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**KEI MUA I TE AROARO O TE RŌPŪ WHAKAMANA  
I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI  
BEFORE THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL**

**WAI 2750**

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**IN THE MATTER OF**                    **the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF**                    **Kaupapa inquiry into claims concerning  
Housing Policy and Services**

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**CROWN BUNDLE OF EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEETS FOR  
TE PUNI KŌKIRI  
5 Poutū-te-rangi | March 2021**



**CROWN LAW**  
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**EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEET  
MĀORI HOUSING NETWORK**

**(TE PUNI KŌKIRI)**

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1.	<b>Basic information</b>	<p><b>Title of policy / programme:</b> Māori Housing Network</p> <p><b>Year introduced:</b> 2015</p> <p><b>Still current?</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Administering agency(ies):</b> Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)</p> <p><b>High level summary of policy/programme:</b></p> <p>The Māori Housing Network shares information and provides practical assistance and advice to whānau and rūpū Māori. It also manages some government funding for Māori housing projects and works with other agencies on a co-ordinated approach to improve housing for Māori. Information about the Māori Housing Network can be found on the TPK website at: <a href="http://tpk.govt.nz">Māori Housing Support (tpk.govt.nz)</a> (site accessed 25 January 2021)</p> <p><b>Overlapping/Related policies/programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Māori Housing Investment Strategy 2018 – 2021 (Te Puni Kōkiri)</li> <li>- Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework (Te Puni Kōkiri)</li> <li>- Te Ara Mauwhare (Te Puni Kōkiri)</li> <li>- Hastings Place-Based Initiative (Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development)</li> <li>- Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (<b>MAIHI</b>) (Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga)</li> <li>- He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata (the Government’s Māori Housing Strategy) (Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga)</li> <li>- Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan 2020-2023 (<b>HAP</b>) (Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga)</li> <li>- Sorted Kāinga Ora financial capability programme (Te Puni Kōkiri)</li> </ul> <p><b>Other agencies involved in development, implementation, or ongoing administration: -</b></p> <p>Treasury has been involved in the analysis of Budget proposals relating to TPK investment in Māori housing since 2015. TPK worked with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (<b>MBIE</b>) Social Housing Unit on the transfer of its Māori housing functions to TPK during 2015.</p> <p>Te Puni Kōkiri has well established working relationships with officials at Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (<b>HUD</b>), Kainga Ora,</p>
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		<p>Ministry of Social Development (<b>MSD</b>). We regularly engage with these agencies on proposals and projects where there is cross-agency investment or collaboration required. We have also established co-investment arrangements with The Māori Trustee / Te Tumu Kainga for a number of repair programmes since 2019.</p>
2.	<p><b>Description of Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>The Māori Housing Network was established in 2015, to support the implementation of He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata – the Māori Housing Strategy released in 2014 (Delium Document ID <b>TPK.003.0695</b>)</p> <p>The Māori Housing Network has three functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sharing information, and providing practical assistance and advice to whānau and rūpū in relation to building and repairing homes;</li> <li>2) Managing some Government funding for Māori housing projects; and</li> <li>3) Working with other agencies on a co-ordinated approach to improve Māori housing.</li> </ol> <p>The Network’s priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contributing to papakāinga projects;</li> <li>- more whānau living in safe, warm, and healthy homes; and</li> <li>- building whānau and rūpū knowledge, understanding and activity in housing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legacy funds</b></p> <p>When the Māori Housing Network was established, a number of Māori housing funds were combined into one appropriation: <u>Te Kōtuitui Hanga Whare mo ngai Māori (Māori Housing)</u>, which is administered by TPK. These legacy funds, and what they were established to do, are detailed below:</p> <p><u>Special Housing Action Zones (SHAZ)</u> Supported Māori organisations and communities to build ability to deliver affordable housing solutions.</p> <p><u>Māori Housing Fund</u> Assisted Māori organisations and communities increase new housing, especially on land with multiple owners.</p> <p><u>Kāinga Whenua Infrastructure Grant (KWIG)</u> Funded infrastructure (power, water, waste, roading, gas, telecoms) for housing on Māori Land. It also assisted individual households, land trusts developing papakāinga, social and affordable housing on Māori land. KWIG was initially administered by</p>

	<p>MBIE's Social Housing Unit from 2013 and moved to TPK in 2015 when the Māori Housing Network was established.</p> <p><u>Whānau Housing Response Fund</u> Supported community housing repair programmes for whānau and emergency housing pilots for whānau with housing crises.</p> <p><u>Whānau Housing Support Fund</u> Assisted Māori organisations and communities with increasing new housing, especially on land with multiple owners.</p> <p><b>2020/21</b></p> <p>In 2020/21, TPK manages \$28.06 million to support Māori Housing Network investments in the following focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Repair homes owned and occupied by low income whānau Māori, usually multiple homes within a community;</li> <li>2) Support the development of new houses for whānau, usually on papakāinga (papakāinga workshops, papakāinga planning, infrastructure, and construction of rental homes); and</li> <li>3) Build the capability of whānau, hapū, iwi and rūpū to respond to Māori housing aspirations.</li> </ol> <p>In 2020/21 TPK is also managing funding for these specific projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The final year of Te Ara Mauwhare, which is a set of trials of new models to assist low to median income whānau Māori to move toward home ownership (\$9 million over 2017/18 to 2020/21). (See separate Evidential Fact Sheet on Te Ara Mauwhare); and</li> <li>2) \$5.860m to support the Hastings Place-Based initiative that will see 20 whānau homes assessed and repaired, at least 22 affordable rental homes built on papakāinga, and at least 17 other Māori Land sites supported with infrastructure to enable whānau to build their own homes.</li> </ol> <p><b>Examples of initiatives under the Māori Housing Network</b></p> <p><i>Funding</i></p> <p><u>Papakāinga at Te Māhurehure Cultural Marae<sup>1</sup></u> This is a development of a 14-home papakāinga at Te Māhurehure Cultural Marae in central Auckland which began in July 2020. TPK invested \$113, 000 to support the planning for the papakāinga, and \$3.4 million as a contribution towards the infrastructure and construction of the one, two and three-bedroom apartments. The marae is contributing land and \$3.3 million. Tenants will</p>
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<sup>1</sup> More information available at [Urban papakāinga built on foundation of manaakitanga | TPK](#)

come from the Housing Register.

#### Community Development through Housing

In 2018, TPK invested \$12.85 million in six communities to support housing repair and papakāinga development projects to contribute to wider community development aspirations and achieve intergenerational wellbeing. The community development approach sought to use investment in housing as an anchor to achieve sustainable development beyond the immediate housing need, incentivise enterprise in the whānau and community, connect and align other government investment in prioritised communities and develop whānau and community capability.

#### *Providing Information*

#### Sorted Kāinga Ora<sup>2</sup>

Launched in November 2018, this programme builds the financial capability of whānau so they can make choices about how to meet their housing aspirations. It consists of eight workshops followed by a navigation period to support whānau to develop and implement their plans. It was developed jointly by TPK and the Commission for Financial Capability.

#### A Guide to Papakāinga Housing (TPK.003.0403)

This guide sets out the process for developing papakāinga housing in three stages with checklists, tips and advice to progress your papakāinga housing development.

#### *Working with other government agencies*

#### MAIHI Partnerships Programme (originally Iwi Māori Partnerships)

A cross-agency approach, led by HUD and supported by TPK, MSD and Kainga Ora, to facilitate and develop bespoke, flexible working relationships between Iwi/Māori groups and government agencies that enables packages of investments to be matched to whānau-led housing projects to deliver new housing supply.

Government agencies and partners will work alongside iwi and Māori to understand the opportunities and challenges of delivering new housing supply on Māori owned land. On the ground projects will test this approach to delivering new housing supply and will be reviewed and adjusted as valuable lessons are learnt.

#### Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan (HAP)

The HAP is jointly owned by HUD, MSD, Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Health, Department of Corrections, New Zealand Police, TPK, Ministry of Pacific Peoples, and Kāinga Ora.

TPK participates in Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive Governance Groups, and the Homelessness Policy and

<sup>2</sup> More information available at [Sorted Kainga Ora and Other Capability Building | TPK](#)

		<p>Partnership Working Group. The role of TPK includes working with lead agencies to support kaupapa Māori input to actions and strategies that address homelessness for whānau Māori. The knowledge garnered through working alongside iwi and Māori to understand their housing needs and aspirations has informed advice from TPK about the development of actions under the plan.</p> <p><b>Impact of Covid-19 on the Network</b></p> <p>COVID-19 impacted the whānau and rōpū who had active funding agreements, delaying their ability to complete within original timeframes – this was across all housing activities (repairs, papakāinga and capability building). Some whānau, who had been planning on building their own homes, lost their jobs and were no longer able to sustain the borrowing required. In April and May 2020, TPK reprioritised its investment programme to progress those projects that could start, while supporting those projects that needed to extend their delivery timelines. Te Puni Kōkiri’s 2018 - 2021 Māori Housing Investment Strategy (<b>TPK.003.0786</b>) sought to get repair and construction activities underway promptly as a stimulus to provide employment opportunities in the regions.</p>
3.	<p><b>Outline of the process to develop this Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>The Māori Housing Network is part of the Government’s response to the Auditor-General’s 2011 report <i>Government Planning and support for housing on Māori Land</i> (<b>TPK.003.0431</b>). The Auditor-General audited three initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Kāinga Whenua loans,</li> <li>2) the Māori Demonstration Partnership fund, and</li> <li>3) Special Housing Action Zones.</li> </ol> <p>One of the key recommendations was to establish a ‘one stop shop’ for Māori Housing. The policy development for the establishment of the Māori Housing Network also took into account the recommendations of the subsequent 2014 Auditor-General report (<b>TPK.003.0541</b>) which also highlighted poor housing outcomes for many whānau Māori, and the need for better co-ordination of Government advice and support for Māori wishing to build on Māori land.</p> <p>Cabinet decided in November 2014 to establish a Māori Housing Unit within TPK in response to these reports, and to support the implementation of He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata – the Māori Housing Strategy. The decision came with the transfer of NDOE (Kāinga Whenua Infrastructure Grant and Māori Housing Fund) and some operating funding from the Social Housing Unit within MBIE effective from 1 July 2015. The Minister’s expectation was that the unit would operate across both the regional and national offices within TPK and in partnership with Māori housing providers, hence it became known as the Māori Housing Network.</p>
4.	<p><b>Aims or Objectives of the</b></p>	<p>The Māori Housing Network is focused on generating positive outcomes for whānau Māori by repairing homes owned and</p>



	<b>Policy / Programme</b>	<p>occupied by low income whānau Māori (usually multiple homes within a community); supporting the development of new houses for whānau, usually on papakāinga (papakāinga workshops, papakāinga planning, infrastructure, and construction of rental homes); and building the capability of whānau, hapū, iwi and rōpū to respond to Māori housing aspirations.</p> <p>The Māori Housing Network aims to take a whānau and community focussed approach, based on kaupapa Māori, to its activities and investments. This involves working with communities to identify their housing and related aspirations, helping them develop their own solutions.</p>
5.	<b>Outline of steps taken to implement the Policy / Programme</b>	As the Māori housing investment and all active contracts from the Social Housing Unit within MBIE were transferred to TPK, the Māori housing sector became aware of the establishment of the Māori Housing Network. All applications for Māori housing funding from 1 July 2015 were re-directed into TPK.
6.	<b>Outline of monitoring and evaluation built in to Policy / Programme</b>	<p>Progress within the Māori Housing Network is reported on quarterly to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori (Minister for Māori Development). See also discussion in section 7 below.</p> <p>The next evaluation of the Māori Housing Network is due to commence in early 2021. It will take into account the Framework of Impacts (and Indicators) of Better Housing for Whānau Māori.</p>
7.	<b>Availability of quantitative or qualitative data to demonstrate success or failures of the Policy / Programme to achieve its stated aims</b>	<p><b>Impact evaluation of the Māori Housing Network</b></p> <p>In July 2018 TPK released an independent evaluation report (Impact evaluation of the Māori Housing Network) (<b>TPK.003.0751</b>) on the Māori Housing Network. In the first two years of operation, the TPK Māori Housing Network invested \$40.7 million in 158 Māori projects. The report captured the views of 111 whānau and key groups and 56 of the grant recipients from Northland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty to the East Coast.</p> <p>The \$40.7 million investment resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased supply of affordable housing for Māori by contributing to building affordable new homes and providing infrastructure support;</li> <li>- Improvement of the quality of housing for whānau by funding urgent and essential repairs;</li> <li>- Increased supply of emergency housing by contributing to emergency housing projects; and built whānau, hapū and iwi capability in the Māori housing sector by funding workshops.</li> </ul> <p>The Impact evaluation of the Māori Housing Network also showed that through investing in Māori housing projects, the Māori Housing Network has contributed to strengthening connections to whakapapa, whānau and whenua, restoring whānau pride and</p>

	<p>self-esteem, building capability, and improving whānau health and wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Quantitative data</b></p> <p>Since the Māori Housing Network was established it has undertaken repairs to 1394 whānau homes, contributed to the building of 119 affordable rental homes, supported infrastructure for 409 house sites on Māori land, and supported 63 groups with papakāinga planning (as at 30 June 2020) (<b>TPK.003.1244</b> and <b>TPK.003.1246</b>).</p> <p><i>Ongoing collection of qualitative data</i></p> <p>TPK collects a range of qualitative data, including narrative information collected by surveys, interviews and media scanning and storytelling. This data has been used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To create a series of whānau stories (written, photographic and video) that accompany press releases, and are placed on TPK's website and on Facebook;</li> <li>- To provide back to whānau and rōpū who participate in our papakāinga development and other projects; and</li> <li>- As an adjunct to the CBAX<sup>3</sup> methodology, and the Indigeneity Lens for Budget 2020, to underpin our business cases and Budget proposals.</li> </ul> <p><i>Case studies of qualitative data</i></p> <p><u>Kaingaroa Village Community Development Project</u></p> <p>On 12 July 2020 Hon Nanaia Mahuta (then- Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori) announced a \$2.4 million investment to support this project. This community development model will prioritise projects such as urgent housing repairs, an infrastructure upgrade of an oxidation pond for future papakāinga development, and delivery of the Sorted Kāinga Ora financial capability programme.<sup>4</sup></p> <p><u>Enhancing community development in Ōtautahi</u></p> <p>In April 2019, a \$3.7m investment was announced to support this development. This includes a six home papakāinga, 60 housing-repairs, home maintenance workshops for whānau and the opportunity to complete the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme.<sup>5</sup></p>
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<sup>3</sup> Cost Benefit Analysis methodology.

<sup>4</sup> More information available at [Kaingaroa community looks to a new future through housing project | Beehive.govt.nz](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/projects/kaingaroa-community-looks-to-a-new-future-through-housing-project)

<sup>5</sup> More information available at [Minister announces \\$3.7m for Ōtautahi Community projects | Scoop News](https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/190401/s19040101.htm)

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**EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEET**

**TE ARA MAUWHARE: PATHWAYS TO HOME OWNERSHIP  
(AND THE SORTED KĀINGA ORA PROGRAMME)**

**(TE PUNI KŌKIRI)**

5 Poutū-te-rangi | March 2021

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1.	<b>Basic information</b>	<p><b>Title of policy / programme:</b> Te Ara Mauwhare: Pathways to Home Ownership (and the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme)</p> <p><b>Year introduced:</b> 2017</p> <p><b>Still current?:</b> Yes – Te Ara Mauwhare was funded by a three-year multi-year appropriation from July 2017 – June 2020 and was extended for one more year ending in June 2021</p> <p><b>Administering agency(ies):</b> Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)</p> <p><b>High level summary of policy/programme:</b></p> <p>Te Ara Mauwhare is an initiative to identify, trial, and evaluate innovative approaches to assist low to median income whānau to move towards home ownership.</p> <p>The Sorted Kāinga Ora programme is designed to build whānau financial capability to achieve their housing aspirations.</p> <p><b>Overlapping/Related policies/programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI)</li> <li>- Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan 2020-2023 (HAP)</li> <li>- Housing First</li> <li>- Government Build Reset and in particular the Progressive Home Ownership (PHO) Fund</li> <li>- Sorted Kāinga Ora</li> <li>- Housing subsidies and grants including First Home Grant, First Home Loan and KiwiSaver Withdrawal Scheme.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other agencies involved in development, implementation, or ongoing administration:</b></p> <p><i>Development:</i> TPK</p> <p><i>Implementation 2017/18:</i> originally TPK, Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) as it then was, Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).</p> <p><i>Implementation 2018/19/20/21:</i> eventually Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (Kāinga Ora), Ministry of Housing and</p>
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		<p>Urban Development (<b>HUD</b>) and Commission for Financial Capability (<b>CFFC</b>).</p> <p><i>Ongoing implementation:</i> HUD (Progressive Home Ownership (<b>PHO</b>) Fund, TPK and CFFC (Sorted Kāinga Ora only)</p>
2.	<p><b>Description of Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p><b>Te Ara Mauwhare</b> is an initiative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify, trial and evaluate innovative home ownership models to enable low to median income whānau Māori to move toward home ownership (models include rent-to-own, shared equity and shared ownership); and</li> <li>- Find models that would be replicable by iwi and rōpū Māori, and more widely across the housing system, including where policy change might be needed.</li> </ul> <p>Within the programme, TPK, in partnership with CFFC, developed the <u>Sorted Kāinga Ora programme</u> (discussed below) to build whānau financial capability to achieve their housing aspirations.</p> <p>The programme targets whānau Māori who earn less than/up to the median income for the locations as recorded in the Household Income Survey 2016. The programme seeks to assist whānau who cannot save a large enough deposit to buy a home (due to high rents and fast-growing house prices) and/or have insufficient income to service a low-deposit mortgage at current housing prices. It also seeks to provide affordable housing to whānau who are currently homeless or in Kāinga Ora houses.</p> <p>In relation to homelessness, Te Ara Mauwhare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supports Kāinga Ora to repurpose surplus assets (land and houses) within its portfolio that can be released/relocated to increase housing supply elsewhere;</li> <li>- reduces the number of whānau on the Housing Register; and</li> <li>- supplements the supply of affordable rental homes.</li> </ul> <p>The learnings from Te Ara Mauwhare has been used by HUD, TPK and rōpū Māori to inform the design of the PHO Fund which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets Māori and Pacifica and whānau with children across all three pathways;</li> <li>- includes a specific iwi and Māori programme, with greater flexibility in the places and model that can be used, and a significant element of co-design in developing the proposals.</li> </ul> <p>Te Ara Mauwhare was also used by HUD during development of the MAIHI framework. Projects from rōpū involved in Te Ara Mauwhare have been considered by joint housing agencies under the MAIHI Partnerships Programme.</p>

		<p><b>Sorted Kāinga Ora</b></p> <p>Te Ara Mauwhare also included the development of Sorted Kāinga Ora which was developed to support whānau by building their financial capability to make the decisions about whether to commit to involvement in a progressive home ownership trial. This programme offers workshops and navigation support to enable whānau to build their financial capability to achieve their housing aspirations.</p> <p>Sorted Kāinga Ora is a partnership between TPK and CFFC. It was developed by Māori to be delivered by Māori to whānau Māori.</p> <p>Following a successful trial as part of Te Ara Mauwhare, Sorted Kāinga Ora was rolled out across the motu in 2019/20. More than 120 facilitators across 56 rōpū have now been trained to deliver the programme. TPK funded rōpū to deliver 33 programmes reaching at least 400 whānau members in 2019/20 and will deliver similar in 2020/21. Further expansion of the programme is limited by funding within the Māori Housing appropriation. TPK is working with HUD to enable the expansion of Sorted Kāinga Ora under the \$14 million fund provided for wrap-around support, including financial capability, to rōpū and whānau that is associated with the Progressive Home Ownership Fund.</p>
3.	<p><b>Outline of the process to develop this Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>The 2016 Census recorded 28 percent of Māori owning their own home, compared to 50 percent of the total population, and identified that the decline in home ownership is more rapid for whānau Māori than for the general population.</p> <p>At the request of the Minister for Māori Development, TPK developed a policy framework for Te Ara Mauwhare that was approved by the Minister as part of the Budget 2017 deliberations.</p> <p>The proposal was built around kaupapa Māori concepts. It was whānau-centred, supporting whānau to achieve housing independence; seeking partnerships with and between iwi, hapū, rōpū and communities; seeking to develop whenua owned by or available to iwi and rōpu Māori (whether Māori land or general land).</p> <p>There was no consultation or engagement at the policy development stage. The Minister took the proposal direct to Cabinet in the Budget development process, then officials were asked to develop a policy framework. The policy framework was approved by the Minister before TPK invited iwi and rōpū Māori to submit proposals.</p>
4.	<p><b>Aims or Objectives of the Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>Te Ara Mauwhare aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify, trial and evaluate innovative home ownership models</li> <li>- enable low to median income whānau Māori to move toward home ownership</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- find home ownership models that would be replicable by iwi and rōpū Māori, and more widely across the housing system</li> <li>- reduce the number of whānau Māori on the Housing Register</li> <li>- release homes for whānau who are currently homeless</li> <li>- identify surplus assets (land and houses) within the Kāinga Ora portfolio that can be released/relocated to increase housing supply</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Outline of steps taken to implement the Policy / Programme</b>	<p>The initiative was implemented across three workstreams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an open invitation to the full Te Puni Kōkiri database of 158 hāpu, iwi and other Māori collectives, to propose innovative models for the trials; issued 30 August 2017 with a closing date of 7 November 2017;</li> <li>- working directly with Te Tumu Paeroa (the New Māori Trustee) (as directed by the Minister), which identified two models for consideration; and</li> <li>- a specific Ministerial request for a model targeting low income whānau who receive an Accommodation Supplement or who are in public housing and for whom an Income Related Rent Subsidy applies or who are eligible for State housing and are on the Housing Register.</li> </ul> <p>From an initial 20 proposals received, eight were selected for further consideration in early 2018, then six for more detailed co-design. The six rōpū were announced at the Māori Housing Conference in November 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He Korowai Trust (Kaitaia)</li> <li>- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Wainuiomata)</li> <li>- Te Tihi o Ruahine Whānau Ora Alliance (Papaioea)</li> <li>- Chatham Islands Housing Partnership Trust</li> <li>- Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (Flaxmere)</li> <li>- Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou (Gisborne)</li> </ul> <p>Each project was co-designed between the rōpū and Te Puni Kōkiri, sometimes involving other partners, including other government agencies (as detailed below).</p> <p>In early 2020 Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou decided not to go ahead with home ownership at that time. The project that had been originally submitted by Te Atiawa, and had been next on the short-list, was resubmitted. In September 2020 this was signed</p>

up as a trial with Ka Uruora Housing Trust, a partnership between Te Atiawa and Taranaki Iwi.

**The set of Te Ara Mauwhare trials is as below:**

He Korowai Trust (Kaitiāia)

In October 2019 eight previously homeless whānau moved into homes on Whare Ora papakāinga. These surplus houses from Kāinga Ora were moved from Auckland and refurbished by students at the He Korowai trades training institute (Sweet as Academy). Whānau have signed up to a rent-to-own agreement supporting purchase within 17 years.

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Wainuiomata)

TPK contributed to the equity in 15 homes on the Te Puna Wai affordable housing development in Wainuiomata. Whānau who completed the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme were offered an innovative arrangement that responds to the change in whānau finances during COVID-19: an initial rental followed by a shared ownership or rent-to-own agreement, in partnership with New Zealand Housing Foundation. Six shared equity homes have been constructed; 10 whānau have registered interest after completing Sorted Kāinga Ora; three whānau have been approved by the New Zealand Housing Foundation, and offered finance by the bank; two whānau have moved into the homes on a rent-to-own model that can convert to shared equity.

Te Ranga Maro Trust (part of the Te Tihi o Ruahine Whānau Ora Alliance) (Papaioea)

This trial uses a bespoke rent-to-own agreement to enable 10 Kāinga Ora tenants to move toward home ownership within 10 years. Homes will be on two small contemporary urban papakāinga developed on surplus Kāinga Ora land. The first papakāinga, Tu Ara Ake, was blessed in February 2020. The second papakāinga will be developed in early 2021 with whānau expected to move in by June 2021. TPK investment is combined with support from Kāinga Ora (which sold the land to the Trust) and supplementary funding by HUD from the Homelessness Contingency (as the whānau are currently reliant on public housing).

Chatham Islands Housing Partnership Trust - Wharekauri

Five homes are being built as the first stage of the Sandstones papakāinga, on land gifted by the Chatham Islands Enterprise Trust. There were some delays in the shipping of materials due to COVID-19. The trial involves a bespoke rent to own/shared-ownership model that recognises that bank finance is not readily available to whānau on the Chatham Islands. Whānau are expected to achieve ownership after 10 to 20 years. The houses are currently under construction in a factory in Malaysia and at this stage will be on-site and completed by the end of March 2021. In the meantime, whānau are completing Sorted Kāinga Ora and are being supported in preparation for entering into the home ownership pathway.

Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (Flaxmere)

This trial was proposed as an innovative whānau co-operative shared equity model. Development of these homes is dependent on progress with the Waingākau affordable housing development where the houses will be built. As the infrastructure for Waingākau is now funded by the Provincial Development Unit, the focus is now on the plan for construction and allocation of



		<p>the houses. Homes will be offered to the whānau using the progressive home ownership model offered by the New Zealand Housing Foundation.</p> <p><u>Ka Uruora Housing Trust (Taranaki)</u>  The trial involves a partnership between Te Atiawa and Taranaki Iwi, supported by the TSB Community Trust, Te Tumu Paeroa, Kōau Group and TSB Bank. It will include up to 20 homes - new homes in Waitara and refurbished homes in Opunake and Ōkato, using the New Zealand Housing Foundation shared ownership model.</p>
6.	<b>Outline of monitoring and evaluation built in to Policy / Programme</b>	<p>The rōpū which are funded and contracted to deliver the Te Ara Mauwhare trials are required to report regularly to TPK on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- selection of whānau through the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme, and the support provided to move the whānau along the pathway to home ownership, such as supporting their discussion with banks;</li> <li>- development of the homes ready for the whānau (resource consents, infrastructure, construction etc); and</li> <li>- development of the legal agreement between the rōpū and the whānau.</li> </ul> <p>In 2019 the Minister for Māori Development approved a framework of Impacts and Indicators for investments in housing for Māori (Delium Document ID: <b>TPK.003.0782</b>). It is aligned with the Living Standards Framework (LSF) and the Indigenous Approach to the LSF and incorporates CBAX analysis. This framework is being used for evaluating the trials.</p> <p>Independent evaluators have provided formative evaluation, initially on the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme. This was used to fine tune the Te Ara Mauwhare programme, particularly the resources used to help whānau understand the progressive home ownership models and their readiness to apply for these.</p> <p>A summative evaluation report on Te Ara Mauwhare is due in the first half of 2021.</p>
7.	<b>Availability of quantitative or qualitative data to demonstrate success or failures of the Policy / Programme to achieve its stated aims</b>	<p>As progressive home ownership is a long journey for whānau (five to 17 years), a complete evaluation can only occur as whānau achieve financial independence.</p>

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KEI MUA I TE AROARO O TE RŌPŪ WHAKAMANA  
I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

BEFORE THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

WAI 2750

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IN THE MATTER OF                      the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

AND

IN THE MATTER OF                      Kaupapa inquiry into claims concerning  
Housing Policy and Services

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EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEET

WHĀNAU ORA

(TE PUNI KŌKIRI)

5 Poutū-te-rangi | March 2021

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**CROWN LAW**

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1.	<b>Basic information</b>	<p><b>Title of policy / programme:</b> Whānau Ora</p> <p><b>Year introduced:</b> 2010</p> <p><b>Still current?:</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Administering agency(ies):</b></p> <p>Between 2010 and 2014 Te Puni Kōkiri (<b>TPK</b>) administered Whānau Ora with the Ministry of Social Development (<b>MSD</b>) and Ministry of Health (<b>MOH</b>) as support agencies. Since 2014 TPK has been the sole administering agency.</p> <p><b>High level summary of policy/programme:</b></p> <p>Whānau Ora provides whānau with appropriate services and support so they can become more self-managing and achieve their aspirations.</p> <p><b>Overlapping/Related policies or programmes:</b></p> <p>Te Maihi o Te Whare Māori: Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (<b>MAIHI</b>)</p> <p>Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan 2020-2023</p> <p>Government Build Reset 2019</p> <p><b>Other agencies involved in development, implementation, or ongoing administration:</b></p> <p>Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies: Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency, Te Pūtahitanga o te Waipounamu and Pasifika Futures (non-Government agencies contracted by TPK).</p>
2.	<b>Description of Policy / Programme</b>	<p>Whānau Ora was developed as an inclusive, culturally anchored approach to provide services and opportunities to whānau and families across New Zealand. It enables whānau to recognise and utilise the opportunities available to them through empowerment and support and aims to maximise the investment and services offered by government agencies by improving engagement and reducing duplication of services.</p> <p>Whānau Ora works in a range of ways, influenced by the priorities that whānau and families identify and choose. It is not a one size fits all approach. It was deliberately designed to be flexible to meet the needs of whānau and family and will evolve over time and be improved as required.</p>

		<p>In 2020/21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$104.278 million was made available to commission Whānau Ora outcomes</li> <li>• \$9.759 million was made available to support the activities associated with developing, implementing, administering, and evaluating the Whānau Ora commissioning approach</li> <li>• \$136.087 million was allocated for Whānau Ora to support whānau as they recover and rebuild from COVID-19 over the next two years.</li> </ul> <p>The Whānau Ora approach aligns with the Homelessness Action Plan, the Government Build Reset and other significant Crown housing policies by empowering whānau to achieve their goals and aspirations thereby preventing and reducing homelessness, lowering the contributing risk factors and increasing whānau resilience to future shocks.</p>
3.	<b>Outline of the process to develop this Policy / Programme</b>	<p>The concept of Whānau Ora predates government intervention and is a response to longstanding Māori calls for an integrated and holistic approach to support services for Māori that reflects Māori social structures and whānau in particular. This call for a new approach can be dated back to Puaote Atatu in 1989. However, Whānau Ora first became part of government policy in November 2002 when it was introduced through He Korowai Oranga: Māori Health Strategy (Delium Document ID: <b>TPK.003.0648</b>) which placed whānau ora at the centre of the health strategy.</p> <p>In 2009, Dame Tariana Turia, Minister for the Community and Voluntary Sector at the time, commissioned the Taskforce Report on Whānau-centred Initiatives (<b>TPK.003.0963</b>). This report built on existing models and expanded the goal of healthy whānau to include outcomes across social, cultural, and economic dimensions.</p> <p>The Taskforce Report was developed by Professor Tā Mason Durie, Rob Cooper, Suzanne Snively, Di Grennell and Nancy Tuaine. In developing the report, the Taskforce consulted with MSD, TPK, MOH, Ministry of Education (<b>MOE</b>), Ministry of Justice (<b>MOJ</b>), Housing New Zealand Corporation (as it then was), Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (<b>DPMC</b>), The Treasury and the Department of Internal Affairs (<b>DIA</b>). The Taskforce engaged with urban and rural whānau, hapū, iwi and providers from across New Zealand to develop its framework and recommendations for a Whānau Ora approach.</p> <p>Whānau Ora takes a strengths-based, whānau-centred and kaupapa Māori approach to empower whānau and create intergenerational improvements in wellbeing which is based in te ao Māori.</p>
4.	<b>Aims or Objectives of the Policy / Programme</b>	<p>The aim of Whānau Ora is to empower whānau and families as a whole, rather than focusing on individual family members and their problems, by requiring Government agencies to consider the needs and aspirations of the whānau and to work together to support whānau. It aims to better utilise the funding currently spent on whānau in need with improved engagement and results</p>

		<p>for the whānau themselves.</p> <p>In 2010, at its inception, the Taskforce on Whānau-Centred Initiatives identified six goals that suggest that whānau outcomes will be met when whānau are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- self-managing</li> <li>- living healthy lifestyles</li> <li>- participating fully in society</li> <li>- confidently participating in Te Ao Māori</li> <li>- economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation; and</li> <li>- cohesive, resilient, and nurturing.</li> </ul> <p>As a result of feedback from whānau across New Zealand from a strategic consultation hui-a-iwi by the Whanau Ora Iwi Leaders Group in 2016, in 2017 a seventh outcome goal that recognised the importance of the natural and living environments was added to the Whanau Ora Outcomes Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- responsible stewards of their natural and living environments.</li> </ul>
5.	<p><b>Outline of steps taken to implement the Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>In 2002 the Whānau Ora Policy was introduced through He Korowai Oranga: the Māori Health Strategy. In 2009 the taskforce on Whānau-centred Initiatives began consultation in hui across Aotearoa and then produced a report. The Taskforce Report developed an evidence-based framework for whānau-centred service delivery which created the crowning Whānau Ora policy. The Taskforce Report developed its framework based on literature, existing social sector programmes and services for whānau, and input provided directly by whānau, hapū, iwi and providers through a series of hui across New Zealand.</p> <p>In 2010 the Minister for the Community and Voluntary Sector received the Taskforce Report and in the same year implementation of the Whānau Ora Approach began. The initial Whānau Ora service delivery model implemented focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Whānau engagement, innovation and integration (WIIE Fund):</b> whānau are supported to engage with each other, and with other whānau, communities and providers to build resilience, inform and shape service development, access existing services appropriate to their needs and move to greater self-reliance. TPK, MSD, Ministry of Health and other relevant agencies worked together to develop guidelines, appropriate criteria, and accountability mechanisms for the WIIE Fund.</li> <li>- <b>Service and organisational transformation (provider development and capability and integrated contracting arrangements):</b> providers will be selected through an Expressions of Interest process and will work with government</li> </ul>

		<p>agencies to develop a Programme of Action for delivering integrated services to whānau.</p> <p>In 2010, a Whānau Ora Governance Group was established to facilitate the implementation of Whānau Ora and provide ongoing strategic oversight and advice. The group was comprised of equal representation from community and Government agencies. TPK was tasked with administering the investment in whānau-centred service delivery in a range of activities to build whānau capability and enhance the best outcomes for whānau.</p> <p>As part of this phase and to ensure regional appropriateness, ten <u>Regional Leadership Groups</u> were established which were made up of representatives from TPK, MSD and District Health Boards (DHBs) along with community representatives chosen by the Minister for Whānau Ora to provide recommendations and advice to the Whānau Ora Governance Group. The Regional Leadership Groups were also tasked with leading the strategic change and fostering relationships and communications in their regions.</p> <p>In 2014 Whānau Ora evolved was reviewed and adopted a devolved commissioning model which aimed to broaden the scope of Whānau Ora to focus on more direct support for whānau capability building. Through a tender process, three NGOs were commissioned to deliver Whānau Ora outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Te Pou Matakana for whānau in Te Ika-a-Maui;</li> <li>- Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu for whānau in Te Waipounamu; and</li> <li>- Pasifika Futures for Pacific families across Aotearoa.</li> </ul> <p>TPK, as the administering department for Whānau Ora, contracts with the commissioning agencies. Oversight for the commissioning model was initially provided by the Whānau Ora Partnership Group from 2014-2017 (comprised of six Ministers of the Crown and six Iwi Chairs nominated by the Iwi Leaders Forum and supported by technical iwi advisors).</p> <p>A Whānau Ora Independent Reference Group was established in 2019 to provide independent advice on issues relevant to developing enhanced and expanded whānau-centred approaches across the public service.</p>
6.	<p><b>Outline of monitoring and evaluation built in to Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>As the contracting agency for the three Whānau Ora commissioning agencies, TPK requires agencies to report against agreed key performance indicators on a quarterly basis. There are a range of mechanisms used by TPK to monitor agencies' performance and set expectations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcome agreements and variations</li> <li>- Ministerial letters of expectations</li> <li>- Annual investment plans</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly reports</li> <li>- Annual reports</li> </ul> <p>Each commissioning agency undertakes an external financial audit on an annual basis.</p> <p>Over the COVID-19 period, Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies increased their reporting to TPK to account for the increase in funding to support whānau throughout the COVID-19 alert level changes. This allowed for up-to-date insights into whānau demand on the ground over the emergency response period.</p>
7.	<p><b>Availability of quantitative or qualitative data to demonstrate success or failures of the Policy / Programme to achieve its stated aims</b></p>	<p>In June 2009, Cabinet noted that the Taskforce on Whānau-centred Initiatives would be requested to provide a draft consultation document, including policy framework, which would later be known as the Taskforce Report (<b>TPK.003.0963</b>) for a new method of government interaction with Māori service providers to meet the social service needs of whānau. The Taskforce was charged with constructing an evidence-based framework based on a review of relevant data and literature, direct engagement with whānau and providers, case study research, and the experiences of health and social service agencies. It analysed oral submissions received at 22 hui throughout the country and over 100 written submissions from individuals and organisations. Case study research was carried out to provide evidence of what whānau-centred policy and service delivery could, or would, look like. This all contributed to the final Taskforce Report.</p> <p><b>Reports showing success of Whānau Ora</b></p> <p>The following reports provide evidence that Whānau Ora is achieving its aspirations.</p> <p><u>Tracking Whānau Ora Outcomes July – December 2013 Report (TPK.003.0799)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key findings from this report found an increase in whānau engagement, achievement of goals, reporting of improvements and positive outcomes for whānau. The report also showed ongoing refinement of services and opportunities for further improvement of service delivery.</li> </ul> <p><u>Whānau Ora: The first four years – Auditor General’s review report (TPK.003.1039)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This review focuses on how the Whānau Ora initiative had been carried out to date, outlining the successes and areas for improvement.</li> </ul> <p><u>The Whānau Ora Achievements Report 2014 (TPK.003.0937)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summarises the achievements of Whānau Ora over the four years it had been in place. It reports that a broad range of</li> </ul>

		<p>outcomes have been achieved by whānau and outlines the evolution of the approach to the devolved commissioning model.</p> <p><u>Understanding whānau-centred approaches: Analysis of Phase One Whānau Ora research and monitoring results from 2010 – 2015 (TPK.003.0880)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presents the findings from the research and monitoring programmes undertaken during the first phase of Whānau Ora. It shows that whānau have experienced multiple and extensive improvements through Whānau Ora. The whānau-centred approach generates an outcome continuum where immediate gains act as stepping-stones for higher-level improvements.</li> </ul> <p><u>Formative evaluation of the Whānau Ora commissioning agency model: an independent evaluation report in 2016 (TPK.003.0556)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confirms that the design and implementation of the Whānau Ora commissioning model positions Commissioning Agencies well going forward to achieve Whānau Ora outcomes</li> </ul> <p><u>The Whānau Ora Review Report – Tipu Mātoro ki te Ao 2018 (TPK.003.1104)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affirms Whānau Ora’s unique approach is working well for Māori and Pacific families and creates the conditions for the change to be sustainable.</li> </ul> <p>The ongoing reporting from Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies to TPK referenced in section 6 above.</p> <p><b>Example of successful outcomes under Whānau Ora</b></p> <p>Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu fund several organisations that address housing, such as the Christchurch Collective for the Homeless Charitable Trust, through their Wave Funding initiative. During the COVID-19 lockdown period this entity continued to support whānau and place whānau into temporary accommodation to reduce the spread of the virus, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven whānau were placed into permanent accommodation</li> <li>- 26 homeless whānau were placed in temporary accommodation over Level 4, 3 and 2</li> <li>- 161 food parcels and 618 hygiene packs were delivered to whānau in need; and</li> <li>- People who became homeless due to loss of employment through COVID-19 were supported by Whānau Ora services.</li> </ul>
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KEI MUA I TE AROARO O TE RŌPŪ WHAKAMANA  
I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

BEFORE THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

WAI 2750

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IN THE MATTER OF                    the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

AND

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Housing Policy and Services

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**EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEET**  
**WHENUA MĀORI PROGRAMME**

**(TE PUNI KŌKIRI)**

5 Poutū-te-rangi | March 2021

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**CROWN LAW**

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1.	<b>Basic information</b>	<p><b>Title of policy / programme:</b> Whenua Māori Programme</p> <p><b>Year introduced:</b> 2019</p> <p><b>Still current?:</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Administering agency(ies):</b> Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) and Ministry of Justice (MoJ)</p> <p><b>High level summary of policy/programme:</b> The Whenua Māori Programme was designed to support whānau development through whenua by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting the sustainable development of whenua Māori;</li> <li>• increasing the knowledge and skills of Māori landowners;</li> <li>• encouraging greater participation in its governance and management;</li> <li>• generating wealth and strengthen the connection between Māori and their whenua; and</li> <li>• enabling whānau to make more informed decisions about whenua and its use.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overlapping/Related policies/programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Bill – Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)</li> <li>• targeted amendments to public works legislation – Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)</li> <li>• Provincial Growth Fund – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)</li> <li>• Whenua Māori Fund - TPK and</li> <li>• Māori Agribusiness – Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI)</li> </ul> <p><b>Other agencies involved in development, implementation, or ongoing administration:</b> This Programme is jointly led by TPK and MoJ. Other agencies indirectly involved with the Programme include: MBIE, MPI, Federation of Māori Authorities (FOMA), AgResearch, the Department of Conservation (DOC) and LINZ.</p>
2.	<b>Description of Policy / Programme</b>	<p>In 2019, the Whenua Māori Programme was established to provide a range of targeted services to overcome the barriers faced by landowners and to enable Māori freehold land owners to realise their aspirations for their whenua. The Whenua Māori Programme addressed these barriers by:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing on-the-ground support for Māori landowners;</li> <li>• amending Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993;</li> <li>• providing new and enhanced Māori Land Court services;</li> <li>• modernising Māori Land Court information systems; and</li> <li>• creating a digital knowledge hub and website designed to improve whānau access to information about their land.</li> </ul> <p>The benefits from focused and co-ordinated interventions from the Programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting whānau to succeed to their land and to establish or strengthen governance and management capabilities;</li> <li>• improving the information and insights available and providing easy access to the wealth of research and studies on potential land use;</li> <li>• improving capability through training and facilitating the sharing of knowledge and practical experience amongst landowners;</li> <li>• facilitating access to expert advice and technical capabilities; and</li> <li>• connecting Māori freehold landowners to financial opportunities and potentially providing direct investment funds to support the translation of ideas into viable options.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact during Covid-19</b></p> <p>Between March and June 2020, the Whenua Māori Programme including the Advisory Service<sup>1</sup> was able to pivot to support the nation-wide response to COVID-19 in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During lockdown Alert Levels 4 and 3, the whenua advisors pivoted to support the emergency response to iwi, hapū and whānau. This included direct engagement with Māori land owners, and information provided through proactive calls to land owners, and through local, regional and Māori radio media channels.</li> <li>• The Tōku Whenua platform was leveraged to create a tool supporting the TPK emergency response to regional Māori communities, iwi, hapū and individual whānau in need of support.</li> <li>• A series of online ‘essential governance’ training packages were developed and successfully piloted within Te Tairāwhiti.</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> Whenua Advisory Service discussed in section 5 below.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information for whenua businesses was made available on the TPK.govt.nz website to support Māori land owners and land-based entities to navigate the information they needed to respond to the different COVID-19 alert levels.</li> <li>Three economic impact reports were published on Tupu.nz that TPK commissioned from Deloitte to support land owners and land entities with decisions they needed to take about their response to the challenges and opportunities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.</li> <li>TPK worked with MBIE to include provisions in the COVID-19 Response (Requirements for Entities – Modifications and Exemptions) Act 2020 aimed at relaxing certain requirements on Māori entities that could not be met during COVID-19 restrictions.</li> </ul>
3.	<p><b>Outline of the process to develop this Policy / Programme</b></p>	<p>In April 2016, the-then Government proposed reform of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and to replace it with a new Act. Cabinet recognised that Māori freehold landowners are presented with unique challenges to developing their land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complex rules and regulations;</li> <li>multiple ownership in land blocks;</li> <li>alienation of Māori from their whenua; and</li> <li>a large number of potential owners not succeeding to their land.</li> </ul> <p>After the 2017 election, the Government decided to withdraw the Te Ture Whenua Māori Bill in response to widespread concerns from Māori land owners. In December 2018, Cabinet agreed there were opportunities to assist and improve the system for Māori freehold landowners, and in doing so, deliver social and cultural benefits for Māori alongside broader economic benefits to the economy.</p> <p>Cabinet agreed to a joint proposal from the Minister of Māori Development and the Minister of Justice to establish the Whenua Māori Programme as a joint agency programme shared by TPK and MoJ.</p> <p>To inform the design of the Whenua Māori Programme, a ‘current state assessment’ of Māori freehold land was required. The assessment drew information from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information for the period 2011 - 2016 which analysed processes for owning, governing, and managing whenua.</li> <li>Māori Land Court core land dataset detailing owner information overlaid with add-on data sets, including land use capability, land cover, water potential, local iwi, marae and population data.</li> <li>In 2016 and 2017, 25 wānanga were convened with 834 and 478 attendees respectively.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Published reports and insights commissioned in 2017 relating to Māori land in Tai Tokerau, Waiariki, Tuwharetoa and Aotea.</li> <li>• In 2018, Te Taitokerau wānanga to inform a regionally delivered whenua advisory service.</li> </ul> <p>When developing the targeted legislative amendments, the following were considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback from meetings held between Māori landowners and the Minister of Māori Development. The targeted amendments were also guided by comments received as part of the reform proposal.</li> <li>• Issues raised by landowners, judiciary, and others through the select committee on Te Ture Whenua Māori (Succession, Dispute Resolution and Related Matters) Amendment Bill.</li> <li>• Review of submissions from the Māori Land Court judiciary on the workability of the legislative provisions.</li> </ul> <p>A te ao Māori approach was central to the understanding of “wellbeing” for whānau and was incorporated as a central tenet within the Programme. It provided a Māori lens to the Programme’s desired outcomes and reflected the way in which Māori, whānau, hapū and iwi aspirations are articulated through whenua development. The Programme also aligned to the Treasury’s Living Standards Framework and took a localised approach to ensure the best outcomes for whānau Māori.</p>
4.	<b>Aims or Objectives of the Policy / Programme</b>	<p>The purpose of the Programme is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address the cumulative effects of Māori landowner disconnection with their whenua and a land management regime which is, from a Māori landowner perspective, complex and time-consuming to navigate;</li> <li>• connect Māori with their whenua;</li> <li>• provide Māori land owners with the opportunity and the tools to govern, manage, and develop their land; and</li> <li>• support whānau to increase the productivity of their whenua with a goal of having the land positively affect their wellbeing and prosperity.</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Outline of steps taken to implement the Policy / Programme</b>	<p>To address the challenges and barriers that Māori Freehold landowners encounter, the Programme established four workstreams; three led by TPK (Whenua Knowledge hub, Whenua Advisory Service and Legislation) and the fourth by the MoJ with support from TPK to introduce technology and business process changes to the Māori Land Court.</p> <p><u>Whenua Advisory Services</u></p> <p>The Whenua Advisory Service has been established with a nationally based team in TPK Wellington office. The national team</p>

focusses on service design, reporting and business requirements. The Advisory Service also has regionally based teams established in Te Tai Tokerau, Waiariki and Te Tairāwhiti.

The delivery of services in the three regions is supported by a team of people, namely:

- advisors who provide a continuum of support from whenua succession through to implementing a whenua plan;
- community coordinators who work closely with the advisors and who support whānau and community engagement;
- contracted suppliers with specialist and technical skills to support landowners who are ready to lift the productivity or economic performance of their whenua.

#### Knowledge Hub

The Knowledge Hub Workstream provides digital platforms which enable Māori land owners to access to knowledge and information about their whenua. The Tōku Whenua Knowledge Hub was stood up in September 2019. It is an internal data resource that TPK staff can access when engaging with Māori land owners. It is available to kaimahi in all six TPK regions, and, importantly, is the tool that supports advisors' engagement with land owners.

In February 2020, the Minister of Māori Development launched the Tupu.nz website. Tupu.nz is a one stop shop for landowners and gives:

- ready access to the vast array of publicly available information about their whenua,
- advice and pathways to help land owners connect with, develop and invest in their whenua, and
- detailed land profiles which present complex land data in a way that can be easily understood, used and communicated amongst members of the whānau.

#### Legislation Workstream

Tranche 1, Part 1: Targeted amendments to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (led by the Programme) – completed.

Tranche 1, Part 2: Ratings and public works legislation changes (led by DIA and LINZ, with support from TPK Policy, and the Programme as required).

Tranche 2: Further policy work on issues related to whenua Māori (led by TPK).

Te Ture Whenua Māori (Succession, Dispute Resolution, and Related Matters) Amendment Act 2020 received Royal Assent on 6

		<p>August 2020 and becomes operative on 6 February 2021.</p> <p>The changes to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act introduce several initiatives, including an improved process for simple and uncontested succession applications and a new tikanga-based mediation service to resolve disputes about Māori land. Amendments will also make it easier for whānau to use their whenua for housing purposes and strengthen the protection of, and access to, Māori land.</p> <p>The changes are designed to help resolve some of the barriers to development of whenua Māori identified by land owners. They aim to simplify legal and process requirements which Māori freehold land owners face, as well as reduce the time and cost whānau spend trying to resolve issues relating to whenua Māori.</p> <p>The amendments are also designed to better support the efficient operation of the Māori Land Court. MoJ will implement the new and enhanced Māori Land Court services arising from the legislative change. The new technology solution for the Court is under development and will be delivered after the implementation of legislative changes.</p>
6.	<b>Outline of monitoring and evaluation built in to Policy / Programme</b>	<p>Whenua Māori Programme teams were established in TPK and MoJ with cross-agency planning and governance arrangements. Given the integrated nature of the Programme, a single authorising environment and governance structure was established between TPK and the MoJ. Each agency's Chief Executive or representative sits on a Joint Executive Board (JEB), which is supported by a Programme Delivery Board (PDB) with senior executive representation from TPK and MoJ.</p> <p>The JEB is responsible for the ongoing alignment of TPK and MoJ's programmes of work to establish the services and support for the Whenua Māori Programme.</p> <p>The PDB, on behalf of the Chief Executives of TPK and MoJ actively lead and govern the programme delivery work streams.</p> <p>The delivery of the work programme is the responsibility of the Senior Responsible Owner (SRO), of which there are two, one in each agency (TPK and MoJ). The SROs have the authority to make Programme-level decisions, within an agreed set of tolerances, including reporting to the JEB.</p> <p>Progress on the Programme is reported to JEB and PDB monthly.</p> <p>A project methodology approach to monitoring and evaluation has been applied to the Whenua Māori Programme. The method delivery is a planned iterative approach to utilise continuous improvement to ensure the Programme is developed and responsive over time.</p>
7.	<b>Availability of quantitative</b>	<p>The Whenua Advisory Services is engaged with 49 land blocks which are in some form of on-whenua business including farming</p>

<p><b>or qualitative data to demonstrate success or failures of the Policy / Programme to achieve its stated aims</b></p>	<p>and horticulture. The community coordinator approach has engaged approximately 200 landowners in the process.</p> <p>In the period from July to December 2020, the Whenua Advisory Service responded to approximately 250 land block queries relating to Māori Land Court succession, disputes, ownership, investment in the Whenua Māori Fund and Provincial Growth Fund, Marae infrastructure and housing.</p> <p>Tupu.nz received 2700 hits in December 2020 and the platform has been recognised for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) global special achievement GIS award acknowledging the publicly accessible GIS mapping information available on Tupu.nz. ESRI recognises more than 100,000 organisations around the world. Tupu.nz was their only nomination from the New Zealand and South Pacific region.</li> <li>• Microsoft Partner Awards – Engaging Customers Category.</li> </ul>
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