), and Verner Barrett (Te Tau Ihu).
<b>Brand/Identity</b>	Hone Kawana (Tākitimu), Hone Morris (Waiariki), Jared Taumaunu (Tāmaki), Jordan Crowe (Raukawa), and Linton Sionetale (Waikato).
<b>Entity</b>	Ari Boyd (Te Waipounamu), Gloria Hughes (Waiariki), Jordan Winiata (Raukawa), Mandy Reti (Te Waipounamu) and Owen Lloyd (Tairāwhiti).
<b>History</b>	Haki Wihongi (Tai Tokerau), Joyce Williams (Waikato), Peggy Hughes (Tāmaki), Peter Walden (Māori Wardens Association) and Wayne Seeley (Aotea/Project).

All Groups except the History one met once before lockdown, on 4 - 5 May 2020. Although the National Conference Group made good progress in planning for the 2020 Conference in June, the COVID-19 lockdown meant this had to be cancelled. The Funding Group also had some good ideas to try for the 2020 funding programme, but the lockdown made these impossible to introduce, so 2019 approaches were used. The Training and Entity Groups will continue to meet (including via Zoom), and the History Group will meet as soon as it is safe to do so (given the vulnerabilities of its members).

# Whakahoutanga: Whakangungu

## Modernisation: Training

A key part of the training workstream was a Stocktake of Māori Wardens Capability. This looked at the current skills and qualifications within and across Māori Wardens Districts, and future-focused training needs.

Information was gathered from interviews with, and information requests from Māori Warden Districts, Te Puni Kōkiri and NZ Police. Some of these interviews were conducted in the midst of the COVID-19 lockdown via Zoom, and information gathered via e-mail.

The Stocktake found that Māori Wardens are generally grateful for all development support provided through the Māori Wardens Project.

During discussions, those interviewed also identified a number of issues relating to the selection, delivery and evaluation of training they received. The general tenor of interview comments was not critical/negative; rather they reflected the 'modernised' future that Māori Wardens are looking to, and how they can best prepare themselves for that.

As the Stocktake identified:

*The Māori Wardens 'workforce' is, and has always been, 'mature'. This is a real strength when it comes to supporting whānau – with maturity comes wisdom. However, technological developments and increasing risk management and physical ability requirements to undertake specific roles (e.g. traffic management), mean that younger/more physically able recruits will be needed if Districts want to continue undertaking such roles. This is not to suggest that older/less physically able Wardens be 'put out to pasture'. Instead they should be supported to move into the role of mentoring new recruits, to share their experiences/wisdom.*

Priorities in 2020/21 include implementing the stocktake report's recommendations including:

- Establishing a process to deliver training in 2021 based on Region/District proposals (Training Plans)
- Scoping/framing the modern role of a Māori Warden and developing a Māori Wardens Career Pathway
- Designing a process to honour and acknowledge the service to their communities and the nation of all current Māori Wardens.

# Whakahoutanga: Te whakatipu kaha i ngā rohe

## Modernisation: Growing regional/district capability

The limitations of some Māori Wardens' Districts become more evident through the COVID-19 lockdown – this includes age, physical fitness, management and technical capabilities, and ability to recognise new opportunities.

Whilst most Districts were active, primarily in the support of welfare efforts, those with strong management and operational capabilities were able to move quickly to realise opportunities e.g. achieve Essential Provider status (Tāmaki ki te Tonga and Raukawa), and secure paid security work (Aotea, Raukawa and Te Waipounamu).

All Districts struggled to maintain contact with members, and respond to/manage requests for support, as they lacked core ICT infrastructure (including platforms, systems and devices) to support resource management, communications, safety checks, data collection, and reporting.

In many cases, this created pressures upon individuals to use their personal resources/incur personal costs.

Based on priority needs identified through the COVID-19 lockdown, investments that would have been made over time in District capability were brought forward. These were delivered through Advancement/ Development Support Packages:



- Tranche 1 Districts (Tāmaki ki te Tonga, Tairāwhiti, Aotea, Raukawa and Pōneke) receiving tailored ICT infrastructure/tools and training, procuring prioritised training/equipment, and sharing impact learnings.
- Tranche 2 Districts (Tai Tokerau, Tāmaki, Waikato, Hauraki, Maniapoto, Waiariki, Tākitimu, Te Tau Ihu and Te Waipounamu) receiving basic ICT infrastructure/tools, and support to improve operational management capability and cohesion.

*Note that disrupted global supply chains have meant that delivery/installation of ICT devices/ materials has taken longer than originally anticipated.*

## Whakahoutanga: Te whakahoahoa taputapu/taonga hei tautoko i te whakamahere, te rōpu whakahaere me te whakatakotoranga

Modernisation: Co-designing tools to support planning, management, and reporting

A key part of supporting the modernisation of Māori Wardens is making clearer:

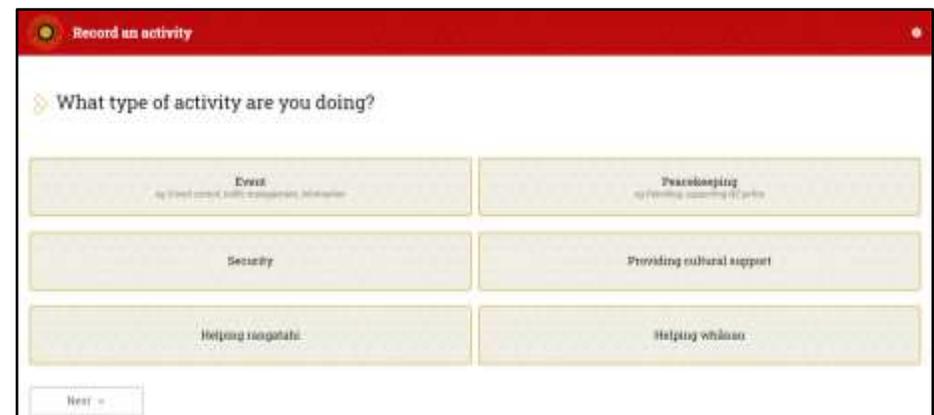
- the number of different people that Wardens work with (their reach)
- the breadth and nature of their activities
- issues that Wardens are seeing and dealing with every day.

In response to an excellent suggestion by Matarora Smith (Tāmaki ki te Tonga), a Māori Wardens activity reporting app was developed, and user tested.

The app has been kept simple, for easy use by Wardens on a phone, iPad, tablet or laptop/PC. This way, Wardens can report on activities as they are happening or as they are completed.

Data collected through the app will be used for national and regional reporting on Māori Wardens' activities and will be of great help for Māori Wardens in managing their operations and resources.

Feedback gathered during the user-testing also identified the need for other management tools. These are being investigated and will be discussed with Wardens operations managers/co-ordinators in early 2021.



## Whakahoutanga: Te whakawhanake rauemi matihiko hei whakatairanga i ngā Wātene/tautoko whakauru hoki

Modernisation: Developing digital resources to promote Wardens/support recruitment

In early 2020, plans were being made to film long-serving Wardens, to capture their stories for the history of Māori Wardens and to support promotion and recruitment efforts. However, when we went into lockdown, plans had to change as the safety of our kaumātua was paramount.

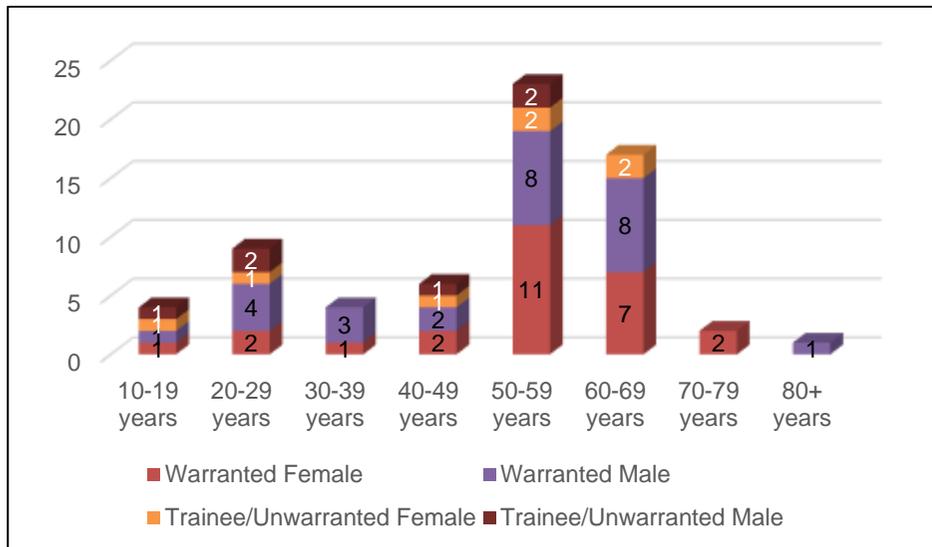
As the film crew was based in Tāmaki Makaurau, they filmed Wardens that were active during the lockdown distributing food and care packages, providing community assurance/security, and supporting the Black Lives Matter marches.

View these great videos on Matarora, Maehe, Nick and Te Amorangi via: [www.tpk.govt.nz/en/whakamahia/maori-wardens](http://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/whakamahia/maori-wardens)



## Ngā rohe: Tai Tokerau

The Tai Tokerau District spans Cape Reinga to north of Warkworth. According to the District, Tai Tokerau has **66** Māori Wardens: **53** are warranted and **13** are unwarranted/ trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Tai Tokerau Māori Wardens undertake a range of (primarily voluntary/koha-based) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi, in the Courts and alongside NZ Police; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including safety and reassurance/patrolling, and supporting local, regional and national events and tangihanga.

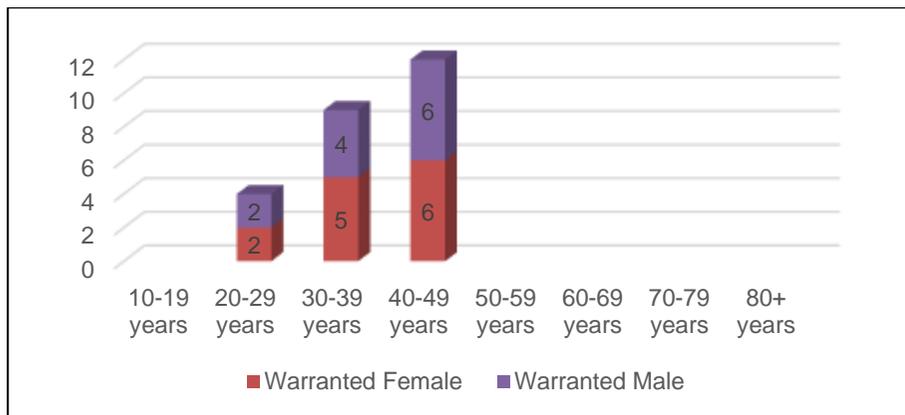
Every year, Tai Tokerau Māori Wardens support Waitangi Day Commemorations. They are often joined by Māori Wardens from throughout the country, wanting to be part of celebrating a key milestone in our nation's history. Wardens provide invaluable support for dignitaries and manuhiri, oversee carparking, and provide cultural support and reassurance for those going on to Waitangi Marae.

For the past three years, Tai Tokerau Māori Wardens have also (alongside Waitangi) met with the Prime Minister, Minister for Māori Development and other Ministers and Members of Parliament (MPs). These hui are a great opportunity for the Prime Minister and her colleagues to hear directly from Māori Wardens about their aspirations, and issues they are dealing with in communities throughout Aotearoa.



## Ngā rohe: Tāmaki

The Tāmaki District spans South of Warkworth, the North Shore, West Auckland, East Auckland and Auckland Central. According to the District, Tāmaki has **25** Māori Wardens: all **25** are warranted. It should be noted that these figures do not include the Waitākere Warden numbers. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Tāmaki Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi and supporting the homeless; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including security, patrolling, and events.

Tāmaki Māori Wardens were part of the Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Managements response to the COVID-19 lockdown beginning in late March 2020.

Approximately 35 Māori Wardens formed or joined teams to pack and deliver food and care parcels to vulnerable whānau, as well as providing security at food distribution centres.

Otahuhu Māori Wardens were resourced by the Manukau Urban Māori Authority (MUMA) to become a welfare centre for vulnerable whānau in Otahuhu, Papatoetoe and Mt Wellington.

They also worked with the Otahuhu Budgeting service and Pacific Services to ensure whānau received food and other supports during Alert Levels 3 and 4.



## Ngā rohe: Tāmaki ki te Tonga

The Tāmaki ki te Tonga District spans South Auckland to the Bombay Hills. According to the District, Tāmaki ki te Tonga has **105** Māori Wardens: **77** are warranted and **28** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Tāmaki ki te Tonga Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi and supporting whānau in the Courts; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including security, safety and reassurance/patrolling, and local, regional and national events.

On 1 June 2020, thousands of Aucklanders marched in solidarity at the Black Lives Matter protest. While an event of this scale would normally be managed by NZ Police, they were committed elsewhere during the COVID-19 lockdown, so Tāmaki ki te Tonga Māori Wardens stepped in to provide crowd control support.

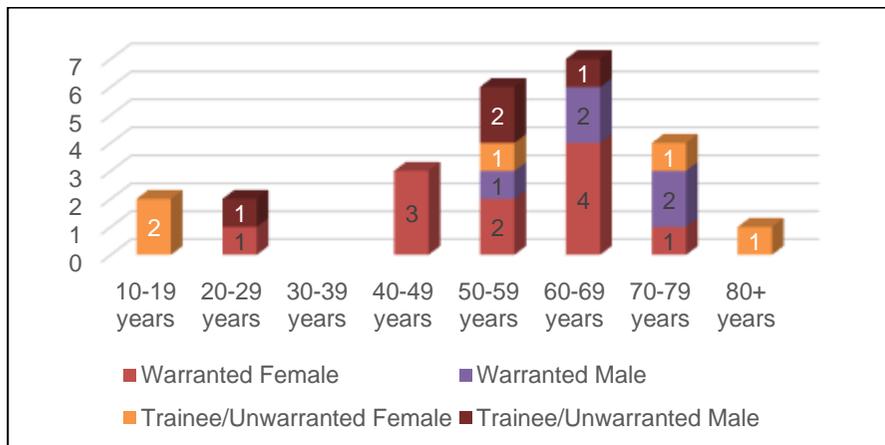
Working with event organisers to ensure the safety of people attending was a big enough task, but they had the added complexity of working during the final stages of the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown. District coordinator Matarora Smith says despite it all the event went off without a hitch.

“Key to it is good communication,” she says. “We worked with the event organisers to ensure everyone knew what we were doing. We had the masses to look out for, and also had to manage traffic and implement plans should there be a COVID incident. Luckily everything went to plan, but we had to prepare just in case,” she laughs.



## Ngā rohe: Hauraki

The Hauraki District spans Paeroa, Thames, Waihi, Coromandel, and Te Aroha. According to the District, Hauraki has **25** Māori Wardens: **16** are warranted and **9** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Hauraki Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary/koha-based) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with Police dealing with domestic violence issues, fostering youth leadership, and delivering food parcels; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including patrolling, civil defence/emergency management, and regional events.

During the Capability Stocktake, Hauraki Māori Wardens identified three key areas that they would like additional training/development in.

Information & Communication Technology (ICT), including computer skills, using online communication tools/platforms, and how to make the most of different devices, is seen as critical. Wardens thought that these skills would support them in the field/on active duty, and help others understand the range of activities they do in their communities.

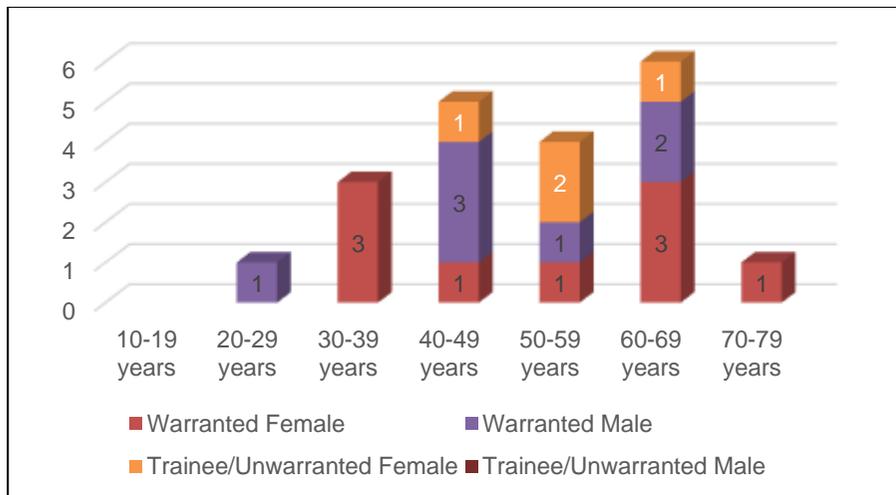
Hauraki Wardens also identified the importance of Civil Defence/Emergency Management training – with a particular focus on flood management. They are often called on to provide support when the Hauraki Plains flood, and want to see how and where they fit in the bigger emergency management picture.

The final development area identified by Hauraki Wardens is domestic violence/abuse and drug addiction awareness.

As Wardens deal with a number of whānau members at different times, they felt they needed to be informed and equipped with the information and tools to understand how to wrap support around these individuals.

## Ngā rohe: Maniapoto

The Maniapoto District spans Taumarunui, Te Kuiti and Otorohanga. According to the District, Maniapoto has **20** Māori Wardens: **16** are warranted and **4** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Maniapoto Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including providing cultural support to youth offenders, and supporting whānau through Court and Oranga Tamariki processes; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, crowd control, security, and civil defence/emergency management.

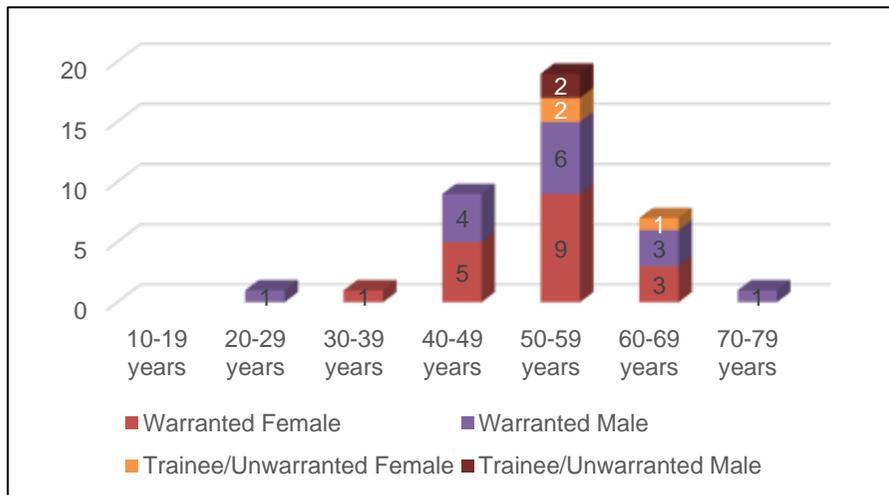
Maniapoto Māori Wardens are active supporters of key events in Taumarunui. At the King Country Christmas in 2019 attended by almost 1,000 people, Māori Wardens provided traffic control and parking support. They also provided security and safety assurance support for the children's and family activities, musical performances, and the fireworks that ended the evening.

Māori Wardens also played key roles in supporting Matariki Events. Matariki on the Horizon, beautified main street gardens with lights and included activities, workshops, displays, arts and crafts, waiata and story-telling at the Ruapehu Arts Centre. Māori Wardens provided 24 hour security of the lights, and traffic and crowd control support during the opening ceremony. They also provided guest transport and traffic control/car-parking support for Matariki Ti Ora, a dinner honouring and celebrating 50 kaumātua and kuia from the Taumarunui area.



## Ngā rohe: Waikato

The Waikato District spans Cambridge, Hamilton, Huntly, Ngāruawāhia, Raglan, Kāwhia, Te Awamutu, Putāruru, Tokoroa and Matamata. According to the District, Waikato has **38** Māori Wardens: **33** are warranted and **5** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Waikato Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi and supporting the homeless; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including security, patrolling, traffic management, and events.

Protests at Pukeiāhua near Ngāruahwāhia were of much interest to NZ Police, the council and iwi as local hapū set to challenge the proposed site of a new housing subdivision. The seven rua on Great South Road were part of over 140 burrow pits that made up the extensive gardens of Pukeiāhua Pā, home of hapū Ngāti Tamainupō.

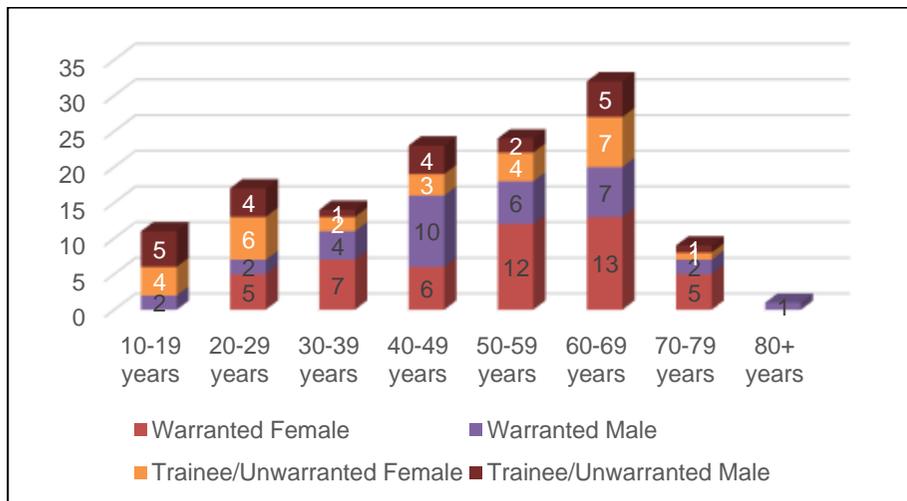
Paul Henkel of the Tūrangawaewae Māori Wardens assisted the local hapū in carrying out their protest in a safe manner for all attendees.

“This kaupapa is about bringing generations together to learn about the past and create a vision of hope for Pukeiāhua”, says Paul. “You can understand that the whānau are concerned about an area of significant cultural interest to them. So, I just do what I have to, in order to keep our whānau, tamariki, kaumātua safe, its part of my job as a Māori Warden.”



## Ngā rohe: Waiariki

The Waiariki District spans Te Arawa, Mataatua (in lieu of it being an active District), Tauranga, Tūwharetoa and Whakatōhea. According to the District, Waiariki has **131** Māori Wardens: **82** are warranted and **49** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Waiariki Māori Wardens undertake a range of (primarily voluntary/koha-based) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including providing cultural support to youth offenders, and supporting whānau through Court and Oranga Tamariki processes; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including patrolling and events (particularly for Iwi/Hapū).

Gloria Tangihaere Hughes oversees the Wardens in Rotorua, a group of people she says simply "have a calming effect because it's a natural approach of Māori to be nice to people".

Hughes believes the Wardens have used their influence and assistance to improve the lives of rangatahi in their rohe, particularly through their work with the Rangatahi Court.

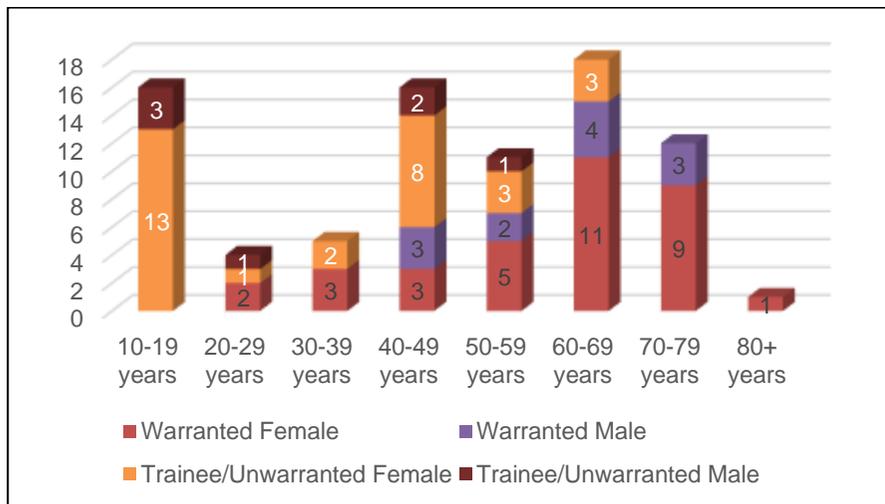
Ngā Kooti Rangatahi operate in the same way as the Youth Court but are held on marae, follow tikanga Māori, and include whānau, iwi and relevant agencies.

Māori Wardens provide information and advice to rangatahi and whānau on Kooti Rangatahi processes, to help make the whole experience a little less stressful. They may also accompany rangatahi to their hearings, providing moral and cultural support. And they're able to talk to the whānau about next steps if required.



## Ngā rohe: Tairāwhiti

The Tairāwhiti District spans the East Coast of the North Island from Potaka to Muriwai, and inland to Mangatu. According to the District, Tairāwhiti has **83** Māori Wardens: **46** are warranted and **37** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Tairāwhiti Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including helping address truancy, supporting whānau through Court processes, and delivering food parcels; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, security, and Iwi/Community events.

During the long hot summers in Gisborne, rangatahi cool off in the harbour. Unfortunately they often use the railway bridge or wharf area to launch themselves from – which can be dangerous when boats are entering or exiting the harbour.

Tairāwhiti Wardens were asked by the Gisborne District Council (GDC), local Police and other harbour-users to encourage rangatahi to find safer places to enter the water. Wardens spent numerous hours throughout the summer monitoring the behaviour of rangatahi and other harbour-users. This also provided a valuable training opportunity for new Wardens.

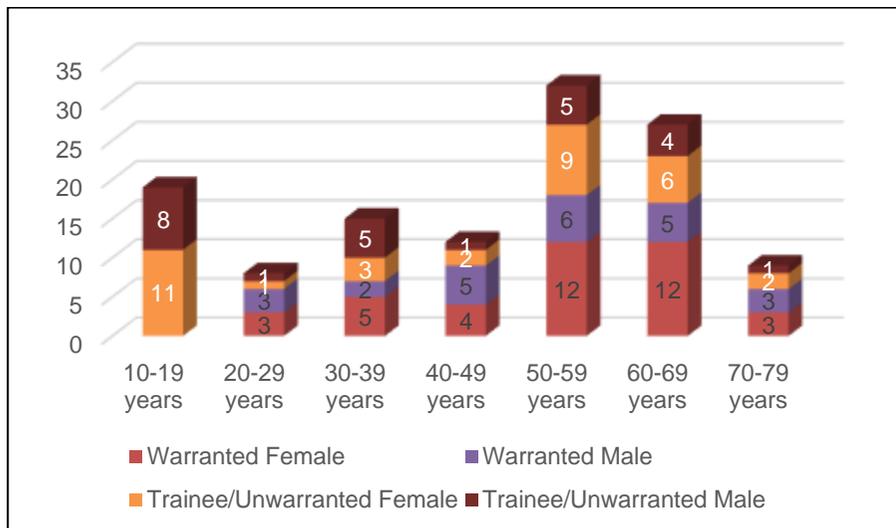
Based on their observations and experiences, they advised the GDC of the need for better signage and placement, better fencing around walkways, and increased enforcement of waste management (e.g. chemical containers) requirements.

Wardens have since been contracted by the GDC to offer the same service during the 2020/21 summer season.



## Ngā rohe: Tākitimu

The Tākitimu District spans the lower part of the East Coast of the North Island from Wairoa through to Wairarapa. According to the District, Tākitimu has **122** Māori Wardens: **63** are warranted and **59** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Tākitimu Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including helping whānau through Court processes; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, patrolling, crowd control, security, and local/Māori events.

Affectionately known as Nanny or Auntie Daph, Daphne Tito has helped coordinate Māori Wardens in the Tākitimu District for over 12 years. Most new Wardens have the opportunity to work alongside Daphne and learn about being a Warden, the communications skills they'll need, and how to develop respectful and reciprocal relationships with others in the community.

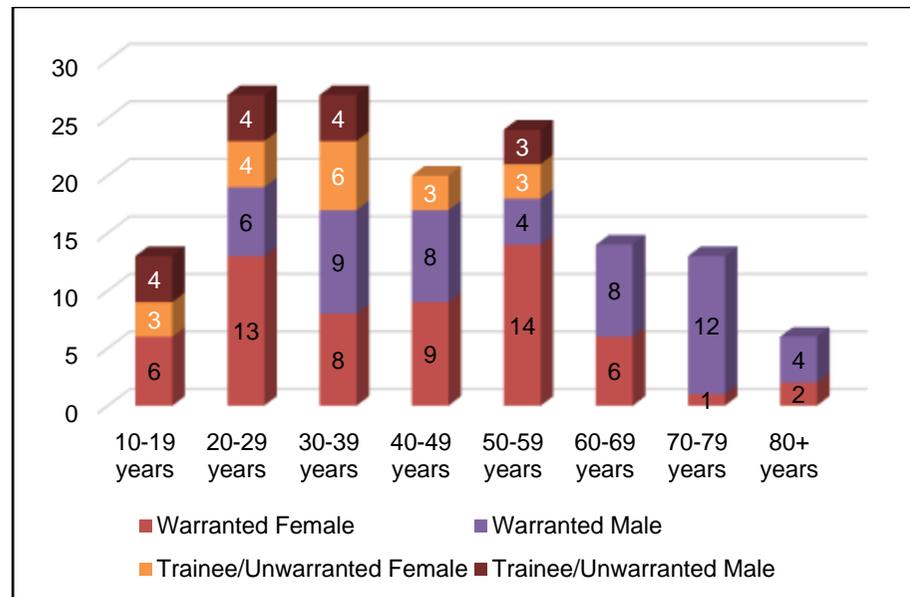


Daphne has long been a champion for modernising Māori Wardens. With a focus on sustainability, Daphne developed a process for those seeking support from Wardens to identify what they need (event type/services, how many Wardens, date, time etc.), and what the nature of reimbursement (for Warden time and efforts) will be. As a result, Tākitimu Wardens receive income from a range of organisations (including iwi and local government) rather than being wholly dependent on the Māori Wardens Project in Te Puni Kōkiri.

In 2019, Daphne was recognised by the local Police for helping to de-escalate a stand-off between a large group of gang members and other whānau members attending a tangi. On departing, the gang leader said to her “gee you sound like my Nanny....she was a bloody bossy boots too...”

## Ngā rohe: Aotea

The Aotea District spans Taranaki to Whanganui. According to the District, Aotea has **144** Māori Wardens: **110** are warranted and **34** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Aotea Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities primarily in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, crowd control, patrolling, Community Work supervision, and security.

The investment made by the Aotea District in security qualifications was realised during the COVID-19 lockdown when their Wardens were asked to provide security at the Caltex Garage, Four Square and COVID testing station in Raetihi.

Wardens worked with nurses and staff to ensure that waiting times weren't too long, and that community members understood physical distancing requirements.

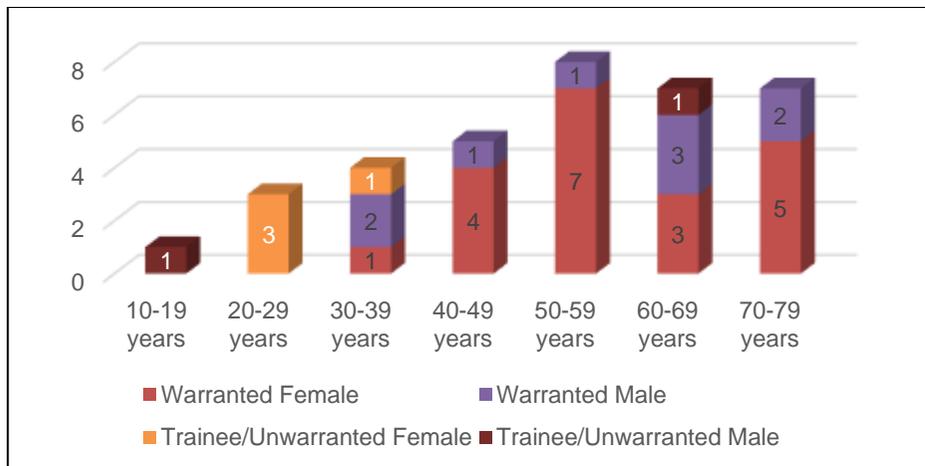
The Wardens reported that they really enjoyed getting to know the locals, and appreciated their respect and cooperation. Many locals were surprised that Aotea Māori Wardens were also qualified/ licenced security guards.

The experience also gave Wardens a better understanding of the resources needed when providing emergency management support.



## Ngā rohe: Raukawa

The Raukawa District spans the Manawatu through to Ōtaki. According to the District, Raukawa has **35 Māori Wardens**: **29** are warranted and **6** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Raukawa Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary/ koha-based) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including working with rangatahi, advocating for rangatahi/whānau within Court and other processes, and providing emergency and mental health supports; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, patrolling, and events.

During the COVID-19 lockdown, the Raukawa Māori Wardens District secured 'essential service' status. They targeted and delivered food and care packages, and checked on the welfare of vulnerable whānau in their community. This enabled Wardens to identify and report on the distinct support needs of whānau and kaumātua.

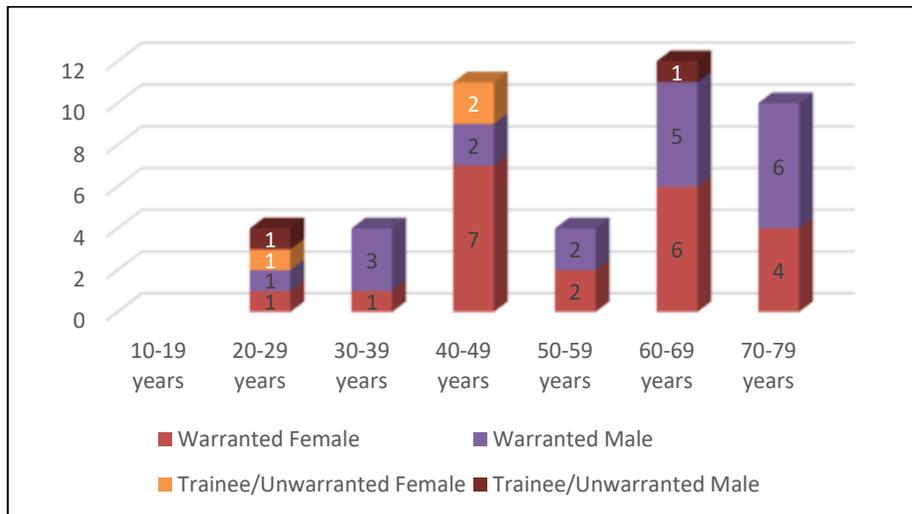
Raukawa Māori Wardens also escorted patients to specialist medical appointments – a particularly valuable service given the vulnerability of these patients and their need to continue to access medical treatments and supports during the lockdown.



*Raukawa Māori Wardens, as essential service providers, being COVID-19-tested.*

## Ngā rohe: Te Whanganui-a-Tara

The Te Whanganui-a-Tara District spans Upper Hutt through to Wellington, and back up to Kāpiti. According to the District, Te Whanganui-a-Tara has **45** Māori Wardens: **40** are warranted and **5** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Te Whanganui-a-Tara Māori Wardens undertake a range of (voluntary and paid) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including helping rangatahi and whānau through Court processes; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including security, patrolling, and events.

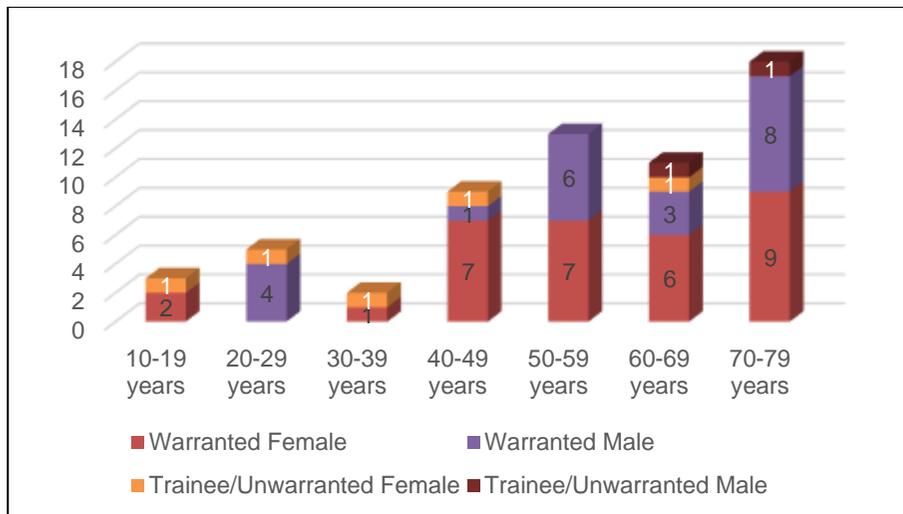
Every year in early February, around a thousand Wellingtonians flock to Te Rā o Te Raukura in Lower Hutt, to enjoy kapa haka, kai and a growing range of Māori products. Te Whanganui-a-Tara Māori Wardens continue to work with the event organisers and NZ Police to ensure whānau can enjoy themselves. Key duties include managing carparking, securing restricted areas, and providing crowd control support to keep whānau safe.

Noelene Smiler, Operations Manager for Te Whanganui-a-Tara Wardens, is pleased that the public look to Māori Wardens for support and assistance, and that Māori Wardens can help ‘keep the peace’ when things get tense. This shows the respect that everyone has for Māori Wardens – something they do not take lightly. As Noelene says “we have an obligation to present ourselves well to the public by the way we dress and how we conduct ourselves, and by being able to help”. Aroha ki te tangata.



## Ngā rohe: Te Tau Ihu

The Te Tau Ihu District spans the top of the South Island to Marlborough. According to the District, Te Tau Ihu has **61** Māori Wardens: **54** are warranted and **7** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Te Tau Ihu Māori Wardens undertake a range of (primarily voluntary/koha-based) activities: in supporting Whānau, including helping rangatahi and whānau through Court processes; and in supporting Hāpori and Huihuinga Tangata, including traffic management, patrolling, security/marshalling, civil defence/emergency management, and crowd control.

Based in Blenheim, Gemma McKinney is at the helm of the Marlborough Māori Wardens. She is always looking for opportunities to upskill her wardens, particularly to ensure they can respond to issues that affect whānau and community members.

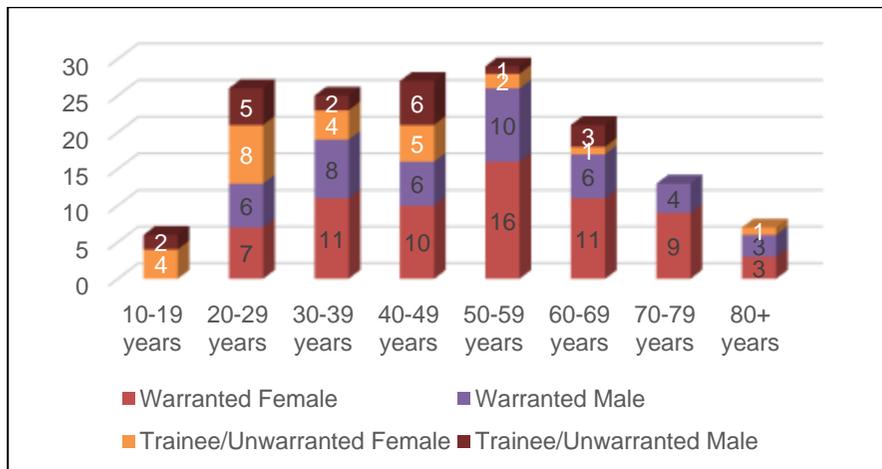
One such opportunity was an invitation to participate in a pilot called KATOA (Knowledge and Training of Alcohol) initiated by the Public Health Service in partnership with Blenheim Police and the Nelson Institute of Technology. The 6-week training programme gave Wardens an insight into the different stages of intoxication, and equipped them with a range of tools and techniques to help manage potential situations they might encounter – and keep themselves safe.

Gemma sees this programme as having had a dual outcome: to be able to safely identify potential situations while out on night-patrol; and to form a closer working relationship with local Police.



## Ngā rohe: Te Waipounamu

The Te Waipounamu District extends from Kaikoura and across to the West Coast, and down to Invercargill. It also includes the Chatham Islands. According to the District, Te Waipounamu has **154** Māori Wardens: **110** are warranted and **44** are unwarranted/trainees. Their demographic profile is shown below.



Te Waipounamu Māori Wardens undertake a range of (primarily voluntary/koha-based) activities: in supporting **Whānau**, including rangatahi and whānau through Court processes, advocating for whānau, and providing kaumatua support, transportation, and food deliveries; and in supporting **Hāpori** and **Huihuinga Tangata**, including traffic management, patrolling, security/marshalling, civil defence/emergency management, and crowd control.

It's probably rare to find a Māori Wardens group in a small close-knit community hosting one dignitary, let alone two, within a seven month period but that's nothing new for Ari Boyd and the Kaikōura Māori Wardens.

Being in the public eye and entertaining manuhiri comes naturally to some of them because by day they work as kaimahi of Whalewatch Kaikoura. When dignitaries like Prince Charles and Duchess Camilla come to visit, or "Aunty Jacinda" pops in for a cuppa, it's definitely second nature for the local Wardens to make them feel welcome.

When they aren't busy entertaining royalty, they don their Māori Warden 'super-suits' to respond to the many calls for help in the community. They have come through disasters like the 2016 earthquakes and COVID-19 with sheer determination, and a strong belief in community spirit and closeness that fuels their passion for their mahi as Māori Wardens.

