

Who are the governors of Playcentre Aotearoa?

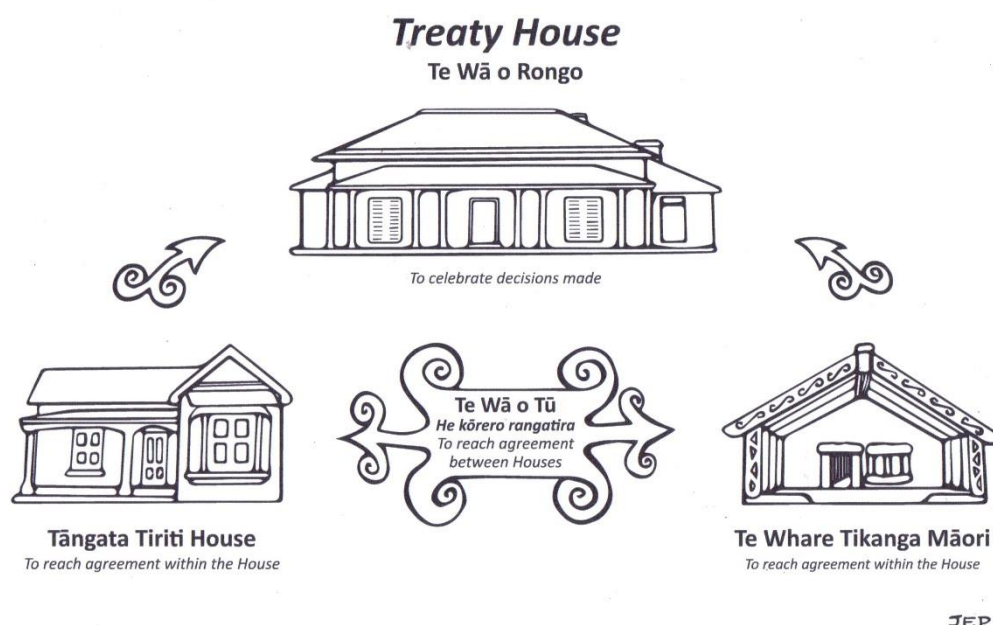
- centres, rōpū Māori and the Trustee Board



Two House Model Procedures

1.0 The Purpose of the Houses/Spaces

Using the Raukawa – Mihinare Model



1.1 Treaty of Waitangi House (Te Wā o Rongo)¹

This house is about unity, peace and celebration. We gather together to welcome and farewell, to share information, listen to presentations, ratify and celebrate decisions made. Debate occurs OUTSIDE this house.

At a *pā*, this space would be represented by the inside of the *whare tipuna* or *whare nui*, which in turn represents the *whare tangata* (womb) or a state of being *noa* (safe, free from restrictions).

¹ Te Wā o Rongomātāne (Rongo). Rongo is the God of Peace as well as the kūmara, which is often ceremonially used to signify that we have entered a peaceful phase in proceedings. The domain of Rongo is inside the *whare nui* or meeting house of a *pā*.

1.2 Te Wā o Tū²

This space is about debate, negotiation, concession, utilising the wisdom and experience of the group (life members, current/past Officers and delegates), seeking clarification and consensus. It is the place between the *Tikanga Māori* and *Tikanga Pākehā* Houses and the Treaty of *Waitangi* House.

At a *pā*, this space is the *marae ātea* (the main courtyard). Many *marae* continue to hold their *pōwhiri* on the *marae ātea* to allow a free flowing exchange of ideas and to contain *tapu* (transitional state, time of uncertainty).

1.3 Te Whare Tikanga Māori and the Tikanga Pākehā House

These houses mirror the attributes of Te Wā o Tū but are cultural retreats that allow the business to be conducted according to the customs, traditions and ways of each culture.

2.0 Expectations of Delegates

We are seeking a consensus position plus negotiating room on each paper according to the *Tangata Tiriti* viewpoint and the *Tangata Whenua* viewpoint. The two perspectives may be different or the same.

Tangata Whenua delegates to National Meetings are expected to represent the views, via each paper, of the *whānau Māori* group, e.g. *Puriri Whakamaru*, and *whānau Māori* (where families wish to be identified as *Māori*) within their Centres.

Tangata Tiriti delegates to National Meetings are expected to represent the views, via each paper, of non-*Māori whānau* within their Centres.

Delegates are expected to seek clarification on papers from the authors PRIOR to National Meetings.

3.0 At the Meeting

AT ALL TIMES pre-determined timeframes, meal times, etc., are adhered to ensuring the agenda, the hosts, the organisers and venue staff are honored.

3.1 Before Moving to the Tikanga Houses

Authors will present their papers in the *Treaty of Waitangi* House. Papers may be offered in a single session or in batches throughout the hui.

² Tūmataunga is the God of War and debate. His domain is outside, the *marae ātea*, defending the whare and their inhabitants until such time as the intentions of the 'visitors' are determined peaceful.

Please note all papers are worked through in the *Tikanga* Houses.

Before moving off:

- the facilitators for the weekend will have been introduced
- members of the advisory panel identified (refer to 3.3)
- the papers to be worked on in the current *Tikanga* House session will be identified
- the timeframe for the *Tikanga* House session will be determined
- venue details for each *Tikanga* House will be shared

3.2 In the Two Whare – Houses

Everyone assembles in their respective meeting rooms. Before discussion of papers begins, each *Tikanga* House will determine who will fill the following roles:

- minute taker
- messenger (convey messages to other *Tikanga* House, hosts, etc.)
- two lead negotiators (refer to 3.3)

Occasionally, a paper will require an additional ‘specialist’ negotiator (refer to 3.3).

3.3 Te Wā o Tū

3.3.1 *The Key Roles*

Te Wā o Tū is populated by a group of no more than ten people. This group consists of:

- an advisory panel (minimum of two, maximum of three)
- negotiators (six maximum with no more than three per House)
- the (main) author

The Advisory Panel

The advisory panel will be appointed by the Trustee Board prior to the meeting. It will be their responsibility to ensure registrations and attendant costs for the panel.

This group requires:

- an ‘expert’ in core philosophy and values and their application, e.g. a Federation life member
- an ‘expert’ in *Te Tiriti o Waitangi* and its application
- a member of the Trustee Board
- at least one member to be *Tangata Whenua*
- at least one member to be *Tangata Tiriti*

An advisory panel member may carry more than one role, e.g. a Trustee Board member may be considered one of the ‘experts’.

The role of the advisory panel is twofold.

When the lead negotiators request it, the panel offers guidance on philosophy, core values and *Te Tiriti o Waitangi* as they relate to each paper.

Once consensus is reached, the panel determines if the decision enacts philosophy and *Te Tiriti o Waitangi*. If not, the critical issue/s is explicitly identified and reported to the lead negotiators for action/next steps.

The advisory panel is not part of the discussions between the two Houses except where the circumstances described above are activated.

Author

The author may be present if the advisory panel and the negotiators feel clarification is required. The author may be there anyway via one of the other key roles. Co-written papers only require one of its authors to be available.

Lead Negotiators

Each House appoints its two key negotiators who will act on every paper where consensus is sought. They will embody the attributes of *Te Wā o Tū* (outlined in 1.2). One of the two negotiators for each House may also need to be a messenger between *Te Wā o Tū* and their own House.

Specialist Negotiators

A paper may require specialist knowledge or information, hence the ability of each House to add a third 'specialist' negotiator on a paper by paper basis.

3.3.2 *The Process*

When one *Tikanga* House is ready, a message is sent informing the other *Tikanga* House. Messages may go back and forth for a short period until both Houses are ready.

Each *Tikanga* House sends their negotiators to meet for a pre-determined time period. At this time the House negotiators will:

- by paper, determine each other's position;
- by paper, confirm where consensus can be reached; and
- refer the consensus decision to the advisory panel for initial ratification. If the decision is not ratified, the critical issue/s is explicitly identified and reported to the lead negotiators for action/next steps. Final ratification occurs in the Treaty of *Waitangi* House.

Where consensus is not reached:

- identify the issues;
- look for the ways forward/alternative options;
- if the ways forward/alternative options are within the lead negotiators mandate, discuss further with the intention of seeking consensus; and
- if not, return to the Houses for further action/next steps.

Before reporting back to the respective Houses, the negotiators will determine next steps, e.g. return to the Treaty of *Waitangi* House to ratify those decisions first, then return to *Tikanga* House to tackle unfinished business or vice versa. The negotiators will also decide how to present those papers on which a consensus discussion has been reached.

Report back to the respective *Tikanga* Houses.

Provided the timeframe exists, these steps may be repeated before returning to the Treaty of *Waitangi* House.

3.4 Post-Discussion of Papers

The *Tikanga* Houses' negotiators meet at the front. The paper/s where consensus has been reached are presented and ratified according to the previously agreed process.

CELEBRATION!

If there are papers waiting for a decision, the Trustee Board who are managing the agenda will determine when more time is available.