



**Waikato
wellbeing
project**

Hinonga
toiora o
Waikato

WELLBEING PROGRESS UPDATE

February 2023





Our Vision

Our mokopuna are thriving



Our Mission

To hear our people and transcend their future through positive impact



Our Values

Kaitiakitanga
Guardianship

Kotahitanga
Unit, Collective, Togetherness

Manākitanga
Hospitality, Kindness,
Generosity and Spirit

The Waikato Wellbeing Project

Here in the Waikato, we have a remarkable opportunity – an opportunity to realise the powerful possibilities of our region: to sustainability develop a region of abundance.

The Waikato Wellbeing Project is a regional initiative to achieve a more environmentally sustainable, prosperous and inclusive Waikato region by 2030. Mātauranga and te ao Māori (Māori world view) principles are embedded Waikato Wellbeing Project.



Waikato wellbeing project

Hinonga toiora o Waikato

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Mō mātou The Waikato Wellbeing Project Team

Kaitiaki Advisory Board 2021-22



Delwyn Abraham
CO-CHAIR



Mike Rolton
CO-CHAIR



Justin Connolly



Jannat Maqbool



Maxine Graham



Dujon
Cullingford



Chris Williams



Don Scarlet



Samantha Lee
2021 - Mid 2022

Waikato Wellbeing Project: Core Team Members 2021-22



Harvey Brookes
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR



Joe Wilson
LEAD SOCIAL
INNOVATOR



Tania Jones
PROJECT LEADER



Amy Van
Garderen
COMMUNICATIONS
ADVISOR



Norm Hill
TE AO MĀORI
ADVISOR

Waikato Wellbeing Project: Manu Taki



Waikato Wellbeing Project: Sponsors

Foundational Sponsors



Project Sponsors and Partners



Glennis and
John Gallagher
Foundation



He aha te kai a te rangatira?
He Kōrero, he kōrero, he kōrero.

What is the food of the leader?
It is knowledge. It is communication.

Kōrero a ngā Tiamana Co-Chairs' Message

On behalf of the Waikato Wellbeing Project (WWP) Kaitiaki Advisory Board we are pleased to share this update with you. Our Kaitiaki support and advise the Executive Director, engage with stakeholders, build support for the project and its outcomes, and guide strategy and execution.

In 2019, under the far-sighted leadership of the WEL Energy Trust and the Waikato Regional Council, our project was conceived and developed, using the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its foundation. Following a series of community conversations, the project identified a set of bold 2030 wellbeing targets. The WWP was about doing something different to help the region to meet its communities' wellbeing expectations.

Our kaitiaki were appointed to the WWP in mid-2021, just as Aotearoa | New Zealand was put into its second and longest COVID-19 lockdown. Despite these interruptions, the WWP has evolved significantly from its initial conception, and we are pleased to set out some of our progress in this report.

Since early 2021, we have developed our operating model and strategic priorities, redefined our vision, mission, priority areas and strategic lenses and more clearly identified the kaupapa of the project. Our framework signals to our funders, partners and stakeholders exactly how the project works, where it operates and adds value.

We are very grateful for the foundational sponsorship and support from the WEL Energy Trust, Waikato Regional Council and Ebbett Toyota. These organisations have enabled us to develop the project and build momentum across a wide range of fronts. We also acknowledge our project-specific sponsors and the many people who have freely shared their passion and energy to make a difference in these areas.

Our Manu Taki have been a central part of our leadership model and we thank them for giving their time to support the WWP and the projects. Lastly, we thank our fellow Kaitiaki Advisory Board members. Together, we are making progress to deepen insight into the root causes of our wellbeing challenges and identify the breakthroughs needed to support progress.



Mike Rolton
Co-Chair

Ngā mihi nui



Delwyn Abraham
Co-Chair

Kōrero a te Manahautū Executive Director's Message

It has been a privilege to lead the Waikato Wellbeing Project for the past two years.

When the project was launched by the Prime Minister in 2020, work was required to define the exact role of the project and how it would relate to existing wellbeing/sustainable development initiatives. With support from an Establishment Advisory Group and our Manu Taki, we developed an operating model, building on existing successes in the Waikato and learning from other social innovation projects in Aotearoa | New Zealand. We also learned from national and international literature on social innovation and design thinking, adapting this to the Waikato context.

We've created a governance framework to reflect the Waikato community, the significant role of Waikato Māori and the agility needed to allow the project to evolve. Through a public process we sought and selected our Kaitiaki Advisory Board, with two co-chairs to reflect the treaty partnership at the heart of our approach. We also kept the structure of the project as informal as possible, meaning that as circumstances change, we can quickly adapt. With guidance from our Kaitiaki Advisory Board and input from other wellbeing leaders in the region, we re-defined our vision, mission, priority impact areas and our strategic lenses.

To date, our project work has focused mainly on rangatahi wellbeing, and we were proud to share our Rangatahi Opportunity Case for Change in late October 2022. We are also working to develop a wellbeing knowledge function and will be sharing some of the

wellbeing stories from across all corners of the region in early 2023.

We have been very fortunate to join the emerging wellbeing hub at Perry House in Hamilton central. The hub is becoming a valuable landing pad for people and organisations wanting to engage with some of the region's wellbeing organisations including the WEL Energy Trust, Te Waka, The Waikato Housing Initiative, the Waikato Pacific Business Trust, Perry Foundation and the Perry Outdoor Education Trust (POET). By being co-located, these organisations can work together to create more value for our wellbeing stakeholders.

Many people have supported and been a part of the WWP team over the past two years, building on the hard work of those who initially set up the WWP. This report is a record of their incredible efforts. My sincere personal thanks go to everybody who has been on the waka with us.

Ngā mihi nui

Harvey Brookes
Executive Director





Nā tō rourou, nā taku rourou,
ka ora ai te iwi

With your food basket and my food basket
the people will thrive



1. Hinonga toiora o Waikato

The Waikato Wellbeing Project

Wellbeing: a condition in which individuals and communities are living the lives they value – now and in the future.¹

The Waikato Wellbeing Project was conceived and developed in 2019 by the WEL Energy Trust and the Waikato Regional Council. The purpose of the initiative was to foster a regional movement that would, over the following 10 years, deliver on our collective responsibility to achieve a better and more sustainable tomorrow.

The WWP's theory of change is that if we take a community-driven approach to developing a set of targets for achieving our community's priorities for intergenerational wellbeing using the United Nations SDG framework, then we will attract capital to purpose and identify synergies to achieve specific positive outcomes for the Waikato.

Sustainable development has been a key global concern since at least the 1980's when the report Our Common Future defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

A set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were officially established following the Millennium Summit of the UN in 2000. The MDGs encapsulated eight globally agreed goals in the areas of poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, environmental sustainability, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, and building a global partnership for development. The MDG's overall achievement target was 2015.

The SDGs were formulated in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as part of the MDG Development Agenda, which sought to create a future global development framework to succeed the MDGs, which ended that year. They were formally articulated and adopted in a UN Resolution called the 2030 Agenda.

Sustainable Development Goals



¹Karacaoglu, Girol (2021). Love you: public policy for intergenerational wellbeing. Tuwhiri cited in www.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Girol-Karacaoglu-Governing-for-Intergenerational-Wellbeing-Dec21.pdf



Developing the Waikato Wellbeing Project

The wellbeing journey started with a series of community conversations across the Waikato, where participants helped to define what a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive Waikato looks like. Background research was undertaken, working with local wellbeing measurement experts and independent advisors.

The vision of the project was:

A more environmentally sustainable, prosperous and inclusive Waikato by 2030

The project's values were:

- Kaitiakitanga
- Kotahitanga; and
- Manaakitanga

A set of SMART² targets were developed from these conversations, and these were shared at a summit attended by over 300 attendees in February 2020.

This report provides an update on progress towards these targets. In doing so, we are mindful that the targets were intended to provide a proxy for overall progress against the SDG goals for these areas. As part of the WWP's next steps, we are reviewing these targets and the indicators they use, to make sure that we provide a better level of insight on progress being made- not only at the headline level, but in terms of the inputs and intermediate results that are contributing toward these. We are also working to improve alignment between our measures and the following:

- WRC's Waikato Progress Indicators
- The Living Standards Framework
- He Ara Waiora
- The Treasury's first Wellbeing Report, Te Tai Waiora
- The SDG.org.nz progress dashboard

Manu Taki

As well as our Kaitiaki Advisory Board, the WWP leadership model includes a group of over 25 Manu Taki. The concept of Manu Taki is based on the application of te ao Māori principles being:

- Mana tangata - leadership
- Herenga tangata - bond, unite as one; and
- Whakamahi - to execute, put to work.

Te ao Māori principles recognise the need to effectively integrate services to navigate turbulent and shifting wind currents. To achieve their common goal, the lead Manu Taki is always dependent on the cooperation and discipline of others, to chart the safest and quickest flight.

Manu means bird. Taki means to entice, to lead, to bring along.

We use the term Manu Taki to refer to our leaders who have stepped up to take a leadership role in catalysing the Waikato Wellbeing targets into action. It symbolises leadership, uplift and succession.

Our Manu Taki are not alone- if we share the load, together we will go further. An appropriate pepeha applies to our movement, where the combined efforts of many are needed to achieve our targets.

Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi.

He toa takitini kē.

Success is not the work of one, but the work of many.

Operating Model and Strategic Framework

At its inception, the WWP indicated that a design thinking approach combined with te ao Māori and a focus on measuring impact would be key elements of its approach. In early 2021, an Establishment Advisory Group³ was formed to help guide initial decisions around the operating model, decision making and governance. The EAG received support and advice from design, social impact and te ao Māori experts including Tania Jones, Norm Hill and Gael Surgenor⁴.

²Acronym for Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-related

³The Establishment Advisory Group members were: Harvey Brookes (WWP), Andrew Corkill (Sport Waikato), Jo Wrigley (GoEco), Kiri Goulter (Te Waka), Kelvyn Eglinton (Momentum), Mary Jensen (Smart Waikato), Karen Covell (Progress to Health), Karen Bennett (Waikato Regional Council), Hannah Huggan (GoEco), Norm Hill (Te Hira Ltd). Organisations noted were as at February 2021.

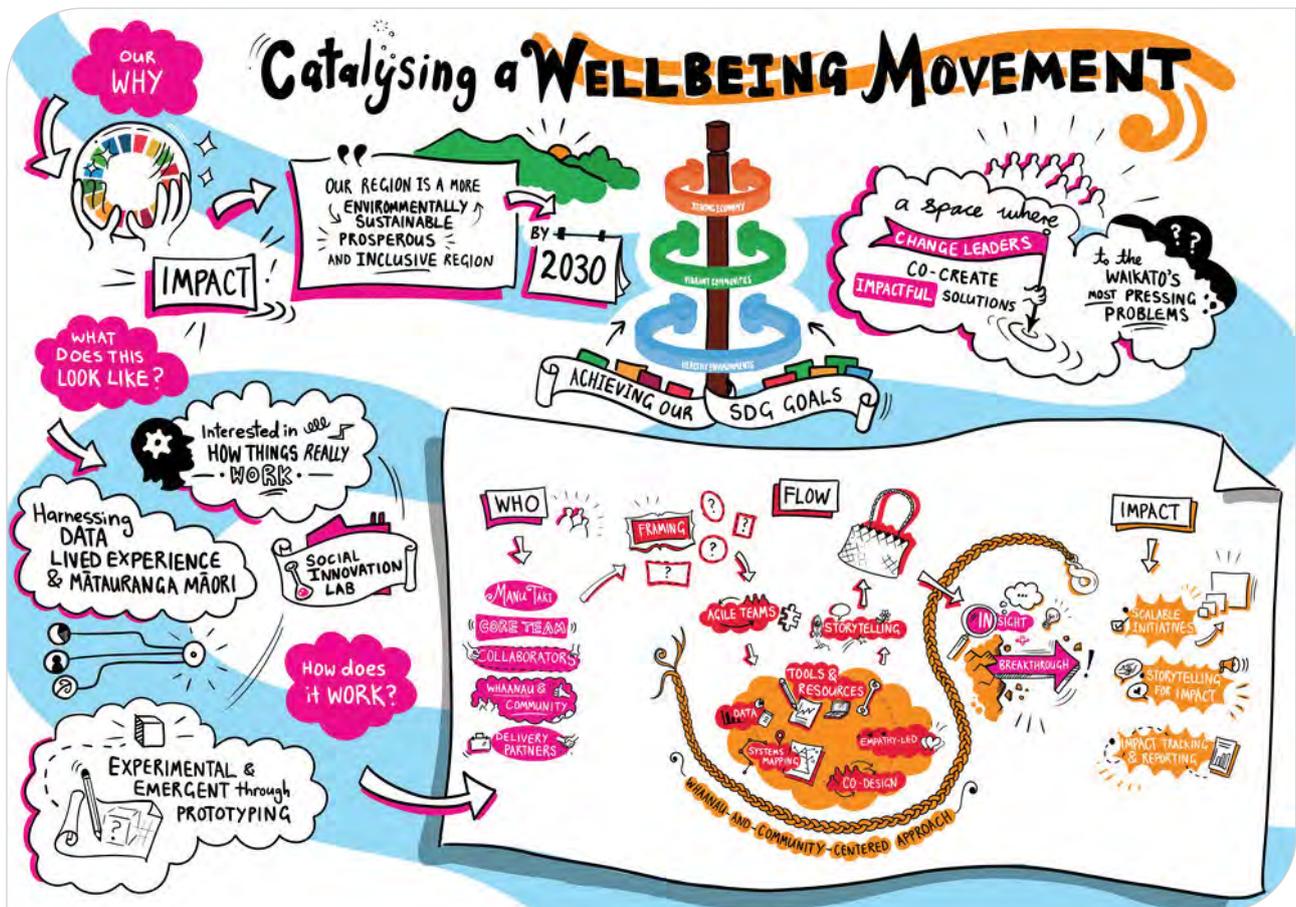
⁴The Southern and Western initiative in Tamaki Makaurau | Auckland.

The EAG built on the WWP's initial design, further exploring the framing for this with advice from the above experts. An initial model was developed as shown below. Using the concept of a river or awa to show our journey, the operating model brought together the SDGs, our initial vision and elements of a human-centred design approach such as using data, lived experiences, seeking to understand things at a root cause level and taking a prototyping and experimental approach. The impacts sought were (a) scalable initiatives

(b) storytelling for impact and (c) impact tracking and reporting.

The EAG also considered where the WWP should focus its efforts. This was thought of in two ways:

- From the perspective of wanting to maximise leverage and understand the root causes of our wellbeing challenges, what SDGs should we focus on?
- Recognising that wellbeing exists in real-world places and communities, where could we focus?



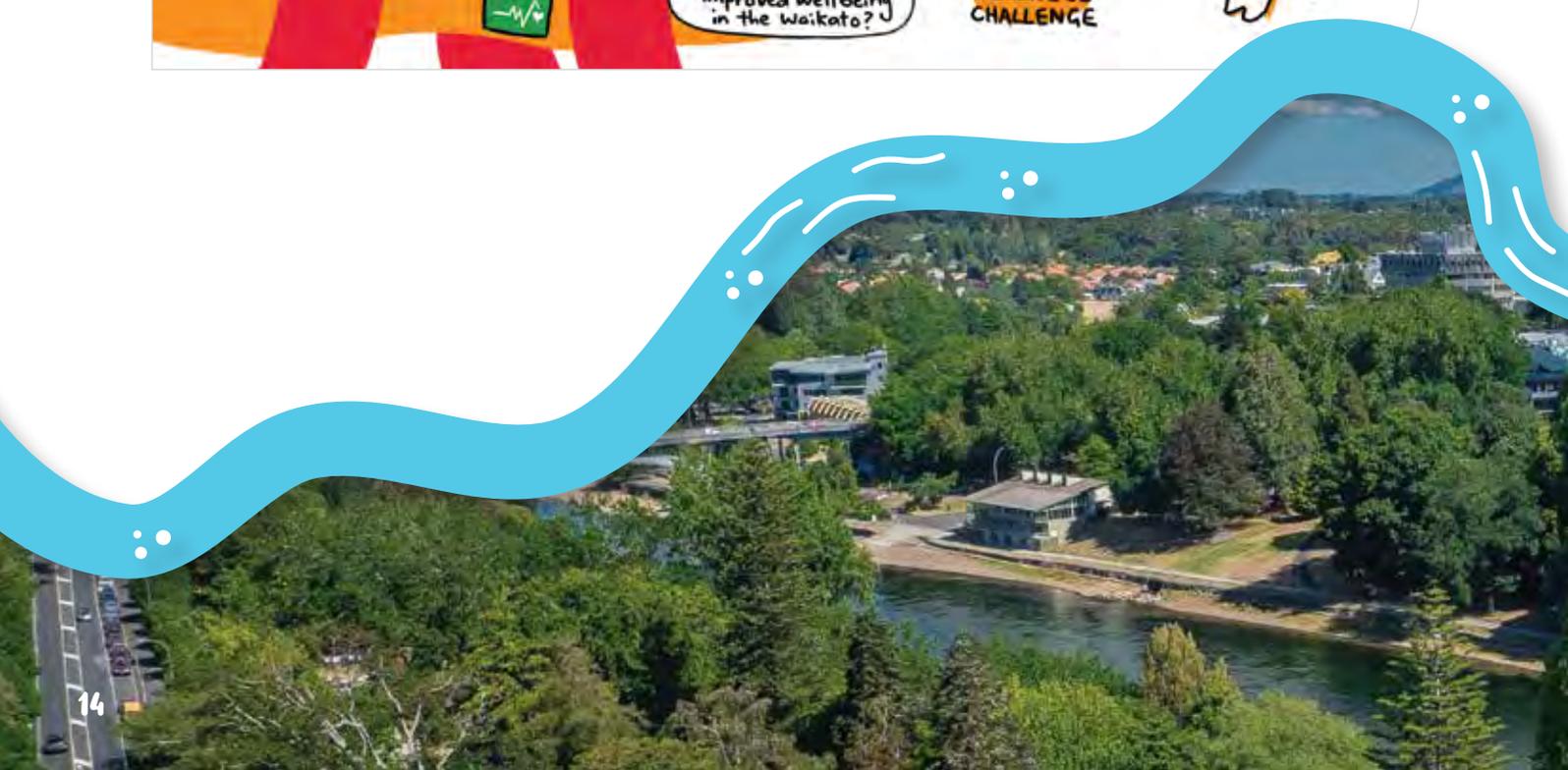
With all the SDGs interconnected, we recognised that there is no perfect way to prioritise SDGs, so we developed an approach reflecting where there was already action and progress in the Waikato, and where evidence suggested the benefits of attention might be greatest. Adopting a positive mindset and people focus, we expressed our priority areas as challenge questions relating to our targets, with three primary focus areas for 2021-22:

1. **The Waikato Kai Challenge (SDG 1/2)** – how might we end hunger in the Waikato?
2. **The Waikato Housing Challenge (SDG 11)** – how might we reduce the shortfall of affordable homes in the Waikato?
3. **The Waikato Youth/Rangatahi Challenge (SDG 4/8/10)** – how might we reduce the number of Waikato youth not in education, employment or training?

...along with a set of integrated cross cutting opportunities - which are both SDG priorities and span across all SDGs:

4. **The Waikato Climate Challenge (SDG 13)** - how might we dramatically reduce emissions in the Waikato?
5. **The Waikato Restoration Challenge (SDG 6,14,15)** - how might we restore the mauri of our land and waterways? and
6. **The Waikato Wellness Challenge (SDG 3)** - how might we contribute to improved human health and wellness in the Waikato?

While these challenges are expressed using the SDG framework, we know that people's lives are a continuous amalgam of many SDGs, all at once. What's more, people live their lives in real places and communities, meaning that wellbeing varies between communities, cultures and places. Given the geographic scale and diversity of the Waikato, our approach needs to work "in place" to have meaning and relevance.



2022 Refreshed Strategic Framework

With guidance from the Kaitiaki Advisory Board, in 2022 we reviewed the 2020 vision and strategic framework. We have retained the SDG foundation with its three focus areas of environment, people and economy, with the pou of partnership aligned with SDG 17. A key objective of the review was to simplify and clarify the vision, and to develop a mission statement which more specifically defined the role of the Waikato Wellbeing Project-based on our operating model. Our values have not changed, and our revised mission and vision are shown below.

The new vision|moemoeā **Our Mokopuna are Thriving** reflects our intergenerational perspective towards wellbeing and

sustainable development. The vision articulates the strong belief we all hold as humans to create a world where our mokopuna | grandchildren thrive and live the lives they value.

Our mission|haerenga captures the specific role of the WWP. Our mission is to reveal the root cause of our wellbeing challenges, especially by privileging the flax-roots perspective of the people experiencing them. To do that well, not only do we need to have great data and systems knowledge, we want to really listen to people and to apply that knowledge to creating a radically better future for everybody.



Waikato wellbeing project | Hinonga toiora o Waikato

Moemoeā: Our Vision

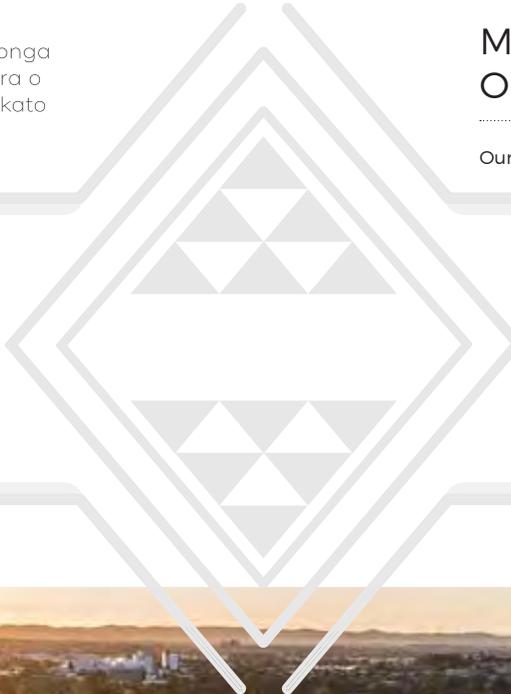
Our mokopuna are thriving

Whanonga Pono: Our Values

Kaitiakitanga - Guardianship
Kotahitanga - Unity, Collective, Togetherness
Manaakitanga - Hospitality, Kindness, Generosity and Support

Haerenga: Our Mission

To hear our people and transcend their future through positive impact

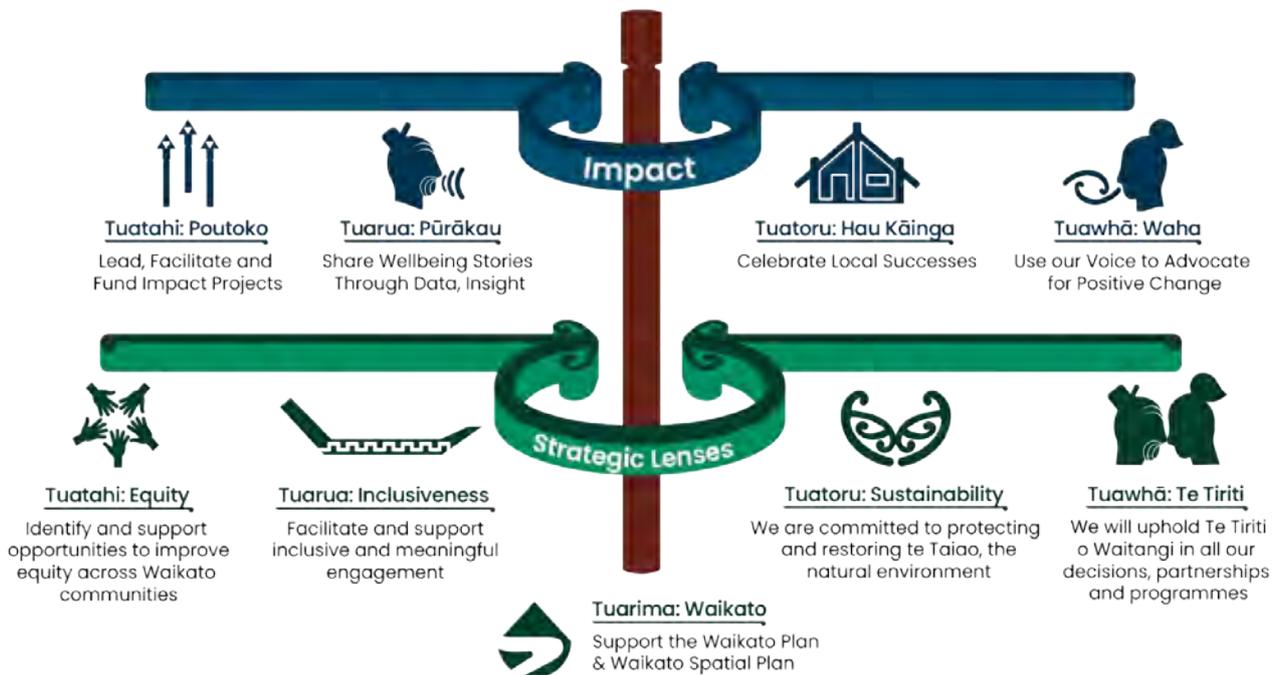


The WWP's mission helped us to further clarify our role in the region's wellbeing ecosystem. We will not duplicate or compete with other organisations- in fact our role is to support these organisations to achieve their own wellbeing objectives. To further complement our values, we also wanted to identify the strategic lenses we will apply when deciding on investments and initiatives to either commission or support.

The image below illustrates our new framework.

Whakaarotau: Our Priorities

The way we will work to facilitate insight and breakthrough, contributing to our Vision and Mission



2. Ngā Whāinga oranga - He whakarāpopotanga

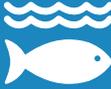
Our Wellbeing Targets - Summary



A key initial priority of the WWP was the identification of SMART⁵ targets. The purpose of the targets was to:

- Raise public awareness of the United Nations 2030 SDG agenda
- Facilitate community alignment in achieving the goals, enabling us to work together more effectively to contribute to local, regional, national and global priorities (stronger together)
- Widely communicate how well the Waikato works together to achieve outcomes (speaking with one voice telling the Waikato Story)
- Attract capital to purpose
- Leverage investment and government funds for local priorities
- Actively pursue impact targets, measuring and reporting our progress

Our targets were developed from the community conversations held in 2019 and were further informed by independent advice from Sense Partners Ltd⁶. The priority SDGs and targets are shown below. The targets reflected the SDG timeframe of 2030.

<p>1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER</p>  <p>About one in six children live below the poverty line, by 2030 less than 1% will.</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING</p>  <p>By 2030, reduce rates of non communicable diseases and mental illness and improve associated health equity outcomes for target groups.</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>  <p>Reduce the number of young people (aged 15-24) in the Waikato who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) from 12.6% in 2019 to less than 5% by 2030.</p>	
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>  <p>Increase the number of swimmable rivers and lakes in the Waikato from 30% (rivers) and 73% (lakes) in 2019 to both waterbody types achieving more than 80% by 2030.</p>	<p>7 AFFORDABILITY AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>  <p>Reduce the number of people experiencing energy hardship in the Waikato from 18,000 in 2019 to zero by 2030.</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>  <p>Reduce the housing shortfall in the region from approximately 7,500 homes in November 2019 to a point where all our people are well housed by 2030.</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>  <p>Increase the number of households schools, businesses and farms who reduce their waste leading to a 50% reduction of waste to landfill by 2030.</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>  <p>Reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 25% by 2030 (from 13.8 mega tonnes CO₂e to 103 mega tonnes CO₂e), on the path to net carbon zero by 2050</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>  <p>Maintain or enhance the mauri of our coastal and marine waters to ensure healthy ecosystems so that we can also enjoy mahinga kai and swimming.</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>  <p>To prevent loss of existing indigenous vegetation and increase indigenous habitat in biodiversity depleted environments to a minimum of 10% land cover by 2030.</p>	

⁵Acronym for Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-related

⁶https://www.waikatowellbeingproject.co.nz/site_files/32844/upload_files/SDG'sforWaikatoReviewofTargets&Indicators.pdf?dl=1

Measures of Overall Wellbeing

Measuring progress against the targets is a complex process requiring the collation and analysis of multiple sources of data and information. In some cases, a single measure was not able to show progress, so a bundle of measures is relied on. As a wellbeing measurement system, these targets need to be viewed alongside other regional wellbeing indicators series, in particular the Waikato Progress Indicators | Tupuranga Waikato (WPI). The WPI wellbeing framework and measures build on and are aligned with relevant national initiatives. The Treasury has developed a Living Standards Framework and associated dashboard to monitor intergenerational wellbeing and support Government's Wellbeing Budgets. In 2020, the Public Finance Act (1989) was amended to require the Treasury to produce a Wellbeing Report (at least once every four years), the first report being released in November 2022. This is underpinned by Statistics NZ's set of wellbeing indicators (Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa).

Te Tai Waiora Wellbeing in Aotearoa | New Zealand

According to Te Tai Waiora Wellbeing in Aotearoa | New Zealand 2022⁷ wellbeing has improved across many domains over time. We are healthier, have higher incomes and net worth, are safer from violent crime and have a declining road toll. Aotearoa | New Zealand is a good place to live for most people. We have many strengths relative to other developed countries, including high air quality, high

rates of employment and volunteering, and high levels of social connection and life satisfaction.

However, wellbeing is stagnating or getting worse over time across some important domains of wellbeing. The Treasury has identified three key areas of deteriorating or poor wellbeing: mental health, educational achievement, and housing affordability and quality.

One of the most striking insights is that our younger people fare less well on many metrics than older people. Older people, for example, have higher life satisfaction and a higher sense of belonging, are less lonely, and are less likely to live in a mouldy home. We have high rates of teen suicide and bullying relative to other OECD countries and, while declining, still high rates of child poverty.

This age divide is very evident in the three key areas of concern. Higher levels of psychological distress and lower educational achievement for younger generations raises risks for wellbeing across their lives, and the young are more likely to be renting poor quality homes or to be priced out of home ownership.

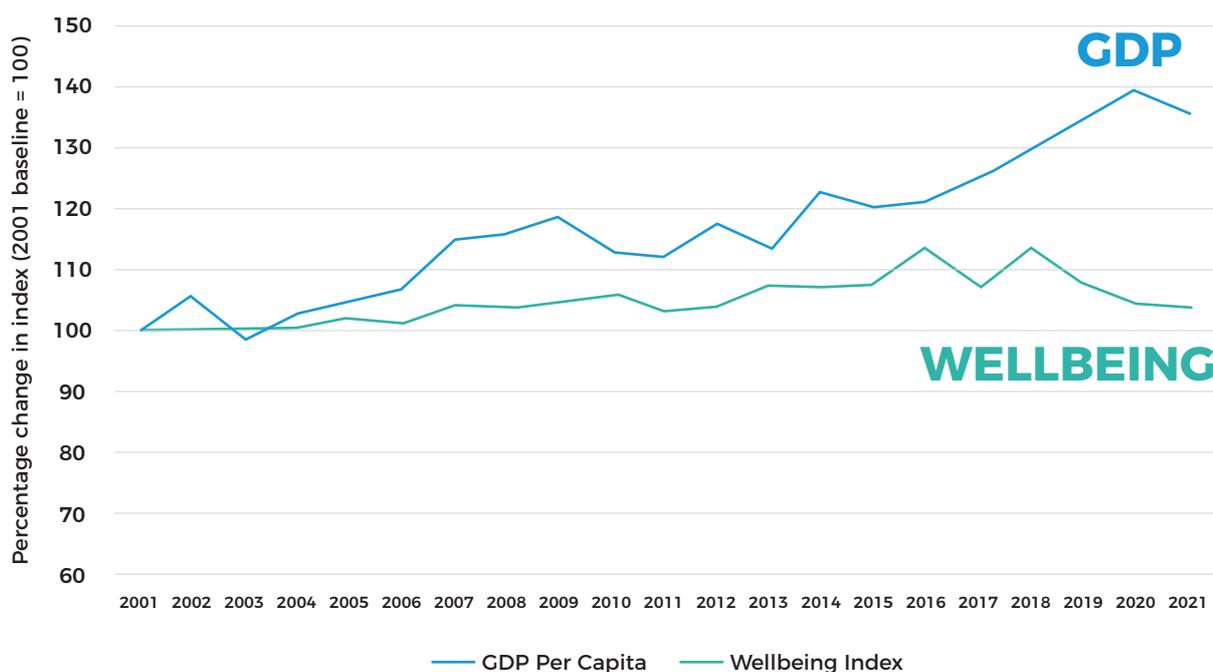
Wellbeing has held up well in recent years despite COVID-19. Gaps in wellbeing across demographic groups have generally not widened significantly over the pandemic period. However, it is possible that we are yet to see the longer-term impacts of COVID-19, particularly through disrupted schooling and health services.

⁷<https://www.treasury.govt.nz/system/files/2022-11/te-tai-waiora-2022.pdf>

Detailed references are not provided here.

Waikato Progress Indicators

The WPI has gathered and summarised information from 2000, with a particular focus on the years since 2006/2007 when more data became available. It uses this information to help us to identify which aspects we are doing well in, where we need to improve, and how changes in one aspect are linked with or affected by changes in others. The WPI presents a wide view on wellbeing, extending our concepts of progress beyond just GDP to include other aspects of wellbeing, as defined by the community. The WPI has identified 7 domains⁸ and 32 wellbeing areas which are tracked with a combination of subjective and objective indicators. As well as measuring wellbeing against each wellbeing area, the WPI combines all 32 indicators into a single metric to illustrate overall wellbeing. The figure below shows the trend for the Waikato, both in terms of overall wellbeing and real GDP per capita since 2001. This shows that, even prior to COVID-19, overall wellbeing only marginally improved since 2001, while GDP has increased by about 35%.



Other Wellbeing Indicators

A recent report by Creative Waikato⁹ exploring the impact of arts, culture and creativity on the people of the Waikato Region concluded that Waikato residents who feel a sense of pride and purpose, who enjoy life and who love and respect themselves are also more likely to have higher overall wellbeing. Moreover, artistic, cultural and creative events and activities that address any one of these five factors are more likely to have a positive impact on the overall wellbeing of attendees and creators.

While developed mainly from the point of view of the creative sector, the report concluded that Waikato residents are satisfied with their lives. Scores ranged from 1 to 7 (out of 7), although almost two-thirds of respondents reported being satisfied with their current conditions and one-quarter reported being highly satisfied with life. This indicates that while there are some residents who are struggling with their wellbeing, the majority are doing well.

Within the population, key differences among certain groups were identified:

- **Age:** Wellbeing differs by age, with 65-74-year-olds having the highest wellbeing and 45-54 year olds having the lowest wellbeing. This wellbeing trend has been observed across many other population studies.
- **District:** Wellbeing by district ranged from slightly satisfied to somewhat satisfied, with Ōtorohanga District registering the highest average wellbeing at 5.57 out of 7.

- **Gender:** Men were found to have slightly higher wellbeing than women (8%) and people who identify as non-binary (10%).
- **Cultural background:** While there was no significant difference in wellbeing found for Māori residents, people who identify as Pasifika were found to have 13% higher wellbeing.
- **Education:** Residents who have completed an apprenticeship have the highest overall wellbeing by education level, 15% higher than that of the wellbeing average in Waikato.
- **Employment status:** People who are self-employed were found to have 14% higher wellbeing than the average Waikato resident, while people experiencing unemployment had 12% lower wellbeing.
- **Relationship status:** Those who are in a relationship and living together have the highest average wellbeing.
- **Sexual identity:** While wellbeing varies significantly by sexual identity, those who identify as bisexual have the lowest average wellbeing.

Analysis in the report found that five factors were identified as the strongest predictors of wellbeing, regardless of engagement level or role within the creative sector. These are:

- Having pride in one's achievements
- Having fun and enjoying life
- Having a sense of purpose in life
- Liking oneself; and
- Feeling heard and respected by others

⁸Community wellbeing, safety, resource use, environmental quality, waste, economic and personal wellbeing

⁹https://creativewaikato.co.nz/site/uploads/HS_Creative-Waikato_Wellbeing-and-Arts-Culture-and-Creativity-in-the-Waikato_FINAL.pdf





3. Ngā whakatutukitanga

Progress on the WWP Targets

Progress on the WWP Targets

Reporting progress against our wellbeing targets has been undertaken in 4 ways:

1. Reflecting on the Sustainable Development Goals at the global level, informed by data from the United Nations
2. Reporting on progress across Aotearoa | New Zealand
3. Using available quantitative data for the Waikato targets and indicating the trajectory to 2030
4. Reflections from our Manu Taki

Our approach to reporting is to not take a deficit lens, while also being transparent on the status of our the most relevant indicators. By drawing on the reflections of Manu Taki, we complement qualitative data with front-line experiences and their assessment of progress and challenges.

Through this process, it has become clear that it would be useful to review the WWP measures and targets. Our work in Tuarua: Purākau – Sharing Wellbeing Stories through Data and Insights is focused on achieving this.

Readers will note that not all our priority SDGs currently have Manu Taki. We are always keen to hear from community leaders from all walks of life who would like to help guide our journey as Manu Taki.



Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER



WWP TARGET:

About one in 6 children live below the poverty line, by 2030 less than 1% will be.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Our children can thrive because none are hungry at school or cold at home. They can afford to participate in social, artistic, cultural and sporting activity, and none of our children are hungry.

GLOBAL

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic reversed the steady progress of poverty reduction over the past 25 years. This unprecedented reversal is being further exacerbated by rising inflation and the impacts of the war in Ukraine.

8.3 → 9.2%



GLOBAL POVERTY RATE 2019 - 2020

First increase since 1998

6.7 → 7.2%
GLOBAL WORKERS BELOW POVERTY LINE 2019 - 2020

More than **8M** more workers pushed into poverty

PEOPLE GOING HUNGRY AND SUFFERING FOOD INSECURITY 2014 - 2019



720-811m

People worldwide suffering from hunger

161m
MORE PEOPLE THAN 2019

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

Te Tai Waiora Wellbeing in Aotearoa | New Zealand 2022 reports that the proportion of people in material hardship has been declining since 2012, as measured by the Material Wellbeing Index (MWI).

INCOME POVERTY, CHILD POVERTY AND MATERIAL HARDSHIP RATES

20 - 12.5%

2019 - 2021

Children lived in households where food runs out sometimes or often



20.2% Material hardship rates for Māori, Pacific and disabled children, compared to **11%** overall

10.3%

Rate of severe material hardship for disabled children



4.2% for non-disabled children

WAIKATO PICTURE

Specific regional data for hunger and poverty is limited, however the information available shows persistent deprivation, poverty and hunger are significant issues in parts of the region. COVID-19 and inflation has particularly affected poverty and lack of access to good food.

12,000+



Approximate food parcels and meals provided in the Hamilton area each week

33,000+

Approximate number of regional households where food choices are limited to produce of low quality and nutritional content

DEPRIVATION 1991-2018

Better in Waipa, Waikato, Thames-Coromandel and Taupo
Worse in Matamata-Piako, Hamilton, Otorohanga, Hauraki and South Waikato



74%

Residents in South Waikato are experiencing severe socioeconomic hardship (2021)

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 1/2 are:

- Anna Casey Cox** - Hamilton City Councillor
- Ioana Manu** - Community Advisor, Hamilton City Council
- Cilla Abbott** - Ministry of Social Development
- Norm Hill** - Te Hira Consultants
- Jo Wrigley** - GoEco

Right now the Waikato River is deeply affected by the food system we have been using for the last 150+ years - to remediate the river we need to change the food system.

What would a democratic food system look like, as opposed to rearranging the current pieces in the system?

"Food security" is an interim measure towards "food sovereignty" - which is more about systemic change.

We don't talk enough about inequality in New Zealand - questions about distribution go unanswered.

We've reached a new level of despair - with poverty hidden in Motels - it's a vicious cycle which people can't get out of.

We need to treat our land as an ancestor, not a commodity.

The current system doesn't support human dignity.

Food is a fundamental human right, but our approach is based on who we think "deserves" food.

In terms of our SDG targets- we are not making progress towards these. There are bigger things affecting this - poverty, lower incomes, cost of living etc.

We have prioritised export food for the rest of the world, but we need to take an abundance approach which prioritises feeding our own people first.

The current food system delivers huge profits, while people go hungry- its not right!

Low incomes directly affect peoples' ability to access nutritious quality food.

What is missing from our food conversation is the indigenous perspective, questions about land, access to land and Te Tiriti o Waitangi. We need to take a Rongomātāne approach.

There is a lot of disconnection between our food systems, our environment and our world as people.



DATA SOURCES

- Global Data:** United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- New Zealand Data:**
- Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa Aotearoa | New Zealand 2022
 - Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
 - Ministry of Health
- Regional Data:**
- St Vincent de Paul, Ngati Haua, Waikato Plan

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

By 2030, reduce rates of non-communicable disease and mental illness and improve associated health equity outcomes for target groups e.g. Māori.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Our people are healthy and well. We live in an environment that is conducive to good health, and we keep active with a range of sporting, cultural, creative and artistic activities which is a gateway to emotional happiness.

GLOBAL

Long term rates of mortality, especially in infants has been reducing, although non communicable diseases are still significant. While long term suicide rates are reducing, COVID-19 has caused a large increase in anxiety and depression.



GLOBAL INFECTIONS and DEATHS due to COVID-19 by April 2022

74%

of all deaths caused by non-communicable diseases, esp. cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease

-14%

REDUCTION IN <5 YRS MORTALITY RATE. FROM 43 DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN 2015 TO 37 IN 2022



-29%
SUICIDE DEATH rate 2000-2019

+25%
increase in ANXIETY and DEPRESSION in 2020

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

Physical health in NZ has steadily improved, although smoking contributes to more deaths and disabilities than any other factor. There has been an increase in reported psychological distress over the last decade, particularly among women and younger people.



88.4%, 98%
of adults and children are in **GOOD HEALTH**

62.6%

of disabled adults report being in **GOOD HEALTH**

83.6%

of adults rate their **LIFE SATISFACTION HIGHLY**. Rates lower for disabled and deprived adults, 15-24 year olds.

23.6%

15-24 years experiencing **PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS** in 2021/22, up from 5.1% in 2011/12

51.9% of adults meet physical activity guidelines

43.5% of children use active transport to get to and from school



WAIKATO PICTURE

Between 2020 and 2022 fewer Waikato people rated their mental health positively, mainly due to the impacts of COVID-19. Waikato residents with a high level of engagement with arts, culture and creativity have higher wellbeing. About 70% of Waikato people want to do more physical activity, with rates often affected by socio-economic deprivation.



of Waikato Māori have had their cardiovascular risk assessed 2021/22 (target = 90%)

80%
OF PEOPLE IN THE WAIKATO RATE THEIR OVERALL HEALTH POSITIVELY IN 2022
90% in 2006



OF PEOPLE IN THE WAIKATO RATE THEIR MENTAL HEALTH POSITIVELY IN 2022.
75% in 2020

58%,
59%

Of young people and adults do enough physical exercise to positively impact their wellbeing in 2022

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 3 are:

Jeremy Mayall – Creative Waikato

Amy Marfell – Sport Waikato

Karen Covell – Progress to Health

Greg Morton – Te Whatu Ora

Mental wellbeing is an area of obvious need in our communities - not only mental illness and distress but also anxiety and loneliness.

People need time to be active - our busy culture makes that hard sometimes.

We need to encourage more strength-based conversations to support people to reach their potential.

Volunteers are burnt out and stressed, leading to people leaving the sector and facilities closing.

Post pandemic - people are now accessing anxiety and depression services who had never needed them before.

There has been a shadow pandemic to COVID-19. The effects of this could be profound and lasting.

Workforce pressures can see wait times for primary health care appointments increase, which impacts on people's access to healthcare.

Led by mana whenua, localities should help drive collective local action on health, wellbeing and equity across the Waikato.

We're seeing increased levels of physical activity amongst young woman, Māori, the disabled and in deprived communities which is awesome.

Our entire health workforce showed great leadership during COVID- but it took a huge toll. We need to value their wellbeing too.

We've broadened our collective understanding of being active- its not just playing sport, its about being active in ways that maintain wellness.

It is important that we provide time and resources to encourage playful activity as a way to connect with each other and to be creative, active and thriving.

We would love to see more people embracing the great diversity of arts, culture and creative experiences available in local communities to support this activity and positively influence mental and physical wellbeing.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

New Zealand Data:

- Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa Aotearoa | New Zealand 2022
- The 2021/22 Aotearoa | New Zealand Health Survey
- Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand

Regional Data:

- Waikato Progress Indicators
- Sport Waikato
- Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

Reduce (particularly for Māori and Pasifika) the number of young people (aged 15-24) in the Waikato who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) to less than 5% by 2030.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

All our young people are engaged and productive, they are learning or earning a livelihood, their mana is enhanced, and they are on a positive pathway to have many life options. Our employers can find motivated staff with the knowledge and skill they need to get started, and the means to learn more.

GLOBAL

Due to COVID-19, the proportion of the world's youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is now at its highest level since 2005. COVID-19 and now disruptions caused by the Ukraine War are affecting youth development worldwide. Many education measures are not consistently reported across different jurisdictions and timeframes.

147m



children missed more than half of their in-class instruction over the past two years due to COVID-19

\$17 TRILLION

Combined estimated lost (\$USD) lifetime earnings for children due to COVID restrictions and lockdowns

20m
THE NUMBER OF GLOBAL 15-24 YEAR-OLDS NOT IN EDUCATION, TRAINING OR EMPLOYMENT IN 2020

0.325

OECD income inequality in 2022, measured by the Gini coefficient



AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

The skill and qualification level of our adult population is strong, reflecting historically high levels of school achievement and immigration. There is a big gap between the highest-achieving and lowest-achieving students by OECD standards.

96.8%

CHILDREN STARTING SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED ECE (2021)



81%

15 YR-OLDS IN 2018 WITH BASIC READING LITERARY SKILLS (PISA)

2000 = 86%, OECD 2018 = 77%



12.7%

15-24 yr-olds that are not in Education, Employment or Training (2013 = 13.5%)

0.35

INCOME INEQUALITY IN 2021

MEASURED BY THE GINI COEFFICIENT

WAIKATO PICTURE

The Waikato region tends to perform slightly lower on many education and employment measures than the New Zealand average. This may reflect different socio-economic conditions, as is highlighted by the slightly higher NEET and Gini co-efficient for the region.



96.1%

OF CHILDREN STARTING SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED ECE (2021)

77.2%

of Waikato school leavers with NCEA level 2 or above, compared to 64.2% in 2009 NZ = 78.2%



14.3%

15-24 YR-OLDS THAT ARE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (2013 = 13.4%)

0.371

INCOME INEQUALITY IN 2021

MEASURED BY THE GINI COEFFICIENT. LITTLE CHANGE FROM 2007

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDGs 4/8/10 are:

Mary Jensen - Smart Waikato

Rachel Karalus - Ka'ute Pacific

Joe Graham - Blue Light

Rosie Spragg - Te Waka

We need to build on what's working and in place: keep making vocational pathways clearer for rangatahi, integrating employers/workplaces into school subjects, supported by relevant pathways information.

We need to get the balance right between at scale student engagement and the one-on-one highly intensive support that will really help some students to gain confidence and take the next step on the life journey.

For many rangatahi, a drivers license is a major positive factor in their personal and vocational development.

Supporting employers to be "youth ready" is also really important.

When delivered well and scaled up, something like the Gateway program can be massively impactful for employers and young people.

Tamariki need support to develop good literacy and numeracy skills before entering high school, so their chances of staying there and achieving success are high.

Engaged parents and whānau are incredibly important from an early age - year 9 is about when vocational conversations need to start at home and at school.

Youth workers and youth support orgs need recognition and certainty to support rangatahi and their whānau to thrive.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals World Inequality Report 2022, OECD

New Zealand Data:

- Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa Aotearoa | New Zealand 2022
- Education Counts
- Figure.nz

Regional Data:

Waikato Progress Indicators, Infometrics

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

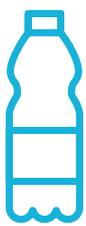
Increase the number of swimmable rivers and lakes in the Waikato from 30% (rivers) and 73% (lakes) in 2019 to both waterbodies achieving more than 80% by 2030.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Our waterways contribute to the health of our region (like the veins of a healthy body). "I am the river, and the river is me. If the river is unwell, I am unwell."

GLOBAL

While access to safe drinking water and sanitation services is increasing, rates of progress for these basic services will need to quadruple for universal coverage to be reached by 2030. The health of waterbodies (rivers, lakes, aquifers and wetlands) is variable across the globe.



74%

of global population use **SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER** services in 2020. (70% in 2015)

54%

Of global population use safely managed sanitation (47% in 2015)

60%

OF WATER BODIES IN 97 COUNTRIES POLLED IN 2020 HAVE GOOD WATER QUALITY

-85%

wetland ecosystems loss in extent over the past 300 years



AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

Many lakes and rivers have unnaturally high levels of nutrients due to leaching and run-off from urban or agricultural sources. Freshwater river quality tends to be poorest near modified areas and is higher in areas that have had the least modification.



OF THE 3,813 LAKES IN AOTEAROA RATE POOR OR VERY POOR IN TERMS OF NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT

64%, 69%

of rivers at risk of environmental impairment from forms of **phosphorus and nitrogen**

37%, 9%

of river length at risk of environmental impairment from **turbidity and visual clarity**

17%

of rivers have severe **organic pollution or nutrient enrichment** between 2016 and 2020



WAIKATO PICTURE

River water quality for ecological health is generally good across the region. Where land use is more intensive, water quality for ecological health is poorer. Water quality in the Waikato River is much better than it was in the 1950s. Levels of nitrogen in the river have risen.

90%

ALLOCATION OF TOTAL WATER AVAILABLE IN THE REGION, UP FROM 85% IN 2009



70%

of rivers in the region have **satisfactory overall quality** (E. coli), no change from 2003

6.8%

OF THE REGION'S WATERWAYS HAVE EXCELLENT WATER CLARITY.

63.6% ARE UNSATISFACTORY.

2.16%

of the region's waterways are excellent for swimming.

80.87% are unsatisfactory



Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 6 are:

Keri Thompson – Ngati Haua Mahi Trust
Taiporutu Hauraki – Ngati Haua Mahi Trust

Its great that so many people now really care about te taiao and our waterways. The heart of doing something different is definitely strong.

While it's happening less now, there can still be a mismatch between local knowledge and what is expected from the "top down".

Current weather patterns are making it very difficult to germinate and grow seedings there is currently too much water!

Every whānau Māori in the Waikato needs to be able to feel connect to te taiao, our environment and our waterways.

As kaitiaki, we are often two steps behind everybody else. Regulatory and funding requirements make it harder for us to make a difference and can create barriers.

Local restoration initiatives are vulnerable to changes in policy and funding - any reductions would have a major impact on our workforce.

Our challenges now are not about more nurseries, is about creating a sustainable long-term programme to restore our waterways and our people.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

New Zealand Data: Ministry for the Environment

Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



7 AFFORDABILITY AND CLEAN ENERGY



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

Reduce the number of people experiencing energy hardship (spending more than 10% of income on energy) from 18,000 to zero by 2030

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

All our people, including those on fixed incomes (like the elderly and unemployed) can live in warm energy efficient homes, with reliable clean energy.

GLOBAL

Over 700 million people globally living in the dark and 2.4 billion cook with harmful and polluting fuels. The world lacks safe, low-carbon, and cheap large-scale energy alternatives to fossil fuels.



761m

did not have electricity in 2019. Two decades ago, more than **1.6 billion** people were in this position.

59%

of the world population have access to clean cooking fuel.

3 BILLION people do not have access to clean cooking fuels.

12.63%

Of the world's energy is provided by renewables in 2021 (6.8% in 2001)



12x

THE PER CAPITA ENERGY USE RATIO BETWEEN THE US AND INDIA

(77,574 Kwh vs 7,063 Kwh)

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

During 2021, Aotearoa | New Zealand became a net importer of energy. National energy intensity has improved by an average of 1.5% pa between 1990 and 2019. Retail electricity prices have increased on average by 2.21% pa from February 2019 to August 2022.

24.8%

OF NEW ZEALAND'S ENERGY CONSUMPTION CAME FROM RENEWABLES IN 2021

33%

OF PEOPLE THINK THEIR WINTER POWER BILL IS EXCESSIVE

1.8M

tonnes of coal imported into New Zealand in 2021. A record high.



360,000

HOMES THAT WIND TURBINES GENERATE ENOUGH ELECTRICITY TO POWER



WAIKATO PICTURE

Energy data for the Waikato region is sparse and often out of date, despite the region being one of New Zealand's most significant for energy generation.

>30%

of New Zealand's current electricity generation capacity is in the Waikato region

\$2.986m

RETAIL ELECTRICITY SAVINGS FOR OUR POWER CUSTOMERS



1.97%

annual increase in retail electricity prices in the Waikato (Feb 2019 to Aug 2022) NZ = 2.21%

+168 MW

CONSENTED ADDITIONAL GENERATION FROM TAUHARA GEOTHERMAL

NZ = +1049MW



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Our World in Data

New Zealand Data:
MBIE

- Regional Data:**
- MBIE
 - WRC Climate Action Roadmap
 - WEL Networks

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

Reduce the housing shortfall in the region from approximately 7500 homes in November 2019 to a point where all our people are well housed by 2030.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Every person and every family in the Waikato is well housed (using the UN Right to Adequate Housing).

GLOBAL

There has been an unprecedented deterioration in housing affordability, driven by the result of the pandemic and its related demand shock and it continues to disrupt standards of living, housing markets and national economies.

+60%

Change in the number of severely unaffordable housing markets in 2021 compared to 2019

-66%

Change in the number of affordable and moderately affordable markets in 2021 compared to 2019



37%

OF 1,510 CITIES AROUND THE WORLD ARE SERVED BY URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT

>1 BILLION
SLUM DWELLERS IN 2020

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

Over the last two decades, house prices have been increasing faster than in any other OECD country, and we have experienced the greatest increase in the ratio of house prices to income across OECD countries. Renters also tend to live in houses of lower quality.



11.7

Average years for a first-home buyer in 6 main cities to save a deposit. **7.9 years in 2006.**

OWNER-OCCUPATION RATES HAVE BEEN FALLING FOR ALMOST FOUR DECADES AND ARE LOWER THAN THE OECD AVERAGE

24,996

PEOPLE IN NZ ON MSD HOUSING REGISTER SEPTEMBER 2022



6,183 DEC 2017

56.1%

of renting households spend 25%+ of their income on housing in 2021
Owners = 30.4%

WAIKATO PICTURE

A shortfall of new build houses in 2018 has focused the housing sector on opportunities to meet demand. Housing costs still take up a large proportion of people's incomes, whether as owners or renters. Rising interest costs will further reduce affordability. There is now a strong focus on housing affordability and quality.

8,000

regional housing shortfall 2018



+51,000

additional houses needed by 2043

20.2%

Average percentage of disposable income spent on housing costs, 2021
2007 = 20.5%



3744

PEOPLE IN THE WAIKATO ON HOUSING REGISTER SEPT 2022

(excl Rotorua)

474 DEC 2017



430

Waikato places available in Oct 2022 for households receiving support to transition into long term housing

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 11 are:

Lale Ieremia - Co-Chair, Waikato Housing Initiative

Nic Greene - Co-Chair, Waikato Housing Initiative

Aksel Bech - Chief Executive, Waikato Housing Initiative

We have a target of 20% of new all housing in the Waikato being affordable housing.

We support a placemaking approach that prioritises and supports a regional housing approach.

Waikato needs a 20-year plan for 75,000 new homes - with integrated affordability.

We need to extend the typology and mix of housing available - to better cater for larger, intergenerational families and smaller or single occupant options.

Waikato has added Philanthropy to the traditional Private, Public Partnership model, in particular with land being available for long term secure tenure on lease basis for increased affordability on new builds.

We are working to support the spectrum of affordable options including affordable rentals and assisted home ownership models including shared equity and progressive ownership.

The region now has an affordable houses pipeline scorecard, to support WHI's vision and goals.

If we accept that we have a housing affordability crisis because as a country, as a region and as a community we do not commission the mix and typology of housing that our community needs, to fix this crises- who will commission those affordable housing options?



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Demographia

New Zealand Data: MSD, Statistics NZ, CoreLogic

Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators, MSD, Waikato Housing Initiative Government Housing Dashboard (MHUD)

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

Increase the number of households, schools, businesses and farms who reduce their waste leading to a 50% reduction of waste to landfill by 2030.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Our region is producing less waste by designing waste out of our daily lives, we're reusing things where we can, and were using innovative and effective systems for recycling.

GLOBAL

The global material footprint continues to grow, although the pace has slowed. The average annual growth rate of the global material footprint for 2015-2019 was 1.1 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent for 2000-2014, indicating a slowdown in the growth of economic pressure on the environment.



19.5%
OF GLOBAL WASTE PLASTIC WAS RECYCLED IN 2015, 0% IN 1987

2.2 BILLION

Tonnes of waste produced globally every year

11.6m
TONNES OF PLASTIC DUMPED IN THE OCEANS IN 2022



33%

Of annual waste is not managed in an environmentally safe manner

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

Aotearoa New Zealand is one of the highest generators of waste per person in the world. We use too much, waste too much and pollute too much – and this has negative impacts on the environment and contributes to climate change.

740kg
PER CAPITA WASTE PER ANNUM IN 2018

2009 = 580KG

17.49m

tonnes of waste per year.
12.59 million tonnes per year are sent to landfill



33%

of all **CLASS 1 WASTE** from construction and demolition



9%

OF NEW ZEALAND'S BIOGENIC METHANE EMISSIONS COME FROM WASTE

WAIKATO PICTURE

The Waikato acts as a major sink for waste in the upper North Island. Good work is being done to reduce and prevent waste in the region. There are growing reusable and refillable packaging options and resource recovery is also growing and sharing economies and the secondhand market are strong.

308,885

ESTIMATED TONNES OF WASTE DISPOSED OF TO LANDFILL FOR THE WAIKATO REGION IN 2021



48%
OF KERBSIDE RUBBISH IN THE WAIKATO IS ORGANIC WASTE



59.1%

of annual landfill waste from kerbside collection could be diverted

500,000
TONNES TO LANDFILL BY 2030 IF NOTHING IS DONE

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 12 are:

Rick Thorp - Xtreme Zero Waste

Valerie Bianchi - Waikato Regional Council

Achieving our goals is about taking an abundance approach.

Xtreme Zero Waste - 25 years of experience in how to make this work. 80% of all waste now diverted from landfill.

For many small councils, funding the infrastructure for organic recovery and recycling is difficult. There needs to be a contestable fund to help them with this.

As a country we are finally utilising the tools which the 2008 Waste Minimisation Act gave us.

We need to keep moving towards the top of the waste hierarchy - where almost everything is reduced, reused and recycled.

Changing how we produce products and reducing waste has to be part of the country's Just Transition process - there will be many positive co-benefits for us all.

There is an opportunity to have a region network of community resource recovery centres across the Waikato and New Zealand, and its already underway.

Things like a container return scheme, mandating product stewardship, banning plastic bags, straws, fruit stickers etc will make a big difference.

Increasing the waste levy will not work on its own - it will just create a business case for Waste to Energy Plants.

Changing community preferences and leadership is helping to encourage waste management companies to change also. They are highly skilled at waste collection and transportation, but there are opportunities for them to do so much more in partnership with the community.

The next generation of business leaders really get this stuff and are on a journey to less impact.

Some products - e.g. plastic pellets are becoming harder to source from overseas - we can create our own supply chain using recycled products in NZ.

Councils have a huge procurement footprint - by changing their practices they can achieve profound changes.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Our World in Data, TheWorldCounts.com, World Bank

New Zealand Data:
MfE

Regional Data:
Waikato Progress Indicators,
Waikato Regional Council

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET: Reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 25% by 2030 (from 13.8 mt/yr/Co2e to 10 mt/yr/CO2e), on the path to net carbon zero by 2050.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT: Our people will be doing their part to transition to a cleaner, healthier, climate resilient region.

GLOBAL

In 2020, global energy-related CO2 emissions rose by 6.0 per cent as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounded. At 31 March 2021, 125 of 154 developing countries were prioritizing formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans in their adaptation efforts.

417.31
ATMOSPHERIC CO2 IN PARTS PER MILLION AT MAUNA LOA OBSERVATORY, HAWAII, DECEMBER 2022



+6.0%
global energy-related CO2 emissions in 2021

+1.1° C

Increase in global mean temperature since 1880
+0.13° C per decade since 1979

+3.0mm

ANNUAL GLOBAL SEA LEVEL INCREASE SINCE 1992

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

In 2021 our net greenhouse gas emissions were 26.1 percent higher than 1990 due to the underlying increase in gross emissions. In the 22 years to 2019, Aotearoa had its five warmest years on record: in 1998, 1999, 2016, 2018, and 2019.

78.8MT
CO2-e

NEW ZEALAND'S GROSS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN 2020



+62.1%

Increase in GHG emissions from transport since 1990
91.2% from road vehicles

+1.13° C
NZ AVERAGE TEMPERATURE INCREASE 1909 TO 2019



+1.8mm

AVERAGE ANNUAL RELATIVE SEA-LEVEL RISE FOR THE 100 YEARS UP TO 2015

WAIKATO PICTURE

The Waikato region is already experiencing the effects of our changing climate. The region has key opportunities to focus reduction efforts on agriculture and transport and considers options for maintaining or increasing carbon removal potential through forestry.

16.2MT
CO2-e

WAIKATO GROSS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN 2021 (2007 = 15.2)

+30%

Waikato's per capita net emissions compared to the national average



69%

OF THE REGION'S EMISSIONS COME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES (TWICE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE)



-44%

removal of gross emissions by the forestry sector, (double the national average)

Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 13 are:

Jennifer Nickel - Waikato Regional Council

Jo Wrigley - GoEco

Hannah Huggan - Go Eco

Elisepesi Havea - Te Pukenga

Our organisations are starting to do relationships better - in communities and across sectors, less gatekeeping and transactional engagements, which is great.

Lots of good stuff is happening at the local level - communities are increasingly asking for more environmental restoration, enhancement and regeneration

National guidance really helps local communities to activate and make a positive difference, otherwise you feel like you are doing it on your own.

As a community, our conversations are turning towards adaptation to warmer temperatures.

We need more leadership from people who can bring people and funding together to make things happen.

Widening inequality and less social cohesion are huge issues - if people can't meet their basic needs they can't think about longer term issues like climate.

We're now at a point where the big government policy reforms are almost all in place in NZ- climate, freshwater, resource management.

Climate issues have been under resourced and left to a small group of passionate people for so long - when is it time for resourcing, if not now?

Our emissions are still trending in the wrong direction- globally and even in the Waikato.

People need access to better information to enable better adaptation to climate.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, IPCC, Roy Spencer, NOAA, CO2.earth

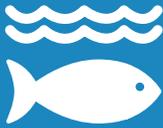
New Zealand Data: MfE, NIWA

Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators, Waikato Regional Council

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET:

Maintain or enhance the mauri of our coastal and marine waters to ensure healthy ecosystems so that they can also enjoy mahinga kai and swimming.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT:

Our coastal ecosystems are healthy reflecting the mauri from the mountains to the sea and provide for the enjoyment by people for swimming, collecting food and other activities.

GLOBAL

Most global marine ecosystems now show the influence of human actions, with coastal marine ecosystems showing both large historical losses of extent and condition as well as rapid ongoing declines.



200m

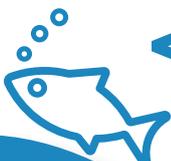
GLOBAL PRODUCTION (IN TONNES) OF FISH AND SEAFOOD EVERY YEAR, FROM A COMBINATION OF WILD FISH CATCH AND FISH FARMING

>3,000

FISH SPECIES ARE THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION DUE TO OVER EXPLOITATION

2.4%

of the ocean is fully or highly protected from fishing impacts



<0.1%

of the High Seas is in implemented and fully / highly protected areas

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

The marine environment is affected by a range of individual and cumulative pressures. Our activities place pressure through commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, extraction of natural resources, non-indigenous species, and coastal development.

407,833

TONNES OF WILD FISH CAUGHT IN NEW

49,850 IN 1960

104,549

tonnes of aquatic organisms from aquaculture in 2018
2,800 in 1960



24.73kg

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA FISH CONSUMPTION IN NEW ZEALAND, 2017 WORLD = 19.34KG



7.06%

(12,792 km²) of our territorial sea is legally protected marine reserves (1974 = 0%)

WAIKATO PICTURE

Our coasts are threatened by loss of natural character and biodiversity, and degraded water and sediment quality. Most monitored sites are moderately healthy, and at most sites there were only slight changes in estuarine ecosystem health between 2012 and 2020.

+19.7%

CHANGE IN EXTENT OF MANGROVES IN 4 SENTINEL ESTUARIES FROM 2002-2017



0.4

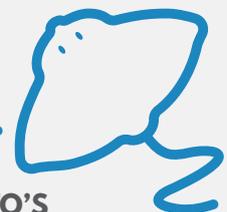
Average Trait - Based Index (TBI) for estuarine areas, 2020 (>0.4 = good) 2012 = 0.4

567,977

HA OF COASTAL AREAS PROTECTED BY TAIAPURE, ROHE MOANA AND MATIATIA CUSTOMARY PROVISIONS

<1%

OF THE WAIKATO'S COASTAL MARINE AREA IS MARINE RESERVE





DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, UNESCO State of the Ocean Report, Pilot Edition, Our World InData, Marine Protection Atlas

New Zealand Data: MfE, Our World In Data

Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators, Waikato Regional Council

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



15 LIFE ON LAND



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET: To prevent the loss of existing indigenous vegetation and increase indigenous vegetation habitat in biodiversity depleted environments to a minimum of 10% land cover by 2030.

ACHIEVING OUR TARGET MEANS THAT: Our land is restored, our water is clean, and our native vegetation and flora and fauna thrive.

GLOBAL

Three-quarters of the world's land surface has been significantly altered by humans. The extent and condition of the world's ecosystems have declined by an average of 47% compared with the natural baseline, and some are faring worse than others.

-47%

DECLINE IN THE EXTENT AND CONDITION OF THE WORLD'S ECOSYSTEMS COMPARED WITH THE NATURAL BASELINE

1m
ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES ARE NOW FACING EXTINCTION



87%

of the world's wetlands are estimated to have been lost between 1700 and 2000

32m
HECTARES OF TROPICAL FORESTS, LOST BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

The current state of much of Aotearoa | New Zealand's biodiversity demonstrates a trend of ongoing decline. The extent of this decline is variable within and between domains, ecosystems and species.

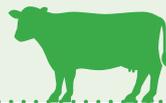
7.7%
OF SPECIES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE RANKED AS "CRITICALLY ENDANGERED" BY IUCN



land bird species whose conservation status has improved between 2008 and 2019

184,210

hectares of private land protected through Queen Elizabeth II Trust covenants
10,000 ha in 1990



~30%
OF NEW ZEALAND'S LAND AREA IS IN FORMAL PROTECTION

(global goal is 30% by 2030)

WAIKATO PICTURE

Most of the region's terrestrial ecosystems have been significantly changed due to agriculture and urbanisation. Despite the magnitude of change reducing significantly in the last century, loss of key ecosystems, e.g. wetlands continues. Natural features such as gullies offer restoration opportunities.

27%

of the region's land remains in terrestrial indigenous vegetation cover

94% in 1840

-60Ha
NET ANNUAL LOSS OF TERRESTRIAL INDIGENOUS VEGETATION BETWEEN 2012 AND 2018

~70%

of the Waikato's non-forest swamps and bogs have been drained since 1840, leaving some 30,000 hectares.

312,337

hectares of land restored with assistance of the Waikato Ecological Enhancement Trust 2004-2022



Manu Taki Reflections

Our Manu Taki for SDG 15 are:

Bruce Clarkson – University of Waikato, Waikato Regional Councillor

We need better data on biodiversity impacts - its not clear how much is being gained or lost, in hectares on an annual scale.

Maungatautari is now starting to resemble the first written descriptions of the New Zealand bush some 200 years ago.

Ecosanctuaries are extremely important - only 0.2% of New Zealand is managed in this way - they're the only part of our country where our indigenous bioversity can fully thrive.

Biodiversity restoration is a social and cultural process - its about teaching us all to be guardians.

If we had another 4 or 5 predator proof reserves across the Hamilton basin that would really make a difference.

Most remanent sites I visit are in declining ecological condition - mainly due to introduced herbivores and weeds.

We don't need to protect everything - we just need enough ecological islands to create positive spill over effects.

Ultimately, biodiversity loss is a form of market failure, caused by the unequal power of private development and public conservation interests.

To fix our ecosystems, we just need to fund restoration activities to the point where nature can function as it wants to on its own.

Eco sanctuaries work when there are deep connections with iwi and the community. Data and science is not enough.

Over the past 30 years, in many RMA decisions, biodiversity has been the loser, with the mitigations imposed having little chance of success.

The most important ingredients for success are kaitiaki who care and have the resources to actively manage degradation.

Despite all the challenges, I remain optimistic. Our indigenous biota just needs to be given the chance to re-assert itself on our landscape.



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

New Zealand Data: Department of Conservation

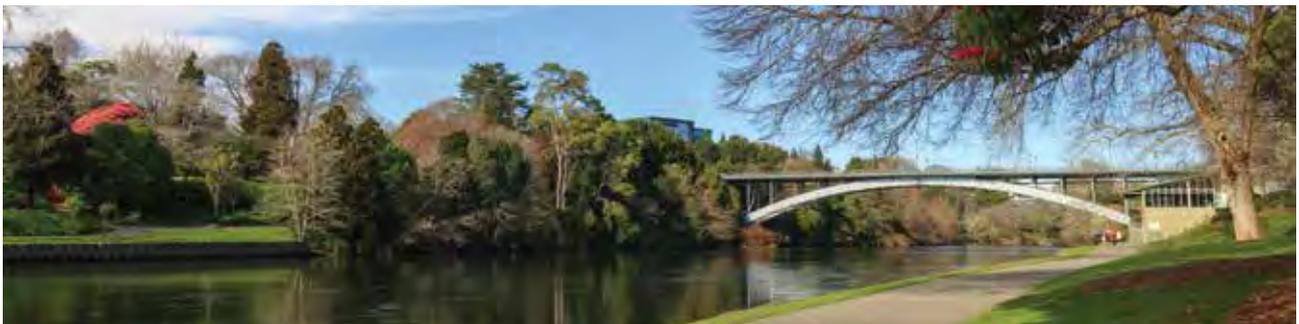
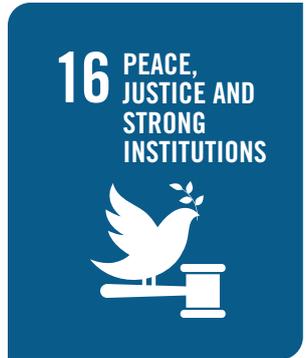
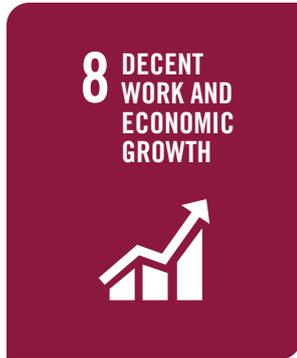
Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators, Waikato Regional Council, Waikato Biodiversity Forum, Gullyguide.co.nz

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



Sustainable Development Goals

WWP TARGET: We currently do not have targets for these SDGs



DATA SOURCES

Global Data: United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Our World in Data, World Bank

New Zealand Data: NZ Police, Infometrics, Trading economics

Regional Data: Waikato Progress Indicators, Statistics New Zealand

FOR MORE INFORMATION:



GLOBAL

The world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030, affected by COVID-19. When measured by GDP per capita, the average person in the world is 4.4-times more prosperous than in 1950. Globally, the number of Internet users increased from 413 million in 2000 to 3.4 billion in 2016. While global rates are falling, there are large differences in homicide rates between countries.

0.47

World gender inequality index in 2021



Reduction of 20% from 1990

\$12,262

GLOBAL GDP PER CAPITA, MEASURED IN CURRENT US DOLLARS

\$459 IN 1960



15.89

World fixed high speed broadband subscriptions per 100 people in 2020
1998 = 0.84

437,000

GLOBAL HOMICIDES IN 2020

5.4 PER 100,000

1990 = 7.0

AOTEAROA NZ PICTURE

New Zealand's gender inequality index is far lower than the global average and has fallen significantly in the past 60 years. The GDP per capita in New Zealand is equivalent to 323 percent of the world's average and has grown 21 times since 1960. Broadband penetration in New Zealand has increased 30,223% since 1998. Homicide rates in New Zealand have fallen 44% since 1990.

0.09

NEW ZEALAND GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX IN 2021

Reduction of 63% from 1990

\$48,801

NEW ZEALAND GDP PER CAPITA, MEASURED IN CURRENT US DOLLARS

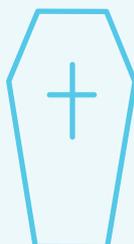
\$2,312 IN 1960



36.6

NEW ZEALAND FIXED HIGH SPEED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 100 PEOPLE IN 2020

1998 = 0.12



52

HOMICIDES IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2020

1.3 PER 100,000

1990 = 2.3

WAIKATO PICTURE

Weekly median income gender differences in the Waikato have fallen by 42% since 1998, which is better than the NZ average of 36%. Waikato GDP per person is typically around 10-15 per cent lower than the national average. Homicide rates in the Waikato are similar to that for New Zealand.



-23%

Difference between median weekly incomes of females versus males in the Waikato in 2022. -40% in 1998.

\$37,320

WAIKATO GDP PER CAPITA, MEASURED IN CURRENT US DOLLARS

\$25,208 IN 2000

NO WAIKATO-SPECIFIC DATA AVAILABLE FOR BROADBAND PENETRATION



5 deaths due to assault per annum from 2006-2018

1.4 per 100,000



4. Tuatahi: Poutoko - Lead, Facilitate and Fund Impact Projects

Consistent with our operating model and strategic framework, we have identified several areas, aligned with our SDGs, where we will undertake major research projects to better understand the root causes of our wellbeing challenges and uncover new insights and breakthroughs. Given the scale of these projects we expect to do 1-2 of these per year, depending on funding partnerships and capacity.

Consistent with the initial WWP targets, our vision for the Rangatahi Opportunity was that:

All our young people are on a positive pathway and thriving

We decided that as the project is about rangatahi realising their potential, we would invite rangatahi to help lead the project from the very outset. Across 2020 and 2021, we partnered with five rangatahi to co-led and guide our work, making a significant contribution to the process and results achieved.

The purpose of the Rangatahi Opportunity was to:

- Amplify the voices and experiences of our rangatahi
- Combine research, data and the lived experiences of rangatahi to create insights
- Communicate and make our research available for the use of the wider sector
- Facilitate opportunities for people and organisations to come together to develop and action ideas
- Support the development of new ideas, alongside collaborators
- Present a Case for Change to central government, funders and key organisations for systems change to occur; and
- Seek pathways for adoption of ideas

¹²https://www.waikatowellbeingproject.co.nz/site_files/32844/upload_files/Socio-demographicprofileofRangatahiintheWaikatoregionWaikatoWellbeingProject.2.pdf?dl=1

¹³https://www.waikatowellbeingproject.co.nz/site_files/32844/upload_files/RangatahiOpportunityALiteratureReviewoftheWaikatoWellbeingProject2021.1.pdf?dl=1

¹⁴Our face to face research was limited by COVID lockdowns

We partnered with Te Ngira, the Institute for Population Research at the University of Waikato to develop our insights.

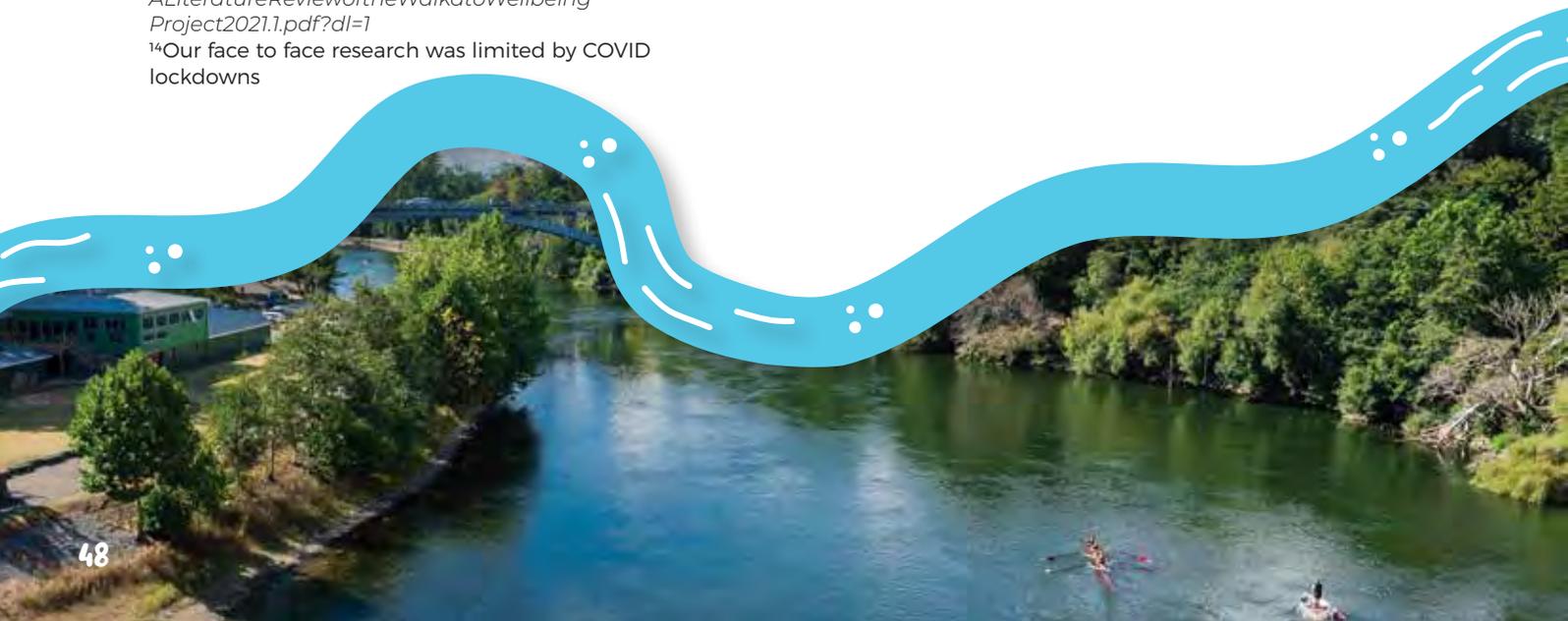
Te Ngira developed:

- A socio-demographic profile of rangatahi in the Waikato region¹²
- A literature review, summarising key themes from other rangatahi wellbeing initiatives in New Zealand¹³

We combined this data with face-to-face interviews and co-design hui with rangatahi and rangatahi/youth support workers in the Hamilton |Kirikiriroa¹⁴ area to provide us with direct information on lived experiences.

The emerging insights from our interviews and desktop research are set out below. A more detailed summary is provided in the Case for Change:

- The lives of rangatahi are enhanced when a kaiārahi supports them to navigate life, not just as a one-off, but along the journey
- Rangatahi want to give back to their whānau, community and future generations
- Rangatahi feel unprepared when leaving school
- Rangatahi need a strong sense of belonging to thrive
- Rangatahi want their strengths and cultural identity to be recognised and supported
- Rangatahi need more support for their emotional and mental wellbeing
- Rangatahi experience barriers because of the effects of structural inequities.



Our Approach

Step 1 - Framing, the basis of our opportunity

"How can we create opportunities for our young people to be thriving and on a positive pathway?"

We sought to understand;

- Why and where are our rangatahi experiencing barriers to successfully transition from education to further study, employment and/or training?
- Where should our collective energies be focused to make the greatest impact for our rangatahi?
- What solutions or ideas would make the greatest difference to our rangatahi and their whānau?
- How might we involve whānau, rangatahi and employers to create insight and breakthrough?
- How might we collaborate with young people, whānau, schools, the community and each other to identify which initiatives to scale for impact that lead to our rangatahi being on a positive pathway to have many life options?

Step 2 - Listen To Understand

Our Youth Innovators conducted empathy interviews to understand perspectives and lived experience. Quantitative data, existing research and the lived experiences of our rangatahi were combined to uncover insights on what would have the greatest impact for our rangatahi and their whānau.

Step 3 - Share & Prioritise

Our insights were shared with collaborators who supported us to prioritise our areas of focus for the Co-Design.

Step 4 - Action Through Co-design

Our series of Co-Design Hui brought together rangatahi, whānau, schools, tertiary institutions, local government, innovators and anyone working with young people to develop actions and initiatives.

Step 5 - Weaving Together and Moving Forward

Bringing together our learnings, collaborators and community to implement actions and define how we can continue to work together to achieve our collective vision.

Combining our different sources of insight, the Case for Change has identified the following opportunities for action:

The here and now (immediate actions):

1. Including the voices and lived experience of whānau, rangatahi and employers.
2. Addressing equity in education.
3. Partnering with Māori at all levels of decision making.
4. Support and scale programmes that provide access to coaching and mentoring for young people.

Creating transformation for the future (medium term priorities):

1. Improving access to holistic services that focus on enhancing mental and emotional wellbeing for rangatahi.
2. Re-imagining the funding model to encourage collaboration.
3. Supporting and scaling innovation across schools, businesses and the community to support rangatahi and their whānau.

4. Addressing systemic barriers for tamariki and whānau in the early years.

Many people and organisations are involved in rangatahi wellbeing in the Waikato and across New Zealand. While a report alone will not achieve impact, the intended role of our Case for Change is:

- As a strategic case, supporting front-line rangatahi wellbeing organisations to secure the funds and resources they need to succeed
- As a guide for policy makers when assessing where to intervene and what sorts of interventions to support
- As a resource for funders who are motivated to make a difference, and are keen to know where to get the best “bang for their buck”; and
- As a source of inspiration, hope and pride for our rangatahi. We want our young to know that when we say they are our future - we mean it

October Share Event

In October we hosted an event at the WINTEC Atrium attended by community, government, philanthropic, youth and iwi leaders from across the Waikato. As well as sharing the major findings from our multi-year research, the event also celebrated our rangatahi and showed their incredible talent and potential. We were thrilled to host performances from Dujon Cullingford, Rosalie Norton, Beau Monga and Street Dance Sessions.

With facilitation from MC Jahvaya Wheki, panellists Tamoko and Waimirangi Ormsby, Madiha Ali and Oli Semu reflected on their own journeys as rangatahi in the Waikato.

We also heard from a small selection of leaders who are advancing exciting and new projects to address the opportunities we explored in the Case for Change. These included Mary Jensen and the team from Smart Waikato, Talita Piso and the team from Vision Complete Pathways, the Western Community Centre, K'aute Pasifika and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa.

To see more about the share event- see: <https://youtu.be/uHCCph2-u70>

4.2 The Waikato Kai Challenge



The Waikato Kai Challenge is our initiative to understand how we might end hunger in the Waikato using our operating model, adapted and led by our Manu Taki.

The WWP has a target of reducing the number of children who live below the poverty line in the Waikato from about 17% to zero by 2030. We know that the answers to our kai challenges often already exist and will also require systems change. During Covid-19, Māori communities led the response and ensured the distribution of kai. And our Pacifica communities are expert kai growers with several amazing gardens in Kirikiriroa. These are just a couple of examples and there are many more which we aim to uncover, uplift, support and look to scale up and out through our project.

We know that the challenge around access to good quality kai is significant and growing. According to the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy Annual Report, 15% of children (aged 0-14 years) across New Zealand live in

households where food runs out sometimes. For Māori it is 26% and 37% for Pacifica.

Food insecurity is more prevalent amongst Māori children (2.5 times the rate for non-Māori), Pacific children (3.2 times the rate for non-Pacific), and children in areas of high socioeconomic deprivation (6 times the rate for lowest socioeconomic deprivation).

We know that everyday, hundreds of people and whānau in the Waikato rely on food charities and food organisations to assist them with meals and the dignity of supporting their whānau, a number that has been growing rapidly first due to the impact of COVID-19, but now also as inflation, fuel and other costs have pushed kai to the bottom of the essentials that can be afforded each week. We also know that for a sizeable proportion of the population (perhaps as much as 20%), even though they are employed, supermarket prices prevent healthy choices and force choices based on a full belly at least cost.

The approach to this challenge takes the WWP's overall operating model and frames this within a mātauranga Māori approach to kai and kai sovereignty, specific for the Waikato and the kai opportunities we have, expressed through the kaupapa of Rongomātāne Kai Māori - Kai Ora.

Our Manu Taki have been listening to the voices of those who experience food poverty, as well as sharing and celebrating the stories of communities who are finding ways to both feed their whānau, restore mana and knowledge about food cultivation, caring for the land and enhancing community connections.

To date our Manu Taki for SDG 1 and 2 have undertaken a series of consultation hui to understand how we can develop kai resilience and kai sovereignty in our region including:

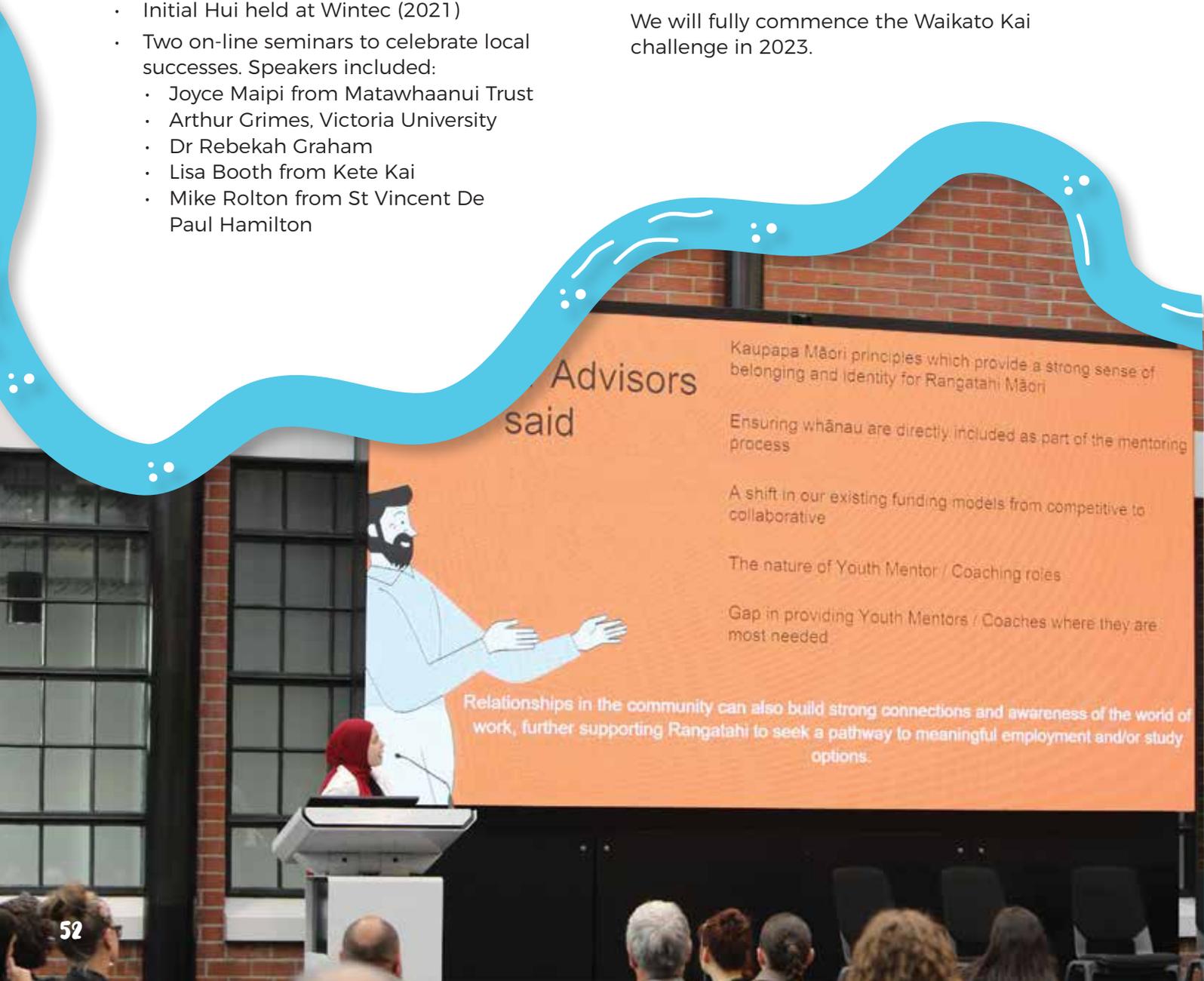
- Initial Hui held at Wintec (2021)
- Two on-line seminars to celebrate local successes. Speakers included:
 - Joyce Maipi from Matawhaanui Trust
 - Arthur Grimes, Victoria University
 - Dr Rebekah Graham
 - Lisa Booth from Kete Kai
 - Mike Rolton from St Vincent De Paul Hamilton

- A number of empathy interviews with kaumātua
- A strategy, Rongomātāne Kai Māori - Kai Ora, has taken shape.
- The Manu Taki are all engaged with various strategies focused on developing kai resilience and kai sovereignty in our region - this includes supporting the network of Te Puna Kai o Waikato - an initiative of Go Eco that focuses on connecting communities with Papatūānuku
- Maara kai are developing throughout the Waikato, including a 22-hectare maara kai in Rāhui Pōkeka and a Tongan whānau garden in Templeview, Kirikiriroa.

Our kai webinars can be viewed online here:

- <https://youtu.be/ASj313ndz9I>
- (102) The Waikato Kai Challenge: Seminar 2 - YouTube

We will fully commence the Waikato Kai challenge in 2023.



Advisors said

Kaupapa Māori principles which provide a strong sense of belonging and identity for Rangatahi Māori

Ensuring whānau are directly included as part of the mentoring process

A shift in our existing funding models from competitive to collaborative

The nature of Youth Mentor / Coaching roles

Gap in providing Youth Mentors / Coaches where they are most needed

Relationships in the community can also build strong connections and awareness of the world of work, further supporting Rangatahi to seek a pathway to meaningful employment and/or study options.

4.3 The Waikato Responsible Consumption Challenge



The WWP's SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) goal for the Waikato is that by 2030 there is a 50% reduction in waste to landfill in our region.

The WWP recognises the importance of this goal not only from an environmental point of view but across a wide range of other wellbeings. Consistent with our operating model, we are supportive of efforts to deepen our insight into the way the "waste system" in the Waikato really works, and to use that insight to support ways to meet our shared goal.

We held a responsible consumption challenge webinar in September 2022. Hosted by our Manu Taki Rick Thorpe and Valerie Bianchi, we heard from:

- Te Rua Wallace at Para Kore
- Gary Kelk from Aotearoa Zero Waste Network
- Phil Holland from MyNoke; and
- Liz Stanway at Xtreme Zero Waste, Raglan.

You can watch the webinar here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O2RtKGxPFIU&feature=youtu.be>

Along with the Waikato Regional Council and Ministry for the Environment's Waste Minimisation Fund, we are co-funding research to explore economically viable options for putting organics, including food and garden waste, to best use.

The two-year research project builds on research published in 2022 into the opportunities in the Waikato to develop a deeper understanding of circular economy concepts. Waikato Regional Council has had a waste strategy in place since 2012. While previous strategies focused on responsible waste management and waste minimisation, the focus now is to prevent waste altogether through better product and waste management systems design.

The overall project aims to enable the circularising of organics through the delivery of the following:

- Engagement with iwi to seek their views on organic waste from both a te ao Māori perspective and as partners in delivering solutions (processing, collection, users of product);
- Understanding organic material flows – how much is produced, where, what quantity of useful products could this be used to make;
Consideration of key relevant standards – processing, products (BioGro, NZS4434), nutrients applied to land;

- Guidance on processing options for various organic waste materials;
- Guidance on organic waste collection options for local authorities; and
- Considering the role of behaviour change in enabling a circular economy for organic materials.

Initial results from Phase 1 of this project are expected to be reported in early 2023.

SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Through 2021-22 we have supported several local, regional and national scale initiatives which facilitate leadership for our wellbeing targets, and which provide the pou for our various activities. These include:

- Regular project updates to the WEL Energy Trust, Waikato Regional Council, local and central government elected officials, chief executives and community groups
- Presentations to national wellbeing organisations including The Treasury, Social Wellbeing Agency, Deputy Prime Minister, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Child and Youth Wellbeing), Productivity Commission, Taituarā¹⁵
- Provided regular bi-monthly updates via email and website to over 1000 stakeholders



- Leadership Group
- Waikato Housing Initiative
- Regional Advisory Group - Kānoa
Regional Strategic Partnership Fund
- Reporting project progress to
each meeting of the Waikato Plan
Leadership Committee
- Supporting and participating in the
2019-2022 Waikato Plan Strategic Partners
Forum (SDG 17)¹⁶
- Co-leading the development of the
Aotearoa SDG Alliance¹⁷
- Co-sponsoring and co-hosting the 2022-23
Waikato SDG Summit Series¹⁸



Actions in other SDG Areas

In addition to the above major focus areas, in the past two years we have:

- Undertaken regular hui and wānanga
with our Manu Taki to share learning and
knowledge on wellbeing
- Supported the Waikato Plan's Youth,
Training and Employment workstream¹⁹
- Funded the development and delivery of
a Waikato Housing Dashboard to support
the Waikato Housing Initiative²⁰
(see section 9)
- Co-funded the 2022 Waikato Climathon²¹,
hosted by the Impact Hub
- Supported the Waikato Plan's Climate
Change workstream²²
- Funded work by GoEco to better
understand Māori and indigenous
perspectives on biodiversity restoration,
and continued to support the Waikato
Regional Council-led Collective Impact for
Biodiversity restoration programme



¹⁵Taituarā (taituara.org.nz)

¹⁶<https://www.waikatoplan.co.nz/community-connectivity>

¹⁷<https://www.huie.org.nz/sdg-alliance/>

¹⁸<https://www.sdgsummits.nz/>

¹⁹<https://www.waikatoplan.co.nz/youth-training-and-employment>

²⁰<https://www.waikatohousinginitiative.org/housing-data-lake/>

²¹<https://climathon.climate-kic.org/waikato>

²²<https://www.waikatoplan.co.nz/climate-change>



5. Tuarua: Pūrākau - Share Wellbeing Stories through Data and Insights

From its inception, the Waikato Wellbeing Project had, as a core role, the development and monitoring of wellbeing targets for the region.

Since the targets were set in early 2020, the project has tracked progress, but has also explored how to further develop our shared wellbeing knowledge to support communities and people to advance their wellbeing.



A Background to the Waikato Wellbeing Knowledge Centre | Te Ara Poutama

The Waikato Wellbeing Project's focus on wellbeing sits alongside the purpose of the Local Government Act, the priorities of the WRC's Long Term Plan, The WEL Energy Trust's Strategic Plan, the Waikato Plan and the interim report of the working group on local government reform²³. In addition to the Sustainable Development Goals, better conceptualising what wellbeing means, how to adequately frame and measure it, is something that has become a significant priority through many frameworks including Te Whare Tapa Whā²⁴, the Living Standards Framework²⁵ He Ara Waiora²⁶, Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022²⁷, regional and local Community Outcomes²⁸ the Waikato Progress Indicators²⁹ and Waikato Vital Signs³⁰, to name just some.

The data shown in section 3 of this report is a key first step in the development of Te Ara Poutama.

A key goal of the WWP is to contribute towards environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing without duplicating the roles and functions of other mandated Waikato wellbeing organisations. In addition to WRC, many organisations in the region collect, analyse and publish data on

wellbeing, but these efforts are not fully integrated and coordinated, resulting in a patchwork of information and knowledge. While options exist, there is no identified home for this information at present.

In early 2022 the WWP convened a cross-sector working group to review the current situation and develop options to better meet our strategic goal of sharing stories through data and insights. Research commissioned by Martin Jenkins and Melde found that there is a case for change to enhance current arrangements to better understand wellbeing across the region. The drivers for this include:

- Increased focus on wellbeing issues across the Waikato, data and insights are key priorities for the Waikato Wellbeing Project
- Opportunity to enhance storytelling and improve accessibility and understanding of wellbeing issues
- Need to address knowledge gaps and gain better data and insights to inform action
- Opportunity to support communities to add value to their own data and the need to build trust to enable data sharing; and
- Opportunity to use data and insight to prioritise, show progress and advocate for the region and community needs.

²³<https://www.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/>

²⁴<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/maori-health/maori-health-models/maori-health-models-te-whare-tapa-wha>

²⁵<https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework>

²⁶<https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/he-ara-waiora>

²⁷If we can look at a date approx. week of 13th Feb it will give me time to arrange sites etc to visit.

²⁸<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/council/policy-and-plans/long-term-council-community-plan-annual-plan-and-annual-report/community-outcomes/>

²⁹<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/community/waikato-progress-indicators-tupuranga-waikato/>

³⁰<https://momentumwaikato.nz/vital-signs>

The key drivers and important considerations for change include the following:



Increasing data visibility and accessibility

Finding better ways to communicate, visualise and share data as well as making sure it is readily accessible and up-to-date.



Addressing data gaps

Improving coverage, combining hard and soft data to improve understanding and working with iwi to develop matauranga indicators.



Generating knowledge

Adding value to data by sharing insights and building understanding to inform action.



Building capabilities

Supporting organisations, communities and individuals to understand and use data to improve outcomes.



Understanding relationships

Linking data sets, including economic and social data, to better understand relationships, ideally on a longitudinal basis.



Effective advocacy

Building a deep understanding of key wellbeing issues across the Waikato, connecting with other organisations and influence delivery and investment.



Knowledge, insights and storytelling

Any new initiative needs to be more about than just data and needs to inform and influence behaviours, including through storytelling.



Improving wellbeing outcomes

Enhanced data, insight and knowledge will only be useful if it leads to improvements in wellbeing outcomes across the region.



Community first

Community must sit at the heart of any initiative and data and insights must be tailored to communities.



Partnership with iwi

Any initiative needs to be firmly based on a partnership with iwi and reflective of a te ao Māori approach.



Removing duplication

Any new initiative needs to be added value and not duplicate functions delivered elsewhere.



Sustainable at the outset

Commitment and funding must be confirmed over a sufficient horizon to build trust and relevance.

The key functions of the Waikato Wellbeing Knowledge Centre | Te Ara Poutama will be:

- Providing open access to wellbeing data and insights for all organisations and communities
- Platform for addressing gaps and collecting new bottom-up data
- Thought leadership and knowledge generation to inform action and influence behaviours

- Network facilitation connecting researchers and improving access to tools and resources
- Preparing community and topic specific insights and reports

The WWP is now working on the detailed operating model for Te Ara Poutama and aims to commence this function as a core part of the Waikato Wellbeing Project from mid-2023.

Waikato Housing Dashboard

The Waikato Housing Initiative (WHI) undertook a housing stocktake which determined housing needs and availability across the whole housing spectrum: from owned or rented, to affordable, state, emergency and other social housing.

With support from the Waikato Wellbeing Project, the WHI developed a housing dashboard to continually keep the 2018 stocktake updated, allowing for better decisions on demand, quality and supply. The dashboard illustrates a set of key indicators which reflect the WHI's regional housing strategy.

The dashboard can show these datasets for each district - an example is shown below for South Waikato district. In addition, depending on the scale at which the data is stored, the dashboards represent some spatial data as maps which show housing dynamics at a smaller spatial scale - for example at SA2 level³².

The development of the housing dashboard has been a useful initial prototype of ways to spatially represent wellbeing data against one of the WWP's key wellbeing targets. The same technology is being used to develop dashboard for many other wellbeing indicators in the Waikato and across New Zealand. As we develop Te Ara Poutama, we will assess and agree on how to further develop methods for sharing knowledge with people and communities in the Waikato.

³²SA2s in city council areas generally have a population of 2,000-4,000 residents while SA2s in district council areas generally have a population of 1,000-3,000 residents. In rural areas, many SA2s have fewer than 1,000 residents because they are in conservation areas or contain sparse populations that cover a large area. <https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/106728-statistical-area-2-2022-generalised/>

Housing at a Glance, South Waikato District - Nov 2021

-739 Estimated Housing Shortfall/Surplus Estimated housing shortfall in the near future	1,631 High Projection 2043 Estimated housing demand by the year 2043	12 Volume Sold Total number of properties sold	42 Lodged Bonds Total number of rental bonds lodged	NEW Building Consents Total number of new building consents issued	122 Applicants on Housing Register Number of people eligible for public housing	122 Emergency Housing Approved Number of grants approved for emergency housing
\$246,188 Amount of Emergency Housing Approved Total amount granted for emergency housing	2,410 Crowded Households Number of people living in crowded households	12.3% % Crowded Households Percentage of people living in crowded households	17,892 Deprivation 9-10 Decile Number of people living in high deprived areas	2,698 House Retrofits Installed Installations under warmer kiwi homes programme	1,782 Mouldy Dwellings Number of mouldy houses	7,035 People in Mouldy Dwellings Number of people living in mouldy houses
2,160 Damp Dwellings Number of damp houses	8,376 People in Damp Dwellings Number of people living in damp houses	3,492 Avoidable Hospitalisation Number of avoidable hospitalisations due to respiratory	\$490,000 Median Price Median prices for residential properties	\$400 Median Rent Median rent recorded for residential properties	\$363 Mean Rent Mean rent recorded for residential properties	\$64,700 Median Income Median annual household income



6. Tuatoru: Hau Kāinga - Celebrate Local Success

Achieving the changes to meet our goals will require different approaches in the way we do things, sometimes new - and sometimes old.

For some of our sustainability challenges - the breakthroughs are hiding in plain sight - undiscovered, under- resourced and seeking support. Lots of little fires will share some of these stories, inspiring us all to become part of the wellbeing movement.



Project Background

We are embarking on a series of short stories sharing the lives, perspectives and projects of inspiring people living across the Waikato. These will be short documentary style videos that dig a bit deeper into the lives of passionate people who are making positive change in their communities.

We will learn about what wellbeing means to them, and who they are and what they do, impacts the wellbeing of those around them. The WWP provides a platform and a medium that can share their stories and perspectives across multiple sectors, connecting them with like-minded change makers and advocates across all sectors of society. They will focus on peoples' perspectives on how things are and how they adjust, pivot, adapt and forge ahead to make their communities a better place regardless of the barriers they may face.

It aims to be a powerful communicator speaking to the hearts and minds of two different audiences; those who may feel a direct connection and shared experience and/or those who may have never seen, heard or understood their perspectives.

The sharing of perspectives through storytelling has always been a powerful way to communicate when it functions through an empathy led approach. We believe that the power of storytelling from the people whose voices often don't get heard, can help

provide an opportunity to impact change through the amplification of the people in our communities who are forging ahead in the betterment of our collective wellbeing.

The concept of 'lots of little fires' captures the idea that there are many small 'fires' of passionate people 'burning bright' across the Waikato. In the night sky, from above, we can see them all and it is a beautiful sight, but often at the ground level all we see is the fire in front of us and we feel the constant heat. When we rise above and look down from the sky, we can see there are so many others fuelling their own fires of passion not that far away from our own.

The stories we share can help provide a birds-eye view and an invitation to swoop down and learn about the individual fires in more depth. Knowing passionate people are not alone can give the energy and hope we all need to keep placing more fuel on our fires to keep our lights burning bright and improving the wellbeing of our communities.

It also allows the opportunity for people with access to support and privilege, to connect with each fire and to build a relationship where they can help keep the fires burning and breathing warmth and hope for our collective future.

We will launch the first set of stories under Lots of Little Fires in early 2023.





7. Tuawhā: Waha - Use our Voice to Advocate for Positive Change

The WWP's perspective on wellbeing, both within the Waikato and across Aotearoa | New Zealand is one that we would like to share. While we don't by any measure have all the answers, a key element of our success will be measured by how well we engaged in civic conversations about wellbeing, sharing our insights and learning from others.

In our first two years of operation, we have focused on developing our communication channels to engage with stakeholders. These have included:

- A refresh of our website and the sharing of far more content, both from the WWP, our Manu Taki and other partners
- Bi-monthly stakeholder newsletters from the Executive Director
- Greater development of our social media platforms, especially LinkedIn, YouTube, Facebook and Twitter
- The use of Zoom on-line webinars to share content from Manu Taki and leaders in our priority project areas.

We have also engaged with civil society and central government agencies who are leading wellbeing conversations. Activity has included:

In the Waikato region:

- Manu Taki hui and monthly check-ins
- Regular reporting to the Waikato Plan Leadership Committee
- Membership of the Waikato Plan Strategic Partners Forum
- Presentations to community groups across the Waikato
- Membership of the Kānoa Waikato Regional Strategic Partnerships Group and the Waikato Housing Initiative Steering Groups
- Membership of the Steering Group for the 2022-23 Waikato SDG Summit Series
- Regular alignment hui the wellbeing community funders including Trust Waikato, Momentum Foundation, DV Bryant and Len Reynolds Trust

Aotearoa | New Zealand:

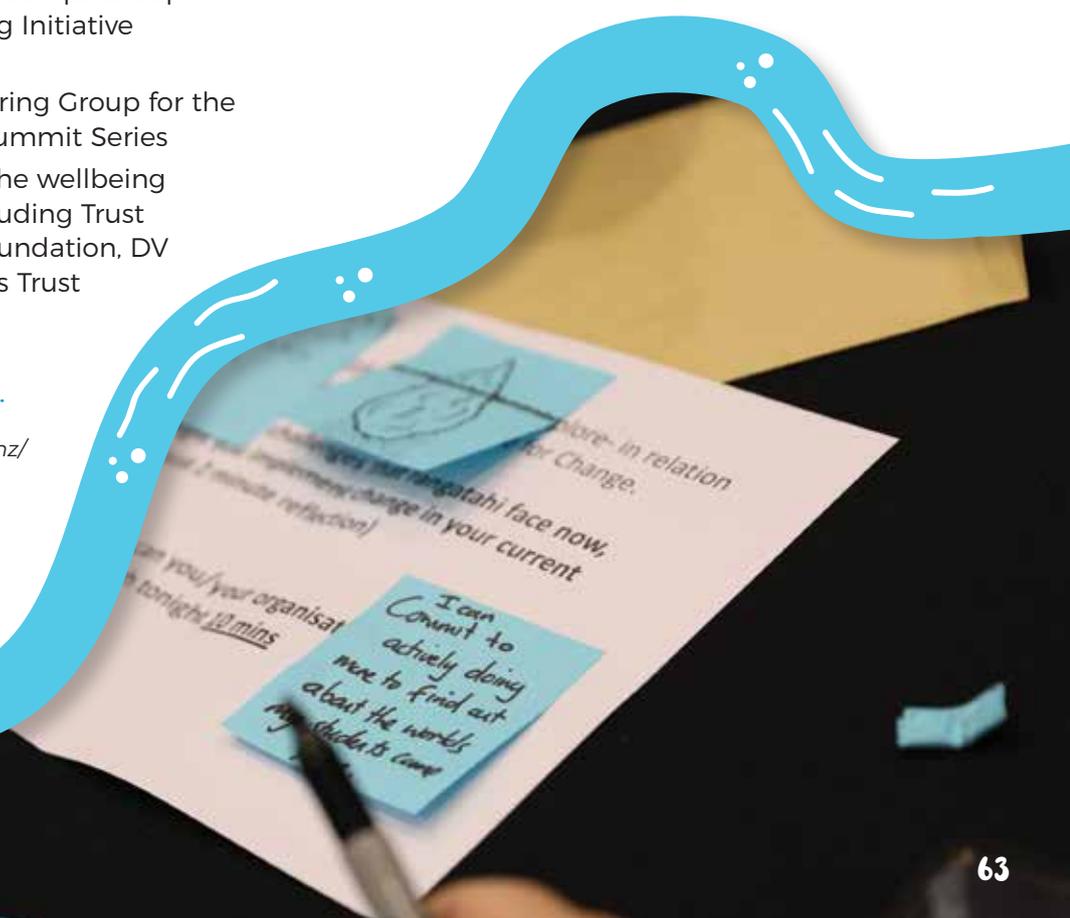
- Co-leading the development of the Aotearoa SDG Alliance
- Submitting on the Terms of Reference and interim report from the New Zealand Productivity Commission inquiry "A Fair Chance for All"³³
- Engaging with the Child Wellbeing & Poverty Reduction Group, Department of the Prime Minister & Cabinet, and The Southern Initiative regarding a review of the Child and Youth Strategy
- Engaging with The Treasury on the Living Standards Framework review and Te Tai Waiora Wellbeing in Aotearoa | New Zealand and Taituarā³⁴ on their work on wellbeing indicators
- Engaging with Te Ngira - the Institute for Population Research at the University of Waikato and Koi Tū - The Centre for Informed Futures at the University of Auckland
- Sharing and supporting other national and regional wellbeing initiatives in New Zealand including the Southern Initiative³⁵ and the Impact Collective³⁶

³³<https://www.productivity.govt.nz/inquiries/a-fair-chance-for-all/>

³⁴Taituarā (taituara.org.nz)

³⁵The Southern Initiative (tsi.nz)

³⁶<https://impactcollective.org.nz/>





8. Tuarima: Waikato - Support the Waikato Plan and Waikato Spatial Plan

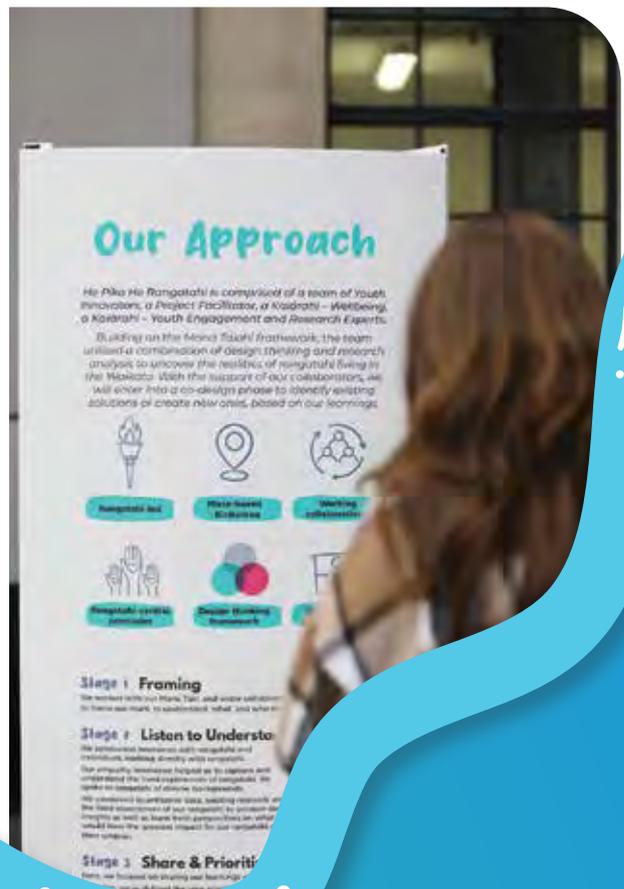
Since its inception, the WWP has had a close relationship with the Waikato Plan. The plan provides overarching strategic guidance and democratic leadership for the WWP. With a new regional council for 2022-25 and the current raft of proposed changes to the RMA, 3 Waters, local government and co-governance, it is more important than ever that the WWP is fully integrated with the region's strategic leadership processes.



The Waikato Plan Leadership Committee and Strategic Partners Forum were Manu Taki for SDG 17, partnerships for the goals. The WWP regularly engaged with both groups across 2021 and 2022. We also participated in workshops for the priority workstreams for the plan, especially:

- Youth Training and Employment (SDG 4/8/10)- ensuring alignment with the work we have done via the Rangatahi Opportunity. We acknowledge the leadership of this group and in particular wish to thank Max Baxter and Bevan Smith for their leadership and Michelle Howie for her facilitation
- Climate Change (SDG 13) –ensuring coordination and alignment with the activities the WWP has supported, and in particular encouraging alignment with work on biodiversity restoration and clean water (SDG 6,15). We acknowledge the work of the Waikato Regional Council to coordinate this activity, especially Councillors Jennifer Nickel and Bruce Clarkson and Senior officials Blair Dickie and Patrick Whaley.

The WRC is now reviewing options for the next iteration of the Waikato Plan, taking into account changes in legislation and regional wellbeing frameworks. The WWP is fully supportive of the need for a democratic and representative regional strategic leadership function and looks forward to a continued productive relationship in 2023.



Acknowledgements

From its inception, the Waikato Wellbeing Project has involved many hundreds of people from the Waikato and beyond. We sincerely thank everybody who has contributed so much to the project and we look forward to the next stages of our wellbeing journey.

Images

With thanks to Waikato Story Image Library and the Hamilton City Council Image Library

All waka images are from the WWP Tira Hoe, held on Waikato River between Turangawaewae and Raahui Pookeka | Huntly on 5 December 2022. Sincere thanks to Raahui Pookeka Waka Sports and especially Hakopa Ngapo and Norm Hill for organising the event. Images taken by Harvey Brookes.

Images from Rangatahi Opportunity share event: Atawhai Edwards

The following images are sourced from Unsplash - unsplash.com

Pg 19 - Taupo, Aaron Mickan

Pg 33 - Solar Power

Pg 41 - Cathedral Cove, thatphotoguynl

Pg 41 - Wave, Tim Marshall

Pg 41 - Surfer, Time Marshall

Pg 44 - Girl on Railway, Callum Hill

Pg 44 - Father and Son on Bike, Callum Hill

Pg 57 - Raglan, Petr Rysohlid







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