

In confidence

Associate Minister for Housing (Māori Housing)

Social Wellbeing Cabinet Committee

Report back on the implementation of Te Maihi o te Whare Māori - the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for action (MAIHI) and outcomes following the establishment of Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga

Proposal

1. This paper provides a report back on:
 - 1.1 The key outcomes achieved following the establishment of the Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga between December 2020 – July 2021; and
 - 1.2 The progress made through the implementation of the MAIHI Framework for Action over the past 12 months.

Relation to government priorities

- 2 This paper is in line with the Government's commitment to laying the foundations for a better future, through improving housing affordability [CAB-20-MIN-0525]. It also aligns with the Government's ongoing commitment to strengthening Māori Crown relationships by partnering with Māori to deliver the Māori Housing strategy.

Executive summary

- 3 Since being implemented, Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI) and the Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga (Whare Wānanga) have both made significant progress in putting Māori at the centre of our mahi to attend to the housing crisis. MAIHI has made a solid start in addressing the growing housing need for Māori but there is much more work to be done.
- 4 Over the last 12 months the implementation of MAIHI has seen some early successes from the action delivered:
 - 4.1 Pragmatic and rapid responses during the COVID 19 lockdown in March 2020, resulting in hundreds of whānau being housed quickly and safely with kaupapa Māori wraparound services.
 - 4.2 Cross Government approaches responding to a system wide approach to attend to Māori housing needs across the housing continuum, creating new opportunities in partnership with Iwi and Māori; and
 - 4.3 A strengthened Māori Crown approach through partnering, impact regular engagement, co-design of key strategies, and the review and reset of system settings.

- 5 The implementation of MAIHI and the establishment of the Whare Wānanga has provided a successful platform to discuss and debate key issues. The Whare Wānanga is a forum to consider ways for collaboration and to drive approaches for collective action through the delivery of the following key outcomes:
 - 5.1 Facilitation of the Māori Crown Partnership in delivery of MAIHI;
 - 5.2 Progress on establishing a no wrong door approach for Iwi and Māori to engage across government; and
 - 5.3 Valued contributions and recommendations to key Māori housing strategies, initiatives, and implementation programmes.

Background

- 6 In May 2020 Cabinet endorsed the new Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI) to deliver, at pace, a system-wide response to Māori housing stress that was and continues to be critically required through COVID 19 and the post-pandemic recovery periods [CAB-20-MIN-0229.02].
- 7 MAIHI sets a precedent for working in partnership with Māori and was developed with input from key partners across the Māori housing community. MAIHI requires that Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development will work collaboratively across government through a “no wrong door” approach to increase housing supply that attends to whānau needs, prevents homelessness and works to improve Māori housing security.
- 8 MAIHI 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; 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.

The key outcomes achieved following the establishment of Whare Wānanga between December 2020 – July 2021

- 9 In May 2020, Cabinet also agreed to the establishment of the Whare Wānanga to facilitate the Māori Crown partnership for the delivery of MAIHI.
- 10 The Whare Wānanga is a Ministerial forum and provides a platform for Crown and Māori to wānanga and to galvanise the partnership to build consensus through working together.
- 11 The Whare Wānanga was developed in partnership with Te Matapihi¹ who share the facilitation of the wānanga. This reinforces the Māori-Crown partnership approach of MAIHI.

December 2020 Whare Wānanga report back

- 12 The first Whare Wānanga was held in December 2020 and attended by a wide cross-section of iwi representatives and the Māori housing sector. The Office of Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti played a key role in outlining the intention of the Crown Māori relationship acknowledging that the Whare Wānanga created a space and opportunity for the principle of partnership to be achieved.
- 13 The National Iwi Chairs Forum (NICF) play an important role in the Whare Wānanga partnership. In 2019 the Crown and NICF agreed to a Statement of Engagement. Te Puni Kōkiri lead the relationship with the NICFs housing group - Pou Tahua.
- 14 An outcome for this first hui resulted in ten resolutions being proposed by Iwi and supported by the majority of attendees.
- 15 The recommendations broadly covered Crown investment, access to funding and Māori home ownership solutions and an improved whole of government approach. (**See Annex A**)
- 16 MAIHI has been instrumental in resetting the approach to Māori housing and providing a positive, workable framework to shift the housing outcomes for whanau across the motu. This is a mammoth challenge, and there is much more work to be done. The achievements to date are a positive start on this journey.

July 2021 Whare Wānanga report back

- 17 Through the development and delivery of MAIHI, the Whare Wānanga and place-based initiatives, we have engaged face-to-face, kanohi kitea, and continue to build trust and working relationships across Iwi, with Te Matapihi and the Māori housing sector.

¹ Te Matapihi is the peak housing body for the Māori housing sector and their role includes advocating for Māori housing interests, acting as an independent voice for the Māori housing sector and assisting in Māori housing policy development at central and local government levels.

- 18 At the second Whare Wānanga held in July 2021 the Crown received positive endorsement of the Whare Wānanga as the platform for continuing in partnership. The support for MAIHI as a catalyst for change was galvanised and the work to create a new National Māori Housing strategy was set in train.
- 19 Further to this, two Iwi made presentations at the Whare Wānanga to identity the programmes they have envisaged to accelerate the new Māori-led housing solutions to accelerate the much-needed supply. Officials have been working directly with Iwi on these respective programmes.

MAIHI Framework for Action progress over the past 12 months

- 20 Over the last 12 months, the implementation of MAIHI has resulted in funding and delivery to whānau, hapū, Iwi and Māori providers to develop capacity, capability and support for progressing innovative housing projects.
- 21 Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, administers three funds to give effect to MAIHI:
 - 21.1 He Taupua fund: for kaupapa Māori providers capability and capacity (one-off \$4 million from the Homelessness Action Plan Contingency Fund)
 - 21.2 He Kūkū ki te Kāinga: for Māori-led supply and innovation projects (one-off \$20 million from the homelessness Action Plan Contingency Fund plus \$9 million per year from Budget 2020)
 - 21.3 He Taupae: to build the capability of Māori housing suppliers' (\$1 million per year from Budget 2020)
- 22 As of 30 June 2021, Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga has entered into 65 Māori housing contracts with commitments totalling \$25.922 million through these funding sources. Projects being supported vary in focus and include building capability and capacity, building papakāinga, providing emergency and transitional accommodation and master-planned communities. The typology of housing depends on the need and the aspirations of Māori. Often these projects occur in more regional and rural settings and often utilising more isolated settings
- 23 The Government launched the Progressive Home Ownership Iwi and Māori Pathway – now renamed as Te Au Taketake. Te Au Taketake provides dedicated funding for Iwi and Māori organisations to establish and expand their progressive home ownership programmes, supporting better housing outcomes. Twenty-four Iwi and Māori organisations are currently exploring Te Au Taketake for Progressive Home Ownership options with one provider already contracted.
- 24 The Budget 2021 has provided via Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga a total of \$730 million for supply and infrastructure
- 25 Increasing Iwi and Māori technical capability and growing capacity will contribute to Māori moving through the housing pipeline to meet housing demands and prevent inter-generational homelessness.

- 26 MAIHI is working to increase the capacity and capability of Māori Community Housing Providers (CHPs) and the number of Māori CHPs. There has been an increase from nine Māori CHPs (since the start of 2019) to 19 (August 2021). As the number and capacity and capability of Māori CHPs grows, they will be able to support and deliver more public housing developments.
- 27 MAIHI is contributing to the increased supply of long-term housing for Māori through its partnership approach between Māori and the Crown (supporting and enabling more housing developments and building capability in providers) and through influencing large-scale projects such as the Public Housing Plan 2021-2024 and through the Place Based work.

Implementing MAIHI Framework for Action across government

- 28 MAIHI delivers a whole of Government approach to uniting agencies responsible for Māori housing to work collectively.
- 29 Collaboration led by Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri together with Ministry for Social Development and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and the Department of Internal Affairs have been working together to ensure that there is 'no wrong door' in Government for Māori and Iwi to advance their housing aspirations.
- 30 The below examples show across Government connectivity and investment in local and Māori-led solutions. These projects can be used to leverage or model broader comprehensive programmes in the future across other regions using a MAIHI and placed-based approach.
 - 30.1 One of the earliest MAIHI interagency collaborations was a project with Te Tihi Whānau Ora Alliance in Palmerston North to support ten whānau who were Kāinga Ora tenants into housing security. Te Ara Mauwhare is a set of progressive home ownership trials undertaken by Te Puni Kōkiri beginning in 2017. Te Puni Kōkiri funded the Sorted Kāinga Ora programme to build whānau financial capability ready to make the commitment to home ownership; and provided a capital grant to enable Te Tihi to purchase ten house sites from Kāinga Ora and to establish two small contemporary urban papakāinga. In 2020 Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga sought approval from Ministers for a grant from the Homelessness Contingency to support the project, given the potential of the model to increase housing supply and to move Kāinga Ora tenants toward home ownership, consequently reducing the number of whānau on the Housing Register.
 - 30.2 Another successful MAIHI collaboration was support for Papakura Marae to develop a kaumātua housing papakāinga. Whenua behind the Marae was provided by Auckland City Council as part of Whānau and Community Development Investment Programme supported by Te Puni Kōkiri in 2019/20. Te Puni Kōkiri funded six kaumātua rental homes (just completed) and infrastructure for a further three homes as a second stage. Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga through the MAIHI Partnership

Programme has consolidated the development at Papapkura marae and will fund the next three homes to complete the papakāinga.

- 30.3 The Raukokore project is a good example of collaboration across agencies and local Māori-led solutions. The Crown invested support through the Provincial Growth Fund investment to provide jobs and increase skills-building opportunities through the horticultural development and water storage projects led by Te Whānau a Maruhaeremuri Hapū Trust. Building sustainable communities and capitalising local interventions to drive positive change in the isolated area identified an immediate housing issue for the small coastal community. Ten families comprising thirty-eight individual whānau members, including young children, were moved from insecure housing into 29 new relocatable cabins. Located on whānau whenua, this was a fast solution, providing safe and secure homes as well as connecting the whānau to their ancestral land and employment. Through the Trust and government agency connecting, Raukokore identified the housing plight many of their whānau were living in and their need for immediate supply to secure, good quality housing for whānau returning home to take up the new employment opportunities. The Apanui Solar Initiative (solar power system) was also installed via a collaboration of the MAIHI and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment led Sustainable Energy programme, therein enabling a sustainable community development to be realised.
- 30.4 Combining MAIHI with the 'Placed-based' approach in Hastings is also - making good progress. Since April 2019 government agencies have been working with the Hasting District Council, Ngāti Kahungunu, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, the Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust and other local partners on housing needs. Government has invested in public housing and affordable housing, including papakāinga housing and repairs to houses occupied by whānau Māori on whenua Māori. The Hastings City Council has led the development of a long-term housing strategy, alongside partners to create a work programme. Supporting Iwi and Māori aspirations is a key goal of the housing strategy. The Government has also funded infrastructure through the Provincial Growth Fund. Te Puni Kōkiri through the Te Ara Mauwhare the progressive home ownership trial has supported the Waingākau development and delivery of affordable housing being undertaken by Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga in Flaxmere.
- 30.5 Te Tai Tokerau has been identified as another region where an accelerated intervention is required. 'Whai Kāinga' is a new housing approach implementing the MAIHI and place-based housing approaches in response to the crisis in Tai Tokerau. This programme is being overseen by Regional Senior Public Sector Lead via the Ministry of Social Development with an oversight group that includes membership by Iwi and Māori, local councils and the government agencies to align engagement and drive local led solutions alongside the governments Public Housing Plan and increase of transitional housing to support

those most in need. Identifying the extent of the widespread deprivation, has enabled the team to identify the system response and we are now starting to identify specific housing developments with Iwi and Māori; including the provision of public housing in the more rural settings.

- 31 I am currently exploring more opportunities to work with Iwi and Māori in their rohe to continue this momentum. MAIHI has also informed a range of cross-agency policy development including
- 31.1 The development of the Government Policy Statement on housing (due to Cabinet in October 2021)
 - 31.2 The development of the National Māori Housing Strategy (due to Cabinet in October 2021) will also have completed the review of He Whare Āhuru.
- 32 Minister Woods and I will shortly announce the Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga funding. This funding will provide \$380 million (over four years) delivering about 1,000 new homes including papakāinga housing, repairs to about 700 Māori-owned homes and expanding support services and \$350 million infrastructure to enable housing for Māori from the \$3.8 billion Housing Acceleration Fund.
- 33 Through the development and delivery of MAIHI, the Whare Wānanga and place-based initiatives, we have engaged face-to-face, kanohi kitea, and continue to build trust and working relationships across Iwi, with Te Matapihi and the Māori housing sector.
- 34 Continued progress will need strong Māori-Crown partnerships, investment and planning to enable the delivery of Māori housing including Māori-led solutions.

Financial Implications

- 35 MAIHI will ensure that Government 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.

Human Rights

- 36 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.
- 37 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.²

² Visit to New Zealand: Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Leilani Farha accessed from <https://www.undocs.org/A/HRC/47/43/Add.1>

38 There are no other implications for the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 or the Human Rights Act 1993 in this paper.

Consultation

39 The following agencies were consulted on this paper: Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, Office for Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment and Te Puni Kōkiri.

Recommendations

The Associate Minister for Housing (Māori Housing) recommends that the Committee:

1. **Note** the 12-month progress update of the MAIHI Framework for Action and its implementation.
2. **Note** I will be in a position to report back on the new Māori Housing Strategy, progress of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga and the MAIHI Framework for action at Waitangi 2022.
3. **Agree** the Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) reports to the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee by June 2022 on further progress of the MAIHI Framework for action and implementation.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Peeni Henare

Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing)

Annex A: Recommendations from the previous Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga and Iwi Housing Symposium, both held in December 2020

Recommendations from Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga on 16 December 2020
1. More crown investment in Māori homeownership solutions
2. Prime Minister to commit to addressing Māori housing issues and delegate Māori housing to the Associate Minister of Housing - Māori to lead
3. To publicly set out and commit to targets to improve Māori housing with better integration across the Crown to collectively meet the targets, with transparency in reporting
4. Releasing of Right of First Refusal (RFR) land so Māori can develop their own land
5. Ring fenced budget for Māori housing with access to resources and data
6. Change language, policy and process from "funding of" to "investing in" Māori housing
7. Let the community provide the solutions (Māori leadership)
8. Remove the barriers to funding applications (Simplify)
9. Support the recommendations from the iwi housing symposium
10. Increase investment in Māori housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. MAIHI - \$40m pa, not \$40m across four years b. TPK - \$20m pa for infrastructure funding c. \$250m pa kaupapa Māori fund (instead of \$2.6bn in emergency housing and accommodation supplement)