

Te Kahu o Taonui Resilience Plan

COVID-19

9 Mahuru 2020

What does the past tell us?

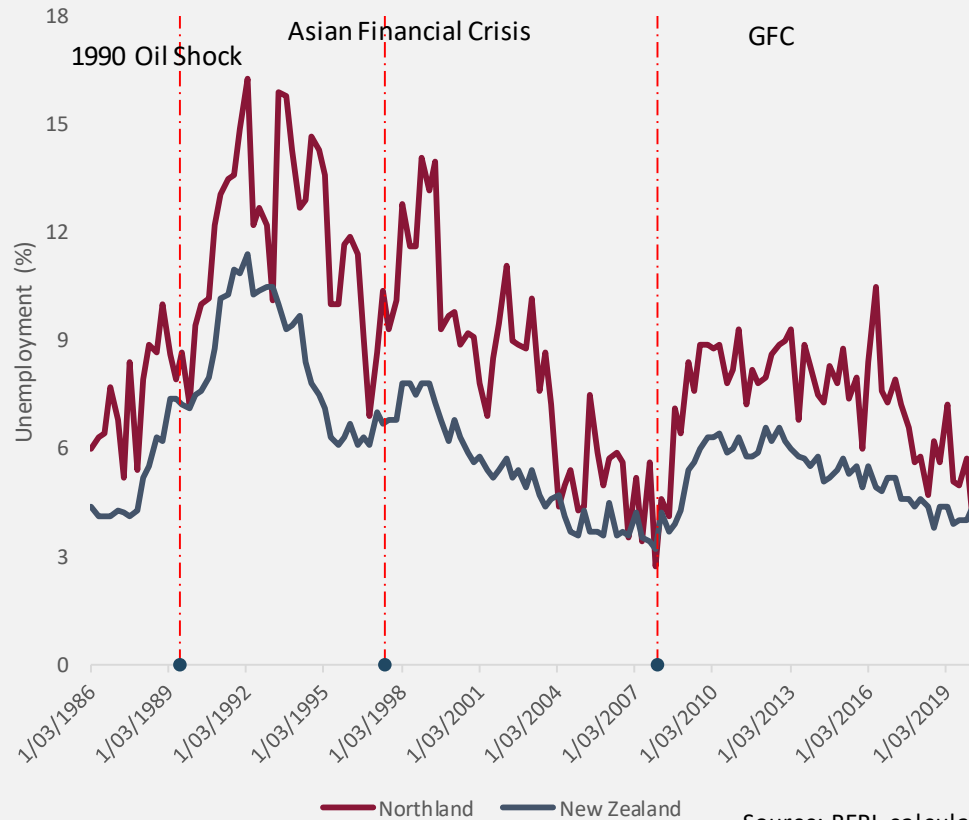
Each global shock has led to ten years of slow recovery for Te Tai Tokerau. Just to be hit by the next economic shock.

This economic shock will not be different!

Following the Global Financial Crisis, the unemployment rate in Te Tai Tokerau doubled.

The unemployment rate climbed from around four percent in 2007 to eight percent from 2009 through to 2016.

The first quarter of 2020 was the first quarter at four percent unemployment since June 2008.

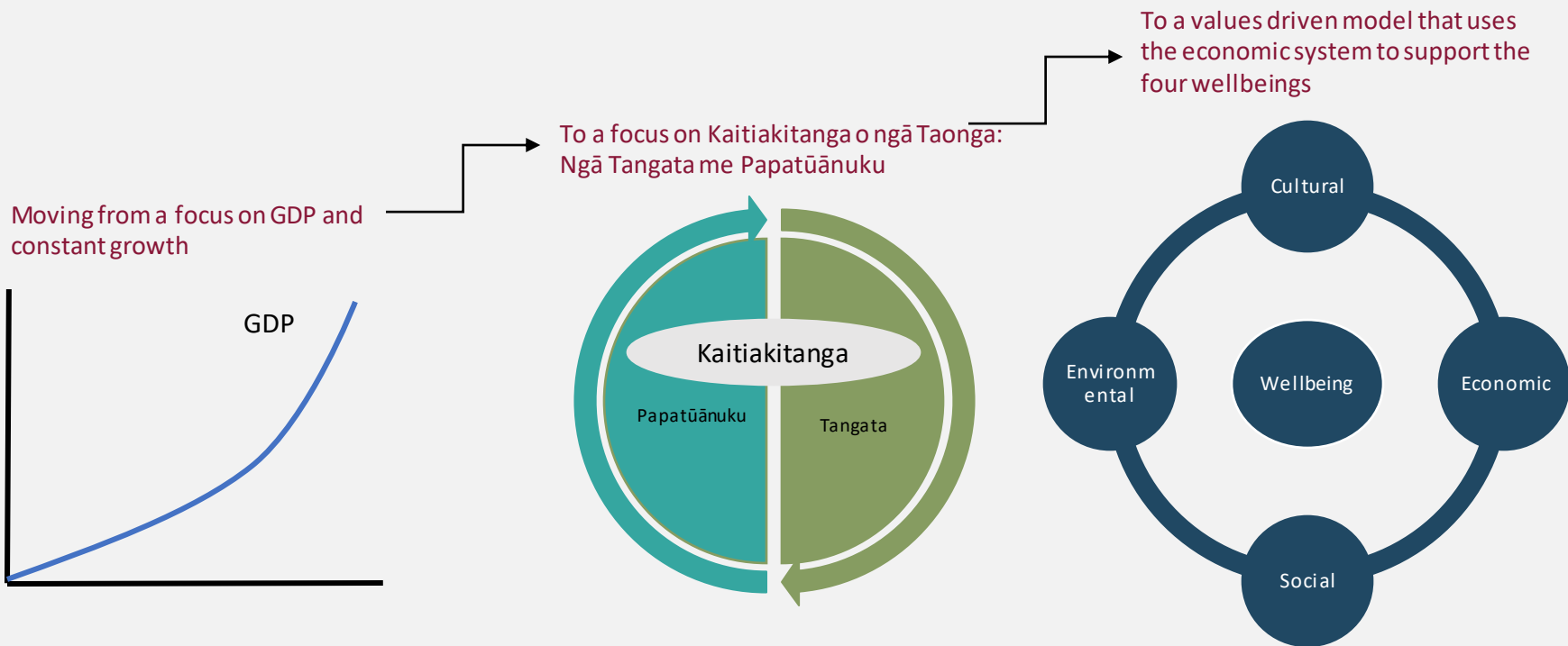


Source: BERL calculations

New normal

COVID-19 has been a sudden shock to the New Zealand economy, and the recovery from this pandemic will have lasting effects on New Zealand.

This will be our new normal, and recovering from the pandemic is an opportunity for Te Kahu o Taonui to develop a strategy **driven** by Te Kahu o Taonui.



Te Kahu o Taonui – better outcomes together

Te Kahu o Taonui are a collection of iwi in northland. These iwi are working together to create better outcomes for their people and Papatūānuku.

Te Kahu o Taonui includes the following iwi:

- Ngāti Kuri
- Te Aupōuri
- Ngāi Takoto
- Te Rarawa
- Ngāti Kahu
- Kahukuraariki
- Whaingaroa
- Ngāpuhi
- Ngātiwai
- Te Roroa
- Ngāti Whātua

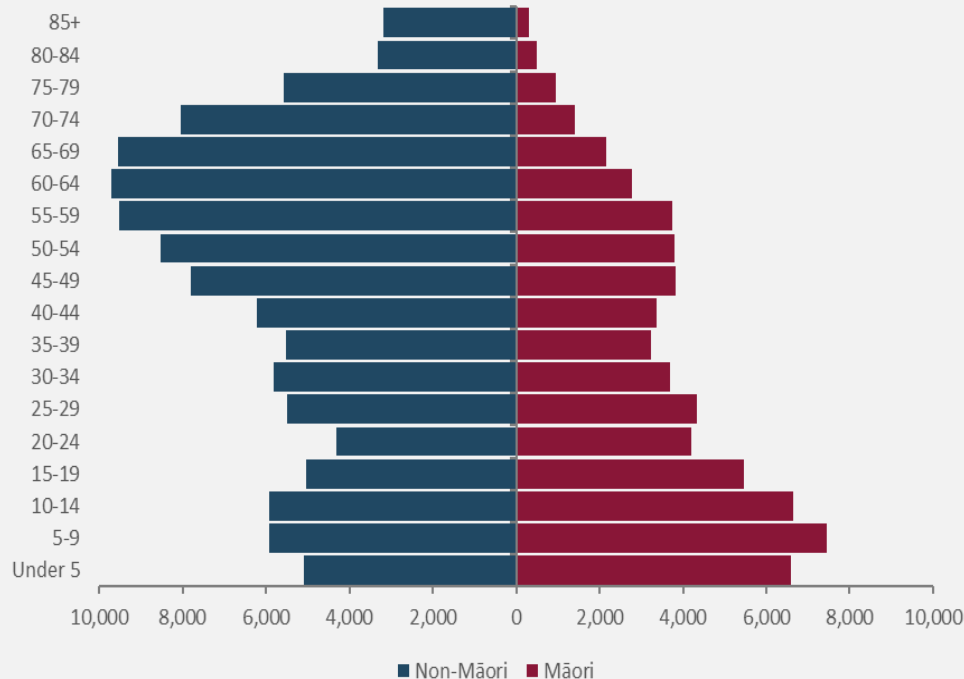


Māori are 36 percent of Te Tai Tokerau population

Te Tai Tokerau Māori are a substantial share of the population.

Māori are a significant share of the population in Te Tai Tokerau. Currently, 36 percent of the population in Te Tai Tokerau are Māori. Compared to being 16.5 percent of the nations population.

As shown in the age pyramid, the Māori population is very young. It also shows that a significant share of the non-Māori population are on the cusp or already retired.



Source: Census 2018, BERL

54 percent of under 20s in Te Tai Tokerau are Māori

As shown in the age pyramid, the Māori population is very young.

The age demographic shown in the population pyramid will cause these population distributions to change quickly.

Creating job opportunities for the next generation of Māori will be a significant factor in the wellbeing of Aotearoa.

Rangatahi Māori (under 20) make up 40 percent of the population of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau. Rangatahi Māori are 54 percent of the Te Tai Tokerau population under 20 years old.

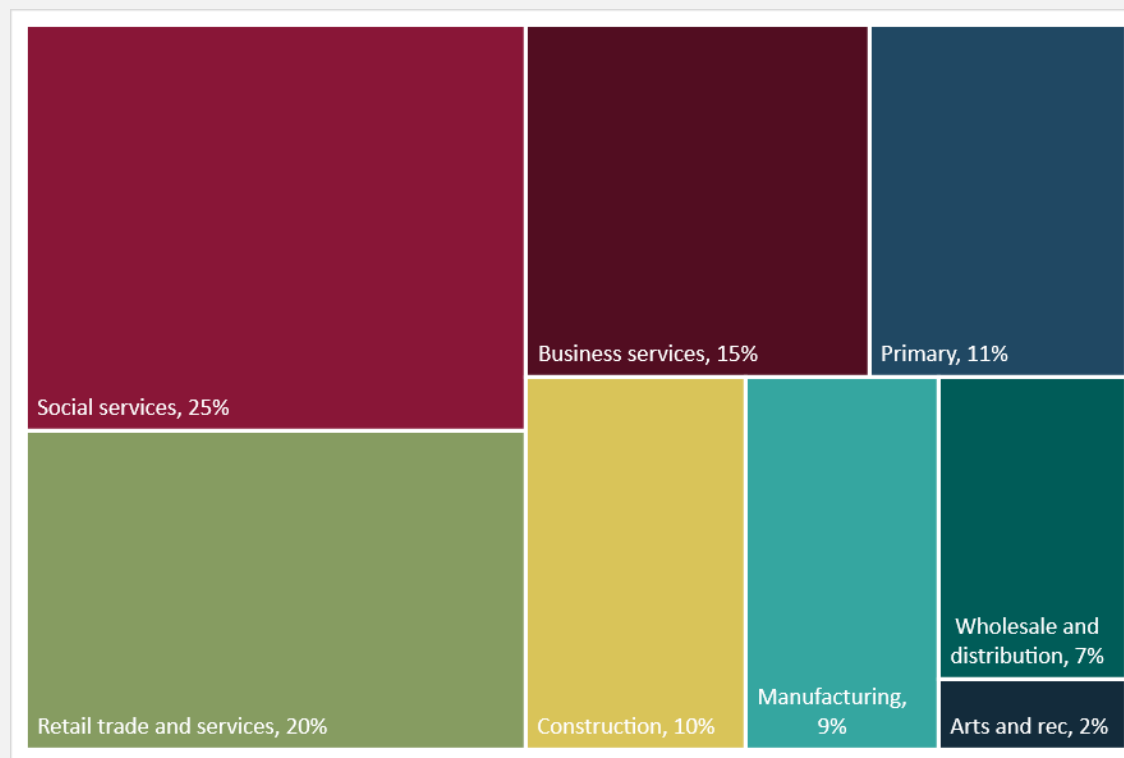
Next generation workforce

As this group enter the workforce, the skills of this group will shape the economy of Te Tai Tokerau. Creating job opportunities and a pathway to high quality jobs for this group of Rangatahi/taiohi Māori will be crucial for the wealth and wellbeing of whānau in Te Tai Tokerau.

Social services biggest employer in Te Tai Tokerau

Te Tai Tokerau has proportionately large levels of employment in social services (25 percent).

Social services make up 25 percent of employment in Te Tai Tokerau. The primary sector is also critical for the Te Tai Tokerau economy; it makes up 11 percent of employment but is 24 percent of business units.

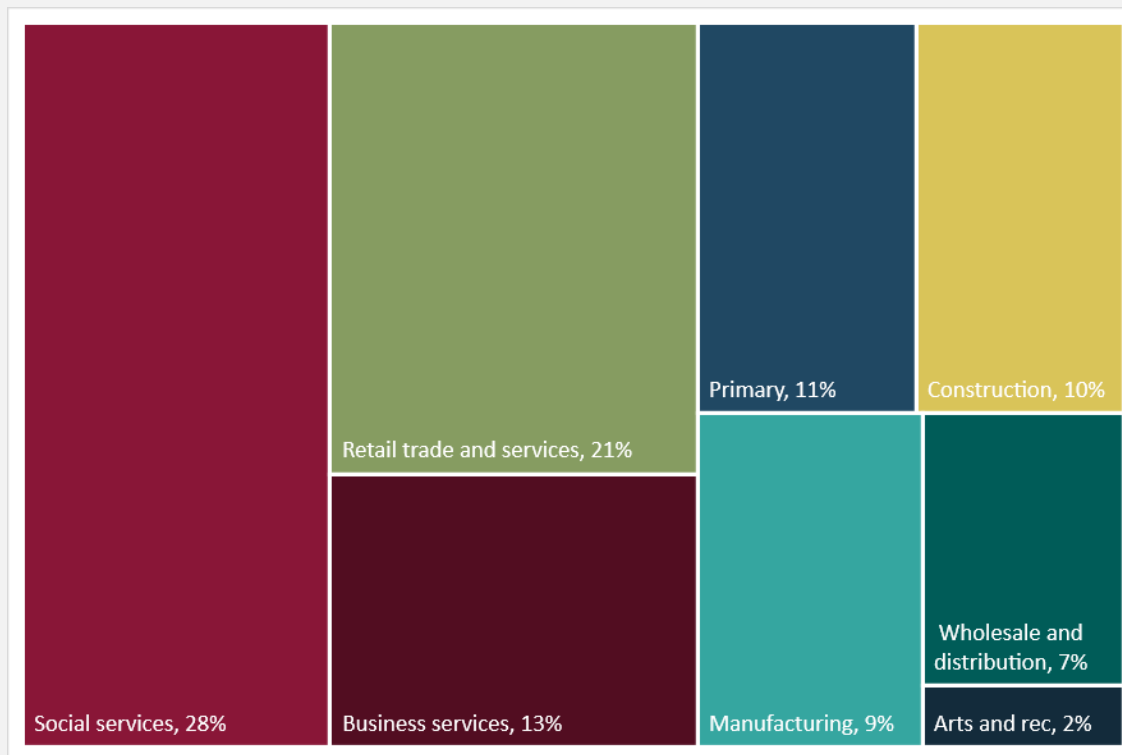


Source: Census 2018, BERL

Social services biggest Māori employer in Te Tai Tokerau

Māori employment in Te Tai Tokerau is reflective of total employment.

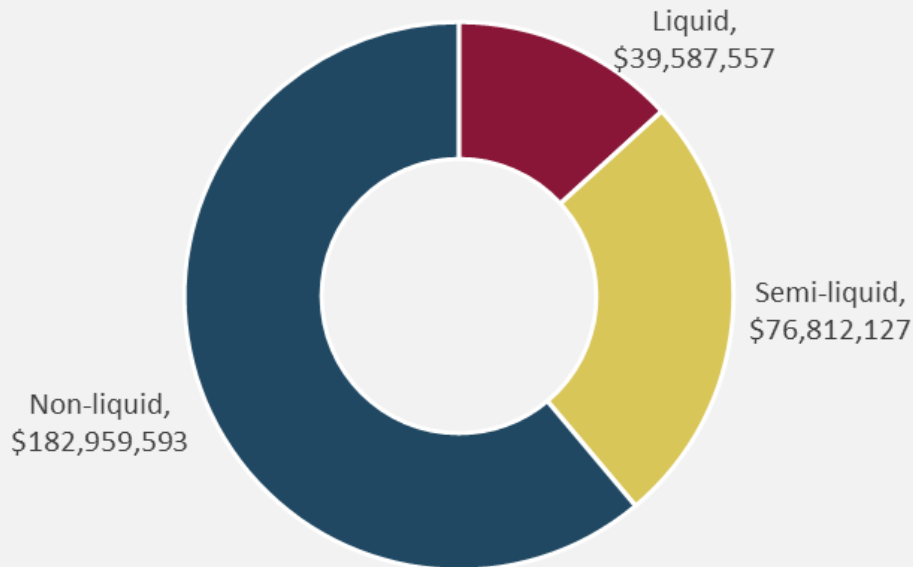
Māori employment has slightly more employed in social services, and slightly less in business services.



Source: Census 2018, BERL

A Te Kahu o Taonui asset base of \$300 million

Te Kahu o Taonui has a substantial asset base.



Liquid assets:

- Cash
- Term deposits

Semi-liquid assets:

- Portfolio/managed fund investments

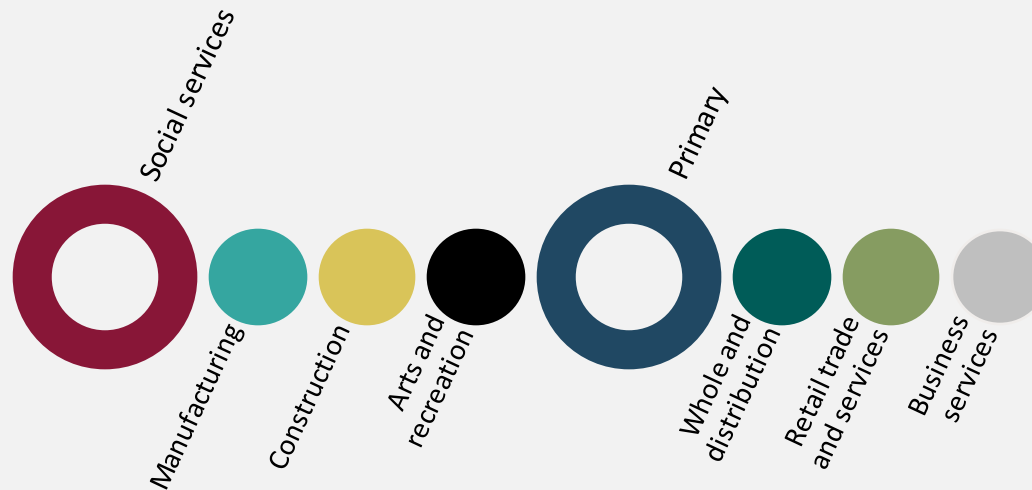
Non-liquid assets:

- Land
- Fisheries
- Plant and property (i.e. buildings, machinery)

Source: Annual reports, BERL

Asset utilisation focus on social services and primary sector

Te Kahu o Taonui used the asset base mainly in social services and the primary sectors.



Asset utilisation focus on social services and primary sector

Te Kahu o Taonui used the asset base mainly in social services and the primary sectors.

Primary sector:

- Fisheries
- Forestry and logging
- Carbon farming
- Agriculture
 - Sheep and beef
- Horticulture
 - Honey
 - Avocado
 - Blueberries

Social services:

- Education and training
- Health care
- Social assistance
- Information media and telecommunications

Manufacturing

- Wood

Retail trade and services:

- Retail shop
- Cafes
- Hotels
- Camping grounds
- Other accommodation
- Leasing buildings

Arts and recreation services

- Exhibitions
- Performances

Source: Annual reports, BERL

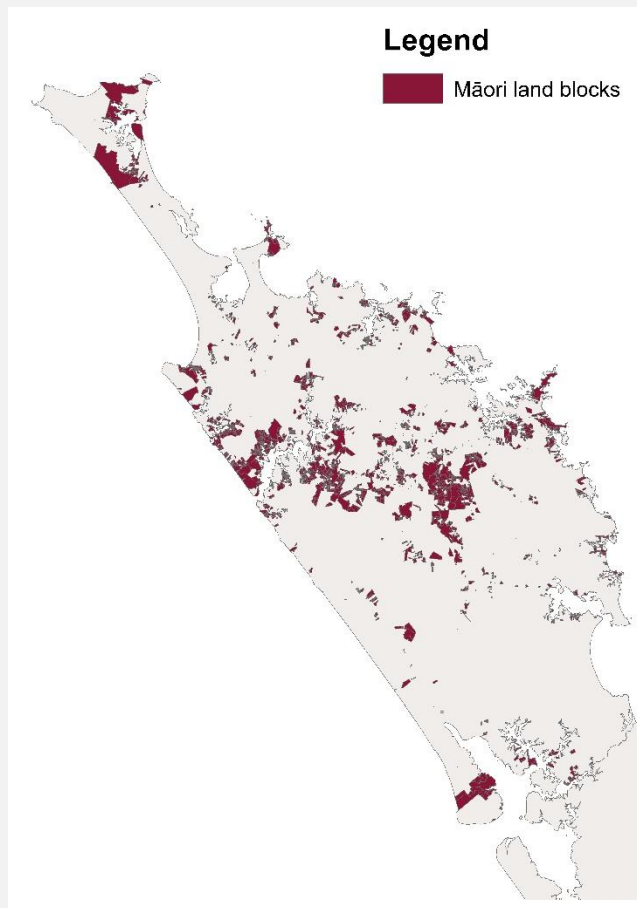
Māori freehold land

Māori own a substantial proportion of land in Te Tai Tokerau.

As shown in the map, Māori own a significant proportion of land in Te Tai Tokerau. The value of the land goes beyond of value that sits on the balance sheet; the value of the land for Māori cannot be measured in monetary terms.

Land is the foundation for enabling Te Kahu o Taonui to be kaitiaki of Nga Tangata me Papatūānuku.

There is approximately 128,000 hectares of Māori freehold land in Te Tai Tokerau.



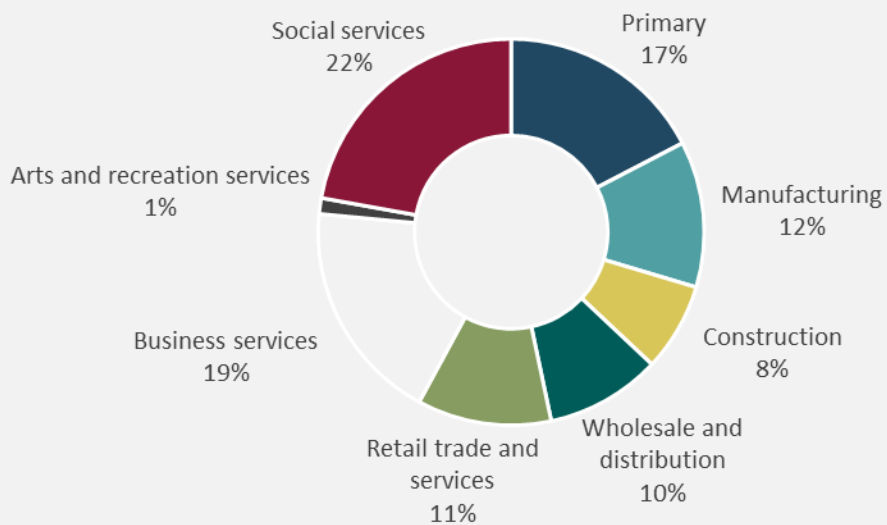
Kaitiakitange is essential for overall wellbeing. The wellbeings are fundamentally interconnected. Caring for one of the wellbeings will have positive flow on effects in the other wellbeing, conversely damaging one of the wellbeing will negatively impact the other wellbeings. **A balanced approach is needed for optimal outcomes.**

Source: Māori Land Court, BERL

Te Tai Tokerau economy

Te Tai Tokerau economy dominated by social services.

The value add (GDP) of Te Tai Tokerau is predominantly driven by social services, followed by business services and the primary sector.



Source: BERL

Te Tai Tokerau Māori participation reflects the overall economy.

Te Kahu o Taonui asset utilisation is in social services and the primary sector.

Strong industry involvement in fisheries, agriculture and horticulture. As well as tourism and healthcare.

Māori employment is dominated by social services.

Impact on employment

Employment in Te Tai Tokerau will drop by about 10,000 by 2023 before slowly climbing to pre-COVID-19 levels in 2028.

The most significant employment loss will be in the retail trade and services sectors. But there will be job losses felt across all the other industries except for social services. Social services jobs will largely be insulated against COVID-19. This is great, as it is the largest employer in Te Tai Tokerau, and it is projected to continue to grow steadily towards 2030.

Total employment (FTEs)	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030
Social services	18,557	18,750	19,681	19,900	21,855	24,193
Primary	9,212	8,710	8,475	11,325	11,816	12,907
Retail trade and services	12,012	8,051	8,050	8,317	9,020	10,013
Construction	6,050	4,869	4,078	3,652	4,313	5,356
Manufacturing	7,264	6,391	5,959	5,792	6,486	6,875
Wholesale and distribution	4,796	4,304	4,982	5,070	5,693	7,041
Business services	7,784	6,386	6,386	6,787	7,708	8,461
Arts and recreation services	878	408	429	389	432	514
Northland Region	66,552	57,869	58,040	61,232	67,324	75,362

Source: BERL projections based on RBNZ and Treasury

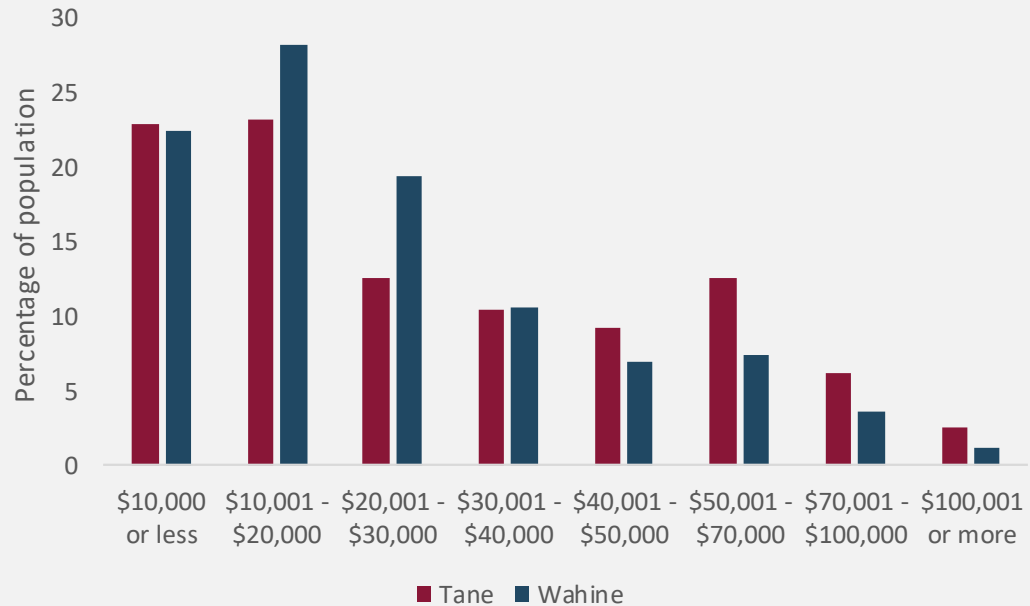
Impact on Wāhine employment

As at the 2018 Census, tāne were more likely to earn a greater amount than wāhine in Te Tai Tokerau.

The recent Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) suggests that the impacts of COVID-19 will exacerbate this income inequality for women in New Zealand.

The HLFS highlights that significantly more women have left the labour force than men, as a consequence of COVID-19. It is likely that women have needed to leave the labour force into unpaid work.

It will be important to support these whānau to enable these wāhine back into the labour force.



Source: Census 2018, BERL

Impact on sectors

GDP is projected to drop by \$630 million in Te Tai Tokerau by 2022, recovering by 2026 and then steadily growing.

Again, the largest drop is in retail trade and services (this sector includes accommodation and food services). It highlights the significant impact that COVID-19 has had and will continue to have on tourism.

The primary sector is critical for the Te Tai Tokerau economy; it makes up 14 percent of employment but is 24 percent of business units. The primary sector has been deemed essential services, enabling these businesses to continue to operate throughout the COVID-19 lockdowns.

Total GDP (\$millions)	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030
Social services	1,635	1,687	1,810	1,865	2,097	2,394
Primary	1,221	1,178	1,169	1,586	1,688	1,879
Retail trade and services	846	622	638	678	749	850
Construction	524	431	369	338	406	514
Manufacturing	865	777	740	734	837	905
Wholesale and distribution	695	642	765	794	917	1,156
Business services	1,367	1,237	1,239	1,338	1,466	1,548
Arts and recreation services	100	48	51	47	54	65
Total	7,252	6,622	6,780	7,381	8,214	9,310

Source: BERL projections based on RBNZ and Treasury

Impact on Rangatahi/Taiohi

Māori rangatahi will be a generation disrupted by the fallout of COVID-19.

There were 5,450 Māori rangatahi in Te Tai Tokerau between the ages of 15 and 19 in 2018.

This cohort will be leaving formal secondary education during the most severe impacts of the response to COVID-19.

The question becomes, what are rangatahi to do? Historically, it was entry level positions such as retail, hospitality, and some manufacturing that were attractive for rangatahi coming out of education. However, given the new reality, these might not be available. Also, not all rangatahi are interested in further formal education.

Nearly 20 percent of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau leaving school have no qualifications, compared to only 10 percent of non-Māori.

Rangatahi are likely to be disproportionately affected by COVID-19. The impact of COVID-19 for some students has meant that they have needed to leave their education and obtain employment to support their whānau. It is important to support these rangatahi and their whānau so that they have opportunities to continue learning, either through on the job training, or re-engaging in the education system.

Impact on SMEs

Māori SMEs will be severely impacted.

In Te Tai Tokerau, there are approximately 1,535 self-employed Māori. 16 percent are in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which should be able to continue if they can keep their supply chains functioning.

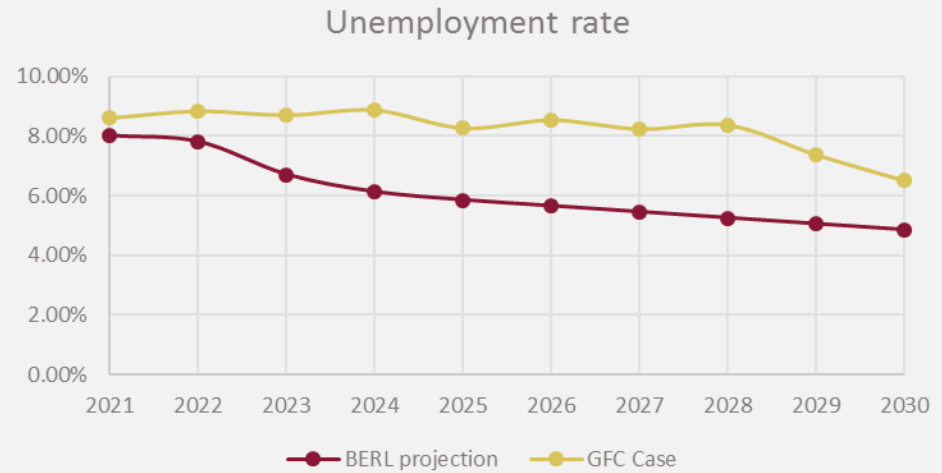
All SMEs in construction, rental hiring and real estate, and accommodation and food services will be severely affected. With very limited cash flow through the high alert levels, these businesses will be under severe financial pressure.

Impact on unemployment

Jobseeker support has rapidly increased in the region.

Jobseeker support in Te Tai Tokerau started to rapidly increase from the start of Alert Level 4 on 25 March. Now more than 2,000 additional people are on Jobseeker Support. This is despite many employers in New Zealand receiving wage subsidies to support their staff through this period.

We assume that this will increase further as the wage subsidy eligibility is tightened, though there is also additional support for individuals that have lost their job and are seeking new employment opportunities.



Source: BERL projections based on RBNZ and Treasury, and BERL projections based on GFC

Impact on community services

There is a significant number of community services in Te Tai Tokerau that will be severely impacted.

Delivery of many social services in Aotearoa is dependent on non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Either government agencies contract not-for-profits to deliver services into communities or the organisations respond to community needs and raise their own funds. These organisations provide support, advocacy, and information to people and their whānau. They are woven into the fabric of our communities, with deep relationships and understanding of what communities need to survive and thrive. There are approximately 1,000 non-government organisations in Te Tai Tokerau that provide community services.

NGOs should not be forgotten

NGOs are almost always underfunded and the impact of COVID-19 will have a devastating impact on their ability to continue to provide support to the mounting number of people who require their services.

Supporting the community sector must be considered in the recovery, especially by central and local government.

Guiding principles for strategy

Acknowledge that this new normal will be the starting point for developing a sustainable and cohesive strategy for TKoT.

We recognise that:

- Māori are a significant proportion of the population in Te Tai Tokerau
- Next generation workforce will be coming from rangatahi Māori
- Māori own substantial land area
- Te Kahu O Taonui have a significant asset base in the region
- Māori contribute substantially to the regional economy.

We also acknowledge that the long lasting impact of the fallout from COVID-19 will adversely impact specific sectors of the economy more than others.

The following principles will underpin this resilience strategy:

Look at the strategy through an equity lens. Māori has been adversely impacted by past economic shocks and this one is no different. The strategy will be tested against an equity lens to ensure positive long-term impacts in advancing whānau, hapu and iwi.

Focus on people’s long-term capabilities. This could reconcile apparent trade-offs between immediate access to jobs, and redeployment of people to long term resilience building for future shocks.

Follow an inclusive and coherent multidimensional approach. Since the impact of COVID-19 has multiple interconnected dimensions (health, economic and several social aspects), a systemic approach—rather than a sector-by-sector sequential approach—is essential.

To reflect kaitiakitanga, we have looked at the resilience plan through the four wellbeings lens.

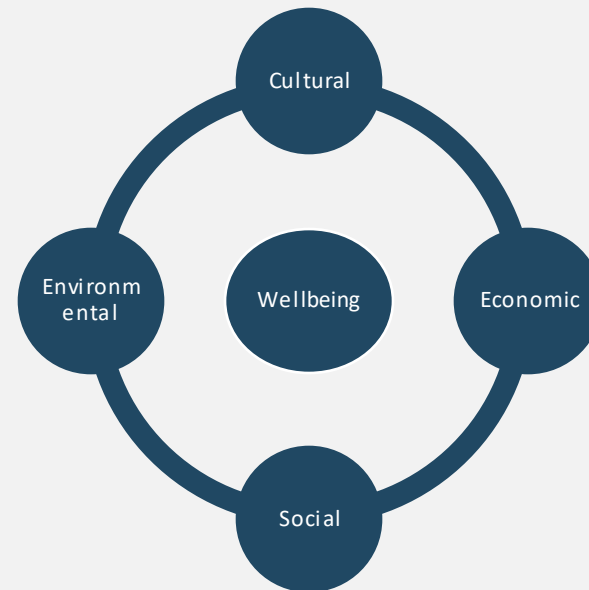
Balanced approach to our strategy

Te Kahu o Taonui will focus on a balanced approach to the recovery, making sure that the focus is not only the economic recovery, but also take into consideration the environmental impacts, as well as the social and cultural wellbeing.

The four wellbeings is an economic framework that seeks to support community wellbeing. Under this approach, wellbeing is underpinned by cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeing.

The four wellbeings approach has been used to align this resilience plan with Te Kahu o Taonui's role of kaitiakitanga o ngā taonga (tangata me Papatūānuku).

In this section the four wellbeings are used as an assessment tool to highlight the overall wellbeing of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau prior to COVID-19 (used to collect data). The next section uses this data to inform the focus areas for the desired outcomes. The four wellbeings are also used for decision making in the final section to inform the strategy.



Social wellbeing - health

What is social wellbeing?

Involves individuals, their families, whānau, hapu, iwi, and a range of communities being able to set goals and achieve them, such as education, health, the strength of community networks, financial and personal security, equity of opportunity, and rights and freedoms.

GP visits, physical activity and fruit and vegetable intake.

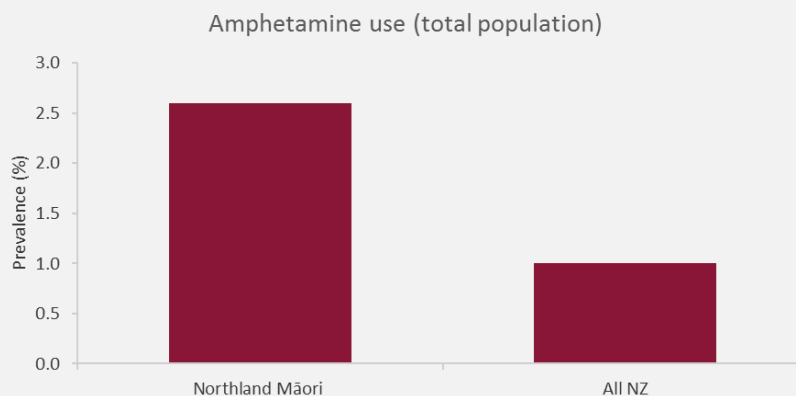
GP visits, physical activity and fruit and vegetable intake for Māori in Te Tai Tokerau are on par with the rest of New Zealand. Also, 85 percent of Te Tai Tokerau Māori rated their health as excellent, very good or good, compared to 89 percent nationally.

Good mental health is fundamental for overall wellbeing.

Depression, anxiety and other mental health issues significantly impact upon a person's ability to participate and contribute to their community.

Substances, such as, alcohol, nicotine, drugs, are often used to cope with mental health issues.

Te Tai Tokerau has a significant methamphetamine problem; 2.6 percent of Northland Māori have used it in the last 12 months, compared to one percent nationally.



Source: New Zealand Health Survey, BERL

Social wellbeing - health

Current state: Health statistics and data highlight Māori health inequalities.

Māori experience early onset of long-term conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, and their life expectancy is about nine years less than non- Māori.

The root causes of these inequalities are complex and evolving. It includes a combination of socio-economic factors and also a lack of funding and Māori representation.

In Te Tai Tokerau, the DHB say contracts with the Māori health providers. These Māori health providers received \$6.2 million in 2019, this is only 0.86 percent of the DHB's operating expenditure. This is appalling considering Māori make up a third of the Te Tai Tokerau population.

Similarly, Māori representation on the DHB is 18 percent, despite being a third of the Te Tai Tokerau population.

Future focus: Māori sovereignty is required for greater outcomes.

The Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency highlighted this under-resourcing of Māori health providers, and called for increased funding and procurement to reduce Māori health inequities, as Māori health providers are more equipped and experienced to lead change for Māori whānau. Māori health providers use a kaupapa Māori framework which reflect Māori values, ideas and knowledge. Māori philosophy towards health is based on a wellness or holistic health mode. This approach is not delivered through DHB's.

The Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency also stated that a commitment and accountability to Te Tiriti o Waitangi is needed to resolve these inequities. Under Te Tiriti o Waitangi Māori should be enabled to exercise authority over the health system in ways that enable Māori to live and thrive as Māori.

Future focus: Kai Sovereignty

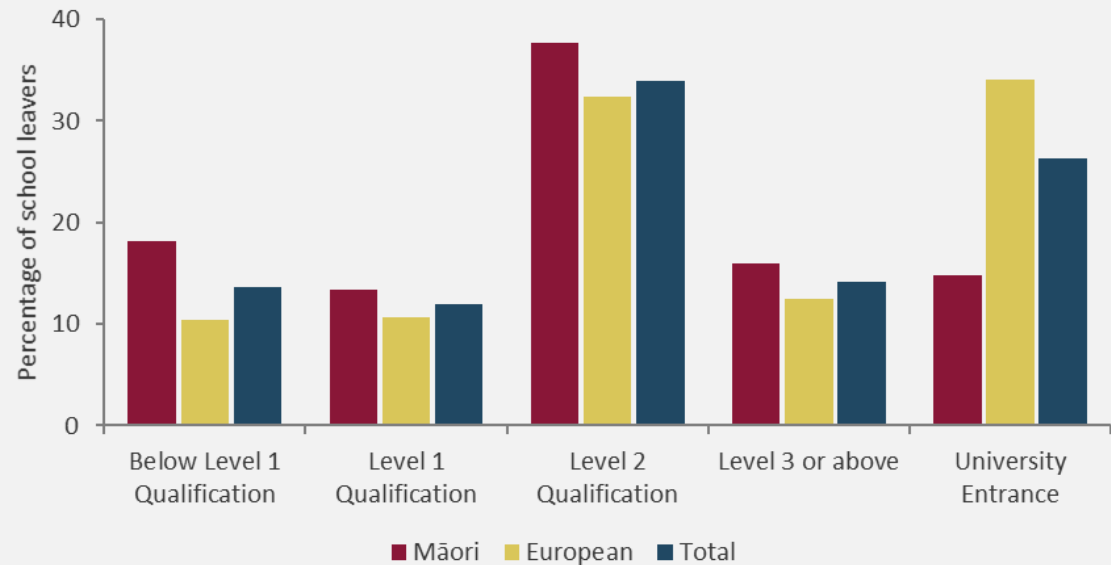
Lack of involvement and control in kai systems contributes to ill-health. Increasing access to kai by supporting communities to grow kai and prepare kai will support healthy Māori.

Social wellbeing - education

Proportionately, less Māori students obtain university entrance than European students in Te Tai Tokerau.

The largest proportion of Māori school leavers in Te Tai Tokerau are those with level two qualifications (38 percent), while the largest group of European school leavers are those with university entrance (34 percent).

Nearly 20 percent of Māori school leavers, leave with no qualification.



Source: Ministry of Education, BERL

Social wellbeing - education

Kaupapa Kura Māori school leavers experience better outcomes in Te Tai Tokerau.

Māori immersion school leavers are more likely to achieve university entrance (46 percent) than other school leavers (13 percent). This highlights that approaches that are by Māori, for Māori, in Māori ways provide greater outcomes.



Source: Ministry of Education, BERL

Cultural wellbeing - connectedness

What is cultural wellbeing?

Looks at the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours and identities reflected through language, stories, visual and performing arts, ceremonies and heritage that make up our communities.

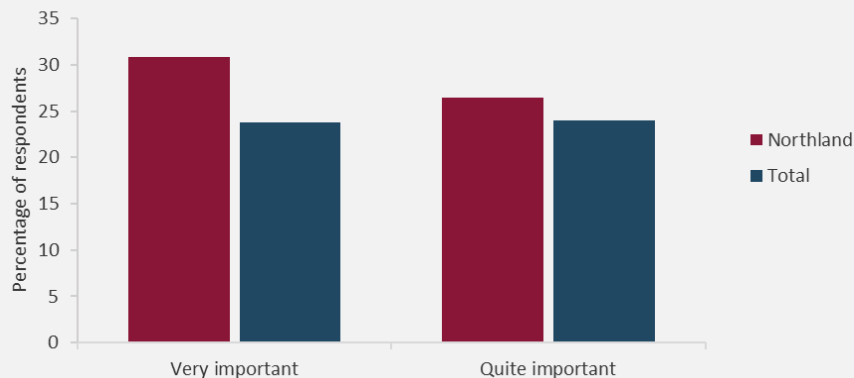
Māori in Te Tai Tokerau have a rich connection to their culture.

In the Māori social survey, Te Tai Tokerau Māori consistently exceed the national average.

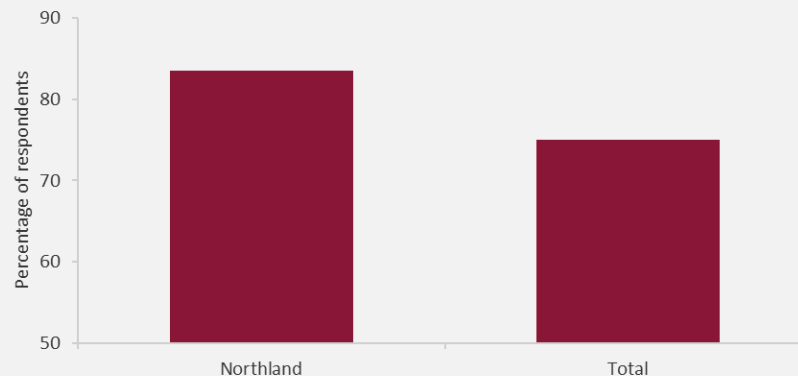
In Te Tai Tokerau, 31 percent of respondents reported that it is very important to be engaged in Māori culture. Compared to 24 percent nationally.

Against various inequalities, Māori have been extremely resilient. Cultural wellbeing has no doubt supported this resilience. This strong collective cultural wellbeing will further support the realisation of Māori aspirations.

Importance of being engaged in Māori culture



Consider marae tupuna as tūrangawaewae



Source: Te Kupenga, BERL

Cultural wellbeing - language

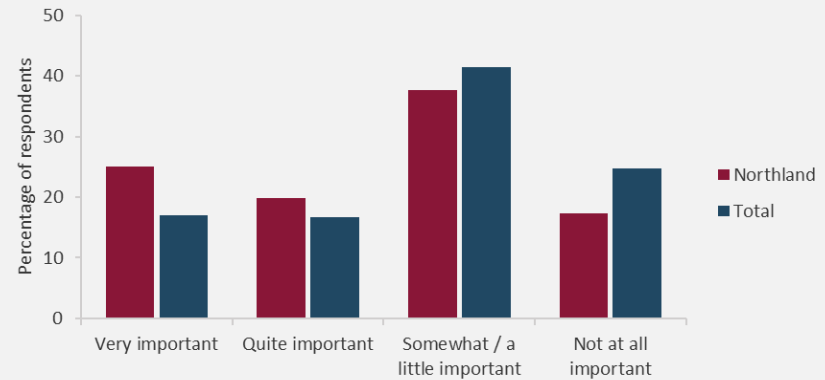
3.8 percent of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau speak te reo Māori at home, compare to 1.8 percent nationally.

Proportionately, more Māori speak te reo Māori as their main language in Te Tai Tokerau when compared to the national average. Similarly, more Māori in Te Tai Tokerau use te reo Māori regularly.

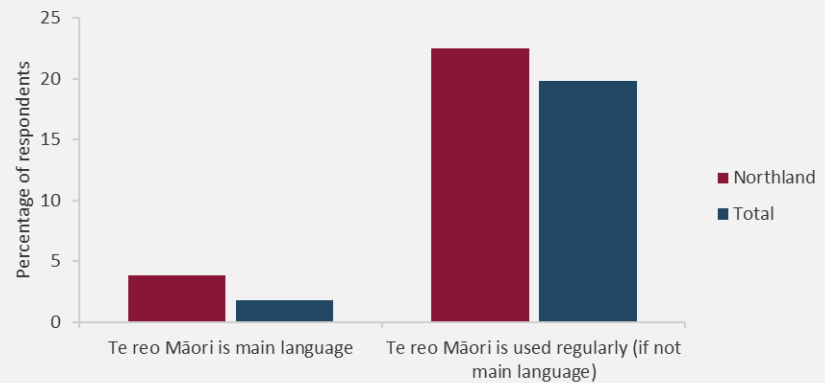
Māori in Te Tai Tokerau also rate the importance of using te reo Māori in daily life higher than nationally.

Language is an important part of culture. It can support people to feel more confident in their culture and able to contribute to their marae. Te reo Māori speakers is a strength for Te Tai Tokerau Māori, and will help realise aspirations.

Importance of using Te reo Māori in daily life



Language spoken at home (if live with others)



Source: Te Kupenga, BERL

Environmental wellbeing

What is environmental wellbeing?

Considers whether the natural environment can sustainably support the activities that constitute healthy community life, such as air quality, fresh water, uncontaminated land, and control of pollution.

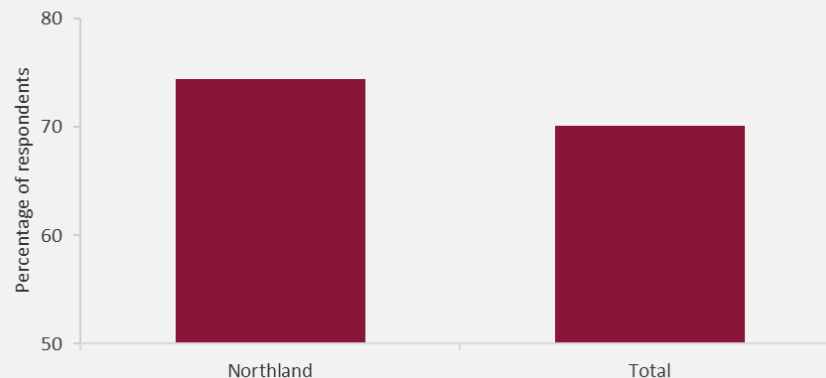
Māori in Te Tai Tokerau consider the health of the natural environment as very important.

75 percent of Māori rated the health of the natural environment as very important, compared to 70 percent nationally.

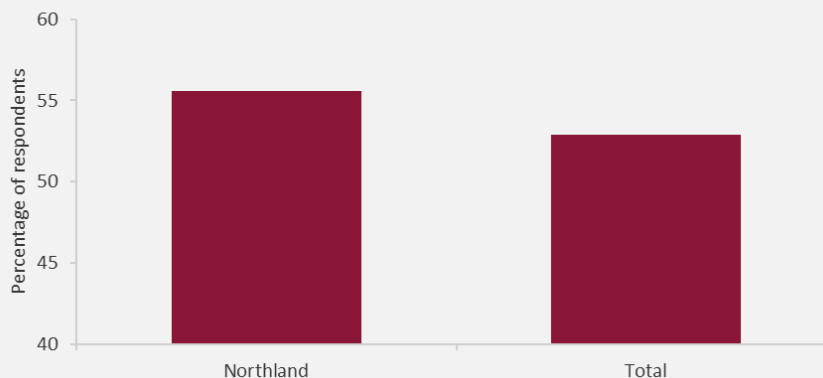
Similarly, a greater percentage of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau consider looking after the natural environment as very important.

Te Kahu o Taonui play a role as kaitiaki of various ecological taonga.

Health of the natural environment



Looking after the natural environment



Source: Te Kupenga, BERL

Environmental wellbeing – sites of importance

Many care for Māori sites of importance by themselves, with whānau, and iwi, hapū, marae.

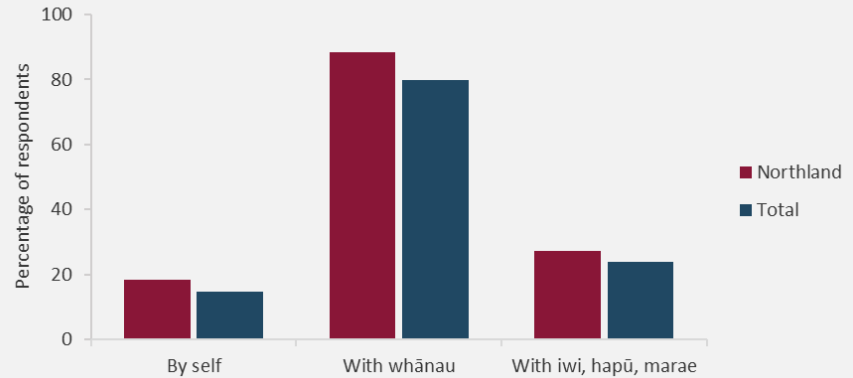
88 percent of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau care for Māori sites of importance with whānau.

Significantly more Māori in Te Tai Tokerau gathered traditional Māori food; 69 percent compared on the national average of 43 percent.

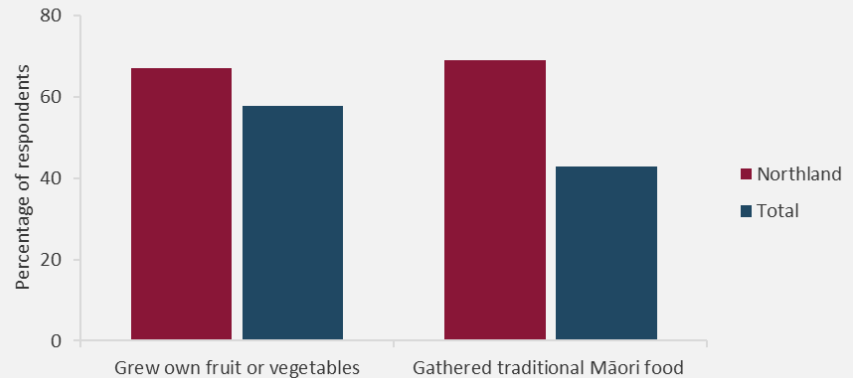
Environmental wellbeing is a great strength of Te Tai Tokerau Māori. As Papatūānuku is the foundation from which all life and wellbeing sprouts, this strength is invaluable.

This strength will be particularly important going forward due to the climate and ecological breakdown. Māori, as kaitiaki, are well placed to support Papatūānuku and communities through these challenging times.

Care of Māori sites of importance



Traditional resource practices



Source: Te Kupenga, BERL

Environmental wellbeing – climate change resilience

Climate change impacts, such as droughts, are already been felt in Te Tai Tokerau.

Climate change adaptation is important to ensure systems are resilient to climate change.

Future focus – Te Mana o Te Wai.

Te Mana o te Wai is a kaupapa for fresh water that encompasses several different aspects of the integrated and holistic health and wellbeing of a water body. This is important for supporting the water body.

The water body will sustain the full range of environmental, social, cultural and economic values held by Iwi.

Collective approaches to working in a drought susceptible environment such as Te Tai Tokerau is important in maintaining, ensuring the health and wellbeing of our waterbodies.

Future focus – Kai Sovereignty.

Kai sovereignty also plays an important role in climate change resilience.

Future focus – Pūngao Energy/Fuel Poverty.

Having access to self-sustaining, community energy from renewable sources will increase climate change resilience in Te Tai Tokerau.

Source: Te Kupenga, BERL



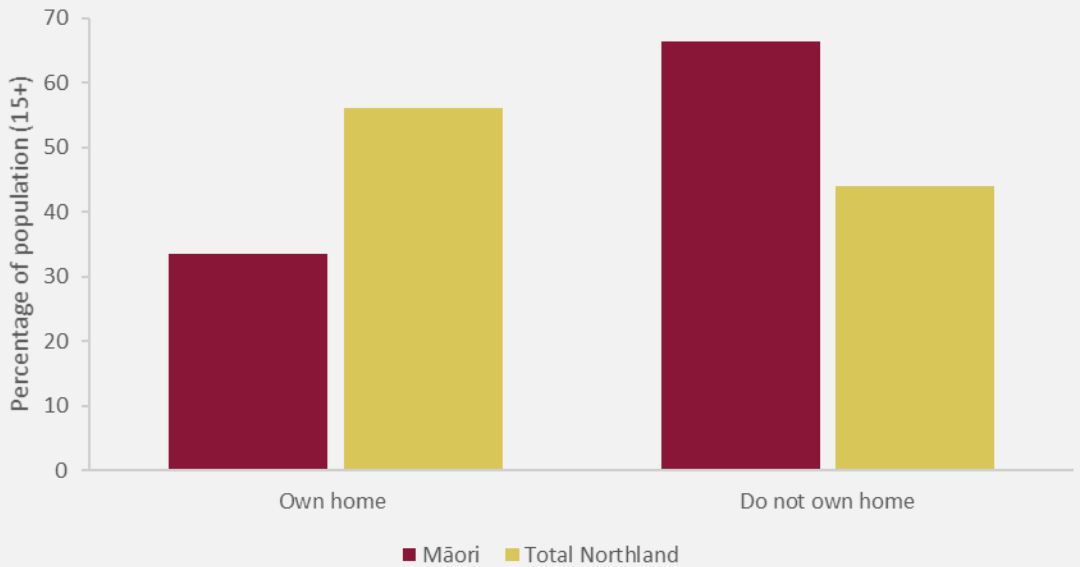
Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

What is economic wellbeing?

Looks at whether the economy can generate the employment and wealth necessary to provide many of the requirements that supports social wellbeing, such as health, financial security, and equity of opportunity.

Housing is a substantial issue for Māori in Te Tai Tokerau.

34 percent of Māori in Te Tai Tokerau own a home, compared with 56 percent of the total population.



Source: StatsNZ, BERL

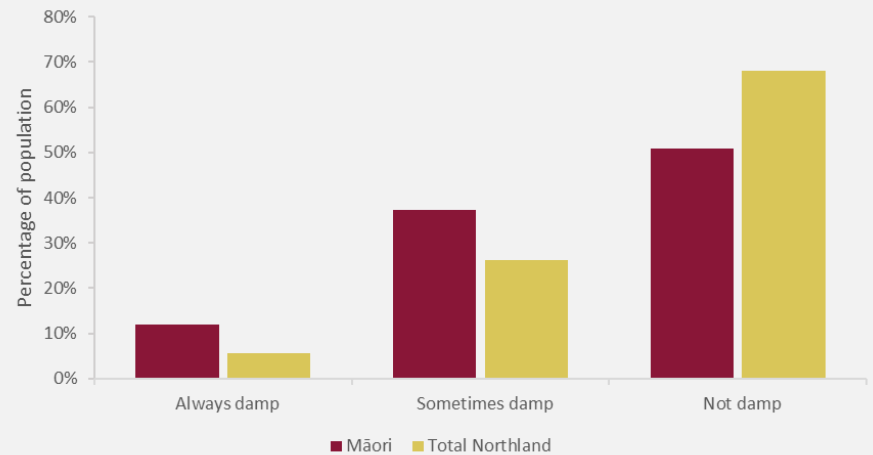
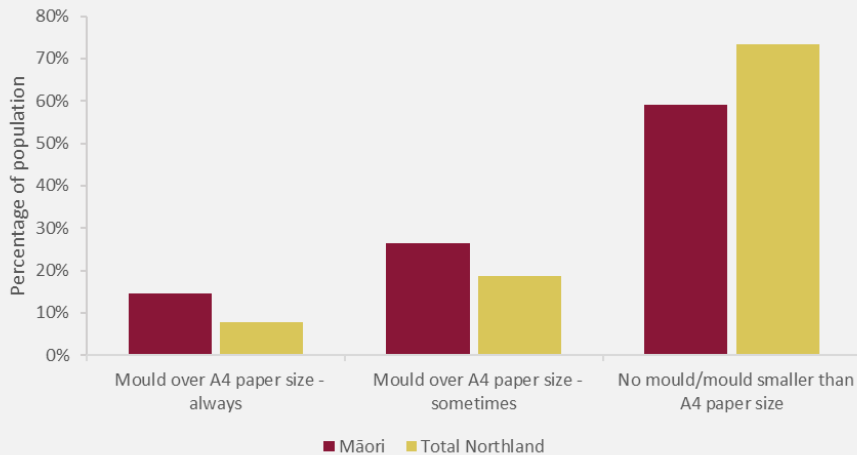
Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

The quality of housing is also poor.

The graphs below show that Māori in Te Tai Tokerau are more likely to live in mouldy or damp houses.

Pūngao Energy/Fuel Poverty.

Ensuring whānau have access to affordable energy will assist in reducing mould and dampness, and will support whānau wellbeing.



Source: StatsNZ, BERL

Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

Future focus - Kāinga/Nohoanga Housing.

Having warm, dry, affordable housing is needed to support whānau. There will be better outcomes if these houses are reflective of te ao Māori and tikanga.

Integrated housing with Mātauranga Māori to determine sustainable landscapes by incorporating Pūngao Energy/Fuel Poverty, Te Pu Taiāo- Kai security, Te Mana o te Wai and wider wellbeing considerations.

Future focus – Pūngao Energy/Fuel Poverty.

Having access to affordable, self-sustaining energy/fuel solutions for whānau as part of the overall landscape developments in Te Tai Tokerau will support whānau wellbeing.

Future focus – Connectivity/Infrastructure.

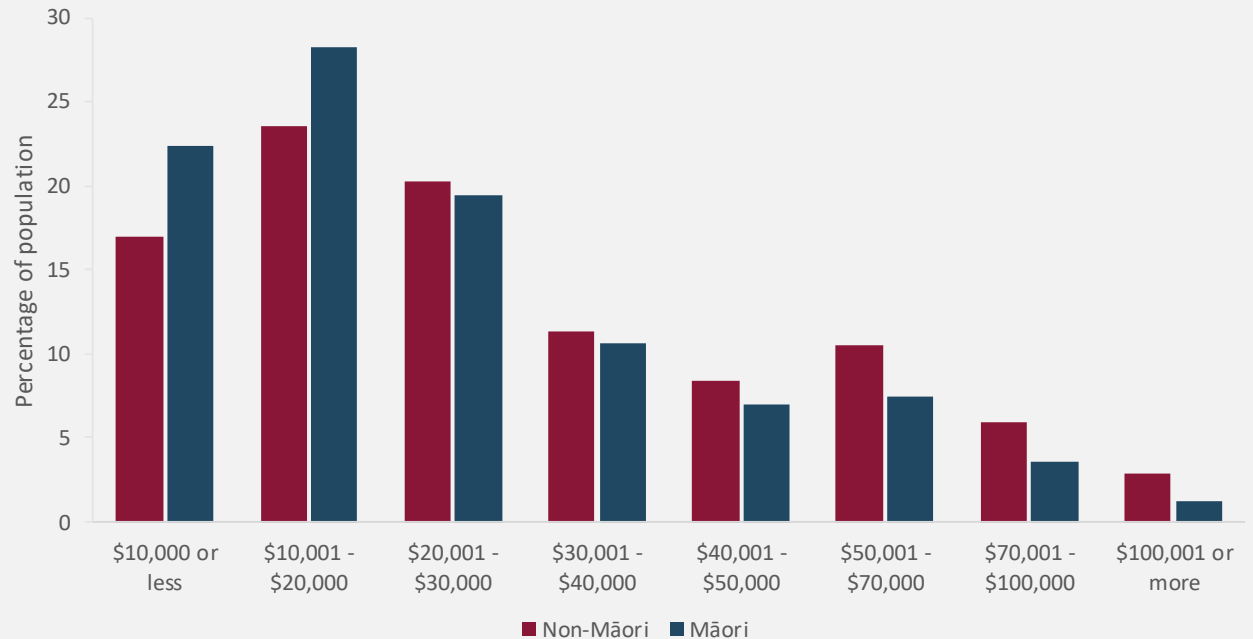
Ensuring whānau are connected and have access to the tools for communication are essential and vital resources for all communities and their wellbeing.

Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

Māori in Te Tai Tokerau are more likely to be in the lower pay brackets than non- Māori.

Income inequality fuels further inequalities. Breaking this cycle is complex. However, by Māori, for Māori, in Māori ways is likely to reduce this inequality as employment opportunities that are reflective of your identity, culture and values spurs engagement.

Feeling a sense of purpose in your job also encourages engagement. Creating businesses and employment that solve intergenerational inequalities provides meaningful employment.



Source: Census 2018, BERL

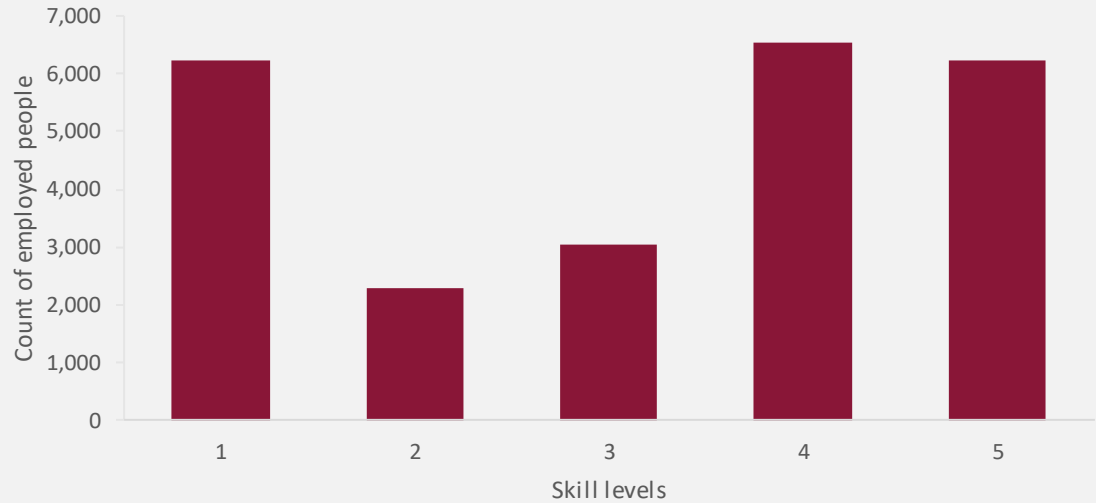
Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

Te Tai Tokerau Māori are progressing to a high skilled workforce, though many remain in lower skilled jobs.

Te Tai Tokerau has made significant gains in terms of skills development and education over the last decade.

Nonetheless a relatively high proportion are still employed in lower-skilled, lesser paid occupations.

Breaking Māori out of the cycle of going into blue collar jobs will support the realisation of Māori aspirations.



Skill level (1= Highly skilled)

Source: Census 2018, BERL

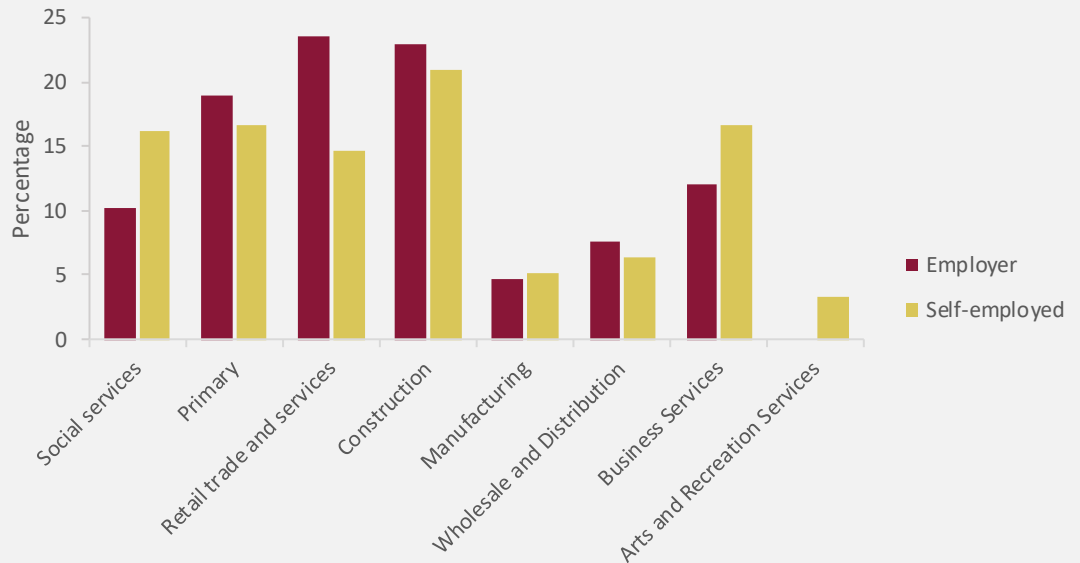
Economic wellbeing (financial / physical)

There are many Maori businesses in Te Tai Tokerau that are supporting wellbeing.

- 1,535 self-employed and without employees
- 717 employers.

It is encouraging to see a high concentration of sole traders and businesses in the primary sector and construction, as these sectors provide services for the community.

The sector that has the greatest percent of Maori employers in Taitokerau is retail trade and services (24 percent). The largest proportion of self-employed are in the construction sector (21 percent).



Source: StatsNZ, BERL

Focus areas – summary

Social wellbeing

Health - Te Tai Tokerau has a significant methamphetamine problem; 2.5 percent of Northland Māori have used it in the last 12 months, compared to one percent nationally. Kai sovereignty is important for combating Māori ill-health.

Education - The largest proportion of Māori school leavers in Te Tai Tokerau are those with level two qualifications (38 percent), and nearly 20 percent of Māori school leavers, leave with no qualification.

Cultural wellbeing

Connectedness - 31 percent of respondents reported that it is very important to be engaged in Māori culture. Strong collective cultural wellbeing will further support the realisation of Māori aspirations.

Language - Is an important part of culture. It can support people to feel more confident in their culture and able to contribute to their marae. Te reo Māori speakers is a strength for Te Tai Tokerau Māori, and will help realise aspirations

Environmental wellbeing

Health - Māori in Te Tai Tokerau consider the health of the natural environment as very important.

Sites of importance - Environmental wellbeing is a great strength of Te Tai Tokerau Māori. As Papatūānuku is the foundation from which all life and wellbeing sprouts, this strength is invaluable.

Te Mana o Te Wai – supporting the water body is important for whānau wellbeing.

Economic wellbeing

Kāinga/Nohoanga Housing – Having warm, dry, affordable housing is a priority. Housing outcomes will be greater if tikanga and Mātauranga Māori is incorporated.

Connectivity/Infrastructure – Ensuring whānau are connected.

Pūngao Energy/Fuel Poverty – Providing access to self-sustaining, community energy from renewable sources.

Employment - Māori in Te Tai Tokerau are more likely to be in the lower pay brackets than non-Māori.

Skills – Continue path towards employment in higher-skilled, higher paid occupations.

Māori business – high concentration of sole traders and employers in agriculture and construction.

Focus areas – Government’s focus areas

Budget 2020

Māori

The government will spend \$900 million in Budget 2020 to support whānau, hapū and iwi to deal with the fall-out of COVID-19.

The package includes \$400m on Māori education, a \$137m boost to Whānau Ora, and \$200m on a Māori Employment Package targeted at the regions.

Working with government departments and the local council to ensure that the voice and requirements of Te Kahu o Taonui are heard and met through this budget.

Investment in housing

The Government aims to deliver an extra 8000 new public and transitional homes through Budget 2020. It also has given a \$56 million boost to the Government's insulation and heating programme, estimated to make 9000 more homes warmer.

Employment, skills and education

Making targeted vocational training courses free for all ages, not just school leavers over the next two years, will help people who have lost their jobs to retrain and also allow new employees in some essential services to train on the job. Essential services will include courses linked to industry skills needs; in building and construction, agriculture and manufacturing, and also vocational courses such as community health, counselling and care work.

He Poutama Rangatahi, Mana in Mahi and Māori Cadetships have received significant funding boosts to grow their reach. Te Kahu o Taonui could develop specific intervention programmes with these entities to support the recovery and employment opportunities in the Te Tai Tokerau.

Environment

Environment – provide \$501.7 million over four years to DOC to create job opportunities for approximately 6,000 people over that period. Ensuring pro-active engagement with DOC and local councils (district and regional) for training and job opportunities.

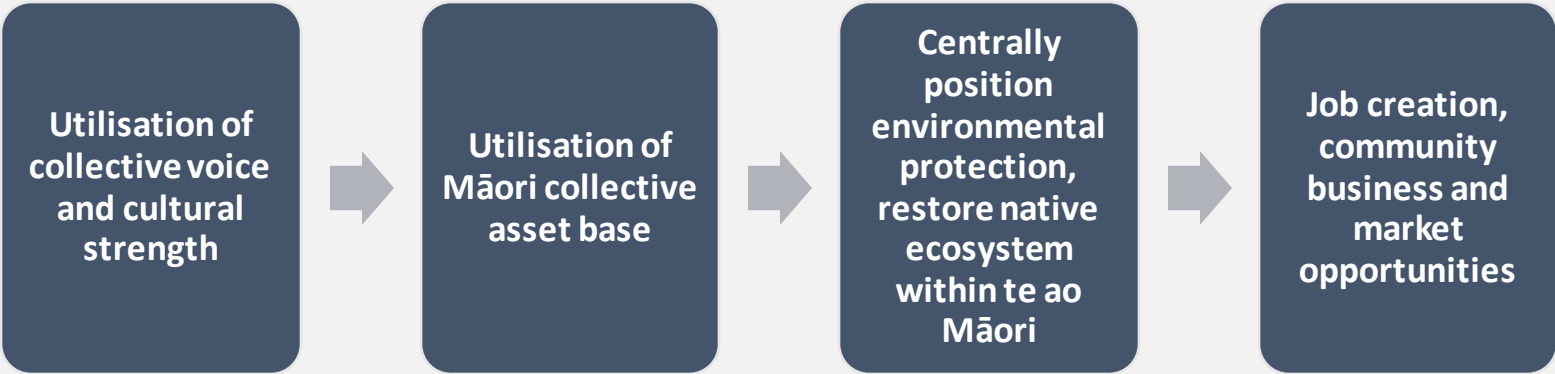
Māori health authority

The government plans to create a new Māori Health Authority. The new Māori Health Authority would sit alongside the Ministry of Health to focus on Māori outcomes. It would aim to build kaupapa Māori health systems and a greater Māori workforce.

Innovation park

The Provincial Growth Fund is providing up to \$19.5 million to boost innovative primary sector businesses and create training and job opportunities for Northland locals through the construction of an innovation and enterprise park at Ngawha.

Focus areas: Iwi



Resilience Plan: Vision

Principles for this resilience plan:

Look at the strategy through an equity lens. Māori has been adversely impacted by past economic shocks and this one is no different. The strategy will be tested against an equity lens to ensure positive long-term impacts in advancing whānau, hapu and iwi.

Focus on people's long-term capabilities. This could reconcile apparent trade-offs between immediate access to jobs, and redeployment of people to long term resilience building for future shocks.

Follow an inclusive and coherent multidimensional approach. Since the impact of COVID-19 has multiple interconnected dimensions (health, economic and several social aspects), a systemic approach—rather than a sector-by-sector sequential approach—is essential.



Resilience Plan: Workshop

