

WARRANTING
MĀORI WARDENS:
A GUIDE TO THE
NEW INTERIM
MĀORI WARDEN
WARRANTING
PROCESS





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Introduction

Why do we need a change?

Warranting has been an issue for many Māori Warden Groups for a long time and as such this remains a priority for improvement.

The Joint Advisory Group (JAG) was set up to facilitate improved change for Māori Wardens. Members comprise representatives from Māori Warden Groups and the New Zealand Māori Council.

An interim warranting process has been developed and will come into effect on 30 April 2018.

it will:

- provide clarity, consistency and certainty for applicants
- be timely, efficient and transparent
- provide certainty to the Minister for Māori
 Development and the Chief Executive of
 Te Puni Kōkiri, that the proposed applicant
 is suitable for appointment as a
 Māori Warden
- comply with the Māori Community Development Act 1962; and
- deliver against the 2014 Treaty of Waitangi Tribunal findings and recommendations.

Submission Group

What was known as a nominating group is now identified as the Submission Group. The Submission Group is the Māori Warden Group the applicant will be a member of.

Moving Forward

An interim warranting process was largely supported in principle by each regional group who attended the Māori Warden National Conference held in Rotorua on 1 July 2017. For an interim warranting process to be successful it must be agreed and implemented as intended.

Collection of Personal Information

As administrators of the warranting process, Te Puni Kōkiri are required to collect personal information of those people seeking to become a Māori Warden.

The Privacy Act requires Te Puni Kōkiri (via the Māori Warden Project) to include a privacy statement on the Application Form indicating how we intend to use the information. This will be included on all Application Forms.

Vetting

The New Zealand Police, Ministry of Justice, or an authorised Vetting Agent will undertake the task of processing vetting requests. The release of information is then vetted by the Submission Group, who assesses the applicants data to make an informed decision of their suitability to become a Māori Warden.

Applicants who do not meet the vetting standards will have their Application Form declared ineligible.

Role of the District Māori Council

The Māori Community Development Act 1962 clearly states that only a District Māori Council can nominate Māori Warden warrants.

New Form





New Application Form

The new Application Form will replace all existing forms.

The form is a one paged, two sided form — the front page is for the applicant to fill out and the back is for the supporting groups — the Submission Group and the respective District Māori Council.

The Application Form will be available from local Māori Warden groups or Te Puni Kōkiri offices.

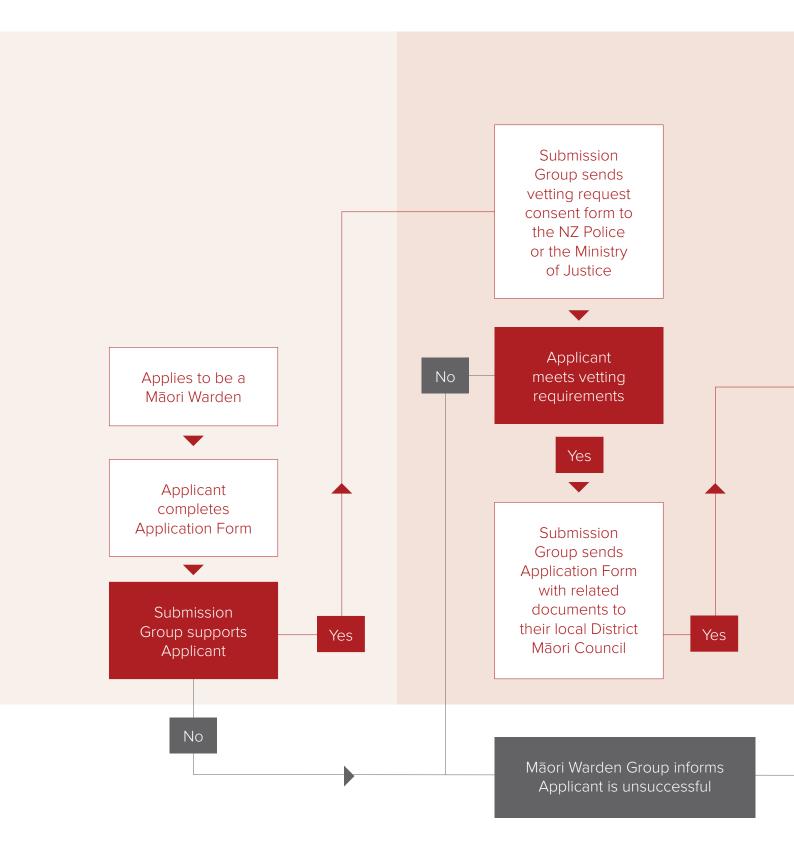
An e-copy version is also available on the TPK website:

www.tpk.govt.nz

"The new forms will be available in April 2018."

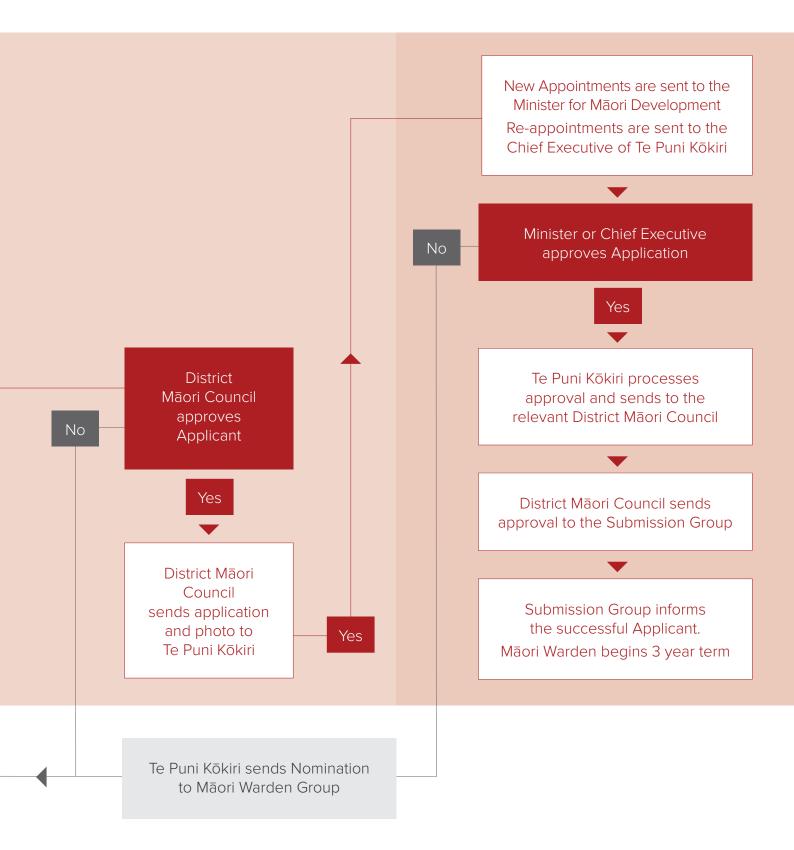
New Interim Warranting Process

Step 1: Apply Step 2: Vetting



Step 3: Nomination

Step 4: Approval



Step 1: Apply



Application Form

The new Application Form replaces all previous forms, and must be completed as part of the warranting process.

Supporting an applicant

Each Application Form must be supported by the Submission Group. The Submission Group is the Māori Warden Group the applicant will be a member of.

Step 2: Vetting

Submission Group sends vetting request consent form to the NZ Police or the Ministry of Justice



Applicant meets vetting requirements



Submission Group sends
Application Form with
related documents to
District Māori Council

Vetting Agent

All vetting agents must be approved and authorised to operate. To be considered for approval to access the Police Vetting Service (on the basis of an individual's consent), New Zealand agencies must meet criteria. See the NZ Police website for more details.

Vetting clearance must be obtained. The Submission Group is responsible for ensuring applicants are vetted correctly. ie. by the NZ Police or Ministry of Justice.

Vetting requirements

The vetting requirements are determined by the Submission Group, who assesses the applicants data to determine their suitability to become a Māori Warden. Neither Te Puni Kōkiri or the District Māori Council are involved in the vetting process.

Sending all material

The following documents must be completed before sending to the local District Māori Council for their endorsement:

- Application Form
- Current passport sized head and shoulders photo

Step 3: Nomination

District Māori Council approves Applicant



District Māori Council sends Application and photo to Te Puni Kōkiri

District Māori council

Under the Māori Community Development Act 1962 only the District Māori Council (DMC) can nominate a person to be a Māori Warden. To nominate, the DMC sends the approved Application Form and photo to Te Puni Kōkiri for processing.

Māori Warden Project

The Māori Warden Project team within Te Puni Kōkiri will only process approved Application Forms.

Step 4: Approval

New Appointments are sent to the Minister for Māori Development Re-appointments are sent to the Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri



Minister or Chief Executive approves Application



Te Puni Kōkiri processes approval and sends to the relevant District Māori Council



District Māori Council sends approval to the Submission Group



Submission Group informs the successful Applicant. Māori Warden begins 3 year term

Approval Process

Under the Māori Community Development Act 1962 the Minister for Māori Development is the only person who can approve a new Māori Warden appointment. The Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri approves all Māori Warden reappointments.

Processing successful applicants

The Māori Warden Project will:

- produce badges
- produce warrant ID
- provide a uniform (subject to requirements)
- send all material to the District Māori Council

The District Māori Council will formally distribute all material to the Submission Group.

Confirmation

The Submission Group will inform the applicant of their appointment.

For an appointed Māori Warden to receive training, be provided with a uniform and carry out specific tasks within their community, they must be affiliated to a Māori Warden Group within the District they reside in.

Three year term

Each warrant is valid for a three year term. Māori Wardens are welcome to re-apply before the end of the three year term.

Joint Advisory Group



Sir Taihākurei Durie Chair — New Zealand Māori Council



Owen Lloyd

Deputy Chair –

New Zealand

Māori Council



Matarora Smith
Māori Warden —
Tāmaki ki te Tonga



Haki Wihongi Māori Warden — Tai Tokerau



Tina Drummond Māori Warden — Waikato



Harvey Ruru District Māori Council/ Māori Warden — Te Tau Ihu



Mihi Jacobs Māori Warden — Tākitimu



Norm Dewes

District Māori Council/
Māori Warden —
Te Waipounamu



Mere Devine District Māori Council/ Māori Warden — Waikato



Carol Te Huna Māori Warden — Aōtea



Jordan Winiata Māori Warden — Raukawa



Linton Sionetali Māori Warden — Waikato



Constance Hughes Māori Warden — Tāmaki



Marama Apelu District Māori Council/ Māori Warden — Tairāwhiti



Joe McLeod District Māori Council/ Māori Warden — Pōneke

FAQ's

Why we developed an easier Māori Warden Warranting process?

Warranting has been a problem for years and there have been many complaints. Complaints include delays in the process, information going missing, districts implementing their own processes to suit themselves and people not following a standardised process or system. We are changing the warranting process because the current process is not working.

On top of this, the Waitangi Tribunal Report in 2014 also recognised this and recommended that a new process be implemented.

What are the main benefits?

The benefits will be:

- getting a warrant faster without the hassles;
- a standardised process; everyone will use
 the same forms and there are simple to
 understand steps in the process to guide
 people through it. The same process will be
 used no matter if you are from Kaitaia in the
 North or Motueka in the South.

Will we be trained in using the new forms?

Training will be provided to those members who are involved in the Māori Warden Warranting process.

Why do I need to have community support?

You need to show that you have the support within your community to carry out the duties and role of a Māori Warden. This indicates your connectedness to the community and the faith the community has in you.

Why is there a Privacy Statement on the Application Form?

The Privacy Statement on the Application Form is to show applicants that Te Puni Kōkiri must act responsibly and within the requirements of the Privacy Act when handling their personal information.

Information will be held for no more than three years (the duration of their warrant) and will only be used for the purpose it was requested.

How long are warrants valid for?

Māori Warden Warrants are valid for a term of three years. A new Māori Warden Warranting Application Form and vetting must be completed at the end of each term if a Māori Warden wishes to be re-appointed.

Who is a NZ Police Vetting Agent?

Police Vetting is only available to approved agencies, not for individual or personal use. In order to be considered for approval to access the Police Vetting Service (on the basis of an individual's consent), New Zealand agencies must meet criteria. Further information on the criteria and how to become a registered vetting agent/agency can be found on the NZ Police Website http://www.police.govt.nz/advice/businesses-and-organisations/vetting/register-new-zealand-police-vetting.

Can I go directly to the local Māori Warden Group?

Yes you can. An existing Māori Warden group will take responsibility for your development, training and support as a Māori Warden.

What is the role of the District Māori Council?

The Māori Community Development Act 1962 provides the NZ Māori Council, the District Māori Councils and Māori Wardens with the authority to carry out their duties. Only a District Māori Council can nominate (endorse the Application Form to be nominated) a person to become a Māori Warden. The role of the District Māori Council is to ensure the individual meets all of the requirements to become a Māori Warden e.g. passes the vetting process.

How will I get help?

Training will be provided. Workshops will be held across the country to make sure Wardens and Council members understand the process and their responsibilities at every stage throughout the process. Regional Coordinators will also be available to support you following the workshops.

Can a Māori Warden apply for a warrant in another district other than where they live?

No. Under the Māori Community Development Act 1962, No person shall be appointed or reappointed a Maori Warden in respect of any Maori Council District unless he is residing in that district and has been nominated for appointment or reappointment by the District Maori Council for that district.

Later in 2018...

In the longer term, an online warranting system will be introduced. This will allow anyone wanting to become a Māori Warden the opportunity to access the warranting process easily. If you have access to a computer, you will be able to access the online Māori Warden warranting system process.

Just like how you can apply for a NZ passport online, the Māori Warden warranting system will be very similar. As you work your way through the online system, you will be 'prompted' at each stage to provide certain information. You will not be able to move to the next stage until you have completed fully what is required at every stage.

