

TARANAKI

2050

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

TRANSITION PATHWAY ACTION PLAN

venture

TARANAKI

Te Puna Umanga

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

TRANSITION PATHWAY ACTION PLAN

Contents

- Executive summary 2
- Context..... 6
- Introduction 10
- Vision..... 13
- Current state 15
- SWOT analysis 22
- Areas of focus..... 24
- Actions 25
- Critical success factors 30
- Implementation 31
- Next steps 33
- Acknowledgements..... 35

Published in July 2020

Executive summary

In August 2019 Taranaki launched a co-designed Roadmap for how the region will transition to a low-emissions economy by 2050. A collaborative process has been used to further develop detailed actions across 12 pathways the Roadmap identified. This document describes the actions required to assist health and well-being developments in Taranaki. It is primarily a record of the Health and Well-being transition pathway action framing workshops held with sector and regional participants in February 2020.

Introduction

Health affects everyone, every day. The way we live, where we live and how well we live impacts the overall well-being of New Zealanders and their whānau and families. *Health* is defined by the World Health Organisation as ‘a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.’¹ *Wai ora* captures the idea that the environments in which we live have a significant impact on the health and well-being of individuals, whānau and communities.

Giving more New Zealanders the ability to enjoy well-being requires tackling the long-term challenges we face as a country, like the mental health crisis, child poverty and domestic violence. It means improving the state of our environment, the strength of our communities and the performance of our economy so that income disparity is reduced. More people will enjoy decent jobs and incomes that allow good standards of living and participation in society.

Vision, action statement and focus areas

In the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, the Health and Well-being vision was for a thriving inclusive and equitable Taranaki where:

- *People enjoy positive outcomes across the well-being spectrum – such as the te whare tapa whā² approach where the four areas of mental, family, spiritual and physical well-being are all required.*
- *Healthcare practitioners understand and use integrated treatment approaches, blending traditional healthcare practice with rongoā Māori and alternative approaches, as appropriate, with patients and their whānau.*
- *Healthcare is equitable, safe, sustainable, timely and affordable.*
- *Technology is combined with face-to-face interaction to be predictive, preventative and personalised.*
- *Housing in Taranaki supports healthy families by providing safe, stable, warm and healthy homes, with enough space and an environment free from family violence.*

¹ NZ Government, Health in the wider context of people’s lives; <https://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/new-zealand-health-strategy-future-direction/health-wider-context-peoples-lives>

This vision informed the development of an action statement at the Health and Well-being Transition Pathway Action Plan (TPAP) workshop. This was:

‘Using te whare tapa whā², work together to create a collaborative, interconnected community that understands and addresses system inequity, that is proudly biased towards supporting children, Māori and those most vulnerable to achieve an enriching and equitable future in order for everyone to achieve their individual, unique well-being aspirations by 2050.’

Taranaki has well-established agencies and systems to support good health and recovery from illness, and programmes, services and initiatives that seek to address the social determinants of health. There are constraints in the publicly funded system, however. This is added to by an increasing demand on services. The continuing disparity in health outcomes for Māori shows that we still do not have our approach right. At the other end of the spectrum, there is increasing growth in the wellness economy, representing both a shift in consumer focus for many and a significant economic opportunity for the region.

When participants reviewed the action statement against where we are now, the following focus areas were apparent:

- 1) Integrating health and well-being goals into all economic development actions
- 2) Addressing social determinants in a joined-up approach
- 3) Developing and growing opportunities and models that support better physical and mental health
- 4) Championing Māori oranga and well-being leadership
- 5) Focusing on early years, older people and those with disabilities
- 6) Supporting the wellness economy potential and growth.

These areas align well with the strategic direction of the Taranaki District Health Board. Its six strategic focus areas are³:

- 1) Helping our people to live well, stay well and get well through health literacy and ‘health in all policies’ approaches
- 2) Integrating our care models through a one team, one system approach, starting with adults with physical health needs and health of older people, and then extending to mental health and addiction services

² Te Whare Tapa Whā is the Māori holistic model of health, with four dimensions of well-being – physical well-being, mental well-being, spiritual well-being, and family well-being. These four dimensions are underpinned by the foundation of a connection to the land (whenua).

³ Taranaki District Health Board, Annual Plan 2019/20, p.15

- 3) Using our community resources to support hospital capacity, enabling a sustainable hospital infrastructure matched to population needs and models of care
- 4) Using analytics to drive improvement in value through improved performance, efficiency and quality of care
- 5) Developing a capable, sustainable workforce matched with health needs and models of care
- 6) Improving access, efficiency and quality of care through managed uptake of new technologies, supporting changes in models of care.

The COVID-19 pandemic occurred after the Health and Well-being workshops. COVID-19 has and will have a significant impact on health and well-being – for example, social distancing and staying home can exacerbate mental health issues and loneliness, and can stop people from seeking health services support when they need it. The pandemic also brings to the forefront the opportunities in the global trend of wellness and staying well, with people accessing offerings such as therapies, spas, plant-based nutrition and wellness tourism closer to home.

The impacts of COVID-19 will be considered as part of the Taranaki 2050 transition pathway action plans in 2020 and the subsequent two years.

Actions

The most important action is to ensure that all the other Transitional Pathway Action Plans include a health and well-being focus. Inclusivity and a high standard of well-being for all is a central part of the Taranaki 2050 vision. The programme will continue to put this at the heart of all the other workstreams.

In addition, the Health and Well-being workshop considered benefit in further exploring the following actions:

<p>1) Create a hub for research and innovation to advance child health and well-being</p>	<p>The Tamariki Pakari Child Health and Well-being Trust has recently been established in Taranaki to engage in research and innovation to advance child health and well-being. It has raised \$2.7 million of external funding. This is an area where Taranaki could provide a specialist area of expertise and bring wider benefits and jobs to the community.</p>
<p>2) Establish regional specialisation in retrofitting to create healthy homes</p>	<p>This action would develop and implement a extensive retrofit housing model, which would then make Taranaki a specialist in this area.</p> <p>After the workshop it was noted that there are a range of developments underway to support affordable, healthy and safe homes. This action will need to align with and augment these developments.</p>
<p>3) Develop an employment charter – good jobs create good lives</p>	<p>This action would develop an employment charter that advocates for the conditions necessary to create a strong health and well-being culture, a resilient work environment and strong regional social infrastructure.</p>

<p>4) Design and implement a community walking and cycling campaign</p>	<p>This action would form a working group to develop a research and implementation plan for improving uptake of alternative modes of transport, such as cycling, walking and scootering (given these activities support a low-emissions change and promote physical exercise).</p>
<p>5) Grow the wellness economy</p>	<p>This action was identified after the workshops. It would undertake research and planning that contextualises the opportunities of the region for the wellness economy, and the potential decent and meaningful jobs this could provide.</p>

Next steps

The actions in this pathway action plan will feed into a wider programme that will work with all stakeholders to take actions forward.

Context

Aotearoa New Zealand is moving towards a low-emissions economy

The world has committed to taking action to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2016, Aotearoa New Zealand ratified the Paris Agreement. Under this agreement, New Zealand needs to reduce emissions to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Taranaki is seeking to lead the transition to a low-emissions economy in New Zealand after the coalition Government announced it would grant new petroleum exploration permits only for onshore Taranaki and nowhere else.⁴ New Zealand's two largest contributing sectors for emissions are agriculture and energy (including transport)⁵. These sectors are a key part of Taranaki's economy. While forestry has considerable potential to offset emissions, a significant transition to a low-emissions economy will be required.

In addition to this, in the first half of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic led to major restrictions on the movement of people, with subsequent impacts on economic activity. New Zealand – including Taranaki – was not immune. The economic shock is forecast to significantly increase regional unemployment, reduce gross domestic product (GDP) growth and lead to economic restructuring in industries most impacted⁶. These impacts may take time to manifest themselves given the dynamic nature of Taranaki's regional labour market and its underlying strength.

The past shows us that the impact of large transitions, such as what we need to do to lower our emissions and the economic shock of COVID-19, can lead to a legacy of negative impacts for some. A just transition is about managing these effects to continue to build a fair and inclusive New Zealand. For Taranaki, it means ensuring we keep what is great about our region while planning for more people to share in these benefits.

A just transition, requiring system-wide behavioural and institutional change to ensure more parity in outcomes for people, is needed. Co-creation with communities, iwi, local and central government, businesses, educators, unions and workers is the cornerstone of the approach we are taking in Taranaki. The Taranaki 2050 project has been designed to ensure the change process is developed from the bottom up and ensure no-one across Taranaki's communities is left behind.

Our vision is for Taranaki to be a low-emissions economy

Our vision for Taranaki in 2050 has been co-designed by the region. It considers not just how our economy will change, but all aspects of our lives. It provides the opportunity to plan for inclusive growth as we transition to a low-emissions economy.

⁴ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/planning-future-no-new-offshore-oil-and-gas-exploration-permits> . Note that existing off-shore permits remain in place.

⁵ *The New Zealand Productivity Commission, Low-emissions economy: Final report, August 2018, p.30. Data from 2016 figures.*

⁶ *Infometrics, Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on the Taranaki Economy – Early Estimates, April 2020. The report was commissioned by Venture Taranaki and the New Plymouth District Council and anticipates a 8.5% contraction in regional GDP for the year to March 2021. Jobs are expected to decline 9.5% in the region.*

The Taranaki 2050 Roadmap was launched as a draft on 9 May 2019 at the Just Transition Summit in New Plymouth. It issued in its final form in August 2019 after further input from a wide range of people and organisations. Overall, the Roadmap development involved over 70,000 engagements.

The Roadmap is the first step taken by the region to develop a just transition plan to a low-emissions economy. The draft was the culmination of 29 workshops on 12 transition topics, plus surveys and community outreach. There was also a creative challenge and specialist workshops/engagement for youth. More than 14,000 people viewed the introductory online video, and the creation process engaged ideas from more than 1,000 people. The workshops mixed the diversity and talent of our region with specialist expertise from around the country.

Following the launch of the draft Roadmap, public consultation included visits to more than 40 locations with over 1,000 people. Twenty-five separate email submissions were received from individuals and organisations that represented thousands of individuals, as well as 135 submissions via our online interactive tool.

Themes of the 2050 Roadmap

The people of Taranaki have a vision for 2050 that includes:

- *A strong sustainable environment*
- *Education options that move and flex with a changing world*
- *Attractive jobs*
- *A similar lifestyle to the one we enjoy now, shared by all*
- *Leading the way in sustainable, low-emissions energy, and*
- *A region that looks out for and cares for itself and its people.*

While there were some divergent views for the future of Taranaki across participants, there were also many common themes. What unites us as a region is stronger than what divides us as a region. The main consistent themes were: **sustainability**, **inclusivity** and **enterprise**.

These themes reflect the Māori values of guardianship of people and our environment (similar to kaitiakitanga), the importance of community and caring (similar to manaakitanga), and the need for collective action in our move forwards (similar to kotahitanga). They also signified a focus on long-term outcomes that span generations.

The Roadmap picture follows. To read more about the co-design process used for creating the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, visit www.taranaki2050.org.nz

Transition Pathway Action Plans (TPAPs)

Following the finalisation of the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, the Lead Group (20 volunteers from the seven pou of local business, iwi, community, unions, education, and local and central government who guided the co-creation of the Roadmap) and a sub-group known as the Design Council, developed a 'framing' process commonly used in the energy sector. Participants of the Health and Well-being workshops that helped co-design the 2050 Roadmap, representing a broad mix of the

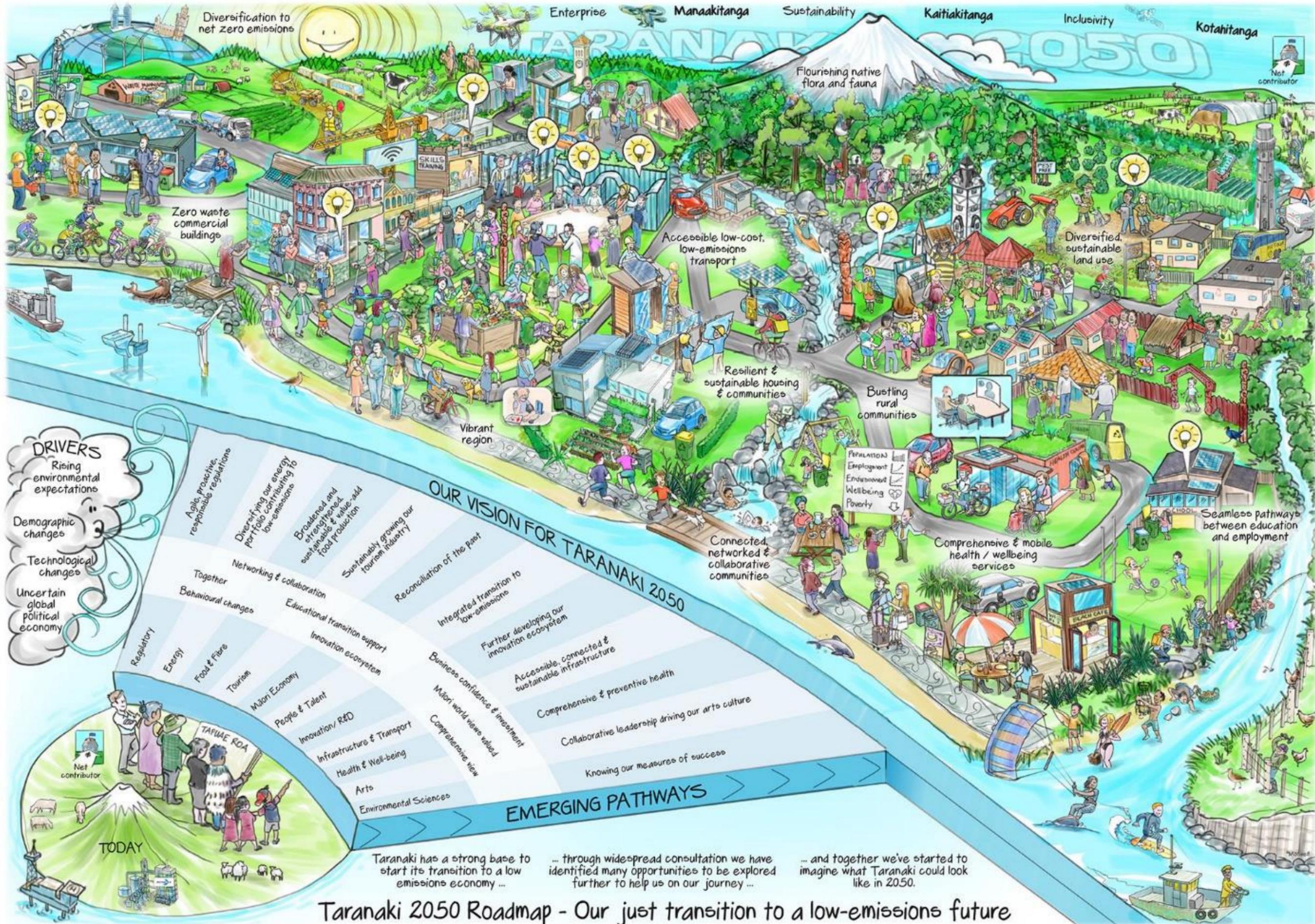
seven pou and with subject matter expertise, were invited to attend TPAP workshops, while others registered via an expressions of interest process on the Taranaki 2050 website.

The Health and Well-being TPAP framing workshops were held in February 2020.

Based on the co-design themes and the emerging opportunities identified in the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, the divergent thinking and opportunities identified in the Roadmap were channelled into a more convergent set of tangible actions and outputs. These defined the short-term actions and medium-term strategy needed to achieve the region's long-term vision for 2050.

Health and Well-being Transition Pathway Action Plan

The output from the three TPAP workshops is described in this document. In preparing it, the Taranaki 2050 team would like to thank everyone who has been part of the process. Your contribution has made a real difference in defining the short-term actions and medium-term strategy needed to meet the goals and vision of the Roadmap. We recognise your time commitment, but more importantly, your respect for the value of manaakitanga during the process. By showing respect, generosity and care for others, you helped create an environment where people felt comfortable sharing diverse opinions.



Introduction

This TPAP considers health and well-being. This is an extensive area and includes not only physical and mental health, but social determinants that significantly contribute to outcomes. Social determinants include access to affordable healthy housing, family and community safety, education, social connections, cultural identity, levels of income, time use and ability to provide care for others. It also includes the wellness economy, which straddles an extensive array of offerings that are converging in and around wellness to reshape many sectors.⁷

Throughout the Taranaki 2050 workshops, the health and well-being of people emerged as a core part of both the vision for the future and a pathway to get there. Increasingly, there is global recognition that health is more than a biological equation – it also includes mental, spiritual and cultural health. Health and well-being of people is related to the health and well-being of the physical environment, too.

Socio-economic and ethnic inequalities are closely related to health. People's health may be affected by household income, employment status, working conditions, education, diet, housing, environment, family and cultural networks, and tobacco smoking, as well as age, gender and hereditary factors.

The overall health and well-being of our region can have a direct impact on achieving our economic potential. There are inequities in Māori health, access issues, constraints in publicly funded services, concerning poor health trends for diseases such as diabetes and increasing demand for clinical services and interventions in some areas. More detail on statistics is included in the description of the current state in the next section.

There are also opportunities for earlier intervention, services and offerings that better meet needs and allow personal choice in achieving aspirations and goals. Services and supports come from across the community, from district health boards, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), iwi and enterprise. The sector is evolving rapidly and has constraints and opportunities. The collaborative focus from all levels provides Taranaki with the opportunity to lift the health and well-being of its region and to attract people to live, work and play.

Implications of COVID-19

Since the workshops were held, COVID-19 has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the health and well-being of our region. While Taranaki has been fortunate that few people have been diagnosed with COVID-19, the measures to control the virus have reached deep into our lives, impacting people and whānau, incomes, job security, physical activity and social contacts. These all have a major impact on leading healthy lives.

The impacts of COVID-19 will be considered as part of the Taranaki 2050 transition pathway actions plans in 2020 and the subsequent two years.

⁷ Global Wellness Summit, 2020 Global Wellness Trends; <https://www.globalwellnesssummit.com/2020-global-wellness-trends/>

Givens

In developing actions for health and well-being at the workshop, the following were considered major 'givens' that cannot be changed:⁸

- A strong and sustainable environment contributes to well-being.⁹ The environment is our tūrangawaewae – the place where we live, learn, socialise, work and earn a living.⁹
- New Zealand does well on various aspects of social connection, including trust, civic engagement and areas of social cohesion.⁹
- Taranaki's population is ageing and will require more medical care.
- There are persistent health inequities for Māori. Māori in Taranaki are more likely to live in deprived areas and have significantly shorter life expectancy than non-Māori.
- There will be challenges in providing a health workforce in the future – for example, 50% of Taranaki's GPs intend to retire in the next 10 years.
- The three-year election cycle means Government priorities shift regularly.
- Taranaki has a large rural population which can lead to isolation and accessibility challenges (for example, access to public transport).

Long-term trends

Long-term trends for health and well-being include:

- Rapidly increasing demands on health services from a growing, ageing and increasingly diverse population, increasing prevalence of long-term conditions and disability,¹⁰ high rates of smoking and the impact of New Zealand having the third highest OECD rate of obesity. The last two are particularly relevant for Māori and Pacific peoples.¹¹
- Significant technological advances including digitalisation, automation and the transition to a low-emissions economy¹². The impacts of technologies in the labour market will affect the way we work and the skills required, with evidence suggesting 21% of current workforce tasks may be automated by 2030.¹²
- The impact of continuing to inadequately address social determinants such as child poverty increasing due to lower income growth being slower than middle and higher incomes over time.¹²

⁸ These givens have been expanded upon with statistical information from Taranaki District Health Board, *Taranaki Health Action Plan 2017 – 2020*

⁹ Global Wellness Summit, 2020 Global Wellness Trends; <https://www.globalwellnesssummit.com/2020-global-wellness-trends/>

¹⁰ NZ Government, The Health and Independence Report 2017, <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/health-and-independence-report-2017-v2.pdf>

¹¹ The Lancet, Tackling inequalities to improve wellbeing in New Zealand; [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(18\)31655-6/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(18)31655-6/fulltext)

¹² NZ Government, The Wellbeing Budget 20 May 2019; <https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2019-05/b19-wellbeing-budget.pdf>

- Significant growth of the wellness economy and a shift from siloed markets (i.e. the fitness or spa industries) to everything converging in, and around, wellness. The concept is remaking whole industries and categories of living.⁷

Vision

The health and well-being 2050 Roadmap Vision

In the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, the Health and Well-being vision was:

- *People enjoy positive outcomes across the well-being spectrum – such as the te whare tapa whā approach, where the four areas of mental, family, spiritual and physical well-being are all required.*
- *Healthcare practitioners understand and use integrated treatment approaches, blending traditional healthcare practice with rongoā Māori and alternative approaches, as appropriate, for patients and their whānau.*
- *Healthcare is equitable, safe, sustainable, timely and affordable.*
- *Technology is combined with face-to-face interaction to be predictive, preventative and personalised.*
- *Housing in Taranaki supports healthy families by providing safe, stable, warm and healthy homes, with enough space and an environment free from family violence.*

To read the full introduction, vision, co-design themes and emerging opportunities for Health and Well-being visit [http://about.taranaki.info/Taranaki2050/Taranaki-2050-Roadmap-\(1\).pdf](http://about.taranaki.info/Taranaki2050/Taranaki-2050-Roadmap-(1).pdf).

The 2050 Roadmap vision informed the development of an Action Statement at the Health and Well-being TPAP workshop. This was:

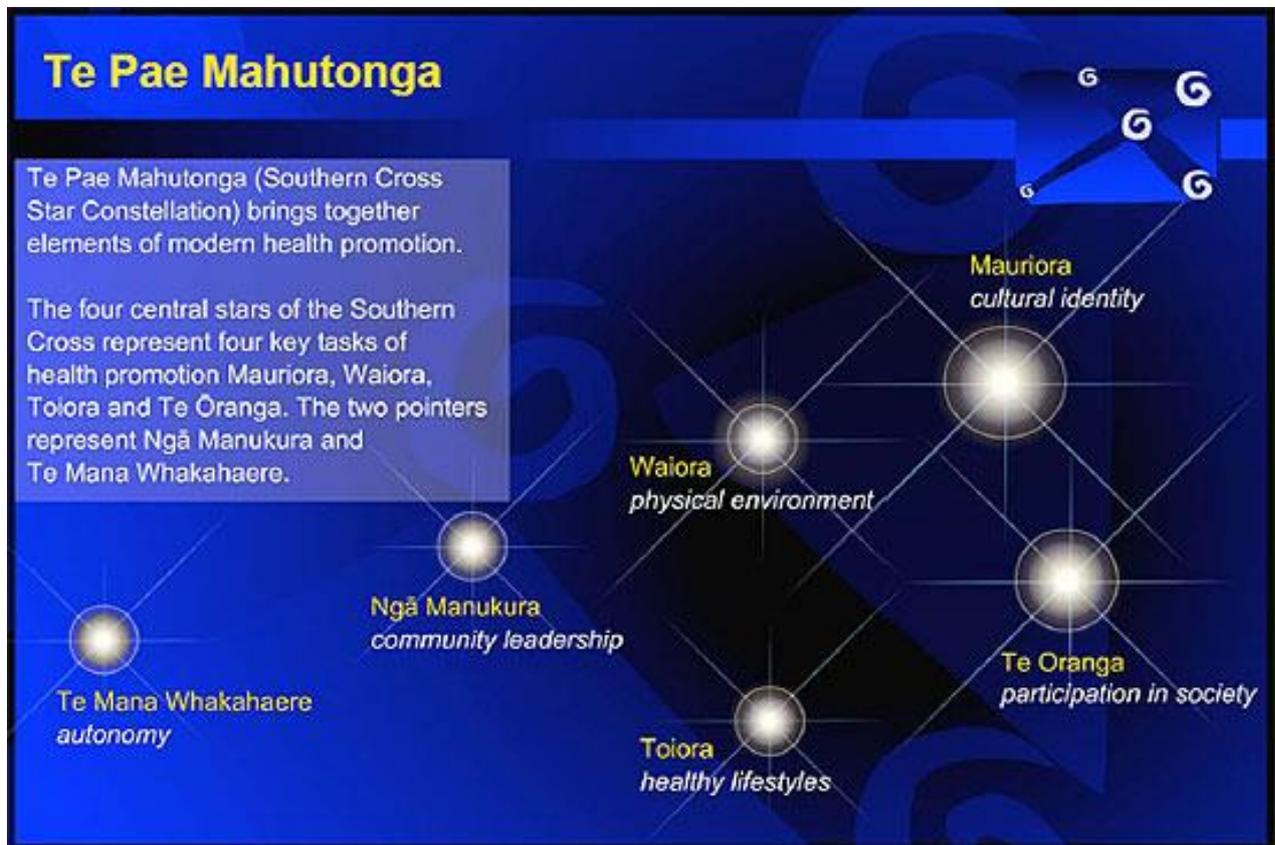
‘Using te whare tapa whā¹³, work together to create a collaborative, interconnected community that understands and addresses system inequity, that is proudly biased towards supporting children, Māori and those most vulnerable, to achieve an enriching and equitable future in order for everyone to achieve their individual, unique, well-being aspirations by 2050.’

Following the workshop, it was noted that Te Pae Māhutonga (Southern Cross star constellation) may also be a useful Māori health model to consider. The four central stars of Te Pae Māhutonga are:

- Mauri ora (cultural identity)
- Waiora (physical environment)
- Toiora (healthy lifestyles)

¹³ Te Whare Tapa Whā is the Māori holistic model of health, with four dimensions of well-being – physical well-being, mental well-being, spiritual well-being, and family well-being. These four dimensions are underpinned by the foundation of a connection to the land (whenua).

- Te Oranga (participation in society)
- The two Pointer stars represent ngā manukura (community leadership) and te mana whakahaere (autonomy).¹⁴



¹⁴ Description and graphic taken from <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/Māori-health/Māori-health-models/Māori-health-models-te-pae-mahutonga>. The model was developed by Mason Durie.

Current state

Introduction

The current state of health and well-being can be assessed by factors that are measured for health status, alongside the types of services and enterprise offerings within the region.

Giving more New Zealanders capabilities to enjoy well-being requires tackling the long-term challenges we face as a country, like the mental health crisis, child poverty and domestic violence. It means improving the state of our environment, the strength of our communities and the performance of our economy. Income disparity is reduced and more people enjoy decent jobs and incomes that allow good standards of living and participation in society.

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’. Good health is more than biology and genes. The time, place and conditions people live in, their life experiences and choices, all help determine their health status. In New Zealand, people’s health may be affected by social determinants that include household income, employment status, working conditions, education, diet, housing, environment, family and cultural networks, and tobacco smoking, as well as age, gender and hereditary factors. Socio-economic and ethnic inequalities are closely related to health.¹⁵

Health and well-being services include the wellness economy. Complementary medicines, workplace wellness programmes, spas and retreats – to name a few – offer choices and opportunities for health.

Taranaki health and well-being status

With so many elements impacting health and well-being the Taranaki District Health Board’s Taranaki Health Action Plan 2017–2020 provides a high-level view of our current status:

- **Physical health:** Life expectancy in Taranaki is similar to the New Zealand average at 81 years. Nearly 9 out of 10 Taranaki adults rate their health as excellent, very good or good. However, 50% of adults report undertaking less physical activity than recommended and one-fifth continue to be daily smokers and/or report hazardous drinking behaviours.
- **Obesity:** Obesity is more common in Taranaki than New Zealand for both adults and children. Māori are much more likely to be obese than non-Māori.
- **Mental health:** The rate of mood disorder and anxiety in Taranaki is higher than the New Zealand average, with 21% of all adults reporting such a diagnosis in the past. The rate has doubled over the past seven years, from a starting point of 10%.
- **Deprivation¹⁶:** Taranaki’s population is slightly more deprived than the New Zealand average. About half of all residents in the Stratford and South Taranaki districts live in New Zealand’s most deprived areas.

¹⁵ Te Ara The Encyclopaedia of NZ, Health overview, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/health-and-society/page-1>

¹⁶ Deprivation is defined as a lack of the types of diet, clothing, housing and environmental, educational, working and social conditions, activities and facilities which are customary in a society.

- **Māori health and well-being:** Māori are much more likely to live in more deprived areas than non-Māori, with 46% of Māori living in quintile 4 & 5 areas compared to 25% of the non-Māori population.
- **Child health and well-being:** Taranaki children aged 14 and under are at slightly more risk of poor outcomes later in life – 15.4% compared to the New Zealand average of 14.8%. At least 860 children in Taranaki under the age of 5 are considered at-risk of poorer long-term social outcomes.¹⁷
- **People with disabilities:** Most disabled people in Taranaki are more deprived than the rest of the population, with 22% of the disabled population in the most deprived 20% of areas.
- **Older people:** Taranaki has historically had a high use of aged residential care. While good work has been done to help people age in place, population ageing will likely mean additional residential care is required, particularly for those providing dementia services.
- **Change in demographics:** Taranaki's older population is expected to double with ~14% of the population being 75 years and over compared to 12% for New Zealand as a whole. The older population will be largely non-Māori. In contrast, nearly three-fifths of the Māori population will be aged less than 35 years. Balancing the needs of this younger Māori population with the needs of the older non-Māori population will be a critical strategic challenge for the Taranaki health system.

In addition, sports participation statistics show positive trends of increasing participation:

- **Participation in sport and recreation:** The 2017 Active New Zealand Survey estimated that nearly half of the Taranaki population engaged in walking for sport and leisure in the previous 12 months. Almost a quarter (24.2%) participated in touch, rugby, netball, football, cricket, volleyball, basketball and/or badminton (this equates to approximately 27,000 participants). With the exception of rugby and touch, all of the above sports codes had increased participation rates in 2017 compared to 2011.¹⁸

Government actions on well-being

The current Government is seeking to 'have an economy working for us all, to improve well-being and to make New Zealand proud'.¹⁹

The Treasury has over the last decade developed a Living Standards Framework providing a tool to evaluate government policies. The framework aims to move beyond measuring the country's progress by purely economic measures, such as GDP.

The current Government priorities in the 2019 Well-being Budget are:⁷

1. Supporting mental well-being for all New Zealanders, with a special focus on under 24-year-olds

¹⁷ Taranaki District Health Board, Taranaki Health Action Plan 2017-2020, p49.

¹⁸ Nielsen Consumer and Media Insights for Regional Councils

¹⁹ NZ Government, This is our plan; <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/feature/our-plan-modern-new-zealand-we-can-all-be-proud>

2. Reducing child poverty and improving child well-being, including addressing family violence
3. Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities
4. Supporting a thriving nation in the digital age through innovation, social and economic opportunities
5. Creating opportunities for productive businesses, regions, iwi and others to transition to a sustainable and low-emissions economy.

The Ministry of Health is focused on improving health outcomes for all New Zealanders, including a focus on health issues with alignment to socio-economic determinants.²⁰

Publicly funded services span primary health care general practice, where most people access health services, to secondary services with specialities and hospitals, and tertiary services at specialist centres such heart surgery and kidney dialysis. In Taranaki, these services are mostly funded through the Taranaki District Health Board. The Ministry of Health, Accident Compensation Corporation, and Ministry of Social Development also fund services, programmes and initiatives. Examples include:

- Programmes to improve health through prevention include areas such as homelessness, meningococcal awareness, age extension of national breast screening, district health boards deployment of the national bowel screening programme, national cervical screening programme, Strengthening Public Health programme, surveillance of public health risks, prevention of rheumatic fever and tobacco control.
- Programmes related to mental health include addiction programmes addressing the recommendations from the Mental Health and Addictions Inquiry²¹, improving access and choice, Māori mental health and addiction, establishment of the Mental Health and Well-being Commission, mental health and addiction data and information, mental health and addiction workforce, repeal and replacement of the Mental Health Act, specialist mental health services and suicide prevention.
- Programmes to improve primary care include access to medicines, aged residential care funding review, air and road ambulance services, healthy ageing, home and community support services and a national minimum dataset for primary care.
- Programmes to provide a strong and equitable public health and disability system include abortion law reform, Cancer Action Plan, capital investment and delivery, Carers' Strategy Action Plan, Disability Action Plan, funded family care, improving District Health Boards' performance, Māori health equity and wellness, Pacific Health Action Plan and planned care.
- Programmes to improve child well-being include the family violence and sexual violence work programme, child immunisation programme, children and young people in care programme, maternity improvements and the Well Child Tamariki Ora Review.

In June 2020, the final report of the Health and Disability System Review was published.²² This made several far-reaching recommendations. The Government has stated it will take decisions on

²⁰ Ministry of Health website, Health Targets; <https://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/health-targets>

²¹ <https://mentalhealth.inquiry.govt.nz/>

²² <https://systemreview.health.govt.nz/news/final-report/>

individual recommendations to Cabinet in 2020 and into the next term of Parliament. The review's recommendations included:

- Shifting to a greater focus on population health
- Creating a new Crown entity, provisionally called Health NZ, focused on operational delivery of health and disability services and financial performance
- Reducing the number of district health boards from the current 20 to 8–12 within five years, and moving to fully appointed Boards
- Creating a Māori Health Authority to advise on all aspects of Māori health policy, and to monitor and report on the performance of the system with respect to Māori, and
- Greater integration between primary and community care and hospital/specialist services.

Government actions on social determinants

The social determinants on health have long been recognised. The strongest influences on people's health come from factors outside the health system. They include the social, cultural, physical and economic environments in which people live.²³ They include access to affordable healthy housing, family and community safety, education, social connections, cultural identity, levels of income, time use and ability to provide care for others.

The Ministry of Health's Health and Independence Report 2017 outlines the current state of the nation's health. The report references te whare tapa whā, the Māori philosophy of health based on a holistic model of well-being, and acknowledges the role of social determinants and environmental factors to sustain both good and poor health. Further, Oranga Tangata, Oranga Whānau (the Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction) acknowledges the need for a whole of government approach to well-being, prevention and social determinants.²⁴

While the Ministry of Health and district health boards fund and may deliver programmes that address social determinant areas, there are many other agencies that also play a role, such as Housing NZ and the Ministry of Social Development. Alongside these agencies, many trusts and NGOs deliver contracted and non-funded services. They may seek to raise funding via donations and philanthropy to meet needs. Across the system there have been initiatives to join up, recognising the interconnectedness of so many factors that may impact well-being in people's lives.

For example, the Ministry of Health, alongside other government agencies, is working on a range of initiatives including:²⁵

- Providing healthier homes and addressing factors such as overcrowding to reduce the risk of illnesses like rheumatic fever and respiratory conditions;

²³ NZ Government, 2004, The Health of People and Communities,; [https://www.moh.govt.nz/notebook/nbbooks.nsf/0/A760651A98E1E878CC256F53006E8599/\\$file/health.pdf](https://www.moh.govt.nz/notebook/nbbooks.nsf/0/A760651A98E1E878CC256F53006E8599/$file/health.pdf)

²⁴ NZ Government, 2018, Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction Oranga Tāngata, Oranga Whānau; <https://www.mentalhealth.inquiry.govt.nz/inquiry-report/>

²⁵ NZ Government, Health in the wider context of people's lives; <https://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/new-zealand-health-strategy-future-direction/health-wider-context-peoples-lives>

- Putting families and whānau at the centre of service delivery through Whānau Ora;
- Supporting people's ability to return to work after a health-related absence through initiatives such as providing medical and vocational rehabilitation for long-term conditions, and addressing differences in treatment based on whether the absence was due to illness or accident; and
- Reducing assaults on children by working closely with the police, courts and justice sector partners, and providing mental health and addiction treatment.

Taranaki health and well-being services

Taranaki District Health Board is the Crown entity responsible for planning, funding and provision of most hospital and healthcare services for the people of Taranaki. It receives this funding from Government to provide services to improve the health of our community and to reduce health inequalities. Services include:

- Relationship with one Primary Health Organisation (PHO) (Pinnacle Midlands Health Network)
- 29 PHO-aligned General Practitioner clinics
- 21 dental practices
- 28 pharmacies
- 19 community personal health providers
- Providers of community laboratory services and radiology services
- 7 community-based mental health, and alcohol & addictions service
- 3 Māori health service providers
- Support services for people with disabilities, as well as 26 aged residential care facilities
- Access to tertiary and specialist hospital healthcare in other parts of New Zealand
- Hospital provider – facilities include Taranaki Base Hospital, Hāwera Hospital and five community health centres in Waitara, Stratford, Opunake, Pātea and Mokau.

In 2019, 5,700 Taranaki people (9.7% of those employed) worked in healthcare and social assistance.²⁶

In addition, the following provide health and well-being services in Taranaki:

- **Accident Compensation Corporation** helps with accident prevention, care and recovery.
- The **Ministry of Social Development** is focused on keeping people safe, strong and independent with its services across employment and income support, superannuation, funding for community providers and student allowances and loans.

²⁶ <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Taranaki%20Region/Employment/Structure>. As more detail 1,496 worked in hospitals, 1,262 worked in aged care residential services, 780 worked in other allied health services and 435 worked in other residential care services.

- **Private health insurance, private hospitals and healthcare services** in the region include Southern Cross hospital, clinical and health specialists and providers.
- There are hundreds of **community-based groups** offering a wide range of health and disability support services across the region. These include iwi and kaupapa Māori NGOs which deliver Māori health and disability services across the region.
- **Well-being services** are integral to all the above, but also encompass the **wellness economy** that includes physical activity, mental social and spiritual health. In the region these offerings are myriad and include but are not limited to gyms and fitness centres, rongoā Māori, spas, health tourism, spiritual retreats, workplace health and personalised medicine.
- **Sport Taranaki** also exists to lead and support active recreation in Taranaki.

Taranaki District Health Board strategy and actions

Taranaki District Health Board’s strategic direction is outlined in the Taranaki Health Action Plan 2017-20. This plan identifies six focus areas to deliver its vision of ‘Taranaki Together, A Health Community’. This plan is aligned to the New Zealand Health Strategy and the desired strategic outcomes of Te Kawau Mārō, Taranaki’s Māori health strategy.

The demand and supply pressures on the Taranaki District Health Board are summarised in the diagram below:



The Taranaki District Health Board’s six focus areas are:

- 1) Helping our people to live well, stay well and get well through health literacy and ‘health in all policies’ approaches
- 2) Integrating our care models through a one team, one system approach, starting with adults with physical health needs and health of older people, then extending to mental health and addiction services
- 3) Using our community resources to support hospital capacity, enabling a sustainable hospital infrastructure matched to population needs and models of care
- 4) Using analytics to drive improvement in value through improved performance, efficiency and quality of care

- 5) Developing a capable, sustainable workforce matched with health needs and models of care
- 6) Improving access, efficiency and quality of care through managed uptake of new technologies, supporting changes in models of care.²⁷

Local council direction for well-being

In addition to this, the three district councils in Taranaki 'promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities'.²⁸ This includes:

- Developing and implementing strategies for the holistic well-being of older people, people with disabilities and youth
- Community development teams, community investment, and input to council plans from local community boards (who work with their communities to develop plans for their districts)
- Allocated and facilitated community development funds to support community groups
- Housing support – for example, councils providing housing for the elderly, and
- Supporting recreation and sport to improve well-being outcomes, and providing a wide range of pitches and venues.

The Taranaki health economy

Taranaki has a diverse, but fairly small, health economy. This includes:

- Over 20 retirement homes and villages and care homes
- Many gyms and yoga spaces
- Some offerings of wellness retreats, with overnight accommodation
- An increasing number of products that relate to health foods – for example, Kaitahi smoothie drops
- Some well-being services using traditional Māori healing practices for example, haumiri (massage), honohono (spiritual energy healing) and rongoā Māori (herbal medicines and remedies), and
- Supporting production of nutraceuticals – for example, by producing mānuka honey and harakeke.

²⁷ Taranaki District Health Board, Annual Plan 2019/20, p.15

²⁸ NZ Government, Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Act 2019;
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2019/0017/latest/LMS30972.html>

SWOT analysis

The table below provides a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis for health and well-being in Taranaki:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong health infrastructure and services with local decision makers and dedicated funding, both public and philanthropic • Māori health providers' whanaungatanga / connection in their communities, and model integrated approaches for oranga • A strong desire for health and social services to work better together • The number of unions involved in the health space working as collaboratively as possible with the various sub-sectors • Taranaki as a region of recognised natural and physical resources supporting social and economic well-being • Māori owned and operated enterprises centred on traditional therapies • Established wellness economy with local and national enterprise offerings in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population size and growth limits funding available for health and social services • Strain on health services with poor performance in mental health • Lack of quality affordable homes to buy and rising homelessness • Significant inequities in health access and outcomes for Māori • Most of the health services work within a clinically focused model • Rural communities' choices for accessible healthcare are reduced when services are delivered centrally • Higher number of children than the national average living in poverty.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on provision at local, regional and central government levels for well-being, whole of life and Māori health outcomes • Champion Māori tino rangatiratanga, leadership and ownership of health and well-being initiatives for Māori • Promote innovative and new health and well-being models, also ensuring a tangata whenua lens over all we do • Underwrite investment to increase affordable, healthy housing and leverage relationships to improve social housing • Increase focus on community approaches to growing and distributing healthy food • Value the retired community in connecting their skills, resources and time with the wider community • Advances in technology and knowledge from data can support better use of resources and sharing of skills, pilot and test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impacts of controlling COVID-19, causing inequities to widen further and pressures on NGOs and budgets • Health funding constraints and challenges, particularly as Taranaki grows slower than the New Zealand average • Potential merger of Taranaki District Health Board following the Health and Disability Review recommendations • Climate change has health and social consequences • Health and social services must be provided to increasing numbers of older people who are living longer • The health burden of long-term conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes, depression, dementia and musculoskeletal conditions, is growing • Ageing medical and clinical workforce • Political changes in priorities with election cycles • Housing affordability difficult to solve.

- Increase digital understanding so everyone can access their own and wider information in support of healthy choices
- The displacement in the sector due to technology creates an opportunity to redeploy people into other spaces where resources are needed
- Continue to grow a healthy, sustainable wider environment and restorative region
- Promote and grow unique health and wellness ventures
- Philanthropy increasing resources in support of improved health and well-being outcomes.

Areas of focus

A review of the current state against the vision identifies the following areas of focus:

- 1) **Integrate health and well-being goals across all economic development:** Community health and well-being underpins the success of the region in its economic development and growth. The health and well-being of our people, the protection and enhancement of our environment and the strength of our communities allow us to achieve our potential.²⁹ Each of the 12 Roadmap pathways and plans include considerations of and identify impacts on health and well-being.
- 2) **Address social determinants in a joined-up approach:** Income, employment status, working conditions, education, diet, housing, environment, family and cultural networks are key factors in people living well in healthy communities. Many agencies and organisations lead initiatives, programmes and services, including inclusive and collaborative approaches. Taranaki has the potential to lead with a fast-tracked focus and delivery of initiatives in areas such as in housing. It will continue to include and be guided by consumer and vulnerable groups, iwi, agencies, NGOs, unions, businesses and further interested groups.
- 3) **Develop and grow opportunities and models that support better physical and mental health:** In addressing health issues, individuals and whānau can more closely lead and co-design. Services and enterprise can invite participation and response in plans and offerings with options that better meet needs and maintain wellness. The co-design should also include staff and providers impacted, given their training and expertise, and to ensure decent and meaningful employment.
- 4) **Champion Māori oranga and well-being leadership:** Accelerating Māori well-being is not only good for Māori but also for New Zealand.³⁰ Māori ownership and leadership in oranga models and enterprise can be championed and promoted. All plans will benefit from a tangata whenua lens. The region has well-established kaupapa Māori health and disability services and enterprises that lift and improve outcomes. Māori guide and lead us all in supporting the goals and aspirations of individuals, their whānau and communities.
- 5) **Focus on early years, older people and those with disabilities:** As a region, we can work inclusively and collaboratively to address poverty, loneliness and discrimination. A cross-sectoral programme that is innovative and action focused can make a difference that is more meaningful and positive for these groups.
- 6) **Support wellness economy potential and growth:** Global trends are towards intentional wellness lifestyle and behaviours that provide opportunities for industry innovation and growth. We can support business start-ups and the development and growth of current ventures – and the jobs these bring – that embrace the unique potentials of the region, including traditional healing practices and its natural and physical resources.

²⁹ NZ Government: Economic Plan for a Productive, Sustainable and Inclusive Community, 2019.
<https://www.beehive.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2019-09/Economic%20Plan.pdf>

³⁰ Deloitte New Zealand - He oranga mo Aotearoa: Māori wellbeing for all
<https://www2.deloitte.com/nz/en/pages/public-sector/articles/Māori-wellbeing.html>

Actions

The Health and Well-being workshop identified the actions below.

1) Integrate health and well-being goals across all economic development

This action is about ensuring that all the other Transitional Pathway Action Plans include a health and well-being focus. Inclusivity and a high standard of well-being for all is a central part of the Taranaki 2050 vision. The programme will continue to put this at the heart of all the other workstreams.

2) Address social determinants in a joined-up approach for better and quicker community and individual outcomes

The following actions were promoted by the working group:

a) Support creation of a hub for research and innovation to advance child health and well-being

Tamariki Pakari Child Health and Well-being Trust has recently been established in Taranaki to engage in research and innovation to advance child health and well-being. It has raised \$2.7 million of external funding, and is a collaboration with the University of Auckland and Taranaki District Health Board. It currently supports two employees through grants. However, its future viability relies on expanding its funding streams and attaining infrastructural support. The trust creates an opportunity to establish a programme that, if successful, will provide evidence-based solutions to achieve equitable and improved health outcomes for tamariki, rangatahi and their whānau in Taranaki.

This action would:

- Seek active partnerships across different funding bodies to secure funding for research, with an aim to create secure employment for staff
- Stimulate political engagement around the concept and seek genuine partnership relationships, supporting Māori health research workforce development, improving health outcomes for tamariki. Engagement would facilitate the intersection of health and well-being, and education, with consideration of the environment
- Develop a website and build a social presence to facilitate buy-in to the concept, and
- Formalise the hub for research and innovation and seek a physical location.

In developing this action further, it could be explored whether the trust should run other services given it bridges health, well-being and social services. The potential as a result of the trust's work to attract further research, postgraduate studies and PhD students should also be explored.

On a matter related to health research and development, the Bishop's Action Foundation³¹ presented to the workshop. It noted that health and well-being innovation and R&D can be as much driven by communities and social enterprise as it can by large corporates. This may also provide opportunities to explore further.

b) Establish regional specialisation in retrofitting to create healthy homes

The workshop noted that poor quality housing has a detrimental impact on health and well-being. This action would develop and implement a retrofit housing model, which would aim to make Taranaki a specialist in this area.

After the workshop, it was noted that there is other work on affordable, healthy homes being developed by Taranaki District Health Board, Ministry of Social Development and non-profitable groups supporting housing (such as Catalyst Housing and the WISE Charitable Trust). In taking forward this action, these areas of work would be considered to ensure alignment.

The Bishop's Action Foundation also presented to the workshop on shifting to be a region where everyone can live in adequate housing. This noted a requirement of intentionality, a shift away from housing being seen as a financial product and ideas around a rights-based housing strategy.

The workshop considered the following steps could be taken as part of a retrofit healthy homes action:

- Identify critical organisations and businesses that supply technologies and materials appropriate for creating healthy homes in Taranaki. Form a working group with membership from these groups.
- The working group undertakes research into best practice for retrofitting healthy homes internationally. Using this information, the group would develop a model for retrofitting to create healthy homes in Taranaki. For example, building designs could be centred on water efficiency, heating efficiency, low power use and modular design. Possible features could include water-saving appliances, solar heating, insulation, superior glazing, energy-saving lighting and appliances, ventilation, energy-efficient heating, rainwater collection and grey water re-use.
- The working group develops a financing model and provides a financial advice pack for those seeking to retrofit their homes. It would also work with partners and with the Taranaki councils to develop policy to encourage retrofitting for healthy homes.
- Lobby central Government to review its approach to New Zealand homes. This includes changing legislation such as the Building and Tenancy Acts, developing policies that improve the performance of our homes and building the capacity and capabilities in the building industry.
- With this specialist expertise, Taranaki could develop a regional industry for retrofitting homes, and seek to create decent and meaningful employment. This could focus on providing integrated solutions rather than individual materials, and establish skills and a development programme with the New Zealand Institute of Skills and Technology.

³¹ <https://www.baf.org.nz/>

c) Develop an employment charter – good jobs create good lives

This action would develop an employment charter that advocates for the conditions necessary to create a strong health and well-being culture, a resilient work environment and strong regional social infrastructure. Examples of conditions include clear health and safety frameworks, a principle-based approach to disciplinary and performance issues, funding for professional development, recognition of other languages and tikanga, specific obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and safe staffing practice. The charter has the potential to support recruitment of employers in the region.

This action could include:

- Drafting the employment charter, including a specific focus on Māori employment growth linking in with Mana in Mahi – Strength in Work programme for apprenticeships
- Seeking endorsement from Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, the four Taranaki councils, the Taranaki District Health Board and the Council of Trade Unions and affiliates
- Leverage the Government Employment Strategy and Action Plans in implementing the charter, and ensuring it fits into the various codes of practice that apply
- Launching the charter and establishing audit processes for employers in Taranaki to show they meet the charter
- Periodically reviewing the charter and promoting instances of best practice in the workplace.

This action aligns with some of the actions in the People and Talent TPAP. The overlap will be considered in the next stage of the process.

3) Identify and grow opportunities and choices for better physical and mental health

This action would support and promote innovations, programmes, initiatives and integrative approaches across all sectors including publicly funded, council funded, iwi, NGOs, community groups, unions, philanthropic and the wellness economy. These actions are not all that are required. More could be identified and developed with key stakeholders.

At the workshop, the following idea was developed:

a) Design and implement a community walking and cycling campaign

- Form an alternative transport working group that includes representation from local government, schools, CBD businesses, community groups, police and the Automobile Association.
- The working group could develop a research and implementation plan for improving uptake of alternative modes of transport, such as cycling, walking and scootering. This could look at international examples of schemes (such as in Paris and Amsterdam), leverage New Plymouth District Council's Let's Go programme and work with the four Taranaki councils.
- Secure funding from the four Taranaki councils to establish school and city pathways for alternative transport. This could include:
 - For the school pathway: Improving bicycle/scooter storage across the region, developing road safety and a how-to-ride programme, investing in cycle and walkways to improve

safety, and initiating fundraising programme to get bikes and scooters into low decile schools.

- For the city pathway: Improving bike storage, promoting walkways, providing subsidies to employers to provide bikes to workers, improving walkway infrastructure and encourage businesses to host car-free days.

This action aligns with some of the actions in the Infrastructure and Transport TPAP and the overlap will be considered in the next stage of the process.

4) Growing the wellness economy

While a specific action was not developed at the workshop, the benefits of developing Taranaki's health economy were discussed.

This builds on the significant growth of the wellness economy and a shift from siloed markets (i.e. the fitness or spa industries) to everything converging in and around wellness. The concept is remaking whole industries and categories of living.

The wellness economy includes myriad offerings, many of which are established in Taranaki. It includes: personal care, beauty and anti-ageing; healthy eating, nutrition and weight loss; wellness tourism; fitness and mind-body; preventative and personalised medicine and public health; rongoā Māori; traditional and complementary medicine; wellness lifestyle real estate; spa economy; thermal/mineral springs; workplace wellness.

There may be merit in developing Taranaki's offerings in this space. For example, these could include:

- Undertaking specific research and planning that contextualises the opportunities of the region with unique and marketable wellness economy opportunities
- Encouraging and supporting start-ups with business expertise and in securing development and growth resources, including decent jobs
- Assisting the continued development of currently established enterprises growth and responsiveness to market trends.

Other actions:

The working group also developed the following actions, although after the workshop it was noted that the intent of the actions is covered by either the Taranaki District Health Board and the Taranaki 2050 Lead Group:

Form a *Team Taranaki* approach to health and well-being

This action developed by the workshop envisaged *Team Taranaki* as a local coalition that seeks to shelter the Taranaki region from fluctuations in central Government decision-making, provide cohesion in planning and ensure the voice of all throughout the transition.

Exploring this action after the workshop indicated that it overlaps with the purpose of district health boards (noting that this may change if the Taranaki District Health Board does not continue in its current form following the Health and Disability Review recommendations).

Establish a *Community Transition Group* to support success for all

With such big shifts in politics, industry, business and within communities the workshop considered there is a risk some members will be left behind. Success for one is success for all.

This action would develop a community transition group, with the aim of ensuring all community members successfully transition with the economic development initiatives and opportunities across the region. It would focus on elements that are integral to health and well-being, including across all planning, development and delivery in the 2050 Roadmap.

Exploring this action after the workshop indicated that this action overlaps with the purpose of the Lead Group of Taranaki 2050, which has representation across the seven pou, including community. Some elements also overlap with district health boards.

Critical success factors

The following critical success factors were also identified at the workshop, and expanded:

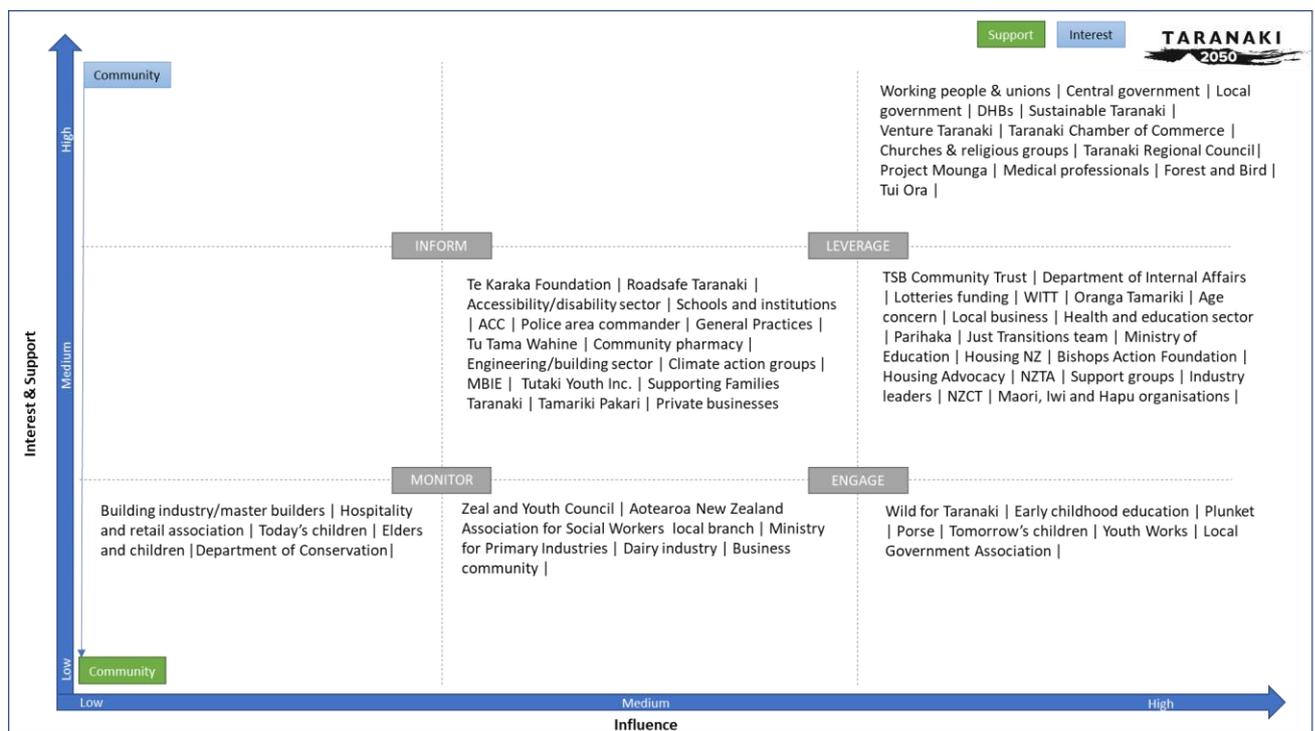
- 1) **A clear vision and cohesive strategy** to integrate health and well-being across all Roadmap pathways, with a focus on relationships and inclusivity in the deployment of funding and development of services and commercial ventures.
- 2) **Commitment from political players and entities** for long-term health gains and community well-being.
- 3) **Technologies providing and enhancing individual ownership and community experiences** of high-quality service and making the most efficient use of limited resources.
- 4) **Public sector funding is supportive of and responsive to** needs, innovations and integrated service offerings.
- 5) **Bias and disparities are reduced** across all entities that respond to health and well-being. They demonstrate genuine and effective collaboration with consumers and vulnerable groups in development and delivery of service offerings, and in their own understanding of inequities and inequalities.
- 6) **A valued and skilled workforce** in place to meet increasing future demands and new ways of working.
- 7) **Access to education and training** to reduce inequalities.
- 8) **Effective policy to ensure wairua (spirit of the soul)** is acknowledged.

Implementation

Stakeholders

A key step in the process is to review stakeholders and build an engagement plan to ensure the right level of engagement is attained throughout the action planning timeframe. It should be noted that over time some stakeholders' level of influence and interest/support will change. The stakeholder engagement plan will need to be updated.

The figure below shows key stakeholders. It was developed in a working session at the Health and Well-being workshops and consequently does not include all stakeholders. Positioning in the chart is indicative and reflects the point in time.



Links with other parts of Taranaki 2050

The table below summarises how the Health and Well-being actions link to other parts of the 2050 Roadmap. It has been developed after the workshop to show links across the different transition pathways.

	Energy	Food & Fibre	Innovation & R&D	People & Talent	Tourism	Māori	Arts	Environmental Sciences	Regulatory	Transport	Metrics & Evaluation
Support creation of a hub for research and innovation to advance child health and well-being											
Establish regional specialisation in retrofitting to create healthy homes											
Develop an employment charter – good jobs create good lives											
Design and implement a community walking and cycling campaign											
Growing the wellness economy											

Next steps

The actions in this TPAP will be taken forward and considered by the Taranaki 2050 Lead Group. The Taranaki 2050 website will continue to be updated with progress made on the actions.

The impacts of COVID-19 will be considered as part of the 2050 Roadmap Pathway Action Plans in 2020 and the subsequent two years.

Taranaki 2050 Transition Pathway Action Plans implementation from 2020

Work to date has been part funded through the Provincial Growth Fund and supported with some resource from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. There has been a small amount of private funding from the TSB Community Trust, local businesses to support workshops, facilitation, printing etc. The work has been carried out by a large number of volunteers.

Future work needs to be funded at two levels:

- 1) Coordination resourcing (to drive implementation)
- 2) Funding for the specific projects and initiatives that action plans set out.

Funding needs to be through:

- Government (central and local) funding – new and existing
- Private sector.

1) Taranaki 2050 funding – Core coordinating resourcing

Resourcing needs are required for five people to facilitate and drive workstreams, as well as measure and track progress over five years.

Resources are to be Taranaki-based, with the suggested positions:

- 1 x leader
- 1 x administrator
- 3 x workstream leads

As well as facilitate and drive workstreams and measure/track progress, the team would be tasked with refreshing the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap in 2024.

Funding required for core coordination and resourcing: \$3.75m over five years.

Requests will be submitted to central and local government for funding.

2) Taranaki 2050 Health and Well-being TPAP project funding

The following investigatory projects have been identified as ready for kick-off/completion in 2020:

Opportunity	Description	Cost	T2050 TPAP Links
<p>Support creation of a hub for research and innovation to advance child health and well-being</p>	<p>The Tamariki Pakari Child Health and Well-being Trust has recently been established in Taranaki. It has raised \$2.7 million of external funding. However, its future viability relies on expanding its funding streams and attaining infrastructural support.</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>People and Talent, and Māori.</p>
<p>Growing the wellness economy</p>	<p>The wellness economy has significant growth potential and heightened interest due to COVID-19. This action would look at mechanisms to support and grow the sector.</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>Food and Fibre, People and Talent, Tourism, and Māori.</p>



Acknowledgements

The Health and Well-being Transition Pathway Action Plan process has been a significant undertaking. We would like to acknowledge the Provincial Growth Fund and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment for their financial and resource support.

We would like to acknowledge Zara Lok who facilitated the Health and Well-being TPAP workshops.

We would also like to thank the Taranaki 2050 Lead Group and their organisations for their support. The organisations included Ngāti Maru, Ngāruahine, Ngāti Mutunga, Te Atiawa, the Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki, TSB Community Trust, Federated Farmers, South Taranaki District Council, New Plymouth District Council, NZEI, the Wells Group, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Sustainable Taranaki, Velocite, the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce, E tū, Taranaki Futures, Fonterra, Port Taranaki, Todd Corporation and Venture Taranaki Trust.

As a final acknowledgement, the Taranaki 2050 team would again like to thank everyone who has been part of the process – many people gave up significant hours to participate in workshops.

The team has been overwhelmed with people's passion and commitment to this region. It is clear there is an excitement and energy to achieve our vision for Taranaki 2050.



25 Dawson Street, New Plymouth
New Plymouth 4310
T: +64 6 759 5150
E: info@venture.org.nz

www.taranaki.info



Disclaimer: Venture Taranaki, its employees or stakeholders, nor any contributing organisations or individuals accepts any responsibility on any grounds whatsoever, including negligence, to any other person. While every effort has been made to