

In Confidence

Office of the Associate Minister of Housing
Chair, Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee

Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) Framework for Action

Proposal

1. This paper seeks endorsement of a new *Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action* (MAIHI) that will deliver, at pace, a system-wide response to Māori housing stress that is critically required through the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and the post-pandemic recovery periods.
2. This response will be supported by a Māori-Crown partnership. This paper seeks agreement to establish MAIHI Whare Wānanga as a key part of this approach.

Executive Summary

3. Healthy, secure and affordable housing is fundamental to living and working with dignity. Home ownership and equity in housing enables whānau to provide for their current and future aspirations. The negative impacts of colonisation, land dispossession and housing system failures on Māori are clear.
4. Māori have not been central to previous governments' responses to addressing the growing housing crisis. Evidence shows extensive disparity between Māori and Pākehā along the housing continuum over decades – in homelessness; high rental costs compared to income; low rates of home ownership and resulting low equity; and intergenerational poverty. As a result, Māori have had to pursue a judicial remedy and seek findings and recommendations through the Waitangi Tribunal Housing Policy and Services Kaupapa Inquiry (WAI2750). The recent visit of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing particularly noted these impacts on the rights of Māori and Pacific Peoples' to have access to adequate housing.
5. COVID-19 has highlighted these anomalies, and critical gaps have surfaced in the government's ability to respond quickly to the immediate housing needs of Māori as a priority and partner; alongside other vulnerable communities, let alone respond in way that will have enduring beneficial impacts.
6. What is required is a significant step up and a dedicated and deliberate change in the system including Crown policy and practice. In the last eighteen months we have established new agencies and programmes to address the overall housing crisis, which now provide a unique opportunity to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.
7. In the face of COVID-19, and as we rebuild New Zealand's economic and social wellbeing, any Government solutions for Māori housing needs and homelessness need to be accelerated to ensure high impact, fast and thorough delivery. A system approach is required where all the necessary players bring their strengths to the issue, with Māori as central partners, and ensuring that responses are relevant to Māori and consider all aspects

of wellbeing. To enable this, I have developed *Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) Framework for Action* with input from key players in the Māori housing sector.

8. MAIHI builds on the previous Māori Housing Strategy (2014) *He Whare Āhuru He Tāngata Oranga*. It includes both urgent and long-term system responses to critical gaps for Māori in mainstream housing solutions, in three key workstreams:
 - 8.1. **Respond:** Responding to immediate needs, focusing on reducing homelessness; increasing housing stock; co-designing place-based solutions with Māori in critical need; accelerating home ownership; and Māori-led community-based housing projects and papakāinga.
 - 8.2. **Review:** Reviewing current Crown policies and programmes to identify and remove barriers (including regulatory); assessing interventions (to ensure no unintended negative consequences); and examining fully the systemic levers that have led to this crisis.
 - 8.3. **Reset:** Fundamentally resetting systems and processes so that the housing system provides equitable solutions for Māori (and share these learnings for Pacific Peoples); Māori are partnering in the design and implementation of solutions; Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and settlements are upheld and injustices are not repeated; and a new contemporary Treaty partnership is established that enables Māori to lead their housing solutions in the future.
9. As we have learnt from *He Whare Āhuru He Tāngata Oranga*, decades of Crown failure will not be resolved through a ‘framework’ applied narrowly, or investment that reflects the status quo. MAIHI needs to be infused across the housing system more broadly, with targeted actions and supported with the right capability in the Crown and Māori.
10. The MAIHI system approach is designed to enable Ministers and the sector to see across the breadth of Government policies, programmes and investment for housing. It will enable connections between workstreams to be better identified and leveraged to maximise impact of investment and map the pace of changes needed. We are already seeing real benefits of applying MAIHI to recent and emerging issues – for example the Homelessness Action Plan taking a kaupapa Māori approach, placemaking development in Waingakau (Hastings) and an accelerated response to homelessness in Rotorua, working directly with Māori housing providers through cross agency collaboration within the system.
11. Applying MAIHI at the core of the Government’s responses, and across all agencies and programmes that impact Māori housing, aims to address a central part of the housing crisis and recovery we are facing. Officials are already identifying potential opportunities to deliver housing and jobs in at-risk regions and applying MAIHI places the Government and Māori in a position to respond to these opportunities together, at pace.
12. This approach also better positions the Crown ahead of WAI2750 Kaupapa Inquiry.
13. MAIHI is also connected to the public service capability framework developed by Te Arawhiti and officials have established funding opportunities for Māori to build capability. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (Kāinga Ora) have been working under the Iwi and Māori Partnership Programme with a number of Māori providers to increase community housing supply and immediate solutions for people and whānau facing homelessness in COVID-19.

A specific Māori housing approach is necessary for Māori, but is also fundamental to meeting broader wellbeing outcomes

14. Even before COVID-19, the impacts of a housing system that does not meet Māori needs have become increasingly more critical. They have become more pronounced with the onset of the COVID-19 and its likely recessionary impacts.
15. The Māori home ownership rate is only 28 per cent compared to 57 per cent for the general population and is steeply declining. Māori make up 36 per cent of public housing tenants despite comprising just under 15 per cent of the general population, and Māori are five times more likely than Pākehā to be homeless. Overcrowding and multi-generational housing pressures are also more likely to be felt by Māori (and Pacific) whānau. These impacts are even more severe for specific Māori groups such as wāhine Māori who are more likely to experience housing deprivation. Housing is also a key factor in the wellbeing of vulnerable children and kaumatua.
16. Unfortunately, Māori have found it necessary to resort to the Waitangi Tribunal (WAI2750) to pursue progress on the historical and contemporary issues that have contributed to these impacts. This concern has been amplified across Māori in the face of COVID-19.
17. We are already committing considerable investment across the housing system, including the Government's Build Programme Reset, the Homelessness Action Plan, place-based approaches within housing and recent urgent solutions for homelessness as part of the Government's response to COVID-19.
18. However, the system is congested and the pathway for whānau across the housing continuum from emergency to transitional to more permanent housing is bottlenecked by supply not keeping up with demand.
19. Experience shows the key factors to ensure our investment delivers enduring impacts for Māori, and at the pace needed, are:
 - coordinating actions and resources across the whole system, with Māori at the centre of the solutions. Partnering across agencies and with Māori draws on the strengths across the wider system to deliver the critical responses required (this was a key lesson in the Waingakau Hastings place-making project and Te Tihi project¹), and
 - partnering with Māori and developing responses that are underpinned by the values and lived experience of Māori (as seen by the successes of kaupapa Māori approaches in Māori education and health).
20. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing saw great opportunity in the Government's wellbeing approach, and in MAIHI, to support a bolder and more human-centred approach to our work.
21. Learnings from these approaches will also support outcomes for all New Zealanders, including other population groups in housing need (Pacific People, rural communities). Taking the holistic wellbeing approach of MAIHI and its ability to drive bespoke solutions that meet a diversity of needs and aspirations, I believe it will support housing solutions and a housing system that not only work for Māori, they will work for everyone. For example, I have

¹ A description of Te Tihi project is provided in paragraphs 55-59 of this paper.

asked my officials to work with the Ministry for Pacific Peoples to offer the learnings and solutions provided by MAIHI to Pacific housing and community needs².

We are not starting from a zero base

22. As a Government, we have taken strong steps to reach this point. MAIHI is the cumulation of assessing previous strategic approaches and is a crystallisation of what we need to achieve for our wellbeing aspirations.
23. In brief, our path was:
 - I. *He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata – The Māori Housing Strategy* was released immediately prior to the 2014 general election. It sought to enable a kaupapa Māori-led approach to the government's response to improve Māori housing outcomes. It has had limited application since its release six years ago – primarily through the Māori Housing Network in Te Puni Kōkiri – but provides a strong base from which to respond to identified need and utilise existing relationships.
 - II. The *Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework 2019* was released for public discussion. It sets out kaupapa Māori principles that sit alongside economic measures, meaning 'true value' is placed on whanaungatanga and connectedness, culture and identity and on empowering whānau intergenerationally. It is used by officials to consider the Treaty of Waitangi, Te Ao Māori and a whānau-centred approach needed to drive Māori wellbeing and to consider wellbeing in a holistic and connected way.
 - III. We have driven agency changes to accelerate Māori housing outcomes, such as the establishment of HUD and Kāinga Ora, the repositioning of Te Puni Kōkiri and across the public service through the State Services reset.
 - IV. In July 2019, a dedicated Māori Housing Unit, Te Kāhui Kāinga Ora, was established within the new HUD to advance Māori housing outcomes, working in partnership with Māori, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora, and other agencies across the system.
 - V. In addition to driving change through mainstream programmes, the Iwi and Māori Partnership Programme (IMPP) is a key HUD initiative which engages with whānau, hapū, Iwi and key Māori stakeholders to support those who seek to progress housing developments and realise their aspirations. The IMPP draws on the strengths across the system, as required to deliver the best responses for different housing needs and different regions/rohe and communities.

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24. Having established new agencies and programmes to address the overall housing crisis, we are better positioned to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes as we recover from COVID-19. There are significant opportunities here to attend to a long-standing imbalance in our society and country. What is needed is a commitment to drive change and the 'glue' to compel respective housing and wellbeing agencies and Māori. Working collaboratively and in a connected system to drive housing solutions that are tailored and enduring for Māori needs and aspirations should be seen as an achievable outcome.

² There are also Pacific frameworks that can be developed to address Pacific housing needs.

25. I have worked with Māori partners and officials to develop MAIHI to drive immediate, medium and long-term responses to Māori housing stress. MAIHI considers:
- a home is more than a house – kāinga rather than whare;
 - housing is not only a foundation for whānau wellbeing and supporting the rights to adequate housing, but is also a vehicle for achieving whānau prosperity and intergenerational wellbeing; and
 - as the housing needs and aspirations of Māori are met right across the housing continuum, the opportunities for them to thrive and experience positive outcomes from Crown initiatives (such as the Provincial Growth Fund) are significantly increased.
26. At the heart of MAIHI is the attention to the problem that is facing New Zealand and highlights the inequity for Māori in housing. Before COVID-19 we intended that MAIHI would drive fundamental shifts in the way the Crown operates as it responds to the housing crisis, however through COVID-19 it is now critical that we now accelerate our focus through:
- **partnering with Māori** in delivering housing responses, to ensure they are fit for purpose, implementable and enduring. This will also consider Māori as central to a 'system' that coordinates and delivers solutions together. A co-design and partnership approach is fundamental to the enduring success of MAIHI workstreams and investment.
 - **taking the necessary system approach** to cement a coordinated, cross-government delivery pipeline for Māori (and Pacific) housing that maximises efficiency and investment. MAIHI will ensure that the strengths across the Crown and Māori are drawn on to deliver impacts at the pace required. It is essential that levers are able to be pulled at the same time and that efforts are coordinated. It is also essential that we can respond to immediate issues at the same time as reviewing and resetting the system.
 - **applying kaupapa Māori approaches** to ensure that the government's efforts and investment to respond to the housing crisis are relevant to Māori and consider all aspects of wellbeing including cultural values. The kaupapa Māori principles underpinning MAIHI were developed with Māori. They not only provide for Māori but bring opportunity to the wider system by offering solutions to address institutional and/or entrenched problems.

MAIHI workstreams and priorities

27. MAIHI informs the implementation of projects through three key workstreams. These simultaneously address urgent, priority issues and undertake the necessary medium to long term system changes for enduring and intergenerational success:
- 27.1. **Respond:** Responses to our immediate priorities over the next 12 months, **decreasing homelessness and increasing housing security**, during COVID-19 and as New Zealand recovers.
- 27.2. **Review:** Reviewing policies and programmes. Historical Crown actions and programmes in relation to Māori housing often perpetuated inequities and resulted in further housing stress for whānau, hapū, and Iwi. Over the next two years we will review existing programmes to identify barriers and impacts so that better sustainable housing solutions and outcomes for whānau Māori are achieved.
- 27.3. **Reset:** Resetting systems and processes. Crown policies, systems and processes fail to respond appropriately to Māori needs, and do not go far enough to protect Māori interests. We will develop mechanisms that reset Crown policies and

programmes so that Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations and settlements are upheld, and injustices are not repeated.

28. MAIHI is a living framework, and feedback loops are built in to support the Government's responses so they can be constantly informed by the experiences of Māori, the relevant context and what we learn as we implement initiatives.
29. While MAIHI will tackle the big system-issues, it is also designed to be flexible and to enable innovation that supports local differences and makes collective impact. Many innovative practices are already occurring at whānau, hapū, Iwi and local government level and that expertise and experience is available to inform MAIHI to ensure its responsiveness, relevance and durability over time.

The kaupapa Māori foundations of MAIHI

30. The foundation of MAIHI is a set of kaupapa Māori principles (shown in Figure 1) which were developed with Māori. They identify *te Mauri o te whānau* at the centre of all our responses – that is the life force of the whānau at the centre to build strength and resilience from within. The remaining principles are equally and interchangeably applied to support whānau based on their needs. Our reflection of whānau in this case is as an individual (with their extended whānau) and as a collective. These principles were identified with Māori as particularly applicable to housing.

Figure 1: Kaupapa Māori principles of the MAIHI Framework for Action



31. These principles connect to the kaupapa Māori approach of *He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata* and the *Indigenous Approach to the Living Standards Framework*. Considered together, the principles provide a far broader, multi-faceted and intergenerational view of wellbeing than the commonly considered view of housing underpinning economic wellbeing.
32. The principles also provide the innovation needed to reframe our system away from a primarily property-based ethos and the issues that brings (as reported by the UN Special

Rapporteur). Their advantage is that the innovation is tried and tested through hundreds of years of lived experience.

Connecting and leveraging programmes across government

33. The Government's housing work is shared across several agencies. HUD, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora are central to the current programmes and investment focused on Māori housing. However there are several areas of work in other agencies for example the Ministry of Social Development that focus on improving Māori and whānau wellbeing, which directly and indirectly relate to housing.
34. For example, the Provincial Development Unit is working with Kāinga Ora on pilot programmes to build capability and support apprenticeships for rangatahi Māori in the building and housing sector, while the Ministry of Social Development is working on mechanisms for identifying vulnerable whānau and tamariki. The Ministry for the Environment is leading RMA reform, which has significant impact on Māori relationship with, and use of, land and water – all essential to housing development. The Department of Internal Affairs is working with local government on community wellbeing, and the role of Māori in this could be impactful.
35. The system approach taken by MAIHI is designed to enable Ministers and the sector to see across the breadth of Government policies, programmes and investment. It will enable connections between workstreams to be better identified and leveraged to maximise investment and the pace of changes needed.
36. For MAIHI to impact a system change, this approach should be embedded at the core of a government investment strategy where housing infrastructure underpins regional economic growth and society wellbeing.
37. MAIHI also provides a focus for capability development across relevant agencies that need to understand kaupapa Māori approaches, to work with Māori to deliver housing solutions for Māori. HUD is designing a capability and workforce delivery programme for its staff to ensure the kaupapa Māori principles and approaches are woven into all its work. This builds on the Māori Crown relations capability framework developed by Te Arawhiti.
38. MAIHI has a significant work programme to deliver in the first year, including standing up more Māori Community Housing providers, solutions to homelessness, creating bespoke options for homeownership and building more capability in the wider Māori housing sector.
39. Cross-agency collaboration, particularly on the 'Review' and 'Reset' elements of MAIHI will be essential for success.

Māori are and should be at the centre of the solution

40. Our Māori partners provide on-the-ground lived experience, knowledge of the housing needs and strengths of Māori (as recipients and providers) and maximise the reach into and across the system. Whenua Māori also has potential to enable its owners to contribute to and support Māori housing, and there is also immense opportunity for post-settlement Iwi to drive transformative change in partnerships with local and central government.
41. MAIHI has been informed and designed by working directly with Māori housing partners. I propose to establish MAIHI Whare Wānanga between representatives from the Māori housing sector and Crown officials to oversee the delivery of the MAIHI Framework of Action and to inform its evolution as we review and learn through the Review and Reset workstreams.

42. The MAIHI Whare Wānanga will drive change at the pace, scale and integration needed using the different strengths of partners across the whole system and the full housing continuum. It will provide greater transparency to the MAIHI Framework of Action and the workstreams applying MAIHI. It will facilitate shared interest, shared development, shared investment, and shared outcomes. It will not decrease or change the decision-making role of Ministers but it will enhance collaboration and partnership between whānau, hapū and iwi and the Crown, particularly post COVID-19. This reciprocity in bringing the strengths of the partners together is fundamental to the strength of MAIHI.
43. Other key players (for example, local government) can be brought into the Whare Wānanga discussions and decisions as required to ensure specific kaupapa benefit from the knowledge, resources and efforts across the system.
44. The MAIHI Whare Wānanga will be supported by administration (based in HUD), including a secretariat, that will focus on delivery.

How we are applying MAIHI

45. MAIHI supports agencies to build kaupapa Māori approaches into the design of housing solutions and their implementation, and support Māori Crown relationships. Through MAIHI, this will be applied as much to supporting the homeless and vulnerable, as to commercial development that meet the needs and aspirations of Iwi.

MAIHI applied to the Homelessness Action Plan

46. We have applied MAIHI to the Government's Homelessness Action Plan (released on 13 February 2020). Using MAIHI principles, a kaupapa Māori approach to homelessness was developed, which informed the design of the Homelessness Action Plan, and will specifically inform its implementation projects.
47. The Homelessness Action Plan also recognises the long-term and intergenerational focus of MAIHI, and the importance of working with Māori and across the system. Applying MAIHI to the whole plan will benefit not only Māori, but all homeless individuals and whānau.
48. The plan also includes initiatives targeted to Māori, including:
 - partnering with Māori, Iwi, hapū and marae to prevent homelessness;
 - building the capabilities of Māori Community Housing Providers, Housing First providers, Iwi and hapū and other Māori providers; and
 - increasing housing supply for Iwi and Māori providers by providing alternative and immediate housing options and by linking and leveraging programmes across the system (such as financing projects).
49. Officials are currently developing service specifications and processes to fund a national service to provide capability building and expert advice to Māori housing providers. They are working closely with Māori housing providers, particularly Māori Housing First providers and Community Housing Providers to implement the Homelessness Action Plan. The Iwi Māori Partnership Programme is also working with a number of local initiatives in development to increase community housing supply, which we expect to start funding very soon.

MAIHI applied to support our most vulnerable community in Rotorua

50. A Māori Crown partnership approach has been taken in responding to homelessness issues in Rotorua. Iwi and Māori have been engaged early and equally with local government.

51. The response project was established in early 2020 with co-governance at the core, applying the appropriate tikanga, and structured such that all players understand their roles and can operate to their strengths.
52. This created a sense of urgency and responsiveness for the Rotorua community. It put the Māori Crown relationship in Rotorua on a good footing; and, established the trust and understanding needed across the Government and with Māori to use their influence and strengths to deliver the right solutions for homeless people and whānau in Rotorua.
53. The partnership enveloped a kaupapa Māori approach to be applied to this issue which was especially critical as COVID-19 Level 4 was established. What is also important is that agencies have been able to quickly coordinate and work together with the existing Māori service provider to vulnerable whānau to quickly mobilise a whole cohort of around 60 people and whānau into motel accommodation. This provider had managed a night shelter and a boarding house (shelter for women and children) that was a concern to the wider Rotorua community. With the full support of Crown agencies and the drive to change the delivery of solutions for the most vulnerable, rough-sleepers and homeless, this service provider has played a critical role in providing a safe housing solution as well as triage and wrap-around services to this cohort of people to ensure their immediate wellbeing and with a level of dignity throughout the COVID-19 period.

Te Tihi o Ruahine Whānau Ora Alliance – moving through the continuum to increase housing supply for Māori whānau in Palmerston North

54. Te Tihi O Ruahine Whānau Ora Alliance ('Te Tihi') is an alliance of nine iwi, hapū, and Māori organisations who work collectively to deliver whānau-centred services based on the Te Ara Whānau Ora process. Te Tihi works collectively to deliver services, products, processes and projects that are whānau-centred and it holds a number of government contracts to deliver services.
55. A joint project with Crown agencies and Te Tihi aims to contribute to increasing housing supply for Māori whānau in Palmerston North. This project was one of six approved trials initiated and invested in by Te Puni Kōkiri in 2017 known as *Te Ara Mauwhare: Pathways to Home Ownership*. The primary goal of this initiative was to support whānau into housing security through home ownership for ten whānau. Kainga Ora – *Homes and Communities* worked with Te Tihi to purchase land in the community they were engaged with. In December 2019 they celebrated 'turning the sod' and blessing the beginnings of their new housing development.
56. The Te Tihi project is one example of many Māori housing initiatives that have seen their aspirations to improve whānau outcomes stalled somewhere in the system that seeks to advance them. HUD has been able to implement MAIHI to *review the system* in this instance and work with the provider and contributing government agencies to navigate a solution and progress an outcome.
57. This project has all the attributes to successfully provide housing options with a small government investment that will provide immediate impact and also prevent homelessness for a second cohort of ten families who will move into the public housing vacated by the first cohort. Te Tihi will continue to provide wrap around support to both cohorts as they move through the pathway and take the learnings from this project to repeat in the future. The Ministry of Social Development, as well as Whānau Ora, are engaged in the social services support programme and collectively their input also helps to realise these outcomes for the whānau and hapū involved.

58. A grant of \$1.2 million from the Homelessness Contingency has been approved by Ministers to support Te Tihi to stand this project up. We are working with them as they now navigate the impacts of COVID-19, however we are confident of the foreseeable outcome. This initiative has all the potential to establish a foundation that works to prevent homelessness and increase supply.
59. The target whānau cohort for this project are current Kāinga Ora tenants, most of whom are receiving welfare payments, with some who had recently moved into employment on low incomes. It is likely that they will be affected by the impact of COVID-19. The urgency of government commitment to actively support whānau into home security is even more critical now. This project will also advance our collective commitment to increase much needed supply and reduce the number of whānau who are currently waiting on the Housing Register.

Other applications

60. MAIHI will increasingly be used to inform and underpin our housing responses for Māori and all New Zealanders. Officials are already identifying potential opportunities to deliver housing and jobs as part of the economic stimulus package, and applying MAIHI places the Government and Māori in a position to respond to these opportunities together, at pace.
61. A potential stimulus scenario should also see scaling-up supply through provision of quality prefabricated housing and via operations being located within at-risk regions, using qualified builders to train a new and larger workforce, using PGF funding, and using Māori land to locate the housing. MAIHI intends to bring the combined strengths of HUD (housing supply settings), Te Puni Kōkiri (Māori land settings), Department of Internal Affairs (local government settings), Ministry for the Environment (environmental settings), Māori landowners and Iwi to the project. It would deliver jobs and quality housing to Māori whānau who need them and appropriate to their long-term aspirations.
62. MAIHI could also be applied to the congestion issue in the housing system by putting whānau at the centre of policy settings. For example, we may look at extending or providing more flexibility to the maximum transitional housing period beyond 90 days if required to enable housing supply in any particular location to catch up to demand.
63. I also propose that MAIHI also drives the Crown toward a connected response to the WAI2750 Housing Policy and Services Kaupapa Inquiry. WAI2750 will assist us to review and reset the system through not just identifying the policy failures that have brought us to this point, but by helping build partnership with Māori to solve the issues.
64. MAIHI also offers a unique opportunity to support Pacific fanau and communities to address their housing needs and aspirations. A kaupapa Māori approach, which is based on the wellbeing of children, family and community also aligns to similar values of Pacific communities. I have asked my officials to work with the Ministry of Pacific Peoples to support Pacific housing solutions and offer the learnings and solutions provided by MAIHI to community needs.

Consultation

65. The following agencies were consulted on this paper: Te Puni Kōkiri, Kāinga Ora, Te Arawhiti, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry for Pacific Peoples, Ministry of Social Development, Treasury, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ara Poutama Aotearoa Department of Corrections, Ministry of Health, Provincial Development Unit, Oranga Tamariki, Ministry for Women, and Ministry of Education.

Financial Implications

66. MAIHI will ensure that Crown investments are coordinated, and that cross-government delivery of Māori housing solutions maximise efficiency and investment, rather than incurring additional costs. However, budget over existing baselines will be sought as required to support its implementation, particularly as agencies and Māori develop greater capability to apply MAIHI.
67. MAIHI has been submitted as an initiative to Budget 2020 to provide dedicated funding to address immediate needs across the Māori housing system, including the capacity and capability of Māori housing providers. Financial support for MAIHI will ensure recovery post-COVID19 will help to increase the ability of Māori whānau to accelerate options for housing security, home ownership and more generally attend to Crown's ability to activate Māori housing supply solutions. It will also grow our base of data and insights to inform future changes in our housing system overall to meet the needs for all New Zealanders.

Legislative Implications

68. Legislation is not required to implement the MAIHI framework.

Climate Implications of Policy Assessment

69. There are no direct climate implications arising from this paper. However, a kaupapa Māori approach to addressing housing issues through policy and investment must include consideration of the relationship between people and the whenua, housing and the environment. The MAIHI framework therefore supports the consideration of climate and environmental impacts of the Government's housing initiatives and the outcomes of the CIPA requirement.

Human Rights

70. The recent report from the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing particularly noted the crisis for Māori and Pacific Peoples in relation to the rights to have access to adequate housing.
71. The Special Rapporteur saw great opportunity in the Government's wellbeing approach, and in MAIHI, to support a bolder and more human-centred approach to our work.
72. There are no other implications for the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 or the Human Rights Act 1993 in this paper.

Gender Implications

73. There are gender implications for wāhine Māori in the provision of Crown housing policy and services and the negative impacts of the housing system on wāhine Maori. These are currently being examined before the Waitangi Tribunal in the Wai 2750 Kaupapa Inquiry. Research and data on wāhine and housing are part of the Crown's research programme in regard to this will inform MAIHI's design and implementation. A kaupapa Māori approach to addressing housing issues includes whānau-centred approaches, which would require consideration of the impacts of policy and investment on women and the central role that wāhine Maori have in maintaining whānau and supporting communities.

Disability Perspective

74. There are no specific disability implications arising from this paper. However, a kaupapa Māori approach to addressing housing issues includes considering of all needs of whānau Māori, and therefore inclusivity and accessibility.

Publicity

75. TBC whether any publicity is planned (i.e. press releases).

Proactive Release

76. I intend to release this paper proactively within 30 business days, following a standard review of the paper as appropriate under the Official Information Act 1982.

Recommendations

The Associate Minister for Housing recommends that the Committee:

1. **note** that the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has highlighted critical gaps in the Government's ability to respond quickly, and with the necessary agility, to the immediate housing needs of Māori and vulnerable communities.
2. **note** that the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) Framework for Action provides an innovative and practical framework for the collective skills and efforts of the Crown and Māori by applying a kaupapa Māori approach to housing issues and doing so in partnership with Māori.
3. **agree** that policy and investment decisions, as well as the implementation of, housing solutions for Māori apply the MAIHI Framework for Action, including the collaboration of agencies.
4. **agree** that I establish MAIHI Whare Wānanga, a Ministerial forum with Māori, held on a six monthly basis until June 2022 and annually thereafter, to facilitate Māori Crown partnership in the delivery of the MAIHI Framework for Action, drawing on the different strengths across the system and at pace.
5. **direct** the Associate Minister for Housing and the Minister for Māori Development to report to the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee by June 2021 on progress of the MAIHI Framework for Action and its implementation.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Nanaia Mahuta

Associate Minister for Housing

Annex 1 Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI)