

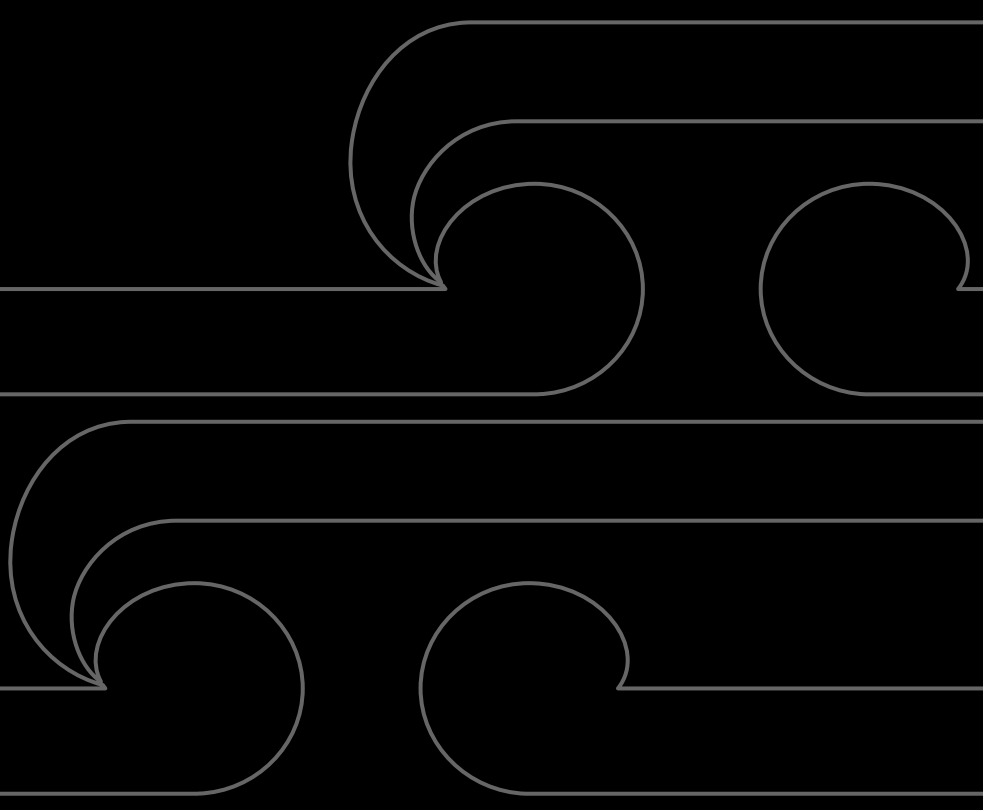
Now is the time

We lead, you follow.




Hui Māori Report

JULY 2019



This report summarises the kōrero that was shared at *Ināia Tonu Nei – Hui Māori* in Rotorua 5–7 April 2019. A small team took notes at the Hui Māori and gathered insights from discussion, presentations and activities. This document attempts to capture what was heard at the Hui, as well as provide further context to why the Hui Māori took place. This report does not claim to represent any individuals or collective groups that attended the Hui.

It must be acknowledged that, over many generations, Māori have provided significant kōrero, research, evidence and commentary explaining a Te Ao Māori view on justice reform. This report acknowledges the ongoing work, advocacy and leaders who have sacrificed their lives to improve the wellbeing of Māori. The aim of this report is to complement the ongoing work and research in this area.



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This report is uncensored and should be read with an open heart and mind.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hui Māori created an intentional space where Māori did not have to defend being Māori. Instead, they could openly kōrero about the ongoing failure of the justice system and discuss how to lead its reformation.

The justice system is at crisis point, and this is reflected in the highest-ever numbers of Māori being caught in the justice pipeline than at any other time in the history of Aotearoa. Māori are affected by the justice system more than any other grouping of people within Aotearoa.

This report captures the raw voice of what the people said at the Hui Māori, and it attempts to let their voices be heard. This report is uncensored and should be read with an open heart and mind.

It was clear from those who attended the Hui Māori that the justice system continues to hurt whānau. Whānau Māori are having to respond to the intergenerational effects of the racism, bias, abuse and colonisation that the justice system has created, enabled and continues to deliver almost 200 years since the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Māori did not sign Te Tiriti o Waitangi for tamariki to be in care, incarcerated or continually traumatised – this must stop now.

Calls from those who attended the Hui Māori challenged the Crown and its officials directly for an enduring reform to stop the continuing degradation of whānau, hapū and iwi.

We heard from those who attended that the justice system cannot be reformed without leadership from Te Ao Māori. The Hui Māori called for the Crown to finally share power with Māori and for Māori-led responses to be central to reformation of the justice system. Those who attended called for the Government and its officials to stop working in silos and to take a whole-of-government approach to improve the wellbeing of Māori and those affected by the justice system. Further, they said that the Government and its officials must recognise they do not have the cultural capability or capacity to deliver a justice system that can respond to this crisis alone.

Three main recommendations arose from the kōrero at the Hui Māori. These cover constitutional reform, a call for a plan to accelerate and understand the change needed, and to establish a Mana Ōrite model of partnership. Further, various other themes were identified within the recommendations relating to building or improving leadership capability, workforce development, legislative and policy settings, working together and service delivery.

To enable these recommendations to happen, the message from those who attended the Hui Māori was clear: Māori must lead now, *Ināia Tonu Nei*.

THE JOURNEY TO INĀIA TONU NEI – HUI MĀORI

In 2018, the Government established and launched Hāpaitia te Oranga Tāngata, Safe and Effective Justice Programme, to develop long-term solutions to keep people safe, allow communities to thrive and build a new justice system.

Following the establishment of the programme, the Government announced an independent advisory group, Te Uepū Hāpai i te Ora. Te Uepū Hāpai i te Ora is tasked with engaging in a public conversation about what people in Aotearoa want from their criminal justice system and to canvass ideas about how the criminal justice system can be improved. Te Uepū Hāpai i te Ora has released its first independent report – *He Waka Roimata*. This report reflects the voices they heard in their engagement. Their follow-up report responds to those voices and is due later in 2019.

As a part of the Hāpaitia te Oranga Tāngata programme, the Minister of Justice invited people to come together at a Criminal Justice Summit held at Porirua, Wellington, in August 2018. The Summit's purpose was to hear ideas for a new direction for the criminal justice system. Over 600 people attended the Summit; but, of those who attended, 200 were Māori.

Māori who attended were frustrated by the lack of Māori voice at the Summit. The programme spoke about Māori without clear input from Māori. Further, non-Māori were speaking about Māori and telling Māori what the issues were with the criminal justice system. Māori who attended the Summit told the Crown that, to reform the criminal justice system, it must recognise the effect that all sectors have on the criminal justice system.

Those who attended the Summit also reminded the Crown that any change to the justice system must be led by Māori. Ultimately, the justice system interacts with more Māori than any other grouping. While Māori make up only around 15 percent of Aotearoa's population, Māori make up more than half of the prison population.

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...any change to the justice system must be led by Māori.

We lead, you follow.

In response to the lack of intentional spaces for input from Māori, Māori called for a Hui Māori, to ensure Māori voices would be heard within the current justice reform process.

Following the call for a Hui Māori, representatives from 11 rohe across Aotearoa were selected by those who attended the Summit to meet at Te Puea Memorial Marae on 6 September 2018. At that hui, the attendees established and mandated Te Ohu Whakatika, a group of representatives, to design and convene a Hui Māori.

The attendees required members of Te Ohu Whakatika to have diverse views and experience within the criminal justice system. Further, they required those involved to have extensive networks and regional representation, along with experience, understanding and respect for:

- > tikanga Māori
- > technical knowledge

They also agreed that members should possess:

- > expertise and influence with whānau, hapū and iwi
- > expertise and influence with Māori communities.

The appointment to Te Ohu Whakatika was a voluntary position. A copy of the terms of reference for Te Ohu Whakatika can be found on the Safe and Effective Justice website¹.

Te Ohu Whakatika convened a hui from 5–7 April 2019 in Rotorua. The Hui was attended by over 200 people who hold critical spaces within Justice. These included decision makers, government, judiciary, iwi, hapū, whānau and community members.

The Hui theme, *Ināia Tonu Nei – now is the time. We lead, you follow*, guided the Hui programme and unapologetically declared a space for Māori to lead. The Hui had five purposes:

1. Contribute to and influence the reform programme.
2. Build and strengthen relationships within Te Ao Māori.
3. Build and strengthen accountability of the justice sector with Māori.
4. Recognise and advance the critical space that Māori must hold, which is central to any justice reform and, indeed, transformation.
5. Be heard in ways that lead to actions (by the Government) that Māori have called for.

1 <https://www.safeandeffectivejustice.govt.nz/assets/8832a252d9/Te-Ohu-Whakatika-Terms-of-Reference-Final.pdf>

Programme for Hui Māori

The programme was purposely designed by Māori to ensure a space was created where Māori did not need to defend themselves when speaking about the justice system. Driven by the Hui theme, the programme created three main spaces that drove the kōrero throughout the three days.

Inamata Me matua titiro whakamuri kia mārama ai te hikoī whakamua:
“We must look back to move forward”.

Onamata Ināia Tonu Nei. Mā mātou e ārahi, me whai mai koe:
“We lead, you follow”.

Anamata He whakamahi i ō tātou akoranga tuku iho hei whakawhiti kōrero mō te whakahou i te whakawā hara, me te whakaumu i te whakawā:
“Using our original teachings as a means to communicate justice reform and justice transformation”.

Speakers

The Hui programme involved a range of speakers, including rangatahi, those with lived experience, those from the judiciary, academics, Māori leaders, practitioners, musicians and service providers. Including such speakers was intentional and showed the need to acknowledge the importance of diversity of knowledge, skills, views and leadership that must be included as Aotearoa looks to improve the justice system.

Key themes

Several key themes arose throughout the Hui. The next section of the report reflects what was discussed by participants.

1

Te Ao Māori and justice

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**Te Ao Māori must be central to
any reform of the justice system.**

Te Ao Māori and justice

The Hui participants discussed the importance of Te Ao Māori when reforming the justice system. Further, they said an understanding is needed of how Te Ao Māori interacts with the justice system. Participants said Te Ao Māori must be central to any reform of the justice system.

Those who attended said:

- > A justice system cannot be reformed without leadership from Te Ao Māori.
- > Capability and capacity building within Te Ao Māori are the first steps in reforming the justice system. Anyone who works within the justice system must be culturally competent.
- > Any system that works with Māori must recognise, value and actively seek understandings from Te Ao Māori worldviews.
- > Tikanga, mātauranga Māori and Māori worldviews are ways in which Māori approach wellness, health and wellbeing. Any justice system reform must balance all of these elements, to ensure whānau are thriving in the community. If whānau are thriving, there will be less engagement of Māori in the justice system.
- > When responding to offending or any event that interacts with the justice system, the focus for Māori is to work in ways that rebalance the disruption these events cause. Offending or unacceptable behaviour is seen as disruptive to the balance and as affecting those involved and their whānau. This type of response must be central to any reform, for balance to be restored within communities.
- > When restoring balance, traditional practices within whānau and hapū are essential. This type of approach must be considered in the justice reform process.

2

Journey of Māori and the reform of the justice system

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**Decolonising the justice system
must be central to any
work programme...**

Journey of Māori and the reform of the justice system

Hui participants discussed the extensive work that Māori have undertaken to reform the justice system. However, it is noted that the Crown is yet to enact previous recommendations from Māori. The Crown has not adequately partnered with Māori to enable a meaningful and enduring reform to take place. Participants recognised the current justice system as “settler–colonial” and that the underpinning of colonisation can no longer be ignored. Decolonising the justice system must be central to any work programme that may be developed following the Hui Māori.

At Hui Māori, we heard that:

- > Our tīpuna did not sign Te Tiriti o Waitangi for tamariki to be in care, incarcerated or continually traumatised.
- > Māori have advocated to decolonise the justice system over generations.
- > The justice system continues to be racist and biased.
- > Reports, such as *Puao-te-ata-tu*² and *He Whaipaanga Hou*³, were completed over 30 years ago. The true essence and kōrero of these reports have not been fully understood or accepted by those in power. This, along with other work, must inform the reform process and be given appropriate recognition by all who work within the justice system.
- > *Ināia Tonu Nei* is seen as continuing the legacy of those who have gone before. By convening this hui, Māori are taking another step in the journey to decolonise the justice system.
- > Crown, Māori and the wider community know the success of kaupapa Māori practices. The Crown must now fully invest in kaupapa Māori services, to ensure they have the ability to continue to deliver high-quality services and good outcomes to the community.
- > The Crown must let Māori lead in true partnership. If this does not take place now, Aotearoa will lose the opportunity to reform the justice system, and another generation will be affected. Māori have said they cannot wait any longer.

2 Puao-te-ata-tu. The report of the Ministerial Advisory Committee on a Māori perspective for the Department of Social Welfare. Wellington, New Zealand. September 1988.

3 The Māori and the Criminal Justice System: A New Perspective: He Whaipaanga Hou: Part 2. Moana Jackson. November 1988.

The Crown and delivering a justice system for Māori

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**The Crown has failed in delivering
a justice system for Māori.**

The Crown and delivering a justice system for Māori

Hui participants asserted that the Crown has failed in delivering a justice system for Māori.

Participants at Hui Māori told us that:

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- > The Crown has not worked with Māori as Te Tiriti o Waitangi partners when creating the justice system. The Crown adapted a justice system that was never appropriate for Aotearoa, given its unique Te Tiriti partnership.
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- > The Crown has not worked with Māori as Te Tiriti o Waitangi partners when it has attempted to reform the justice system. The Crown has never shared the power that is needed for Māori to lead in this space.
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- > The Crown alone does not have the capability or capacity to undertake this work.
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- > It is clear that past Crown approaches have failed Māori and the community, therefore, a new approach is needed.
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- > Each time the Crown reforms the justice system, it further enables the system to grow, with Māori continuing to be worse off.
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- > The Crown must take responsibility for the legacy of colonisation and intergenerational trauma that affects whānau today. The justice system is racist and biased against Māori. Anyone who defends these issues and says that bias does not exist within Crown agencies does not truly understand what it means to have experienced bias in the justice system.
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- > To understand the ongoing trauma that such a system creates, the Crown must have the courage to acknowledge it has happened. It further needs to provide courageous leadership and to develop capability and capacity, both individually and collectively, to respond to this.
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- > The Crown, the justice sector and officials need to stop protecting and defending their positions for the sake of it. They need to take a step back and ask what the “purpose of the justice system” is and, after that purpose is established, develop tools and responses to tackle the ongoing issues plaguing Aotearoa.
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- > Those working within the system must understand tikanga Māori and kaupapa Māori approaches. If they do not, they must learn. If they will not, they must step aside.

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- > The Crown can no longer just “tinker around the edges” when reforming the justice system. The Crown must make fundamental changes to benefit the whole community.
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- > The Crown must consider how constitutional reform can help and affect the reform of the justice and social sectors.
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- > Māori no longer want to solely rely on the Crown for change. Māori want to lead the change with help, shared power and funding from the Crown.
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- > The justice system must no longer be a political football, and there must be a cross-party approach to reforming the system.
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- > The Crown must also consider a whole-of-government approach to the justice system.
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- > Those who work within the justice system must have high-trust relationships and be truthful with each other.

We lead, you follow.



4

Power sharing

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The Hui called for the Crown to share power with Māori.

Power sharing

The Hui called for the Crown to share power with Māori. Further, there was a call from Māori at the Hui that they would also like iwi to share power with them.

Hui Māori participants also said that:

- > Power sharing ensures that Te Tiriti o Waitangi is given its full effect. This means the Crown must share power with Māori.
- > If Māori are partnering with the Crown, funding must be appropriately allocated.
- > The ministries should not exist just because they always have. They should only exist for a specific purpose. If the new vision for Aotearoa does not fit that purpose then the ministries need to be reviewed and, if necessary, removed.
- > Power sharing requires transformation of the ministries themselves not just policy and legislation.
- > Government should fund and work with Māori to lead these spaces. If 50 percent of those in prisons are Māori then 50 percent of the funding should be put solely towards Māori responses in these spaces.
- > Iwi must power share with whānau, hapū and their communities.
- > Some iwi are part of the systems that hold and control power that keep many whānau out. Iwi must attempt to engage with all whānau.

5 Māori-led responses



Māori want to lead the responses to the justice system.

Māori-led responses

The call from the Hui was clear with respect to Māori wanting to lead the responses to the justice system.

Furthermore, those who attended Hui Māori said:

- > Māori want to lead the way in reforming the justice system.
- > Māori need to lead responses to ensure whānau are no longer caught in the system.
- > Māori who work within the community know the needs of whānau more than anyone else.
- > Māori no longer support the approach of many post-settlement governance entities and iwi that say any social issue within Aotearoa is an issue for the Crown to own and lead. This kōrero focused on the fact that Māori no longer want to say this is an “Article 3 issue and it is something for the Crown to deal with”. Māori want to lead this space with the Crown.
- > Māori are in a position to lead responses in all areas of the justice pipeline.
- > Māori have the knowledge, relationships, experience and capability to lead this. However, crucially, they need funding and support to enable this to happen. Māori are calling for the Crown to work with them to lead responses to improve the wellbeing of Māori and reduce the amount of exposure Māori have with the justice system.

6

Wellbeing and development of our tamariki and mokopuna

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The justice pipeline starts at birth.

Wellbeing and development of our tamariki and mokopuna

Hui participants acknowledged the importance of understanding that the justice pipeline starts at birth. Participants said that any approach to reforming the justice system must ensure the impact of Oranga Tamariki and the Family Court is understood. Most of those who enter the criminal courts or prisons have had previous interactions with Oranga Tamariki and the Family Court. Participants called for Oranga Tamariki to be disestablished.

Participants at the Hui Māori also said:

- > The first 1000 days of a child's life are crucial. We must ensure tamariki are supported appropriately, so they achieve significant milestones in their development and to ensure they do not enter the justice pipeline.
- > No child should be removed from its mother or whānau at birth. Uplifts of children in this manner should be illegal. If children are removed from their whānau, this adds further trauma and denies the right of the child to their whakapapa.
- > It is important that anyone who works with tamariki understands Mana Tamaiti. Mana Tamaiti means the intrinsic value and inherent dignity derived from a child or young person's whakapapa and their belonging to whānau, hapū, iwi or a family group, in accordance with tikanga Māori or its equivalent in the child or young person's culture. Mana Tamaiti and the child or young person's wellbeing should be protected by recognising their whakapapa and the whanaungatanga responsibilities for their family, whānau, hapū, iwi and family group. This value is crucial to justice reform.
- > All sectors that work with tamariki must come together and stop working in silos.
- > Those working within the justice sector must identify high-risk areas and invest in early interventions in these areas.
- > The justice sector must work with other agencies, such as health and education, to understand the effect they have on the development of tamariki, to ensure they do not enter the justice pipeline. These sectors must work together and partner with Justice to reform the justice system.
- > Rangatahi courts need to be better resourced and their use expanded throughout Aotearoa.



We lead, you follow.

- > Oranga Tamariki is continuing to fail Māori. Recognition of this ongoing failure and leadership in this space must be central to any justice system reform.
- > Oranga Tamariki currently does not have the capacity and capability to deliver kaupapa Māori services to whānau by itself. Oranga Tamariki continues to trample on the mana of children.
- > The practices within Oranga Tamariki must be challenged and changed immediately.
- > Oranga Tamariki and the Family Court are a gateway to criminal offending. Solutions need to be found earlier, so whānau do not end up stuck in the justice pipeline.
- > When a person who has been in state care ends up in prison they feel institutionalised because that is how their life has always been, controlled by the state.
- > The Family Court plays a critical role when working with whānau and their wellbeing. The Family Court must be challenged because it has not provided any new approaches in the past 20 years.
- > *Puao-te-ata-tu* needs to be embedded in all Family Court and care processes.
- > All court systems must ensure that they understand tikanga Māori and Te Ao Māori. This includes the criminal courts.
- > The use of cultural reports must be increased within all courts.
- > Further support must be given to iwi, hapū and whānau, to lead responses within the justice system. These responses mean Māori can work with the agencies and wrap a korowai around whānau. This must be the goal for all processes when protecting the wellbeing and development of tangata whenua.
- > More Māori judges are needed in the courts with broad experience to help tamariki. This includes the Youth Court, Family Court and District Courts.
- > All processes must be child focused, whānau centred and whānau led.
- > The courts should always be a last resort for all justice matters.

Abolishment of prisons

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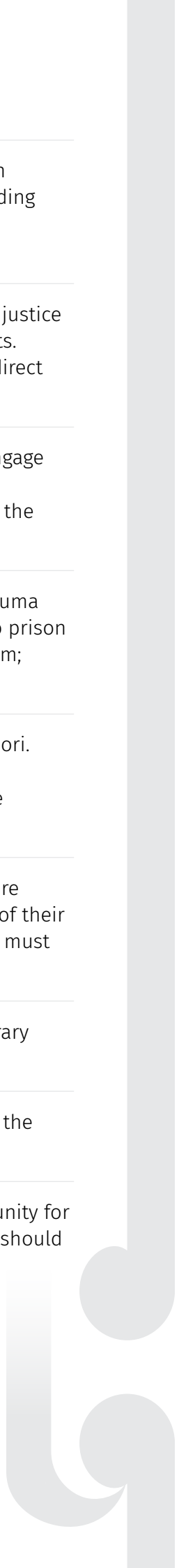
**Hui participants called for the
abolishment of the current
prison system.**

Abolishment of prisons

Hui participants called for the abolishment of the current prison system. Participants went on to say that prisons are continuing to fail Māori. The current corrections system does not focus on rehabilitation and is purely based on a punitive approach.

The views expressed at Hui Māori included:

- > Māori want community-led responses to offending, with incarceration as the alternative, while the Crown phases out prisons as they are currently structured.
- > The system at present relies on incarceration as the only means to hold people accountable for criminal behaviour. This approach must stop.
- > Community-based responses to offending must be the default position of any criminal justice system.
- > Community accountability, instead of court monitoring, is more meaningful for defendants. This type of approach is also appropriate and effective for victims of crime and the wider community.
- > The justice system must treat addictions to alcohol and other drugs as a health issue, instead of constantly penalising those who need help.
- > There is an immediate need to provide healing spaces for offenders.
- > Response teams must be created to engage with people who are arrested. The aim of such a team would be to address health or social issues before engagement with the courts.
- > All people working in the criminal justice system must have ongoing training, and, as a part of that training, they must hear the voices of lived experience.
- > The current barriers that prevent whānau, hapū and iwi participation in any justice process must be removed. The justice sector should actively take steps to engage whānau, hapū and iwi in all areas of the justice system.
- > The focus must be on the criminal courts and effective sentencing, to ensure those who offend recognise their offending and then have the appropriate support when they return to the community.

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- > Te Pae Oranga (community and iwi panels) must be expanded. This approach is based on tikanga Māori and has had success within the community in holding people accountable for their offending and supporting them to move forward in their lives.
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- > The use of section 27 Cultural Reports in Sentencing must be expanded. The justice sector needs to support ongoing training, to increase the use of these reports. The reports should be funded, and legislative change must allow judges to direct reports to be completed.
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- > Probation reports are currently inadequate. Many of those in prisons who engage with probation do not trust them because they are part of the system. The information gathered and presented in those reports is vastly different from the reports of people who are engaged independently.
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- > Every time a whānau member is sentenced to prison, this creates further trauma on their whānau that can last for generations. Continuing to send whānau to prison is enabling intergenerational trauma that affects more than the justice system; it affects whole communities.
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- > Criminal courts and parole boards play a vital role in the incarceration of Māori. Criminal courts and parole boards must be culturally responsive and view community-based responses as crucial when engaging with whānau in these processes.
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- > The approach to bail must be challenged. Sentencing whānau to prison before conviction just because they do not have an address or support at the time of their court appearance must be stopped. New services to provide support for this must be introduced immediately.
-
- > Alternative approaches to offending can strengthen the justice system, contrary to existing beliefs.
-
- > All sector groups are responsible for the rehabilitation of offenders, not just the Department of Corrections. A cross-sector approach must be adopted.
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- > It is recognised that some people will need to be separated from the community for a time, due to the risk to themselves and others, but this type of separation should have a rehabilitative focus and be a last resort.
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CALL TO ACTION

Participants of the Hui Māori called for urgent reform of the justice system. The justice system is continuing to harm Māori more than any other grouping in Aotearoa. The Hui Māori recognised that the Crown must approach the reform in two ways:

1. Immediately start to decolonise the justice system, to provide instant relief to processes that continue to harm Māori.
2. Immediately start designing an intergenerational plan to reform the justice system. This includes starting work in areas such as constitutional reform, to ensure the reform of the justice system is enduring and reflects the commitment that the Crown made when signing Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

To enable this work to start, the justice sector must support the establishment of a Mana Ōrite model of partnership *Ināia Tonu Nei*.

We lead, you follow.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations begin the process to enact the call to action by Māori at Ināia Tonu Nei. They reflect some of the raw kōrero and calls made by participants but are not an exhaustive list. Further recommendations may be made following direct engagement with Māori (nationally and regionally).

To monitor the progress of the Crown and this work, a follow up Hui Māori will be held within 1000 days of the release of this report.

Overarching approach

Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to reform Aotearoa's justice system based on abolishing prisons by 2040. This approach must be underpinned by, inclusive of and encompass the following points.

- > Inclusion of Te Ao Māori, tikanga Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- > Mana Ōrite model of partnership to be established and nurtured between Māori and all Crown agencies and departments.
- > All legislation and policy settings in Aotearoa to reflect Te Ao Māori, Tikanga Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- > High-trust relationships must be established and nurtured between Māori and all Crown agencies and departments.
- > The Crown must take responsibility for colonisation and stop all ongoing effects of colonisation.
- > Prisons are abolished in New Zealand.
- > Oranga Tamariki is disestablished.
- > Lived experience must influence policy and legislative developments.
- > The justice system must reflect the true intentions of *Puao-te-ata-tu*.
- > The justice system must reflect the true intentions of *He Whaipaanga Hou*.

Responsible: Prime Minister, Ministers of the Crown, State Services Commissioner, chief executives of justice and social sector agencies

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be completed by February 2040, with clear identified reviews along the way.

Constitutional reform

A constitutional reform to take place to entrench Te Tiriti o Waitangi. A work programme to be developed to support this work.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice, Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Arawhiti, State Services Commission and Crown Law

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by 2030.

Establishing a Mana Ōrite model of partnership

Justice and social sectors to establish a Mana Ōrite model of partnership that puts in place Māori at all levels of decision-making.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by December 2019.

Legislation and policy

Review all legislation relating to the justice and state sectors and ensure it reflects Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Immediate review of the Sentencing Act 2002, Bail Act 2000, Criminal Procedure Act 2011 and all legislation relating to care and protection.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with legislation enacted by 2025.

Increase legal aid funding to whānau, hapū and iwi, to ensure greater access to justice.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by 1 July 2020.

Make Te Tiriti o Waitangi and New Zealand history compulsory for primary and secondary education.

Responsible: Ministry of Education

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by 1 July 2020.

Review section 27 of the Sentencing Act 2002, to allow judges to direct cultural reports, to increase their use. In addition, the Ministry of Justice must fund these cultural reports.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by 1 January 2022.

More Māori judges to be appointed across all courts and tribunals of Aotearoa.

Responsible: Attorney-General and Ministers of the Crown

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be ongoing.

Service delivery

Devolve services from Oranga Tamariki to whānau, hapū and iwi to provide care and protection services with and for whānau in their own communities.

Responsible: Social sector agencies

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with a due date of December 2030.

Justice and social sector agencies to develop, in conjunction with Māori, regionally based advocacy units.

Responsible: Justice and social sector agencies

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with a due date of first proposal for pilot December 2020.

Undertake a kaupapa-Māori-based evaluation of the current therapeutic and specialist courts across Aotearoa to distil key learnings and principles from these models. Develop and implement a plan to apply these learnings and principles to the mainstream court process (ie, normalise these approaches). This includes: establishing more therapeutic and specialist courts, where appropriate (ie, Matariki, rangatahi, sexual violence, alcohol and other drug treatment, and family violence courts).

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with evaluation to be completed by December 2020 and new approaches to be implemented by December 2022.

Reform the Family Court, with the first step being to establish a tikanga Māori pilot for the Family Court.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be in place by 1 July 2022.

Establish more Te Pae Oranga, iwi and community panels and increase the tariff to enable more cases to be heard.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice and Police

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with a due date of December 2021.

Fund Māori non-governmental organisations and provide extensive support to organisations to develop capability and capacity in their own communities.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be completed by 1 January 2025.

Workforce

Invest well in, build and drive a rapid upskill and increase of Māori capacity and capability within the justice and social sectors.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be completed by 2025.

Invest in Kaupapa Māori Legal Units within each Community Law Centre, to support access to justice in Māori communities.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with a due date of December 2020.

Invest in rangatahi-led initiatives, to improve capability and capacity building of the future of Aotearoa.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, and be completed by 2025.

Whānau Ora navigators to be established for the justice sector working with the social sector.

Responsible: Justice and social sectors

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with due date of 1 July 2025.

Increase the pool and use of lay advocates, and their remuneration, to reflect their requisite skills and experience, and put in place a workforce strategy to attract and retain high calibre lay advocates.

Responsible: Ministry of Justice

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with due date of July 2022.

Develop and invest in regionally focused service models within the justice and social sectors, to ensure models reflect the needs of each region.

Responsible: Justice and social sector

Timeframe: Must start now, Ināia Tonu Nei, with a due date of December 2025.



We lead, you follow.

