

Sports and Recreation for Māori in West Auckland

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TE WHĀNAU O WAIPAREIRA
KOKIRITIA I ROTO I TE KOTA HITANGA
Progressively Act in Unity



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ko te mihi tuatahi tēnei ki tō tātou Matua nui i te rangi, kia tau iho mai ana manākitanga i runga i a tātou katoa. Tuarua ki a rātou kua mene ki te pō, haere, haere, haere atu rā. Tuatoru ki ngā tangata i takoha mai o rātou mōhiotanga hei tūāpapa, hei oranga mō ngā iwi katoa. Mauri ora!

Māori have a strong tradition in sport and recreation. Participation is often a cause for celebration at both elite and community levels, however future sustainability depends on engagement and pathways for people of all ages that overcome perceived and real barriers.

Funding levels are relatively small when you consider sport and recreation outside of the health and education sectors, yet we consider sport and recreation as a vital part of being fit and healthy and an integral part of the New Zealand way of life.

This report offers an initial snapshot of the funding and place of community sport and recreation in the lives of West Aucklanders and Māori in particular. The sport and recreation community sector depends on volunteers and the commitment of participants themselves to thrive, but with changing lifestyles, the way we participate in sport and recreation is also changing, and for Māori, is on the decline.

It is interesting to note that very little information is broken down as it relates to Māori in the sport and recreation sector in West Auckland. Specific sport and recreation funding in New Zealand is administered at a national level through Sport NZ although other government sources such as

the Ministry of Health and Social Development may also contribute to Crown investment in healthy lifestyles. Māori would be a target group under wider social and health initiatives such as Healthy Families.

\$169 million is invested at a nationwide level for all sport (elite and community) with around \$1 million invested at a local West Auckland level. At each stage, other funds are brought to the table contributing to the overall delivery of sport and recreation initiatives to the community. Raising additional funds is at the cost of administration, and delivering programmes that fit funding guidelines rather than needs. This is often in competition with schools, arts and culture, health and youth programmes to name a few.

National and regional sporting organisations have not been considered here, however they undoubtedly contribute funds into the region and to its participants, especially to those on a path to sporting success at a regional or national level in sports within traditional structures such as netball, rugby and football.

Auckland Council, while having a strategic sport and recreation plan, bring little in funds to the table. Local board grants are dependent on local priorities, are one-off and generally only small amounts.

Sport Waitākere is the key organisation 'on the ground' in West Auckland, with an array of programmes and expertise in the area. It is both an important local provider and advocate in the wider Auckland region through Aktive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY continued

– a charitable trust that works across all of Auckland to promote and invest in sport and recreation. Sport Waitākere’s role in delivering He Oranga Poutama (HOP) across Auckland makes them uniquely positioned in Māori sports and recreation in Auckland and in assessing outcomes using the Māori framework Te Whetu Rēhua. Of the initiatives that exist in West Auckland, He Oranga Poutama is the only Māori specific sport and recreation investment through these agencies, however only regional figures are available.

A report on Māori participation made to Sport NZ was due to be released in 2016. At the time of writing it is still being considered by Sport NZ and will be made available later in 2017.

Participation is just one aspect of community engagement. Māori frameworks such as Te Whetu Rēhua and Te Kāpehu Taka Ora now provide multi-dimensional tools to measure outcomes with Māori at the centre, applying a Māori lens to the sport and recreation sector. These tools have been developed in a kaupapa Māori way, but continued implementation needs cultural capacity, capability and funding to fully realise their importance. Much more can be done on valuing and including Te Ao Māori at a strategic level, as well as seeding kaupapa Māori within communities.

The new strategy from Sport NZ (which shifts away from a traditional delivery model and

towards giving a voice to the participants it is funded to engage) and the development of Māori frameworks both provide an opportunity to make a difference in the lives of whānau and their sport and recreation opportunities from a community level through to a strategic one. In this context Te Whānau o Waipareira is uniquely positioned to gain a more in-depth insight into the sport and recreational needs of whānau and to engage with organisations to affect change. Ways to increase funding by widening the lens to include health and education outcomes, looking at the needs of older whānau members as well as the young and deepening knowledge of what the community needs to be active on a sustainable basis require an innovative approach.

The initial Waipareira-led surveys demonstrate that while the needs of whānau follow the national trends, there is no doubt that local barriers and needs exist. Motivation seems to be a barrier for many people and an understanding of how this can be overcome for individuals of different age groups and at a whānau level would be important insights. Changing lifestyles need to be understood, as well as the place of large scale events versus personalised programmes, access to facilities, the importance of kaupapa Māori and increasing the impact of He Oranga Poutama in the West Auckland area. These are some of the further investigations that can be undertaken.





CONTENTS

01

Executive Summary

30

Participation

07

Introduction

40

Ka Hao te Rangatahi
Survey

10

The Sport and Recreation
Funding Landscape



41

Pou Hākinakina Survey

55

Appendices

48

Conclusion and
Recommendations

52

Bibliography



INTRODUCTION

“SPORT IS PART OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY. IT IMPROVES OUR HEALTH AND WELLBEING, DEVELOPS BODIES AND MINDS AND MAKES US MORE RESILIENT AS INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES, AND SPORT IS FUN.”¹

This report is an investigation into the current funding allocations for sport and recreation specifically for Māori within West Auckland. It also examines current engagement and barriers to participation of Māori in sports and recreation, types and reasons for participation or non-participation, including how sport and recreation is delivered across age groups (tamariki, rangatahi, mātua and kaumātua) and factors specific to those age groups.

A snapshot of available research is included as well as results from a survey taken with a cohort from West Auckland. Two surveys have been conducted by Te Whānau o Waipareira with whānau. A preliminary survey engaged with 59 rangatahi at Ka Hao te Rangatahi sports

challenge in 2015 and elicited written responses. This survey was an opportunity to gather information from whānau who were currently engaged in a community sporting event.

A further survey Pou Hākinakina was conducted online using Survey Monkey in March 2017 engaging with 148 whānau.

As this is a scoping report, recommendations on action points for further research and programme developments will be put forward.

¹ (Sport New Zealand, 2015, p. 6)



INTRODUCTION BACKGROUND

New Zealand is traditionally a sporting nation. We pride ourselves on the successes of our national sports teams and athletes who become heroes to our tamariki. Children playing touch, rugby, football or cricket on local sports fields or in backyards rain or shine; whānau huddled under umbrellas or stoking up the sausage sizzle to support the team, are a testament to our spirit of participation. This picture is changing though as lack of time and other lifestyle changes impact on our commitment to sport and recreation.

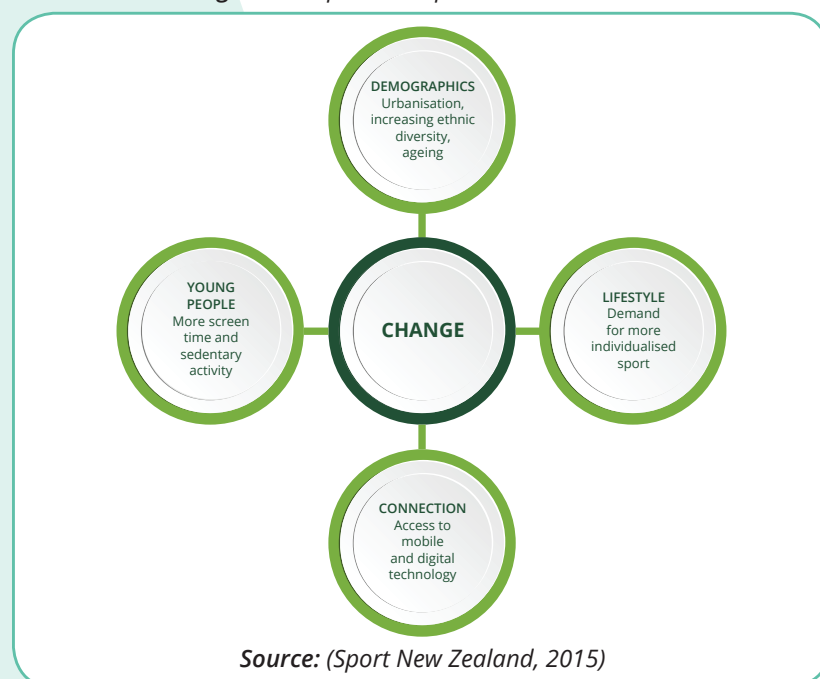
Note that here sport and recreation is considered as active and physical activity under a sports frame – as funded by Sport NZ. Sport NZ outcomes are simple in that they want more young people and adults engaging in more sport and recreation – and more winners at an elite

level. In this report participation in grassroots sport and recreation is considered.

As Sport NZ identifies, there are lifestyle changes that are impacting on participation for all New Zealanders. Lifestyles are becoming more sedentary yet also more time poor. Increasing urbanisation and the use of technology are challenging the traditional notions of a 'sporting culture', including our participation on the sports field or individual efforts to be healthy and active.²

For Māori, participation is declining. Since 2007/8 the Active NZ 2013/15 survey showed that there was a notable decrease in participation for young adults (16-24 years), Māori and people in the lowest income group.

Figure A: Impacts on Sport and Recreation



Source: (Sport New Zealand, 2015)

² (Sport New Zealand, 2016)



INTRODUCTION DEMOGRAPHICS OF WEST AUCKLAND

For this report, West Auckland is defined by the Sport Waitākere delivery area of Henderson-Massey, Waitākere and Whau Local Boards, which is home to close to 26,500 Māori.³

Henderson-Massey includes the Te Atatū Peninsula and the suburbs of West Harbour, Westgate, Rānui, Massey, Henderson and Glendene. This area is home to several recreational facilities including West Wave Aquatic Centre, The Trusts Stadium, the Netball Waitākere complex and Massey Leisure Centre.⁴

Waitākere Ranges includes Whatipu and Titirangi in the south, to Waitākere and O'Neill Bay in the north. This area includes the forested Waitākere Ranges and coastal beaches, making it a popular place for recreational and sporting activity.⁵

The Whau area includes New Lynn, Green Bay, Kelston, Rosebank, Avondale, New Windsor and Blockhouse Bay.⁶

In Henderson-Massey the impact of sport and recreation access is likely to be higher, as the demographics show an increasing urbanised, ethnically diverse area.⁷

Henderson-Massey's population increased by 8,898 (9.0%) between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.

Proportions of Māori (15.9%) and Pacific peoples (19.5%) were higher in Henderson-Massey than they were in Auckland as a whole. Furthermore, 21.8% of the Henderson-Massey population identified with an Asian ethnic identity, up from 16.7% in 2006.

Te Reo Māori and Samoan were spoken by a greater proportion of people here, than in Auckland as a whole. 23.1% of Henderson-Massey usual residents were children (aged 0-14), while the median age in Henderson-Massey was 33.5 years, compared to 35.1 years in Auckland as a whole.

One-family households were the most common type of household making up 71.1% of households.

The median household income in Henderson-Massey was \$66,900 per annum, compared to \$76,500 for the whole of Auckland.

³ 16,008 Māori live in the Henderson-Massey Local Board area (http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=13614&tabname=)
⁴ 5,001 Māori usually live in Waitākere Ranges Local Board Area http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=13615&tabname=

6387 Māori live in the Whau area (http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-about-a-place.aspx?request_value=13619&tabname=) (Statistics New Zealand, 2013)
⁵ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau, 2017)
⁶ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Mautaurau, 2017)
⁷ (Statistics New Zealand, 2013)



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

SPORT NZ

In order to understand local funding for sport and recreation it is necessary to first identify how activities and programmes are prioritised, delivered and funded throughout Aotearoa New Zealand, Auckland and specifically the West Auckland region, and - where data is available - for Māori. For this purpose, the strategic direction of the organisations involved in sport and recreation are surveyed and the amounts, sources and terms of funding and how it is allocated across programmes and areas are considered.⁸

Sport NZ was set up under the Sport and Recreation Act 2002 and funded through the Crown and the NZ Lotteries Board to engage New Zealanders with sport.⁹ It is "...the Crown agency responsible for oversight and leadership of the sport and recreation sector, increasing participation and ensuring there are more New Zealanders winning on the world stage."¹⁰ This dual function of "increasing participation" and "winning" is reflected in the two strategies for community sport and High Performance Sport NZ.

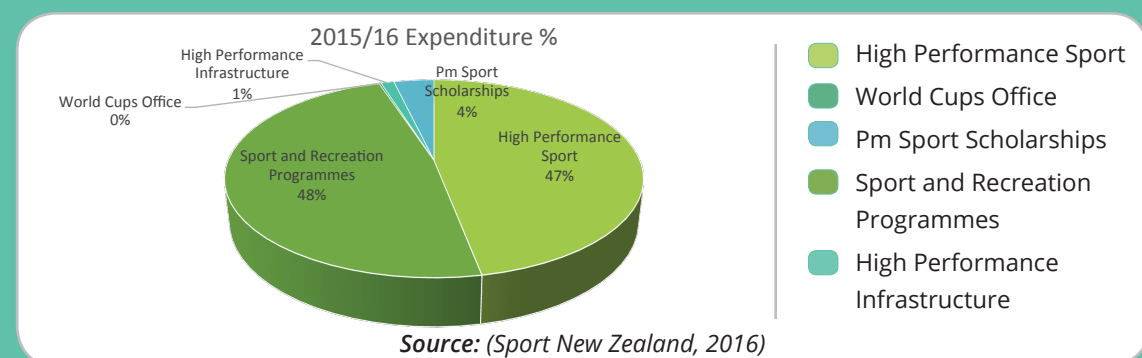
The functions of the agency specified in the Act include developing strategy for recreation and sport, allocating funds, and promoting and advocating for participation by all New Zealanders. Specific to Māori, it has a function to "promote and support the development and implementation of physical recreation and

sport in a way that is culturally appropriate to Māori."¹¹ Despite this fact, it is interesting to note that the Sport NZ Annual Report 2016 makes no reference to specific Māori participants, programmes or outcomes.

In 2016, \$129 million¹² was allocated to two major streams administered by Sport NZ: High Performance Sport (\$63.969m) and Sport and Recreation programmes (\$65.347m).¹³

Funding levels are variable year to year, due to one-off Crown investments in events and infrastructure, and the variable nature of lottery grants. Of the community sport and recreation programmes, \$64.44m was distributed via National Governing Bodies, \$25.519m via Regional Sports Trusts around New Zealand; \$0.680m was invested in kaupapa Māori organisations across the North Island.¹⁴

Figure B: Sport NZ Expenditure 2015/16



⁸ Please note: High Performance Sport funding is not considered in detail as part of this report.

⁹ (Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ), n.d.)

¹⁰ (Sport New Zealand, 2016)

¹¹ (New Zealand Parliamentary Counsel Office/Te Tari

Tohutohu Pāremata, n.d.)

¹² (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 65)

¹³ (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 66)

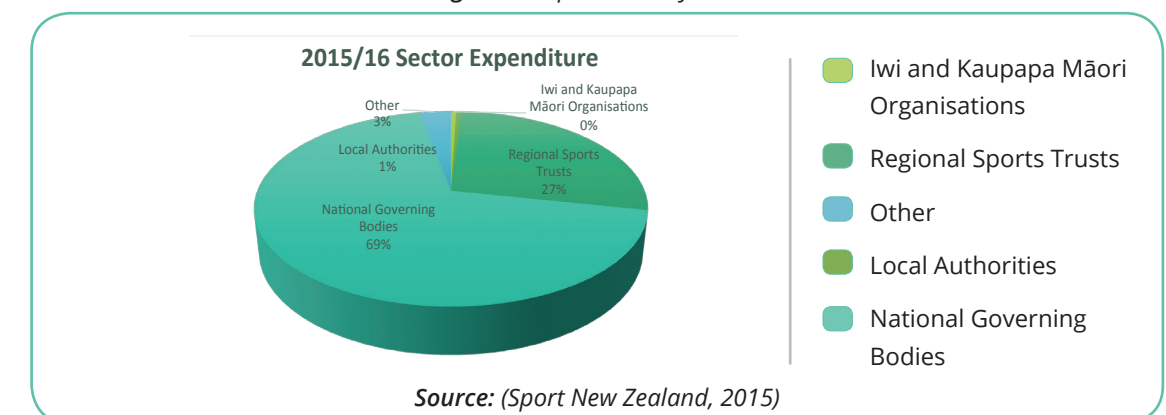
¹⁴ (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 66)



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

DEMOGRAPHICS OF WEST AUCKLAND

Figure C: Expenditure by Sector



To meet the changing needs of the community and to maintain the tradition of sports in Kiwi lives, the **NZ Sport Community Strategy 2015-20** signals a move from a more traditional provision focus to a participant focus that engages in a conversation with the community, including *understanding motivating factors and barriers*.

The focus areas are:

- Young people (5 – 18 years)
- Local delivery – especially in low participation communities (including Māori)
- High performance outcomes – quality talent pathways¹⁵

A physical literacy approach has been developed as part of the new strategy and considers the participant as a whole (physical social, emotional, cognitive and spiritual) and how their needs evolve over time.¹⁶

Led by Sport NZ, Play.sport is a new initiative piloted in primary schools in both Upper Hutt and Waitākere with support from the Ministry of Education and ACC.

SPORT NZ – DEVOLVING FUNDING:

The Auckland Council received \$35,000 for facilities in 2015/16.¹⁷

In December 2015, investment of \$25.4 million per annum was confirmed for community sport via investments to Regional Sports Trusts (RSTs) and National Sport Organisations (NSOs) over four years (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 11). A breakdown of community sport investments shows that Active will receive \$3,360m p.a. over 4 years, a total of \$13,440m.¹⁸ In addition, 18.1 million p.a. was invested into initiatives to combat child obesity in line with the Childhood Obesity Plan, including Play.sport.¹⁹

Sport and recreation community funding is divested in Auckland to Active (Auckland Sport & Recreation), which in turn invests with Auckland Regional Trusts (Sport Auckland, Harbour Sport, Counties-Manukau and Sport Waitākere) to deliver programmes to their communities. In West Auckland, this is Sport Waitākere.

¹⁵ (Sport New Zealand, 2015)

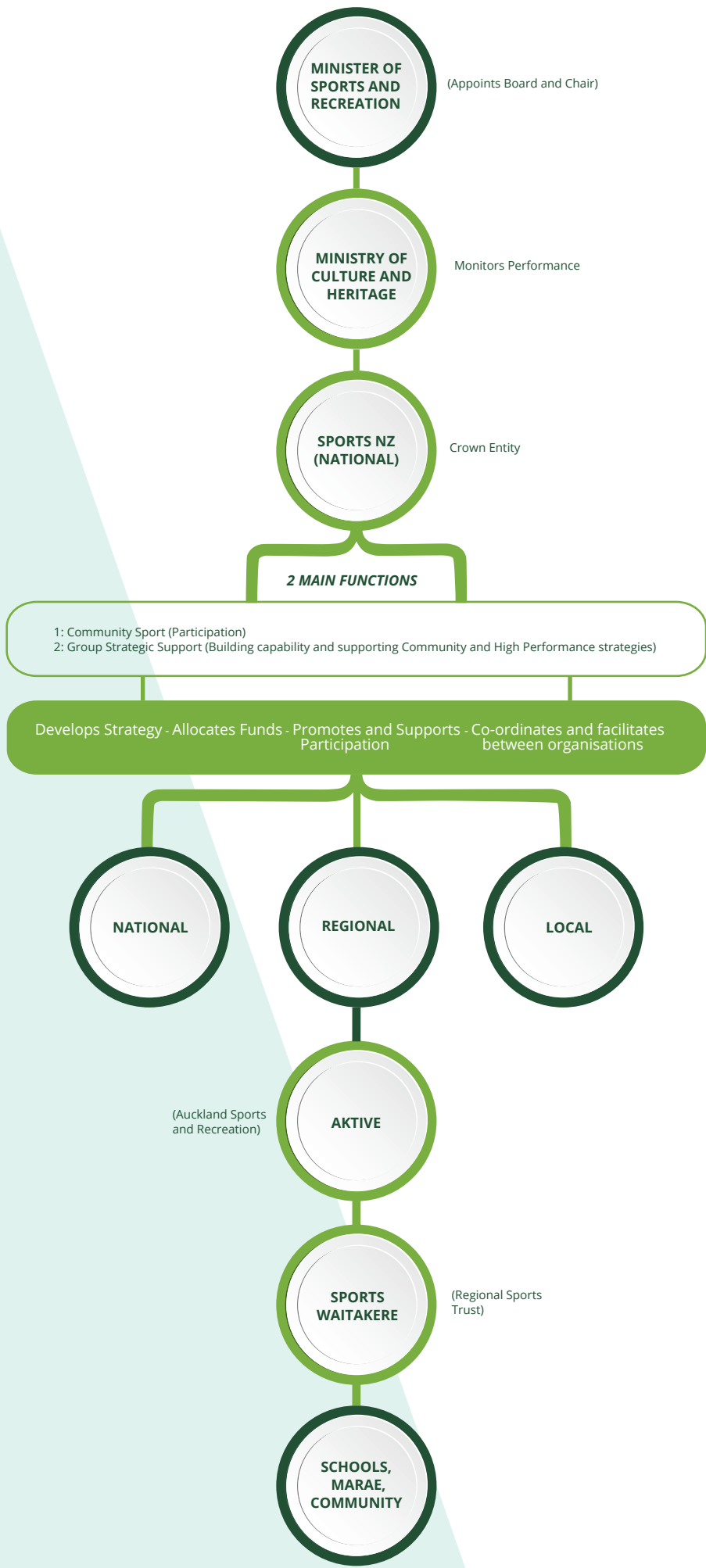
¹⁶ (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 24)

¹⁷ (Sport New Zealand, 2016, p. 106)

¹⁸ (Sport NZ, 2015)

¹⁹ (Sport NZ, 2015)

Figure D: Crown Funding for Community Sport



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

AUCKLAND COUNCIL TE KAUNIHERA O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU

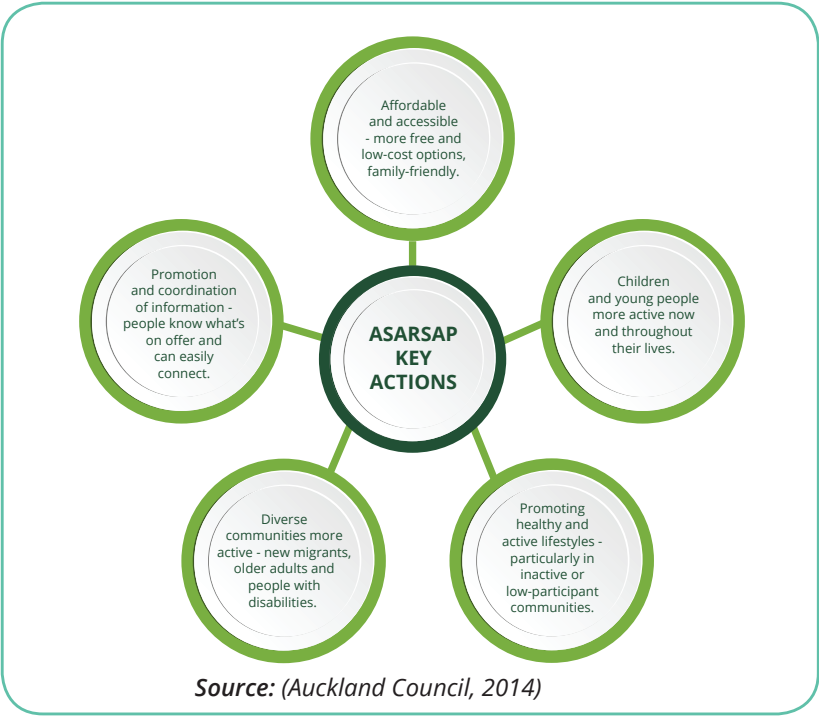
AUCKLAND SPORT AND RECREATION STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (ASARSAP)
Auckland Council - Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau implemented the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan (ASARSAP) in 2013 to encourage participation in sports and active recreation throughout the region “Ngāi Tāmaki Makaurau: kakama noa, kakama roa – Aucklanders: more active, more often”.²⁰

The outcomes for Māori set out in the Māori Plan continue to be supported in the strategy, and a Māori Sport and Recreation Plan was initiated following a public submission by He Oranga Poutama staff and Sport Waitākere to the Auckland Council strategic planning process.²¹

ASARSAP is a guide for delivery organisations who are also charged with sourcing funding, either collaboratively, in public-private partnerships, through philanthropy, reprioritising existing initiatives, or greater leverage of existing investment.

- Delivery organisations are²²:
- Sport NZ
 - Regional and National recreation and sport organisations
 - Local regional sport trusts
 - Auckland Sport
 - Iwi and Māori organisations
 - Auckland Council

Figure E: Key actions of ASARSAP²³



Source: (Auckland Council, 2014)

²⁰ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau, 2014)
²¹ (Auckland Council , 2014, p. 20)

²² (Auckland Council , 2014, p. 22)
²³ (Auckland Council , 2014, p. 28)



Of the key initiatives in the Action Plan, point 3.7 identifies a specific Māori focus to “...partner with regional Māori sports organisations... to increase participation by Māori... including programmes in Te Reo, Māori settings and cultural activities.”²⁴

Facilities and access are also considered, especially considering an increasing urban population. Point 7.11 of the key initiatives aims to “develop and grow marae-based sport and recreation facilities” where there is demand, working with Māori organisations and Iwi and supported by He Oranga Poutama.²⁵

FUNDING

Each year \$508,000 supports community participation through regional sport and recreation grants for projects and programmes.²⁶ In 2015/16 seven projects were funded as multi-year projects, reducing the accessible grant monies in these years to \$175,000 with a focus on innovation and sustainability.

The following 2016/17 Regional Sport and Recreational Grants were approved²⁷:

Athletics New Zealand	Club development	\$24,000
Aktive Auckland Sport & Recreation	Whitewater survival skills	\$44,400
Mahitahi Trust	Iron Rangatahi	\$18,000
Litefoot Trust	Club sustainability	\$15,700
Auckland Badminton Association Inc.	Schools as hubs	\$30,000
Harbour Sport	Regional bike coordinator	\$42,900
	TOTAL	\$175,000

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP GRANT

In 2015/16 and 2016/17 Aktive (Auckland Sports and Recreation) received \$552,000 to focus on volunteers, sector capability and sector engagement in the Sports Facility Investment Plan.²⁸

CONTESTABLE COMMUNITY GRANTS

Contestable Community Grants are run by each local board according to Local Board Plan Outcomes and in alignment with the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan (ASARSAP).

Local Board	Contestable Community Grants Total Funding for 2016/17	Discretionary Grant Funding for 2016/17
Henderson-Massey	\$51,000	\$706,402
Waitākere Ranges	\$155,000	\$353,507
Whau ²⁹	\$190,000	\$484,802

Each Local Board sets their priorities for grants based on alignment with their outcomes and the ASARSAP outcomes. The 2016/17 Henderson-Massey Local Board priorities³⁰ are:

- Events that foster community spirit
- Trialing a local match fund
- Strengthening governance capacity in our community and *recreational organisations*
- Providing a fund for local community safety projects
- Enhancing and celebrating our natural environment
- Enhancing community and economic opportunities
- Fostering arts, culture and *sport* in the community

Quick Response Grants are small and range from \$500 to \$2000.

No specific mention is made of sports and recreation in the Waitākere Ranges and Whau Local Grants programmes 2016/17.

²⁴ (Auckland Council , 2014, p. 30)
²⁵ (Auckland Council , 2014, p. 37)

²⁶ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau)
²⁷ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau)

²⁸ p 11 Parks, recreation and Sport Committee – work Programme 2016/17

²⁹ Pg 2–3 Sport and Recreation Investment Programme
³⁰ (Henderson-Massey Local Board)

SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE continued

MĀORI OUTCOMES FROM COMMUNITY GRANTS

By analysing community grants with Māori outcomes from 2015/16, Henderson-Massey received \$38,223 (20%) and Waitākere Ranges \$27,590 (15%) of total grants awarded.

Of applications that were made or designed by Māori, Henderson-Massey had the second highest amount distributed of \$13,500, compared with close to \$16,000 in Mangere-Ōtāhuhu.

COMMUNITY ACCESS SCHEME

Currently, \$1 million³¹ is budgeted within the long-term Auckland plan to address gaps in sport and recreation facilities across the region.

A residual Hillary Commission Community Sport Fund of \$2.5m was allocated to Sport and Recreation Community Access Scheme in Waitākere and Auckland City Council areas.

TE WHAI ORANGA

Te Whai Oranga (Māori Sport and Recreation Action Plan) is a deliverable of the ASARSAP (Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan). Council's Te Waka Angamua (Māori Strategy and Relations Department) undertook to develop the plan with support from He Oranga Poutama. What emerged is the Te Kāpehu Taka Ora wellbeing framework, "to guide and support entities – mana whenua, mataawaka, council and community to grow participation in sport in culturally appropriate ways, affirming Māori ways of being, doing, and contributing by Māori, as Māori for all."³² The framework is not yet formally operational as changes to Te Waka Angamua in 2016 have delayed the draft being fully approved through council processes.

MĀORI IMPACT STATEMENT: ³³

In regards to Māori impact, the plan aims for the following:

- Increased influence of the framework to sport, recreation and community policy
- Increased numbers of Māori active in sport and recreation
- Increased numbers of Māori leading and organising activities
- Increased awareness of self-identity and cultural awareness
- Contribution to improved health and wellbeing of families
- Increased knowledge and practice of traditional Māori games, recreation and sport
- Māori-led events
- Enabling partnerships with Māori sports organisations

³¹ pg 6 Sport and Recreation Investment Programme
³² pg 52, Parks, recreation and Sport Committee – Work

Programme 2016/17
³³ (Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau, 2016)



In 2015 Te Kāpehu Taka Ora – Compass for the pursuit of Māori Health and Wellbeing was developed to "guide policy and practitioners in the sport and recreation sector towards broader Māori wellbeing outcomes and to meet the goal of Te Whai Oranga o ngā whānau o Tāmaki Makaurau."

The compass frame has five outcome domains expressing five principles:

Figure F: Te Kāpehu Taka Ora Outcomes³⁴



The next stage of development approved by the July 2016 Parks and Recreation Sports Committee will be implemented over three years with He Oranga Poutama and Sports, Parks and Recreation, and will include:

- Engagement with Local Boards
- Engagement with Key Departments and CCOs
- Finalisation of the Action Plan

³⁴ (Auckland Council, 2016)



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE FACILITIES

Auckland Council is currently developing a Sport Facilities Investment plan, which seeks to address existing deficits in the community:

“ONE OF AUCKLAND COUNCIL’S KEY FUNCTIONS IS LONG-TERM PLANNING FOR SPORTS SERVICES AND FACILITIES TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF A CHANGING POPULATION. A KEY CHALLENGE FACING AUCKLAND COUNCIL, AND THE SPORT AND RECREATION SECTOR, IS TO FIND A WAY TO EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO INCREASING DEMAND FOR SPORTS FACILITIES OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS IN THE FACE OF GROWING FINANCIAL AND LAND SUPPLY CONSTRAINTS. DELIVERING A RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL WELLBEING, AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES IS ALSO FUNDAMENTAL.”³⁵

KEY FACTS³⁶

Auckland Council currently owns:

- 200 sports parks and 800 winter fields
- 17 indoor recreational centres
- 28 pools
- other parks and open spaces used for sport and active recreation such as walking, cycling and passive recreation

Auckland Council currently manages:

- 440 sports leases, with an average rental of \$270 per year
- 13 legacy loans to sports organisations totaling \$1.2 million

Auckland Council currently spends:

- \$508,000 per year on grants and subsidies to schools and sports organisations in return for public access to their facilities

Auckland Council has allocated more than \$1 billion for investment in sport and recreation between 2012 and 2022.

³⁵ (Auckland Council, 2016)

³⁶ (Auckland Council, 2016)



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

LOCAL SPORTS AND RECREATION ORGANISATIONS

AUCKLAND SPORT & RECREATION (AKTIVE)

Auckland Sport & Recreation (Aktive) is a charitable trust established with a strategic goal of “Auckland: the World’s most active city”. The Whāinga Mātua (mission) is to collaborate, set direction and provide regional leadership for Auckland’s sport communities.

“KIA MAHITAHĪ, KIA TAU TE ARONGA, KIA KŌKIRI I NGĀ HĀKINAKINA ME TE MAHI A RĒHIA MŌ TE ROHE O TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU.”³⁷

Aktive are a key strategic partner of Sport NZ, Auckland Council and major grant makers and funders, investing more than \$9m (including employee and volunteer costs) in 2015/16 locally and Auckland-wide for community sport, strategic delivery and regional service.³⁸

Sport NZ invested \$8,619,000³⁹ through Aktive (Auckland Sport and Recreation) for community sport in 2015/16.⁴⁰ In addition to Sport NZ, they receive funds from Auckland Council, Water Safety NZ, NZCT, Foundation North and the Lion Foundation.

Aktive Revenue from Funders⁴¹

KiwiSport funding	\$2,688,483
Sport NZ other funding	\$4,465,715
Auckland Council	\$552,000
Other grants/ Donations etc	\$2,661,059 (including Foundation North \$1,196,000, Lion Foundation \$50,000, NZ Community Trust \$630,000 and Water Safety NZ \$250,000)

\$1,081,191 was invested in West Auckland – a per capita spend of \$4.73. These monies funded a Regional Sports Director, KiwiSport, community sport and Play-Sport initiatives.⁴²

\$382,500 was provided for **He Oranga Poutama**, administered by Sport Waitākere for programmes across Auckland.

The Aktive Māori Advisory Group (AMAG) role is to work with the Chief Executive and senior management to act as an advisory and reference group to Aktive; develop a work plan linked to Aktive’s strategic and business plans, Auckland Council and other key relevant Māori strategies and plans, including reporting and measurement approaches.

³⁷ (Aktive Auckland Sport & Recreation , 2016 , p. 3)

³⁸ pg 4 Aktive Annual Report 2015/2016

³⁹ \$8,619,000 Sport NZ cf Aktive Revenue shown \$7,154,198 (Kiwi Sport and Sport NZ other funding total) More detail can be found at <http://aktive.org.nz/About-Us/Funding-Allocation-Summary> variances can be due to accounting rules, entities

only recognise the portion of cash received as revenue that has been spent (with any unspent portion reported as income in advance)

⁴⁰ (Auckland Council, 2016)

⁴¹ (Aktive Auckland Sport & Recreation , 2016)

⁴² (Aktive Auckland Sport & Recreation , 2016)



SPORT WAITĀKERE

Sport Waitākere is the Regional Sports Trust for West Auckland, delivering services to the community, linking with local boards and also advocating through Aktive for the West Auckland community. They oversee and deliver a wide range of programmes into different settings including ECE’s, schools, marae and the community.⁴³

Sources of Funds from Grants/Donations

Source	\$
Donations	720
Aktive Funding	807,296 ⁴⁴
Foundation North	175,000
Auckland Council	163,227
Gaming Income (TTCF/ Trillian	76,982
Health Income	762,266
NZ Community Trust	79,760
TTCF Moving Grant	240,000
Total	\$2,305,251

Sport Waitākere offers **KiwiSport** funding for programmes in the West Auckland region. The KiwiSport Regional Partnership Fund goes towards initiatives involving clubs, schools and community groups to support sport for school-aged children.

KiwiSport was introduced nationally in 2009 to:

- Increase the number of children from 5-18 years participating in organised sport by strengthening links with sports clubs
- To increase the accessibility and availability of sport opportunities for this cohort
- To support children to develop skills

KiwiSport Grant Summary 2015-16

KiwiSport Funds Local Contestable Fund (Sport Waitākere)	\$
Auckland Basketball Services	22,400
Auckland Diving Community Trust	14,544
Athletics NZ	9,500
Netball Waitākere Inc	22,268
SNAG Golf New Zealand	17,202
	85,914
Fast Fund	
Tennis Monsters	5,740
Green Bay High School	5,000
Henderson North Primary	4,620
Triathlon NZ	3,550
Tamariki Tours	5,000
The Chariot Project	1,400
Waitākere College	4,540
Waitākere West Basketball	5,000
	39,850

⁴³ See Appendix D

⁴⁴ Compare with Aktive Annual Report which states \$1,081,191 invested in West Auckland, variances could be

due to classification, (ie Foundation North and other funding listed separately) accounting, timing or due to region-wide programmes with West Auckland impact

HE ORANGA POUTAMA

“MĀORI HAVE BEEN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT, AS MĀORI, FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS. IN MORE CONTEMPORARY TIMES, AT THE GRASS-ROOTS LEVEL, MĀORI COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN QUIETLY OPERATING SELF-DETERMINING MODELS OF GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND DELIVERY OF THEIR OWN SPORTING ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE RECOGNITION OR SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT. FOR SOME PROVIDERS, THE NEW HOP INITIATIVE PROVIDED A MECHANISM FOR THEM TO FURTHER DEVELOP AND REVITALISE WHAT THEY HAD ALREADY BEEN DOING, WHILE FOR OTHERS IT PROVIDED A WAY FOR THEM TO REVIVE AND REDISCOVER SKILLS AND EXPERTISE THAT HAD BEEN IN DECLINE OR LOST ALTOGETHER.”⁴⁷

HE ORANGA POUTAMA

Te Whetu Rehūa

A guide to deciding appropriate activities for He Oranga Poutama

WITH
To Reo mā te
Tāngata elements
central to identity and
control of unique Māori
identity. Considered a
"normal" and/or expected
part of the activity or
event.

To reo
te reo
kāinga not
likely to occur

Bi-lingual
Cultural

Total
Immersion in
Te ōhanga

Stage 1-learned
Whānau (Le Kōwhiri
Kāhuna)

Mainstream
audience

FOR
For Māori - groups
of whānau, hapū,
iwi, Māori. Emphasis
on whānau/whānau
of whānau
whānau or kāhuna
Māori whānau.

AS MAORI

Whānau Delivered
Supporting
mainstream

Whānau
Managed and/or
Delivered

Whānau/GMD
Government Managed
Delivered

Marae
Whānau
Iwi
Kāhuna
Māhanga

Ngā Hanga
(Tāwhiri
Tāwhiri)

Ngā Hanga
to
Kāhuna

Contemporary sports,
game activities &
night, hip hop,
basketball,
softball

THROUGH
Activity types, HOP
focus is on traditional
sports and games.
Broader SNAC focus
is contemporary
sport and recreation
activities.

• WHM: Whānau, Hapū, Iwi, Māori
• GMD: Government, Managed, Delivered

IN/ON
Places, venues and
facilities. Range from
venues of whānau
significance through
to contemporary
facilities in the wider
community.

Contemporary
sport, residential and/or
community facilities &
opened for centres,
school hall

- This 'Whetu' outlines a five-criteria continuum to help determine 'as Māori' participation for the content of the He Oranga Poutama initiative.
- The closer an activity maps to the criteria in the inner star, closest to the 'As Māori' centre, the more likely it is to contribute to HOP's goal of participating 'as Māori' in sport and recreation.
- Generally three dimensions of the inner star are required for a strong HOP goal connection.
- Dimensions of the outer star are strongly aligned to participation in sport and recreation by Māori in mainstream initiatives or events.

HOME	FUNDING	EVENTS	ABOUT US	NEWS + MEDIA	PROGRAMMES & RESOURCES	OUR PARTNERS	CONTACT US
<h3>HEALTHY FAMILIES WAITAKERE</h3> <hr/> <p>Resources</p>	<h3>HE ORANGA POUTAMA</h3> <hr/> <p>Key Settings</p> <p>He Pi Ka Rere</p> <p>Roopu Manaaki</p>	<h3>CLUBS</h3> <hr/> <p>Club Development</p> <p>Club Capability</p> <p>Funding</p> <p>Resources</p>	<h3>GET ACTIVE</h3> <hr/> <p>Equipment Hire</p> <p>Active Families</p> <p>Walk It Waitakere</p> <p>Push Play</p> <p>Green Prescription</p> <p>Active Seniors</p> <p>Rest Home Round Robin</p> <p>Rest Home Olympics</p> <p>Junior Disability Sports</p>	<h3>TEACHERS</h3> <hr/> <p>Under 5s</p> <p>Activity Ideas</p> <p>Wriggle & Rhyme</p> <p>Resources</p>	<h3>COACHING</h3> <hr/> <p>Growing Coaches</p> <p>Coach Support Initiative</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Foundation Coaching</p> <p>Development Coaching</p> <p>Performance Coaching</p>		
<h3>PRIMARY & INTERMEDIATE</h3> <hr/> <p>Primary</p> <p>Fundamental Movement Skills</p> <p>Growing Leaders Programme</p> <p>Physical Education Curriculum Support</p> <p>Aquatic Education</p>							

⁴⁶ 2015-2016 HOP Sport Waitākere and 2015-2016 HOP Sport Waitākere Qualitative Data

⁴⁷ (McKegg, Wehipeihana, Pipi, & Thompson, 2013, p. 10)

⁴⁹ (McKegg, Wehipeihana, Pipi, & Thompson, 2013)

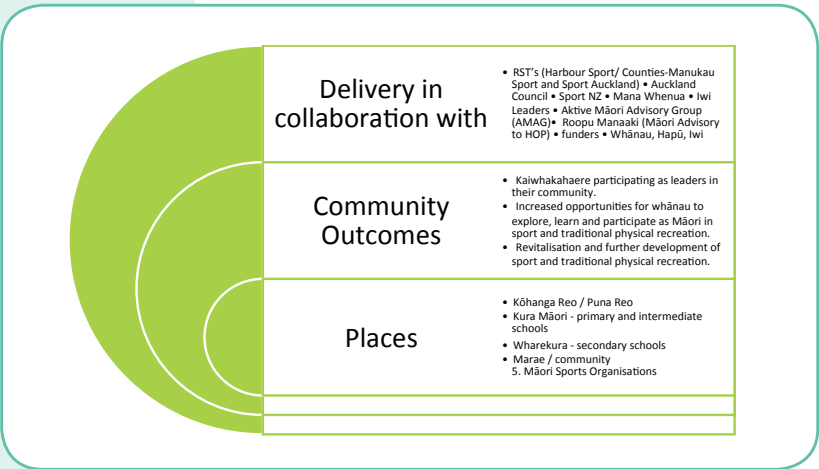


SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE
FUNDING FOR HE ORANGA POUTAMA PROJECTS ACROSS TĀMAKI

Figure H: He Oranga Poutama – “Stairway to Wellbeing” Outcomes



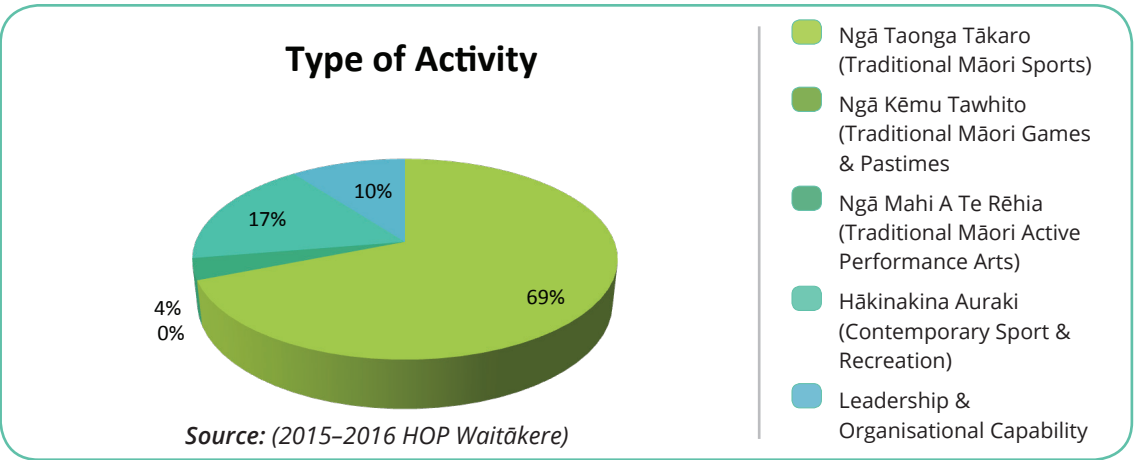
Figure I: He Oranga Poutama⁵⁰



Core Funding	
Sport NZ via Aktive	\$382,500 p/a
2016 Additional Grants	
Foundation North	\$75,000
Health Promotion Agency	\$4,000
Auckland Council Regional Sport Grant (2 years)	\$60,000
Auckland Council Arts, Culture and Events	\$20,000
Total	\$541,000

One-off grants from Local Boards and the Manukau Urban Māori Authority (MUMA)

Figure J: HOP Activities across Auckland



Note: There is no Auckland regional funding breakdown for He Oranga Poutama, however, based on the 2013 census Māori population for Auckland (142,767). This amounts to about \$3.79 per person and distributed by population, a total of around \$100,418 for West Auckland.

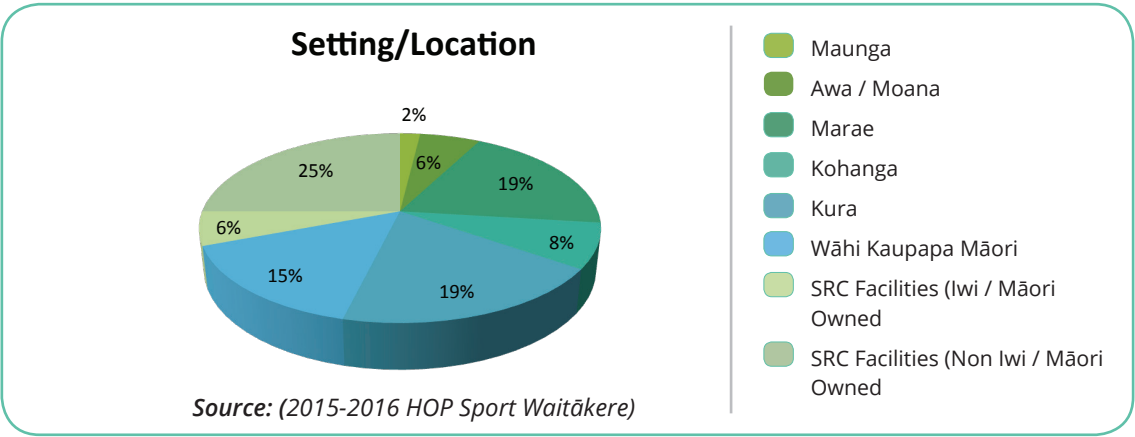
⁵⁰ (Sport Waitākere, n.d.)



SPORT AND RECREATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

MĀORI SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

Figure K: HOP Settings across Auckland



An independent review of Māori participation in Aotearoa took place in early 2016 with the report presented to the Sport NZ Board in mid-2016. Opportunities for HOP (alongside the Iwi Leaders forum) to further shape the Māori sport and recreation space are emerging. This report has not yet been released by Sport NZ (as of March 2017).

Funding has been provided from Auckland Council for work to develop the capability of five Māori sports organisations based in Auckland.⁵¹

Conversations have proceeded with:

- Aotearoa Māori Tag – National Tag organisation with main base in South Auckland
- Tuu Hawaiiki – National Māori Weaponry body with main base in West Auckland
- Ōrākei Volcanoes – Marae and whānau based sports club based at Ōrākei Marae, Central Auckland
- Tāmaki Makaurau Poitūkohu Māori – New Regional Māori Basketball Sports Organisation with main base in South Auckland
- Te Hiku o Te Ika Māori Rugby – on standby Northern Region Māori Rugby organisation – main base in Pukekohe but covers the three rugby regions of Auckland – Counties Manukau, Auckland, North Harbour

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES: TRUSTS AND FOUNDATIONS

Trusts and Foundations invest considerably in sport and recreation in their regions, usually through an application process. The application needs to align to the purpose of the trust or funding agent and is usually competitive and available in rounds.

A snapshot of some of the funding shows that significant additional investment comes directly into communities that may benefit sports and recreation programmes and facilities. Sport is often a main priority for trusts.

The NZ Community Trust invested \$33.9m throughout New Zealand in sport in 2015-16 and claim to be the largest funder of amateur sports participation in NZ. \$8,065,809 of grants were approved in the Auckland region between 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016. There is no breakdown for funding into West Auckland, although clubs such as Te Atatū Tennis Club (\$5,000) and Waitākere West Auckland Basketball (\$50,000) were among the successful grants for this time period.⁵²

The Lion Foundation funds 40% into sport – \$14.53m across New Zealand in 2015/16. A breakdown is not provided for West Auckland.⁵³

Grassroots Trust Limited contributed nearly \$10 million to sport, community and education groups throughout the North Island in the 12 months ending 31 March 2016. Its key objective is to “support a wide variety of sport and charitable causes across sport, education and community sectors.” The funding is allocated 75% to sport and 25% to community and education,⁵⁴ however, only a small number of grants could be identified as related to West Auckland sporting organisations:

- Lynn Avon United AFC \$1,726
- Massey Rugby Union Football and Sports Club \$10,000
- Rānui Youth in Motion Trust \$48,000.

⁵¹ (Sport Waitākere, 2016, p. 23)

⁵² (NZ Community Trust, n.d.)

⁵³ (The Lion Foundation, 2016)

⁵⁴ (Grassroots Trust Ltd, 2016)



The Trusts Community Foundation distribute more than \$14m annually, 26% to sport and recreation (around \$3.5 m) and a further 43% to community wellbeing. When analysed, grants from TTCF total about \$1.175 million spent on identified sports and recreation clubs and organisations in the wider West Auckland.⁵⁵ This excludes Auckland and NZ sporting and recreation organisations and schools where some of the benefit of these grants would also

flow into West Auckland. There is no information for specific Māori grants.

The Trillian Trust granted \$15,314,147 from 1/8/15 to 31/7/16⁵⁶ – no further breakdown was available but amateur sport and recreation is an authorised purpose of the trust.

Pub Charities Ltd 2015 annual report shows \$30m paid in donations, 30.5% for sport.⁵⁷

Trust	NZ Funds for Sport	Auckland	West Auckland
The NZ Community Trust	\$33.9m	\$8,065,809	Unknown
The Lion Foundation	\$14.53m	Unknown	Unknown
Grassroots Trust Limited	\$7m	Unknown	\$60,000*
The Trusts Community Foundation	\$3.5m	Unknown	\$1.175m*
Trillian Trust	\$7m	Unknown	Unknown
Foundation North	Unknown	\$2.8m & \$3.1m	\$1m
Pub Charity Ltd (and INC)* 2015	\$9.15m	Unknown	Unknown

Foundation North is a “strategic grant maker.” One of their guiding principles is to “engage and work with Māori and iwi organisations in a manner consistent with a treaty-based relationship.” Their strategic goals include participation “to support the growth and development of recreation and sport by increasing participation and engagement at a community, regional and club level.” In places, they aim to support marae development and to support building projects that enhance community participation.

In 2015/2016, of \$26,477,100 total Community Support grants approved, \$1,035,600 was to Waitākere. Sports and recreation made up \$2,806,700 across the region. In the ‘Places’ category, marae throughout the region received \$1,945,700 – but the purpose is not known.

Key Community Partnerships also add \$3,146,000 to sport and recreation, although West Auckland is not identified in the breakdown across Auckland.

Foundation North supports Aktive and the goal of making Auckland the world’s most active city. \$621,000 was provided towards the local Regional Sports Trust partners and \$575,000 towards programme costs over three years on a wide range of initiatives across the Auckland region, including He Oranga Poutama.⁵⁸

Lotteries Regional Community Grants distributed \$9m in Auckland. However, while grants addressing the needs of Māori are specified as a priority, there is no specific mention of sport in priorities, although it could be funded as part of general community and wellbeing. Note that NZ Sport receives a percentage of NZ Lottery Grants directly.⁵⁹

The Pegasus Sports Foundation funds sports however no annual report or regional figures were sourced.

A snapshot of February grants in 2017 included three identified West Auckland organisations:

Lynn Avon United AFC	\$5,000.00
Te Atatu Assoc. Football Sports & Social Club	\$6,413.35
Waitākere United	\$25,000.00

⁵⁵ See Appendix B
⁵⁶ (Trillian Trust, n.d.)

⁵⁷ (Pub Charity Ltd, n.d.)

⁵⁸ (Foundation North Te Katiaki Pūtea ō Tāmaki ō Tai Tokerau, 2016)

⁵⁹ (New Zealand Lottery Grants Board Annual Report 2016, 2017)



PARTICIPATION

Participation is at the heart of community sports. As well as being active in sport and recreation, many people participate as volunteers with the traditional focus for funding being on volunteers and building capacity such as coaching development. This has shifted to also bring more funding into the sector but other outcomes (such as health and education benefits) then need to be achieved outside of participation.

There is no doubt that there are many people contributing time and energy into community clubs and events – coaching, supporting on the sidelines, refereeing, helping with administration, being a parent helper and other roles. The Active survey found 28.6% of adults took on one or more volunteer roles to support a sport and recreation activity over the previous 12 months. While the focus in this report is on active participation, it should be noted that

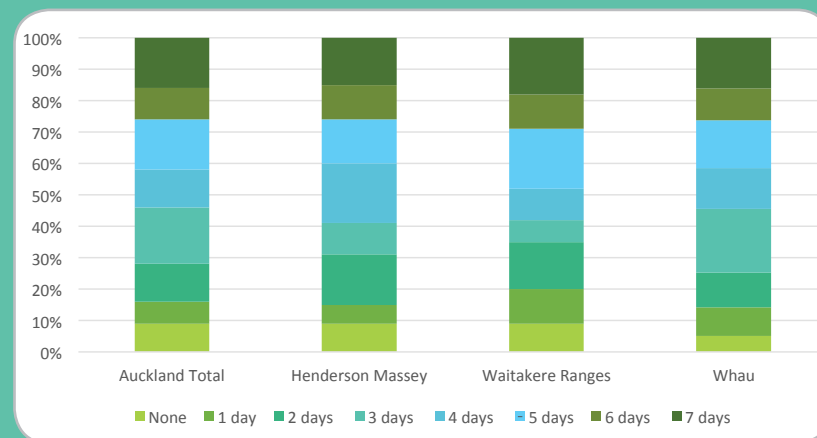
lifestyle changes also potentially impact how people support as volunteers. Notably, one of the groups with a decrease in volunteering was Māori with a 4% drop from 2007/8, while young adults were also down 2% and the lowest income group were down 4%.⁶⁰

How participation is measured depends on the frame applied: Māori frameworks have now been developed to give a Te Ao Māori framework to sport and recreation outcomes.

AUCKLAND PARTICIPATION

In an Auckland-wide Quality of Life survey (conducted by Colmar Brunton in 2016), respondents indicated how many days they were physically active. This was then analysed across local board areas. The West Auckland results are compared to the overall Auckland result below:

Figure L: Frequency of Physical Activity by Local Board ⁶¹



When considered by age – those aged 50 to 64 were more likely to say they had been active for five or more days in the previous week (48%).

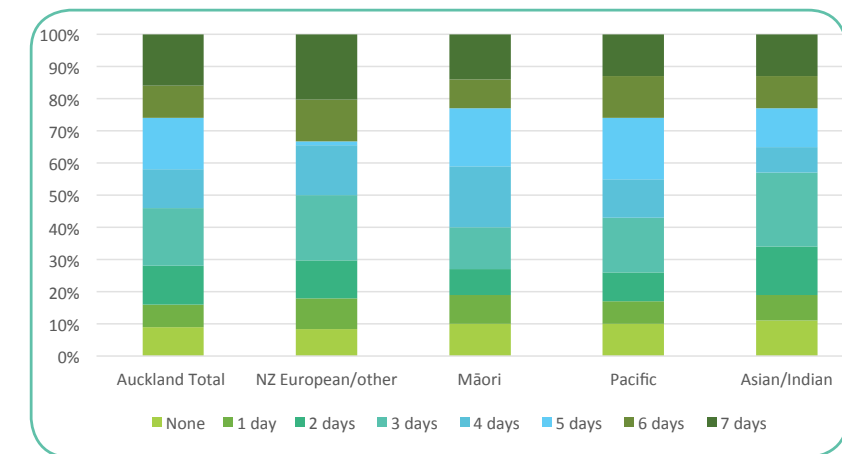
Those aged 18 to 24 were less likely to say they had been active for five or more days in the previous week (36%).

⁶⁰ (Sport NZ, 2013, pp. 59-60)

⁶¹ (Colmar Brunton, 2016)



Figure M: Frequency of Physical Activity by Ethnicity ⁶²



Active Regional Programmes delivered by Sport Waitākere ⁶³

Pathway to Podium workshops and individualised support	13 emerging West Auckland athletes
Coaching – Greater Auckland Aquatic Plan learn to swim and survive lessons	6,6562 children
Coaching Advisor Sport Waitākere's coaching advisor recognised as leader	6 Waitākere secondary schools implemented Sport NZ Growing Coaches programme
Coach Evolve change community coaching practices	12 Waitākere coaches
Good Sports positive sporting experiences for children 7-13	West Auckland Athletics Club Leaders Waitākere Rugby Club Coaches Waitemata Club Coaches

⁶² (Auckland Council, 2016)

⁶³ (Sport Waitākere, 2016)

Sport Waitākere – Participation in Programmes 2016 (Highlights)⁶⁴

Young Westies growing young leaders in Waitākere	39 teachers trained 150 students 28 community organisation leaders
Move it Youth (Rānui) youth holiday programme	Over 100 local kids signing in each day
Physical Literacy	47 teachers trained 26 coaches trained 15 parents trained 62 secondary students trained 698 students participated
Professional development for teachers	32 teachers Participants from TKKM Hoani Waititi students and mentors
Whau Cluster 12 primary schools and intermediates who all contribute funds to run major events	12 primary schools over 250 participants at each event 2,000 participants each year supported by secondary school volunteers
Play.sport pilot assist schools deliver high quality PE	27 Primary, Intermediate and secondary schools across Kelston, Henderson, Te Atatū and Whau/ Lynfield
Massey Rugby 7's Tournament	50 students at inaugural event

⁶⁴ (Sport Waitākere, 2016)



PARTICIPATION

HE ORANGA POUTAMA KI TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU (AUCKLAND AREA)

He Oranga Poutama ki Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland Region)

A total of 15,829 people across Auckland participated in the kaupapa driven HOP ki Tāmaki programme in 2015/16, an increase of 3,717 participants from the previous year. Taiohi and Rangatahi (youth) make up the majority of the HOP ki Tāmaki programme participants:

- 5671 taiohi (5-12 year olds)
- 4820 rangatahi (13-19 year olds.)⁶⁵

Outcomes have also been measured using Te Whetu Rēhua.⁶⁶

He Oranga Poutama Report Results⁶⁷

Location	%
Marae	10%
Hapū	1%
Iwi	2%
Whānau	23%
Waka	0%
Kohanga / Puna Reo	4%
Kura Kaupapa	13%
Whare Kura	9%
Whare Wānanga	3%
Kaupapa Hākinakina	1%
Other	35%

Age	%
Mokopuna (0-4)	6%
Taiohi (5-12)	44%
Rangatahi (13-15)	18%
Rangatahi (16-19)	19%
Pakeke (20-39)	11%
Pakeke (40-59)	3%
Kaumātua (60+)	0%

Gender	%
Tāne	50%
Wāhine	50%

Ethnicity	%
Māori	58%
Non Māori	42%

⁶⁵ (Sport Waitākere, 2016, p. 19)

⁶⁶ (McKegg, Wehipeihana, Pipi, & Thompson, 2013)

⁶⁷ He Oranga Poutama Internal Report



PARTICIPATION

ACTIVE NZ SURVEY 2013/14

A nationwide study in 2013/14 commissioned by Sport New Zealand surveyed over 6000 people aged 16 and over about their participation in sport and active recreation. Results specific to Māori participation have been included below.

Figure N: Aktive Survey Summary⁶⁸



⁶⁸ (Sport NZ, 2013)



TYPE OF ACTIVITY

The most popular sport and recreation activities⁶⁹

A nationwide study in 2013/14 commissioned by Sport New Zealand surveyed over 6000 people aged 16 and over about their participation in sport and active recreation. Results specific to Māori participation have been included below.

All Adults	%	Māori	%
Walking	60.0	Walking	47.1
Swimming	30.2	Swimming	27.8
Cycling	24.8	Fishing	27.5
Equipment-based exercise	22.4	Equipment-based exercise	21.9
Fishing	19.5	Cycling	19.1
Jogging/running	19.2	Jogging/running	17.7
Pilates/yoga	10.5	Dance	12.6
Dance	9.8	Touch Rugby*	11.7
Tramping	9.7	Netball*	11.3
Golf	9.6	Aerobics*	10.3

*In the top 10 for Māori but not all adults

When socio-economic background is considered, canoeing/kayaking was popular in areas of low deprivation⁷⁰ (but not for all adults) and aerobics made the top ten list for adults in areas of high deprivation⁷¹. Aerobics was also popular in urban areas (defined as main⁷² and secondary⁷³), while hunting featured in minor urban and rural areas, and canoeing/kayaking in rural areas.

⁶⁹ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 27)

⁷⁰ Based on NZ Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation (NZDep) scale with low being 1-3, medium 4-7 and high (8-10) deprivation

⁷¹ Based on NZ Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation (NZDep)

scale with low being 1-3, medium 4-7 and high (8-10) deprivation

⁷² Minimum population of 30,000 and over

⁷³ Populations 10,000 – 29,999



LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION

Participation over three different timeframes
– 12 months, over 4 weeks, over 7 days:

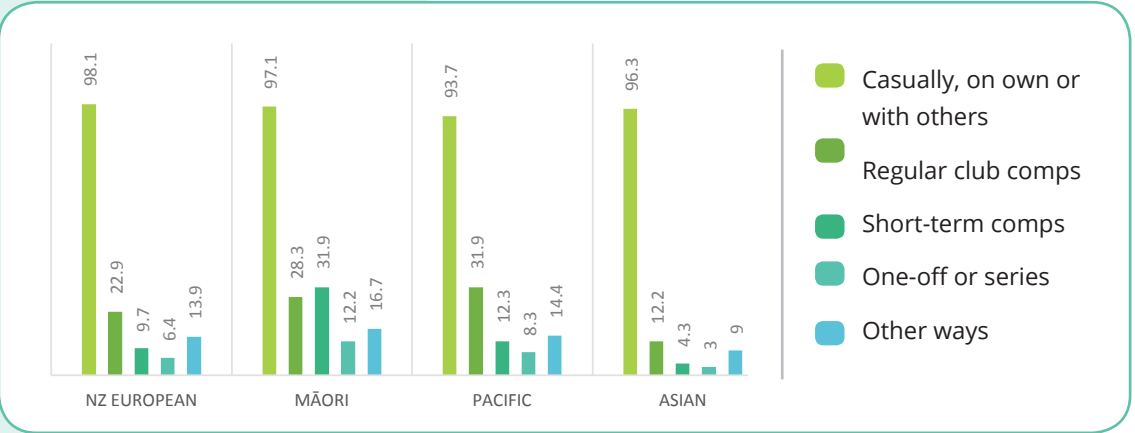
- Compared with all adults, participation by Māori was similar over 12 months and 4 months but was lower over 7 days

- For the most part, participation over the three timeframes was lower for people who live in areas of high deprivation
- Participation was consistently lower across all timeframes for people aged 75 years and over compared with other age groups

Participation over Time⁷⁴

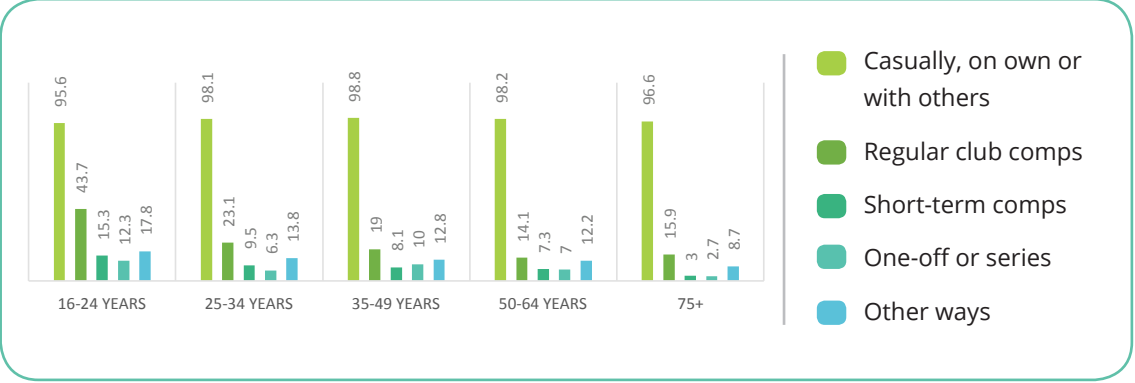
Over 12 months	Over 4 weeks	Over 7 days
NZ European 94.9%	NZ European 86.3%	NZ European 75.6%
Māori 91.7%	Māori 81.2%	Māori 68.2%
Pacific peoples 94.1%	Pacific peoples 84.6%	Pacific peoples 72.4%
Asian peoples 93.0%	Asian peoples 80.5%	Asian peoples 68.1%
Other ethnicities 94.7%	Other ethnicities 87.1%	Other ethnicities 75.6%

Figure P: Types of Participation by Ethnicity⁷⁵



Young adults (16 – 24) were more likely to take part in regular and short term competitions compared to other age groups.

Figure P: Types of Participation by Age⁷⁶



Reasons for Participating:⁷⁷

	All Participants	Māori
Fitness and Health	90.7	85.8
Cultural Reasons	29.0	39.2
Enjoyment	87.9	86.2
Social Reasons	52.9	57.2
Sport Performance	31.1	39.1
Low Cost	44.5	48.1
Convenience	43.5	38.6

Māori were more likely to cite cultural reasons for participating in sport. These included “it’s a way I connect with my culture” and “to support my friends and family to take part”. While still high at 85.8%, Māori were less likely to cite health and fitness. Fitness and health included reasons⁷⁸ such as:

- Keeping fit
- Losing weight/getting toned
- To relieve stress
- To help with an injury
- To help with a disability
- To provide a physical challenge

⁷⁴ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 23)

⁷⁵ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 35)

⁷⁶ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 35)

⁷⁷ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 47)

⁷⁸ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 91)

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION⁷⁹

Among those surveyed, 65.6% of people were interested in trying a new activity or doing more of an activity (page 44). *Interest generally peaked for 25-34 year olds and then declined with age.*

Interest in trying a *new* activity was higher for those under 50 and for Māori and Asian peoples while doing more of the same activities was similar across ethnicities.

ALL participants	47.4%
NZ European	44.4%
Māori	53.5%
Pacific	53.6*
Asian	60.8
Other ethnicities	53.8%

The top three barriers stopping interested participants from doing more of an existing activity were a lack of time, too costly/can't afford and poor health/disability/injury. These barriers were the same for men and women.

A lack of time and too costly/can't afford were also commonly the top barriers for people of different ages, ethnicities, socio-economic backgrounds and locations, although some groups were more likely to mention a lack of time – mentioned more by 25 to 49-year-olds compared with most other age groups. Too costly/can't afford – mentioned more by those living in areas of high deprivation compared with those living in areas of low deprivation.

Top 5 barriers to trying a new activity:

- 1. Lack of time – 53.8%
- 2. Too costly/can't afford – 23.5%
- 3. Poor health/disability/ injury– 9.4%
- 4. No facilities/parks nearby – 8.2%
- 5. Don't know where or who to contact – 8.1%

Top 5 barriers to doing more of existing activity for all interested participants:

- 1. Lack of time – 66.5%
- 2. Too costly/can't afford – 10.5%
- 3. Poor health/disability/ injury – 6.2%
- 4. No facilities/parks nearby – 4.5%
- 5. Interested but already doing enough – 4.2%



⁷⁹ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 44–51)



KA HAO TE RANGATAHI SURVEY

A preliminary survey was conducted at Ka Hao te Rangatahi sports challenge in 2016 by Te Whānau o Waipareira. The sports challenge featured netball, 3x3 basketball, and rugby league 9's for under 12 to under 16 year olds. Rangatahi taking part were asked about their sporting activities in a written survey which gathered 59 respondents aged 10-19 years. 76% of respondents were female.

These were young people already engaged with sport, but provided an opportunity to engage with whānau at a local community event about their sporting and recreational habits.

Of those surveyed, netball was the most popular sport played, followed by touch rugby. Of those that responded, just over half played one sport, 30% played two sports and 15% played three or more. They played at clubs or schools, with the majority playing at both.

Figure Q: Ethnic Breakdown

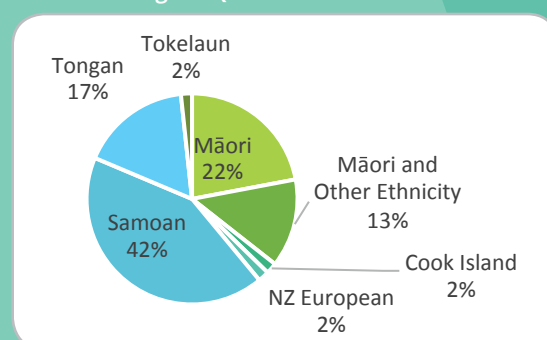
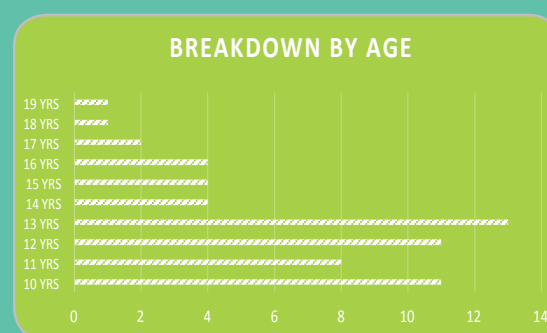


Figure R: Breakdown by Age



The reasons cited for playing sport have been grouped into categories. Respondents were able to state more than one reason for participating.

Number	Reason
28	Fun/Enjoyment
14	Fitness
2	Hauora
13	Friends/Whānau
4	Fun and fitness
6	Sport in itself/Competition
1	Learning
1	Travel

55% of those surveyed cited injury as being the main barrier to participating in sport. Other reasons included money, transport, whānau, "being lazy", other commitments, or no barriers, with one respondent listing "bullying".



POU HĀKINAKINA SURVEY

A further survey was conducted with the Waipareira whānau in West Auckland in March 2017 to gain further understanding of participation and barriers to participation in sport and recreation in the community.

The survey was pilot-tested on 10 whānau prior to rolling it out on the online platform Survey Monkey. The level of participation in sport and recreation, the type of activities and what motivates or inhibits participation was surveyed. The survey was shared with an ongoing initiative in West Auckland #tatou (a programme run by Waipareira to promote physical activity and good nutrition). It was available online

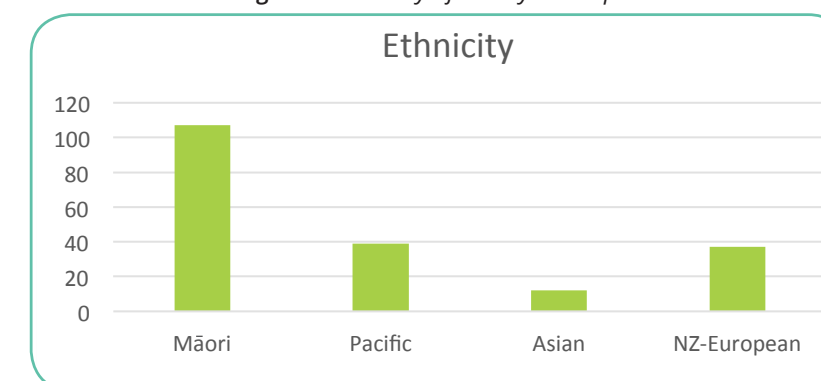
through a Facebook page as well as through the Kaiarahi (health navigators) who were able to reach people without access to social media. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Responses were collected and collated from whānau across different age groups and ethnicities.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 148 people of all age groups and ethnicities participated in the survey.

Under 25 year olds (27%), 26–40 year olds (30%) and 41–60 year olds (35%) and over 60 years of age (8%) were represented.

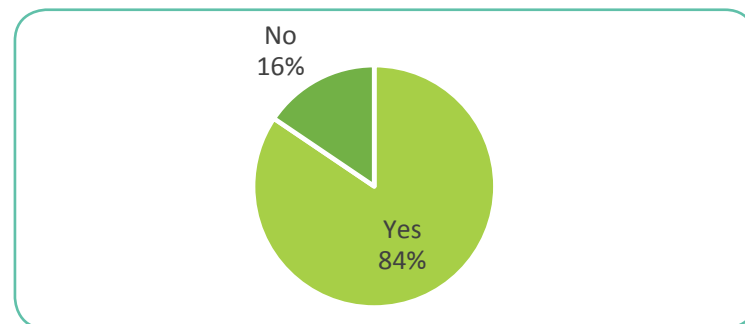
Figure S: Ethnicity of Survey Participants



More than 70% of the respondents identified themselves as Māori. Pacific and NZ European ethnicities made up more than one fourth of the respondents respectively. 8% of the respondents identified themselves as Asian and European ethnicities.



Figure T: Participation in Physical Activity



Almost 85% of the participants of the survey engaged in some physical activity. The proportion of people not engaging in any activity per age group was higher in the over 60 years age bracket.

LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

Of the 125 respondents who actively participate in physical activities, almost 60% exercise 3-5 days a week. On average, the respondents participate in activities 4 days a week.

Those in the 8 – 15 and over 60 years of age groups are more likely to spend more than 5 days a week physically active. In addition, there is a difference in number of days invested per week by age groups 26-40 years and 41-60 years. A higher proportion of the former spent 3-4 days, as compared to the latter of 2-3 days.

Overall, more than half of the respondents (57%) who engage in physical activity spend 30 minutes to an hour active each day. More than 2 hours of physical activity is seen more amongst younger age groups, ie less than 15 years of age.

Figure U: No. of days of physical activity in a week

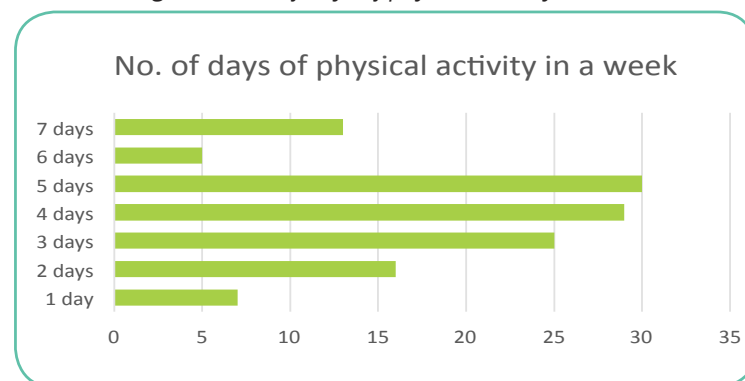
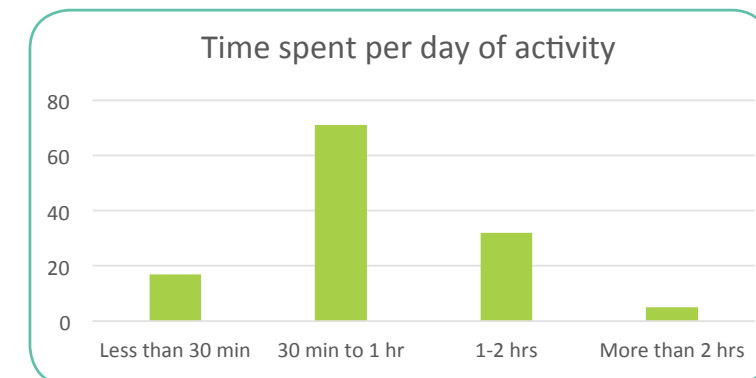


Figure V: Time spent per day of activity



ACTIVITIES

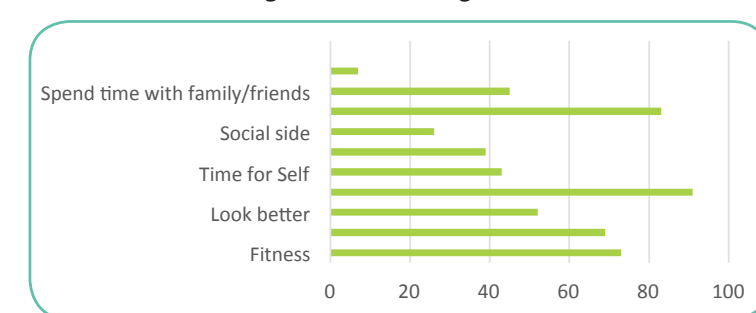
Walking (74%) was the most common form of physical activity across all age groups followed by going to the gym (29%), running/jogging (23%) and swimming (19%). Some other relevant activities include boxing (14%), touch (15%), basketball (12%) and dance (13%).

Among the younger age group, the most common activities were swimming, basketball and rugby as compared to netball in age group 15-25 years. Among those 26-40 years of age, walking, touch, going to the gym and boxing are common, while dance, swimming, walking and going to the gym are common among 41-60 years. Yoga, pilates and Tai chi are practised primarily by 6% of the respondents, mostly in the 26-60 age bracket.

MOTIVATING FACTORS

The respondents were asked to list the factor/factors motivating their engagement with physical activities. The majority of the respondents (73%) engage in physical activities to feel better in addition to improving their health (66%), for fitness (58%) and losing weight (55%). In addition, they also exercised to look better (42%), spend time with family/friends (36%) and to get time for themselves (34%).

Figure W: Motivating Factors

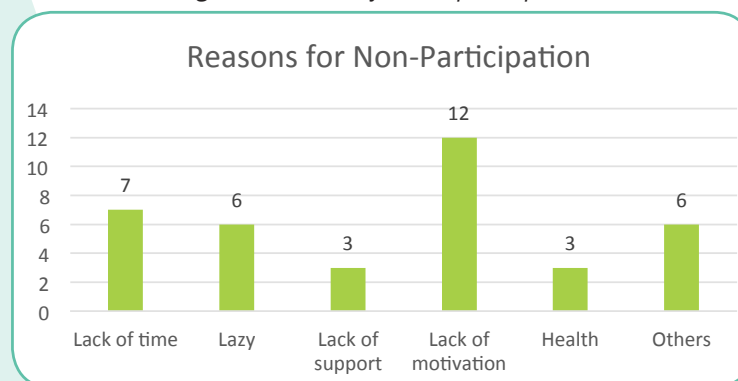




NON-PARTICIPATION

Of the 16% who did not engage in any activity, lack of motivation was the most common reason, followed by lack of time and 'being lazy'. Other reasons for not engaging in any physical activity included health reasons and lack of support. The cohort was too small to consider age-related factors.

Figure X: Reasons for non-participation

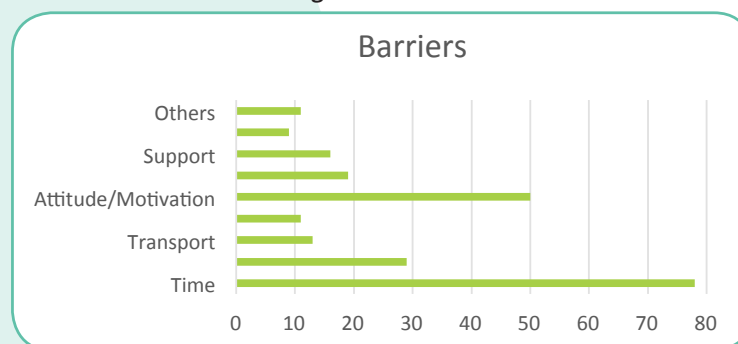


BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

There are several factors which hold back the participants from participating in more physical activities (no distinction was made between more or new activities). The majority (62%) identify time as a barrier followed by motivation and attitude (40%). Issues like money (23%), lack of facilities (15%), support (13%) and health (7%) also hinder their further engagement in physical activities.

Lack of time was a common barrier reported by 25% of the 1-15 year age group. Attitude and motivation was reported as a barrier by 46% of 15-25 year olds and 42% of over 60 years. Lack of facilities was reported by 33% of the above 60 years age group.

Figure Y: Barriers



SURVEY RESULTS COMPARISON

The Waipareira community based survey shows 84% engaged in sport, higher than the national survey result from Sport NZ of 74%. The Waipareira survey engaged with its own community, offered incentives to partake and included groups actively involved in fitness and health (#Tatou) which could account for the higher levels of activeness found.

In the national survey, the main reason for participation was fitness and health for all (90.7%) with 85.8% for Māori (including reasons such as losing weight, helping with injury and providing a challenge). Reasons such as "improving health", "weight loss", "fitness", and to "look and feel better" make up 69.6% in the Pou Hākinakina results. In this survey "feeling better" (hauora) and for the "social side" would most closely tie with enjoyment which was the second most cited reason nationally. Cultural reasons such as "spending time with family/friends" were high for Māori nationally echoed in the motivating factors such as "time with family and friends, social side" accounting for 13.9% in this survey. "To set an example" and "time for self" were categories not specifically prompted in the national survey.⁸⁰

Fitness and health is still a prime motivator for undertaking sports and active recreation. The majority of respondents preferred walking (74%) compared with 60% for all adults and 47.1% Māori nationally. Swimming was not so popular with 19% to 30.2% (all adults) and 27.8% (Māori nationally).

Going to the gym locally was nearly a third (29%) compared with nationally 'equipment based exercise' – at home or at the gym being 22% for both all participants and Māori. Touch rugby does make the top 10 in the Māori statistics nationwide which is comparable (11.7%) to the 15% locally.

Yoga/Pilates also feature nationally at 10.5% and locally 6%, but not for Māori nationwide. Noting however that the local survey is not exclusively Māori.

Boxing does not appear in the top ten activities nationwide (only 3%) but is featured in the sports surveyed in the local community (14%).

Changes in interests across age groups is consistent with what was found nationally. Netball is popular in the 15-25 year age group locally (and nationally (16-24 years), also shown in the initial Ka Hao te Rangatahi survey . In the older age groups (above 25-74 years) pilates/ yoga is in the top ten and practised by 6% of the Waipareira whānau.

Aerobics which is a popular activity of urbanised participants nationally, and with Māori and 25-34 year olds, was only mentioned by 2% in the local survey.

Non-participation was not surveyed in the active survey. Over half of the 16% not active in the Waipareira sample felt that "lack of motivation/ being lazy" was the prime reason. Time was not as important to this group compared to those participating, where time was a factor for 62% followed by motivation/attitude (40%).

⁸⁰ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 93)

POU HĀKINAKINA SURVEY continued

Over two-thirds of people nationwide showed interest in trying or doing more sport or recreation. Barriers to more participation mentioned were lack of time, followed by cost, with health and facilities also being an issue. Locally, time was also the main factor, but motivation/attitude was a factor ahead of cost.

Time is consistently the biggest issue for not participating more in sports. However, in the community surveyed, motivation was felt to be a large part of why they were not more active or active at all.

In the Pou Hākinakina Survey, while only 15% felt that lack of facilities was a barrier, 42% identified more facilities were needed in the West Auckland area. More classes, free activities, group activities, coaching and support were also considered important for the local area, as well as more targeted activities for age and skill level.





CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The NZ Sport Community Sport Strategy 2015-2020 signals a shift from delivering traditional programmes, to a more community-led approach to meet the changing needs in the community and to ensure the place of sport and recreation in the lives of New Zealanders. Apart from prioritising population groupings where there is low or declining participation, a specific strategy for Māori is not included. Likewise, Te Whētu Rehūa as a possible framework is not mentioned. The inclusion of kaupapa Māori at a strategic and governance level throughout sport and recreation is vital if the sector is to recognise Te Ao Māori in a meaningful way and to address the needs of whānau. This is critical when there is increasing urbanisation and diversified populations vying for funds.

RECOMMENDATION: A hui involving community, Māori organisations, Sport NZ and its partners to discuss engaging kaupapa Māori throughout the system and aligning the principles with Te Whētu Rehūa in a wider context.

- Funding is delivered from the national body - Sport NZ, through regional and community organisations to the grassroots. Just over \$1 million reaches Sport Waitākere from Aktive to service the West Auckland area, this is targeted often to national programme delivery. This amounts to \$4.73 per capita. This creates a disconnect

between what is desired – a community-led system and how the funding is obtained. It is interesting to note that initiatives such as the Million Dollar Mission by the Trusts West Auckland are giving the community the chance to say where and how funds are delivered within the community, including sports and recreation by a vote system.

RECOMMENDATION: Look at levels of Māori specific funding from Sport NZ in line with their obligations. Consider piloting innovative funding models engaging with the community.

- At each level of the sector, significant additional funds are applied for through trusts, foundations and sponsors to deliver services and programmes. These are usually one-off and need to fulfill the remit of the funding organisation in order to be successful and often require additional outcomes specified by the funder. Clubs and regional sporting bodies are the usual recipients. Apart from Foundation North, no Māori outcomes are specified as priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: A register of Trusts that fund activities in West Auckland and a co-ordinated approach in applications be considered to achieve more substantial outcomes for Māori.



- He Oranga Poutama is delivered across Auckland by Sport Waitākere. \$382,500 comes via Aktive to Sport Waitākere but this funding is for the Auckland region. A further \$159,079 was invested in 2016 from grants and Auckland Council funds, however these are not guaranteed on an ongoing basis. There is no regional breakdown for He Oranga Poutama across Auckland, however based on Māori population figures, approximately \$3.79 is available (though programmes are also available to non-Māori).

RECOMMENDATION: A regional breakdown on how He Oranga Poutama is delivered and where funds are spent to potentially bring more funds to the table. Continued engagement between Waipareira and He Oranga Poutama providers to look at needs in the region based on further research with whānau.

- The level of whānau engagement available to Te Whānau o Waipareira is an opportunity for understanding community engagement around sport and recreation. The initial surveys show there are distinct community needs and ways of participating.
- Consideration needs to be given to what motivates people to take part in a time-poor and urban society. Locally, people mostly spend 30 mins to one hour at a time being

active also suggesting that time is limited. Casual types of activity such as walking, going to the gym, running/jogging and swimming were also the most common types of activity especially in the older age groups. Nationally, 95.6% to 98.8% people participate casually. Traditional team sports such as netball, touch and rugby were more common in the under 15 year olds locally. Nationally the data starts with the over 16 year olds which shows that 43.7% of 16-24 year olds participate in club competitions, a figure which decreases over age.

- Organised short-term, series and one-off competitions/events have lower participation rates (2.7% to 15.3%). This suggests that the community sports-run events are not as relevant to people's participation in sport and recreation as being able to do activities in their own time or in short time-frames. How could organised events more reflect the needs of participants? What other sports/activities could be offered that people could have access to that suits their needs?
- The drop-off in participation over age groups in regular and short term competitions also is an area that could be further investigated within the local community. Is this true of Waipareira whānau? Are there fewer competitions for older age groups? Enough variety in activities to account for differing health/fitness abilities over age groups and that are fun and whānau-based?



RECOMMENDATION: Further research including interviews with whānau on participation in sport and recreation, especially further research looking at non-participation and perceived barriers across age groups in order to support whānau of all ages to lead healthy and active lives. Where motivation is shown to be a key issue, what motivators could engage people? Utilising Māori frameworks in the research so that outcomes can be assessed using the same framework. As Sport NZ states “New organisational forms, partnerships and capabilities are required to create innovative approaches to delivering sport.”⁸¹

- Sport NZ’s strategy targets younger age groups in particular to engage children in a lifelong love of sport. This is echoed in programmes throughout the system including He Oranga Poutama. Use is made of schools to reach tamariki and rangatahi and connections with clubs are facilitated. The older age groups are less catered for with more traditional sports and structures and no doubt old habits in place. National research shows there is a desire to ‘do more’ or try more by participants.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Further research needs to be done on a local level to understand what programmes, facilities or support needs to be in place across age groups. “There is greater demand for a diverse range of sporting opportunities to meet individual preferences and health and lifestyle needs. Over 100 different activities were identified as sport and recreation activities people do in the 2013/14 Active NZ survey.”⁸²

In particular, there potentially needs to be a strategy developed that engages rangatahi once they leave supported networks and enter the workforce, as their whānau commitments increase, and then engaging them in activities that suit their changing lifestyle.

Kaumātua are low participators. Further research needs to be looked at to see what access they have, the facilities available and for what activities and how this is supported.

- The majority of the Pou Hākinakina respondents think that more support (31%) and facilities & equipment (42%) are required. In addition, more funding and subsidised services (26%), more classes (25%) and coaching (22%) are required for West Aucklanders to be more active. Other responses included introduction of day-care services, activities as per skills and age groups for encouraging more engagement in the people.
- Auckland Council’s Sport Facilities Investment Plan allocates more than \$1b for investment in sport and recreation until 2022.

RECOMMENDATION: How the Sport Facilities Investment plan is being prioritised and implemented for West Auckland needs to be investigated, along with further research to map and understand what facilities are available and what would be helpful for the community especially if time/distance is a barrier. The possibility of an information hub in West Auckland that could assist co-ordination of information, ensuring it is up to date and relevant regarding access to sport and recreation for the community.

- Māori frameworks and Māori-led initiatives are being developed by Māori for Māori across the sector at all levels

RECOMMENDATION: More research needs to be done to assess whether the funding is there to action frameworks and initiatives in a real and sustainable way, how they could be applied more widely and what cultural capacity and capability would be needed. The independent review of Māori participation from Sport NZ is due in 2017 and will provide an opportunity to also consider funding levels.

⁸¹ (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 93)

⁸² (Sport NZ, 2013, p. 80)



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APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Appendix A: Sport and Recreation Programmes delivered by Sport Waitākere by Age Groups							
0 - 5		Primary /Intermediate		Secondary /Youth		Community	
Programme	Outcome	Programme	Outcome	Programme	Outcome	Programme	Outcome
HOP He Pi Ka Rere includes a focus on physical activity with Atuatanga (Māori Gods)	Operates in Kōhanga Reo and Puna Reo and now selected mainstream Early Childhood Education Centres.	Kiwi Sport (5-18yrs) launched 2009 to increase children participating and developing their skills both in and out of school by strengthening links with clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 55 Active projects• 8 Primary School Activators delivering 10,800 hours of PE and Sport across 36 schools.• Over 180,000 opportunities provided for 5-18 year olds.	Kiwi Sport (5-18yrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over 180,000 opportunities provided for 5-18 year olds.	Community Coach Development coach development workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 Workshops, including both generic and sport specific topics• 24 Observation and feedback sessions• 8 Mentoring sessions• 3 Network events
		Play.sport (3yr Pilot) Assist schools to deliver high quality PE and sport Activators assist schools to develop opportunities for play, physical activity and sport outside of school curriculum time and engage community to facilitate over longer term	27 Primary, Intermediate and secondary schools Kelston, Henderson, Te Atatu and Whau/ Lynfield.	Play.sport (3yr Pilot)	27 Primary, Intermediate and secondary schools Kelston, Henderson, Te Atatu and Whau/ Lynfield.	Neighbourhoods Move It – targets areas of West Auckland Programmes and events designed to increase participation in sport and physical activity	Henderson-Massey <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summerland Fun Run• Waitemata Seagulls 9's event (500 participants)• Sporting Chance fund - sporting opportunities for students Whau Active Lifestyles New Lynn Community Centre to provide a free family-based programme that offers children in need of entry level physical activity WISE Women's Collective Women's wellbeing day Avondale/Waterview Neighbourhood Safety Panel to provide activities for over 500 local residents at the annual Sirens and Sounds event. Waitākere Ranges Glen Eden Goes Gold – Physical activity and activation support • part of the Glen Eden youth providers network.



		Massey Rugby 7's Tournament Inter-school opportunity for smaller schools	Yrs 7 & 8 50 students in 2015	The Coach Support Initiative designed to assist schools to put structures in place to support and develop school based coaches	9 Waitākere secondary schools 170 coaches developed coaching over 2000 participants	Local Sports Clubs	Governance support, resources, strategic and operational planning and technical workshops
		Whau Cluster Primary Schools Schools pool funds to co-ordinate major events, SW co-ordinate and manage South-West cluster athletics day, Cricket Field day, South Westcross country, etc	21 primary and intermediate schools coordinated events. 2000 participants over a year	Growing Coaches Leadership programme Students learn the art of 'how to coach', as well as opportunities to apply their learning in a coaching setting	6 local secondary schools to deliver the programme, over 150 students	Māori Sports organisations	Funding provided from Auckland Council for work to develop the capability of five Māori sports organisations based in Auckland.
		HOP ki Tāmaki programme	5,671 taiohi (5-12 year olds)	Youth Week Celebration Activities and competitions: Māori Traditional Games, indoor Sports Tournaments and a series of park activation drop in events.	Activities delivered to nine communities utilising local parks and community facilities/sites 1000+ young people	HOP Māori Sports Events Developing a template of Māori events based on "Te Whetu Rēhua".	
		Fundamental Movement Skills Theoretical and practical workshops based around the fundamental movement skills for teachers in the primary school environment.		Achieving at Waitākere (A@W) sport co-ordinator network in Waitākere secondary schools ensuring access to high quality sport in and outside of school	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 47 teachers• 26 coaches• 15 parents, 62 high school students• 698 students attended in 10-12 sessions		
				Move it Youth Holiday programme sport and recreation including turbo touch, Bucket ball, Basket ball (Funded by Min Social Development)	Rānui - 100 local children at each centre per day		
		Growing young leaders – leader development workshops Future Leaders Student Day , giving students	39 teachers trained, 150 students, 28 community organisation leaders Student	The Talent, Leadership and Character (TLC) programme , (2nd year), was delivered into this year with sports leaders from all age	Rutherford College		

		an opportunity to experience leadership through three different perspectives. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growing Leaders—Communication.• Traditional Māori Games—Leadership through a Māori lens.• Olympic Values—Connecting the Olympic values to schools values.	leaders from 9 West Auckland schools, 78 students	groups. TLC aims to positively change young peoples lives with a values based approach to 'Grow Greatness' in youth using sport as the vehicle.			
		Whau Sports Cluster Part of the wider KiwiSport Activator network in West Auckland, This approach has an activator who coordinates cluster sports days to teacher professional development opportunities.	All 12 schools received upwards of 16 different sport opportunities, and 11 cluster events outside of school	Toughen UP (2015)	13 + (secondary) 4 Secondary Schools in Green Bay Attended the Schools Challenge Day and over 350 participants completed the event in its first year. Halberg Disability Sport Foundation, to be able to include individuals with disabilities		
		Greater Auckland Aquatic Action Plan (GAAAP) programme has now been running for 5 ½ years and we currently have 10 free swim and survive lessons to children in Year 3-6, decile 1-6 schools provided by a qualified swim instructor in the school pool, council facility, private providers pool or a portable	42 schools involved in West Auckland. 60 teachers attend the Swimming New Zealand Swim Safe program.	HOP ki Tāmaki programme	4,820 rangatahi (13-19 year olds.) Includes the "Mauri Tū" Māori weaponry programme being delivered in mainstream schools across Tāmaki / Auckland		



APPENDICES
APPENDIX B

		pool.					
		On Board Skate skateboarding, mentoring, and youth development	Five sessions to 3,500 students in eleven schools in West Auckland.	Alternative Education KiwiSport Project	Ki o rahi was provided by the He Oranga Poutama team who also worked with students to create a combined West Alt Ed team to compete in the Auckland Ki O Rahi Secondary Schools tournament.		
<p>Note: Healthy Families New Zealand is a national initiative and is part of the Government’s wider approach to helping New Zealanders live healthy, active lives. Healthy Families Waitākere is one of ten communities across New Zealand involved and ten staff have joined the wider Sport Waitākere team to support and drive change in the community. Healthy Families Waitākere is supported by a number of organisations to provide strategic leadership and create healthy change within their spheres of influence. The group consists of representatives from Unitec, WDHb, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua, The Fono, Auckland Council, ProCare, HealthWEST, Hapai te Hauora, Royal Road Primary, youth and business sectors.</p>							

Appendix B: Identified West Auckland Grant Recipients for Sport Purposes

TTCF 1st April 2015- 31 March 2016

Adventure Camp Piha Trust	\$ 10,000.00
Adventure Camp Trust Board (T/A Carey Park)	\$ 21,745.00
Adventure Specialties Trust	\$ 30,000.00
Alpine Sports Club Inc.	\$ 2,500.00
Bethells Beach Surf Lifesaving Patrol Inc.	\$ 20,000.00
Condor Rugby Football Club Inc.	\$ 10,000.00
Get in2life Youth Development Trust	\$ 20,000.00
Henderson Bowls Inc.	\$ 100,000.00
Henderson Croquet Club Inc	\$ 4,000.00
Henderson Riding for the Disabled Association Incorporated	\$ 10,000.00
Henderson Valley Pony Club Inc	\$ 5,000.00
Karekare Surf Life Saving Club	\$ 20,000.00
Massey Archery Club Inc.	\$ 3,000.00
Massey Athletic Club Inc.	\$ 10,000.00
Netball Northern Zone Inc.	\$ 15,000.00
Netball Waitakere Inc.	\$ 45,470.00
Norwest United AFC	\$ 4,400.00
Ranui Swanson AFC Inc.	\$ 6,000.00
RNZAF Auckland Golf Club Inc.	\$ 15,000.00
Royal Guards Marching Teams	\$ 1,151.73
Sir Edmund Hillary Outdoor Pursuits Centre of NZ aka Hillary Outdoors	\$ 20,000.00
Sport Waitakere	\$ 170,000.00
Starling Park Sports Club Inc.	\$ 5,000.00
Te Atatu Association Football Sports & Social Club Inc.	\$ 20,000.00
Te Atatu Netball Club	\$ 10,000.00
Te Atatu Rugby League and Sports Club Inc.	\$ 11,660.74
United North Piha Lifeguard Service Inc.	\$ 40,000.00
Waitakere Badminton Association	\$ 40,000.00
Waitakere Bears Softball Club Inc.	\$ 9,000.00
Waitakere City Assoc Football and Sports Club Inc.	\$ 13,913.83
Waitakere City BMX Club Incorporated	\$ 100,000.00
Waitakere City Masters Swimming Club	\$ 5,000.00
Waitakere City Stadium Trust	\$ 100,000.00
Waitakere Cricket Club Inc.	\$ 40,000.00
Waitakere Golf Club Inc.	\$ 3,500.00
Waitakere Magpies Football Club Inc.	\$ 2,000.00
Waitakere Outrigger Canoe Club	\$ 22,321.12
Waitakere Rebels Volleyball Club Inc.	\$ 2,500.00
Waitakere Regional Hockey Turf Trust	\$ 45,000.00
Waitakere West Auckland Basketball Assn Inc.	\$ 50,000.00
Waitakere Women's Volleyball Club Inc.	\$ 2,768.00
Waitemata Canoe & Multisport Club Inc.	\$ 2,000.00
Waitemata City AFC	\$ 14,000.00
West Auckland Aquatics Inc.	\$ 10,000.00
West Auckland Ice Skating Club	\$ 1,500.00
West Harbour Tennis Club Inc.	\$ 40,000.00
Western Districts Schoolchildren's Cricket Assn	\$ 20,000.00
YWCA Auckland	\$ 10,000.00

The Trusts Portage Licensing trust

60s Up Movement of NZ Inc, West Auckland	\$ 880.00
Avondale Athletics Trust	\$ 5,000.00
Bay Olympic Soccer and Sports Assn Inc.	\$ 59,780.20
Bay Roskill Sports Club Inc.	\$ 20,000.00
Blockhouse Bay Bowls Inc.	\$ 7,000.00
Condor Rugby Football Club Inc.	\$ 10,000.00
Get in2life Youth Development Trust	\$ 15,000.00
GGANZ - Blockhouse Bay District	\$ 5,000.00
Glen Eden Community & Recreation Centre	\$ 7,940.15
Glen Eden Tennis Club Inc	\$ 9,900.00
Glen Eden United Sports Club Inc.	\$ 10,000.00
Glenora Rugby League Football Club Inc.	\$ 20,000.00
Glenora Rugby League Trust	\$ 125,000.00
Karekare Surf Life Saving Club	\$ 20,000.00
Lynn Avon United Association Football Club	\$ 20,000.00
Lynndale Mid Week Badminton Club Inc	\$ 3,313.91
Motu Moana Scout Camp and Training Centre	\$ 7,943.48



Netball Waitakere Inc.	\$45,770.00
New Lynn Tennis Sports and Social Club Inc.	\$2,722.50
Scout Assn of NZ Orpheus Sea Scout Group	\$1,499.50
Sport Waitakere	\$170,000.00
Suburbs New Lynn Cricket Club Inc.	\$15,000.00
Titirangi Golf Club Inc.	\$15,000.00
Titirangi Tennis and Squash Rackets Club Inc	\$10,000.00
Touch New Zealand Inc.	\$20,000.00
United North Piha Lifeguard Service Inc.	\$20,000.00
Waitakere City Stadium Trust	\$200,000.00
Waitakere West Auckland Basketball Assn Inc.	\$25,000.00
Waitakere Women's Volleyball Club Inc.	\$1,000.00
West Auckland Aquatics Inc.	\$5,000.00
West Auckland Assn Football and Sports Club Incorporated	\$79,085.07
West Auckland Ice Skating Club	\$1,710.00
West End Rowing Club Inc.	\$12,236.71
Western Districts Hockey Club Inc.	\$7,317.50
Western Districts Schoolchildren's Cricket Assn	\$10,000.00
Western Magpies Softball Club Inc.	\$6,618.00

