



MAIHI Ka Ora

The National Māori Housing Strategy

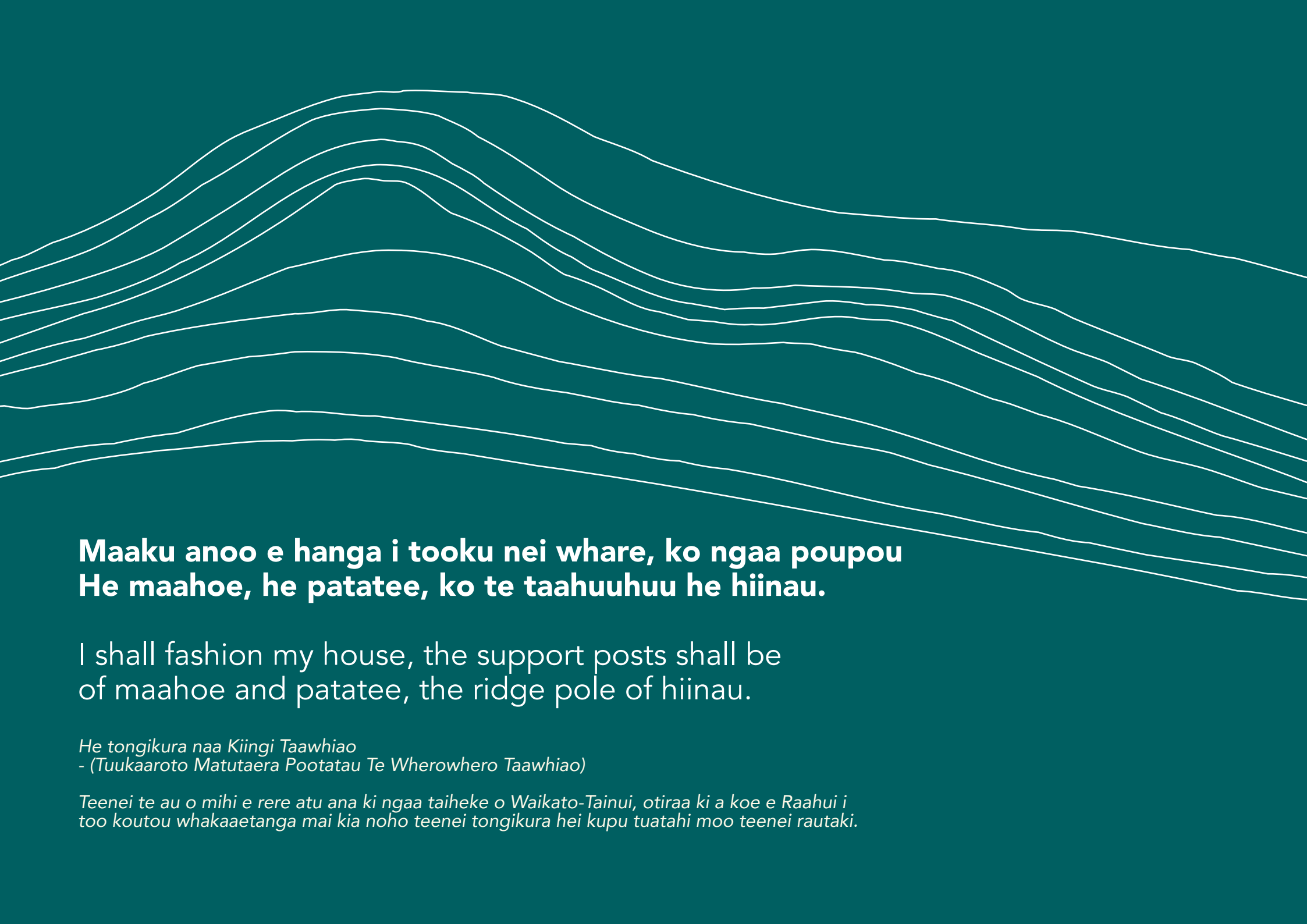
Strategy



Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development





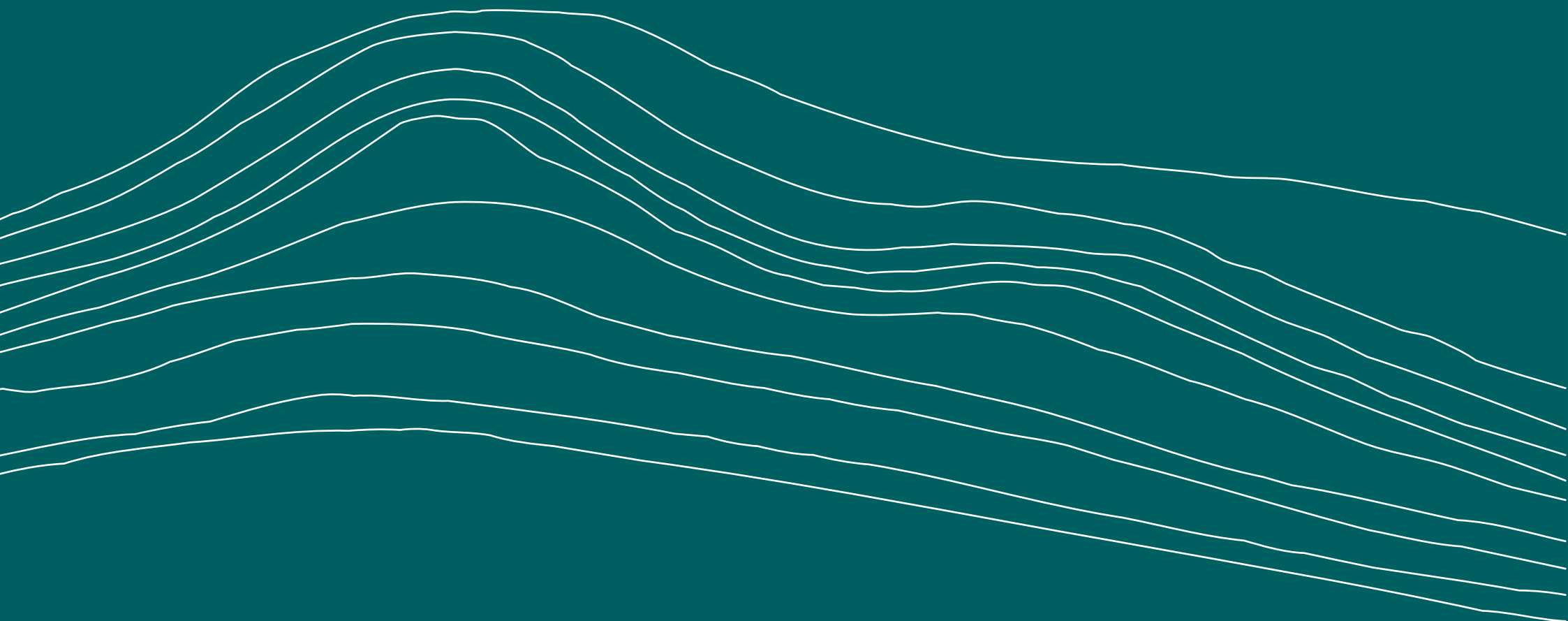
**Maaku anoo e hanga i tooku nei whare, ko ngaa poupou
He maahoe, he patatee, ko te taahuuhuu he hiinau.**

I shall fashion my house, the support posts shall be
of maahoe and patatee, the ridge pole of hiinau.

*He tongikura naa Kiingi Taawhiao
- (Tuukaaroto Matutaera Pootatau Te Wherowhero Taawhiao)*

*Teenei te au o mihi e rere atu ana ki ngaa taiheke o Waikato-Tainui, otiraa ki a koe e Raahui i
too koutou whakaaetanga mai kia noho teenei tongikura hei kupu tuatahi moo teenei rautaki.*





This strategy has been developed and led in partnership with Te Puni Kōkiri, and agencies across Government. We thank them for the contributions they made to this strategy.

Minister's foreword



As Māori, we understand the importance of going home.

We feel the pull to return to where we belong. To be with our people. To reunite with our whānau and remain connected to our whenua.

Home for us is both a physical structure, and a whānau construct. It is people, and it is a place.

That is why our new Māori Housing strategy takes a holistic approach to housing. It grows from an understanding that a healthy, secure and affordable house is only part of the solution to the crisis we are facing. We must also make sure that what is inside our whare, our whānau, is just as healthy as the building that surrounds them.

As the Associate Minister of Housing – Māori Housing, it is a privilege for me to be part of our new National Māori Housing strategy which we have called 'MAIHI Ka Ora'.

I say, 'part of', because this is a strategy that has come about through a true partnership with Māori. A document

that articulates Māori aspirations, the role of the Crown and the outcomes we will work together to achieve.

I would like to thank everyone that participated in the forming of this strategy – the National Iwi Chairs Forum, hapū, iwi, Māori housing providers and MAIHI Whare Wānanga. I would like to especially thank Te Matapihi he tirohanga mō te iwi Trust and in particular Wayne Knox for the leadership and support he has given this important mahi.

Māori have called for us to not only take immediate action to address the housing crisis we face today, but to take a long-term approach, to have a vision for what we want our Māori housing future to look like, and more importantly to map out a pathway on how we will get there together.

We all know the statistics. The number of Māori that are homeless, those that cannot find an affordable rental, many who see owning their own home as an aspiration for the well off.

But the statistics we see, the numbers used to describe the state of crisis we find ourselves in, they have faces.

They are our whānau. Our cousins, our nannies, our children, and their children.

This strategy isn't just about changing numbers or improving statistics. It is about changing the lives of whānau today, tomorrow and into the future.

We will get there. Together. Māori and the Crown in true partnership delivering better houses, better homes, and a better future for our whānau.

Nō reira,

Ko te pae tawhiti whāia kia tata, ko te pae tata whakamaua kia tina

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Peeni Henare'.

Hon Peeni Henare

Associate Minister of Housing – Māori Housing

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Introduction

MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing strategy, has a shared vision that “All whānau have safe, healthy, affordable homes with secure tenure, across the Māori housing continuum.”

It takes Te MAIHI o te Whare Māori – Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI) which drives a whole of system approach and elevates it to provide the strategic direction for the whole Māori housing system.

Over a number of decades, through many and various iterations, Governments have acknowledged and tried to address the housing challenges facing Māori, iwi, hapū and whānau.

The Waitangi Tribunal’s Wai 2750 Kaupapa inquiry into Māori Housing Policy and Services has outlined the impact of years of insufficient responses to Māori housing issues that have had an intergenerational impact on Māori communities, impacts that continue to be felt today.

The lack of new housing supply, the poor quality of existing Māori housing and the unaffordability for Māori to rent or own their own home is not a

new problem, but it is a problem that has been exacerbated by a worsening housing crisis and the impacts of COVID 19.

To effectively address the long-standing challenges in Māori housing, we need to respond, review and reset the system. We cannot continue to expect different housing outcomes for Māori from a system that has failed to put Māori at its centre for too long.

That is why this strategy looks to do things differently.

MAIHI Ka Ora is not just a government strategy for Māori housing. This is a strategy that has been co-designed with Māori in the housing sector. Its implementation demands both Māori and the Crown work together in genuine partnership. It takes the MAIHI Framework for Action which drives a whole of system approach and elevates it to provide the strategic direction for the whole Māori housing system.

The new strategy is an expression of the articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The strategy sees the Government using its levers (Article one) to enable Māori-led local housing solutions (Article two) so Māori housing aspirations are achieved. If both arms of Te Tiriti work cohesively together, the strategy will provide oritetanga (Article three), equity.

Over the next 30 years, our Māori Crown partnership will look to make changes that will improve the housing outcomes for future generations of Māori, their whānau and their mokopuna.

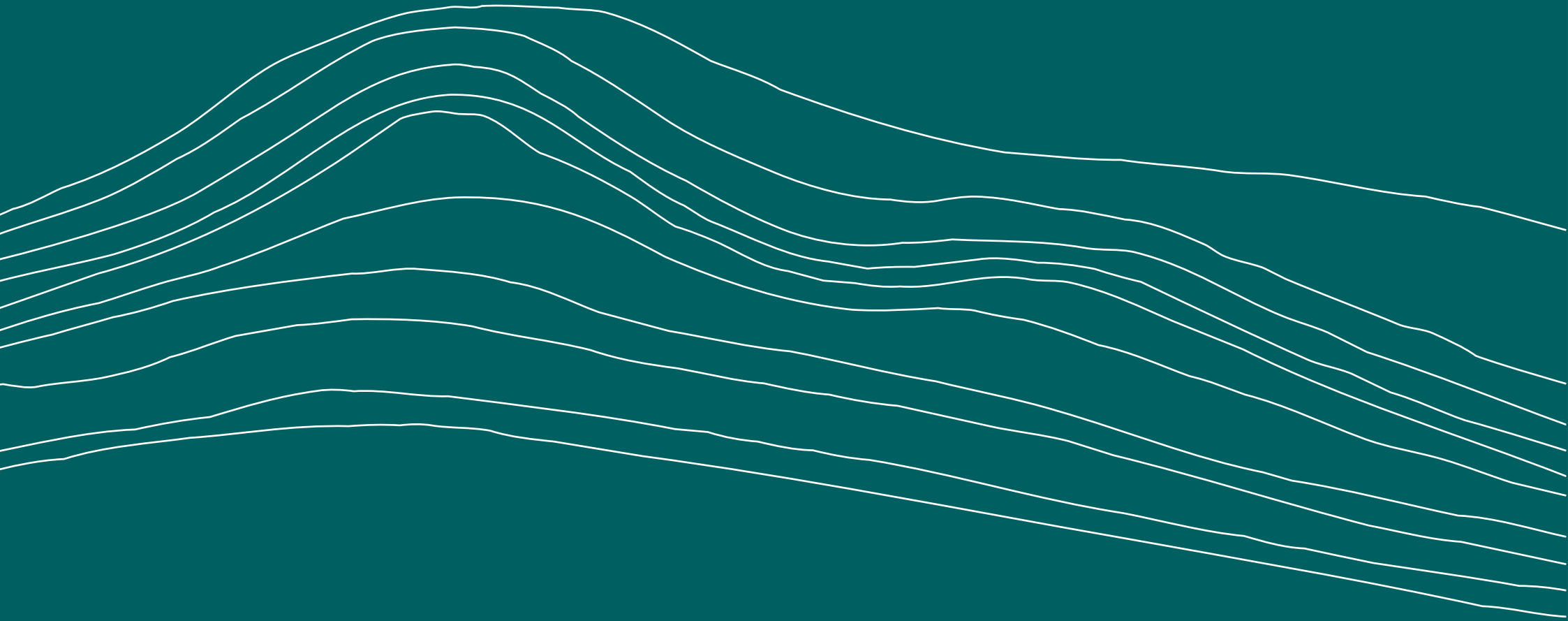
The new strategy breaks down the problems, puts in place actions that will help solve the problems, and timeframes to ensure we get the work done and shift the system to achieve our shared outcomes and improve whānau well-being.

The new strategy aims to take a complex issue, and a fragmented system – and simplify it. To do so work must be done within a wider housing effort within government, and simultaneously across Māori and iwi and hapū groups.

We do not work in isolation from the wider housing effort being undertaken by the Government, Māori and iwi and hapū groups. We have developed the strategy alongside the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development to ensure they are both cohesive and consistent in their approaches, actions and aspirations for a better housing system.

This will ensure that it is not just the Māori housing strategy that delivers for Māori – but that the entire system is better positioned to deliver equity and equality across the housing continuum that places whānau at its centre.

Elevating Te Maihi o te Whare Māori



As we have learnt from *He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata*, 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.

The MAIHI system approach has allowed us all to look across the breadth of government policies, programmes and investment for housing. It has enabled us to create connections across the system between policies and programmes, but most importantly people.

MAIHI is not just about what we deliver in the Māori housing sector – but how we deliver. Our new way of working has already brought about real benefits to recent and emerging issues – for example the Homelessness Action Plan taking a kaupapa Māori approach, placemaking development in Waingākau (Hastings) and an

accelerated response to homelessness in Rotorua, working directly with Māori housing providers through cross-agency collaboration within the system.

MAIHI has been successful in making gains towards changing the system to better deliver for Māori. That is why our new Māori Housing strategy takes MAIHI and elevates it to a position of greater importance and purpose.

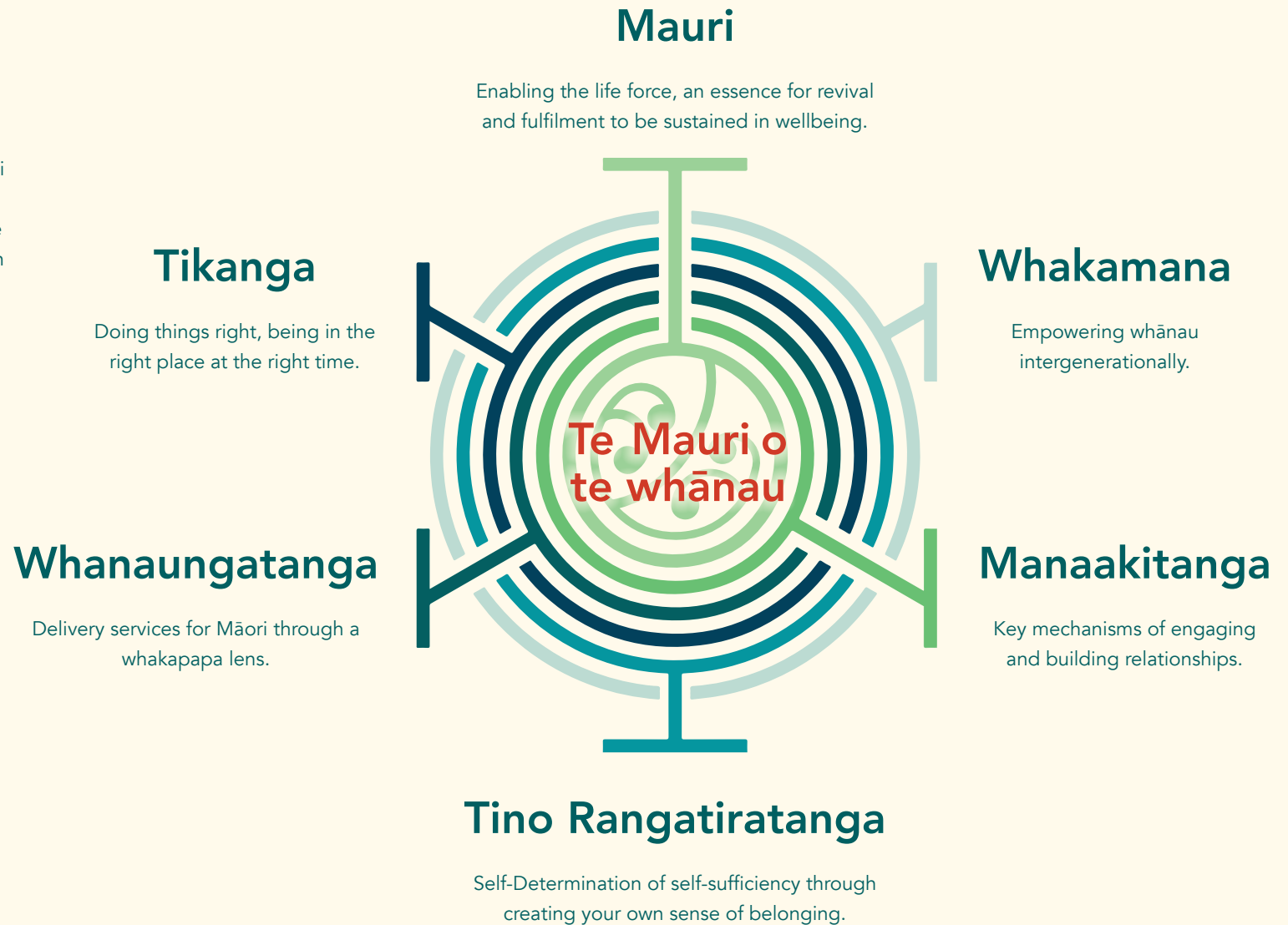
MAIHI will not just be about changing how we deliver in Māori housing but its principles and framework are what we will use to guide the strategic direction for Māori housing over the next 30 years.



“MAIHI is not just about what we deliver in the Māori housing sector – but how we deliver.”

MAIHI principles and framework

The MAIHI principles 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.



MAIHI drives a whole of system approach. It sets an expectation of cohesion across government agencies to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.

It states clearly that for the Government's housing programme to deliver successful housing outcomes for Māori it must:

▲ Partner with Māori ▲ Apply kaupapa Māori approaches ▲ Take the necessary system approach

The MAIHI Framework for Action identifies three key workstreams:

Respond:

accelerating help for whānau experiencing homelessness and housing stress.

Review:

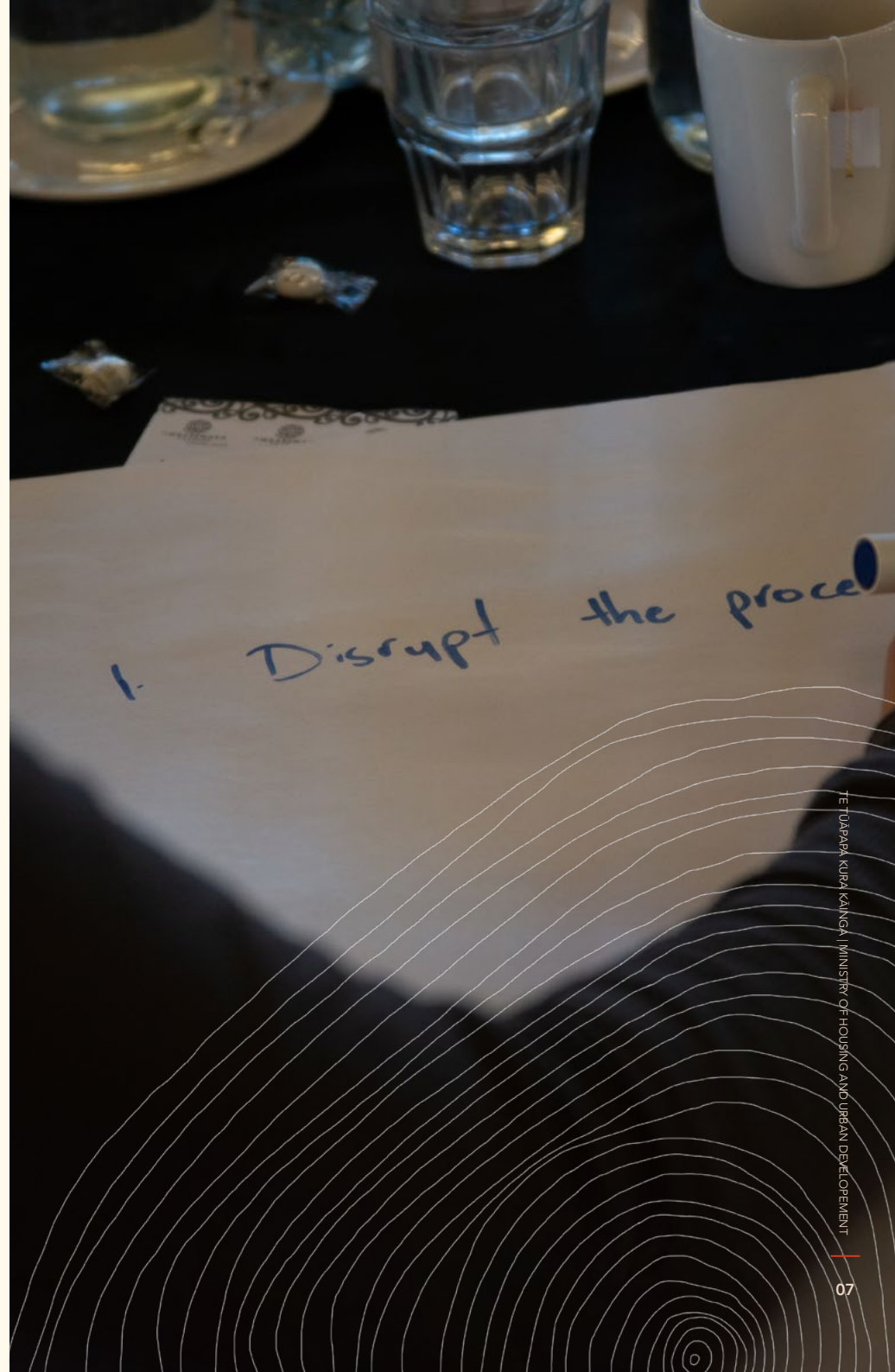
reviewing policies, legislation, programmes to attend to congestion within the system, critical barriers and missing enablers that undermine Māori and Iwi housing needs and aspirations.

Reset:

resetting systems and processes. Māori are leading innovative housing solutions that meet the needs and aspirations of whānau Māori. Our work on immediate responses, in partnership with Māori, enables this innovation to feed into the system to remove inequity and enable Māori aspirations.

A critical part of MAIHI was the establishment of Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga

Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga brings together representatives from the Māori housing sector and Crown officials to oversee the delivery of the MAIHI Framework for Action, from responding to the immediate housing crisis for Māori to reviewing and resetting the long term system to provide equitable solutions for Māori.



MAIHI Ka Ora The National Māori Housing Strategy



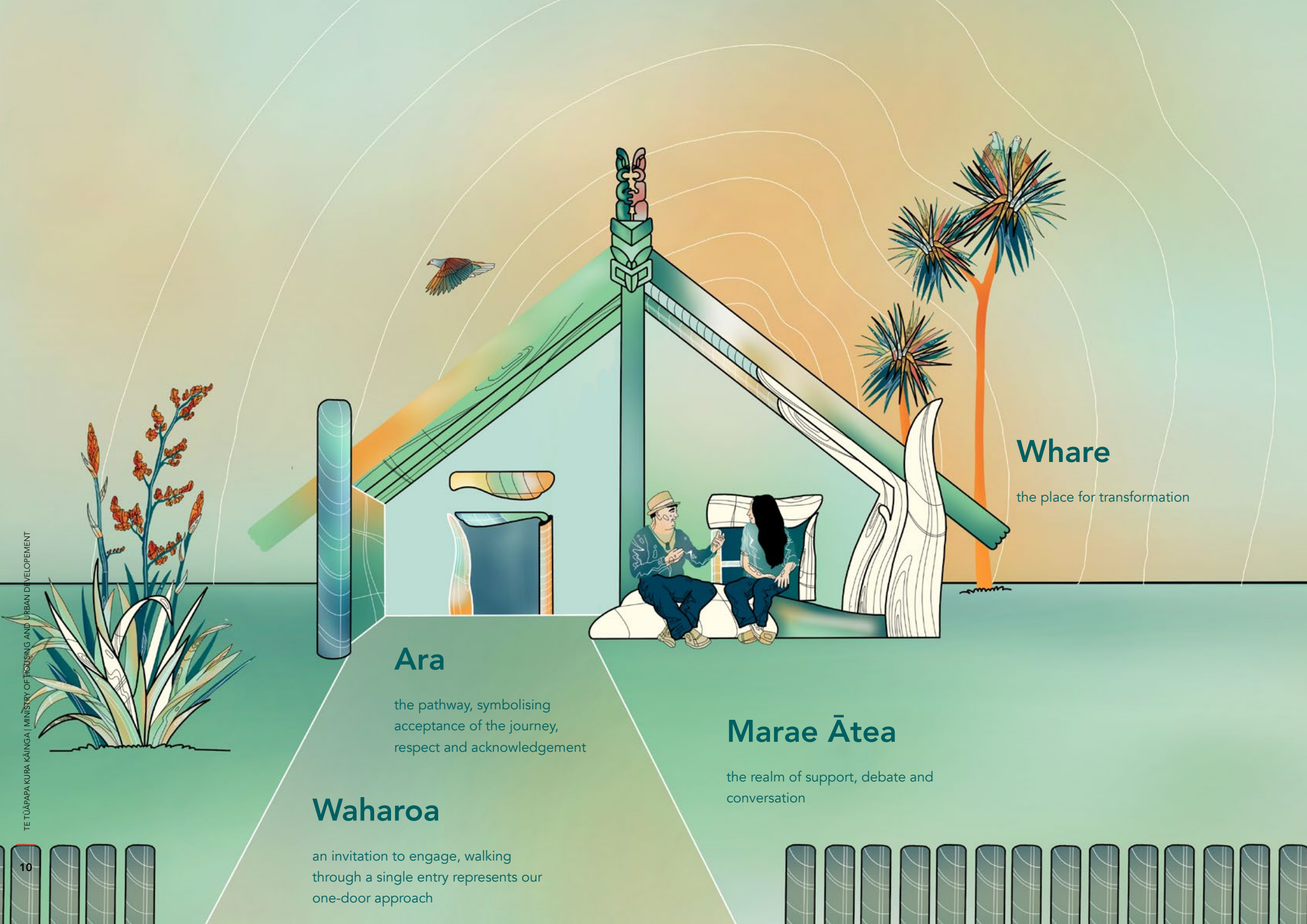


MAIHI Ka Ora reflects the structure of the Wharenuī (principal house). The marae ātea and its surroundings is the place where the Crown and Māori work in partnership, share Māori housing priorities, and take collective action that moves us all forward towards our shared vision and aspirations for Māori housing over the next 30 years.

Building a genuine partnership

To ensure we can effectively address the long-standing problems in the Māori housing sector – we must do so as genuine partners, Māori and the Crown. The Crown cannot achieve the necessary changes on their own and neither can Māori given the scale of the crisis, we must work together. The whare in this image represents the place that the Crown and Māori will come together, but until now, both Māori and the Crown have spent their time on the marae ātea – the realm of support. Here is the place where we have been able to start to ready ourselves and start to enter and build into the whare.

It is on the marae ātea that we have been able to reflect on our past and take on the learnings of those before us, it is also the place where we have been able to develop and implement MAIHI which is our starting place for changing the housing system.



Whare

the place for transformation

Ara

the pathway, symbolising
acceptance of the journey,
respect and acknowledgement

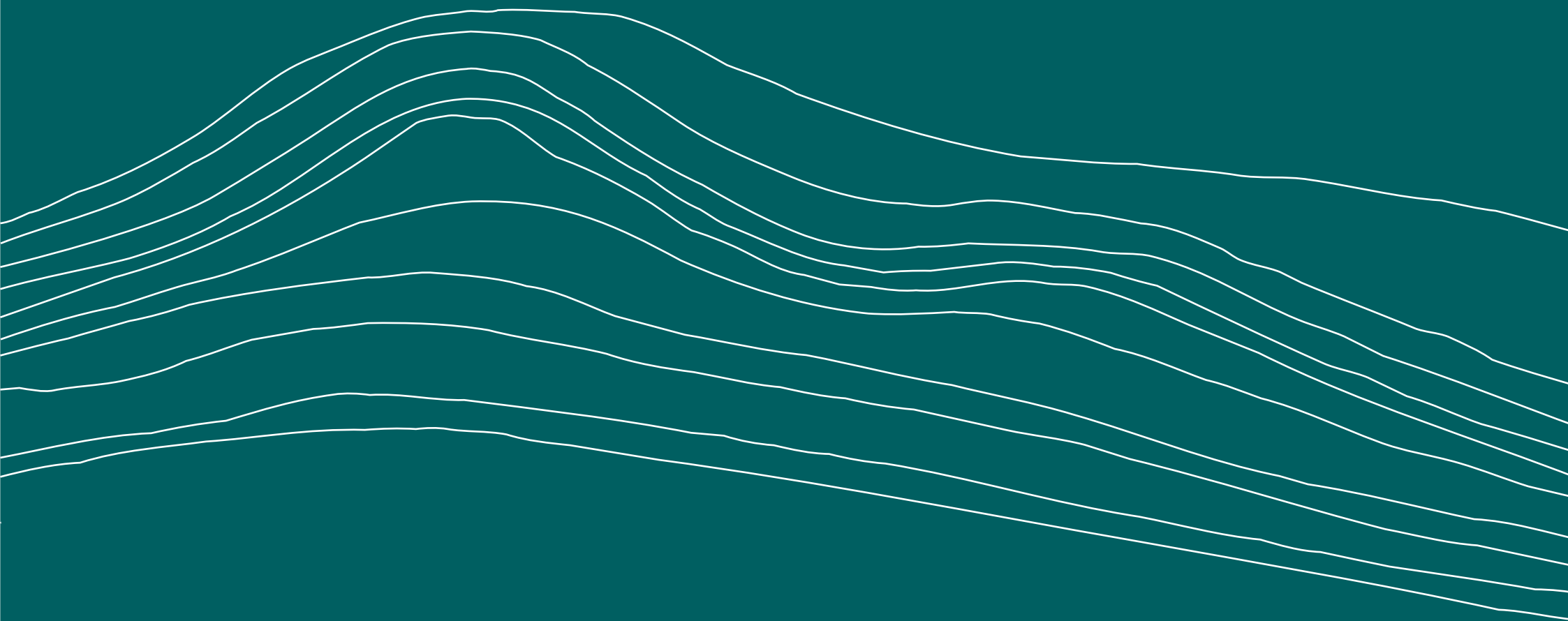
Marae Ātea

the realm of support, debate and
conversation

Waharoa

an invitation to engage, walking
through a single entry represents our
one-door approach

Our shared priorities



Our shared priorities

Through wānanga we have designed and implemented MAIHI.
This has readied the partners to start construction on the marae.

On the back wall of the whare are five pou, representing the five shared priority areas. The pou are grounded by a strong Māori Crown partnership and held together at the top by MAIHI Whare Wānanga.

These pou are placed at the back of the whare, as they are where we must start our strategy with the intent to build towards the front of the whare as we move forward.

The poutama panels that sit behind the pou represent our whānau, and how they will transition through the housing continuum. Whānau hold this prominent place in the whare as a constant reminder to keep whānau at the centre of all we do.

The steps of the Poutama design represent the transition stages whānau will traverse as they move through the Māori housing continuum.

- **He Whare Āwhina, He Haumarū:**

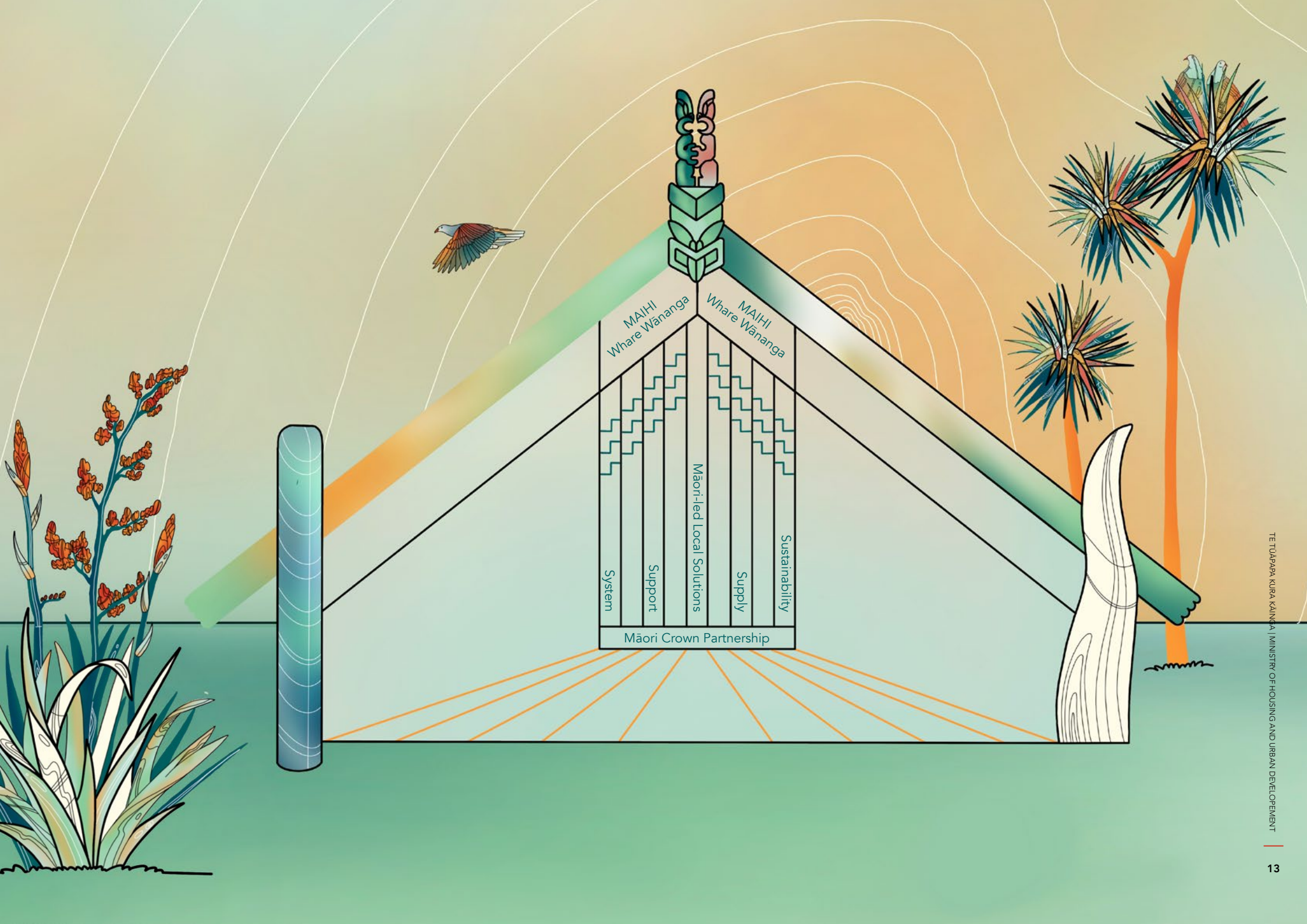
Provide support for those whānau experiencing housing vulnerability/insecurity

- **Kāinga Pūmanawa:** Supporting whānau to achieve housing security/permanence, and finally

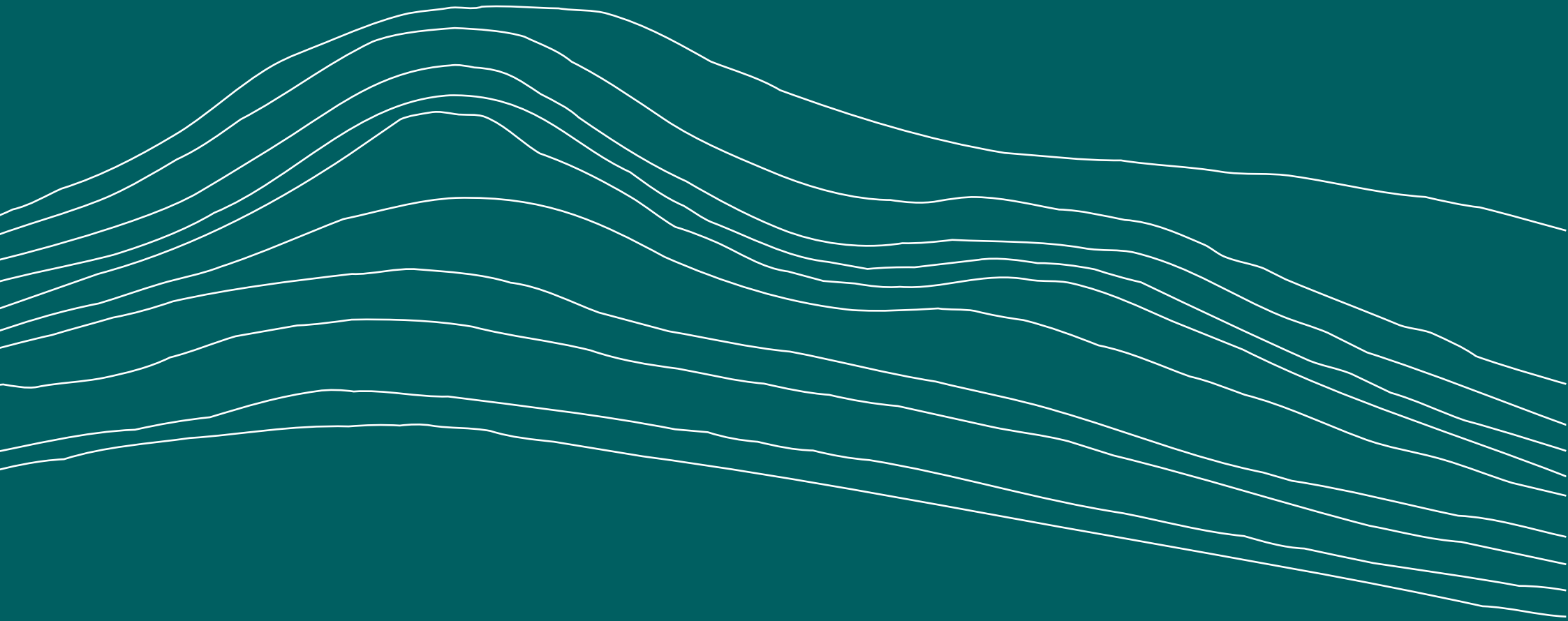
- **Pā Kari:** Supporting whānau to achieve housing independence and to be part of thriving communities.

Our priorities must deliberately align to the progression of whānau to ensure they are transitioning towards a better housing future.





Refining the challenge





To ensure that our strategy adequately addresses the immediate and short term challenges facing Māori housing we need to address key priority areas.

The total Māori housing problem can be broken into six major components.

They are:

1. Māori Crown Partnerships
2. Māori-led Local Solutions
3. Māori Housing Supply
4. Māori Housing Support
5. Māori Housing System
6. Māori Housing Sustainability

Māori Crown Partnerships

Previous strategies were not co-designed with Māori, they also failed to include accountability measures or measurable outcomes, so were void of cooperation and partnership between the Crown and Māori.

A strong Māori Crown partnership is crucial to successfully addressing Māori housing solutions. To ensure the partnership is genuine there must be shared decision-making processes, transparency between the partners,

the sharing of information and positive collaboration when delivering solutions.

Māori-led Local solutions

Previous 'one size fits all' approaches to Māori housing have not worked. A focus on Māori-led local solutions will enable Māori and the Crown to better identify the need at a local level and deliver fit for purpose housing solutions that take a 'by Māori for Māori' approach.

Māori Housing Supply

There is a lack of supply of quality, affordable housing for Māori whānau to rent or own. Ensuring we build more houses is the main part of the solution to the housing crisis we face, but we also need to provide houses that fit whānau. The increase in housing supply needs to provide a mix of housing solutions – from housing options for those ready to buy their own home, to those that want to return to their own land and live with their whānau in papakāinga.

Māori Housing Support

Whānau have limited access to effective housing support. We know that having a warm, dry home is important to ensuring the wellbeing of whānau, but the physical structure is just as important as the wellbeing of the whānau inside, however the current system is complex and unnavigable for many whānau.

Māori Housing System

The system is fragmented and not easily accessible. It is a barrier to implementing Māori housing solutions. Whether it's multiple agencies involved in the housing space, or the process and policy barriers that stand in the way of Māori being able to use their own assets to provide better housing solutions.

Māori Housing Sustainability

We need to make housing solutions more sustainable for whānau. That means we must look at ways of ensuring that the housing solutions we provide give whānau housing permanency.

Providing sustainable housing solutions for Māori has been an ongoing issue. The development of the implementation plan will look at sustainable funding options to address this problem.

Sustainability also means sustaining that connection between Māori and their whenua. Providing better support to whānau who want to live in papakāinga, on their own land.

Why we must address these priority areas: the effect on whānau wellbeing

When there is a lack of housing supply, a system that is fragmented and the housing provided is unsustainable – whānau are the ones that are most affected.

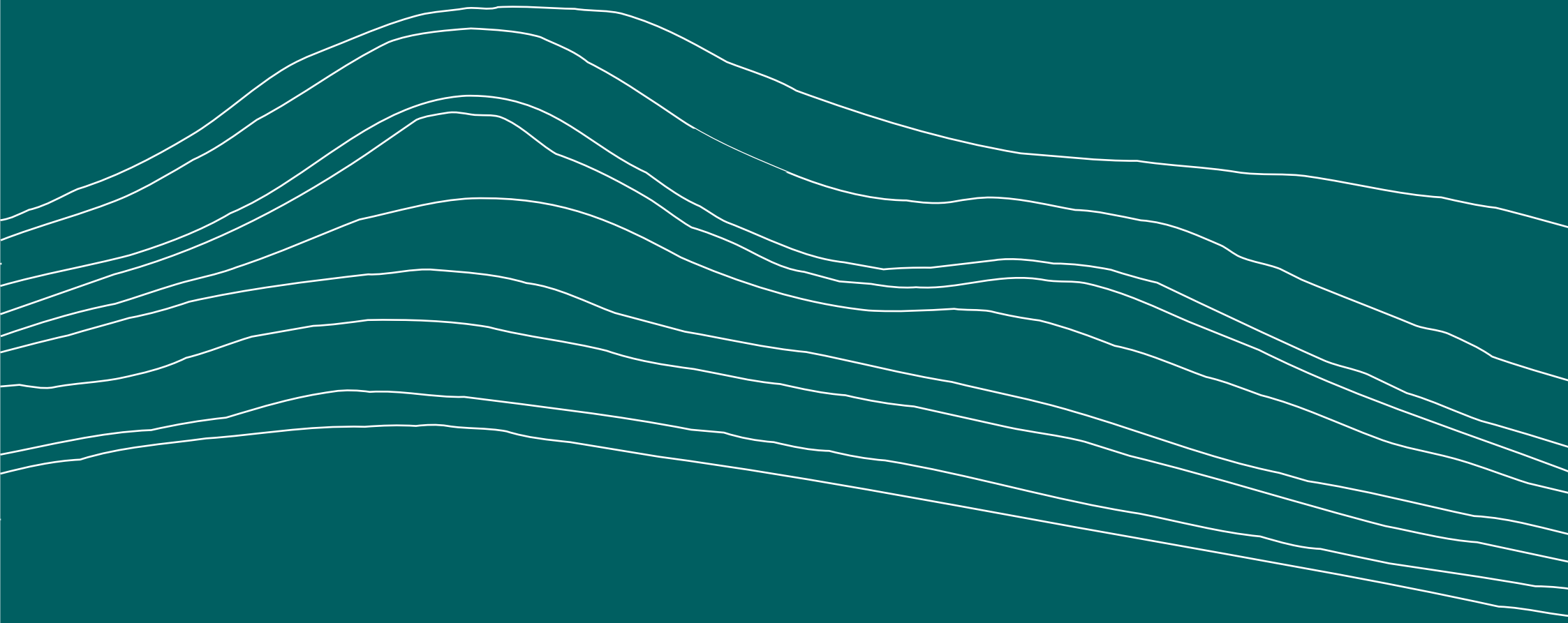
That is why today we are seeing:

- The most vulnerable whānau live in inadequate housing (tents, lean-tos, garages)
- Some whānau living in overcrowded conditions
- Whānau are living in motels without a pathway to secure tenure
- Whānau get 'stuck' in public housing dependency
- Stress and poor mental health
- Poor physical health
- Disruption for tamariki and poor performance at school
- Difficulty holding a job down
- Little hope and intergenerational dependency on the state
- Disconnection from whānau and whenua.

This strategy will take action in each priority area to address both the medium and long-term challenges facing Māori housing to ensure that the effects we are seeing on whānau today are no longer prevalent in the future.



Building into MAIHI Ka Ora





Building into MAIHI Ka Ora

The Māori collective is made up of iwi, hapū, whānau, National Iwi Chairs Forum, Te Matapihi, marae, whenua Māori and providers.

The Crown collective is made up of the different government departments and agencies that are connected through MAIHI and must work as one.

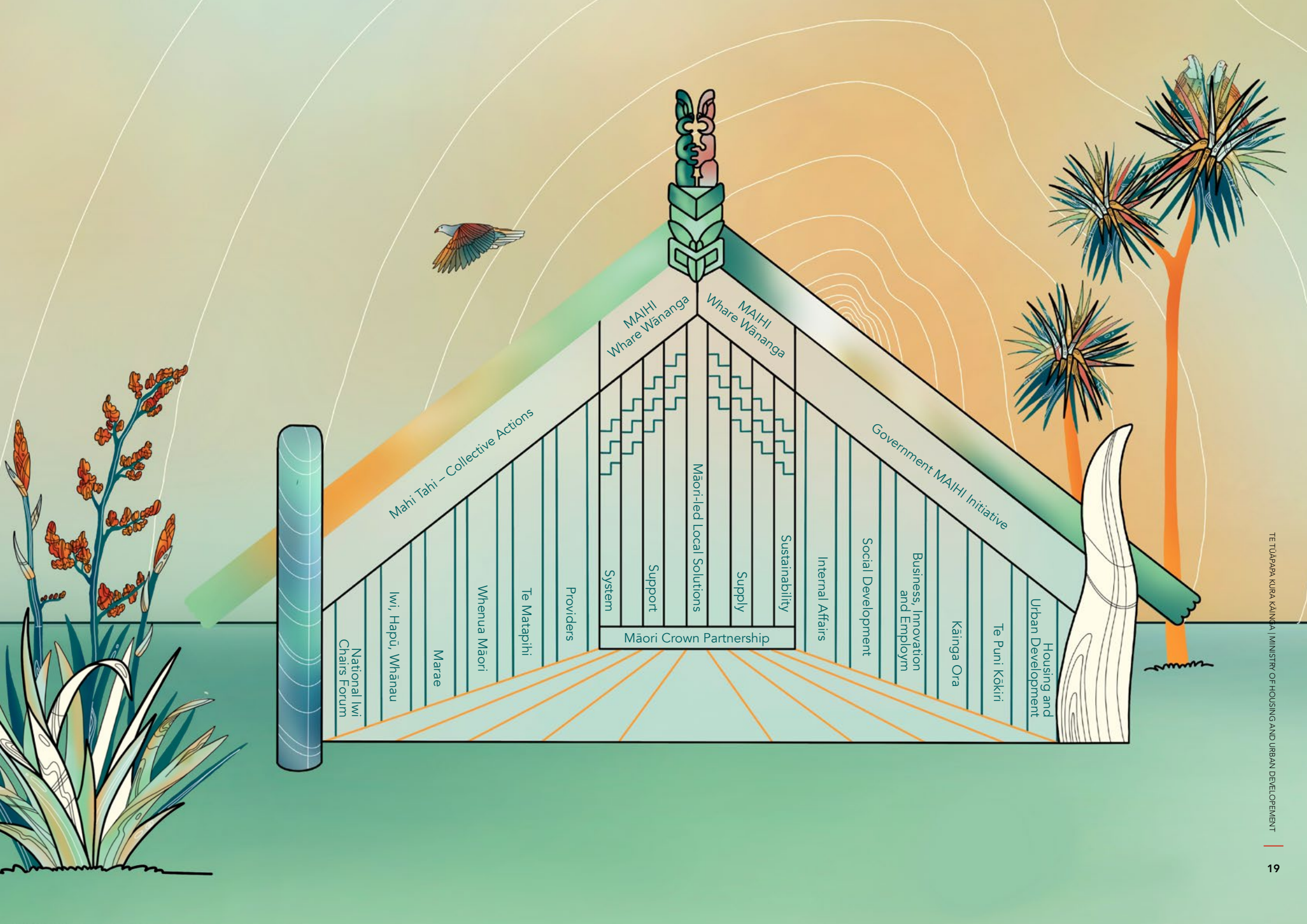
The delivery of the strategy, like the stability of the house, depends on both sides standing tall, sharing the weight of responsibility and remaining grounded and committed to providing a better housing future for all Māori and Aotearoa.

Like the walls of a whare – the partnership must be balanced and even. They must work together in a genuine partnership, through honest communication and meaningful engagement. When we face challenges, it is important that we solve them through consensus – because if the walls of the whare are weak, the house will fall, if the Māori Crown Partnership is not balanced and strong, we will not be able to work together to achieve a better housing future for whānau Māori.

Good partnership delivers better housing for whānau

We know what good and balanced Māori Crown partnerships can deliver for Māori. Already we are seeing successful outcomes from the implementation of MAIHI.





Mahi Tahī – Collective Actions

MAIHI
Whare Wananga

MAIHI
Whare Wananga

Government MAIHI Initiative

National Iwi
Chairs Forum

Iwi, Hapū, Whānau

Marae

Whenua Māori

Te Matapahi

Providers

System

Support

Māori-led Local Solutions

Supply

Sustainability

Internal Affairs

Social Development

Business, Innovation
and Employment

Kāinga Ora

Te Puni Kōkiri

Housing and
Urban Development



Photo credit: Te Puni Kōkiri

Our plan: respond, review, reset

The roof is what completes the whare. It creates the apex of the house and connects Māori and the Crown to each other. It galvanises the strength of both sides of the whare and represents the balance that has been created through partnership.

The panels or the heke represent the shared actions we will take together to address the priorities (on the back wall of the whare). Each step brings us all closer to the front of the whare and to achieving our shared vision – All whānau have safe, healthy, affordable homes with secure tenure, across the Māori housing continuum.

We started work together on the marae ātea through the design and implementation of MAIHI.

We built the back wall of the whare which incorporates our priorities and puts whānau at the centre of all we will do.

We constructed the walls of the whare – Māori and the Crown represented on each side, collectives working together to make the whare strong.

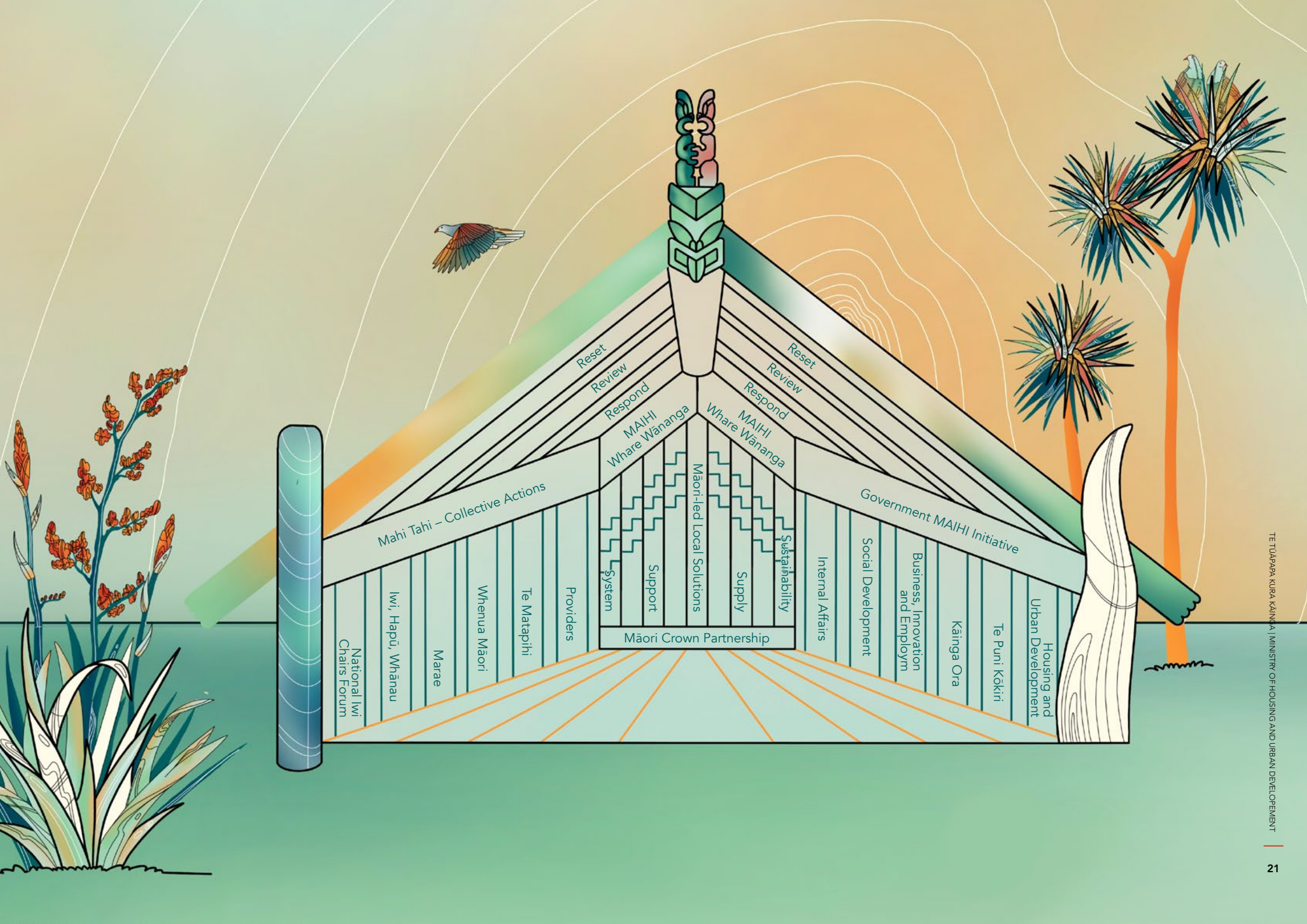
The roof has finally been placed, held by the two walls.

Each heke shows us the steps we need to take to move forward together.

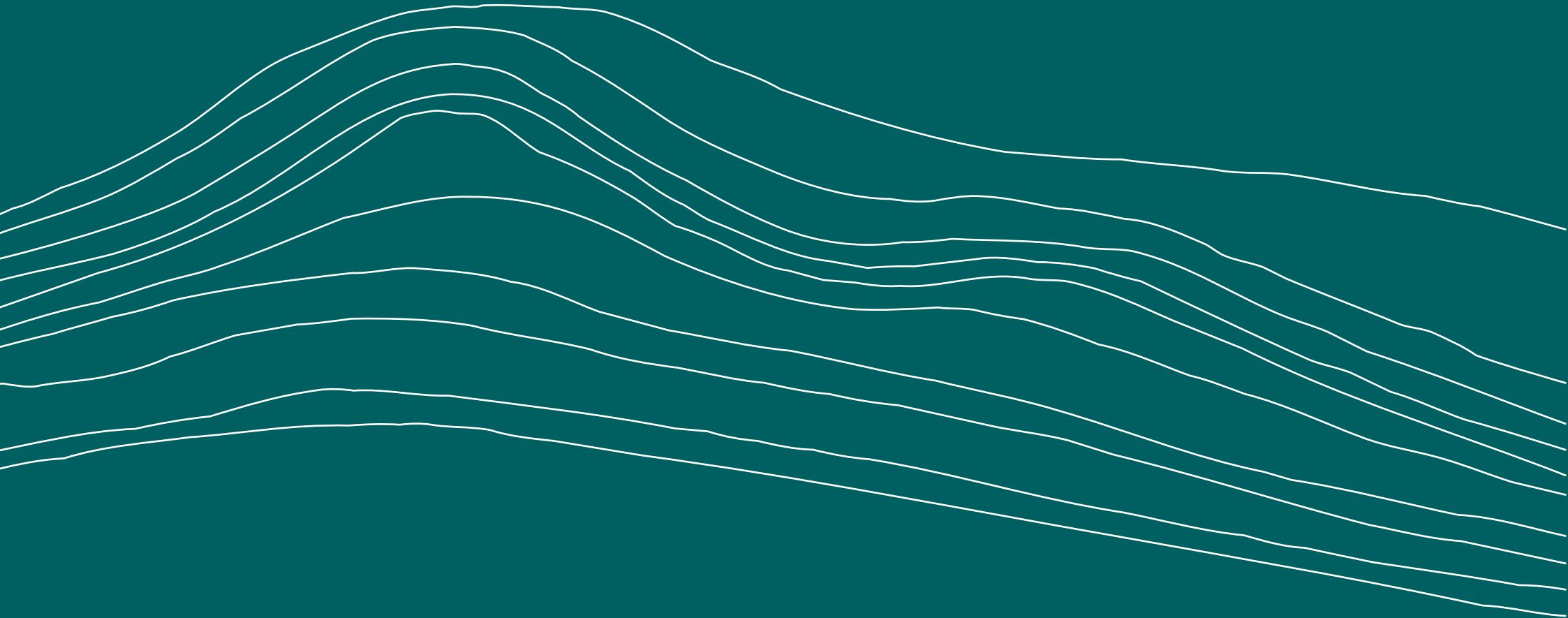
Now we have a plan on how we, in partnership, are going to take action to realise our shared vision for the future of Māori housing.

Our plan holds true to the design of the MAIHI Framework for Action and sets out the way we hope to 'respond, review and reset' the Māori housing system in line with the shared priorities we are creating with iwi and Māori.





Our plan



Priority 1: Māori Crown Partnerships

Ultimate goal: To work in partnership where the Crown and Māori achieve balance through a collaborative work programme that strengthens housing solutions for whānau.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	Implement the MAIHI Framework for Action MAIHI drives a whole of system approach. It sets an expectation of cohesion across government agencies to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.	Cabinet process	Whole system approach is established to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes	2019–2021	ONGOING
	MAIHI Whare Wānanga MAIHI Whare Wānanga is between representatives from the Māori housing sector and Crown officials to oversee the delivery of the MAIHI Framework for Action and to inform its evolution as we review and learn through the Review and Reset workstreams.	MAIHI framework	Partnership established to oversee the implementation of the MAIHI Framework for Action	2020–2021	COMPLETED
	Co-designing the Māori Housing strategy in partnership with Māori The purpose of the Māori Housing strategy is elevating the MAIHI Framework for Action and setting the strategic direction of Māori housing for the next 30 years.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Māori Housing strategy is developed in partnership with Māori	2021–ongoing	ONGOING
REVIEW	Review status of the Māori Crown partnership Review processes and policies to ensure there is a genuine Māori Crown partnership and Māori are involved in high level decision-making.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of the current status of Māori involvement in high level decision making	Q4 2021–2023	START Q4 2021
	Review cross government decision-making processes that impact partnership Ensure that cross government policies and partnerships align to the Māori Housing strategy and its values.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of the current status of Māori involvement in high level decision making across government	Q4 2021–2023	START Q4 2021
RESET	Reset process across government Reset process and policies to ensure Māori involvement in cross government decision making processes that impact Māori housing outcomes. This will include Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing and Housing First policies.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Implementation of a new process to ensure Māori involvement in decision making across housing priority areas	2019–2021	START Q4 2023

Priority 2: Māori-led Local Solutions

Ultimate goal: There is a significant increase in the number of quality, locally-led Māori housing solutions that meet the needs of whānau

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund is a \$16.6 million fund set up under the Homelessness Action Plan. The fund is open to partnerships of two or more local providers, Iwi or wider community partners to address homelessness in their region.	Homelessness Action Plan	Supporting local solutions to homelessness	2020–ongoing	ONGOING
	Place-based approach We're taking a deliberate, place-based approach to tackling Aotearoa New Zealand's housing and urban development challenges. This approach uses an understanding of places to inform how we work with communities.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Placed-based work programme	Housing solutions take a place-based approach and are implemented along communities	2021–ongoing	ONGOING
REVIEW	Ensuring housing programmes and support delivers Māori-led local solutions Review settings of all housing programmes to ensure they prioritise locally delivered Māori-led housing solutions in smaller regional centres.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	All housing programmes for Māori are led by Māori with a focus on smaller regional centres	Q4 2021–2023	START Q4 2021
	Partnering with Māori in smaller regional centres Review ways the Government can better partner with Māori at a local level to meet the housing needs of Māori.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Localised partnerships are enabled in smaller regional centres	Q4 2021–2023	START Q4 2021
RESET	Reset policies and processes Change policy settings to better deliver Māori-led local housing solutions in smaller regional centres.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Policy settings and process are set to enable and support Māori-led local solutions in smaller regional centres	2023–2024	START Q4 2023

Priority 3: Māori Housing Supply

Ultimate goal: The number of Māori owned homes, iwi and hapū owned houses can meet the housing needs of all Māori.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	<p>Immediate support to build more Māori houses Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga Started implementation of the plan for Budget 2021 funding for infrastructure and supply – Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga plan.</p> <p>He Kūkū ki te Kāinga Fund To contribute to increasing housing supply projects.</p> <p>He Taupae Fund To build the technical capability of Māori organisations who are contributing to increasing housing supply.</p> <p>Papakāinga planning funding (TPK) Provide grant funding to support rūpū to progress through the planning for a papakāinga, to get to a point where construction can commence, ie, “shovel ready” (subject to funding).</p> <p>Infrastructure for new homes on Whenua Māori (TPK) Infrastructure funding is provided to assist both individual whānau and the development of papakāinga on whenua Māori as follows: For individual whānau it is to prepare their whenua for private housing by helping build infrastructure between the boundary of the whenua where the house will be built and the existing infrastructure network.</p> <p>Home construction costs (TPK) Financially support the building of new affordable rental housing on small scale papakāinga, where these homes are to remain in the collective ownership of rūpū Māori. These grants contribute toward the vertical building.</p>	<p>Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga</p> <p>He Kūkū ki te Kāinga Fund</p> <p>He Taupae Fund</p> <p>Papakāinga planning funding (TPK)</p> <p>Infrastructure for new papakāinga on Whenua Māori (TPK)</p> <p>Home construction costs (TPK)</p>	<p>Short term deliverable: 109 new houses FY21/22 and 196 in FY22/23 for a total of 305 houses over 24 months</p> <p>Total deliverable: 1000 additional new houses by 2024. Complete the infrastructure of a further 2,700 new house builds</p>	2020–2024	ONGOING

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	Repairs to whānau-owned homes (TPK) Te Puni Kōkiri provides grant funding that contributes to: Improving the basic quality of Māori housing stock in Aotearoa, reducing the number of whānau Māori living in unsafe or substandard housing situations and building the capability of whānau homeowners to repair.	Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga Repairs to whānau-owned homes	Repairs for 700 Māori owned houses.	2021–2024	ONGOING
REVIEW	Review all funding levers available to Māori Ensure Māori can access all funding levers across the system to increase housing supply, such as the Housing Acceleration Fund, Land for Housing, and Progressive Home Ownership.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	All housing programmes for Māori are led by Māori.	Q1 2022–2023	START Q1 2022
	Addresses barriers for papakāinga development Reviewing settings for the establishment of Papakāinga to address barriers.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Localised partnerships are enabled.	Q1 2022–2023	START Q1 2022
	Progress review Review the progress of Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga.	Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Ensure Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga is meeting targets	Q4 2023–Q4 2024	START Q4 2023

Priority 4: Māori Housing Support

Ultimate goal: Whānau have better access to effective support that is fit for purpose and enables them to attain and maintain their preferred housing option.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	<p>Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan: Data and Evidence Initiative</p> <p>The Data and Evidence Initiative was developed specifically to monitor and evaluate the Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan (HAP). It has a twofold purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build a comprehensive, fit for purpose, data and evidence system for homelessness that considers the driving forces and pressures that lead to homelessness and the characteristics of those who are experiencing, have recently experienced, or are at risk of experiencing homelessness; and 2. To deepen understanding of what responses work, for whom and under what circumstances through a synthesis of monitoring, review and/or evaluation across all HAP initiatives. <p>This is one of the initial 18 initiatives within HAP; it takes into account and will support Te Whare o te MAIHI (MAIHI) and other housing policy with enhanced data.</p>	Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan	Working in partnership with Māori to support our most vulnerable whānau who are experiencing homelessness.	2020–ongoing	ONGOING
	<p>First Home products</p> <p>The First Home products are intended to help first home buyers on modest incomes but with a low deposit to access home ownership and its benefits, by insuring the buyer's mortgage for the lender. This was a part of resetting the Government Build Programme. From 1 April 2021, the income caps increased, and the house price caps increased in targeted areas.</p>	First Home Products	Assistance available to more first home buyers	2021–ongoing	ONGOING
RESPOND	<p>Progressive Home Ownership (PHO) Fund</p> <p>The PHO Fund is an initiative targeted at increasing the opportunities for people to access home ownership. It will leverage off the expertise from the existing PHO sector and support iwi and Māori aspirations for home ownership through iwi and Māori organisations, while also offering a product directly to households where appropriate. PHO enables a family to partner with a provider to help them become homeowners. Types of PHO products already available in Aotearoa New Zealand, and available through the PHO Fund, are shared ownership, rent to buy and leasehold.</p>	Progressive Home Ownership Fund	Increased opportunities for people to access home ownership	2021–ongoing	ONGOING

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
REVIEW	Review support services available to Māori Partner with Māori to review resources that provide budgeting and financial literacy support, tenancy support, education and advocacy to build on existing programmes like Sorted Kāinga Ora and Ready to Rent.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Stock take of services available to Māori and assessment of whether they are working and fit for purpose is completed	Q1 2022–2023	START Q1 2022
	Review wellbeing approach to housing Ensure we are taking a holistic approach to Māori housing solutions and measuring success that is not restricted by the type of housing provided, but instead looks at the improvement in whānau wellbeing.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	That success measures take into account the improved whānau wellbeing, not just the construction of a house	Q2 2023–2024	START Q2 2023
	Assessing Māori housing options available to whānau Review barriers to Māori accessing their preferred housing option.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review housing options available to Māori with recommendations on how the system can better deliver preferred Māori housing options	Q4 2023–Q4 2024	START Q4 2023
REVIEW	Review Māori housing support services Assess how Māori access Māori-led wrap around support services.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review the number of Māori-led support services currently available with a plan developed to grow the number of Māori-led services available to whānau	Q1 2022–Q4 2023	START Q1 2022
RESET	Build a new set of resources for whānau A set of resources that provide budgeting and financial literacy support, tenancy support, education and advocacy are available.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Set of resources readily available to whānau to help with financial literacy, tenancy support and budgeting advice	Q2 2022–Q4 2023	START Q2 2022

Priority 5: Māori Housing System

Ultimate goal: The system supports Māori to accelerate Māori-led housing solutions.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	Develop a 'one door' approach Start to develop a 'one door' approach and review what changes need to be made to change the fragmented state of the current system.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Māori can easily access the housing system	2020–ongoing	ONGOING
	Research and Insights Rōpū The Research and Insights Rōpū within Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) identifies and compiles data and research from a range of sources to support HUD's policy development, implementation, and evaluation, as well as provides reports to housing Ministers, and to the public through the Housing Dashboard and other reports. A key focus of the Research and Insights work programme is on improving the accessibility and useability of data by HUD, and in future potentially by other organisations and the public.	Research and Insights Rōpū	Improved availability of data to inform future Māori housing decisions	2021–ongoing	ONGOING
REVIEW	Ensuring legislation is fit for purpose Review the Māori Housing Act 1935 as a part of a wider legislation review.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review of legislation and recommendations provided on amendments if required	Q4 2021–2023	START Q4 2021
	Review of current housing system levers Put whānau at the centre of policy development and funding supports to ensure the system can be easily accessed by those that need it the most.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment that ensures policies effectively deliver for whānau	Q2 2022–2023	START Q2 2022

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESET	Māori-led Housing Data framework A Māori Housing Data framework to look at what information we are currently collecting, and what we may need to measure in the future to inform future Māori housing investment decisions. This will inform reporting on performance and provides insights that directs future investment decisions.	Te Matapihi	Fit for purpose Māori data framework Align new framework with Ka Pa Ka Rito insights, strategies and research.	Q1 2023–2024	START Q1 2023
	Government Policy statement on housing and urban development (GPS-HUD) The purpose of the GPS-HUD is to state the Government's overall direction and priorities for housing and urban development. It will provide a shared long-term vision for all those in the system including Community Housing Providers (CHPs), nongovernment organisations (NGOs), iwi and Māori and others. It will inform and guide the decisions and actions of Aotearoa New Zealand government agencies involved in housing and urban development.	Government	Overall government direction for housing and urban development is set	2021	COMPLETED
	RMA reform The Government plans to repeal the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and replace it with three new pieces of legislation. The RMA 1991 has not delivered on its desired environmental or development outcomes nor have RMA decisions consistently given effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. Current processes take too long, cost too much and will not address the many new challenges facing our environment and our communities.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Government	Renewed Resource Management legislation that is less costly, gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi and address new challenges facing communities and the environment	2021–2022	ONGOING

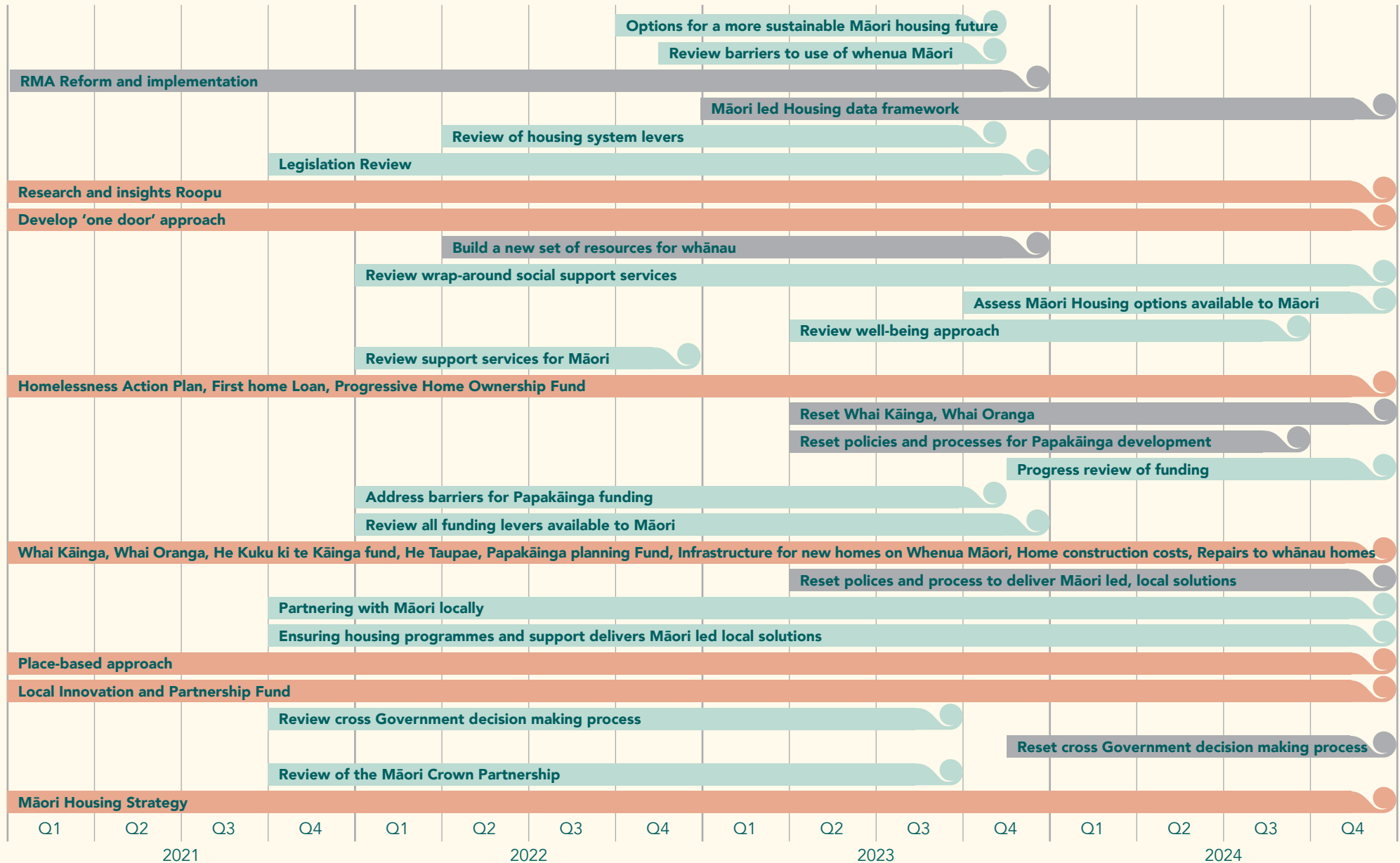
Priority 6: Māori Housing Sustainability

Ultimate goal: Whānau are supported to achieve mana-enhancing housing solutions on their whenua. Māori are able to sustain a connection to their own land through housing and their housing is innovative and responsive to the impacts and effects of climate change.

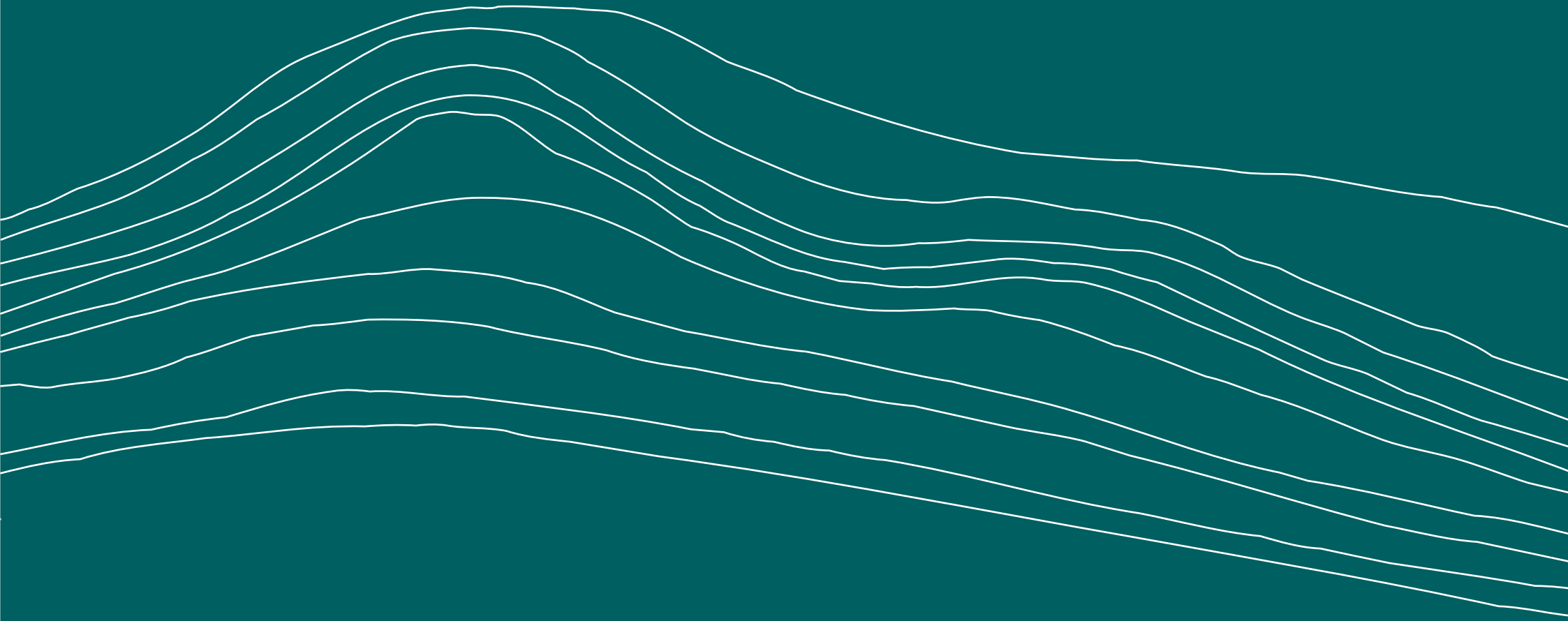
	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Status
RESPOND	Growing Sustainable housing Ensure that all new Māori housing solutions include energy efficient technologies, are self-sustaining where possible and have minimal impact on the environment. Ensure that housing solutions respond effectively to the current and future impacts of climate change.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga in partnership with experts	New house builds are more sustainable	2019–2021	ONGOING
REVIEW	Whenua Māori Undertake a review of the barriers that make it difficult for Māori to utilise their own land for housing developments, prohibiting them from establishing a physical connection to their own whenua.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of what barriers stand in the way of Māori fully utilising their whenua with recommendations for change outlines	Q1 2023–Q4 2023	START Q4 2021
	Options for a more sustainable Māori housing future Review possible housing solutions that use self-sustaining technologies.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of emerging technologies that could be used in future housing developments	Q4 2022–Q4 2023	START Q4 2021
RESET	Urban Development Act 2020 (UD Act) The UD Act supports the delivery of complex urban development that can transform communities by creating a streamlined process for progressing such projects and by providing access to a toolkit of development powers.	Government	Implementation of a new process to ensure Māori involvement in decision making across housing priority areas	2020	COMPLETED

MAIHI Ka Ora – The National Māori Housing Strategy

Respond Review Reset



Implementation and accountability



Implementation and accountability

- MAIHI Ka Ora provides the strategic direction for Māori housing, it also commits to working in a genuine partnership with Māori. This commitment extends to the development of the implementation plan.
- A detailed implementation programme and monitoring framework will be developed with reports on progress provided to MAIHI Whare Wānanga who are required to provide an annual update to Cabinet.
- The implementation plan will prioritise the actions in this strategy, set targets where required, develop data frameworks to measure success and provide further detail on 'review' and 'reset' commitments.
- To ensure the actions are always fit for purpose and appropriately address the pressing needs of the time, the intention is for the Strategy to be reviewed every 3 years.



Appendix: Māori housing statistics at a glance



Government support accessed by Māori as at March 2021

Public Housing tenants	Of the 72,079 public housing tenancy clients, 37 percent are Māori, 23 percent are European.
Housing register applicants	The most commonly reported ethnicity on the Housing Register continued to be Māori, who made up 49 percent (11,699 applicants).
Transfer register applicants	The most commonly self-reported ethnicity on the Transfer continued to be Māori, who made up 44 percent (1,985 applicants).
Sustaining Tenancies	812 households are actively participating in the programme currently and 40 percent (328) of them are Māori.
Housing First Programme	3,396 households have been accepted into the programme. 58% of people in the programme are of Māori ethnicity.
Accommodation Supplement	110,418 Māori were receiving the accommodation supplement – this was 31 percent of the total 360,549 clients.
Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH-SNG)	In the quarter to March 2021, 19,455 grants had been made to Māori (approx. \$44m), this was 57 percent of the total number of grants in that quarter (approx. \$78m). The average number of consecutive weeks Māori were granted EH-SNGs for was 14.3, for non-Māori this was 12.7 weeks.

Housing providers

Māori Registered Community Housing Providers	There are currently 18 registered kaupapa Māori registered CHPs out of the total 60 CHPs (30 percent of the total). (April 2021) They hold a total of 1518 units and deliver 1312 IRRS tenancies (13.2 percent of the total).
Transitional Housing Providers	There are 74 providers of transitional housing, 25 of these are Māori providers (as at 30 June 2021).

Home ownership

In 2018, 47 percent of Māori were living in owner-occupied dwellings. 64 percent of all people in New Zealand were living in owner-occupied dwellings.

Percentage of people living in owner-occupied (or held in a family trust) dwellings, by ethnic group

Year	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Middle Eastern, Latin American and African	Other	European	Total
2006	45.2	36.6	60.6	36.9	77.4	71.4	66.6
2013	43.1	33.1	58.4	35.7	72.3	70.1	64.0
2018	47.2	35.1	58.9	37.5	67.3	70.6	64.3

Source: Census data available from <https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/census-2006-2013-2018-tenure-by-ethnicity> and <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/changes-in-home-ownership-patterns-1986-2013-focus-on-maori-and-pacific-people>

Note: Total response ethnicity data is used. This includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they are counted once in each applicable group.

Differences between the main home ownership measures

Description	Comment	Figures (Census 2018)	Definition
Māori living in an owner-occupied dwelling (sometimes referred to as household home ownership)	This is our preferred measure. Housing outcomes tend to be better for people living in an owner-occupied dwelling. Though it may hide the effects of crowding.	Māori 47.2% New Zealand European 70.6% Total New Zealand ('general population') 64.3%	Whether someone lived in a household that someone who usually lived in the household owned, or partly owned, or held in a family trust.
Māori individual home ownership	We do not recommend this measure. For example, NZ European pop is on average much older than Māori, so this will always show a greater disparity.	Māori aged 15 and over 31.0% New Zealand European aged 15 and over 57.9% All New Zealand people aged 15 and over 51.8%	Whether an individual aged 15 years and over owned or partly owned, or held in a family trust, the dwelling they usually lived in.

Rentals

In 2018, 50 percent of Māori were living in rental dwellings (for which rent was paid). 33 percent of all people in New Zealand were living in rental dwellings.

Percentage of people living in rental dwellings, by ethnic group

Year	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA	Other	European	Total
2006	50.2	58.1	34.6	59.5	19.6	24.8	29.4
2013	53.3	63.9	37.1	61.4	24.9	26.8	32.6
2018	50.0	62.6	37.5	60.1	30.2	26.4	32.6

Source: Census 2006 2013 2018 Tenure by Ethnicity – Datasets – data.govt.nz – discover and use data; Changes in home-ownership patterns 1986–2013: Focus on Māori and Pacific people | Stats NZ

Note: Total response ethnicity data is used, this includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they are counted once in each applicable group. The MELAA ethnic group includes people of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities.

A warm, dry home

In 2018/19, 50 percent of Māori were living in a warm, dry home.

Percentage of people living in a warm, dry home, by ethnic group

Year	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA/ Other	European	Total
2017/18	46.1	45.0	69.4	64.0	66.6	62.5
2018/19	50.2	41.0	65.7	58.2	67.7	63.7

Source: <https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/household-economic-survey-17-18-warm-and-dry> and <https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/household-economic-survey-2018-19-warm-and-dry-including-maori-households>

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Note: Total response ethnicity data is used, this includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they are counted once in each applicable group. The MELAA ethnic group includes people of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities.

Note: Percentages calculated as a proportion of the estimated total population, rather than limited to those who answered the question. We do not believe this significantly changes the results in this instance.

Crowding

In 2018, 13 percent of Māori were living in a crowded household; 8 percent were living in a severely crowded household.

Percentage of people with Māori ethnicity living in a crowded household

Canadian National Occupancy Standard – 2006, 2013, 2018 Census	2006	2013	2018
Percentage of people with Māori ethnicity living in a severely crowded household	8	7	8
Percentage of people with Māori ethnicity	15	13	13

Source: Census data available from <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/living-in-a-crowded-house-exploring-the-ethnicity-and-well-being-of-people-in-crowded-households> and <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/almost-1-in-9-people-live-in-a-crowded-house>

Youth19 Survey Housing Deprivation Statistics

Youth19 is the latest in the Youth2000 series of New Zealand adolescent health and wellbeing surveys. Youth19 surveyed 7,721 adolescents from 49 Auckland, Tai Tokerau and Waikato schools, and kura kaupapa Māori, in the 2019 school year. Students were in school years 9 to 13; 1,528 (19.8 percent) of the students were Māori.

These are the indicators the researchers have grouped together to describe *housing deprivation* – a lack of access to minimally adequate housing.

Indicators of housing deprivation	Description
Serious housing deprivation	Youth who have had to couch surf or stay with lots of different people; stay in a motel, hostel, marae, boarding home or other emergency housing, or stay in a car or van because it was hard for their family to afford, or get a home, or there was not enough space in the previous 12 months. Excluding holidays and sleep-overs for fun.
Inadequate housing	Includes serious housing deprivation, as well as youth who have had to stay in a cabin, caravan or sleep-out, a garage, a couch or floor, or a bed, with another person because there was nowhere else to sleep and it was hard for their family to afford, or get a home, or there was not enough space in the previous 12 months. Excluding holidays and sleep-overs for fun.
Families splitting up because of inadequate housing	Part of the family have ever had to live in one house, while the rest live somewhere else because of housing problems.
Housing financial stress	Parents or guardians often or all the time worrying about not having enough money to pay the rent or mortgage.
Frequently moving house	Moving house two or more times in the previous 12 months.

Over a quarter (29%) of those surveyed reported some form of housing deprivation in the previous 12 months:

- 1 in 10 students reported that their homes are inadequate, meaning they had to sleep on floors, on couches, or in garages, or share beds with other family members because there is nowhere else to sleep.
- 2 in 100 students reported living in serious housing deprivation, i.e. living in emergency housing, marae, hostels, cars or vans because they and their family have no other options.
- 1 in 7 students reported that their families are often or always concerned about being able to pay for housing costs.
- 1 in 10 students reported that their family had needed to split up because their home simply wasn't big enough to house everyone.

Housing deprivation is not evenly spread among young people:

- More than 2 in 5 Māori and Pacific youth experienced housing deprivation. This was 1 in 5 for Pākehā and other European youth.
- Over a third of youth with disability experienced housing deprivation, compared to just over a quarter of those without disability.
- Significantly higher experience of housing deprivation was also experienced by Rainbow and takatāpui youth (LGBTQI+), compared to their non-rainbow peers.
- No differences in housing deprivation were found between rural and urban youth.

Housing deprivation is associated with poorer wellbeing:

- Youth who had experienced housing deprivation in the previous 12 months were less likely to report good wellbeing and had poorer access to healthcare than those without housing deprivation.
- Housing deprivation was strongly associated with poor mental health.
- Students experiencing housing deprivation were significantly less likely to report caring relationships, having enough time with their family, having fun with their family, having someone in their family they can talk to, and feeling safe at home.
- Students who experience housing deprivation were significantly less likely to report feeling part of their school, feeling safe at school, and having trusted peers they can talk to.
- Young people who experience housing deprivation are significantly more likely to be intentionally harmed, more likely to experience ethnic discrimination, and less likely to feel safe in their communities.

Housing lacking basic amenities

In 2018, 5.2 percent of all private dwellings (78,900) lacked access to at least one of six basic amenities (only 22,647 of these were severely housing) – drinkable tap water, electricity, cooking facilities, a kitchen sink, bath or shower, and a toilet. The amenity reported absent most often was drinkable tap-water (3.2 percent of dwellings) followed by electricity (1.7 percent of dwellings).

There were strong differences by ethnic group for people living in housing lacking basic amenities (11.3 percent of Pacific peoples, 9.2 percent of Asian people, 8.6 percent of people with Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities, 6.9 percent of Māori, but only 4.4 percent of Other and 3.4 percent of European ethnic groups).

Half of the dwellings lacking basic amenities were rentals, and just over one in ten people living in dwellings lacking basic amenities were living in public rentals.

Safe drinking water has been a well-documented ongoing issue in rural New Zealand for some time, notably in Northland, Eastern Bay of Plenty and Tairāwhiti for over forty years. However, 2018 is the first time this data has been collected using the Census.

The Ministry of Health's work on improving drinking water quality includes development of a stronger regulatory system for drinking water and the establishment of Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator, which has been established this year.

Severe Housing Deprivation – June 2021 update to 2018 figures

The estimates confirm that on 6 March 2018 there were at least 102,123 people experiencing severe housing deprivation across all four categories (217.3 per 10,000). This included 28,206 Māori (363.6 per 10,000).

- The Māori total includes: 900 people who were considered to be living without shelter (on the streets, in improvised dwellings – including cars – and in mobile dwellings).
- 1,089 people who were living in temporary accommodation (night shelters, women's refuges, transitional housing, camping grounds, boarding houses, hotels, motels, vessels, and marae).
- 10,890 people who were sharing accommodation, staying with others in a severely crowded dwelling.
- 15,327 people who were living in uninhabitable housing that was lacking one of six basic amenities: tap water that is safe to drink; electricity; cooking facilities; a kitchen sink; a bath or shower; a toilet.

Work undertaken on Housing that Lacks Basic Amenities by Viggers, Amore and Howden-Chapman extends the 2018 estimate of Severe Housing Deprivation, adding information on uninhabitable housing. With this addition of approximately 60,000 people in the uninhabitable housing category added to the existing number of people who are living without shelter, in temporary accommodation or sharing accommodation (this total was previously reported as approximately 42,000) a total of approximately 102,000 people, or two percent of the population, are now counted as being severely housing deprived.

Source: Viggers, H. Amore, K. Howden-Chapman, P. (2021). Housing that Lacks Basic Amenities in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2018: A supplement to the 2018 Census Estimate of Severe Housing Deprivation. Available from <https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Housing-that-Lacks-Basic-Amenities-in-Aotearoa-New-Zealand-2018.pdf>

These figures reflect the situation in 2018 and do not reflect the impact of more recent developments, policies or the impact of COVID-19.

A high number of tamariki Māori aged 0 to 14 (10,302) were living in severe housing deprivation.

Source: Amore, K., Viggers, H., Howden-Chapman, P. (2021). Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa New Zealand, 2018: June 2021 update. Available from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/research-and-publications/statistics-and-research/2018-severe-housing-deprivation-estimate/>





Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development



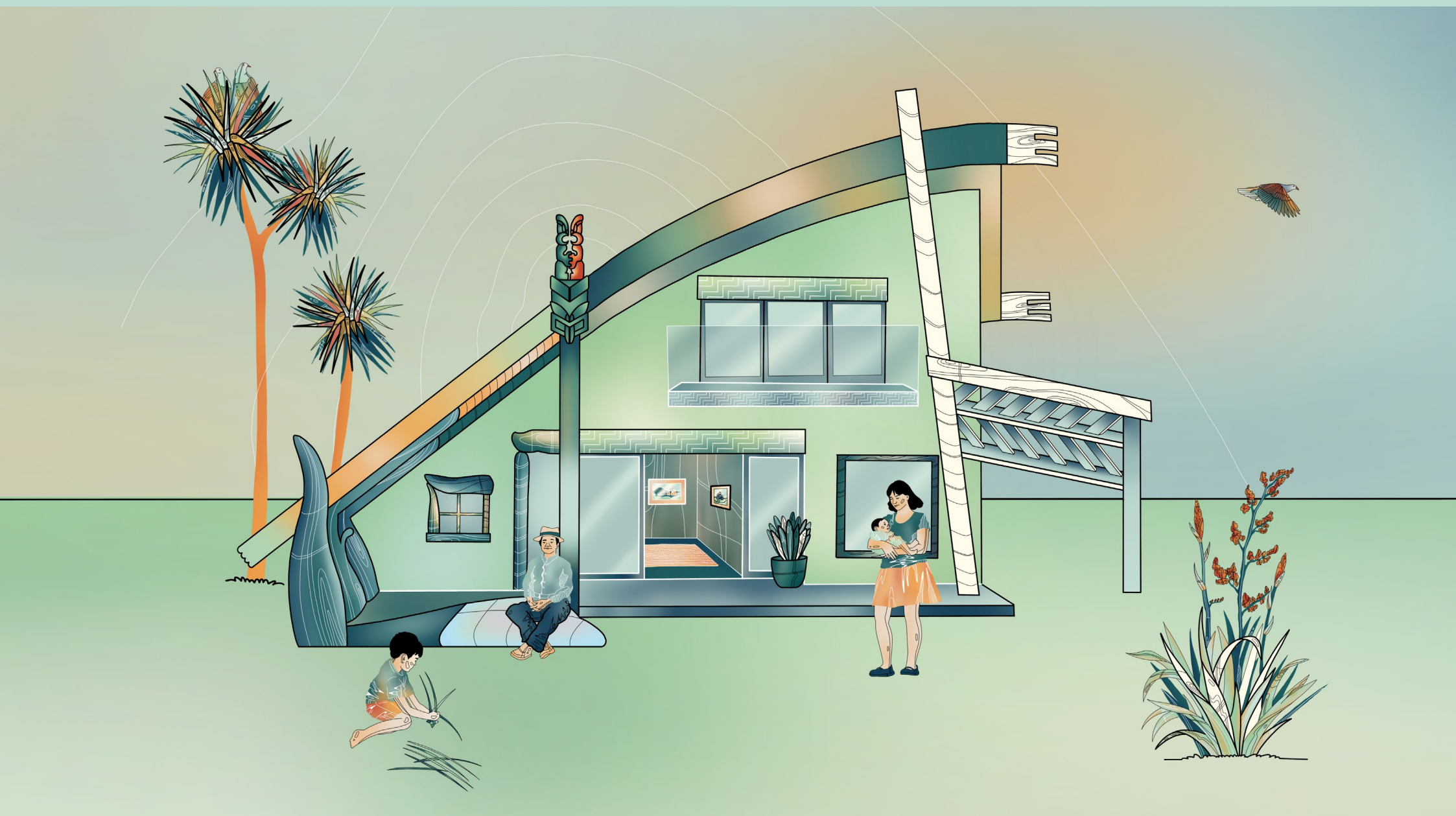
MAIHI Ka Ora

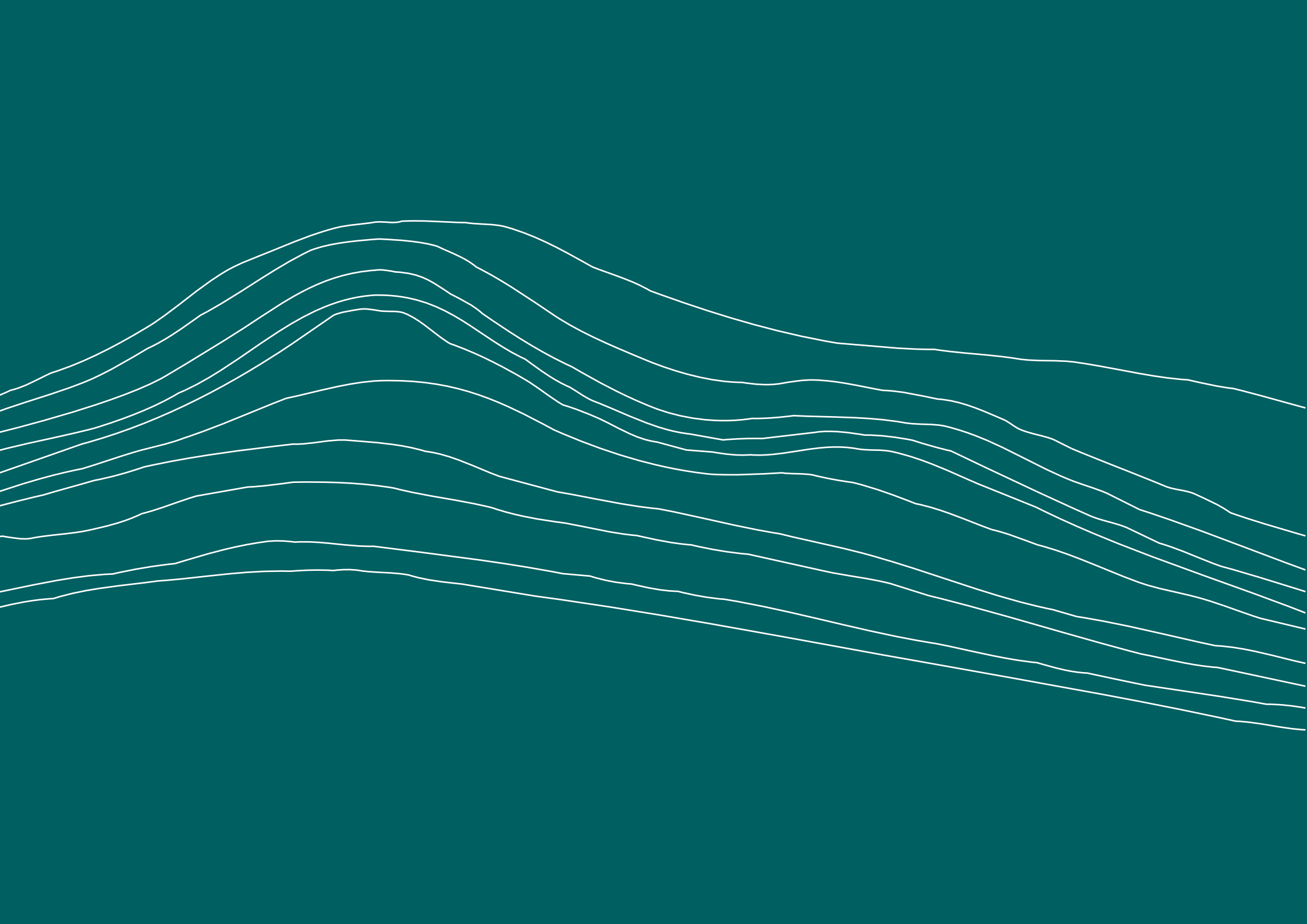
The National Māori Housing Strategy

Implementation Plan



Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development





Minister's foreword



In the early 1860's the Native Lands Act and the Native Lands Court moved to *"bring the great bulk of lands which belong to the natives within the reach of colonisation"* while the New Zealand Settlements Act passed during the New Zealand Wars authorised the taking of land from Māori.

Over the years Governments restricted the building of papakāinga and displaced many Māori communities for 'the public good'. Whānau were often 'pepper potted' amongst Pākehā neighbourhoods to encourage assimilation.

In fact, in 1961 the Hunn report, commissioned by the Government of the time made recommendations encouraging Māori to move from rural areas into towns and cities as this was deemed the *'quickest and surest way of integrating the two species of New Zealanders'*.

I open with this reflection on our past not because I want us to grieve for what has happened to Māori, to our whenua or to our kāinga. I open with this as an acknowledgment of how far we have come. To remind ourselves that it is not

just a housing crisis we are trying to recover from.

We are creating space in our housing system to ensure Māori can remain connected to their people, their whenua and their whānau. We are protecting what we truly treasure – the place we belong.

And we are not starting from the beginning. Many have led our recovery before today. Those that introduced Māori housing programmes – Papakāinga Loans, Kaumātua Flats. And those that passed legislation making it harder to sell off Māori land, the authors of He Whare Āhuru and the many others who led change for us all.

We all have a responsibility to continue on the work of those that came before us – learn from mistakes and make progress so those that come after us can continue to strengthen Māori Housing for those that follow them.

MAIHI Ka Ora is our contribution to our journey towards equitable housing for Māori.

It is a long-term plan for Māori housing, that sets a vision that "all whānau have

safe, healthy affordable homes with secure tenure, across the Māori housing continuum'.

Our strategy is backed up by this Implementation Plan. This is what we are committing to do. These are the changes we will make.

We are picking up the challenge and planning a better more equitable Māori housing future.

So as we remember how far we have come, as we reflect on the journey we have taken, let us now focus on the path ahead, on our future and the work we must do together.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Peeni Henare'.

Associate Minister for Housing
(Māori Housing)

Hon Peeni Henare

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Understanding where we have come from, and where we are going



Introduction

MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy, was introduced in October 2021 alongside the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (GPS-HUD).

As system setting priorities, both MAIHI Ka Ora and the GPS-HUD sit alongside each other and set the vision for all housing in Aotearoa New Zealand.

The first phase of MAIHI Ka Ora set the long-term direction of travel for Māori Housing over the next 30 years. It was co-designed with Māori and focuses on our shared priorities and how both Māori and the Crown intend to address them.

We also prioritised increasing Māori housing supply, and the Government has backed up that commitment with a Māori Housing Fund worth \$730 million.

Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga is the way we will get that funding out to Māori communities who need it. This programme is already rolling out into Māori communities across Aotearoa New Zealand.

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

Action. An approach that has successfully challenged the system and shown many in the sector that a different approach to housing wasn't just doable, it was needed to create the scale of change Māori demanded and the Government had a responsibility to deliver.

The strategy places Te Tiriti o Waitangi at its heart. A commitment to putting into action its articles and the promise of partnership made in 1840.

The strategy sees the Government using its levers (Article one) to enable Māori-led local housing solutions (Article two) so Māori housing aspirations are achieved. If both arms of Te Tiriti work cohesively together, the strategy will provide ōritetanga (Article three), equity.

Over the next 30 years, our Māori Crown partnership will look to make changes that will improve the housing outcomes for future generations of Māori, their whānau and their mokopuna.

This was phase one of our approach to Māori housing.

Now it is time for phase two.

The second phase of our strategy is the Implementation Plan.

It uses the high-level information, and the commitments published in MAIHI Ka Ora – and builds on them to create a plan that ensures we:

- Have a vision for each priority area
- Specific actions
- Identify the pathway we intend to utilise
- Identify who is responsible for delivering on the action
- Set a timeframe for delivery
- Set a work programme
- Set measurable outcomes/targets
- Identify where actions reflect feedback from Māori

A strong Māori Crown partnership is critical to ensuring we can deliver the Implementation Plan and the role the

MAIHI Whare Wānanga will play in enabling a space for the Crown and Māori to come together, Rangatira to Rangatira, to have high-level oversight over the progress of both the MAIHI Ka Ora strategy and Implementation Plan.

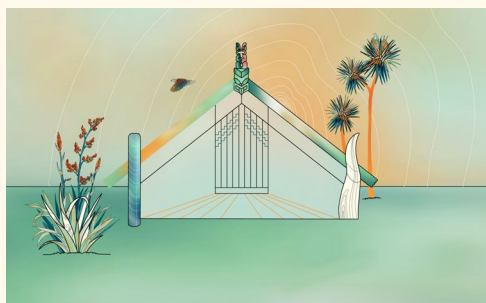
This Implementation Plan will be delivered from 2021–2024. A monitoring framework will be developed, and this framework will be used when reviewing the Implementation Plan in 2024.

This is a different way of working, and it is meant to be.

We committed to change when we introduced the MAIHI Framework for Action, that commitment was elevated in MAIHI Ka Ora, and now, the introduction and commitment to the new Implementation Plan illustrates that we are not just committed to changing strategies and frameworks – but in the actions we will take to build a better Māori housing future for all whānau.

MAIHI Ka Ora – The National Māori Housing Strategy

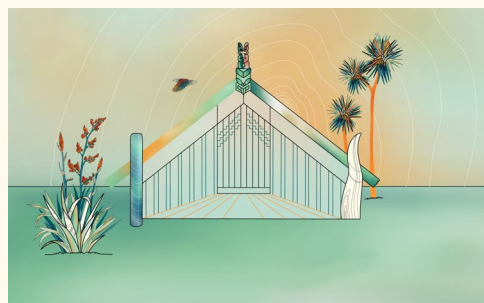
MAIHI Ka Ora reflects the structure of the principal Māori house. The marae, ātea and its surroundings is the place where the Crown and Māori work in partnership, share Māori Housing priorities and take collective action that moves us all forward towards our shared vision and aspirations for Māori Housing over the next 30 years.



Building a Genuine Partnership

The MAIHI Framework for Action was built on the work that He Whare Āhuru started, which created the space where an invitation to partner could be established. To ensure we can effectively address the long-standing problems in the Māori housing sector – we must do so as genuine partners, Māori, and the Crown. The Crown cannot achieve the necessary changes on their own and neither can Māori given the scale of the crisis; we must work together.

The whare in this image represents the place that the Crown and Māori will come together, but until now, both Māori and the Crown have spent their time on the marae ātea – the realm of support, debate and conversation. Here is the place where we have been able to start to ready ourselves and start to enter and build into the whare.

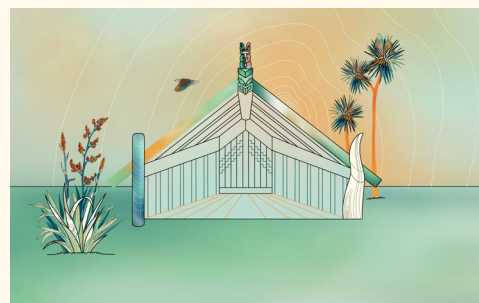


Our Shared Priorities

Through wānanga we have designed and implemented MAIHI Framework for Action. This has readied the partners to start construction on the marae.

On the back wall of the whare are five pou, representing the five shared priority areas. The pou are grounded by a strong Māori Crown partnership and held together at the top by MAIHI Whare Wānanga.

The poutama panels that sit behind the pou represent our whānau, and how they will transition through the housing continuum. Whānau hold this prominent place in the whare as a constant reminder to keep whānau at the centre of all we do to build a better housing future.



Building into the Whare

The Māori collective is made up of Iwi, hapū, whānau, National Iwi Chairs Forum, Te Matapihi, marae, those with interests in whenua Māori and providers.

The Crown collective is made up of the different government departments and agencies that are connected through MAIHI and must work as one.

The delivery of the strategy, like the stability of the house, depends on both sides standing tall, sharing the weight of responsibility and remaining grounded and committed to providing a better housing future for all Māori and Aotearoa New Zealand.

Like the walls of a whare the partnership must be balanced and even.



MAIHI Ka Ora

The roof is what completes the whare. It creates the apex of the house and connects Māori and the Crown to each other. It galvanises the strength of both sides of the whare and represents the balance that has been created through partnership.

The panels or the heke represent the shared actions we will take together to address the priorities (on the back wall of the whare). Each step brings us all closer to the front of the whare and to achieving our share vision – *All whānau have safe, healthy affordable homes with secure tenure, across the Māori housing continuum.*

Shared priority areas and ultimate goals in MAIHI Ka Ora

Overall vision: All whānau have safe, healthy affordable homes with secure tenure, across the Māori housing continuum

Shared Priorities	Ultimate Goals
MĀORI CROWN PARTNERSHIPS	To work in partnership where the Crown and Māori achieve balance through a collaborative work programme that strengthens housing solutions for whānau.
MĀORI-LED LOCAL SOLUTIONS	Māori leading and providing local housing solutions to whānau.
MĀORI HOUSING SUPPLY	The number of Māori owned homes, Iwi and hapū owned houses can meet the housing needs of all Māori.
MĀORI HOUSING SUPPORT	Whānau have better access to effective support that is 'fit for purpose' and enables them to attain and maintain their preferred housing option.
MĀORI HOUSING SYSTEM	The system supports Māori to accelerate Māori-led housing solutions.
MĀORI HOUSING SUSTAINABILITY	Whānau are supported to achieve mana-enhancing housing solutions on their whenua. Māori are able to sustain a connection to their own land through housing and their housing is innovative and responsive to the impacts and effects of climate change.

MAIHI Ka Ora includes a high-level plan of action for each priority area. Priorities are separated into tables and use the MAIHI Framework to identify areas where the Government needs to respond to, review or reset the system.

The Implementation Plan builds on this high-level action plan.

Co-design from the beginning

Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has worked cross-agency with Te Puni Kōkiri and in partnership with Te Matapihi he tirohanga mō te Iwi Trust (Te Matapihi) on the development of MAIHI Ka Ora. We also collaborated to facilitate six regional wānanga across the motu and an additional two online hui.

Further engagement included a facilitated hui with the original members of He Whare Āhuru He Oranga Tāngata Specialist Advisory Group, and separately with members of the National Iwi Chairs Forum.

At the second MAIHI Whare Wānanga held on 8 July 2021, participants discussed the priorities of the new strategy. The overarching message received during all of the engagements were noted, namely that Government should remove existing constraints in order to enable participants to provide more Māori-led housing solutions for their people.

Since the launch of MAIHI Ka Ora we have worked together with Te Matapihi and Māori Housing providers, National Iwi Chairs Forum, leaders involved in MAIHI Whare Wānanga as well as our Crown Agency partners in developing the Implementation Plan.

Together we have been able to combine Crown goals, Māori aspirations and cross-government work programmes to ensure progress is made towards the ultimate goals set out in MAIHI Ka Ora.

Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga

Te MAIHI Whare Wānanga is a Ministerial forum for Rangatira to Rangatira engagement – that is, Māori leaders directly with Crown Ministers. A second level engagement occurs and is described as Rangatira to Kawanatanga discussions between Māori leaders and Government officials. The primary purposes are:

- A genuine forum and protocol for engagement Rangatira to Rangatira – Māori leaders and the Crown;
- A platform for Iwi and Māori housing collective members to talk directly to Ministers;
- A forum where the Iwi and Māori collective are given high-level insight into the Government's programme for Māori Housing developments;
- An opportunity for partners to highlight what each is working on and what's upcoming, and also to have open kōrero and engagement; and
- An opportunity for participants to provide feedback on their interactions with the Crown.

The next MAIHI Whare Wānanga is scheduled for March 2022.

The Implementation Plan

While MAIHI Ka Ora sets the vision for Māori Housing for the next 30 years, the Implementation Plans span three to four years. Its purpose is to take us a step closer to the MAIHI Ka Ora overall vision.

The Implementation Plan uses the MAIHI Framework system settings of 'Respond, Review and Reset'. The reset stage of the Implementation Plan often relies on the completion of the review action which, in turn, requires that we respond to the crisis.

MAIHI Ka Ora sets out the priority area, the action, pathway, deliverable, and timeframe. These are repeated in the Implementation Plan.

The Implementation Plan adds the following:

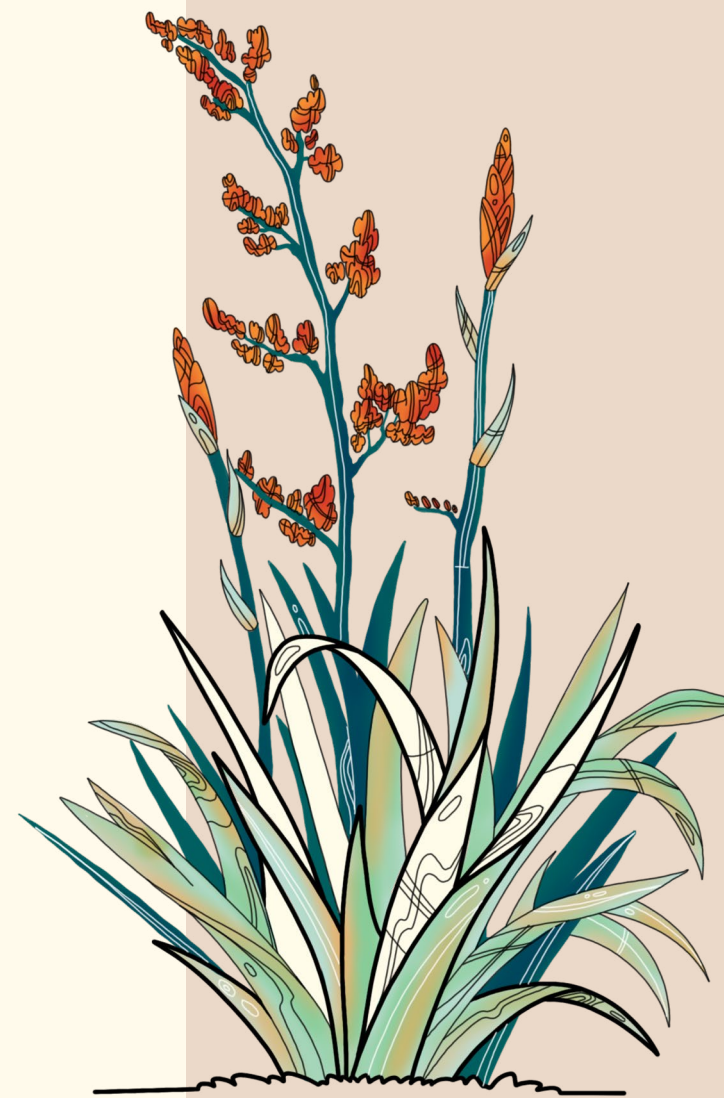
- An identification of the **lead agency** for each action: these are the leads that will be responsible for bringing together the different agencies to deliver the action.
- **Work programmes:** this is a list of work programmes that are underway or will be implemented across responsible agencies.

- **Measurable targets or outcomes:** indicates what each action is expected to deliver and by when.
- An **alignment of actions to feedback from Māori:** to ensure that both the Crown and our Iwi/Māori partners are clearly represented in the Implementation Plan, this column shows how the action is driven by feedback received from Māori.
- **MAIHI principles:** both MAIHI Ka Ora and the Implementation Plan are grounded by the principles articulated in the MAIHI Framework for Action – this column ensures that future work continues to be grounded by those principles.

Prioritising actions

There are actions in this Implementation Plan that have been identified by Iwi/Māori and the Crown as priorities: these are the rows highlighted in red.

It is intended that the Crown will report back on progress against the Implementation Plan at each MAIHI Whare Wānanga.










Engagement feedback






Summary of feedback

This is a summary of feedback received from Māori throughout the first phase of engagement, and engagement on the Implementation Plan. Each line has been given a symbol. Inside the Implementation Plan this symbol will be placed to represent where the Implementation Plan is addressing feedback received.









Māori Crown Partnership

	Partnership should include hapū and whānau, not just Iwi
	Māori should be involved in housing discussions and solutions. For example, housing solutions should not be discussed with non-Māori, large CHPs without Māori voices
	We need co-design
	Māori engaging with Crown support should be treated with respect and dignity
	Māori in decision making
	Engagement with Māori must meet Māori needs
	Māori and the government need to build trust
	Rangatira to Rangatira

Māori-led Local Solutions

	Devolve funding and people to iwi
	Māori coming together to leverage opportunity.
	Having leadership around is important for community – enhances mana of rangatahi and strengthens values
	Working with the homegrown solutions collective of trade entities to deliver marae renovation program. Maori/pasifika training program. Tairawhiti people must be trained to develop Tairawhiti houses and paid a living wage
	Money managed regionally vs centrally. A Māori commissioning model would see money commissioned regionally where people know the situation. Not all coming from Wellington through a one size fits all approach
	Priority Placement
	Different regions need bespoke solutions, not a one size fits all. Want to be able to design own solutions.

Māori Housing Supply

	Māori require better access to finance
	Programmes to train Māori builders
	Infrastructure barriers need to be addressed
	Innovative building methods
	Need to utilise land, address barriers to this
	Address materials and labour shortages in construction by enabling Māori to use their assets which results in Māori owning more of the housing value chain
	Require bespoke consent solution for Māori housing
	Provide Māori with more support to access specialist housing experts like Geotechs to advance the building of supply

Māori Housing Support

	Address KiwiSaver barriers
	More government investment including accessing non ring-fenced funding
	Government funding criteria should be flexible and holistic
	Need more repairs
	Education for tamariki – finance, trades
	Support technical capability of Māori entities
	How do we support whānau in areas where there is no public, emergency and transitional housing?
	Need to overhaul system of placing people in motels
	Focus on supporting homeless Māori, including those most vulnerable like youth and women

Māori Housing System

	Challenges are systems and processes which Māori are expected to navigate alone
	Better government coordination
	Streamline contracts from multiple government agencies
	Need a no wrong door approach
	Services need to be accessible
	Need better data
	Te Tiriti needs to be reflected in legislation
	Set up a separate department that takes care of all Māori Housing

Māori Housing Sustainability

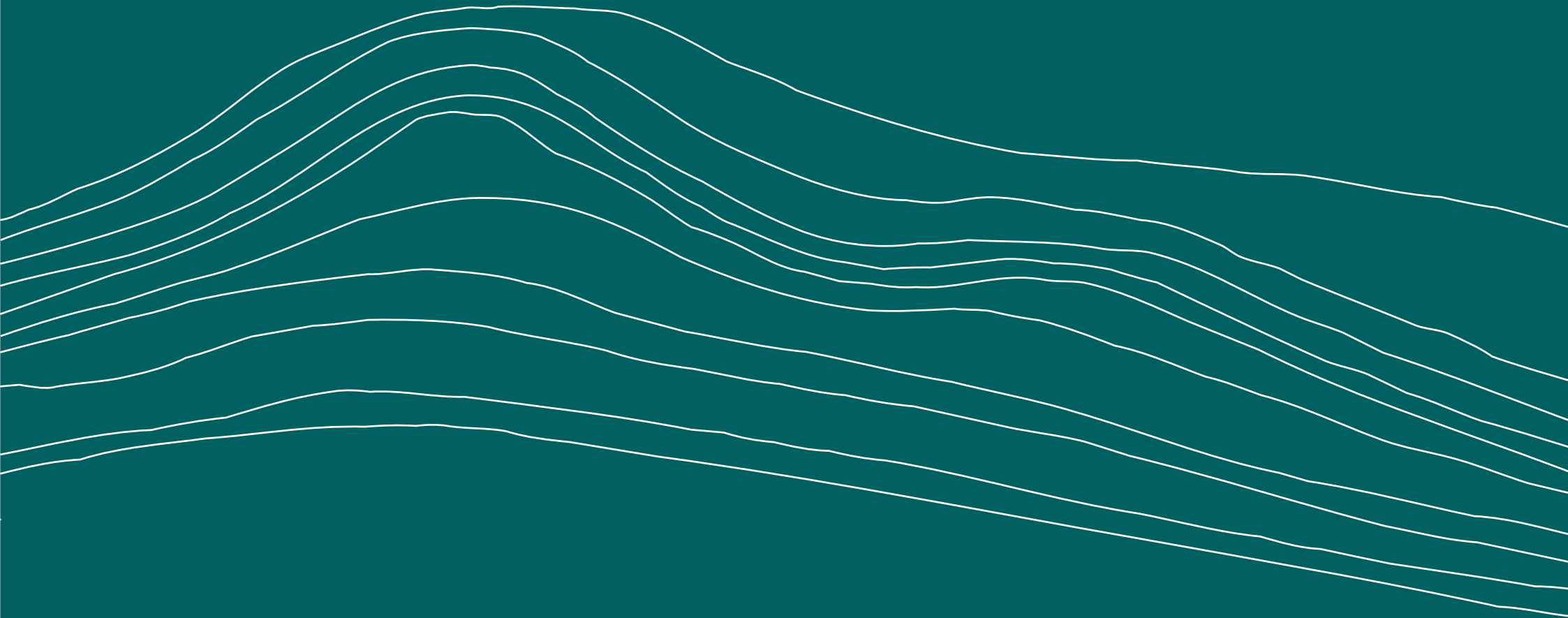
	Need to support Māori into employment, key to finding and maintaining housing and improving intergenerational outcomes
	Creating employment opportunities so Māori can move back to their whenua
	Sustainable, renewable options – Māori are creating their own water and power solutions
	Environmentally sustainable housing
	Papakāinga plans need to be included in Council plans
	Changing legislation around rural unemployment, e.g. whānau having to relocate to look for work and end up homeless.
	How do we created the notion of a kāinga for people who are not on their whenua and are in an urban setting?
	Can't have housing without investment in people and land

MAIHI Principles

The MAIHI principles are represented by these symbols in the Implementation Plan.
























MAIHI Ka Ora – Implementation Plan



Priority 1: Māori Crown Partnerships

Ultimate goal: To work in partnership where the Crown and Māori achieve balance through a collaborative work programme that strengthens housing solutions for whānau.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Implement the MAIHI Framework MAIHI drives a whole of system approach. It sets an expectation of cohesion across government agencies to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.	Cabinet process	Whole system approach is established to accelerate Māori Housing and wellbeing outcomes	2019–2021	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga will ensure that across the agency there is an understanding of the MAIHI Framework and MAIHI Ka Ora. The success of this programme will ensure consistency in the approach of Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga to Māori Housing solutions	Every employee of Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga has an understanding of MAIHI Framework, and MAIHI Ka Ora. This becomes part of the induction into Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Target is 100% of Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga employees are inducted into MAIHI Framework and MAIHI Ka Ora		   
	MAIHI Whare Wānanga MAIHI Whare Wānanga is between representatives from the Māori housing sector and Crown officials to oversee the delivery of the MAIHI Framework for Action and to inform its evolution as we review and learn through the Review and Reset workstreams.	MAIHI Framework	Partnership established to oversee the implementation of MAIHI Framework	2020–2021	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	MAIHI Whare Wānanga will be provided with annual updates on the progress of the actions in this Implementation Plan	MAIHI Whare Wānanga is held annually and is kept informed of progress made in implementing MAIHI Ka Ora	   	   
	Codesigning the Māori Housing strategy in partnership with Māori The purpose of the Māori Housing strategy is to elevate the MAIHI Framework and set the strategic direction of Māori Housing for the next 30 years.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Māori Housing strategy is developed in partnership with Māori	2021	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga leads the Crown organisation and Te Matapihi leads the Māori Collective	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Co-design of the Māori housing strategy MAIHI Ka Ora	Completion of both the Māori Housing Strategy MAIHI Ka Ora and the Implementation Plan Identify areas for improvement through future work programmes	  	   













	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
REVIEW	Review status of the Māori Crown partnership Review processes and policies to ensure there is a genuine Māori Crown Partnership and Māori are involved in high-level decision-making	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of the current status of Māori involvement in high-level decision making	Q4 2021 –2023	Office for Māori Crown relations – Te Arawhiti (Lead for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Arawhiti Monitoring the Health of the Māori Crown relationship. Work alongside Te Arawhiti to measure the health of our relationships with Māori and identify ways in which the relationships can be strengthened, using tools and guidance provided by Te Arawhiti	This will provide an overview of the Māori Crown relationship inside Māori Housing and identify areas where more focus is required Target is to complete Health and Well Being assessment and use the information to measure improvement	  	   
	Review cross-government decision-making processes that impact Partnership Ensure that cross-government policies and partnerships align to the Māori Housing strategy and its values.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of the current status of Māori involvement in high-level decision making regarding Māori Housing across-government	Q4 2021 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Identification of all decision-making areas and processes included in MAIHI Ka Ora	Completion of reviews included in this Implementation Plan	   	   
RESET	Reset process across-government Reset process and policies to ensure Māori involvement in cross-government decision making processes that impact the Māori Housing strategy.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Implementation of a new process to ensure Māori involvement in decision making across housing priority areas	2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown) Kāinga Ora Relevant Government departments and agencies – to be identified through the review stage	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Dependant on review action above	Provide annual reports on progress of MAIHI Ka Ora to the MAIHI Whare Wānanga Assessment by Te Arawhiti of whether the changes have strengthened the health of the Māori Crown relationship	  	   

Priority 2: Māori-led Local Solutions

Ultimate goal: There is a significant increase in the number of quality and locally-led Māori housing solutions that meet the needs of whānau.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Partnering with Māori in smaller regional centres Review ways the Government can better partner with Māori at a local level to meet the housing needs of Māori.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Localised partnerships are enabled in smaller regional centres	Q4 2021 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown) Te Puni Kōkiri Kāinga Ora	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga 10 placed based partnerships where Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga has active and ongoing engagement in response to broad-based housing and urban system issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Tai Tokerau • Auckland • Hamilton/Waikato • Tauranga/Western Bay Of Plenty • Rotorua • Tairāwhiti • Hastings • Wellington region • Christchurch • Queenstown Te Puni Kōkiri Share the learnings from evaluation of the Te Puni Kōkiri Whānau-led Community Development trials (2018–2021)	Establish pilots in small regional communities within which agencies will collaborate to support whānau-centred housing projects		

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Place-based approach We are taking a deliberate, place-based approach to tackling Aotearoa New Zealand's housing and urban development challenges. This approach uses an understanding of places to inform how we work with communities.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Place-based	Housing solutions take a place-based approach and are implemented along side communities	2021 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (leads the housing system changes) * Te Puni Kōkiri ** Ministry of Social Development *** Kāinga Ora Kāinga Ora – key contributor	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga ***Public Housing and Transitional Housing Plan Progressive Home Ownership Land for Housing Housing Acceleration Fund ** Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant Sustaining Tenancies Urban Growth Partnerships Infrastructure Acceleration Fund Emergency Housing review Rotorua place-based response could be included in work programmes Te Puni Kōkiri *Whenua Māori Fund Māori Infrastructure Fund Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri Capture and consolidate the learnings from the place-based and whanau-led community development methodologies used by central and local government, to achieve the best collective effect	Government housing programmes are implemented effectively in places and communities, in partnership with local government, Iwi and Māori, and other housing providers Produce a guidance document for place-based and community development approaches to housing for Māori (Te Puni Kōkiri)	  	  
	The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund The Local Innovation and Partnership Fund is a \$16.6 million fund set up under the Homelessness Action Plan. The fund is open to partnerships of two or more local providers, Iwi or wider community partners to address homelessness in their region.	Homelessness Action Plan	Supporting local solutions to homelessness	2020 – ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Aotearoa Homelessness Action Plan	All successful applicants of funded initiatives demonstrate how: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAIHI principles guide or influence their initiative or ways of working, or how their own set of values/principles align and achieve the same outcomes Local Iwi and/or Māori organisations will be involved in planning and/or delivery of the initiatives 	 	  

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
REVIEW	Ensuring housing programmes and support delivers Māori-led local solutions Review settings of all housing programmes to ensure they prioritise locally delivered Māori-led housing solutions in smaller regional centres.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	All housing programmes for Māori are led by Māori with a focus on smaller regional centres	Q4 2021 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga Delivering Public Housing Plan 21–24, including associated Public and Transitional Housing targets Land for Housing Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Kāinga Ora and Te Puni Kōkiri Kāinga Whenua Loans Te Puni Kōkiri Engage with Māori who have lived experience of Māori moving through the Māori Housing Continuum to help inform progress or identify barriers Papakāinga programmes Collate baseline data that includes number of papakāinga, assesses quality of housing, Māori home ownership (collective and whānau owned) number of housing programmes for Māori focused on smaller regions	Māori housing providers with a focus on smaller or rural Māori communities, are supported and able to lead bespoke Māori solutions Baseline data collection is established	  	   
RESET	Reset policies and processes Change policy settings to better deliver Māori-led local housing solutions in smaller regional centres.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Policy settings and process are set to enable and support Māori-led local solutions in smaller regional centres	2023–2024	Relevant Government departments and agencies – to be identified through the review stage	After reviewing all housing programmes the relevant government departments will work together to put in place new regional work programmes that will be innovative and Māori-led	Completed and approved work programmes developed by Iwi and hapū housing collectives Q4 2024	 	  

Raukokore solar-powered housing highlights effective partnership with iwi

Te Whānau a Maruhaeremuri Trust

Te Whānau a Maruhaeremuri Trust and Maru Ora Ltd have partnered with Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Hīkina Whakatutuki (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment), and Te Puni Kōkiri to improve housing, energy and economic outcomes for their people.

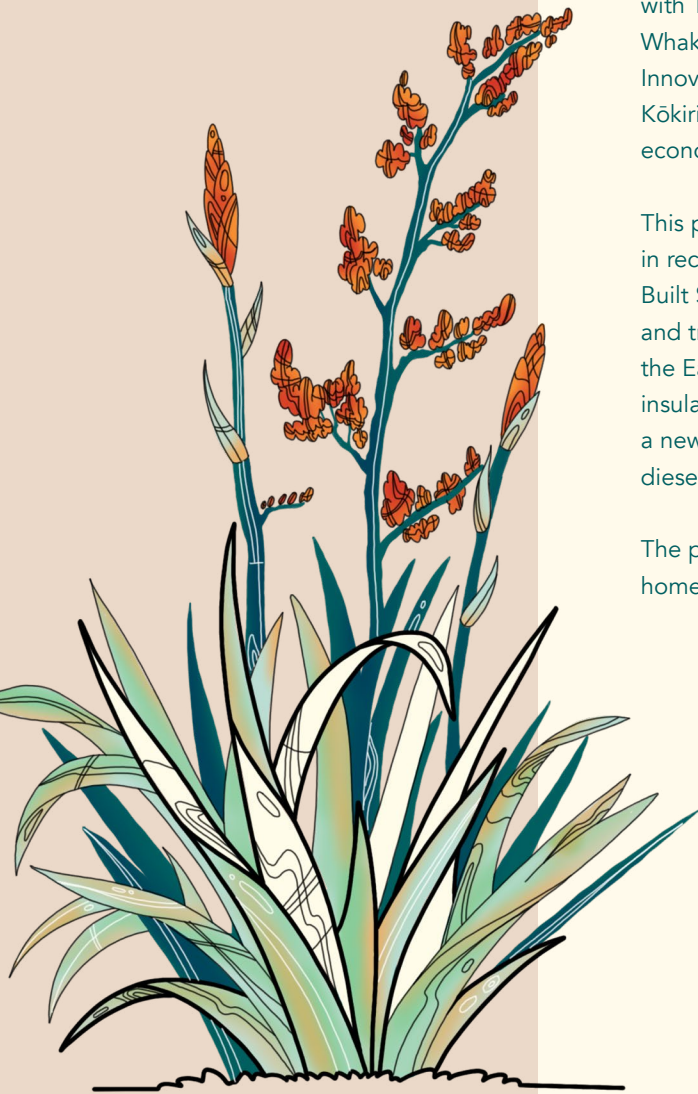
This partnership delivered new housing in record time, by using relocatable Built Smart homes constructed in Huntly and transported to Raukokore, close to the East Cape. The homes arrived fully insulated and have been connected to a new 40kW solar plant, replacing costly diesel generators.

The project delivered a total of 16 new homes and eight renovations.

Whānau moving into one Built Smart home had been living in an old post office building. The housing at Raukokore is rent-to-own, providing a pathway to homeownership.

By the end of August 2021, 16 new homes and eight renovations were delivered.
















MAIHI is about working in partnership with Māori. It requires us to work collaboratively across government to support a cohesive and coordinated approach to delivering housing solutions with Iwi and Māori.










Priority 3: Māori Housing Supply

Goal: The number of Māori owned homes, Iwi and hapū owned houses can meet the housing needs of all Māori.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Increase immediate support to build more Māori housing / increase Māori housing supply	The funds listed provide the pathway plan.	Short term deliverable: 109 new houses FY21/22 and 196 in FY22/23 for a total of 305 houses over 24 months	2021–2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (lead for system settings)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga	Target 2021/22: 109 new houses delivered (Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga)		
	Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga	He Kūkū ki te Kāinga Fund He Taupae Fund Papakāinga planning funding (Te Puni Kōkiri) Infrastructure for new homes on Whenua Māori (Te Puni Kōkiri)	Total deliverable: 1000 additional new houses by 2024. Complete the infrastructure of a further 2,700 new house builds		Te Puni Kōkiri Kāinga Ora	PILOT programme: <i>Māori owning more of the housing value chain</i> – a programme to address regional barriers to access housing materials and finding ways to utilise Māori assets, like forestry, to enable Māori to be strong supplier of housing and housing materials Provide Māori with support to access specialist housing experts like Geotechs Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Other connected work programmes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Policy Statement on Urban DevelopmentPublic Housing PlanUrban Growth AgendaAotearoa Homelessness Action Plan	Target 2022/23: 196 new houses delivered (Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga) Target: four years to June 2024: 1000 new houses delivered (Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga) Target: four years to June 2024: Support the infrastructure for 2,700 new house builds (Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga) Target: four years to June 2024: 700 whānau-owned homes repaired (Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga) Pilot programme run. Learnings shared with Iwi Māori, especially in rural areas, are able to access support from specialist and technical housing experts for example Geotechs	     	   

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
REVIEW	Review all funding levers available to Māori Ensure Māori can access all funding levers across the system to increase housing supply.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Review of all funding policies that support Māori housing outcomes – this work will be undertaken in tandem with identifying barriers for papakāinga development (below)	All housing programmes for Māori development are led by Māori.	Q1 2022 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (lead for system settings)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Kāinga Ora and Te Puni Kōkiri Kāinga Whenua Loans First Home Products (First Home Loan and First Home Grant) Investigate new funding and finance Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Housing Acceleration Fund Infrastructure Acceleration Fund Progressive Home Ownership Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga working with Te Puni Kōkiri and involving Kāinga Ora will report to the Minister of Housing and the Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) by the end of March 2022 on the scope and timing of a review of Kāinga Whenua loans and barriers to building on whenua Māori A 100% increase in uptake of Kāinga Whenua Loans in the year following its review and reset (from the previous year) A 25% increase in uptake of these funds by Māori, not including ring-fenced funding – compared to the previous year	 	    
	Addresses barriers for papakāinga development Reviewing settings for the establishment of Papakāinga to address barriers.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Localised partnerships are enabled.	Q1 2022 –2023	Te Puni Kōkiri (Lead for the Crown) Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Kāinga Ora and Te Puni Kōkiri Identifying and addressing barriers to building on Māori land Explore options to simplify building consents process for whenua Māori Rental supply policy settings Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS)	Increase in number of papakāinga developments Options for building consents and financing on whenua Māori Investigate opportunities for establishing Urban Papakāinga (Te Puni Kōkiri)	  	    

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
	Progress review Review the progress of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga.	Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Ensure Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga is meeting targets	Q4 2023– Q4 2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri (Joint leads for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri Progress review of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga and the status of the Māori housing in conjunction with Pou Rua	Review completed and recommendations for reset provided to MAIHI Whare Wānanga		
RESET	Reset policies and processes Reset settings/processes and policy to remove barriers to enable the building of more papakāinga.	MAIHI Framework for Action (system approach)	Policy settings and processes are set to enable and support Māori-led local solutions	Q2 2023–2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri (Joint leads for the Crown) Relevant Government departments and agencies – to be identified through the review stage	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri After reviewing the policies and processes which affect Māori housing supply and prioritising areas that require change – MAIHI Whare Wānanga and the relevant Government Departments will work together to put in place changes to practices and processes to better align to MAIHI Ka Ora	Following the implementation and resetting of policies and processes, the Government will look to MAIHI Whare Wānanga to provide an assessment of how effective the changes have been	   	    
	Reset Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga Reset Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga to deliver investment over the following 3 years.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga	Start the next phase of support of building more Māori houses	Q4 2023–2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown)	Reset Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga following its progress review	Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga successfully meets its targets and continues to contribute		    

Kaumātua co-design for new whare

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Rawa

The MAIHI Partnerships Programme and He Kuku ki te Kāinga Fund have supported new housing for kaumātua, taking a by Māori, with Māori, for Māori approach.

Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Rawa, the commercial arm of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, began the project in July 2020, as part of their Iwi Social Housing Initiative working with local council, architects, planners, and other agencies to build 10 brand new whare, made up of five duplexes.

In March 2021, construction started on the new units at Ōrākei in Tamaki Mākauaru to house their kaumātua in warm, dry and safe accommodation on their own whenua.






This housing project for the kaumātua is based on their hapū mātāpono and was co-designed with their kaumātua who provided kōrero, whakaaro and insight to ensure the whare were purpose-built, low maintenance and enhanced their connection to the hapū.

Photo credit: Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Whai Rawa











Priority 4: Māori Housing Support

Ultimate goal: Whānau have better access to effective support that is 'fit for purpose' and enables them to attain and maintain their preferred housing option

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan (HAP): Data and Evidence Initiative This is one of the initial 18 initiatives within HAP; it takes into account and will support Te Whare o te Maihi (MAIHI) and other housing policy with enhanced data.	Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan	Work in partnership with Māori providers to support whānau experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity.	2020 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga This action is focussed on improving data & evidence on homelessness, to support both the Aotearoa Homelessness Action Plan and MAIHI Ka Ora, which will contribute to the outcome/target. Other actions in the Homelessness Action Plan will also support the deliverable of working in partnership with Māori providers to support the whānau experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity Review of the HAP has identified key priority areas – work will continue to progressed in these areas Wai 2750	Increased visibility of the impacts for Māori through regular HAP reporting	  	  
	First Home products The First Home products are intended to help first home buyers on modest incomes but with a low deposit to access home ownership and its benefits, by insuring the buyer's mortgage for the lender. This was a part of resetting the Government Build Programme. From 1 April 2021, the income caps increased, and the house price caps increased in targeted areas.	First Home Products	Assistance available to more first home buyers	2021 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown) Kāinga Ora	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Changes to First Home Products to increase uptake by Māori. KiwiSaver First Home Savings Withdrawal	10% increase in uptake of First Home products by Māori in the first year following the implementation of these changes	 	  

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Progressive Home Ownership (PHO) Fund The PHO Fund is an initiative targeted at increasing the opportunities for people to access home ownership.	Progressive Home Ownership pathways Te Au Taketake (Iwi/Māori pathway) Direct to Household (Kāinga Ora)	Increased opportunities for people to access home ownership	2021 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown) Kāinga Ora as administrator	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Kāinga Ora Progressive Home Ownership pathways Additional: programmes that contribute to this work: <i>Sorted Kāinga Ora financial capability programme</i> <i>KiwiSaver</i> <i>First Home Savings Withdrawal</i>	Increase Māori homeownership – under each of the three pathways Increase in the number of accredited Sorted Kāinga Ora facilitators Increase in the number of Sorted Kāinga Ora programmes	 	  
REVIEW	Review support services available to Māori Partner with Māori to review resources that provide budgeting and financial literacy support, tenancy support, education and advocacy to build on existing programmes like Sorted Kāinga Ora and Ready to Rent.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Stocktake of services available to Māori and assessment of whether they are working and fit for purpose is completed	Q1 2022 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead system response for the Crown) Kāinga Ora and Te Puni Kōkiri key contributors to the delivery of products and services Ministry of Social Development	Identify the range of Ready to Rent programmes available and propose a way to provide these more consistently for whānau Māori Review the funding available for Sorted Kāinga Ora	Recommended changes provided following the review are endorsed by MAIHI Whare Wānanga Stocktake of services available to Māori completed (2023) including assessment of their effectiveness Recommended changes provided following the review are endorsed by MAIHI Whare Wānanga	   	  
	Review wellbeing approach to housing Ensure we are taking a holistic approach to Māori housing solutions and measuring success that is not restricted by the type of housing provided, but instead looks at the improvement in whānau wellbeing.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	That success measures take into account the improved whānau wellbeing, not just the construction of a house	Q2 2023 –2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Lead for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Embed MAIHI across all Housing policy teams at Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	Recommended changes provided following the review are endorsed by MAIHI Whare Wānanga	 	  

Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
Assessing Māori housing options available to whānau Review barriers to Māori accessing their preferred housing option.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review housing options available to Māori with recommendations on how the system can better deliver preferred Māori housing options	Q4 2023 –Q4 2024	Ministry of Social Development and Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Joint leads for the Crown)	Ministry of Social Development and Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Priority Placement Emergency and Transitional housing Single site supported housing	Priority placement: to support mana whenua to access Public Housing delivered by Iwi/hāpū in their rōhe Assessments: The housing and support needs of people with a housing need are clearly identified, allowing them to be provided with the right accommodation and support services appropriate to their needs Single Site Supported Housing: Ministry of Social Development Public Housing assessment and matching systems identify clients with high/complex need who could benefit from a supported living environment	   	  
Review Māori housing support services Assess how Māori access Māori-led wrap-around support services.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review the number of Māori-led support services currently available with a plan developed to grow the number of Māori-led services available to whānau	Q1 2023 –Q4 2024	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (Housing system setting response) jointly with Te Puni Kōkiri Kāinga Ora	Identify and review services by location Identify services that can be expanded/replicated in other locations	Review Completed by Q4 2024 Implement a programme of growth to increase Māori-led support services by 10% by Q1 2025	 	  

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESET	Build a new set of resources for whānau A set of resources that provide budgeting and financial literacy support, tenancy support, education and advocacy are available.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Set of resources readily available to whānau to help with financial literacy, tenancy support and budgeting advice	Q2 2022 –Q4 2023	Te Puni Kōkiri	Te Puni Kōkiri Following the review of available support to Māori, create a new set of resources to support Māori to meet their housing aspirations	New products and services booklet complete by the end of 2023		

Building tamariki confidence and security

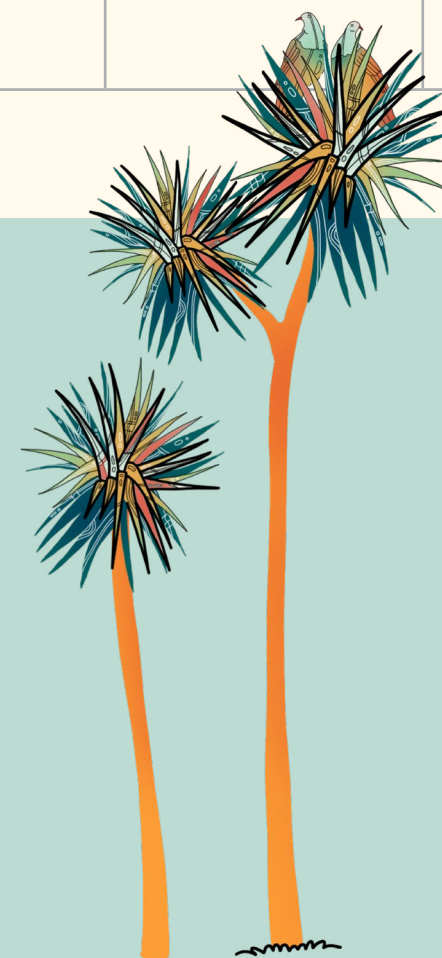
Visions of a Helping Hand

He Taupua Fund has supported a homelessness service provider to increase their capability and capacity to support whānau and tamariki.

Visions of a Helping Hand provides wrap around support services for individuals and whānau in emergency housing in Rotorua and Taupo.
















With the funding from the He Taupua, Visions have created spaces specifically for tamariki – who have their own security issues when experiencing homelessness – by establishing an after school and holiday programme.



The programme provides regular sessions through the week, allowing tamariki to learn and explore in a safe environment to enhance their confidence, safety, and positive connections.



Priority 5: Māori Housing System

Ultimate goal: The system supports Māori to accelerate Māori-led housing solutions

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcomes/ targets	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Develop a 'One door approach' Start to develop a 'one door' approach and review what changes need to be made to change the fragmented state of the current system.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Māori can easily access the housing system	2020 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri	Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora Work across the Māori Housing sector to develop a cohesive and collaborative approach to Māori-led housing solutions Te Puni Kōkiri Pilot a model of facilitation and brokerage within one region that gives practical expression to the MAIHI Framework, which involves Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora exercising their individual and collective roles and responsibilities within the housing system	The MAIHI Framework and Strategy is embedded across the Māori Housing sector Systemic barriers are identified and a plan to remove/mitigate is implemented A consistent level of best practice is established by Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora that is supporting Māori-led housing solutions. This best practice is then applied and in use across Aotearoa	      	  
	Research and Insights Rōpū The Research and Insights Rōpū within Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Research and Insights) identifies and compiles data and research from a range of sources to support Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga's policy development, implementation, and evaluation, as well as provides reports to housing Ministers, and to the public through the Housing Dashboard and other reports. A key focus of the Research and Insights work programme is on improving the accessibility and useability of data by Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga, and in future potentially by other organisations and the public.	Te Matapihi Data framework	Improved availability of data to inform future Māori Housing decisions	2021 –ongoing	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri (Working with Te Matapihi)	Te Matapihi Te Matapihi Data and Insights Framework (<i>Māori Housing Data framework action and the Research & Insights Rōpū action actions will be coordinated/aligned</i>)	Māori Housing Data is accessible through Housing Data Dashboard Establish Māori Data Sovereignty Policy		   

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcomes/ targets	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
REVIEW	Ensuring legislation is fit for purpose Review the Māori Housing Act 1935 as a part of a wider legislation review	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Review of legislation and recommendations provided on amendments if required	Q4 2021 –2023	Te Puni Kōkiri (for any review of the Māori Housing Act 1935), Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (for wider housing legislation)	Te Puni Kōkiri Review of current legislation	Review of Māori Housing Act 1935 by 2022	  	
	Review of current housing system levers Put whānau at the centre of policy development and funding supports to ensure the system can be easily accessed by those that need it the most.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment that ensures policies effectively deliver for whānau	Q4 2021 –2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri (Joint leads for the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri New programme – Funding is directed to ensuring full implementation of MAIHI – Te Mauri o te whānau is at the centre of policies Wai 2750	Prioritise supporting Māori-led services that put whānau at the centre of their delivery	  	 
RESET	A Māori Housing Data framework to look at what information we are currently collecting, and what we may need to measure in the future to inform future Māori housing investment decisions. This will inform reporting on performance and provides insights that directs future investment decisions.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Fit for purpose data framework for Māori	2022–2024	Te Matapihi	Te Matapihi Te Matapihi Data Framework	Completion of Data framework – data collected for Māori Housing Dashboard		 













	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcomes/ targets	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESET	National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2016 (NPS-UDC 2016) and National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD 2020) As National Policy Statements, both NPS-UDC 2016 and NPS-UD 2020 seek to remove planning barriers to housing supply. This is intended to facilitate development in the housing system generally and also under other supply policies such as KiwiBuild and the Public Housing Plan. The intention is to lead to an increased supply of housing and therefore contribute to housing affordability (both purchase price and rents) and thereby reduce demand for other services (such as accommodation supplements or public housing). The NPS-UD 2020 builds on the NPS-UDC 2016 by providing technical improvements, being more specific with regard to the desired outcomes, and (taking advantage of amendments to the RMA in 2017) is more directive on how local authorities are to give effect to the objectives and policies of the NPS.	Government	Planning barriers to housing supply are addressed	2020 –present –2023 with ongoing monitoring	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and the Ministry for the Environment	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga NPS-UD Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.	All local authorities amend their regional policy statement or district plan to give effect to the provisions of the NPS-UD in the timeframes set out in the NPS-UD https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/AA-Gazetted-NPSUD-17.07.2020-pdf.pdf		

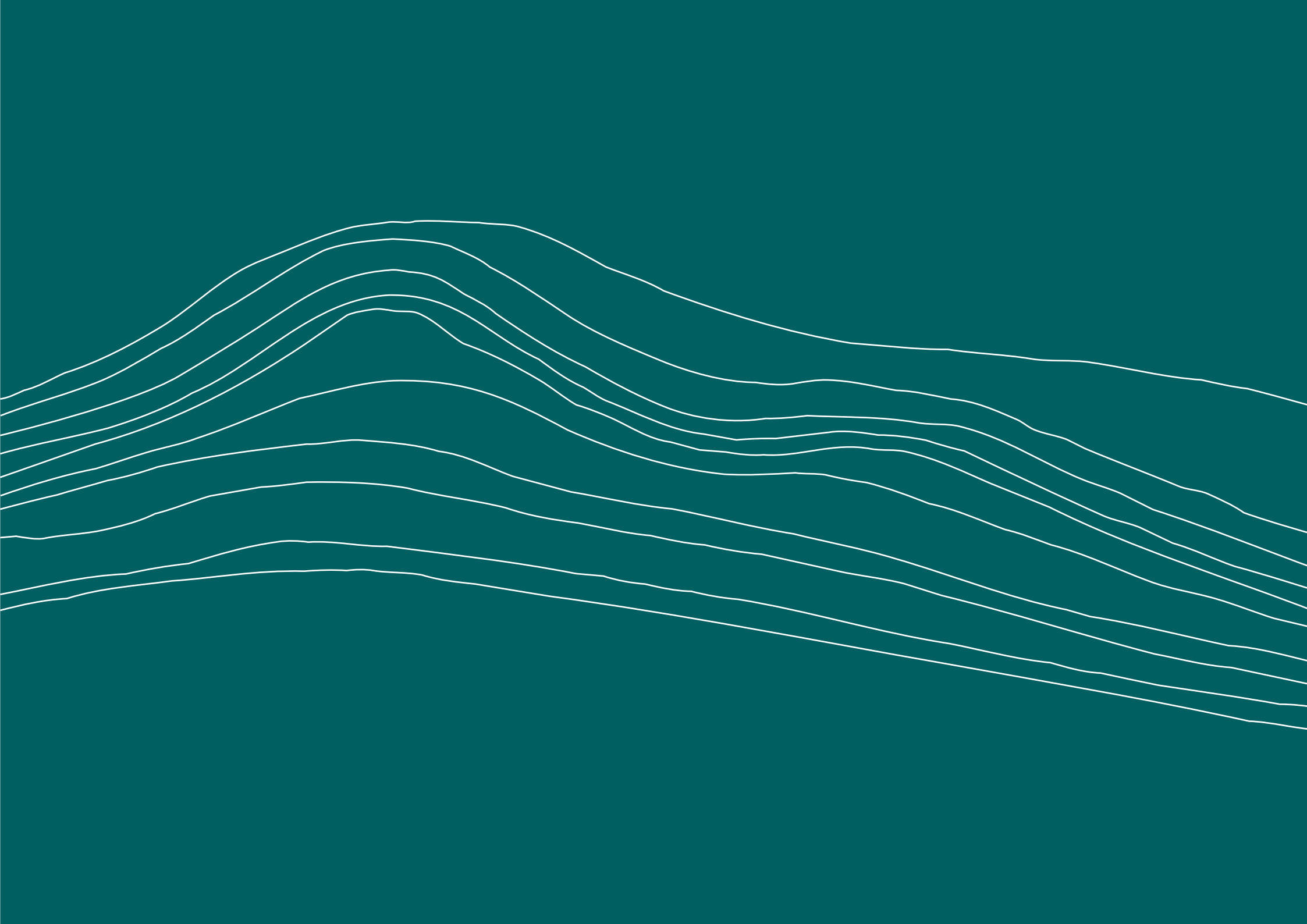
	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcomes/ targets	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESET	Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development (GPS-HUD) The purpose of the GPS-HUD is to state the Government's overall direction and priorities for housing and urban development. It will provide a shared long-term vision for all those in the system including Community Housing Providers (CHPs), nongovernment organisations (NGOs), Iwi and Māori and others. It will inform and guide the decisions and actions of New Zealand government agencies involved in housing and urban development.	Government	Overall government direction for housing and urban development is set	2021	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Continue to ensure that the GPS-HUD and MAIHI Ka Ora are aligned	Implementation Plans for both GPS-HUD and MAIHI Ka Ora are aligned		
	RMA reform The Government plans to repeal the Resource Management Act 1991(RMA) and replace it with three new pieces of legislation. The RMA 1991 has not delivered on its desired environmental or development outcomes nor have RMA decisions consistently given effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti). Current processes take too long, cost too much and will not address the many new challenges facing our environment and our communities. New Zealand needs a resource management (RM) system that will manage these challenges more effectively for current and future generations.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga Government	Renewed Resource Management legislation that is less costly, gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti) and address new challenges facing communities and the environment	2021–2022	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri Commit to ensuring feedback received through MAIHI Whare Wānanga is fed into the RMA reform	Māori housing is considered in the proposed changes to the RMA	 	

Priority 6: Māori Housing Sustainability

Ultimate goal: Whānau are supported to achieve mana-enhancing housing solutions on their whenua. Māori are able to sustain a connection to their own land through housing and their housing is innovative and responsive to the impacts and effects of climate change.

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
RESPOND	Growing Sustainable housing Ensure that all new Māori housing solutions include energy efficient technologies, are self-sustaining where possible and have minimal impact on the environment. Ensure that housing solutions respond effectively to the current and future impacts of climate change.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga in partnership with experts	New house builds are more sustainable	2022–2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga (system setting response) and Te Puni Kōkiri (Māori development and resilience planning) This is a joint lead for the Crown Kāinga Ora	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga Whenua Māori Programme Collect and share best practice examples of sustainable and innovative Māori Housing practices with Māori Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Public/Māori housing Renewable Energy Fund 2021 Building Code update Building for Climate Change Programme	Case studies and evaluation information – starting from late 2022 – to support Māori communities to make informed decisions about investment in renewable energy solutions, implementation of innovative technology and responding to the effects of climate change Updated Building Code energy efficiency requirements in place late 2021 Engagement with Iwi and Māori undertaken on the Building for Climate Change Programme in 2022		

	Action	Pathway	Deliverable	Timeframe	Lead agency/ department/ organisation	Work programmes	Measurable outcome/target	Aligning actions to feedback from Māori	MAIHI Principle
REVIEW	Whenua Māori Undertake a review of the barriers that make it difficult for Māori to utilise their own land for housing developments, prohibiting them from establishing a physical connection to their own whenua.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of what barriers stand in the way of Māori fully utilising their whenua with recommendations for change	Q1 2023 –Q4 2023	Te Puni Kōkiri (Lead for the Crown)	Te Puni Kōkiri Complete review of barriers with input from Te Kooti Whenua Māori and Councils.	Programme developed to reduce significant barriers by Q4 2023 Programme piloted in 6 locations by Q1 2024	  	  
	Options for a more sustainable Māori housing future Review possible housing solutions that use self-sustaining technologies.	MAIHI Whare Wānanga	Assessment of emerging technologies that could be used in future housing developments	Q4 2022 –Q4 2023	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga , Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for the Environment (Collaborative Approach from the Crown)	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga Emissions Reduction Plan National Adaptation Plan Te Puni Kōkiri Papakāinga development Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Public/ Māori housing Renewable Energy Fund	Successful allocation of Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Public/Māori housing Renewable Energy Fund	 	  
RESET	Urban Development Act 2020 (UD Act) The UD Act supports the delivery of complex urban development that can transform communities by creating a streamlined process for progressing such projects and by providing access to a toolkit of development powers.	Government	Implementation of a new process to ensure Māori involvement in decision making across housing priority areas	2019–2021	COMPLETE	COMPLETE	COMPLETE		





Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development