

Ministry of Justice

Proactive release of Kahukura methamphetamine rehabilitation initiative documents

Date of Issue: 31 August 2021

Some information has been withheld on the basis that it would not, if requested under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA), be released. Where that is the case, the relevant section for the OIA has been noted and no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

No.	Document	Comments
1	Initial proposal – Kahukura methamphetamine rehabilitation initiative Type of document – funding proposal Author of document – H2R Research and Consulting Ltd Date of the document – 17/9/2020	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons;• Section 9(2)(g)(ii) to protect officers and employees from improper pressure or harassment; and• Section 2(b)(ii) to protect the commercial position of the company who supplied it.
2.	Detailed proposal – Kahukura methamphetamine rehabilitation initiative Type of document – funding proposal Author of document – H2R Research and Consulting Ltd Date of the document – December 2020	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons;• Section 9(2)(g)(ii) to protect officers and employees from improper pressure or harassment; and• Section 2(b)(ii) to protect the commercial position of the company who supplied it.
3.	Proceeds of Crime Fund Panel round three funding recommendations Type of document – report to Ministers Author of document – Proceeds of Crime Fund secretariat, Ministry of Justice Date of the document – 28/1/2021	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons;• Section 9(2)(g)(ii) to protect officers and employees from improper pressure or harassment; and• Section 9(2)(j) to allow the continuation of negotiations without prejudice or disadvantage.
4.	Correspondence with the Minister’s office re: Proceeds of Crime Fund: Round 3 funding recommendations Type of document – email Author of document – Minister’s office and the Proceeds of Crime Fund secretariat, Ministry of Justice Date of the document – 30/3/2021	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons; and• Section 9(2)(g)(ii) to protect officers and employees from improper pressure or harassment.

No.	Document	Comments
5.	Briefing on the Kahukura Initiative Type of document – Memorandum Author of document –Ministry of Health Date of the document – 12/7/2021	Some information has been withheld in accordance with the following sections of the OIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 9(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons.

Proceeds of Crime Fund

Initial Proposal

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative

Template Instructions

This template is the first step for individuals or organisations seeking funding through the Proceeds of Crime Fund. It is designed to test your initial proposal. If shortlisted by the Review Panel, you will be asked to develop a detailed funding proposal.

All proposals must be supported by one of the eligible agencies listed on the website <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/about-the-justice-sector/proceeds-of-crime-fund/>.

Please keep the proposal to a maximum of three pages and do not include additional attachments.

Please send the completed template to your eligible agency contact for them to submit to the Proceeds of Crime Fund.

Document Info	Please complete fields below
Date Submitted	17 September 2020
Main contact person and email	s9(2)(a)
Authors' names and organisation	s9(2)(a) , H2R Research and Consulting Ltd s9(2)(a) , H2R Research and Consulting Ltd
Supporting eligible agency, contact name and email	Ministry of Health s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

1 What is your proposal?

A cluster of Mob chapters with a common affiliation to the Notorious chapter of the Mongrel Mob in the Hawke's Bay known as the Chaindogs have had a noticeable increase in homicides and suicides since the end of the Notorious and Salvation Army Hauora rehabilitation programme in 2017. The homicides and suicides have been driven by methamphetamine (meth) addiction and intergenerational trauma.

We are seeking funding to expand a meth rehabilitation initiative being piloted this year in the Hawke's Bay. The initiative involves eight week blocks for six participants, their partners and whānau, with up to forty participants on each intake. The first two weeks will be residential and provide detox management, followed by six weeks of an intensive outpatient programme, focusing on counseling to address trauma and rectify drug seeking behaviours, instil better coping mechanisms, and teach important relapse prevention skills. Learning tikanga is a strong and central element to the initiative. The Chaindog community leadership expects to run up to six of these initiatives per year.

The initiative extends beyond the 8 week programme to provide a wide range of initiatives to improve the mental, physical and spiritual health of the Chaindog community and to improve education and employment outcomes. This broader programme provides aftercare/ongoing recovery support for those who have been through the rehab programme, supports those who are waiting to access it and uplifts and builds resilience within the wider Chaindog community. It also recognises that to create long-term, sustainable change improving education and employment outcomes is critical.

2 How would this be beneficial?

The target group for this initiative is the Chaindog community in the Hawke's Bay. Many of these whānau are experiencing co-existing problems (mental health problems as well as substance abuse) stemming from intergenerational trauma, and as a consequence have high rates of alcohol and drug addiction and poor mental, physical, whānau and spiritual health. The initiative predominantly focuses on addressing meth addiction and intergenerational trauma amongst gang whānau and developing skills, knowledge and behaviours to strengthen resilience across whānau and the community, including:

- developing a sense of identity and belonging through whakapapa and tikanga Māori;
- improving the participants' education, training and employment prospects;
- improving physical health through healthy eating and fitness; and
- discouraging glorification of death by suicide.

Wider New Zealand society also stands to benefit from the transformation of hard to reach Māori communities. Whānau who live 'trapped lifestyles'¹ engage in risky lifestyles and behaviours including smoking, drinking, gambling, violence and risky driving, which consequently leads to a greater likelihood of offending, marginalisation and poor health¹² - behaviours that incurs significant social, economic, and physical costs. This initiative aims to reduce these risks as well as contribute to significant cost savings for the government

¹ Durie M. (2003) Imprisonment, Trapped Lifestyles and Strategies for Freedom. In M. Durie (Ed.), *Nga Kahui Pou: Launching Maori Futures* (pp. 59-73). Wellington, NZ: Huia Publishers

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by reduced spending on health, social services law enforcement, imprisonment and potentially increase productivity.

3 How does this align with the Proceeds of Crime Fund criteria?

Complete the table below for the criteria your proposal aligns to. (If there is more than one, please indicate which of the criteria you think your proposal most strongly aligns to).

Funding criteria	How does your proposal align to this criteria?
Expands alcohol and other drug treatment services	Expansion of a methamphetamine treatment programme that is being piloted in the Hawke's Bay in 2020. <i>[Most strongly aligned]</i>
Fights organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Police raids earlier this year have disrupted the supply of methamphetamine in this community, however, due to addictions demand remains high. This chapter has strong leadership that recognises the harm that methamphetamine has caused in the community and is motivated to support members to address their addictions. Reducing demand will reduce supply.
Addresses mental health in the criminal justice system	Gang whanau have high rates of undiagnosed and untreated mental and substance use disorders. ² Many of the Chaindog community have suffered physical, sexual and mental abuse through institutionalisation and family violence. Drug, alcohol and substance abuse is often a means of self-medication to alleviate the symptoms of trauma, ³ and exacerbates risk for suicide and self-harm. ^{4,5} The long term use of methamphetamine can cause poor mental health including anxiety, depression, psychosis, heart failure, death and suicide. ⁶ Therefore a significant component of this initiative is to ensure that traditional and contemporary approaches to trauma care are incorporated, including trauma counselling, involvement of wider whanau, tikanga, and utilising rongoa and romiromi.
Addresses crime-related harm and improves community wellbeing	Methamphetamine use causes significant community harm, including through poor physical and mental health outcomes, violence, drug-induced crime, neglect and abuse, and prenatal exposure. ^{7,8} Addressing addictions and building resilience can

² Gluckman, P (2018) *Using evidence to build a better justice system: The challenge of rising prison costs*. Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor

³ Leeie, M et al (2010) *The use of alcohol and drugs to self-medicate symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder*. *Depress Anxiety*. 2010 Aug;27(8):731-6. doi: 10.1002/da.20677.

⁴ Barbara Schneider (2009) *Substance Use Disorders and Risk for Completed Suicide*, *Archives of Suicide Research*, 13:4, 303-316, DOI: [10.1080/13811110903263191](https://doi.org/10.1080/13811110903263191)

⁵ Breet et al (2018) *Substance use and suicidal ideation and behaviour in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review*. *BMC Public Health* (2018) 18:549

⁶ <https://bpac.org.nz/2018/meth.aspx?fbclid=IwAR3BJ4pGr-OWwJFAXe-554mvaP1Z0XVuV1QMXZ4k7bLO5DAlsxpRTRT15kQ>

⁷ Brecht, M-L et al (2004) *Methamphetamine use behaviors and gender differences*. *Addictive Behaviors*, Volume 29, Issue 1, January 2004, pp 89-106.

⁸ LaGasse, L. L., Derauf, C., Smith, L. M., Newman, E., Shah, R., Neal, C., Arria, A., Huestis, M. A., DellaGrotta, S., Lin, H., Dansereau, L. M., & Lester, B. M. (2012). *Prenatal methamphetamine exposure and childhood behavior problems at 3 and 5 years of age*. *Pediatrics*, 129(4), 681–688. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-2209>

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community meth rehabilitation initiative

	break the cycle of intergenerational trauma and harm to stem proliferation into gangs in the next generation.
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4 How much funding are you seeking from the Proceeds of Crime Fund?

Complete the table below to show the estimated funding required. If this is a pilot, please ensure you include evaluation costs.

	\$ millions				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Operating	-	0.64	0.64	0.64	1.9
Capital					
Total	-	0.64	0.64	0.64	1.9

You will have the opportunity to update financial information if this proposal is shortlisted.

5 Has any other funding been received for this initiative?

One-off funding has been received from s9(2)(b)(ii) to pilot the 8-week programme from October – December 2020. This funding forms part of a regional collaboration of several suicide prevention initiatives. Reporting obligations for this funding are:

- First report – 17 October 2020
- Second report – 3 December 2020
- Final report – 15 March 2021 (or 30 days from completion of the programme).

6 Which government agencies support this proposal?

Ministry of Health – s9(2)(g)(ii), s9(2)(a), Mental Health and Addiction
No financial support has been provided.

NZ Police – s9(2)(g)(ii), s9(2)(a) Hawke's Bay
s9(2)(g)(ii) as been working with Chaindog leadership to address suicide and meth addiction in the community.

Ministry of Social Development (MSD) – s9(2)(g)(ii), s9(2)(a) E Tu Whanau
The development of this initiative is an outcome of MSD's E Tu Whanau funding to mobilise hard to reach Maori communities to adopt the E Tu Whanau kaupapa to prevent family violence.

Te Hiringa Hauora / Health Promotion Agency (HPA) – s9(2)(g)(ii), s9(2)(a)

This initiative has been developed out of a health and wellbeing hui supported by HPA in 2019.

7 What else should we know about this?

This proposal has the support of s9(2)(a) Ngati Kahungunu, s9(2)(a) , and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea. We are working with s9(2)(a) to identify pathways into employment and housing as part of this initiative.

Proactively Released

Proceeds of Crime Fund

Detailed Funding Proposal

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

Template Instructions

This is the second step for seeking funding through the Proceeds of Crime Fund. This template should only be completed by organisations/agencies who have been informed that their Initial Proposal was shortlisted by the Panel.

All proposals must be submitted by one of the eligible agencies listed on the website <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/about-the-justice-sector/proceeds-of-crime-fund/>.

For further information contact pocf@justice.govt.nz

Please note the information provided is subject to the Official Information Act 1982

Document Info	Please complete fields below
Reference Number (received in your feedback on the Initial proposal)	311
Main contact person and email	s9(2)(a)
Organisation/agency delivering the initiative	H2R Research and Consulting Ltd
Eligible agency submitting the proposal (if different from above), contact name and email	Ministry of Health

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

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Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

1 Initiative Summary

1.1 What is your proposal?

Briefly explain what you are seeking funding for (this should be consistent with your initial proposal). **Maximum 100 words.**

Mongrel Mob members in the Hawke's Bay have experienced an increase in suicides and homicides recently. This can be attributed to the impact of methamphetamine (meth) addiction and intergenerational trauma. Therefore, funding is sought to resource Kahukura, a marae-based rehabilitation initiative to reduce meth dependency, facilitate and support trauma recovery, and enhance positive whānau and identity development within these communities. Kahukura refers to the "red cloak", and is a term used for a warrior that acknowledges his role and leadership within his whānau, hapu and iwi. Kahukura would run for three cycles of ten weeks per year and serve up to 10 participants and their whānau (approximately 40 people) per cycle.

1.2 Summary of funding

If funding is approved, it needs to be transferred into the correct appropriation before it can be used. If the money is going to more than one Vote, copy the table below for each Vote. Consult with your eligible agency's finance team to ensure the correct appropriation, Minister and Vote are identified.

Minister: <i>Hon Andrew Little, Minister of Health</i> Vote: Health	\$ millions				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Appropriation: Non-Departmental expense <i>[Enter Title of appropriation]</i>	0.37	0.91	0.91	0.56	2.75
Total	0.37	0.91	0.91	0.56	2.75

1.3 How does this align with the Proceeds of Crime Fund criteria?

Complete the table below for the criteria your proposal aligns to. (This may be copied from the initial proposal and updated if there are any changes).

Funding criteria	How does your proposal align to this criterion?
Expands alcohol and other drug treatment services	A pilot of Kahukura was conducted at s9(2)(a) (Pātangata, north-east of Ōtāne) over the course of seven weeks in 2020. This proposal aims to expand on that programme. <i>[Most strongly aligned]</i>
Fights organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Police raids earlier this year have disrupted the supply of methamphetamine in this community. However, due to ongoing addiction, the demand from community members for this initiative

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

Funding criteria	How does your proposal align to this criterion?
	remains high. The Notorious chapter of the Mongrel Mob in the Hawkes Bay ('Chaindog') has strong leadership that recognises the harm that methamphetamine has caused their community and is motivated to support members to address their addictions (as evidenced by 0% attrition in the pilot; N=10). Given the flow of meth in the ecology of these communities, reducing demand will reduce supply.
Addresses mental health in the criminal justice system	Gang whānau have high rates of undiagnosed and untreated mental and substance use disorders. ¹ Many of the Chaindog community have suffered physical, sexual and mental abuse through institutionalisation and family violence. Alcohol and substance abuse is often a means of self-medication to alleviate the symptoms of trauma, ² and exacerbates risk for suicide and self-harm. ^{3,4} The long term use of methamphetamine can cause poor mental health and significant comorbidities including anxiety, depression, trauma, psychosis, heart failure, death and suicide. ⁵ Therefore a significant component of this initiative is to ensure that traditional and contemporary approaches to trauma care are incorporated, including trauma counselling, involvement of wider whānau, tikanga, and utilising rongoa and romiromi.
Addresses crime-related harm and improves community wellbeing	The Chaindog leadership have worked together with the NZ Police to identify problems in their community, including high rates of meth use, suicide, and crime-related harm, and have developed Kahukura as their own solution to address these issues and improve community wellbeing. Improving community wellbeing is at the core of Kahukura. The leadership of Ngati Kahungunu have supported the efforts of the Chaindog leadership to improve community wellbeing and recognises the high levels of complex needs within this community.

¹ Gluckman, P (2018) *Using evidence to build a better justice system: The challenge of rising prison costs*. Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor

² Leeies, M et al (2010) *The use of alcohol and drugs to self-medicate symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder*. *Depress Anxiety*. 2010 Aug;27(8):731-6. doi: 10.1002/da.20677.

³ Barbara Schneider (2009) *Substance Use Disorders and Risk for Completed Suicide*, *Archives of Suicide Research*, 13:4, 303-316, DOI: [10.1080/13811110903263191](https://doi.org/10.1080/13811110903263191)

⁴ Breet et al (2018) *Substance use and suicidal ideation and behaviour in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review*. *BMC Public Health* (2018) 18:549

⁵ <https://bpac.org.nz/2018/meth.aspx?fbclid=IwAR3BJ4pGr-OWwiFAXe-554mvaP1Z0XVuV1QMXZ4k7bLQ5DAIxpRTRTI5kQ>

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

Funding criteria	How does your proposal align to this criterion?
	<p>Ngati Kahungunu leadership is committed, together with their service provider Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea, to supporting Kahukura to address the high rates of methamphetamine use and harm in this hard to reach community.</p> <p>Kahukura recognises that methamphetamine use causes significant community harm, including through poor physical and mental health outcomes, violence, drug-induced crime, neglect and abuse, and prenatal exposure.^{6,7} Addressing substance use and building resilience can break the cycle of intergenerational trauma and harm to stem proliferation into gangs in the next generation.</p>

1.4 How does your proposal align with the purpose of the fund?

The fund purpose is to:

- Address organised crime harm and drug-related harm
- Test innovative solutions to complex issues relating to crime-related harm
- Enable agencies to build an evidence-based case of what works in addressing crime-related harm. **Maximum 150 words.**

Address harm

Hawke's Bay has the second highest rate of meth use in Aotearoa, with high use reported amongst the Chaindogs, and a high suicide rate.⁸ This initiative will support the community itself to disrupt the links between meth use, crime and other social harm.

Test innovations

Kahukura is a marae based rehab initiative developed by the gang and iwi leaders with the support of the Police utilising a combination of Māori healing and western clinical techniques. This initiative provides an opportunity to test Māori designed, developed and delivered innovations.

Develop evidence

⁶ Brecht M-L et al (2004) Methamphetamine use behaviors and gender differences. *Addictive Behaviors*, Volume 29, Issue 1, January 2004, pp 89-106.

⁷ LaGasce, L. L., Derauf, C., Smith, L. M., Newman, E., Shah, R., Neal, C., Arria, A., Huestis, M. A., DellaGrotta, S., Lin, H., Dansereau, L. M., & Lester, B. M. (2012). Prenatal methamphetamine exposure and childhood behavior problems at 3 and 5 years of age. *Pediatrics*, 129(4), 681-688. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-2209>

⁸ There were 7 deaths by suicide in 2018-19 amongst Chaindog members as identified by Chaindog leaders. There were 38 suicides in this period in the Hawke's Bay, as reported in 2018-19 provisional suicide statistics. The 7 deaths amongst Chaindog members represents approximately 18% of suicides in Hawke's Bay in 2018/19. (<https://coronialservices.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/Provisional-Figures-August-2019.pdf>); and DHB population projections for 2018 published by Te Pou o te Whakaaro Nui. The population projections are based on the 2013 Population census estimated resident population and use the medium series of projections. For more information see: <https://www.tepou.co.nz/resources/dhb-population-profiles-2018-2028/823>. Note that no suicides amongst Chaindogs members have occurred so far in 2020.

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This subpopulation group has high unmet need. There is a paucity of evidence for what works in AoD rehab for Māori, and even less relating to gang whānau. This initiative and evaluation will contribute to the evidence base in Aotearoa.

2 Problem Definition

2.1 Problem definition

What is the problem you are trying to solve? **Maximum 300 words.**

Indigenous ethnic gang communities in Aotearoa have common histories of intergenerational trauma, violence (including suicide), crime and substance abuse.⁹ Many have fathers and grandfathers who were gang members, themselves trauma survivors.

Substance abuse can be a means of self-medication to alleviate the symptoms of trauma,¹⁰ but exacerbates risk for poor health, including suicide and self-harm.^{11,12,13} There is strong evidence of increased risk of criminality associated with methamphetamine use.¹⁴ Meth use amongst the Chaindog community is high and, although many want to address this, they are less likely to access support, for a range of reasons (systemic and personal).

There are many barriers, and inequitable access, to addiction treatment. The overall health literacy of this community is low and distrust of authority means they do not utilise available health services. The services themselves can also be designed and delivered in ways that make them inaccessible, including service providers who have negative perceptions about, and struggle to engage, with these whānau.

Kahukura seeks to address this gap by providing AoD rehabilitation in the heart of the community, to interrupt the drug—violence—crime relationship and facilitate mana-enhancing ways of being that positively impact individual identity, whānau health, and community wellbeing.

2.2 Proposed solution

Describe the intervention you are seeking funding for. Outline the intended scope and any known exclusions. **Maximum 300 words.**

Kahukura is a community-based rehabilitation initiative designed to reduce crime and harm to the community by addressing meth dependency, facilitating and supporting trauma recovery, and enhancing positive whānau and identity development and resiliency. It utilises a combination of Māori healing and western therapeutic practices within a marae setting. Kahukura is grounded in a holistic understanding of Māori health, recognising the multiple

⁹ <http://www.pmcsa.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/Using-evidence-to-build-a-better-justice-system.pdf>

¹⁰ Leeies, M et al (2010) *The use of alcohol and drugs to self-medicate symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder*. *Depress Anxiety*. 2010 Aug;27(8):731-6. doi: 10.1002/da.20677.

¹¹ Barbara Schneider (2009) *Substance Use Disorders and Risk for Completed Suicide*, *Archives of Suicide Research*, 13:4, 303-316, DOI: [10.1080/13811110903263191](https://doi.org/10.1080/13811110903263191)

¹² Breet et al (2018) Substance use and suicidal ideation and behaviour in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health* (2018) 18:549

¹³ <https://bpac.org.nz/2018/meth.aspx?fbclid=IwAR3BJ4pGr-OWwjFAXe-554mvaP1Z0XVuV1QMXZ4k7bLQ5DAIsxpRTRTI5kQ>

¹⁴ McKetin R, Boden JM, Foulds JA, Najman JM, Ali R, Degenhardt L, Baker AL, Ross J, Farrell M, Weatherburn D. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2020; 216: e108262.

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

dimensions of wellbeing as articulated in frameworks such as Te Whare Tapa Wha¹⁵ and Te Wheke.¹⁶ It will run for three cycles of ten weeks (including 8 weeks residential and 2 weeks intensive reintegration) and serve up to 10 participants and their whānau (on average a total of 40 people) per cycle.

s9(2)(a), visited s9(2)(a) during Christmas break in 2018. s9(2)(a) suggested to s9(2)(a) to meet and assist the Chaindog leadership s9(2)(a) to support their work to improve the wellbeing of their community. s9(2)(a) engaged with s9(2)(a) to assist him to engage with the Chaindog leadership. s9(2)(a) gave s9(2)(a) a korowai made by s9(2)(a) as a wero aroha. Kahukura is translated as "the red cloak". Kahukura is a term used for a warrior that acknowledges his role and leadership within his family, hapu and iwi reminding him of his worth and reason, applying this in Te Ao Māori with strategies to reconnect him to Iho Matua his unique whakapapa, and reiterating his role. Kahukura is a strategist who searches for healing spaces and processes to uplift his whānau. A significant aspect of kahukura whare oranga is implementing a series of mixed activities, and gaining a variety of tools empowering navigation into the journey of healing. Kahukura is also the kaitiaki for the Tākitimu wāka. Kia haumarū Māori! s9(2)(a) also describes Kahukura as also the violet flame of protection, which transmutes negative energy and protects.¹⁸

Key components of Kahukura include:

- Comprehensive intake and ongoing physical and mental health assessment to inform treatment plans and identify support needs, facilitated by weekly visits from a registered nurse, on-site registered counsellor and transportation to GP and other medical appointments as needed;
- Two-week detox phase. A nurse will be available to administer prescribed medication as needed;
- Addictions and trauma counselling by qualified AOD clinician to rectify drug-seeking behaviours, help participants with coping mechanisms, and relapse prevention skills;
- Tikanga Māori underpins the programme and builds resilience by strengthening personal identity, belonging and connectivity;¹⁹
- Educational programmes and facilitated sessions to build skills and knowledge;²⁰

¹⁵ <http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/Māori-health/Māori-health-models/Māori-health-models-te-whare-tapa-wha>

¹⁶ <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/Māori-health/Māori-health-models/Māori-health-models-te-wheke>

¹⁷ s9(2)(a) H2R Research & Consultancy Ltd

¹⁸ s9(2)(a)

¹⁹ The tikanga Māori component includes: wānanga on tikanga Māori and its relevance to contemporary living; whakapapa and making or re-establishing whakapapa links; te reo Māori lessons; kapa haka; mau rākau wānanga; and developing an understanding of Māori wellness frameworks like Te Wheke and Te Whare Tapa Wha.

²⁰ Educational programmes include: First Aid certificates; Te Rau Ora Suicide Prevention Whānau Champions training; Whānau Ora; romiromi training, and hui with NZ Police s9(2)(a);

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

- Whānau-based activities and support facilitated throughout the initiative to improve whānau connections, health and wellbeing;²¹
- Two-week intensive reintegration following residential programme graduation, including whānau marae stay; day programmes; wrap-around services and support; and pathways planning for education, training and employment pathways including registration with MSD for employment, and trade training with EIT and Ngati Kahungunu;²²
- Aftercare/ongoing recovery support for participants and their whānau for 6 months or more, as well as referrals to other programmes such as Salvation Army and Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea as-needed;²³ and
- Opportunities for graduates to become programme facilitators in future programmes to support leadership development and positive role-modelling.

2.3 Supporting Evidence

Is there any evidence/research to support your proposal? If so, please include it

Kahukura is based on the Hauora initiative, run by the Notorious leadership and delivered by the Salvation Army, that ran successfully from 2009 – 2017. Since that programme ended there has not been anything similar for families to access. Kahukura seeks to build on the best elements of that programme. The engagement with the Hawke's Bay Chaindog leadership began in 2015 by developing a plan to develop a culture of education in the home for Ministry of Education. The plan identified AOD, poor physical, mental and spiritual health and family violence as factors that impacted on the children's education attainment. Because of this we engaged with E Tu Whānau (within Ministry of Social Development) to mobilise the community to recognise the importance of addressing these identified issues. We also engaged with the Health Promotion Agency to increase the physical and mental health of hard to reach communities, including the Chaindogs, and ran suicide prevention wananga, thus raising the awareness of the causes of the high suicide rate and engaging the leadership to develop this concept to address the problem. Working together with Ngati Kahungunu leadership and the NZ Police, this initiative is the culmination of those efforts and builds on the Kahukura initiative piloted in 2020. This year, so far, there have been no suicides in the community.

There is a paucity of evidence about what works for this community because they are not routinely included in research, evaluation, nor disaggregated as a subgroup within health service data. However, there is evidence in the persistent high levels of drug use and

²¹ The reintegration component of the residential programme includes weekly community-based activities; weekly whānau days; phased whānau reintegration from week 4; and a partner/whānau support group.

²² Pathways planning includes registration with MSD for employment, and trade training with EIT and Ngati Kahungunu. s9(2)(a)

This two-week phase culminates in a 3-day whānau marae stay to support whānau wellbeing and put in place ongoing whānau support.

²³ This phase provides long term support and continued relapse prevention, including: access to respite housing; support groups; regular check-ins with Kahukura AOD counsellor, facilitators and kaumatua for 6 months, and ongoing access to counselling and relapse prevention support as needed; referrals made to other programmes and support on as-needed basis, including the Salvation Army for housing, social support and counselling, and Bridge Programme, and health providers such as Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea.

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addiction,²⁴ inequitable access to treatment,²⁵ disparities in convictions and incarceration of Māori,^{26,27} and about what is not working/gaps in service options. For example, in a comprehensive NZ review of evidence-based approaches to conduct disorder (and its trajectory into the criminal-justice system), data showed a high percentage of Māori (and Pacific) youth presenting with challenging behaviour, and yet there was persistent underinvestment in Māori and Pacific programmes that might have helped them. This review also found Kaupapa Māori responses consistently lack sustained funding for programme development and evaluation to build an evidence base.²⁸ The Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor (PMCSA) endorsed work by Te Puni Kokiri on the 'drivers of crime' for Māori, including the lack of development of robust evidence for approaches based on culturally appropriate frameworks, and their call for implementation varied to suit local contexts, with a particular focus on four key aspects:

- 'hard to reach' whānau/communities;
- citizen/whānau centred services and interventions (consistent with Whānau Ora);
- policy and practice actions tackling community and systemic factors; and
- a flexible funding approach.

PMCSA also found that building the robust evidence base as to the effectiveness of iwi/hapū alternatives already underway is crucial, they should be evaluated appropriately, and government partnerships should be developed with bodies like the Iwi Leaders Forum to develop a clear strategic plan as to how to address the over representation of Māori in the criminal-justice system.

This, and promising emergent evidence, supports the problem definition, the participatory approach to design and the need for innovation.^{29,30, 31}

Kahukura is also consistent with evidence that, for drug and alcohol interventions to be acceptable to Māori, cultural values should be recognised, respected, and incorporated into the treatment.^{32,33} The whānau-inclusive approach, utilisation of mātauranga Māori, putting people with lived experience at the centre, action to address physical health, use of peer

²⁴ Oakley Browne, M., Wells J. & Scott, K. (2006). Te Rau Hinengaro: The New Zealand Mental Health Survey. Wellington, NZ: Ministry of Health.

²⁵ Te Pou. (2020). Achieving physical health equity for people with experience of mental health and addiction issues: Evidence update.

²⁶ Stats NZ, Ministry of Justice. (2020) Adults convicted and sentenced. Data notes and Trends. <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/01ipr8-Adults-convicted-and-sentenced-data-notes-and-trends-jun2020-v1.0.pdf>

²⁷ Waitangi Tribunal. (2017) Tu Mai te Rangi! Report on the Crown and Disproportionate Reoffending Rates. Wai 2540. Wellington: Waitangi Tribunal.

²⁸ Guzman, P (2018) *Using evidence to build a better justice system: The challenge of rising prison costs*. Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor

²⁹ Te Puni Kokiri. (2011) Māori designed, developed, delivered initiatives to reduce Māori offending and reoffending. Wellington: Te Puni Kokiri.

³⁰ Te Puni Kokiri. (2011) Addressing the Drivers of Crime for Māori. Wellington: Te Puni Kokiri.

³¹ Roguski M, McBride-Henry K. (2020) The failure of health promotion for marginalised populations. Aust NZ J Pub Health online

³² Huriwai, T., Sellman, J. D., Sullivan, P., & Potiki, T. L. (2000). Optimal treatment for Māori with alcohol and drug-use-related problems: An investigation of cultural factors in treatment. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 35(3), 281-300. doi: 10.3109/10826080009147697

³³ Durie, M. (2003). Providing health services to indigenous peoples: A combination of conventional services and indigenous programmes is needed. *BMJ: British Medical Journal*, 327(7412), 408-409.

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support and strong transition support for relapse prevention are all consistent with New Zealand policy direction/evidence.^{34,35,36,37}

3 Agency Consultation and Support

3.1 Consultation

List any agencies or organisations that have been consulted on this initiative. Include the details of your main contact.

Agency	Contact Name, Job title
Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated	s9(2)(a)
Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Hawke's Bay DHB	s9(2)(a)
Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea	s9(2)(a)
NZ Police	s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)
Salvation Army	s9(2)(a)
Ministry of Social Development	s9(2)(g)(ii)
Te Rau Ora	s9(2)(a)
Te Au Māori Suicide Prevention Centre	s9(2)(a)
Health Promotion Agency	s9(2)(g)(ii) , s9(2)(a)
University of Waikato	s9(2)(a)
Griffith University	s9(2)(a)
Choice s Māori Midwives	s9(2)(a)
Ministry of Health	s9(2)(g)(ii) , s9(2)(a)

³⁴ Ministry of Health. (2020). Whakamaua: Māori Health Action Plan 2020–2025. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

³⁵ Te Pou (2020) op cit

³⁶ Ministry of Health (2020) Mental Health and Addiction

³⁷ He Ara Oranga. Report of the Government Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction (2018) and Ministry of Health: He Ara Oranga Response.

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3.2 Agency Support

For each agency above explain what consultation has taken place and the effect on the proposal. Comment on any likely impact the initiative will have for the agency and how the agency will respond (add more rows if required).

Agency	Details of agency consultation and consideration of impact on agency
Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated	The leadership of Ngati Kahungunu Iwi Inc. have been consulted during the planning, execution and follow-up of the pilot. They have committed to support this kaupapa to address the high levels of methamphetamine addiction and suicide within the community and have identified support available for participants during Kahukura and in the reintegration and aftercare/ongoing recovery phases. This includes the Ngati Kahungunu trade training initiative to build skills and employment opportunities for their people in housing construction. They have also committed to the support of Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea.
Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea	Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea has supported the development of pro-social health and wellbeing initiatives within the Chaindog community. They supported the implementation phase of the rehab initiative through delivery of a facilitated session on addiction support, and are also available to support participants in the aftercare/ongoing recovery phase after completion of the initiative.
NZ Police	NZ Police have been involved in a number of initiatives with Chaindog leaders to disrupt the links between meth use, crime and other social harm. s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) has worked with s9(2)(a) to resolve gang issues throughout Aotearoa for nearly ten years and has been kept informed of the developments of the Kahukura initiative throughout its conception. s9(2)(g)(ii) has supported engagement with Chaindog leaders and other hard to reach gang leaders to develop pro-social initiatives and is supportive of Kahukura. Chaindog leaders have had regular contact with the s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) over a period of five years to address problematic behaviours amongst some members, as well as discussions about how to address issues such as suicide and harm resulting from methamphetamine addictions. s9(2)(g)(ii) ran a facilitated session as part of the rehab initiative to build trust, break down communication barriers, and support improved accountability. s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) facilitates a Mana Wahine group which supports female leaders in the community to enhance whānau wellbeing and prevent family violence. This group is part of the support available to partners of men involved in the rehab programme. Senior members of the NZ Police attended the 2020 pilot graduation and are supportive of the initiative, including s9(2)(g)(ii) and s9(2)(g)(ii).
Salvation Army	The Salvation Army have been consulted in the planning, execution and follow-up to the 2020 pilot. They have provided advice on referring graduates to Salvation Army programmes and other support in regions

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Agency	Details of agency consultation and consideration of impact on agency
	throughout the country, including housing, social support, relief packages, and access to the Bridge programme. They have also provided advice on programme design.
Te Rau Ora / Te Au Suicide Prevention Centre	Te Rau Ora and Te Au have supported initiatives in hard to reach Māori communities to address the high rates of suicide and harm, including with the Chaindogs in the Hawke's Bay. The 2020 Kahukura pilot was supported with funding from the Māori Suicide Prevention Community Fund. As part of the pilot Te Rau Ora facilitated a one-day programme with participants on suicide prevention, and they are supportive of facilitating further programmes in future initiatives, including Whānau Champions training to strengthen whānau resilience and wellbeing to suicide within their own whānau and communities.
Ministry of Social Development	E Tu Whānau (within Ministry of Social Development) began engagement with the Hawke's Bay Chaindog community in 2015 to mobilise the community to recognise the importance of addressing these identified issues. s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) has been kept informed of the development of the Kahukura initiative and continues to support the progress of this roopu.
Health Promotion Agency	HPA supported the development of Health Champions within 'hard to reach' gang communities including the Chaindog community in Hawke's Bay. Health Champions developed health and literacy skills to better identify issues and advocate for the needs of their whānau and wider communities, and established effective networks and key channels of communication around health and wellbeing issues. Health Champions led initiatives within their communities to address health and wellbeing issues. The health and wellbeing hui implemented by Chaindog community leaders in 2019 has led to the development of this rehab initiative.
University of Waikato	Consulted with s9(2)(a), a clinical psychologist and tertiary educator in post-graduate clinical psychology training and has expertise in behaviour change and therapeutic programmes, especially with challenging populations (e.g., criminal justice, personality disorders, violent offenders, child sex offenders). Consultations relevant for this proposal occurred throughout the planning, execution and follow-up to the 2020 pilot as well as the current proposal. Key issues involved therapeutic process, structure, content, and evaluation. s9(2)(a) has offered to provide clinical supervisory support for Kahukura personnel.
Griffith University	s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a) Griffith University School of Medicine, Australia. s9(2)(g)(ii) has been involved in supporting hard to reach Māori communities over many years and is experienced in the health and justice system interface. s9(2)(g)(ii) has been involved from the inception of the initiative and has been consulted throughout the 2020 pilot and development of this proposal. s9(2)(g)(ii) has offered to provide advice to support Kahukura governance and personnel.

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Agency	Details of agency consultation and consideration of impact on agency
Choices Māori Midwives	s9(2)(g)(ii) has supported the initiative including through access to local marae to run Kahukura and linking with health and social service support
Ministry of Health	s9(2)(g)(ii) has been consulted in the development of this proposal. No financial support has been provided.

4 Funding

4.1 Funding History

Has this initiative already received funding? If so, what has been achieved and when does funding finish? *Maximum 300 words.*

This initiative was piloted with funding from s9(2)(a) s9(2)(b)(ii) between 29 September – 12 November at s9(2)(a) in Central Hawke's Bay. A total of ten tāne who are members of various chapters of the Mongrel Mob participated in the 8-week programme. Key achievements of the pilot include:

- 0% attrition and 100% drug test pass rate throughout programme;
- Intake assessments identified a range of physical and mental health issues. Medication and check-ups were supported at the rehab by the visiting nurse and through transportation to GP clinics as required;
- Detox phase safely supported participants through withdrawal from methamphetamine;
- 8/10 participants were actively involved in the Corrections system and all obligations were met, including court appearances and meetings with probation officers;
- Safe space created with no incidents of violence;
- Reintegration was supported through weekends at home from week four and weekly whānau days. Participants utilised support mechanisms in place for them as needed during weekends away and all returned on time with no relapses;
- Participants had weekly counselling sessions for trauma and addictions, including relapse prevention planning led by a registered addictions counsellor;
- Participants completed a range of programmes led by external facilitators to support positive whānau and identity development. This included Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea; NZ Police s9(2)(a) Te Rau Ora (suicide prevention); s9(2)(a) (Te Tiriti o Waitangi); s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(a) (history of meth).
- Tikanga was a strong and central component of the programme. At the graduation ceremony graduates demonstrated some of the skills they had learned, including haka, waiata, mau rākau, karakia and pepeha.
- Following graduation reintegration was supported through community-based activities and online access to support workers and addictions counselor, and a pathways planning facilitated session to support training and employment pathways. This is an ongoing process and is available for as long as the Kahukura participants want the support.

4.2 Funding requested³⁸

³⁸ Note that a Budget is attached to this proposal with further detail of itemised costs.

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Identify the key items of capital or operating expenditure you are seeking funding for (add more rows if required). Consult with your eligible agency's finance team as necessary.

Note – you will be required to report on your actual spend vs approved funding in your six-monthly performance reporting. This reporting may be shared with the Fund Ministers.

Preferred Option Expenses	\$ millions				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Capital: (The items listed here are examples and can be changed as required)					
s9(2)(b)(ii)					
Total Capital expenses	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.014
Operating: (The items listed here are examples and can be changed as required)					
s9(2)(b)(ii)					
Total Operating expenses	0.36	0.91	0.91	0.56	2.73
Total Capital and Operating funding sought*	0.37	0.91	0.91	0.56	2.75

*Note: Total funding sought should match 1.2 Summary of funding

4.3 What will funding provide?

What will this level of funding provide? (i.e. level of service, number of FTEs, number of contractors). **Maximum 300 words.**

The delivery schedule includes a total of 9 initiatives with up to 10 participants and their whānau (40 people) per initiative. This is a total of 30 participants (120 people including whānau) per year, for three years.

There are intended to be 2 programmes for men and 1 for women in each calendar year. Each initiative will run for 10 weeks, made up of a 2-week residential detox, 6 week residential rehabilitation programme, and 2 week day programme reintegration. There will be a

s9(2)(b)(ii)

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minimum 4 week gap between completion and start of each new programme to support planning and development, selection processes, facilitator training, and debriefs. In 2020/21 there will be one initiative beginning March 2020. In 2021/22 and 2022/23 there will be three initiatives per year. In 2023/24 there will be two initiatives, with the last initiative finishing in November 2023. Funding will provide for s9(2)(b)(ii)

4.4 Alternative option - financials

If funds are limited, what is a scaled option or minimum viable option for the proposal? Consult with your eligible agency's finance team as necessary.

Alternative option Expenses	\$ millions				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Capital: (The items listed here are examples and can be changed as required)					
s9(2)(b)(ii)					
Total Capital expenses	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.014
Operating: (The items listed here are examples and can be changed as required)					
s9(2)(b)(ii)					
Total Operating expenses	0.36	0.71	0.71	0.55	2.31
Total Capital and Operating funding sought*	0.36	0.71	0.71	0.55	2.33

s9(2)(b)(ii)

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4.5 Alternative option – narrative

*Explain how this option is different from the full funding requested and the implications on the delivery of the initiative (i.e. what are the changes to service levels and staffing requirements. What will be delivered at this level of funding?) **Maximum 300 words.***

The alternative option is to run 7 initiatives over 3 years instead of the planned 9. This is the only feasible option identified to reduce costs as changes cannot be made to the length of the initiative or the costs involved in its implementation without impacting on the integrity of the programme. Seven initiatives is the minimum number of initiatives needed to sustain the momentum and good will that has been gained from the 2020 pilot, and to run an effective evaluation with an adequate population size.

The main consequence of reducing the number of initiatives from 9 to 7 is a reduction in the number of whānau with high needs who are able to benefit from participation in this programme. This has flow on effects into the community in terms of harm and dysfunction. There is also an increased risk that momentum will be lost due to longer periods between initiatives. Some of the costs associated with the initiative are also fixed costs over the course of a year (for example for personnel such as the s9(2)(a) , as well as capital items such as computer equipment, and services such as IT), therefore reducing the number of initiatives from 9 to 7 results in less value for money

4.6 What other potential funding sources exist for this initiative?

*How are similar projects funded? **Maximum 300 words.***

Due to the nature of the initiative and the population it serves there are realistically limited alternative opportunities for funding. This initiative is unlikely to attract charitable funding, and while applications can be made to funds held by agencies such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development and Te Puni Kokiri, we are aware that these funds are often oversubscribed. The Proceeds of Crime fund has been identified as this initiative best fits with this fund's purpose and criteria

4.7 Implications of not funding this initiative

*What are the implications of not funding this initiative? What is the next best alternative? Could this be provided by someone else? **Maximum 300 words.***

The main implication is lack of access to AoD rehabilitation for a large group of whānau with high needs. This will continue to have consequences for the individuals, the whānau and the community in terms of acute health service use, social dysfunction, and no interruption to the subculture of heavy drug and alcohol use, related crime and community harm.

The intended participants are very unlikely to engage in a sustained way with other AoD providers, although they may well cycle through short term contacts, primarily through the criminal justice system. This is a long-standing pattern and for this population, known not to be effective. Lived experience and the particular shared histories of members of this community are at the heart of the initiative. It cannot be effectively provided by someone else.

At some stage, agencies who promote equity and innovation in their strategic intent need to fund and support innovation for the most marginalised Māori communities or the persistent disparities in health, social and justice outcomes will continue unabated. This is working at the

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hard end, and utilises leadership with lived experience to penetrate, engage, and mobilise, then facilitates efficient and appropriate use of existing supports and services. More coordinators, navigators, outreach workers will not make a difference -the supply side solutions are not effective without work on the 'demand' side. The implication of not funding this program is a lack of connection of whānau with highest need and highest harm/crime and victimisation continuing to be isolated. This has implications not just for them but for the whole community.

The consequence of the cessation of the previous Notorious Mongrel Mob and Salvation Army Rehabilitation initiative funded by the Prime Minister's Methamphetamine plan was an increase in the meth addiction and involvement in violent and organised crime.

4.8 Ongoing sustainability

*What is the plan for this initiative when funding finishes? i.e. will future funding be required if the initiative is successful? Where might this come from? **Maximum 300 words***

We are seeking funding for this initiative for three years in order to build on the momentum and experience gained from the 2020 pilot. This three year period will provide a critical opportunity for the initiative to establish and inevitably evolve through feedback and review processes, to continue to develop and build relationships with stakeholders and service providers to provide avenues for support, to develop the local pool of qualified personnel with the ability to work with these whānau, and to develop an evidence-base of effectiveness. If this initiative is successful in meeting its objectives we will identify alternative sources of funding to provide for ongoing sustainability, including through Ministry of Health and Hawke's Bay DHB (or the relevant bodies in the restructured health sector).

5 Delivery and Governance

5.1 Project Delivery

*Describe the implementation plan, including: management, staffing, reporting lines, stakeholder management, and change management. **Maximum 300 words.***

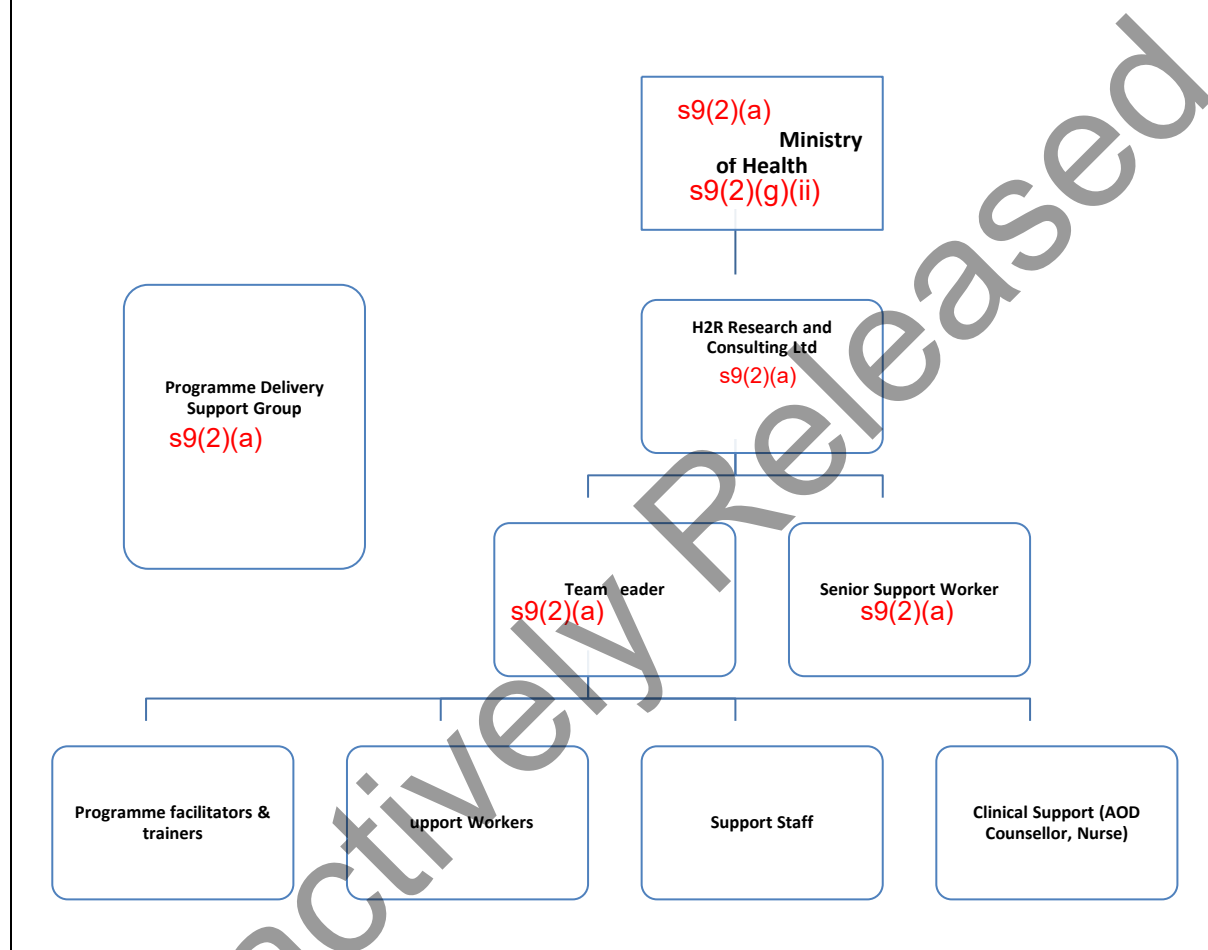
Programme delivery will be led by the project Team Leader who will be responsible for operational management, including programme implementation, staffing, managing local relationships, whānau support, facilitating group processes, and health and safety. The Team Leader will be supported in these responsibilities by the Senior Support Worker. Programme facilitators, Support Workers, and Clinical Support Staff (AOD Counsellor and Nurse) will report to the Kahukura Team Leader.

The Team Leader and Support Workers will work alongside programme participants and their whānau to support them to utilise tools and strategies to aid their recovery and build resilience using a blend of kaupapa Māori and Western approaches. Assistant Support Workers will be drawn from programme graduates and will have responsibility for delivering targeted tikanga components of the programme.

Programme Facilitators, with a small number of contracted providers, will deliver regular weekly day programmes including tikanga and te reo. Additional programme facilitators and trainers will deliver sessions ranging from a few hours to a few days, including Te Rau Ora Whānau Champions, suicide prevention training, hui with NZ Police s9(2)(a), and History of Meth.

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Clinical Support Staff include the AOD Counsellor and Registered Nurse. The AOD Counsellor will be a trained AOD clinician with DAPAANZ membership and will be based on-site. The AOD Counsellor will be responsible for induction screening, provision of AOD and trauma counselling and relapse prevention planning. The s9(2)(a) will visit one day a week and support monitoring and management of the physical and mental health needs of participants, including regular health checks, management of medications, and identification of further support needed (e.g. GP or hospital visits). Support Staff provide services such as catering.



5.2 Governance and Organisational structure

Describe the governance structure that will oversee this initiative. **Maximum 500 words.**

The governance structure comprises H2R Research and Consulting Ltd (H2R Ltd) and Ministry of Health, with support from the Programme Delivery Support Group.

H2R Ltd will have responsibility for the oversight of this initiative, including administrative support, support and development of the project team, relationship management and brokerage, budget management, monitoring and reporting, and risk management. H2R Ltd has supported the design, development and delivery of initiatives to improve whānau health and wellbeing in hard to reach communities around the country since 2014 and comprises of three co-directors – s9(2)(a). Our experience includes: working with hard to reach communities to support their pro-social aspirations for over forty years; working at senior levels in government policy development;

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and backgrounds in indigenous knowledge. Further information about our work and areas of expertise can be found here: www.hard2reach.net

H2R Ltd which will report to the s9(2)(a) Ministry of Health. Usual contracting oversight and project management mechanisms will be in place at the Ministry to oversee the project, including regular reporting on deliverables and opportunities for face-to-face meetings.

The Programme Delivery Support Group includes experts who provide direct advice and support to H2R Ltd and the Kahukura operational management team (Team Leader and Senior Support Worker). Experts include: s9(2)(a)

Members of this group will provide advice and support processes such as debriefs, programme development, and evaluation. Other experts will be consulted as needed, for example s9(2)(a)

5.3 Key milestones

What are the key delivery milestones.

Note – you will be required to report progress against these milestones in your six-monthly performance reporting. This reporting will be shared with the Fund Ministers (add more rows if required).

Milestone	Expected date
Contract signed	14 February 2021
Set up phase completed	26 February 2021
Rehabilitation initiative #1 completed	30 June 2021
Rehabilitation initiative #2, 3, 4 completed	30 June 2022
Rehabilitation initiative #5, 6, 7 completed	30 June 2023
Evaluation progress report	30 June 2023
Rehabilitation initiative #8-9 completed	31 December 2023
Evaluation final report	30 June 2024

5.4 Evaluation

How will this initiative be evaluated? Please indicate if you have sought professional advice on an evaluation strategy. Maximum 500 words.

We will engage with an appropriately skilled evaluator. Professional advice was provided by s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(a)

Context:

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The evaluation will utilise principles and practices of mixed methodology research and evaluation,^{45,46} that recognises the particular vulnerability of participants struggling with serious substance use, a common history of racism and trauma, varying comfort with written assessments/interview situations, and time taken to gain rapport.

Ethics – compliance with accepted ethical principles and practices, with particular regard to issues such as past trauma, suspicion, privacy concerns, literacy issues.

Design: the evaluation needs sufficient flexibility to manage the inevitable changes as the program evolves, and new questions that emerge.

Value: It must provide sufficiently robust data to satisfy stakeholders including whānau and funders.

Feasibility: the evaluation must be manageable within the resource available.

Key evaluation questions

1. What is the framework for working with hard to reach Māori communities being applied to this rehabilitation initiative?
Subquestions: What was the process to design and develop the initiative?
2. What impact does this program have on substance use, individual and whānau health, social outcomes, and offending?
3. What features of the program contribute to its effectiveness? What gaps are identified?
4. What is the cost benefits of this initiative in context to doing nothing with the chindog community?

Method

A mixed methodology approach incorporating established evaluation and action research methods, with co-design in the establishment phase to optimise acceptability, feasibility and usefulness.

1. Process evaluation: to answer KEQ 1 and sub-questions.
Key stakeholder interviews, document analysis etc to understand the history, process of design, underlying theory of change etc.
2. Outcome evaluation: to answer KEQ 2-3
A prospective study to assess the impact of the program for participants over 12 months.

⁴⁵ Pipi, K., F. Cram, R. Hawke, S. Hawke, Te M. Huriwai, V. Keefe, T. Matakī, M. Milne, K. Morgan, K. Small, H. Tuhaka and C. Tuuta (2003) *Māori and Iwi Provider Success: A Research Report of Interviews with Successful Iwi and Māori Providers and Government Agencies*, Te Puni Kōkiri, Wellington.

⁴⁶ Smith, L.T. (1999) *Decolonising Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*, Zed Books, New York, and Otago University Press, Dunedin.

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Quantitative: measures related to participants' substance use, health, social and whānau functioning - utilising validated tools such as Alcohol and Drug Outcome Measure (ADOM),⁴⁷ and Beck Depression Inventory-II, measures of offending.

Qualitative: key informant interviews, hui, narrative and visual tools will contribute data both to answer the KEQs and to make meaning of the quantitative results.

Baseline needs to include a measure of complexity and capture aspirations/what is valued by participants, whānau and other key stakeholders.

Contribution analysis, informed by the theory of change, agreed outputs, intermediate outcome measures, other influences, is one way to address attribution issues.⁴⁸

Cycles of feedback to those supporting the program would allow learnings to be utilised in a living way. Thought needs to be given to accessible format, intellectual property, dissemination agreements.

6 Risks

6.1 Risks

What key risks are involved in the implementation of this proposal? **Maximum 300 words.**

A risk is something that hasn't happened yet but has some probability of occurring (add more rows if required).

- *List the key risks involved. Consider risks that relate to reputation, public confidence, deliverables, human resources, and finances.*
- *Consider the consequence or impact of each risk – minimal impact to the programme and agency or severe political/reputational damage, employees are harmed, severe impact on service delivery*
- *Consider the likelihood of the risk occurring – almost never going to occur, possible, or almost certain to occur.*
- *Use the matrix below to identify whether the risk is low, medium, high or very high. Include the corresponding number in the table.*
- *What mitigation or controls can be put in place to lessen each risk?*
- *What residual risks will remain after mitigation and controls are put in place.*

Risk	Risk rating	Risk Mitigation and/or controls	Residual risks
High demand	Medium - 8	While limited to 10 people per initiative (30 per year),	

⁴⁷ Te Pou o te Whānau Nui. ADOM tools. <https://www.tepou.co.nz/outcomes-and-information/adom-tools/136> accessed 14/11/2020

⁴⁸ Mayne J. (2008) Contribution analysis: an approach to exploring cause and effect. Institutional Learning and Change Initiative.

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Risk	Risk rating	Risk Mitigation and/or controls	Residual risks
		<p>the whānau-based approach means wider whānau also have access to support, serving around 40 whānau per initiative. The strength of having an initiative targeted to a close-knit community means as whānau graduate they provide a source of hope and have insights they can share with others struggling with addiction.</p>	
<p>Programme attrition</p>	<p>Medium - 8</p>	<p>Strong processes around participant selection to ensure participants are ready for change.</p> <p>Established, trusted relationships between leaders and participants as well as whānau support mechanisms enables quick identification of issues and extra support needed.</p> <p>Feedback and debrief processes support refinements to aid retention.</p> <p>Safe exits managed by ensuring these whānau have continued access to support, including AOD counsellor and other health and social service professionals as applicable.</p>	
<p>Loss of momentum</p>	<p>Medium - 13</p>	<p>Significant momentum, goodwill and buy-in has been established through the 2020 pilot. There is a risk this momentum will be lost if there are delays to implementation of Kahukura, and could result in larger numbers accessing the initiative in later cycles to make up for lost ground. This would negatively impact on</p>	

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Risk	Risk rating	Risk Mitigation and/or controls	Residual risks
		<p>the quality of the initiative as it means less time to work with individuals and their whānau. This risk can be managed through getting a timely decision on the outcomes of this proposal to enable Kahukura to be implemented early in 2021.</p>	
<p>Re-emergence of community covid infection in New Zealand</p>	<p>Medium - 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid register and QR code for all visitors to site; • Minimise risk of transmission through measures including: visitors/practitioners who are unwell or at risk to stay home; hand sanitiser and masks available; maintain social distancing; cap at numbers as per Level guideline and adhere to all other government endorsed advice; If there is a lock-down, lock-down on site if programme is underway; • If programme is unable to be completed within timeframes, negotiate date changes with Funder on agreed basis; • If unable to be delivered, detailed expenditure report of committed spend / unspent expenditure. 	

Use the following matrix to rate each risk.

Hawke's Bay Chindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

Consequence (Impact)	Severe	High 15	High 19	Very High 22	Very High 24	Very High 25
	Significant	Medium 10	High 14	High 18	High 21	Very High 23
	Moderate	Medium 6	Medium 9	Medium 13	High 17	High 20
	Minor	Low 3	Medium 5	Medium 8	Medium 12	High 16
	Minimal	Low 1	Low 2	Medium 4	Medium 7	Medium 11
		Almost Never	Possible but Unlikely	Possible	Highly Probable	Almost Certain
		Likelihood				

7 Outcomes and Benefits⁴⁹

You will be required to report progress towards your outcomes and benefits in your six-monthly performance reporting. This reporting may be shared with the Fund Ministers.

7.1 What is an outcome?

Outcomes are the expected result on completion of your initiative. For example, 'defendants spend less time on remand', or 'an additional hospital is now operational and serving regional demand for hospital care'. Each proposal should have at least one outcome.

7.2 What is a benefit?

Benefits are the measurable improvement from an outcome perceived to be advantageous by one or more stakeholders. For example, 'reduce elective surgery waiting lists'. Benefits should be related to one or more outcomes and an outcome can generate multiple benefits.

To demonstrate value, benefits should be:

- *Measurable* – able to be measured in some way
- *Meaningful* – there should be a direct relationship between the achievement of the measure and the achievement of the benefit
- *Attributable* – it can be reasonably claimed that the benefit measures results that are due to the initiative, and
- *Aligned* – to outcomes

7.3 How will benefits be measured?

For each outcome identify the key benefits (one table per outcome, copy the table below if required).

⁴⁹ Guidance on outcomes and benefits has been taken from Treasury Guidance document *Managing Benefits from Projects and Programmes: Guide for Practitioners*

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

For each benefit explain how it will be measured and what the targets are. Each benefit should have at least one performance measure (add more rows if required).

Outcome 1 Reduced drug and alcohol use			
Benefit	How will this benefit be measured?	When will this be measured?	Target
Reduced substance dependence	(Collective) ADOM scores Drug test results	Baseline, 3m, 6m	50% improvement over baseline at 6m
Improved physical health	Has had metabolic screening, Hep C screening Simple self-assessment tool for physical health	Baseline, 6m	0% of participants 20% improvement by 3m

Outcome 2 Improved social functioning			
Benefit	How will this benefit be measured?	When will this be measured?	Target
Reduced convictions	Compare convictions – 6 months before engagement compared to 6 months following	6m before, 6m following	20% improvement by 6m following
Increased engagement in education, training and employment	Numbers engaged in education, training or employment – 6 months before engagement compared to 6 months following	6m before, 6m following	20% improvement by 6m following
Reduced suicides	Number of suicides reported by community leaders as compared to baseline (2018/19)	6m before, 6m following	Aspirational target of no suicides Reduction from baseline

8 Attachments

If you have included any attachments, please list them here. Please note attachments are not required (add more rows if required).

Document Name	Briefly explain what value the attachment adds to the proposal
Ngati Kahungunu Letter of Support	Support letter from Ngati Kahungunu s9(2)(a)

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

Document Name	Briefly explain what value the attachment adds to the proposal
NZ Police Letter of Support	Support letter from NZ Police s9(2)(a)
Kahukura Budget	s9(2)(b)(ii)
NZ Police referees	Contact details for referees: s9(2)(g)(ii)

9 Terms and Conditions

Background

- a. The terms and conditions contained in this Agreement appear as an appendix to the Detailed Funding Proposal template.
- b. In accordance with Cabinet's decision (CAB-19-MIN-0087), the Secretariat is responsible for reporting back to the Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance on the progress and outcome of each funded proposal. The terms and conditions below are intended to assist the Secretariat in carrying out its responsibilities.
- c. Agencies and organisations that are not eligible to apply directly to the Proceeds of Crime Fund ('Fund') may partner with an eligible agency to submit a proposal. The eligible agency is expected to take the role of Lead Agency. If a proposal is being submitted by multiple eligible agencies, one of these must identify as the Lead Agency.
- d. By submitting a funding proposal to the Proceeds of Crime Fund, the Lead Agency agrees to be bound by the following terms and conditions if funding is approved. The Lead Agency will be responsible for:
 - Making funds available to the partner agency and/or organisation(s);
 - Ensuring reporting is undertaken in accordance with this Agreement; and
 - Resolving any issues between a partnering agency and/or organisation(s).
- e. If the Lead Agency's funding proposal is approved, the Secretariat will write to the Lead Agency to confirm the decision specifying the approved funding amount, and agreement term ('approval letter'). The approval letter will reattach these terms and conditions as a prompt.

Terms and conditions

Funding

1. The Lead Agency must:
 - 1.1. Spend the funding in accordance with the funding proposal during the agreement term specified in the approval letter ('term').
 - 1.2. Return to the Crown any portion of the funding that is not used in accordance with the funding proposal during the term.

Reporting

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

2. The Lead Agency will ensure a report on the performance of the funded proposal is completed every six months during the term and submitted to the Secretariat by the due dates as specified by the Secretariat. The report will be completed on the reporting template provided by the Secretariat, and will cover the following areas (taken from the funding proposal):
 - 2.1. Progress against the proposed milestones;
 - 2.2. Cost-to-date against the forecasted costs;
 - 2.3. Progress toward realising benefits and outcomes;
 - 2.4. Any anticipated or actual risks and issues potentially impacting the successful delivery of the proposal; and
 - 2.5. An indication of the funding proposal's 'health rating' (serious concerns (red)/some concerns (amber)/on track (green)) as detailed in the reporting template; and
 - 2.6. Any other information requested by the Secretariat to be included in the report.
3. At the conclusion of the term, the Lead Agency will provide a report to the Secretariat covering:
 - 3.1. A description of the overall achievements of the funded proposal; and
 - 3.2. A description of the long-term plan (if any) for the proposal.
4. The Lead Agency acknowledges that information in the reports in clause 2 and 3 may be used by the Secretariat in its reporting to Ministers.

Review and audit

5. The Lead Agency will:
 - 5.1. Keep and maintain full and accurate records in connection with the use of the funding and carrying out the funded proposal in accordance with all applicable laws, and retain such records for at least seven years after termination or expiry of the term; and
 - 5.2. Make any files or records relating to the funded proposal available for inspection within 10 working days, if requested by the Secretariat.
6. The Secretariat has the right to appoint an auditor, at its cost, or inspect all records relating to the funded proposal and arising from this Agreement, from time to time until seven years after termination or expiry of this term.
7. The Lead Agency must notify the Secretariat immediately:
 - 7.1. of any changes that affect the Lead Agency's ability to carry out/deliver the funded proposal (for example, an intention by a third-party service provider to wind-up or cease operations, or any other significant event); and
 - 7.2. if any of the funding is misappropriated or spent by a third-party or provider engaged by the Lead Agency not in connection or accordance with the funding proposal.

Termination

8. The Secretariat may terminate this agreement and require repayment of all or part of the funding if the Lead Agency fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions in this Agreement.

Other

9. During the term of this Agreement, the Lead Agency may request a variation to this Agreement by writing to the Secretariat. The variation request must be approved by the Secretariat and will be recorded in writing.
10. All notices to the Secretariat regarding this Agreement may be sent to: PoCF@justice.govt.nz

Hawke's Bay Chaindog community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura

11. The Secretariat, as part of the Ministry of Justice, is subject to the Official Information Act 1982. The Lead Agency acknowledges that the Secretariat may be required to release information related to the funding proposal, and subsequent information in connection with the use of the funding and carrying out the funded proposal, unless good reasons exist under the Official Information Act 1982 to withhold the information.

10 Completion checklist

All sections of this template need to be completed. If you need support, contact your eligible agency or the Secretariat for the fund at PoCF@govt.nz.

- Initiative is submitted by one of the eligible agencies.
- Name of proposal has been included on the front cover and header of this document.
- Table on front cover has been completed.
- Sections 1 to 8** have been completed in full
- Any attachments have been documented in section 9.

Proactively Released



Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi
INCORPORATED

19 August 2020

Tēnā Koe,

This letter is in support of the application by H2R Research and Consulting Ltd (H2R LTD) together with hard to reach community champions for funding from Te Rau Ora Māori Community funding to pilot a suicide prevention initiative in the Hawkes Bay.

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated has met with H2RLTD and the leadership of the Chaindogs on two occasions on 13th December 2019 and 14th February 2020 to discuss this initiative.

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi does not distinguish between faction's chapters or different gangs but consider them as whānau pounamu with high levels of complexity and high levels of need who are more likely to have been at risk of poor life outcomes due to their circumstances.

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated is not a service provider but our Taiwhenua are. We have had discussions with s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a) who is also supportive of this initiative.

We have committed along with Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea to support this kaupapa to address the high rates of methamphetamine addiction and suicide within our community.

In the 2019 provisional report states, Hawkes Bay suicide rate climbs 31 percent. The number of suicide in Hawkes Bay has reached its highest ever level, with 38 dying in the year to June 30. That's nine more (31 percent more) than the previous highest level since records began in 2007. Twenty-nine suicides were recorded in the same period in 2017/18.

The results released as part of the annual provisional suicide statistics by the coroner, show a distressing national trend, with suicide rates increasing by 2.5 percent. Nationally, 685 people took their lives, compared to 668 the year before. In particular there was an increase in Māori suicide rate an increase from 142 to 169 deaths, European rates dropped from 462 to 446 deaths.

The initiative is aligned with our strategic plan helping our vulnerable whānau. Most importantly, we pride ourselves with korero mai, in which we identify whānau voice and whānau led initiatives.

If you wish to discuss this matter further please do not hesitate to call me on the numbers listed below.

Nāku noa

Nā

s9(2)(a)



s9(2)(a)

Letter (email) of support

4 messages

s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)
To: s9(2)(a)

16 September 2020 at 22:37

Tēnā koe

s9(2)(a) My current role is s9(2)(g)(ii) for s9(2)(a) s9(2)(g)(ii) In 2015 I met s9(2)(a), since then we have maintained regular contact with each other

s9(2)(a) is the leader of the Mongrel Mob Chain Dogs network. We have had many discussion over the years about some members of this group. It is common for us to talk about abusers of methamphetamine within the Mongrel Mob and the negative impact it has on whānau, where it drives criminal activity, poor physical and mental health and in serious cases can be a contributor to the high rate of suicides.

In late 2018 I approached s9(2)(a) to address a suicide problem, I noted that his member network had 7 suicides in a space of 18 months (Hawkes Bay only). Both s9(2)(a) grasped the problem by reaching out to agencies and individuals for support. However, often I see gangs struggle when they attempt to reach out for support from agencies. Yes, they had struggles but not attributed to their lack of efforts as they managed to reach out to further stakeholders through their own networks to overcome them

Since 2018 we have seen a sudden drop in the suicides for Chainsdog network (Hawkes Bay only). This can be attributed to the leadership role of s9(2)(a) and the support networks surrounding s9(2)(a) who I have also had conversations with over reducing the harm that methamphetamine causes.

I understand after recent conversations s9(2)(a) networks include s9(2)(a) of H2R Ltd and the Ngati Kuhungunu Iwi leadership who have over time sourced funding to address the problem and support s9(2)(a)

Therefore, based on the hard mahi that I've seen, I support this proposal as methamphetamine abuse continues in our community and if a leader like s9(2)(a) and co support this initiative there is a high chance of success.

Please feel free to contact me for any further information.

Nga mihi

s9(2)(g)(ii)

s9(2)(a)

=====

WARNING

The information contained in this email message is intended for the addressee only and may contain privileged information. It may also be subject to the provisions of section 50 of the Policing Act 2008, which creates an offence to have unlawful possession of Police property. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or have received this message in error, you must not peruse, use, distribute or copy this message or any of its contents.

Also note, the views expressed in this message may not necessarily reflect those of the New Zealand Police. If you have received this message in error, please email or telephone the sender immediately

s9(2)(a)
To: s9(2)(a)

17 September 2020 at 09:27

[Quoted text hidden]
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s9(2)(a)
H2R Research and Consulting Ltd
Mobile: s9(2)(a)

www.hard2reach.net

s9(2)(a)
To: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)
Cc: s9(2)(a)

17 September 2020 at 09:29

Kia ora s9(2)(a)

Thanks very much for your email of support for this initiative, we really appreciate it particularly at such short notice.

s9(2)(a)

Proactively Released

s9(2)(b)(ii)

Proactively Released

Proactively Released

s9(2)(b)(ii)

Proactively Released

NZ Police referees

s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)
s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)
s9(2)(a)

Proactively Released



Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister

Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance

Hon Kris Faafoi, Minister of Justice

Proceeds of Crime Fund – Round Three funding recommendations and New Zealand Police cost recovery 2020/21

Date	28 January 2021	File reference	
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Action sought

Timeframe

Agree to fund \$5.271m from the Proceeds of Crime Fund for the recommended proposals	12 February 2021 (Some agencies require funding for 2020/21)
Agree to fund the recovery of costs for 2020/21 of \$4.530m for New Zealand Police	
Approve the change to appropriations to give effect to the funding decisions and forward this briefing to the relevant appropriation Ministers for their approval	
Agree that the proposed changes to appropriations for 2020/21 be included in the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations and that, in the interim, the increases be met from imprest supply.	

Contacts for telephone discussion (if required)

Name	Position	Telephone		First contact
		(work)	(a/h)	
s9(2)(g)(ii)		s9(2)(a)		<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

Minister's office to complete

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noted | <input type="checkbox"/> Approved | <input type="checkbox"/> Overtaken by events |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to: _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seen | <input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn | <input type="checkbox"/> Not seen by Minister |

Minister's office's comments

[In Confidence]

Proactively Released

Purpose

1. To provide funding recommendations for the current round (Round Three) of proposals to the Proceeds of Crime Fund (the Fund) for Ministers' approval.
2. This paper seeks approval for \$5.271m to fund five proposals for this round.
3. This paper also seeks Ministers' approval for New Zealand Police to recover costs of \$4.530m related to the recovery of assets in line with Cabinet decision [CAB-19-MIN-0087].

Background

4. The purpose of the Fund is to address organised crime-harm and drug-related harm, test innovative solutions and enable agencies to build an evidence base of what works in addressing crime-related harm.
5. An initiative must align with at least one of the following criteria:
 - 5.1. expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services
 - 5.2. initiatives to fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs
 - 5.3. initiatives to address mental health issues within the criminal justice system
 - 5.4. initiatives that address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing.
6. The Fund has been administered by the Ministry of Justice since 2019. There are usually two funding rounds per year.
7. Round Three of the Fund was due to commence at the end of March 2020. This was deferred due to the impact of COVID-19. Disruption from the pandemic impacted the sale of assets and led to a smaller funding balance than expected. As a result, the two funding rounds scheduled for 2020 were merged into one. This round commenced at the end of September 2020.

Twenty-seven proposals seeking \$71.608m were received in this funding round

8. Six proposals were ineligible as they did not meet the Fund requirements.
9. The Review Panel (the Panel) convened in October 2020 to undertake a shortlisting process for the remaining proposals. The Panel consists of senior officials from Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki, Te Ara Poutama, Te Puni Kōkiri, The Treasury and the Chief Science Advisor (Justice Sector).
10. Seven proposals were shortlisted by the Panel. The submitters of these proposals were invited to provide additional information in a detailed funding proposal.

Five proposals are recommended to be funded in full

11. The Panel considered the seven detailed funding proposals in December 2020 and met with each applicant.

12. The table below shows the recommendations made by the Panel:

Name of Proposal	Purpose	Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Panel recommendation (\$m)
Hawke's Bay Chaindog Community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura	Marae-based rehabilitation to reduce meth dependency and support recovery for Hawkes Bay Mongrel Mob members	Ministry of Health	\$2.750	\$2.750
Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change	Reducing escalation of rangatahi through the youth justice system in Hamilton and Rotorua	New Zealand Police	\$0.750	\$0.750
Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust CCTV upgrade	Upgrade of CCTV hardware and software in Paihia	New Zealand Police	\$0.154	\$0.154
Enhanced Wastewater Analysis	Additional Analyst to lead wastewater analysis for two years	New Zealand Police	\$0.263	\$0.263
Hurihanga	Fostering pro-social leadership in 'hard to reach' whanau to reduce drugs and increase education and employment	Oranga Tamariki	\$1.354	\$1.354

s9(2)(j)

Total			\$8.327	\$5.271
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13. **Appendix A** provides a summary of each detailed proposal considered, including the rationale behind the Panel's recommendations.

14. The Panel recommends five proposals receive the full funding applied for. The funding recommendations were based on those applications which aligned closely with the current purpose and criteria of the fund. Four of the five proposals demonstrated investment readiness to test innovative solutions, with *Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change* nearing a pathway to sustainable funding.
15. Proposals *Hawke's Bay Chaindog Community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura* and *Hurihanga* are delivered in partnership with people actively involved with gangs. The Panel considered the risks involved alongside the expected positive outcomes in gang whānau and communities. The Panel recognises that funding gangs is controversial but sees a strong gap and need to be addressed through the programmes recommended for funding. The programmes will support gang members to build stronger connections to support services and provide opportunities for change.
16. s9(2)(j)

Prioritising fighting organised criminal groups

17. In March 2019 Cabinet agreed [CAB-19-MIN-0087] that at least one third of the funds for allocation be prioritised for fighting organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs.
18. All the shortlisted proposals, apart from *Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change*, indicate that they contribute to this criterion. Therefore 85% of the funding recommendations contribute to this priority for the Fund.

New Zealand Police seek cost recovery of \$4.530m

19. In March 2019 Cabinet agreed [CAB-19-MIN-0087]:
 - 19.1. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) will be able to claim for costs to the Official Assignee for securing, managing and realising assets from the Proceeds of Crime Fund.
 - 19.2. New Zealand Police could claim for specified costs arising from legal and translation services and specialist forensic analysis required to undertake civil recovery actions.
20. The recovery costs for MBIE were provided to Ministers for approval in October 2020. New Zealand Police have forecast costs of \$4.530m for 2020/21. These costs vary each year depending on police operations and are trending upward due to increasing asset restraint and forfeiture activities. Cost recovery for 2019/20 was \$3.556m.
21. New Zealand Police report that the increase in legal fees and interpreters is a result of increased activity under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act in line with the investment provided in Budget 2018.

22. During 2020/21, there was an increase of 11 FTE's in the Police Asset Recovery Unit. This has enabled higher caseloads and the pursuit of higher value targets.
23. Investments into other specialised workgroups is also leading to increased volumes of cases being initiated and a growing accumulation of proceedings being managed through the court process.
24. Police continue to work towards the target of restraining \$500 million of criminal assets by 30 June 2021, however, forfeiture can take a number of years and only a portion of the asset value is realised into the Fund.
25. It is recommended that the full \$4.530m is approved and transferred from the Fund to Vote Police.

Tracking the balance of the Fund

26. The following table shows the current and forecasted financial movement in this financial year.

Actual and Forecast cashflow in the Proceeds of Crime Fund 2020/21 \$m (decrease)				
	2020 Jul-Sep	2020 Oct-Dec	2021 Jan-Mar	2021 Apr-Jun
Opening balance	5.401	12.361	11.363	5.690
Actual revenue Jul – Dec 2020	6.960	1.872		
Forecast revenue Jan – Jun 2021			4.128	3.762
Cost recovery MBIE		(2.870)		
Cost recovery NZ Police			(4.530)	
Recommended for distribution for Round 3			(5.271)	
Actual total	12.361	11.363		
Forecast total			5.690	9.452

27. The balance of the Fund at 31 December 2020 was \$11.363m. Funding recommendations of \$5.271m and New Zealand Police 2020/21 cost recovery of \$4.530m are proposed. This would leave a balance of \$1.562m excluding forecast revenue.
28. MBIE, the Official Assignee for seized assets, has forecast revenue in the next six months to be \$7.890m. Income into the Fund fluctuates and is difficult to forecast due to the wide number of variables involved in resolving national and international legal proceedings to realise forfeit assets into cashflow for the Fund.
29. The current forecast anticipates a balance of \$9.452m at 30 June 2021. If this is actualised, it allows approximately \$6m to be available in July 2021 for the funding round closing in March 2021 (Round Four), plus funds for MBIE cost recovery at the beginning of the next financial year.

Approval of funding recommendations will require changes to appropriations

30. If joint Ministers approve the funding recommendations, agreement is sought from the Minister of Finance and the relevant portfolio Minister to adjust appropriations as necessary. These recommendations are contained in Appendices B, C and D.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that you:
2. **Agree** to fund \$2.750m for the *Hawke’s Bay Chaindog Community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura* initiative through Vote Health from the Proceeds of Crime Fund as recommended by the Panel.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

3. **Agree** to fund \$0.750m for the *Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change* initiative through Vote Police from the Proceeds of Crime Fund as recommended by the Panel.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

4. **Agree** to fund \$0.154m for the *Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust CCTV upgrade* through Vote Police from the Proceeds of Crime Fund as recommended by the Panel.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

5. **Agree** to fund \$0.263m for the *Enhanced Wastewater Analysis* through Vote Police from the Proceeds of Crime Fund as recommended by the Panel.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

6. **Agree** to fund \$1.354m for the *Hurihanga* initiative through Vote Oranga Tamariki from the Proceeds of Crime Fund as recommended by the Panel.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

7. **Note** that initiatives totalling \$4.521m or 85% of the total funding allocation in this round aligns to the Fund priority criterion of fighting criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs.

8. **Agree** that the New Zealand Police 2020/21 cost recovery of \$4.530m be funded from the Proceeds of Crime Fund.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

9. **Note** that Appendix B, C and D provide recommended appropriation changes to give effect to the decisions in recommendations 2 through 6.

10. **Agree** to forward this briefing to the relevant appropriation Ministers for their approval.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

11. **Agree** that the proposed changes to appropriations for 2020/21 in Appendices B, C and D be included in the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations and that, in the interim, the increases be met from imprest supply.

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	YES/NO
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice	YES/NO

s9(2)(a)

<p>APPROVED / SEEN / NOT AGREED</p> <hr/> <p>Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister</p> <p>Date: / /</p>	<p>APPROVED / SEEN / NOT AGREED</p> <hr/> <p>Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance</p> <p>Date: / /</p>
<p>APPROVED / SEEN / NOT AGREED</p> <hr/> <p>Hon Kris Faafoi Minister of Justice</p> <p>Date: / /</p>	

Attachments:

- Appendix A: Synopsis of shortlisted proposals
- Appendix B: Appropriation change: Vote Health
- Appendix C: Appropriation change: Vote Police
- Appendix D: Appropriation change: Vote Oranga Tamariki

Proactively Released

Appendix A: Synopsis of shortlisted proposals to the Proceeds of Crime Fund

1.

Initiative Name	Lead Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Amount Recommended (\$m)	
Hawke's Bay Chaindog Community Methamphetamine Rehabilitation Initiative - Kahukura	Ministry of Health	\$2.750	\$2.750	
Synopsis	<p>Mongrel Mob members in the Hawke's Bay have experienced an increase in suicides and homicides recently. This can be attributed to the impact of methamphetamine addiction and intergenerational trauma. Therefore, funding is sought to resource Kahukura, a marae-based rehabilitation initiative to reduce methamphetamine dependency, facilitate and support trauma recovery, and enhance positive whānau and identity development within these communities. Kahukura refers to the 'red cloak', and is a term used for a warrior that acknowledges his role and leadership within his whānau, hapū and iwi. Kahukura would run for three cycles of ten weeks per year and serve up to 10 participants and their whānau (approximately 40 people) per cycle.</p>			
Alignment to criteria	Expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services	Fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Address mental health issues within the criminal justice system	Address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing
	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panel Comments	<p>This is a co-designed marae-based rehabilitation programme for a hard to reach community.</p> <p>A trial run of this programme has provided a positive change in the people involved and demonstrated value in terms of impact.</p>			
Recommendation	The Panel supports funding this proposal in full.			

2.

Initiative Name	Lead Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Amount Recommended (\$m)	
Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change	New Zealand Police	\$0.750	\$0.750	
Synopsis	<p>Police and Oranga Tamariki are seeking funding to expand the current pilot (operating in Tauranga) Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for change to Hamilton and Rotorua. These locations have been determined based on where the greatest need is, as well as where the provider, Blue Light, has an established workforce.</p> <p>Hooks for Change is an initiative that aims to reduce escalation of rangatahi through the youth justice system by working with rangatahi who have had a first appearance in the Youth Court and have been remanded for a Family Group Conference.</p>			
Alignment to criteria	Expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services	Fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Address mental health issues within the criminal justice system	Address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing
				✓
Panel Comments	<p>This programme is aligned to the Youth Crime Action Plan and provides wrap around support to young people and their whānau. The aim is to get youth off the prison pipeline.</p> <p>The programme requires short-term support to gather sufficient evaluation data to support a proposal for sustainable funding.</p>			
Recommendation	The Panel supports funding this proposal in full.			

3.

Initiative Name	Lead Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Amount Recommended (\$m)	
Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust CCTV upgrade	New Zealand Police	\$0.154	\$0.154	
Synopsis	<p>Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust has been working towards replacing and upgrading the current CCTV hardware and software for some time, with the goal of this application to upgrade the existing infrastructure in place with the latest available technology to maximise the positive outcomes for the community and visitors alike. A number of the cameras are of little use as an investigation tool.</p> <p>The system has been in place for about seven years and is primarily used by NZ Police as an investigation tool and was for a period of time as a prevention tool to enhance public safety.</p>			
Alignment to criteria	Expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services	Fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Address mental health issues within the criminal justice system	Address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing
	✓	✓		✓
Panel Comments	<p>Many volunteers are involved to support this initiative and community partnership is in place. The community are actively taking a part in making a difference for the community.</p>			
Recommendation	<p>The Panel supports funding this proposal in full.</p>			

4.

Initiative Name	Lead Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Amount Recommended (\$m)	
Enhanced Wastewater Analysis	New Zealand Police	\$0.263	\$0.263	
Synopsis	To secure funding for an additional National Drug Intelligence Bureau analyst for a two-year period to lead wastewater analysis. This additional capability will allow the Bureau to conduct in-depth analysis of wastewater data. As a result, government agencies will be provided with enhanced intelligence, enabling the implementation of effective strategies to reduce harm caused by methamphetamine and other drugs. This will contribute to a more integrated response across the health sector, enforcement agencies and other social services.			
Alignment to criteria	Expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services	Fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Address mental health issues within the criminal justice system	Address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing
	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panel Comments	This initiative is collaborative and cost effective. Insights can be used for intelligence, trends and measuring the effectiveness of interventions. Two years of funding will enable agencies to find a way to support this in the long-term.			
Recommendation	The Panel supports funding this proposal in full.			

Proactively Released

5.

Initiative Name	Lead Agency	Amount Sought (\$m)	Amount Recommended (\$m)	
Hurihanga	Oranga Tamariki	\$1.354	\$1.354	
Synopsis	A community-led pro-social initiative for 'hard to reach' whānau. This initiative will foster and strengthen leadership with targeted whānau. The Hurihanga network will collectively identify and share steps and actions that create more stable, safe and healthy lives, with reduced usage of harmful drugs and involvement in organised crime and greater involvement in education and employment.			
Alignment to criteria	Expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment services	Fight organised criminal groups dealing in methamphetamine and other drugs	Address mental health issues within the criminal justice system	Address crime-related harm to communities and improve community wellbeing
	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panel Comments	<p>The short trial of this programme is showing success. It is considered ready for investment to further develop potential.</p> <p>The initiative is innovative, targets gang leaders/influencers and aligns well with the purpose of the fund.</p>			
Recommendation	The Panel supports funding this proposal in full.			

Proactively Released

6. s9(2)(j)

Proactively Released

7. s9(2)(j)

Proactively Released

Appendix C: Appropriation change: Vote Police

1. In keeping with the Cabinet decision [CAB-19-MIN-0087], the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice have approved funding from the Proceeds of Crime Fund for the following proposals:
 - 1.1. *Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change* - Reducing escalation of rangatahi through the youth justice system in Hamilton and Rotorua
 - 1.2. *Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust CCTV upgrade* - Upgrade of CCTV hardware and software in Paihia
 - 1.3. *Enhanced Wastewater Analysis* - Additional Analyst to lead wastewater analysis for two years.
2. It is recommended that you:
3. **Approve** the following change in appropriation to give effect to the decision to fund *Matau mō te Huringa – Hooks for Change*, *Focus Paihia Community Charitable Trust CCTV upgrade*, and *Enhanced Wastewater Analysis* from the Proceeds of Crime Fund, with corresponding impacts to the operating balance and net debt:

Minister of Police Vote: Police	\$m – increase/(decrease)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Multi-Category Expenses and Capital Expenditure: Policing Services MCA Departmental Output Expense: Crime Prevention (funded by revenue Crown)	-	0.747	0.402	0.018

Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance	YES/NO
Hon Poto Williams Minister of Police	YES/NO

From: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

Sent: Wednesday, 3 March 2021 7:46 AM

To: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

Cc: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a); s9(2)(g)(ii)
s9(2)(a) PoCF@justice.govt.nz; s9(2)(g)(ii)
s9(2)(a)

Subject: RE: Proceeds of Crime Fund: Round 3 funding recommendations

Importance: High

Morena ^{s9(2)(g)(ii)}

We have been in contact with representatives from New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Health in regard to the two queries on the Hawke's Bay Chaindog initiative.

1. What view, if any, NZ Police has on the initiative?

We have received the response below on behalf of s9(2)(a) ^{s9(2)(g)(ii)} who is the NZ Police representative on the PoCF Panel.

As a member of the panel, Police supported the recommendation for funding this initiative from the Proceeds of Crime Fund. We note that the Ministry of Health sponsored the application and is part of the governance structure for the proposed initiative. Police is engaged with the applicant and those involved with the work locally, including engagement through the s9(2)(a) in Hawke's Bay.

The proposed initiative closely aligns with the work already underway in the region to develop community-led initiatives to address the harms of crime, including the methamphetamine trade. The applicant identifies high levels of harm within gangs, including intergenerational trauma, violence (including suicide), crime and substance abuse. Supporting whānau and those impacted by drugs and criminal behaviour by gangs is needed in order to build community resilience against the impact and influence of organised crime groups. Eastern District has a high need in this area.

The Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) work programme combines social and economic interventions with targeted enforcement to reduce the harm from organised crime and help support the needs of those impacted by organised criminal activity. Work to date has focused on Hawke's Bay and Tairāwhiti. Connected with the approach in ROCC, the Ministry for Business, Innovation, and Employment worked with Police and partner agencies, providers and the community to fund initiatives in Hawke's Bay through the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) to address the harms associated with methamphetamine.

While not directly part of the ROCC work programme, Police has suggested to the applicant that there is an opportunity for the applicant to improve linkages with the wider work in the region, including connecting with the community sector, iwi organisations, NGOs, and employers, and taking a role to help lead work to address the needs of those vulnerable groups. In particular, the initiatives being funded through the PGF are taking a collective approach, meeting bimonthly and enabling both connections across the work as well as a level of oversight through reporting to the Hawke's Bay Matariki Governance Group. This engagement by the applicant would draw the linkages between the proposal and the existing services, better integrating the programme into the local community and increasing the likelihood of the desired outcomes.

2. What are the results from the trial run?

During the panel's meeting with the applicant, the trial run was discussed. This trial had been run for a month and the panel was advised that feedback received was that participants had not been participating in crime and had resulted in a step-up of leadership in the community. A positive change was noted in participants – they were staying connected and their whānau were seeing positive results.

s9(2)(g)(ii) the PoCF panel for the Ministry of Health has advised that the initial iteration of the programme was funded by Te Rau Ora. While there was no formal evaluation of this approach it is based on the Hauora Programme, delivered by the Salvation Army and funded by the Ministry through previous PoCF rounds. This programme was evaluated at the time: https://www.salvationarmy.org.nz/sites/default/files/uploads/20170308hauora_aod_programme_evaluation.pdf.

Please let us know if the Prime Minister's office requires further clarification or has any other queries.

Ngā mihi

s9(2)(g)(ii)
s9(2)(a)



s9(2)(g)(ii)
s9(2)(a)

Ministry of Justice | Tāhū o te Ture
L6 Justice Centre | 19 Aitken Street
DX Box SX100 8 | Wellington
s9(2)(a)

From: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

Sent: Tuesday, 2 March 2021 9:14 am

To: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

Cc: s9(2)(g)(ii) s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(g)(ii)

s9(2)(a)

Subject: Proceeds of Crime Fund: Round 3 funding recommendations

Kia ora s9(2)(g)(ii) and s9(2)(g)(ii)

The PM's office has asked if she can get some more information on the Hawke's Bay Chaindog community initiative?

In particular:

- What view, if any, NZ Police has on the initiative?
- What are the results from the trial run?

Can you get that back to me ASAP?

Ngā mihi

s9(2)(g)(ii)

Private Secretary – Justice | Office of Hon Kris Faafoi

s9(2)(a)

Parliament Buildings | Wellington 6160 | New Zealand

Authorised by Hon Kris Faafoi MP, Parliament Buildings, Wellington 6011

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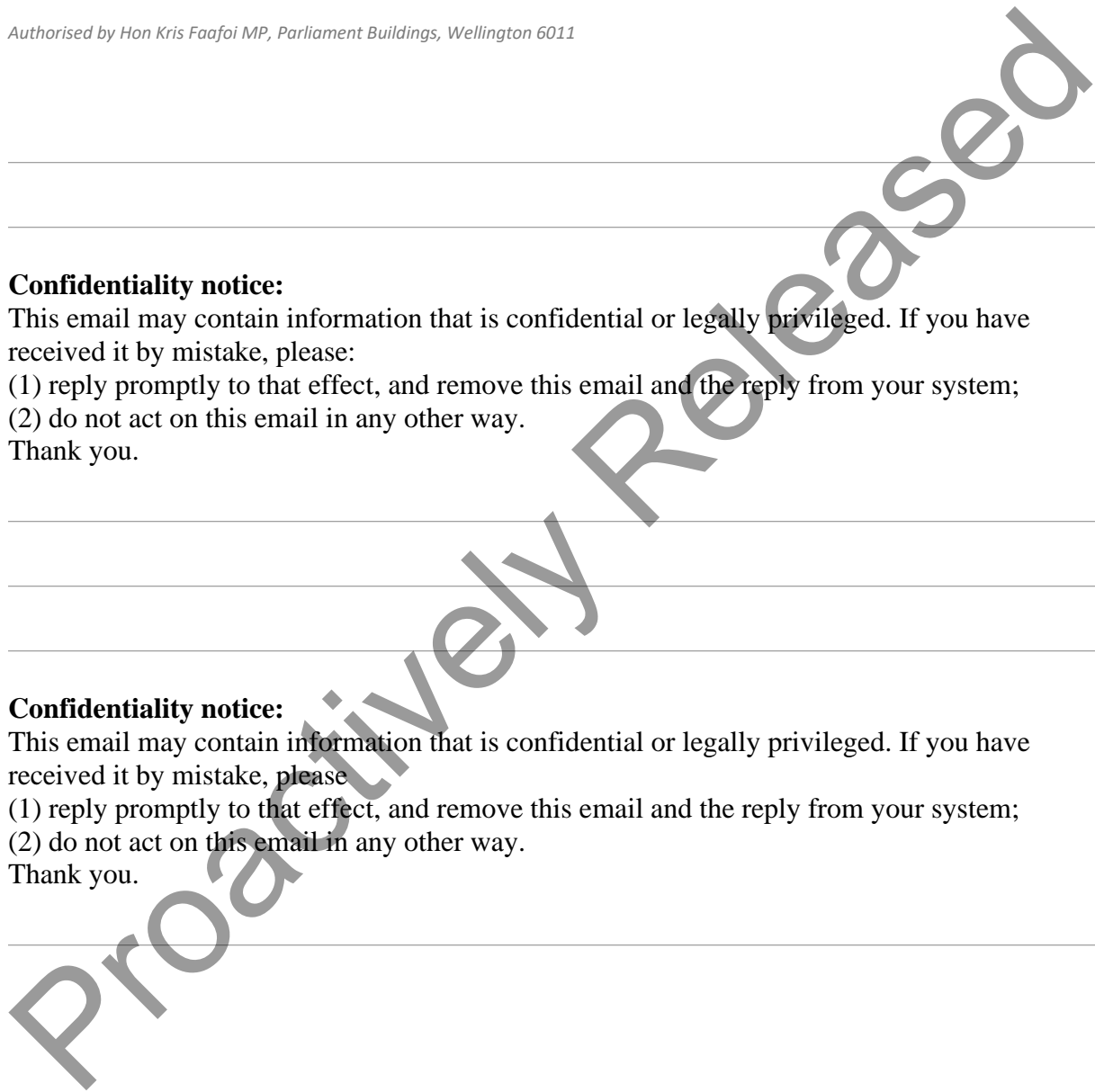
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Thank you.



Memorandum

Briefing on the Kahukura Initiative

Date due to MO: 12 July 2021	Action required by: N/A
Security level: IN CONFIDENCE	Health Report number: 20211611
To: s9(2)(a)	Private Secretary, Office of the Minister of Health

Contact for telephone discussion

Name	Position	Telephone
s9(2)(g)(ii)	Group Manager, Addiction, Mental Health and Addiction	s9(2)(a)
s9(2)(g)(ii)	Deputy Chief Executive, Sector Support and Infrastructure	s9(2)(a)

Action for Private Secretaries

N/A

Date dispatched to MO:

Briefing on Kahukura Initiative

Purpose

1. This report responds to your request for information about the Kahukura Initiative.

Background

2. The Kahukura Initiative is a new programme designed to address the harm from methamphetamine amongst a group of Mongrel Mob chapters known as the 'Chaindogs'. These chapters have a common affiliation to the Notorious Chapter in Hawkes Bay.
3. Following an increase in methamphetamine-related harm, including violence, the chapters' leadership approached H2R (Hard to Reach), an organisation led by s9(2)(a) who is a well-known former public servant and member of the Mongrel Mob. Mr s9(2)(a) was appointed to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into abuse in state care but resigned this role in March 2020. H2R works closely with severely marginalised communities such as gang whānau, including on issues such as alcohol and other drug-related harm. H2R approached the Ministry asking for support to apply for funding through the Proceeds of Crime Fund.
4. Following a two-stage process, the Ministry has agreed a contract for \$2.75 million over 3 years. The contract will be managed directly by the Ministry and is with H2R, not the Mongrel Mob directly. The initiative is starting this month, therefore no funding has been distributed yet.
5. A powhiri was held earlier recently at s9(2)(a) in s9(2)(a) to launch the programme. Invitations were sent by s9(2)(a) and his s9(2)(a) s9(2)(a) is the President of the Notorious Chapter of the Mongrel Mob.

The Kahukura Initiative

6. Kahukura is a live-in marae-based programme using a mix of Te Āo Māori and western methodologies. It aims to address trauma and drug-seeking behaviour, instill better coping mechanisms, and prevent relapse. It is delivered within a marae-based ten-week course, consisting of eight weeks of a live-in programme and two weeks of intensive reintegration. Participants are then provided with wrap-around support for a six-week period following this. Re-engaging with Te Āo Māori and tikanga is a key component, and aims to build identity and resilience.
7. This approach is based on the successful Hauora Programme, which provided a live-in programme with ongoing 'reintegration' support, along with a cultural element. The Hauora Programme was funded by the Ministry from 2010-2016, initially under *The Prime Minister's Tackling Methamphetamine: An Action Plan*.
8. The broader programme provides aftercare/ongoing recovery support for those who have been through the programme, supports those who are waiting to access it, and recognises that education and employment outcomes are critical to creating long-term change.

9. There will be up to 10 participants, plus their partners and whānau, with up to 30 participants on each course (meaning 120 people in total per year), for three years. There are intended to be two courses for men and one for women in each calendar year.

Proceeds of Crime Fund

10. The Proceeds of Crime Fund process occurs in two stages: an initial proposal and a detailed proposal. The Ministry submitted both an initial and a full proposal on behalf of H2R (Hard to Reach). The initial proposal noted support from iwi (Ngāti Kahungunu) and agencies including NZ Police and MSD. The full proposal was accompanied by letters of support from NZ Police and s9(2)(a) Ngāti Kahungunu.
11. Following a two-stage process, involving consideration of both initial and full proposals by a cross-agency panel, \$2.75m over three years was approved for the Kahukura Initiative. The Ministry of Health representative was not physically present during the discussion of the health-supported initiatives to avoid any conflict of interest, however all proposal documents made it very clear from the outset both who the provider would be (including the names of the Directors) and that it was in ending to work with a collective of Mongrel Mob Chapters, called "Chaindogs".
12. An edition of the Kahukura Initiative was successfully run from 29 September to 20 November 2020 while decisions on Proceeds of Crime was pending. This was prior to funding being approved and was independent of the Ministry.

Ministry of Health Considerations

13. The Ministry supported the Kahukura Initiative proposal to receive funding under Proceeds of Crime in 2020 and agreed the contract, based on the following considerations and risk mitigations.

Service Gap for Gang Whānau

14. When assessing the request for support from H2R, the Ministry acknowledged that there was a gap in current service provision – the H2R initiative provided a way to fill this gap, engaging with a hard-to-reach segment of the community that in turn affects their own whānau and the wider community. If gang whānau can be supported to stop the use and sale of drugs, that has positive impacts on the wider community. Where gang leaders are willing to make these changes, the Ministry has historically been open to supporting their efforts if this is possible and appropriate.
15. Gang whānau are unlikely to attend other programmes, and members of the public may not feel comfortable attending if there are known gang whānau present.

Clinical and Cultural Oversight

16. The provider has been working with Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, a local kaupapa Māori health service provider, and Hawkes Bay DHB to develop consult liaison arrangements to address the health needs of participants following health checks.
17. The Ministry has approached Hawkes Bay DHB and iwi to take part in a Crown-iwi partnership to provide governance and enable an early response to any risks or issues. An 18-month (ie half-way through the contract period) review point has been included

in the contract in order to provide an 'off ramp', should unsurmountable issues develop. Support from NZ Police and Ngāti Kahungunu has also provided strong assurance that there would be local community support and oversight.

Reporting and Evaluation

18. Regular reporting is required, both through the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health's contractual settings. This is in addition to the governance process referenced above.
19. The Ministry will consider options for an evaluation once the programme is running successfully.

Incentive for success

20. There are also strong incentives for the gang leadership to ensure the successful delivery of the initiative. Failure to deliver the programme would seriously undermine the credibility of the leaders, and their anti-methamphetamine stance potentially leading to members leaving for other chapters.

Next steps

21. Officials can provide further information about this topic at your request.

Toni Gutschlag
Deputy Director-General
Mental Health and Addiction
Date: