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

BEFORE THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL

WAI 2750

IN THE MATTER OF the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975

AND

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

EVIDENTIAL FACT SHEET
WHAI KĀINGA WHAI ORANGA (WKWO)
(TE TŪĀPAPA KURA KĀINGA –
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT)
10 Whiringa-ā-rangi | November 2021

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Waitangi Tribunal

11 Nov 2021

Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON

CROWN LAW

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1.	Basic information	<p>Title of policy / programme: Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga (WKWO)</p> <p>Year introduced: Formally open to the public from 20 October 2021</p> <p>Still current?: Yes</p> <p>Administering agencies: Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Te Puni Kōkiri – Ministry for Māori Development (TPK)</p> <p>High level summary of policy/programme: Enable Māori-led investments in infrastructure, builds, repairs and capability to increase supply and accelerate positive Māori housing outcomes.</p> <p>Overlapping/Related policies/programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely related are other Māori specific programmes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MAIHI Partnerships Programme (MPP) which broadly delivers new homes, repairs and capability building projects. - Te Puni Kōkiri Māori Housing Network (MHN) delivering 146 new homes as part of papakāinga projects and more than 1,700 repairs for whānau across New Zealand since 2015. • Broadly related is the wider government housing investment programme including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Housing Plan - Homelessness Action Plan - Progressive Home Ownership; - Land for Housing Programme; and - Housing Acceleration Fund <p>Agencies involved in development, implementation, or ongoing administration: Te Puni Kōkiri – Ministry for Māori Development and Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</p>
2.	Description of Policy / Programme	<p>WKWO is a four-year \$730m housing investment programme co-led by HUD and TPK and partners with Māori-led entities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New supply 1000 new homes (papakāinga and housing supply) ; - Housing repairs to 700 homes; - Up to 2700 additional infrastructure enabled sites; and - \$30m investment to support Māori housing sector capability.

3.	<p>Outline of the process to develop this Policy / Programme</p>	<p>MAIHI was launched in August 2020 and is the overarching framework to respond, review and reset the housing crisis in New Zealand. MAIHI has a specific focus on the delivering a kaupapa Māori approach and was developed with input from Māori including Māori entities Te Matapihi and National Iwi Chairs Forum.</p> <p>During the 2022 budget process Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga and Te Puni Kōkiri agreed to consolidate the focus on Māori Housing outcomes through MAIHI framework for action. This led to a combining of delivery outcomes of Māori Housing Supply, including papakāinga builds, housing repairs and support to build capability of Māori Housing providers, whānau, hapū and iwi. WKWO resulted in a commitment of the interagency group to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase Māori housing in deprived areas. 2. Delivery consistent with MAIHI – housing is Māori owned and delivered. 3. Investment results in quality homes and builds capability to increase the scale of Māori housing in the medium term. 4. Investment models meet iwi and Māori housing needs. <p>From that basis, the approach taken by TPK and Te Tūāpapa Kura Kainga has been to target investment in regions that have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) High Māori population. b) Communities with high housing needs and whanau with a lived experience of homelessness or deprivation in emergency housing settings. c) Concentration on whenua Māori. <p>The regions that most fit that targeted investment approach are Te Tai Tokerau, Tairāwhiti (coastal communities between Ōpōtiki and Muriwai, Kahungunu (Hastings and Wairoa), Taranaki and Bay of Plenty (Rotorua and communities surrounding Tauranga).</p> <p>Through the Budget 22 process, Cabinet approved \$380m towards increasing Māori housing supply through WKWO. On 17 May 2021, Cabinet approved an additional \$350m for infrastructure funding to Māori-led housing projects.</p>
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4.	Aims or Objectives of the Policy / Programme	<p>WKWO has three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. expand existing Māori-led housing delivery programmes at pace for immediate supply; 2. improve housing quality through repairs in the immediate term; and 3. enable new delivery models and partnerships that sustainably increase Māori-led housing delivery in the medium to long-term.
5.	Outline of steps taken to implement the Policy / Programme	<p>To ensure WKWO implementation is successful:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cabinet agreed that oversight for the WKWO programme be held by the Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing), the Minister for Māori Development and the Associate Minister of Housing (Homelessness) (WKWO Ministers). (2) At a governance level, HUD and TPK formed a Crown-Māori a Joint-CE Governance Group made up of HUD CE (Andrew Crisp), TPK CE (Dave Samuels), Te Matapihi General Manager (Wayne Knox), and Pou Tāhua Technician Representative (Jamie Tuuta). (3) At an operational level, HUD/TPK DCEs with responsibilities for WKWO is held by Kararaina Calcott-Cribb and Hamiora Bowkett who have implemented the interagency working group. <p>WKWO has two pathways in its implementation, stream 1 which is the ‘project path’ and stream 2 is the ‘programme path’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stream one is a ‘project path’ based on meeting immediate demand with existing pipeline project which are a mix of smaller whānau and hapū led project alongside larger iwi led projects. These projects are sufficiently progressed to ensure that delivery by end FY22/23 is reasonably certain with feasibility work already/nearly completed. (2) Stream two is a ‘programme path’ and focuses on shifting the scale of impact and long-term sustainability of Māori housing delivery via a top-down allocation of investment with selected partners in priority areas initially and then expanded over time. The model involves an iwi affiliated entity acting as a centralised property developer, building houses to meet a range of different tenure types.
6.	Outline of monitoring and evaluation built in to Policy / Programme	<p>The Joint CE Governance Group meet regularly (currently every three weeks) to monitor project delivery. After each governance meeting, an update is sent to WKWO Ministers so Ministers can maintain visibility. Officials from HUD and TPK regular update their Ministers to cover any issues arising. Agencies also have strong relationships with key networks Te Matapihi and the Māori Housing Network. Additionally, as a tier-1 issue for Pou Tāhua, the National Iwi Chairs Forum (NICF) also receive regular updates on Māori housing.</p>

7.	Availability of quantitative or qualitative data to demonstrate success or failures of the Policy / Programme to achieve its stated aims	Regular dashboard reporting go to the Joint CE Governance Group and reports against key targets and milestones.
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