



Pae Ora “Healthy Futures” Localities

Working together for healthier happier communities
– an interactive workshop with Te Whatu Ora and
Te Aka Whai Ora

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LOCALITIES

Place-based planning for health
and wellbeing services

June 2023



01

Localities in the context of the health system reform



Whakapapa of localities

- In November 2016 the Waitangi Tribunal Health Services and Outcomes Inquiry (WAI 2575) began listening to all claims concerning grievances relating to health services and outcomes of national significance for Māori.
- In 2018 The Health and Disability System Review was charged with taking a system-wide approach to what needs to change to ensure our future system achieves better and more equitable health and wellbeing outcomes for all.

WAI 2575

The Waitangi Tribunal found the Crown had breached the Treaty of Waitangi by failing to design and administer the primary health care system to actively address persistent Māori health inequities and by failing to give effect to the guarantee of tino rangatiratanga as per Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Health & Disability review

Health services need to be planned more strategically with meaningful engagement with communities and better connections to other agencies with responsibilities that impact social and cultural determinants of health.

In 2021 the decision was made to reform the health system and put greater emphasis on **primary healthcare** and **ensuring fairer access for all New Zealanders.**

02

Localities



Localities

Place-based planning for
health and wellbeing services

What is a locality?

Localities are a key new feature of Aotearoa's reformed health care system. The objective of localities is to enable local communities and whānau to influence the design, funding, and delivery of their local health care services. This will be done by creating a locality plan that determines hauora priorities for those communities which influences how health dollars are spent.

Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora are leading the implementation of the localities framework and will support communities by:

Locally led. Centrally supported

Te Whatu Ora will support all people living in localities to say what they need to live well in and thrive in their communities. Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPBs) will ensure whānau Māori living in a locality are supported to say what they need.

Coming to a community near you

By mid 2024, every community in New Zealand will be part of a locality.

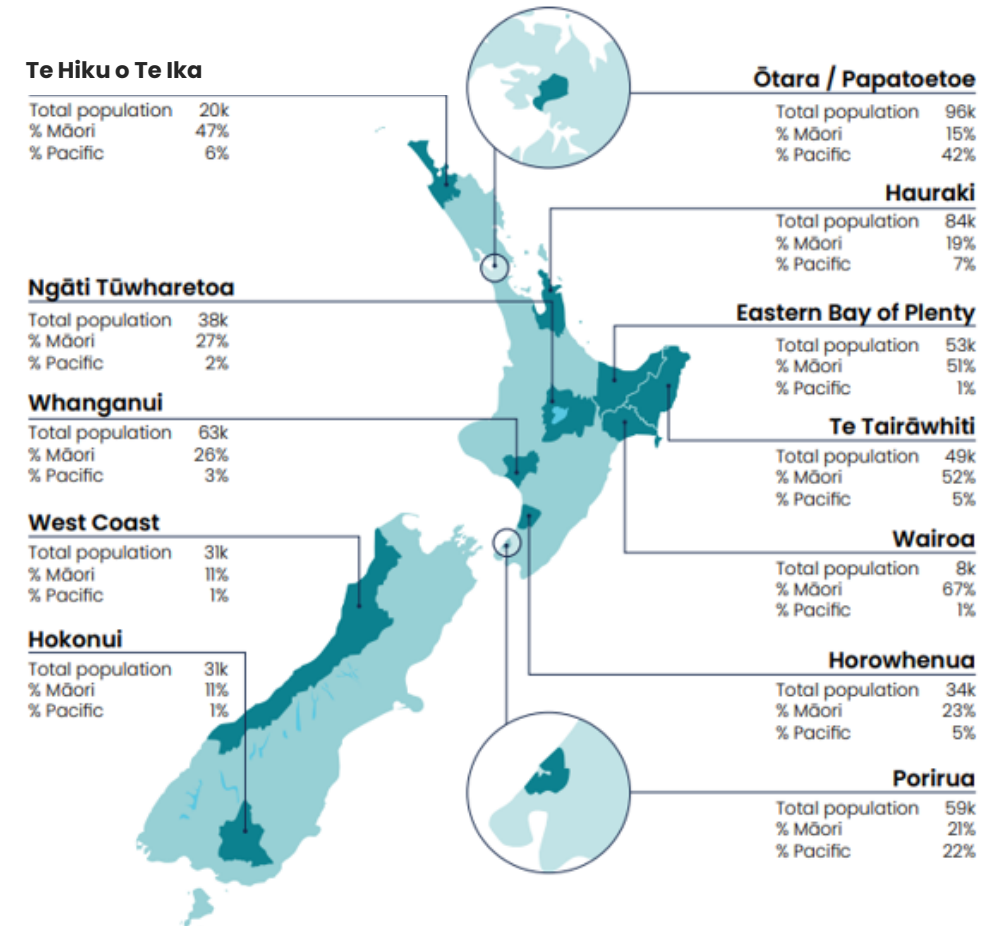
Te Whatu Ora & Te Aka Whai Ora support Localities by:

- **Partnering** with Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPBs) and engaging local governments to determine geographic areas for localities by mid-2024;
- Working with local stakeholders and mana whenua to **establish Locality Partnership Groups** in each geographic region;
- **Providing resources and data** to Locality Partnership Groups to enable the development of comprehensive locality plans;
- **Collaborating** with Hauora Māori service providers, local healthcare, and Pacific service providers to enhance the coordination, accessibility, and responsiveness of services;
- **Aligning** provision of hospital and specialist services with local provider networks to contribute toward fulfilment of locality plan priorities;
- **Engaging** other national and local government agencies to direct investments toward the priorities identified in locality plans.

The first localities

The first localities are focused on building the future of the locality approach. The first twelve areas to start implementing the locality approach are:

- Tihei Wairoa (Wairoa)
- Whanganui
- Horowhenua
- Te Wahi Tiaki Tātou (Porirua)
- Takiwa Poutini (West Coast)
- Hokonui (Southland)
- Tairāwhiti (Gisborne)
- Taikorihī (Te Hiku o Te Ika)
- Le Afio/aga o Aotearoa (Ōtara / Papatoetoe)
- Te Tara o Te Whai (Hauraki)
- Toirāwhiti (Eastern Bay of Plenty)
- Pae Ora Ki Tūwharetoa (Ngāti Tūwharetoa)



03

Role of local government

Boundary determination and
community hauora



Establish localities under Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act

Pae Ora

The Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 marks a significant milestone in our journey towards empowered and thriving communities in Aotearoa. We recognise the pivotal roles of Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPBs) and local authorities in supporting the success of localities both now and into the future.



In Aotearoa, the
responsibilities for health are
primarily divided between the
central government and **local
government.**

Central government are responsible for:

- **Policy and Legislation:** The central government is responsible for developing national health policies, strategies, and legislation to guide the overall direction of the health system.
- **Funding and Resource Allocation:** It is the central government's role to allocate funds to the health sector, including funding for regional teams which are responsible for delivering health services in their respective areas.
- **National Health Services:** The central government is responsible for the provision of certain national health services, such as public health programs, national screening initiatives, and specialised services that require a centralised approach.
- **Health Workforce:** The central government plays a key role in planning and regulating the health workforce, including the training, registration, and accreditation of healthcare professionals.
- **Health Infrastructure:** The central government is involved in the development and maintenance of major health infrastructure projects, such as hospitals and national health information systems.

Local government are responsible for:

- **Local Health Planning:** Local government, specifically district and city councils, is involved in local health planning and coordination to address health issues specific to their communities.
- **Health Promotion and Public Health:** Local governments are responsible for promoting health and well-being within their communities, including public health initiatives, health promotion campaigns, and environmental health monitoring.
- **Community Health Services:** Local governments may provide or fund certain community-based health services, such as primary healthcare centres, health clinics, and home support services.
- **Environmental Health:** Local governments are responsible for monitoring and regulating various environmental health factors, such as water quality, food safety, and waste management within their jurisdiction.
- **Emergency Management:** Local government plays a critical role in emergency preparedness and response, including public health emergencies, by coordinating local resources and services.

As we recognise that the roles and responsibilities for ensuring the health and wellbeing of our population are spread across various levels of government, **we are committed to fostering closer collaboration with you.**

By working together, we aim to achieve a **more cohesive and responsive** approach that effectively addresses the diverse needs of our communities.

Prototyping a locality development process



Determining locality boundaries

Provisional locality boundaries

To determine a locality Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora must consult relevant local authorities and Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPBs). We want your help to determine where lines should be drawn taking into consideration natural communities, population size, IMPB areas, local government boundaries and service delivery coverage areas and natural patient flows.



Boundary determination steps



STEP ONE – Iwi Māori Partnership Board recommendations

Iwi Māori Partnership Board makes recommendations to Te Aka Whai Ora and Te Whatu Ora for initial locality boundaries in their rohe.



STEP TWO – Local authority engagement

Te Whatu Ora will engage local authorities in that Iwi Māori Partnership Board area on initial locality boundaries.



STEP THREE – Provisional locality boundary proposed

Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora Boards agree on provisional boundaries.



STEP FOUR – Community and whānau voice

Whānau Māori and the community will be asked whether the provisional locality boundary makes sense to them to ensure their collective voices inform the process. The area needs to have a local feel for the people that live there.



STEP FIVE – Working locality boundaries agreed

Taking into consideration the Iwi Māori Partnership Boards' recommendations, local authority and community views, Te Whatu Ora and Te Aka Whai Ora agree and publish the working locality boundaries to meet the requirements of the Pae Ora Act.

04

Where to from here

Next steps in engaging with local government



We want to get to know you

We are meeting with local councils across the motu

We have started with the councils that have an established IMPB and locality in their region, presenting at Mayoral forums, holding local workshops and sharing with Local Government NZ

From here, you can expect to receive a copy of the provisional locality boundary for your area. Have a look and tell us if that feels right to you.

We also want to connect you to your locality. We look forward to seeing what we can do together.

The positive influence of local government

Pae Ora emphasizes the importance of your vision and leadership in the community you serve.

Together, we can drive dynamic system change that results in thriving communities.

**Nā to rourou, nā taku
rourou, ka ora ai te iwi.**
With your basket, and my
basket, the health and
wellbeing of the people will
thrive.

For more information check out
[Localities webpage](#)

Ngā Mihi | Thank you





SUPERLOCAL



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Ko Tātou
LGNZ.