

## **Proactive Release**

The following document is proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, on behalf of Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction:

**Title:** Child Wellbeing Strategy: update on priority policy work and implementation

**Reference:** DPMC-2020/21-55

**Date:** 10 September 2020

Some parts of the document would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant section of the Act that would apply is identified. Where information has been withheld in accordance with section 9 of the Act, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

### **Key to redaction codes:**

- section 9(2)(a): to protect the privacy of natural persons
- section 9(2)(f)(iv): to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials



# Briefing

## CHILD AND YOUTH WELLBEING STRATEGY: UPDATE ON PRIORITY POLICY WORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

To: Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction  
Hon Tracey Martin, Minister for Children

Date	3/08/2020	Priority	High
Deadline	4/08/2020	Briefing Number	DPMC-2020/21-55

### Purpose

1. This briefing provides an update on priority policy work under the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (the Strategy) for the year to 30 June 2020 and attaches an associated monitoring report, *Child and youth wellbeing: monitoring of Strategy implementation 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020* (Attachment A). This briefing replaces a planned report back to the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee (SWC).
2. We seek your agreement to:
  - a) forward this briefing and the monitoring report to the SWC Ministers
  - b) formally include new government actions for child and youth wellbeing in the Strategy's Current Programme of Action
  - c) the proposed focus of the next report back to SWC in early 2021 (on the Strategy's forward work programme, implementation for 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020, and proposed content for the Strategy's first annual report to Parliament)
  - d) proactively release this briefing and publish the monitoring report online, subject to any minor editing or redactions.

### Executive Summary

3. The Strategy and its Current Programme of Action were endorsed by Cabinet in July 2019 and launched on 29 August 2019. The Strategy has been well received by stakeholders, who see it as an important opportunity to align collective efforts to improve the lives of children and young people and their families and whānau. The Strategy's strong focus on reducing child poverty and mitigating the impacts of socio-economic disadvantage, improving the wellbeing of children and young people with greater needs, and reducing inequity of outcomes is even more important given the impacts of COVID-19.

4. The attached monitoring report presents progress on actions in the Current Programme of Action by more than 20 agencies, for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. Good progress has been made in areas intended to support the Strategy's priority populations. Some delays to actions have been unavoidable due to COVID-19, but significant new actions and new investments have also been introduced. The report includes Budget 2020 and COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund (CRRF) investments and other new actions to support children and young people.
5. Ministers continue to work with their agencies on the five priority policy areas directed by SWC: reducing child poverty; mitigating the impacts of socio-economic disadvantage; tackling racism, discrimination, and stigma; advancing wellbeing for 0-6 year olds, with a particular focus on the first 1,000 days; and extending whānau-centred approaches to improve child and youth wellbeing.
6. The Government has implemented a number of policies to reduce child poverty. These include increases to income support through the Families Package and Budget 2019, and other changes designed to ease the day-to-day pressures faced by low income families and address housing affordability and quality. The child poverty statistics for 2018/19, released in February this year, indicated that prior to COVID-19 the Government was broadly on track to meet its three-year child poverty targets – of the nine different child poverty measures reported, seven showed decreases from last year's baseline rates, with the modelling indicating significant further reductions could be expected for the 2019/20 year.
7. It is too early to know the impact of COVID-19 on these rates, but it is expected to increase pressure on many families. The Government has responded by supporting jobs and incomes, including for the most vulnerable, increasing main benefits by \$25 per week, doubling the Winter Energy Payment for 2020, and addressing food insecurity. Longer-term work programmes to support low-income families will be even more important in the recovery phase.
8. Efforts to mitigate the impacts of socio-economic disadvantage on children and young people, and to make New Zealand more inclusive by addressing racism and discrimination, are even more important in the context of COVID-19. Progressing actions to achieve greater equity and to recognise the diverse needs, cultures and contexts of children and young people is important to lifting their overall wellbeing.
9. It is critical that children have the best start in life. Recent investments support ongoing work to enhance universal early years' services, such as the Maternity Action Plan and the review of Well Child Tamariki Ora (WCTO). Initiatives that build on universal services, such as the enhanced WCTO pilots (nurse-led family partnership model), will provide greater support for parents and whānau with additional needs. Work is also progressing to extend whānau-centred approaches, including significant new investment in Whānau Ora, and early interventions designed and delivered by Māori for Māori. Ongoing work will complement these developments and look at opportunities to invest even earlier through the provision of more holistic parenting support, from the pre-pregnancy period onwards.
10. The Strategy establishes strong mechanisms for cross-agency work and longer-term planning and reporting. Work is also under way to help engage other sectors and mobilise collective action. Early next year, in consultation with children's Ministers, the Minister responsible for the Strategy will finalise the first annual report on the Government's progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes for presentation to Parliament.

## Recommendations

---

1. **note** that in July 2019 the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee (SWC) directed the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to monitor the implementation of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (the Strategy) as an overarching framework for child and youth policies and services, and to report back on a six-monthly basis [SWC-19-MIN-0085]
2. **note** that in July 2019, SWC also directed officials to report back on further policy work under the Strategy in five key areas:
  - 2.1. reducing child poverty
  - 2.2. mitigating the impacts of socio-economic disadvantage
  - 2.3. tackling racism, discrimination, and stigma
  - 2.4. advancing wellbeing for 0-6 year olds, with a particular focus on the first 1,000 days
  - 2.5. extending whānau-centred approaches to improve child and youth wellbeing
3. **note** this briefing and the attached monitoring report together now replace the intended report backs to SWC and cover the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020
4. **note** that overall, agencies are making good progress on implementing actions in the Current Programme of Action agreed by Cabinet in July 2019
5. **note** that the attached monitoring report includes new Government actions for child and youth wellbeing implemented since the launch of the Strategy, including those responding to the COVID-19 pandemic
6. **agree** that these new actions be formally included and reported against in the Current Programme of Action

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Child Poverty Reduction*

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Children*

7. **agree** that this briefing and the attached monitoring report be proactively released on the Child and Youth Wellbeing website, subject to any minor editing or redactions as necessary

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Child Poverty Reduction*

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Children*

8. **note** the first annual report on the Government's progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes is due for presentation to Parliament by 31 March 2021
9. **agree** that the next report back to SWC, due in early 2021, include:
  - 9.1. advice on the forward work programme for the Strategy
  - 9.2. an update on implementation of the Strategy for the period 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020

9.3. the proposed content of the first annual report to Parliament on the Government's progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Child Poverty Reduction*

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Children*

10. **agree** to forward this briefing and the attached monitoring report to the SWC Ministers for their information.

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Child Poverty Reduction*

**YES / NO**

*Minister for Children*

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern  
**Prime Minister**  
**Minister for Child Poverty Reduction**

...../...../2020

Hon Tracey Martin  
**Minister for Children**

...../...../2020

Maree Brown  
**Director, Child Wellbeing Unit**

...../...../2020

**Contact for telephone discussion if required:**

Name	Position	Telephone	1st contact
Maree Brown	Director, Child Wellbeing Unit	9(2)(a)	✓
Mark Field-Dodgson	Senior Analyst	9(2)(a)	

**Minister's office comments:**

- Noted
- Seen
- Approved
- Needs change
- Withdrawn
- Not seen by Minister
- Overtaken by events
- Referred to

Released by the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction and Minister for Children

# CHILD AND YOUTH WELLBEING STRATEGY: UPDATE ON PRIORITY POLICY WORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

## Background

---

11. In July 2019, following its endorsement by SWC, Cabinet agreed New Zealand's first Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, which set a vision of New Zealand as the best place in the world for children and young people [SWC-19-MIN-0085]. At the same time, a Current Programme of Action of around 75 main actions and more than 40 supporting actions, from over 20 government agencies, was agreed to drive progress against the outcomes set in the Strategy. The Strategy has been well received by stakeholders, who see it as an important opportunity to align collective efforts to improve the lives of children and young people and their families and whānau.
12. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) was directed to monitor the implementation of the Strategy as an overarching framework for child and youth policies and services and to report on a six-monthly basis. SWC also directed officials to report back on further policy work under the Strategy in five priority areas: reducing child poverty; mitigating the impacts of socio-economic disadvantage; tackling racism, discrimination, and stigma; wellbeing for 0-6 year olds, with a focus on the first 1,000 days; and extending whānau-centred approaches to improve child and youth wellbeing.
13. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the planned report back to SWC on both the implementation of the Strategy and on the priority policy areas was put on hold in March 2020 and has now been replaced by this briefing and the attached monitoring report. Both documents have also now been updated to cover the full year to the end of June 2020, including Budget 2020 and CRRF investments, and new actions under way to prevent and mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children, young people and their families and whānau.

## Early signs of central agency alignment to the Strategy and wider sector impact

---

14. Agencies implementing actions under the Strategy will be expected, over time, to demonstrate progress, impact and effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation of their initiatives and by engaging with other sectors to achieve collective impact. As noted in the published Strategy, by July 2021 all central government agencies will be expected to align to the outcomes of the Strategy as evidenced in their strategic planning documents and funding decisions.
15. The Strategy framework will inform a coherent, cross-government response on key issues. For example, the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan is required to set out how all children's agencies<sup>1</sup> will work together to achieve the Strategy's outcomes for children and young people of interest to Oranga Tamariki. Similarly the Youth Plan, developed by the Ministry for Youth Development, adopts the principles and outcomes of the Strategy, and explicitly looks to drive the Strategy's outcomes for young people.

---

1 The children's agencies are Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and New Zealand Police.

16. Further work and leadership by all government agencies is required to drive decision-making to improve child and youth wellbeing. It will be important that there is consistency in reporting on outcomes, indicators and actions for children and young people across agencies, that we continue to improve data collection on child and youth wellbeing, and that evaluation of key initiatives is prioritised. In the context of COVID-19, ongoing collection and analysis of insights and data by social sector agencies on emerging impacts for different cohorts of children and young people (including at a regional level) will be critical.
17. The implementation of the Strategy is intended to give practical effect to the Treaty of Waitangi and the reporting requirements include specific analysis for Māori children. The first report to Parliament on progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes is due by 31 March 2021.
18. The monitoring report notes there are initial indications that the Strategy is having an impact beyond central government agencies in the wider State sector. Work also continues to help engage parents, families and whānau, iwi, community groups, the philanthropic sector, business and local government.

## **Progress against the actions in the Current Programme of Action**

---

19. In order to capture the progress being made against the Current Programme of Action, each lead agency completed a status update, including a summary of progress made and achievements for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and an indication of next steps. Agencies were also asked to identify new investment made through Budget 2020 and the CRRF. The collated information from agencies has been presented in the monitoring report attached to this briefing (Annex 1).
20. The attached report shows that nearly all actions in the Current Programme of Action were being implemented as planned prior to COVID-19, including many large initiatives requiring the input of multiple agencies and non-government organisations. Some actions have already been completed, as intended (such as the indexing of main benefits to wages), and so this will be the only update on their progress. Progress on key actions intended to impact on the Strategy's priority populations (children and young people experiencing the impacts of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage, those of interest to Oranga Tamariki, and those with greater needs) includes the following:
  - 384,000 families have had their incomes increased by \$65 a week, on average, through implementation of the Families Package and other initiatives in Budget 2019
  - 36,000 families benefited from the Best Start payment in its first year (\$60 a week)
  - 90 percent of decile 1-7 schools have opted in to the scheme to replace school donations from parent/caregivers
  - zero-fee GP visits and prescriptions have been extended to 56,000 13 year olds
  - the Free and Healthy School Lunch programme is now reaching around 13,000 students, and will be expanded to reach around 200,000 students by Term 3, 2021
  - between July 2019 and May 2020, the total number of public houses increased by a net of 1,705 to 71,022, transitional housing places increased by a net of 327 to 3,116, and the number of those currently housed through the Housing First programmes increased by 256
  - over 20,000 insulation and heating retrofits have been delivered since the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme was launched in July 2018



- as at June 2020, 86 percent of the 623 new Learning Support Coordinator roles had commenced working in schools. The Ministry of Education had also delivered more than 35 training events about these roles to boards of trustees and principals throughout the country
  - 5,600 students at decile 5 secondary schools can now access School Based Health Services (nurses in schools), and the service available to 77,000 students in decile 1-4 secondary schools has been enhanced.
21. The Current Programme of Action is a living document and the Government has introduced many new actions relevant to child and youth wellbeing since the Strategy's release, including in response to COVID-19. New actions are listed in the monitoring report. Some existing actions have been scaled up, such as the major new investment in the Free and Healthy School Lunch programme. Others have been deferred; for example, the face-to-face survey of school students for the Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey is deferred until 2021.

## **Update on priority policy areas under the Strategy**

---

22. The following section discusses work by Ministers and their agencies to establish policies and actions to address the five priority policy areas for further work directed by SWC. Some elements of the work have been changed in response to new needs arising from COVID-19.

### ***Reducing child poverty***

23. The Government has implemented a number of policies to reduce child poverty. These include increases to income support through the Families Package and Budget 2019, and other changes designed to increase household incomes, reduce the day-to-day costs faced by low income families, and address housing affordability and quality.
24. In February 2020, Stats NZ released the first report of progress against the child poverty targets set under the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018. This was the first release to show an initial impact from the Families Package on child poverty rates, though reporting timeframes meant that the impact was only partially shown. While statistical uncertainties meant it was too early to be confident about the precise level of change that had occurred, the numbers were a promising indication that the Government was on track to meet the three-year targets. Of the nine different poverty measures reported, seven showed decreases from last year's baseline rates, with the modelling indicating significant further reductions could be expected on the income measures for the 2019/20 year.
25. We expect that the economic impacts of COVID-19 will increase financial pressure on many New Zealand families, particularly through the impacts on employment. It is too early to say precisely what the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic means for the child poverty targets, but it is clear that, more than ever, there is a need to support the most vulnerable families in New Zealand.
26. Government's support for New Zealanders through the lockdown period included the Wage Subsidy Scheme to keep people attached to their workplaces, increasing main benefits by \$25 per week, doubling the Winter Energy Payment for 2020, and broadening eligibility for the In Work Tax Credit. It also introduced a freeze on rent increases and on termination of tenancies during the lockdown period, and worked with the major retail banks on mortgage deferrals for homeowners.

27. Investment to reduce child poverty through Budget 2020 and the CRRF focused on:
- a) employment and incomes – significant investment to protect jobs and stimulate job creation, including investment in Mana in Mahi, the Apprenticeship Boost Initiative, and training and education programmes in regional New Zealand. A new COVID-19 Income Relief Payment provides time-limited support to soften the shock from unemployment and minimise disruption for those seeking new employment
  - b) housing – a commitment to deliver 8,000 new public and transitional housing places; increased funding for assistance with rent arrears to support people to remain in their rental properties; and an expansion of the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme
  - c) food security – funding for a number of initiatives to address food insecurity, including expanding the Free and Healthy School Lunch programme to up to 190,000 more Year 1-13 students in schools with the highest disadvantage; support for food rescue, foodbanks, and community providers; and redistribution of surplus food from growers and producers.
28. The focus is now on ensuring that the Government’s longer-term work programmes are still fit-for-purpose in the post-COVID context and continue to support its objectives for reducing child poverty. Key priorities include:
- d) continuing to progress the overhaul of the welfare system, which will include work on the purpose and principles of the welfare system, and work to ensure that the design of the income support system meets that purpose. A priority for this work will be considering the adequacy of support for parents across the tax/benefit interface, particularly through Working for Families
  - e) delivering on the employment, education and training investments through Budget 2020 and the CRRF, and establishing a medium-term work programme, led by the Employment, Education, and Training Ministerial Group
  - f) work to improve housing affordability and quality, with a particular focus on the rental sector, and tackling homelessness. The Homelessness Action Plan, announced in February 2020, has been revised in response to COVID-19, with a number of actions adapted or accelerated to meet urgent needs
  - g) other work to support low-income families in New Zealand, including tackling debt, addressing the cost of living and energy hardship, and developing a more consistent and coordinated approach to addressing food security in New Zealand.

***Mitigating the impacts of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage***

29. Despite previous and ongoing efforts to reduce the social gradient in child and youth outcomes, socio-economic status continues to be a key determinant of wellbeing across a range of outcomes. In addition to the work to directly address poverty and socio-economic disadvantage, a number of system reviews and reforms under way are aimed at improving outcomes for socio-economically disadvantaged children and young people. These include:
- h) a long-term programme of work to reform the health and disability system to reduce fragmentation, strengthen leadership and accountability, and improve equity of access and outcomes
  - i) improving the foundation of accessible, high quality universal services (such as the early learning system changes signalled in the Early Learning Strategic Plan; and the review of Well Child Tamariki Ora (WCTO))
  - j) locating services where children and young people can access them without barriers (such as School Based Health Services, which was extended to Decile 5 schools in Budget 2019)

- k) targeting additional funding to core services, so they can address disadvantage (such as the future introduction of the Equity Index to replace school deciles)
  - l) building the capacity and resilience of the most disadvantaged whānau and communities (such as the strengthening and expansion of Whānau Ora)
  - m) preventing and tackling harms (such as the development of the national strategy and action plan for eliminating family and sexual violence; and implementation of the new Oranga Tamariki operating model).
30. Public reporting on the Child and Youth Wellbeing Indicators and the Child Poverty Related Indicators requires analysis by household income and/or socio-economic status (where data allows). This represents a commitment to monitoring and reporting on progress in mitigating the impact of socio-economic disadvantage on child and youth outcomes.
31. Alongside these system-level improvements, increased investment in integrated and locally-led services is an important way of mitigating socioeconomic disadvantage. COVID-19 has demonstrated the willingness and capacity of local communities (particularly iwi, Māori, Pacific, and non-government organisations) to mobilise and support those in need. Government provided a range of new funds to support Māori and Pacific led responses and to strengthen community resilience, recovery and capacity building through the CRRF.

***Tackling racism, discrimination and stigma***

32. Long-term inequities between groups across education, employment, health, income and justice outcomes reflect the prevalence of structural, institutional and individual racism and discrimination in New Zealand. These contribute to and amplify the effects of socio-economic disadvantage, particularly amongst Māori and Pacific children and young people, disabled children and young people, and rainbow young people.
33. As identified in the Current Programme of Action, the Ministries of Education and Justice have an ongoing work programme to address racism, discrimination and bullying experienced by children and young people. 9(2)(f)(iv)
34. Children and young people learn better when their needs are understood, and their identity, language, culture and personal qualities are recognised, respected and valued by the learning community. The creation of 40 new curriculum leads will support learning institutions to meet their students' diverse needs through teaching about mental health and healthy relationships. The leads will have the ability to work with Māori, Pacific, disability, and lower socio-economic communities to engage in sensitive conversations that support children and young people.
35. Government's Youth Plan, led by the Ministry of Youth Development and developed under the Strategy, aims to drive equitable outcomes for young people who experience disadvantage and marginalisation. The Youth Plan has a particular focus on four priority groups: rangatahi Māori, Pacific young people, rainbow young people, and disabled young people, aged 17-24 years. These groups experienced disadvantage prior to COVID-19 and are likely to be more significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic [CAB-20-MIN-0323].

***Advancing wellbeing for 0-6 year olds, with a particular focus on the first 1,000 days***

36. The Strategy signals the importance of early investment and adequate support in the lives of children. Support and investment provided early in life makes the biggest difference to positive outcomes, with benefits felt throughout life, particularly for those with greater needs.

A programme of change is under way across the early years' system to deliver flexible, equitable and coordinated services and supports to children and their families. This includes strengthening core universal services through the Early Learning Action Plan, the Maternity Action Plan, and the WCTO review. Targeted initiatives that build on existing universal services, such as the enhanced WCTO pilots (nurse-led family partnership model), are testing and evaluating models of enhanced support for parents and caregivers and families and whānau with greater needs.

37. As part of the focus on the early years, action to better support self-regulation and the acquisition of oral language amongst children has the potential to transform outcomes into their adult lives. There is an opportunity to prototype and expand well-evidenced activities that support self-regulation and oral language so that they inform and complement the changes the Government is making to universal services. 9(2)(f)(iv)
38. Agencies have identified two further high-impact opportunities to improve wellbeing for young children and their families. These are improving the provision of holistic pre-pregnancy, pregnancy and early parenting education and social support (to complement work in the health and education sectors); and driving cross-agency work on play, under a possible national action plan. Officials will report back to Joint Ministers later this year with detailed advice, including financial implications and proposed next steps.

#### ***Extending whānau-centred approaches***

39. Evidence, including public input during the development of the Strategy, highlights the importance of whānau-centred approaches to policies and services. Whānau-centred approaches support children, young people and their whānau to have the strong, healthy relationships and positive living environments they need to thrive.
40. Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) is leading work across the public sector to strengthen whānau-centred approaches to policy development, design, service delivery and contracting practices. A number of whānau-centred initiatives are being implemented. These include Paiheretia te Muka Tāngata, a collaboration between Ara Poutama Aotearoa – Department of Corrections, the Ministry of Social Development and TPK, and the Ministry of Health-led research initiative (in collaboration with TPK and the Ministry for Pacific Peoples) to inform the future development of whānau-centred health provision and care.
41. Whānau-centred approaches and the Whānau Ora model remain a key feature of the Government's overall support for Māori through COVID-19 and beyond. Government has provided significant COVID-19-related funding to Whānau Ora commissioning agencies and for community connectors to work with whānau and through Whānau Ora providers. Support delivered through Whānau Ora is targeted at priority populations, and takes a holistic approach to supporting whānau, avoiding service duplication and gaps.
42. In 2018, SWC invited the Minister for Children to report back on the future direction of approaches to coordinate early intervention for children and their families and whānau with early signs of need [SWC-18-MIN-0171]. Since then, DPMC, Oranga Tamariki and TPK have worked together on a collaborative approach to early intervention, with the aim of preventing the future involvement of children and young people in the care, protection and youth justice systems. A key focus of this work is to ensure early intervention approaches are developed and delivered for Māori by Māori. Work by officials to support iwi, Māori organisations and communities to develop sustainable, local approaches to early intervention has three strands:

- n) prototyping whānau-centred approaches to meet the needs and aspirations of whānau with children
  - o) supporting iwi and communities to lead local planning so they can shape how and when early interventions are delivered to meet the specific needs of their community, including identifying service gaps and overlaps
  - p) pooling agency information, data and resources to better respond to local needs, and learning from these approaches to drive system-level changes to policy and service settings.
43. The Minister for Children has begun discussions with iwi, iwi social services providers and Māori organisations in Rotorua, Whakatāne, and Whanganui, and Oranga Tamariki is also engaging with its strategic partners. These conversations focus on shared aims to prevent the need for State care and to reduce disparities for tamariki Māori. This approach will strengthen understanding of how government can best support the development of sustainable local approaches to early intervention, and identify the areas for improvement, including in service delivery and coordination, and access to and availability of services.
44. Officials are also working with the Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency on whānau-planning prototypes for early intervention. The Minister for Children will provide further details about the early intervention work programme when the first Oranga Tamariki Action Plan is considered by Cabinet in early 2021.

## Next steps

---

45. The five priority policy areas will continue to occupy a central place in future work under the Strategy by agencies, including the development of advice and proposals for Budget 2021 consideration.
46. We propose the Minister with responsibility for the Strategy reports to SWC in early 2021 with advice on the forward work programme for the Strategy, and a report on the implementation of the Strategy for the period 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020. This report back will also include the proposed content of the first annual report to Parliament on the Government's progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes. This annual report, due by 31 March 2021, will be prepared in consultation with children's Ministers.

## Consultation

---

47. The following agencies were consulted in the development of this advice and the attached monitoring report: the Ministries of Business, Innovation and Employment, Education, Health, Justice, Social Development, and Youth Development; the Ministries for Pacific Peoples, Women, Culture and Heritage, Housing and Urban Development; the Departments of Corrections, Internal Affairs, and Prime Minister and Cabinet (Policy Advisory Group); the Joint Venture Business Unit; the Office for Disability Issues; Oranga Tamariki - Ministry for Children; New Zealand Police; the Social Wellbeing Agency; the Accident Compensation Corporation, Statistics New Zealand; Te Puni Kōkiri; Sport New Zealand and the Treasury.

## Proactive Release

---

48. We recommend this briefing and the attached monitoring report be proactively released on the Child and Youth Wellbeing website ([childyouthwellbeing.govt.nz](http://childyouthwellbeing.govt.nz)), subject to any redactions appropriate under the Official Information Act 1982; for example, any advice that remains under active consideration, or has been discussed in relation to Budget proposals

that are not yet finalised. The relevant website content on the Current Programme of Action will also be updated.

Attachments:	
Attachment A:	Draft report: <i>Child and youth wellbeing: monitoring of Strategy implementation 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020</i>

Released by the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction and Minister for Children

# ATTACHMENT A

*Child and youth wellbeing: monitoring of Strategy implementation  
1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020*

Released by the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction and Minister for Children