



Te Puni Kōkiri
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

B14 (VOTE MĀORI DEVELOPMENT)

Vote Māori Development

Minister's report in relation to Non-Departmental Appropriations
For year ended 30 June 2016



Cover

Bella Thompson and her seven-year-old granddaughter, Rylee Thompson, both of Ngāti Wai / Ngāpuhi descent are shown on the Ngaiotonga Māori land block known as the Ngaiotonga Station, north of Bland Bay (looking toward Cape Brett).

As a trustee for this land, Bella has for 16 years managed the station raising beef cattle.



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Rārangi Take

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Introduction

The Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Whānau Ora is required under the Public Finance Act 1989 to report against the following non-departmental appropriations in accordance with section 19B (2) for the year ended 30 June 2016:

Whānau Ora

- Commissioning Whānau Ora Outcomes
- Whānau Ora – Service Delivery Capability

Whare

- Māori Housing Network
- Iwi Housing Support*
- Kāinga Whenua Infrastructure Grant
- Rural and Māori Housing

Māori Potential Fund

- Mātauranga
- Rawa
- Whakamana.

* A reporting exemption was granted for this housing-related appropriation (under section 15D(2)(b)(iii) of the Public Finance Act 1989), but because of the overlapping and complementary nature of the appropriation, and so as to create a more visible public record of activity and achievement, information on this appropriation has also been included.





Minister's Overview

Kua whakamahia e ahau, me taku Manatū, te tahua moni ā te Kāwanatanga, e, tutuki nei ngā kaupapa – reo Māori, oranga whānau, hanga whare, ahu whenua, arā te whanaketanga Māori.

As the Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Whānau Ora, I am pleased to share this report on the Vote Māori Development non-departmental appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2016.

This has been a year of considerable progress toward the goals of improving outcomes for whānau, hapū and iwi Māori. My priorities across the year have been shaped around the concepts of Whakapapa, Whānau, Whare, Whenua and Whanaketanga. These priorities are a clear theme in the activity and results captured throughout this report.

Whānau Ora

Whānau Ora was established in 2010 as a culturally-grounded, holistic approach to improving the wellbeing of whānau as a group and addressing individual needs within the context of their whānau.

During the year, more than 11,500 whānau and families received support through the services and initiatives commissioned by Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies across Aotearoa New Zealand.

Whare

Safe houses where whānau are healthy are a key component in supporting an environment in which they can prosper. The Māori Housing Network, established as a result of Budget 2015 decisions, has begun its critical programme of improving Māori housing outcomes for whānau.

This year, the focus within whare has been on three critical areas: improving the quality of housing; increasing the supply and accessibility of social housing; and building capability in the Māori housing sector. With 243 homes being repaired and 42 social houses in progress, the Māori Housing Network has taken great strides, but there is still much more to do.

I look forward to working with whānau across Aotearoa New Zealand to help our people to meet their housing aspirations.



Māori Potential Funds

The Māori Potential Fund appropriations of Mātauranga (knowledge), Rawa (resources) and Whakamana (leadership) have also been valuable in supporting my priority areas, particularly in terms of focusing on Māori making decisions for themselves that support cultural identity, aspirations and economic wellbeing.

The Māori Potential and other non-departmental funds also provide important support around key legislative programmes, such as the passage of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016 (the Māori Language Act) and the introduction to the House of Te Ture Whenua Māori Bill (the Māori Land Bill).

I would also like to acknowledge the efforts of all those – iwi, hapū, whānau, Māori and Pasifika organisations and their representatives – who have supported this work and its success.

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi engari he toa taki mano.



Hon Te Uruora Flavell

Minister for Māori Development and Minister for Whānau Ora
Minita Whanaketanga Māori me te Minita Whānau Ora



Whānau Ora

Whānau Ora takes a whānau-centred approach to the delivery of support and services to whānau. It aims to empower whānau to achieve their aspirations. Whānau Ora helps whānau and families to build on their strengths and work towards improvements in areas such as health, education, housing and employment.

The direction and priorities of Whānau Ora are set jointly by iwi and the Crown through the Whānau Ora Partnership Group. Three non-government Commissioning Agencies are contracted by Te Puni Kōkiri to act as brokers to match the needs of whānau and families with initiatives and services. Under this devolved model, the Commissioning Agencies are responsible for the achievement of outcomes rather than the completion of particular activities.

The three Commissioning Agencies are:

- **Te Pou Matakana** – supports whānau and families in Te-Ika-Māui (the North Island) and is based in Auckland;
- **Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu** – supports whānau and families in Te Waipounamu (the South Island) and is based in Christchurch; and
- **Pasifika Futures** – supports Pacific families across the country and is based in Auckland.

Although Whānau Ora is grounded in the concepts of te ao Māori, it is available for whānau and families across New Zealand, including non-Māori, to build on their strengths and create a better future for themselves.

Navigators (or Kaiārahi) play a major role in Whānau Ora. These practitioners have the experience needed to relate to whānau and individuals, some of whom have complex needs, and help them identify and access services.

In 2015/16, Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies were supported by a total budget of \$48.32 million, and more than 11,500 whānau and families received support through the services and initiatives commissioned by Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies.

Whānau Ora also continues to grow with government support, with additional funding of \$10 million per annum through Budget 2016, plus a further \$11.380 million per annum from 2016/17 transferred from Vote Social Development.



What was intended?

The Whānau Ora goals for the 2015/16 year were:

- to provide support and services through Whānau Ora to a greater number of whānau and families;
- to continue to support and promote the expansion of the Whānau Ora commissioning model and Commissioning Agencies' innovative investment approaches, to achieve positive outcomes for whānau and families; and
- to support the ongoing implementation of the Whānau Ora approach across government agencies through the Whānau Ora Partnership Group.

Commissioning Agencies prioritise outcomes for each year with reference to the needs and aspirations of the whānau and families they support. Commissioning Agencies' priority outcomes contribute to the achievement of the overarching Whānau Ora outcome goals that whānau are:

- self-managing and empowered leaders;
- leading healthy lifestyles;
- participating fully in society;
- participating confidently in te ao Māori;
- economically secure and involved in wealth creation;
- cohesive, resilient and nurturing; and
- responsible stewards of their natural and living environments.

The commissioning activities, outcomes and measures prioritised by Commissioning Agencies are documented and agreed in their annual investment plans with Te Puni Kōkiri.

Te Pou Matakana supports whānau and families to identify their goals and aspirations, to develop plans for how to achieve those goals, and to access the support and resources needed to carry out those plans. Te Pou Matakana does this through a combination of grants-based funding to meet the immediate needs of whānau, integrated service provision focusing on health, education, housing, financial literacy, employment and whānau relationship outcomes (Collective Impact), as well as Kaiārahi support for whānau and families.

Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu invests in whānau-driven, local-level initiatives that support priorities such as healthy lifestyles, cultural connectedness, community participation, coping with trauma and improving educational outcomes. Whānau Ora Kaiwhakahaere work with whānau to enable them to identify their goals and take action to achieve them. Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu also provides an 'ecosystem' of coaching and access to professional advisors, mentors and whānau support to build whānau leadership and sustainable progress.



Pasifika Futures supports families through its Core Commissioning programme. Families assess their needs with the support of a Navigator, identify their priorities and choose their own pathway to achieving their goals. Pasifika Futures also invests in a number of targeted initiatives through its Innovation and Small Grants programmes to support Pacific families. These focus on improved health, education and training, financial literacy, entrepreneurship and employment outcomes.

What was achieved?

The Whānau Ora commissioning model has been successfully supported through the Whānau Ora Partnership Group. The partnership is made up of six representatives of the Iwi Chairs Forum, and the Ministers for Whānau Ora (Chair), Finance, Health, Education, Social Development and Economic Development.

Te Puni Kōkiri also supported Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies to refine and further develop their investment approaches, and there has been continued support for cross-government activity in promoting the Whānau Ora approach.

Commissioning Agencies' reporting shows that whānau and families are achieving measurable improvements in their priority outcome areas. For example, during the year:

- 83 per cent of whānau engaged by Te Pou Matakana prioritising health goals had been connected to services and resources enabling them to achieve these goals (and 34 per cent of whānau went on to achieve them);
- 81 per cent of whānau engaged by Te Pou Matakana prioritising economic security goals had been connected to services and resources enabling them to achieve these goals (26 per cent of whānau went on to achieve them);
- 54 per cent of families engaged by Pasifika Futures prioritising financial literacy goals had developed a financial plan or budget;
- 21 per cent of families engaged by Pasifika Futures prioritising participation in the education system had enrolled their children in the early childhood education; and
- Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu had invested in 50 innovative, whānau-driven initiatives, ranging from providing support and early intervention to whānau with infants, to promoting healthy lifestyles for whānau through market gardens, cooking tutorials, gardening lessons and physical activities.

Commissioning Agencies are also reporting expanded and enhanced community engagements which continue to improve the lives of whānau and families.

Further information about achievements for whānau and families can be found on the following Commissioning Agency websites:

- Te Pou Matakana: www.tepoumatakana.com
- Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu: www.teputahitanga.org
- Pasifika Futures: www.pasifikafutures.co.nz



Making a difference

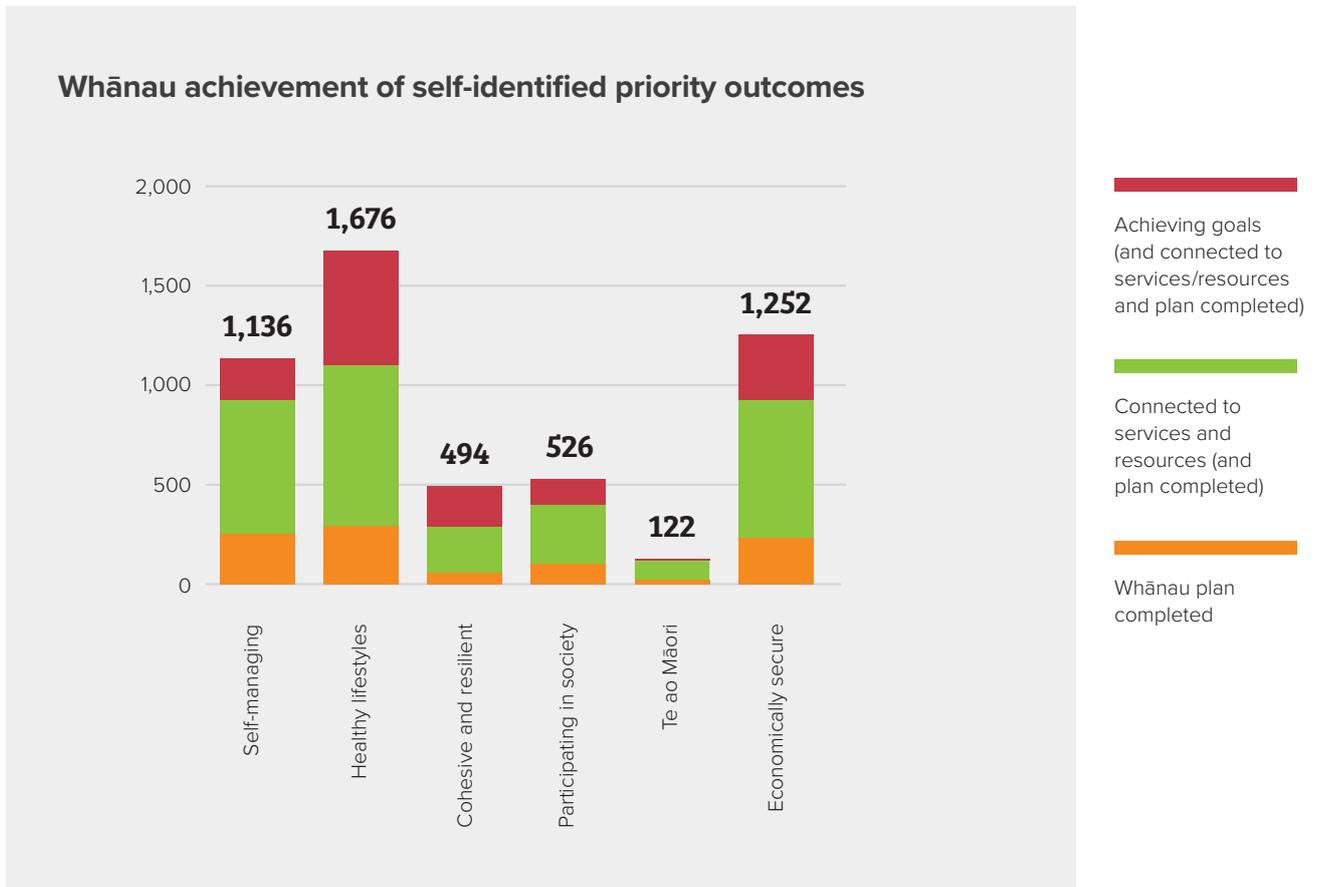
Some of the achievements and progress of supporting whānau and families seen by each Commissioning Agency are outlined below.

Te Pou Matakana

During the 2015/16 financial year, Te Pou Matakana had engaged with:

- 2,026 whānau through its Collective Impact initiatives;
- 3,682 whānau through Kaiārahi services; and
- 2,965 whānau through Whānau Direct support.¹

Te Pou Matakana reported a number of positive engagements with whānau through the initiatives above. For example, 98 per cent (2,137 whānau) of the 2,186 whānau surveyed in 2015/16 reported a positive impact from Whānau Direct support. The following graph shows whānau and family achievement of their self-identified priority outcomes through Collective Impact and Kaiārahi services.



¹ Note these figures are not mutually exclusive, as whānau may be engaged by more than one programme.



Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu

The whānau-developed initiatives in which Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu invested in the 2015/16 financial year range from early interventions to support whānau in caring for their children, to exploring the potential of respite care for kaumātua. Collectively, these initiatives had engaged with approximately 700 whānau during the year.

Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu invested in these initiatives through several targeted funding streams. New funding streams implemented in the 2015/16 financial year focused on māra kai (sustainable community garden projects), achieving health outcomes through physical and cultural activity (the Whirinaki Fund), supporting whānau to access resources to enable them to overcome challenges (Taura Tautoko), and strengthening those who support whānau in addressing family harm (Tū Pono: Te Mana Kaha o te Whānau).

Capability development support available to whānau in 2015/16 included Te Kākano o te Tōtara (Leadership Programme). Te Kākano o te Tōtara is a development programme aimed at emerging leaders who are actively involved in the advancement of their whānau and communities. Te Kākano o te Tōtara offers the opportunity to support the growth of these emerging leaders through wānanga, networking, coaching and professional mentors.

Cross-sector and cross-agency collaboration supported the focus of Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu on reducing family violence. This included involvement in Tū Pono: Te Mana Kaha o te Whānau, a whānau engagement campaign focused on Māori responses to family harm, and the Integrated Safety Response pilot. This pilot commenced on 1 July 2016, and involves representation from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Police, Child, Youth and Family, Corrections, Justice, Health, Accident Compensation Corporation, Education, specialist family violence non-government organisations and kaupapa Māori service providers.

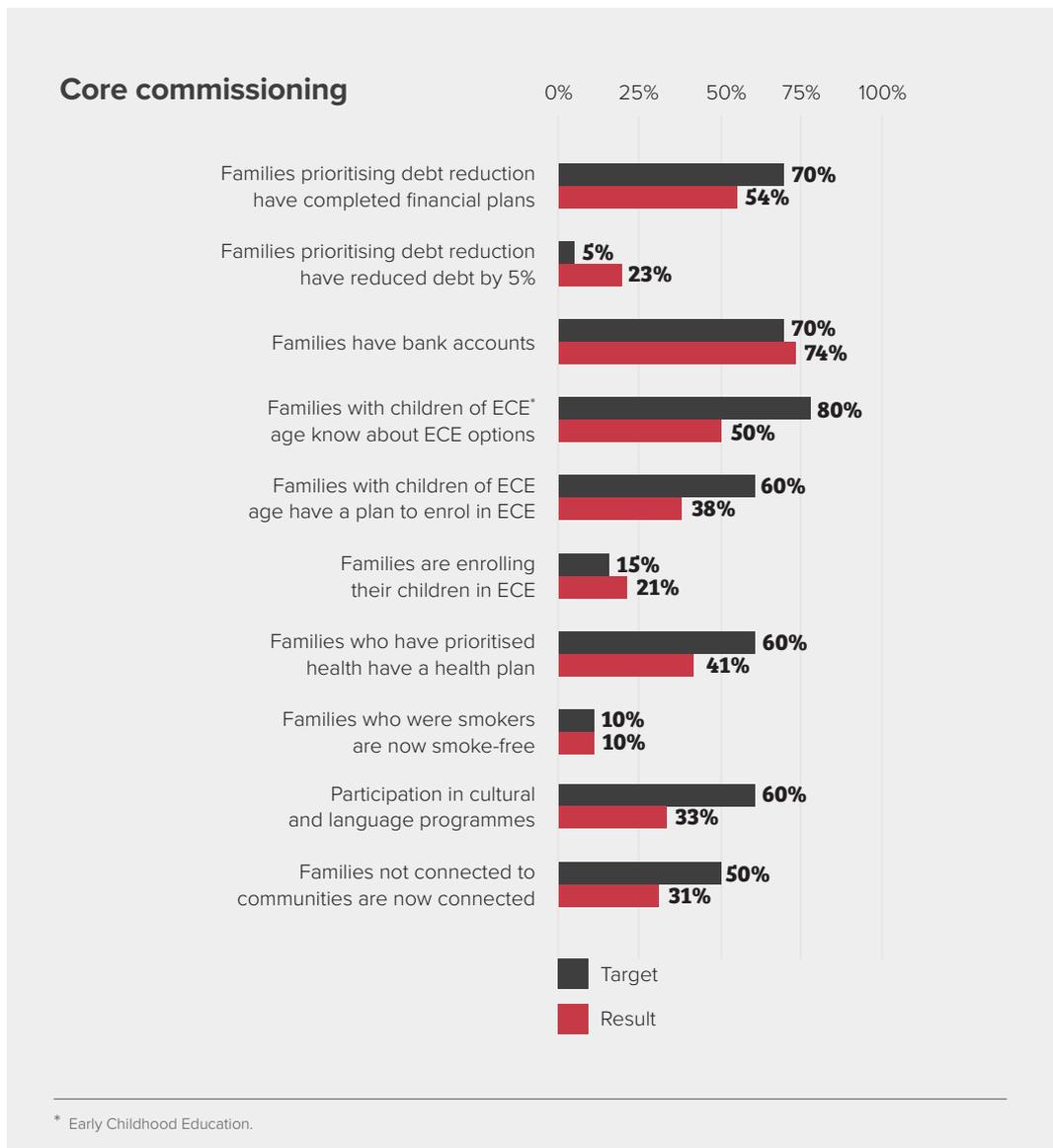


Pasifika Futures

During the 2015/16 financial year, Pasifika Futures had engaged with:

- 2,953 families through its Core Commissioning programme;
- 1,843 families through its nine Innovation programmes; and
- 637 families through its 12 targeted Small Grants programmes.

Pasifika Futures reported achievement of positive outcomes for the families supported through the initiatives above. The following graph demonstrates achievement against Pasifika Futures' priority indicators for its Core Commissioning programme.



Whānau Experiences

Having the time of my life – here is Laddy’s story

“I’ve been wondering why, in a place like New Zealand, we still have homelessness,” says the now 76 year old. “In 1955 I was one of them. I lived in Ponsonby and we slept in the park.” He says they were just youth growing up, just trying to have fun.

“I was getting too old, you know, sleeping on the streets and not knowing what was going to happen, and that was when I realised I had to do something different.” That difference came when it was suggested to Laddy that he ring a Māori provider linked to Te Pou Matakana, the North Island Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency.

“My life has turned right around since then – and now I’m a respected, retired person having the time of my life. Thanks to the help they gave me,” he says.

“What helped me through it was my Kaiārahi. I didn’t know what my entitlements were. He took me to all the places I needed to go to. I had no idea how to approach the real estate agent. But now I’ve got a place and I’ve been there ever since.”

Now Laddy, whose full name is Michael Bristow (Ngāpuhi), enjoys life every day and he says it’s not just a case of having money.

“It’s having security within your own mind. I learn something new every day. I reckon everyone should have a goal – that’s what makes life exciting. I like getting up and thinking what am I going to do today?”

Now he thinks about helping others too and looks to the future.

“I also think ‘what can I do for someone else’? One of my goals is looking after our Māori land. It should never be sold because it is gifted to us. I’m just a caretaker, it’s for the people who are coming behind me. It’s got to be there for them.”



Te Pou Matakana Whānau Ora client, Laddy (Ngāpuhi).



Whānau Experiences

A grandmother with a chronic health condition and suffering elevated stress levels

was the full-time caregiver of four mokopuna, including one with a developmental issue. She was struggling to cope.

Following engagement with Whānau Ora, she was receiving regular support, her diabetes was more stable, she was getting one-on-one help for the mokopuna with developmental needs and had begun working towards full-time employment.

Single mother Tania Howarth believes Whānau Ora “saved her life.”

She told TV One news that when a colleague became concerned about her drinking it forced her to seek help.

“I was fighting with the kids and was drinking excessively,” she says. “It was affecting the whānau and that’s how they see it – it’s a collective problem. It stemmed from me, of course.”

Since seeking Whānau Ora help, Tania says her children are doing well at school and things have turned around. “We’re all better now,” she adds.

Commissioning whānau ora outcomes appropriation

This appropriation is limited to purchasing the achievement of Whānau Ora outcomes from non-government Commissioning Agencies.

The intention of this appropriation is to support non-governmental Commissioning Agencies to achieve the Whānau Ora outcome goals that whānau and families are:

- self-managing;
- living healthy lifestyles;
- participating fully in society;
- confidently participating in te ao Māori (the Māori world);
- economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation; and
- cohesive, resilient and nurturing.



Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
Te Puni Kōkiri will monitor the achievement of outcomes as detailed in the annual investment plan of each Commissioning Agency, including outcomes achieved through Whānau Ora Navigators		
Annual investment plans received from each Commissioning Agency and subsequently approved	Three investment plans received and approved	Achieved
Annual report on the previous year's commissioning activities received from each Commissioning Agency	Three annual reports received	Achieved

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
27,629	Total appropriation	46,562	48,320	43,207

Whānau Ora - service delivery capability

Phase One Whānau Ora ran between 2010 and 2016, and was managed by Te Puni Kōkiri.

It involved the establishment of provider collectives and navigators that supported whānau to develop plans and undertake a programme of work that aimed to build their capability.

Te Puni Kōkiri worked with Phase One providers and provider collectives to ensure that they delivered a range of support to enhance whānau capability, identify and support leaders within whānau, initiate programmes to enhance skills and leadership, and provide access to a range of support services.

Concluding the transition to the Commissioning Approach, 2015/16 has been the final year of Phase One Whānau Ora. From a total of over 680 whānau (representing over 2,300 individuals) being supported by Phase One providers and collectives in the first quarter of the year, this decreased in the final quarter to over 360 whānau (representing over 821



individuals). Of the final amount, 81.4 per cent of whānau members identified as Māori, 13.2 per cent as New Zealand European; and 5.4 per cent as Other.

As part of the transition to Commissioning across 2015/16, whānau have been assisted and transitioned to other support services, or to conclude their plans. Progress reports also highlighted that providers and collectives had placed considerable effort on positioning themselves for the conclusion of funding from Te Puni Kōkiri.

Whānau Ora service delivery capability appropriation

This appropriation is limited to support for providers to develop Whānau Ora service delivery capability.

The intention of this appropriation is to contribute to the achievement of the Whānau Ora outcome goals that whānau and families are:

- self-managing;
- living healthy lifestyles;
- participating fully in society;
- confidently participating in te ao Māori (the Māori world);
- economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation; and
- cohesive, resilient and nurturing.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
At least 65% of whānau in contact with Whānau Ora collectives and providers report having taken steps to improve their wellbeing	65%	Achieved

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
13,168	Total appropriation	3,895	3,933	3,933



Whare

Ensuring that whānau live in safe and nurturing environments is essential if they are to be able to achieve their potential. Having access to safe, secure and healthy homes is key to achieving this.

The Māori Housing Network was established as a result of Budget 2015 decisions. The network builds on the energy and enthusiasm of whānau, hapū and iwi to work collectively to improve housing outcomes for themselves. It also seeks to help address:

- high levels of housing need, including serious housing deprivation found mainly in remote communities;
- poor quality housing stock;
- high rates of tenancy subsidies; and
- low rates of home ownership.

In 2015/16 the Māori Housing Network was supported by an annual budget of \$14.491 million comprising four appropriations:

- **Māori Housing Network** – \$5.735 million, supporting the provision of practical assistance to whānau and Māori housing projects to improve housing outcomes for Māori;
- **Iwi Housing Support** – \$1.956 million supporting capacity building and the cost of papakāinga project feasibility;
- **Rural and Māori Housing** – \$4.000 million, supporting the repair and rebuild of rural housing, the development of Māori social housing providers and improving Chatham Islands housing; and
- **Kāinga Whenua Infrastructure Grant** – \$2.800 million, supporting housing development on Māori land.

What was intended?

The Māori Housing Network has three medium-term strategic focus areas:

- improving the quality of housing for whānau;
- increasing the supply of affordable housing for Māori; and
- building the capability of whānau, hapū and iwi within the Māori housing sector.

It was important to understand that we could not take a one-size-fits-all approach to addressing the serious and complex housing needs of whānau. The approach, therefore, has been to forge relationships with partners and to work to better understand the needs, challenges and opportunities at the local level for whānau. This has involved extensive conversations with whānau, hapū and iwi Māori, local government authorities, Māori housing providers and other central government agencies.



Specific areas of focus for the Māori Housing Network have included: funding improvements for homes in urgent need of repair; establishing social and affordable rental housing; assistance, including workshops on issues such as home ownership and papakāinga; and providing emergency housing assistance.

What was achieved?

As at 30 June 2016, 87 proposals totalling \$24.465 million had been approved. Because of the nature of housing projects, particularly the length of time from beginning through to completion, some projects will span a number of financial years. Key achievements in 2015/16 are summarised in the following diagram:

Māori Housing Network 2016



Note: Some projects may not be completed until 2016/17 or 2017/18



The broad scope and nature of projects engaged by the Māori Housing Network across the 2015/16 financial year are outlined below.

Housing repair projects for 243 whānau homes in communities in Northland, Eastern Bay of Plenty, Whanganui, the Chatham Islands and Horowhenua

The Māori Housing Network seeks to ensure whānau live in safe, secure and healthy homes by making essential repairs that address dangerous, unhealthy and insanitary conditions. The focus is currently on working with whole communities so that holistic support can be provided to whānau.

One example is the work of Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa to reduce housing deprivation by providing urgent repairs to up to 20 homes in and around Kāeo, Northland. The Rūnanga provides Whānau Ora and other wrap-around support to the whānau and emergency housing responses (also supported by the Māori Housing Network).

In another example, support was provided to a koroua and kuia from Te Waipounamu whose roof had deteriorated to the point that they would have had to leave their home, as the temporary tarpaulin would not have withstood the winter snow. The Māori Housing Network's urgent work to replace the roof and spouting, repair the ceiling and re-insulate the home has enabled this whānau to stay in it, while also ensuring it is warm and well insulated.

Construction of 42 new affordable rental homes for whānau in locations such as the Hawke's Bay, Northland and Tairāwhiti

Additional affordable rental housing will enable more whānau to move from poor quality or over-crowded whare into warm, dry and healthier homes on their whenua.

For example, Waimārama 3A1C2 Incorporation is being supported with infrastructure capital grants to build a five-house papakāinga on its whenua in the Hawke's Bay. Three of these units will be affordable rental homes and two are being built by whānau under a licence to occupy, along with a Kāinga Whenua loan from Kiwibank.

This development is an example of how the Māori Housing Network can provide a range of solutions and support to assist a variety of whānau with affordable housing solutions.

An example of support to a larger papakāinga is the Ōmāpere E Taraire Rangihamama X3A Ahu Whenua Trust which is about to build a 15 rental home development on its whenua in Northland. The mixture of two, three and four-bedroom homes will provide significant relief to a number of whānau in need.

Funding for 116 infrastructure projects, including connecting homes to utilities and building roads

One of the barriers to building housing on Māori land is the lack of infrastructure such as power and roading to site works. This means that for many whānau or rōpū wanting to build homes, the cost is often prohibitive and there are challenges accessing Kāinga Whenua loans.



One infrastructure project currently underway is on Pitt Island, the second largest of the Chatham archipelago and arguably the most remote community in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Māori Housing Network has provided infrastructure grants to support the building of two houses on Pitt Island. This project is the largest housing construction on the island for a number of years and will assist a rural community which is experiencing a severe housing shortage. As well as infrastructure development, the project covers the provision of solar power and the freighting of materials by sea, a unique and additional cost for Chatham Island residents.

A key investment in the Chatham Islands is the Government's commitment of \$2 million for housing on the islands. In 2014/15, the then Associate Minister of Housing agreed to this \$2 million putea and a Memorandum of Understanding between Te Puni Kōkiri and the four key organisations (Ngāti Mutunga of Wharekauri, Hokotehi Moriori Trust, Chatham Islands Enterprise Trust and Chatham Islands Council) was finalised in June 2016. The parties have agreed to establish a community-based trust to manage the \$2 million investment and to support future housing development on the Chatham Islands.

Funding for 35 papakāinga workshops

Papakāinga workshops have been held in Northland, Waikato/Maniapoto, Western Bay of Plenty and the Hawke's Bay. They have provided information to trusts that are considering future papakāinga developments. They have ensured trusts are better informed about what is required and available by way of support before entering a more detailed project feasibility stage.

Support for 32 rōpū

Support for 32 rōpū (such as ahu whenua trusts and whānau trusts) has enabled rōpū to undertake project feasibility studies and to engage external expertise, such as planning and geotechnical advisors, to get papakāinga projects from the concept stage to the point of being 'shovel ready'. The cost of project feasibility is often beyond the many ahu whenua or whānau trusts. This cost has previously proved a barrier to rōpū contemplating papakāinga, but the availability of support from the Māori Housing Network has helped remove these barriers to new opportunities for future papakāinga development.

One example of this is the Waimārama papakāinga project in the Hawke's Bay (outlined above), where a project feasibility grant assisted in aspects of planning, financial needs analysis and securing resource consent.

Assisting 79 whānau to access housing facilitation support

The Māori Housing Network also supports whānau to access housing facilitation services offered by other providers. For example, a number of whānau have been supported in their Kiwibank applications for Kāinga Whenua loans.



Support for five emergency housing projects in Kāeo, Hamilton (two), Kaitiāia and Porirua

The Māori Housing Network has access to just a small fraction of government funding set aside for emergency housing, but the network does support Māori rōpū willing and able to provide emergency housing responses.

One example of the Māori Housing Network's support for emergency housing is the Porirua Whānau Centre which provides support for the most vulnerable whānau in greater Wellington, as well as partnering with organisations such as Te Whare Rokiroki (the Māori Women's Refuge). The Centre approached the Māori Housing Network for support to provide emergency and transitional housing for whānau leaving refuges and those who are homeless. This support has ensured access to three homes for homeless whānau, who are also given assistance to help them into longer-term housing.

Making a difference

The Māori Housing Network has been in operation less than a year. In that time the focus has been on the:

- establishment of the Network, including getting the necessary resources and processes in place;
- initial operational and implementation phase – identifying need, developing strategies and initiating funding and projects; and
- establishment of relationships with both potential recipients and partners, from Māori housing entities to financial institutions (e.g. Kiwibank) and other key housing players (e.g. Housing New Zealand and the Energy Efficiency Authority).

As the figures and examples above demonstrate, strong progress has been made and healthier and safer housing environments for Māori are being delivered. As the Network expands its operations across other locations in Aotearoa New Zealand, we expect to be able to show further tangible improvements in the lives of whānau.

A final example of the difference the Māori Housing Network is making to Māori comes from the Kaimai region where the only source of power for a whānau of six with four tamariki aged five to seventeen years was a diesel generator that became too expensive to run. Eligible to receive urgent housing repair assistance because of the health circumstances of their whānau, 24 new 350 watt solar panels were installed. It is an improvement that has made a remarkable difference, with the whānau saying: "The panels have changed our lives. It's better for our health and our budget, and allowed us to get on our feet and start living again."

It is stories such as these that clearly demonstrate the need for the Māori Housing Network, and why I am pleased that a further \$12.6 million over the next four years, through Budget 2016, has been added to this important mahi. This funding will ensure more whānau will have access to safe, secure and healthy homes which, as a result, will improve whānau health and wellbeing.



Whānau Experiences

A place to call home

For Liz Love (Te Atiawa), and her two sons, moving into the Te Aro Pā papakāinga, their brand new rental property in Wellington’s Evans Bay, is like coming full circle.

Liz is a descendant of the original inhabitants of Te Aro Pā, whose initial pā on Wellington’s waterfront was displaced in the 1870s by the growing British settlement. Instead, they were given inhospitable land in Happy Valley until 2005 when the descendants of the original owners swapped this land for a smaller section in Evans Bay. Construction of the 14 papakāinga started in November 2015.

Liz’s whānau moved into their three-bedroom home in May 2016. All papakāinga have been developed to be comfortable and affordable and house a mix of tenants, particularly the descendants of Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki iwi. It is hoped that the tenants of the four one-bedroom and 10 three-bedroom homes will use them as a stepping stone to home ownership, giving other whānau the chance to live in a modern seaside home and connect with their tupuna.

For her part, Liz is delighted with her new home and says “being in a papakāinga in a nice neighbourhood will definitely benefit us.”

“It’s a blessing not only for our iwi and our people. I feel very honoured when I think of all the people that have been on this journey with us and are no longer here with us,” says Liz.

Te Aro Pā was developed by Te Tumu Paeroa, with support from the Te Puni Kōkiri Māori Housing Network, ANZ Bank, Wellington City Council, The Property Group, Homestead Homes and the Dwell Housing Trust.



Photo credit: Lisa Tovey.



Whānau Experiences



Rangatahi get to enjoy the play area as part of the Kōhuhu papakāinga.

He Korowai Trust

Development of an emergency accommodation complex that is drug, alcohol and violence-free, and where occupants can access a full range of services from counselling to addiction rehabilitation and budget assistance, became operational in June 2016 in Te Taitokerau.

The nine whare, 35-bed emergency accommodation complex includes a medical centre, community café and social services. The nine recycled homes were fully redecorated and will provide affordable home ownership (\$130,000 per whare) for 17 adults and 43 tamariki. These were state-owned homes from Glen Innes in Auckland that were tagged for demolition. He Korowai purchased land in Kaitiāia and converted it into communal Māori ownership and plan to have up to 18 whare eventually on the papakāinga.



Māori housing appropriations

Māori Housing Network appropriation

This appropriation is limited to providing practical assistance to whānau and Māori housing projects to improve housing outcomes for Māori.

The intention of this appropriation is to improve housing outcomes for Māori by providing practical assistance to whānau and Māori housing projects.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
Percentage of Māori Housing Network funding invested in accordance with relevant funding policies	100%	100%
Summaries of success describing tangible benefits attributed to Māori Housing Network support (in accordance with the scope of the initiative) for selected recipients	Two summaries	Achieved

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
–	Total appropriation	5,681	5,735	5,735



Rural and Māori Housing appropriation

This appropriation is limited to the development of Māori social housing providers, the repairs and rebuild of rural housing, and improving Chatham Island housing.

The intention of this appropriation is to develop Māori social housing providers and improve social and rural housing.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
All grants are administered in accordance with the investment plan	100%	100%

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
–	Total appropriation	4,643	7,181	4,000



Kāinga Whenua Infrastructure Grant appropriation

This appropriation is limited to infrastructure associated with housing development on Māori land.

The intention of this appropriation is to contribute to developing infrastructure for safe, healthy and affordable homes on Māori land.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
All grants are administered in accordance with relevant funding guidelines and the investment plan	100%	100%

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
–	Total appropriation	4,819	5,938	2,800



Māori Potential Fund

Investing in activities and projects that support Māori to build and leverage off their collective resources, knowledge, skills and leadership capability improves their overall quality of life and builds stronger and more resilient Māori communities. It also stimulates economic growth and opportunities for whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori succeeding as Māori.

The Māori Potential Fund was started in 2009. At its core is an approach that sees Māori as the key catalyst for achieving an improved quality of life for themselves, their whānau and their communities. The underlying approach affirms that Māori have the capability, initiative and aspiration to make choices for themselves that support their cultural identity and increase wellbeing.

The Māori Potential Fund is supported by a budget in 2015/16 of \$15.730 million spread across three appropriations. Expenditure against these appropriations during the financial year was as follows:

- **Mātauranga** (knowledge) – more than 60 projects totalling \$4.341 million;
- **Rawa** (resources) – approximately 80 projects totalling \$4.070 million; and
- **Whakamana** (leadership) – more than 440 projects totalling \$4.887 million.

What was intended?

The objective under Mātauranga is the acquisition, creation, maintenance and transfer of traditional and contemporary knowledge with a strong focus on skills and training development.

Rawa focuses largely on partnered interventions, tools and studies that pave a pathway to the utilisation, development and retention of resources that accelerate Māori development.

Within Whakamana the emphasis is on strengthening Māori leadership, governance and management to accelerate Māori development, with a focus on protecting and sustaining te reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga.

This funding has played a major role in advancing my five priority areas – Whakapapa, Whānau, Whare, Whenua, and Whanaketanga – which provides the structure for the following reporting on achievements made across 2015/16.



What was achieved?

Whakapapa

Ensuring that whānau are connected to their language, culture and history will enable them to succeed on their own terms. The Māori Potential Fund has contributed to whakapapa through its support of more than 180 initiatives encompassing Matariki, te reo, kapa haka and other cultural activities.

Events and activities supported have included:

- Te Mana Kuratahi 2015 ki Rangitāne (primary and intermediate schools National Kapa Haka Competition) in Palmerston North;
- a Kaumātua Kapa Haka event, part of Te Papa's Matariki festival programme that brings together kaumātua groups from around the country to perform traditional waiata and haka;
- the hosting of the inaugural Matariki awards by Māori Television to recognise areas of Māori achievement;
- a pilot programme to help scope and develop a range of digital kapa haka teaching resource packs, aimed at making kapa haka more accessible to students in mainstream primary schools around New Zealand; and
- a one-day wānanga run by Christchurch's Te Whare Roimata held on 11 June 2016 to celebrate Matariki in the city's eastside area. The grant of \$2,000 enabled more than 200 people to attend their first ever Matariki event, including several vulnerable residents of this innercity community.

It is by sharing our knowledge of these celebrations that we are able to extend their reach and significance to all New Zealanders.

Whānau

Empowering whānau is central to individual and whānau confidence in engaging with the modern and traditional worlds. The Māori Potential Fund has contributed to empowering whānau in a variety of ways, particularly through a range of more than 220 initiatives that are focused on māra kai (community gardens), vulnerable whānau, rangatahi, health and education and Cadetships programmes. A range of examples of these areas of intervention are set out below.



Māra kai

Māra kai, or community vegetable gardens, is an initiative developed in 2009 to help communities cultivate new skills, foster self-sufficiency and promote good nutrition and physical activity. A special focus is on increasing knowledge of traditional gardening techniques.

In the 2015/16 year, more than 130 māra kai projects, some across multiple locations, totalling \$581,359 were supported by the Māori Potential Fund. This contributed to the establishment of māra kai projects on marae and within Māori communities, as well as the cost of equipment such as seeds, compost and tools.

An example of a māra kai project is an \$8,000 investment in Supergrans Tairawhiti, a collective started by two grandmothers who implemented three rural māra kai in the communities of Te Karaka, Tokomaru Bay and Te Araroa. Having been involved with a community garden in Kaiti since its start-up in 2012, the two women were encouraged to enrol in horticulture classes at the Eastern Institute of Technology. They now hold workshops on how to establish māra kai, as well as growing and harvesting produce and preparing nutritious, affordable meals for whānau using produce grown in the māra kai.

A further example is Castlecliff School in Whanganui which received \$2,000 to teach students to become guardians of school-based gardens by planning, preparing, planting and caring for kai as it grows. This included lessons about the type of soil in the area, the particular kai that grew well in that soil and the appropriate time to cultivate it. Eventually the kai will be used as part of the school's cooking lessons.



One of Castlecliff School's planter boxes with vegetables nearly ready to harvest.



Cadetships

The Cadetships initiative is a major focus under the Mātauranga appropriation, which promotes further training, upskilling and career development for Māori within targeted industries identified by Te Puni Kōkiri. In 2015/16, \$3.5 million was allocated to increase Māori achievement in higher-level qualifications that can provide a successful pathway to meaningful employment for Māori at any stage of their career. Particular industries targeted by the Cadetships programme include energy, infrastructure, telecommunications, transport/logistics, food processing and knowledge-intensive manufacturing or primary industries (excluding the forestry sector).

Since its inception in 2009, a total of 1,230 Cadetships have been made available through this initiative. This year, a total of 336 cadets were placed with 19 employers across a range of sectors.

Through the Cadetships initiative, Te Puni Kōkiri partners with employers capable of taking five or more cadets for at least six months. It is up to employers to recruit, select, train and develop cadets in ways that meet the needs of their business. The aim is for cadets to gain work experience, skills and the ability to participate in the labour market.

As part of the Cadetships programme this year the infrastructure firm Downer established a dedicated Māori Leadership Programme to identify and develop Māori employees at all levels of their business to become influential leaders and role models. More than 40 existing Māori employees underwent the nine-month training, which includes two days at a local marae, as well as various approaches to developing a range of leadership skills (see whānau experiences on page 32).

Whare

Ensuring that whānau live in functional and supportive environments is essential if they are to be strong, stable and adaptable.

Across 2015/16, the Māori Potential Fund supported 15 initiatives (\$572,442) focused on housing and accommodation-related issues. Several initiatives provided support to city missions and marae who assist those without homes.

One example was Te Puea Memorial Marae which received \$10,000 to manaaki whānau who lack housing options in Tāmaki Makaurau. Financial assistance was also provided to the Māori Wardens who provide security and ensure the dignity of the whānau and marae are maintained.

As highlighted elsewhere in this report, significant assistance is also being provided through the range of funds being managed by the Māori Housing Network.



Whenua

Protecting and utilising whenua Māori is an essential part of realising whānau success more widely. The Māori Potential Fund has supported around 10 projects (totalling \$682,053) focused on whenua including land utilisation and agribusiness. These interventions are complementary to broader efforts to improve the frameworks and systems supporting whenua.

In one example, Northland College was funded \$90,000 to increase land utilisation and contribute to the skill and employment outcomes for Māori by undertaking the first stage of an economic growth pilot project in Kaikohe. This project will see an initial 30 hectares planted in high-performing mānuka cultivars for honey production, with several long-term unemployed adults having already been trained and employed to clear the site and plant and maintain the trees.



Hon Te Ururoa Flavell with a group of Kaikohe jobseekers planting mānuka on Northland College land.

Whanaketanga

Development is a pathway to empowerment, and it is important that iwi, hapū and whānau Māori, as well as other Māori entities, are supported in their development aspirations. To this end, the Māori Potential Fund has assisted more than 50 development opportunities – from those that support Māori businesses and Regional Growth Programme initiatives (including the establishment of two regional Māori economic development strategies), to strengthening iwi board capability, education and work.

A two-year contract with the Institute of Directors to develop literacy and governance training for iwi boards was a key project undertaken during the year. This iwi-specific training will enable up to 12 iwi boards to better undertake their responsibilities in a pre- and post-settlement environment, including strengthening and growing accountability requirements for the transfer of Treaty of Waitangi settlement assets. The training will incorporate Māori governance and priorities, expectations and aspirations. Work is currently progressing on developing a best practice resource book that incorporates and weaves te ao Māori governance throughout the resource.



Another project funded during the year was the Ngāti Porou Energy Potentials Report. A total of \$9,375 was invested to support Te Rūnanganui O Ngāti Porou Trustee Limited to research and report on future sustainable energy options for marae, kura, communities and whānau on the East Coast from Potaka in the North to Te Toka a Taiau in the South. Options outlined in the report include solar energy, a marae cluster and a digital incubator.

Sponsorship support was also provided to the Ahuwhenua Young Māori Farmer of the Year award won in 2016 by Jack Raharuhi. Born on the West Coast and currently managing a 450 hectare dairy unit in Westport, Jack said, he “got into the wrong crowd as a teenager and chose the wrong path”, before dairying, “got me in line.” He has now set his sights on being a supervisor and eventually moving into an advisory role.

In another example, funding from New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and four other government agencies is supporting a public/private co-investment of a primary sector and Māori business leaders’ boot camp. The aim of this project is to unlock and advance primary sector and Māori economic development aspirations in primary sector businesses.

A \$100,000 grant to Massey University to invest in the delivery of the Māori Academy of Science programme in the 2016 academic year is helping prepare Māori science students to transition to tertiary study and employment. It aims to advance Māori leadership and capability to deliver a world class science community.



Michelle Hippolite Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri, presents the 2016 Ahuwhenua Young Māori Farmer of the Year award to Jack Raharuhi.

Making a difference

The Māori Potential Fund has been operating for seven years and each year makes a real and positive difference in people’s lives.

I am heartened by the number of whānau, including tamariki, who are learning the value of planting and nurturing their own kai. This expands their skill base to cook and provide nutritious meals for themselves and their communities.

As the examples previously outlined show, a range of initiatives have continued this year, including significant achievements with the Cadetships programme. I am proud that Māori of all ages are able to not only climb onto the career ladder via this initiative, but also to gain the skills, knowledge and experience to build capability and capacity for future leadership roles.

Solid progress has also been made in the regions with a range of activities and projects that aim to better position Māori to build and leverage off their collective resources, skills and leadership capability. This allows whānau to improve their overall quality of life and build stronger and more resilient communities.



Whānau Experiences

Leadership training the way forward

Malcolm Kohi believes education is the key to success.

“The more education and skills you can get, the better,” says Malcolm (36) who is currently undertaking Downer New Zealand’s nine-month Māori Leadership Programme. The programme is supported by an investment grant of \$553,802 to Downer New Zealand to identify 40 existing employees and to recruit 18 new Māori cadets to train, mentor and provide at least six months’ paid employment.

Malcolm (Te Whakatōhea) is currently working as a groundsperson in the Hutt Valley. He “jumped at the chance” to be involved in the inaugural Māori Leadership Programme when he heard about it earlier this year. The first training session was held at a Gisborne marae which Malcolm says inspired him to connect with his whakapapa.

“It really put a fire under me to understand where I’m from so that I can use that as a base to move forward,” says Malcolm, who was raised by his grandmother near Ōpōtiki.

The second training session, at Sudbury Leadership in Te Horo, involved teaching participants how to use non-verbal leadership skills to get the best out of people.

“It was focused on how to talk to people and motivate them to get the best performance. I learned a lot from it, particularly in terms of how I view myself and how to lead by example,” says Malcolm, who previously managed a team of four people in Palmerston North.

The lessons learned so far have also been applied over in Malcom’s personal life, where he races BMX bikes at a national level.



Photo credit: Downer.

“The course taught me to train harder and give it my all. If I don’t train, then I can’t be the best I can possibly be.”

The father of one is currently enjoying working alone, but is keen to one day use his management training to mentor and lead a team.



Māori Potential Fund appropriations

Mātauranga (Knowledge) appropriation

This appropriation is limited to purchasing partnered interventions, tools and investigative studies to support Māori in the acquisition, creation, maintenance and transferral of traditional and contemporary knowledge required to accelerate Māori development.

The intention of this appropriation is to contribute to the achievement of the following impacts:

- Māori are protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga;
- Māori are sustainably growing and developing their resources; and
- Māori are acquiring skills and knowledge.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
Initiatives funded are aligned to Ministerial priorities	100%	100%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted deliverables	90%	92%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted timeframes ²	80%	85%
Progress reports to the Minister on investments against priorities	Two reports	Achieved

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
5,650	Total appropriation	4,341	5,668	5,668

² The measure for contracted deliverables was the percentage of contracts that were not varied or terminated. The measure for contracted timeframes was the percentage of contracts where the payment or report was received for the year ending 30 June 2016. Reports received after 30 June did not attribute to the result as the measurement data was not available until July.



Rawa (Resources) appropriation

This appropriation is limited to purchasing partnered interventions, tools and investigative studies to support Māori access to the utilisation, development and retention of resources required to accelerate Māori development.

The intention of this appropriation is to contribute to the achievement of the following impacts:

- Māori are protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga;
- Māori are sustainably growing and developing their resources; and
- Māori are acquiring skills and knowledge.

Performance Measures and Standards

Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
Initiatives funded are aligned to Ministerial priorities	100%	100%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted deliverables	90%	98%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted timeframes	80%	65% ³
Progress reports to the Minister on investments against priorities	2	2

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
1,664	Total appropriation	4,071	4,285	4,668

³ Due to the late submission of reports in some of the low budget projects (less than \$5,000) the measure "initiatives funded meet contracted timeframes" did not meet the target. This relates to administrative processes linked to the initiative, and is not a reflection of the actual delivery of the initiative within the contracted timeframes.



Whakamana (Leadership) appropriation

This appropriation is limited to purchasing partnered interventions, tools and investigative studies to strengthen Māori leadership, governance and management to accelerate Māori development.

The intention of this appropriation is to contribute to the achievement of the following impacts:

- Māori are protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga;
- Māori are sustainably growing and developing their resources; and
- Māori are acquiring skills and knowledge.

Performance Measures and Standards

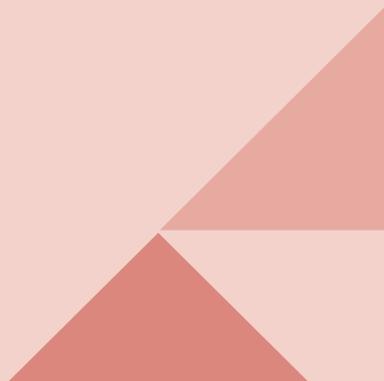
Assessment of Performance	2015/16 Target	2015/16 Actual
Initiatives funded are aligned to Ministerial priorities	100%	100%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted deliverables	90%	99%
Initiatives funded achieve contracted timeframes	80%	69% ³
Progress reports to the Minister on investments against priorities	2	2

Financial

2014/15 Actual \$000	Expenses	2015/16 Actual \$000	2015/16 Revised Budget \$000	2015/16 Budget \$000
4,718	Total appropriation	4,887	5,394	5,394

³ Due to the late submission of reports in some of the low budget projects (less than \$5,000) the measure "initiatives funded meet contracted timeframes" did not meet the target. This relates to administrative processes linked to the initiative, and is not a reflection of the actual delivery of the initiative within the contracted timeframes.





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Published by

Te Puni Kōkiri
ISBN: 978-0-478-34591-9
Whiringa-ā-nuku/October 2016



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