



Social Investment Agency
Toi Hau Tāngata

Social Investment Fund Annual Fund Update 2025-26

For the period 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026

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New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa



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Chief Executive's Introduction

Tēnā koutou katoa,

The Social Investment Fund (the Fund) was established to test and learn from new approaches to social investment: approaches that focus on outcomes, use evidence to guide decisions, and place the aspirations and needs of people, whānau and communities at the centre of investment.

The Fund builds on the experience and lessons of previous and existing approaches across the social sector, including Whānau Ora, Social Sector Commissioning, Social Sector Trials, and many other national and locally led initiatives. These approaches have shown the importance of working differently: listening closely to communities, investing in what makes a measurable difference, and supporting services that are responsive to people's lives.

Over the past year, the Fund has supported initiatives aimed at addressing some of New Zealand's most persistent social challenges. Through partnerships with communities, social service organisations, iwi, Māori organisations and government agencies, we have invested in approaches that seek to improve lives, strengthen resilience and create opportunities for people to thrive.

A core principle of social investment is that better outcomes are achieved when we understand both the goals and needs of people and the impact of the initiatives designed to support them. This requires us to be deliberate about how we invest public resources, how we partner with social sector organisations, and how we use evidence about what works. It also requires a willingness to learn from what does not work, to adapt our approach as evidence develops, and to apply those lessons to future investment decisions.

The examples highlighted in this report demonstrate the dedication, expertise and innovation of those working closest to people and communities. Across Aotearoa New Zealand, organisations and community leaders are supporting whānau to overcome barriers, build on their strengths and realise their aspirations. Their knowledge and commitment are central to the Fund's impact.

This year has also reinforced the importance of recognising that sustainable solutions are often designed and led locally. The most effective interventions combine robust evidence with the lived experience, expertise and cultural knowledge of the communities they serve. We remain committed to partnering in ways that support Māori aspirations and respond to the diverse needs of New Zealanders.

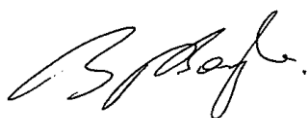
This report highlights encouraging progress, while also recognising that significant challenges remain. Supporting people facing complex and persistent barriers requires patience, persistence and a long-term perspective. It also requires discipline: building the evidence base, strengthening evaluation, being transparent about results, and using what we learn to make future investments more effective.

As stewards of public resources, we have an obligation to deliver value, transparency and accountability. That means making investment decisions that are informed by evidence, focused on impact and directed towards areas where they can make the greatest difference. It also means being prepared to scale what

works, redesign what can be improved, and stop or change approaches where the evidence shows they are not delivering the outcomes intended.

I would like to thank the organisations, communities, iwi partners, government agencies and individuals who have contributed to the work of the Fund over the past year. Your dedication and collaboration are helping to create stronger foundations for improved wellbeing and better outcomes for current and future generations.

Together, we are advancing a shared ambition: a New Zealand where all people have the opportunity to participate, succeed and thrive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Boyle'.

Brendan Boyle

Acting Secretary for Social Investment and Chief Executive, Te Tumu Whakarae

Social Investment Agency, Toi Hau Tāngata



Section 1: Overview



In its first year, **Pathway One New Investment** supported nine initiatives, allocating up to \$68 million across Demonstration Initiatives and Round One New Investment. It also opened Round Two New Investment in February 2026, which is expected to invest up to \$88 million in as many as 12 additional initiatives. Once contracts are signed by October 2026, the Fund's investment portfolio is expected to include more than 20 new investments.

Pathway Two Contract Consolidation successfully concluded contract negotiations before the end of the 2025/26 financial year. In total over \$21 million of annual funding has been consolidated across approximately 50 existing contracts, consisting of 76 contracted services (service lines), into 12 integrated outcome agreements. A total of seven Government agencies were involved in consolidations.

Pathway Three Community-led Commissioning opened in May 2026. In total 49 expressions of interest have been received. The expectation is to partner with three local groups to design what a community-led commissioning arrangement could look like from August 2026 to early 2027.

Pathway Four: Co-investment and Innovation is anticipated to open for initial proposals in 2026.

Over the next four years, Fund investments are expected to exceed \$300 million. Investment across multiple pathways partnering with organisations, communities, iwi partners, government agencies and individuals will address persistent social challenges and support thousands of children, young people and families. The Fund aims to improve outcomes, strengthen resilience, help children and families thrive, reduce demand for crisis and intervention services, and lower future Crown costs by tens of millions of dollars.

The Fund has also designed, tested and implemented new 'architecture' to support the social investment approach. This architecture includes the skills, tools, technology, governance, partnerships, and data and evaluation standards that should enable smarter investment of billions of dollars of public and private funding in the future.

The Fund's first annual report summarises some of the highlights and lessons learned during its foundational year.

Section 2: A Year in Numbers

\$190 million

additional investment announced over four years



3,500+

Estimated children and their families supported over the next four years through Pathway One New Investment

300+

Organisations expressed an interest in New Investment Pathway in Round One and Two

20+

New Investments
anticipated from Round One and Two

\$150+ million

New Investment up to this level of funding in Round One and Two



7

Government agencies involved in consolidation

\$21+ million

of funding consolidated across Pathway Two per annum

76

contracted service lines integrated into

12

outcome-based agreements



49

Expressions of interest for Community-led Commissioning (Pathway Three)



3

Partnerships with local groups to design community-led commissioning arrangement

Section 3: Investment Strategy

The Social Investment Fund

Social investment is about better enabling people, families, whānau, and communities to achieve better outcomes and thrive, by using data, evidence and different ways of working.

The Social Investment Fund (the Fund) plays two key roles in support of this goal:

- The Fund **invests directly** in robustly evaluated early intervention and support services that support children, young people, and families to achieve positive outcomes, align with Government priorities, and reduce future fiscal and social costs.
- The Fund also **develops, tests, and operationalises the architecture** required to support the social investment approach – providing a test bed for approaches that can be refined, proven, and rolled out across government to accelerate investment in arrangements that meet social investment standards.

There are four pathways to funding through the Social Investment Fund to support this goal.

Pathway One: New Investment

New investment in initiatives that focus on priority cohorts and outcomes and strongly demonstrate the social investment approach. Selected organisations will work with the Fund to help us test how government and the social sector can work smarter together, including collaborative and robust approaches to evaluation, learning, and data-sharing agreements.

Pathway Two: Contract Consolidation

Consolidation of existing contracts held by organisations with one or more government agencies into a single outcomes-based agreement, administered by the Fund. The pathway will test the impact of reducing the administrative and compliance burden for selected organisations and providing flexibility in how they deliver support.

Pathway Three: Community-led Commissioning

Community-led commissioning is testing a new model in which decision-making authority for social service investment is devolved to local leaders, empowering communities to tailor solutions to their specific needs.

Pathway Four: Co-investment and Innovation

Co-investment and innovation involves collaborating with philanthropic, iwi, community, private and academic partners to jointly fund and further evaluate high potential initiatives.

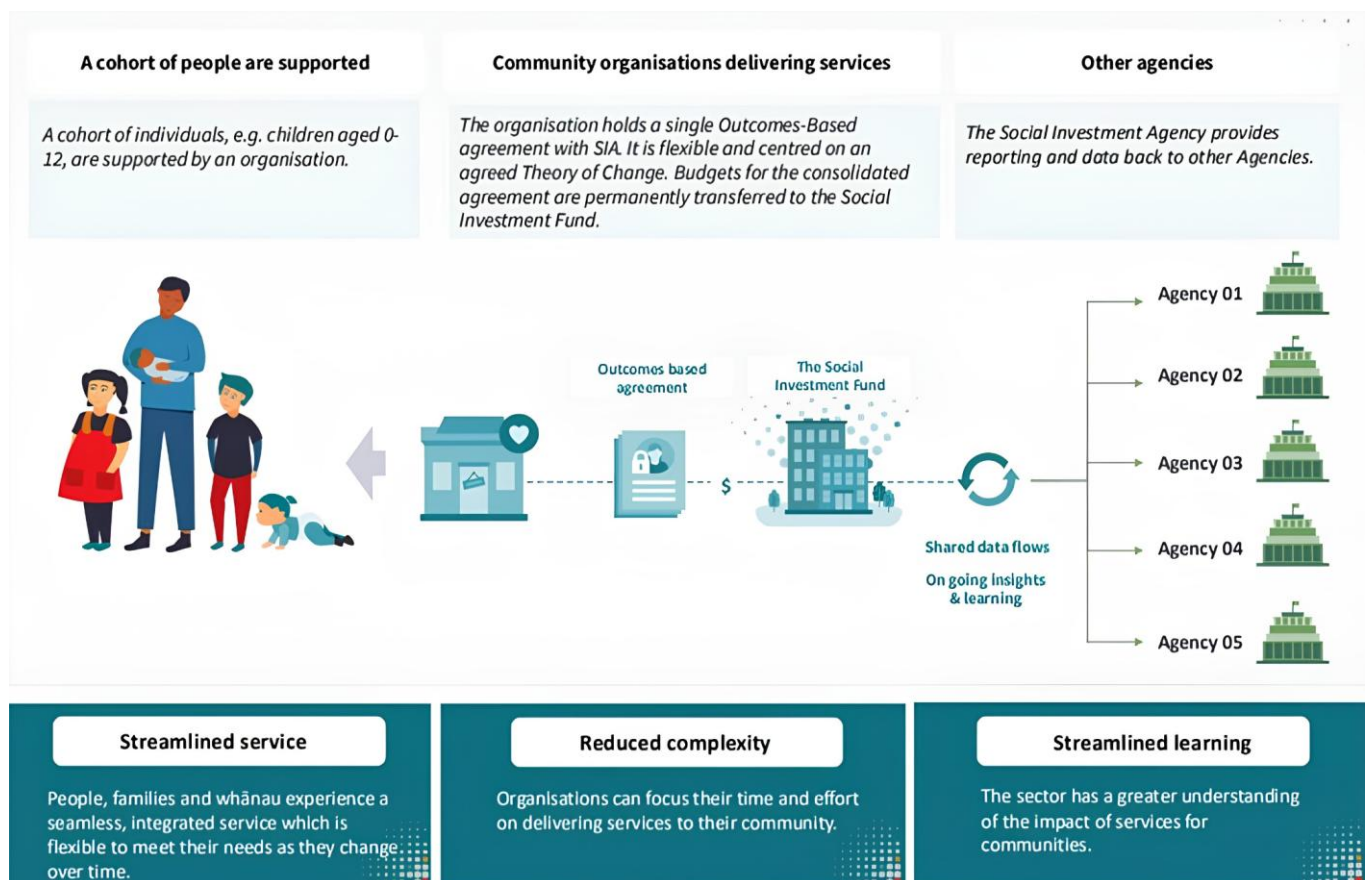
At the start of the year, Ministers set priority outcomes for the Fund. These outcomes are aligned to Government priorities across multiple portfolios, and each outcome can be measured consistently using standard Government data. Refer to **Appendix One** for further detail.

New Investment

In its first year, the Fund has made **new investments** that demonstrate the social investment approach to commissioning social services. As these initiatives mature, they will support improved outcomes for thousands of people and reduce future costs. These initiatives are also enabling the Fund to test the social investment approach to managing outcome agreements – how data and evidence need to be collected to support robust ongoing evaluation, how a relational contracting approach can support rapid learning and effective risk management, and how local and national data can be used effectively and safely to support service design and continuous improvement.

Contract Consolidation

The Fund has also provided a pathway for 12 organisations to consolidate millions of dollars of funding in standard social service contracts into new outcome-based agreements. The Fund's work on '**contract consolidation**' aims to move Government investment into arrangements that meet social investment standards *and* demonstrate that these long sought after arrangements can work with the right cross-Government architecture. As these arrangements mature, the Fund will assess the benefits of consolidation to organisations delivering social services and to the people and communities they serve. The Fund will also report back to agencies on the outcomes achieved by consolidated arrangements.



Community-led Commissioning

In its second year, work will begin with leaders in three communities to design a new approach to **commissioning social services**. Rather than managing many separate contracts with different agencies and providers, the aim is to have one agreement between the Government and a local commissioning organisation. This would give communities more flexibility to decide how services are delivered to achieve better outcomes. Three Community-led Commissioning proposals will be developed for Government consideration in early 2027, with the potential to extend the approach over time.

Co-investment and Innovation

The Fund's second year will also see the first **co-investment and innovation initiatives**, which will involve the Fund investing alongside other funders in robustly evaluated pilots of promising social initiatives. The intent here is provide a bridge between small scale tests that show promise, and the wider rollout of successful new approaches. The Fund will focus investment on pilots that, if successful, have a clear future funding pathway.

Family Start

The Fund will be preparing during late 2026 and early 2027 for the transfer of tens of millions of dollars of **early intervention funding and contracts from Oranga Tamariki**. This will see the Fund considerably expand its investment in services that support parents and families during the first 2,000 days of a child's life. There is strong evidence of the difference that smarter investment can make in these early years, and this is likely to be an area that the Fund focuses on in the future.

Section 4: Investment Performance

Pathway One: New Investment

We have invested in nine initiatives across both the Demonstration initiatives and Round One New Investment, with up to \$68 million of funding allocated over four years.

To date over 150 children and their families have been supported during 2025/26. Round Two New Investment will invest around \$88 million over four years in up to 12 initiatives. Round Two agreements are expected to be signed by October 2026.

We expect our new investments to support at least 3,500 + children and their families over four years. The outcomes achieved will span the interests of multiple Government agencies and Government priorities and will be reported to Social Investment Fund Ministers and Chief Executives.

We conservatively estimate that the direct, measurable fiscal benefits to the Crown will exceed the level of investment by tens of millions of dollars over the next 10 - 15 years. Significant social and secondary fiscal benefits will also be achieved. Estimates of both direct and indirect benefits will be refined as initiatives progress.

Priority cohorts

Inviting initiatives for groups of people facing specific life challenges to achieve priority outcomes enables Ministers to make investments in outcomes without requiring community organisations to provide support in a specific way. This opens the door to greater innovation and flexibility.

The New Investment pathway is focused on supporting cohorts prioritised by Fund Ministers, which are:

- Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison,
- Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system,
- Children that were stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger, and
- Mothers who experience harm from substance use, and their children, from pregnancy up to age five.

The last priority cohort was added in Round Two of New Investment and is a part of the Crown Response to the Abuse in Care Inquiry. Specific funding was allocated in Budget 2025 to prevent entry into care. Investments in the other pathways are prioritised towards groups of people dealing with a range of challenges, who are at risk of experiencing poor long-term outcomes.

New Investment Round One and Two Summary



300+ expressions of interest received in Round One and Two



36 requests for proposals invited in Round One and Two



9 initiatives selected across demonstration and Round One initiatives



20+ initiatives to be funded in Round One and Two



\$150+ million up to this amount of funding across six priority outcomes

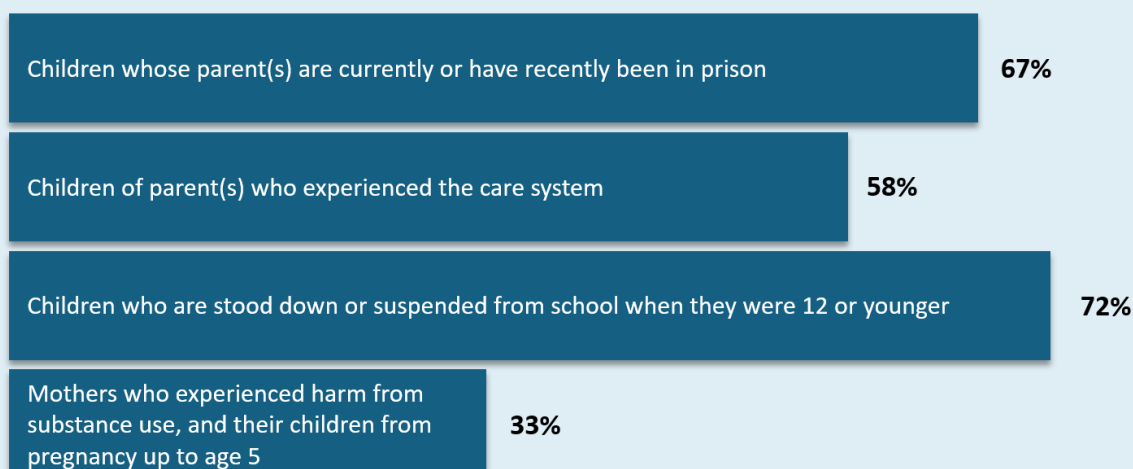


3,500 + children and their families supported over four years

Impact: Testing robust evaluation, data sharing, and outcomes measurement across health, safety, housing, education, and employment outcomes. These initiatives demonstrate early intervention approaches that prevent crisis and break cycles of disadvantage.

Priority Cohorts selected in Round One and Round Two

Proposals were spread across the population groups outlined below:



Note: the last priority cohort was only introduced in Round Two New Investment.

New Investment Round One Outcomes and Indicators

The table below outlines the outcomes and indicators for Round one aligned to Fund Priority Outcomes:

Outcomes	Fund Priority Outcomes	Medium Long-term Outcomes	IDI Indicators
50% initiatives include Improved Health outcomes	Reduced serious health events	Improved Child health stability	Number of avoidable hospitalisations, Emergency Department use
	Reduced potentially avoidable hospitalisations	Improved Health Service utilisation	Number of hospital presentations
		Reduced harm-related hospitalisation	Increased use of primary care and mental health services
83% initiatives include Greater Safety outcomes	Reduced need for children to be placed in state care	Reduced youth justice system involvement and youth offending	Reduced number of police and youth justice interactions e.g., referrals, Family Group Conferences, and court appearances
	Reduced violent crime	Reduced care and protection escalation and state care system involvement	Oranga Tamariki Notifications, substantiated concerns, entry into care, placements.
	Reduced youth crime	Reduced justice system involvement	Reduced number of court appearances and contact with the corrections system
	Reduced family violence and sexual violence	Reduced family violence exposure and repeat family harm	Reduced number of family harm callouts (repeat events), numbers of reports of concern
33% initiatives include Ensuring stable and secure housing outcomes	Improved housing stability	Improved housing stability	Reduced number of housing transitions, emergency housing use
100% initiatives include Improving Knowledge and Skills outcomes	Improved attendance in education	Early school attendance and sustained participation in early learning	Increased enrolment and participation in early childhood education
	Improved Qualifications	Improved school attendance, enrollment and engagement. Reduced exclusion from school, stand-downs and suspensions	School attendance rates, stand downs, suspensions, enrollment, engagement indicators.
		Reduced NEET status in later years, improved educational progression, long term education engagement	Progression through year levels, NCEA participation and attainment, time spent classified as not in education, employment or training, alternative education and learning pathways.
39% initiatives include Growing income outcomes	Higher Incomes	No outcomes currently elected for New Investment initiatives	No IDI indicators currently elected for New Investment initiatives
17% initiatives include Supporting people into work outcomes	Reduced need to access benefits	Employment outcomes	Reduced benefit use, increased employment
	Increased employment		

Organisations help collect short-term indicators through surveys, case records and regular reporting, enabling SIA to assess and monitor progress. The Fund's end-to-end approach to investing in outcomes is outlined in **Appendix two**. The initial focus is on activities, outputs and early impacts that are predictive of future outcomes, shifting in later years to measured outcomes. **Appendix three** provides initiative level information.

Demonstration Initiatives

In June 2025 the Social Investment Fund invested in a small number of demonstrator initiatives. The intention was to provide tangible examples of the social investment approach, to enable commissioners to test new outcomes-based agreements, data sharing approaches and protocols, impact analysis and reporting, before being applied more broadly during 2026.

The Demonstration Initiatives outlined below provide ‘real life examples’ of social investment, delivered through community organisations in certain locations to demonstrate and test elements of social investment and deliver outcomes for specified cohorts.

The organisations chosen had already established themselves in the community, were trusted, had the reach, work force capability and data maturity to test the Social Investment approach.

Autism New Zealand – Early Years Support

Early screening and intervention programme supporting 200 children providing services and support for family/whānau, caregivers, and professionals

This demonstration initiative is testing the evaluation of cutting-edge identification and support services for families of young children showing early signs of autism. If successful, it could significantly improve support for hundreds of families.

The Social Investment Fund is supporting Autism New Zealand to roll out the Early Years Pathway. This pathway is for autistic children or children showing early signs of autism and their family and whānau. It aims to provide support early, from around 12 months of age through to school transition. The programme aims to enable increased participation in education as well as family and whānau wellbeing.

We have already heard from parents of young children with early signs of neurodiversity that the coaching they have received from Autism NZ is making a difference – their children are happy being dropped at ECE, the ECE staff know what adjustments they need to make, and the parents are feeling more confident at home. This is demonstrated in Mia’s story below.

If we didn’t fund this programme, these children and their parents would not get the expert support they need.

Autism New Zealand acknowledges how the flexible approach under the Fund supports them to be able to provide individualised support to better meet the needs of children and their families

“Getting things set-up with the Social Investment Fund was a different experience – we led all aspects of service design, and the Fund worked with us and Victoria University to get a strong measurement and evaluation plan in place. We all recognise the importance of demonstrating the difference our programme makes to children, families, and the education system. We want more families to get the support they need in the future. The Social Investment Fund understands that we know our community, and the contract allows us to provide flexible, individualised support. The focus is genuinely on the outcomes. It is already clear that the families and the children we are working with are benefiting from accessing support in a flexible neuro affirming manner, which supports positive outcomes for our families, children and their wider support network.”

Case Study (*Name changed for anonymity)

When Mia joined the Early Years Pathway, her mother was managing a complex set of challenges. As a single parent, she was juggling appointments, support services, work, and the day-to-day demands of raising a young autistic child. She often felt overwhelmed by the number of decisions, expectations, and responsibilities she was carrying.

Around the same time, Mia's mother received her own autism diagnosis. As she learned more about herself, she began to recognise that she and Mia sometimes experienced similar challenges with overwhelm and regulation. When one became distressed, it could be difficult for the other to remain calm, creating additional stress for the family.

Through the Early Years Pathway, Mia's mother worked alongside a Parent Coach to develop manageable daily routines that provided greater predictability for both of them.

The Coach also supported her wellbeing and learning journey, helping her better understand autism and identify strategies that worked for her family.

Mia attended an early childhood education service, and the Early Years Pathway brought together Mia's mother, kaiako, and pathway staff to develop a shared understanding of Mia's strengths, needs, and support strategies. Through regular conversations and collaborative planning, relationships strengthened and greater consistency was established across home and the early learning environment.

Today, Mia's mother reports feeling more confident in supporting her daughter and advocating for her needs. Most importantly, she no longer feels she is navigating the journey alone. A stronger partnership between home, the early childhood service, and the pathway team has helped create a more connected and supportive experience for both mother and daughter.

SIA analysis using IDI insights highlight the benefits of earlier diagnosis via programmes like the Early Years Pathway. The analysis compares children diagnosed by age 5, with undiagnosed children between 6 – 10 years of age. Earlier diagnosis means earlier support and fewer unmet needs for children showing signs of autism and their family, including:

- Children who are not-yet-diagnosed experience considerably higher rates of non-structural school changes, meaning moves between schools that are not part of the usual progression (e.g., primary to intermediate or intermediate to secondary), compared with their diagnosed peers.
- Diagnosed children are much more likely to receive ongoing learning support, while undiagnosed children face higher rates of disciplinary action in school
- Earlier autism diagnosis is associated with earlier engagement with mental health services, likely leading to co-occurring diagnosis and appropriate support. Those undiagnosed at age 6 or later show higher long-term mental health service use, indicating more intensive, unmet needs.

Overall, undiagnosed children receive less learning support, require more specialist mental health services in later years, experience declining school attendance relative to diagnosed peers as they age, and face higher disciplinary rates, particularly in early schooling.

Mia's experience illustrates how early, whānau-centred support can shift outcomes not only for the child, but for the wider system around them. Research shows that high-quality early intervention can lead to improved developmental, social, and wellbeing outcomes over time, particularly when it strengthens the capability and confidence of the adults supporting the child and creates more responsive environments. In Mia's case, support from a Parent Coach and stronger collaboration with her early childhood service helped establish shared strategies, reduce overwhelm, and improve day-to-day stability. These changes – greater parental confidence, reduced stress, and more consistent support across home and early learning – are the foundations that enable better longer-term outcomes for children and their whānau, including improved participation in the education system, relationships, and overall wellbeing.

Ka Puta Ka Ora Emerge Aotearoa – Multi-Systemic Therapy for Youth

Evidence-based approach tackling youth offending and truancy, supporting 400 children.

This demonstration initiative is testing and robustly evaluating the impact of youth and family support scheme MST ('multi-systemic therapy') across multiple outcomes.

Although the programme is still in its early stages, feedback from whānau has been overwhelmingly positive. Several consistent themes are emerging around trust, responsiveness, practical support, improved family functioning, and helping young people reconnect with education and other positive pathways.

Families consistently describe the relationship with their therapist as one of the most valuable aspects of MST. Many commented on feeling listened to, respected, and supported without judgement. Several families noted that previous experiences with services had left them sceptical about accepting support, but MST had helped rebuild trust and engagement.

Case Study (*Name changed for anonymity)

This story follows a whānau halfway through their MST journey (approximately 10 weeks). While challenges remain, the progress so far highlights how change can occur when families are supported to build on their strengths and regain confidence.

At referral, the family was facing significant difficulties. The young person was involved in car-related offences, disengaged from school, and daily conflict with his mother had become entrenched. Six months earlier, his father had been imprisoned, removing a key role model and the structure he provided. As a result, the young person became increasingly disconnected from family, school, and positive routines, staying up most nights gaming and sleeping during the day. His mother's attempts to re-establish structure often led to arguments, leaving her feeling exhausted, isolated, and lacking authority, particularly as other children sided with him.

By the time MST began, the mother felt close to giving up but valued that participation was her choice and appreciated the collaborative approach. This sense of partnership enabled her to engage. In the early weeks, the therapist worked with the family to understand their circumstances and identify existing strengths. Practical steps were taken quickly, including re-enrolling the young person in school within the first week. Progress was not linear. Returning to school was challenging, particularly with disrupted sleep and low motivation, and there were times the mother felt overwhelmed.

Throughout, the therapist provided consistent support, reinforcing the mother's capability and encouraging persistence. Gradually, small gains built momentum. The young person moved from poor attendance and risk of losing his placement to completing a full week at school and engaging more positively. Importantly, he has not reoffended since entering the programme.

Relationships within the family also shifted. Encouraging messages initially shared by the therapist became messages the mother began expressing herself. She increasingly recognised and acknowledged her son's progress, contributing to improved dynamics at home. As her confidence grew, she also re-enrolled her other children in school and began re-establishing routines across the household.

While the journey is ongoing, the family has regained hope. They are strengthening connections with the school, rebuilding routines, and developing more effective ways to respond to challenges. The mother has regained confidence in her own abilities and leadership, and the family is moving forward together. Ten weeks into MST, the young person is back in education, engaging more positively, has not reoffended, and the whānau is rebuilding the routines, relationships, and confidence needed for lasting change.

Through this case study we can see the following early outcomes:

Mechanisms

- ✓ Improved caregiver problem solving skills
- ✓ Strengthened therapeutic alliance with whānau
- ✓ Improved youth-caregiver communication

Early Outcomes (first 3-8 weeks)

- ✓ Improved family functioning
- ✓ Reduced association with antisocial peers
- ✓ Early School Engagement

Intermediate / Behavioural Outcomes (8-16 weeks)

- ✓ Improved youth behaviour (sustained)
- ✓ Improved peer networks
- ✓ Better school engagement (sustained)

This is tracking to lead to the target outcomes (One year later):

- ✓ Youth living safely at home
- ✓ Youth engaged in education, training and employment
- ✓ Youth Avoids New Justice System Involvement

When sustained, these outcomes can contribute to broader community benefits and societal outcomes, including reduced harm from offending and fewer people impacted by crime.

Overall leading to a reduction in long term fiscal liability.

From IDI data analysis looking at children stood down from school at the age of 12 or under, the long-term fiscal liability between \$190,000 and \$280,000 **by the age of 25** when compared with the general population.

With effective support, this could mean more young adults with NCEA level or higher, more young adults with a tertiary qualification, more young adults in sustainable employment and off benefit dependence, fewer young adults committing violent crime and fewer young adults who are a victim of violent crime.

He Piringa Whare with Te Tihi o Ruahine

Alliance of ten hapū, iwi and Māori organisations supporting 160 whānau over four years through wraparound services focused on stable housing, education, training and employment.

He Piringa Whare is a whānau-centred, strengths-based Collective Impact initiative that supports whānau to realise their moemoeā — their dreams and aspirations — and strengthen tino rangatiratanga.

Te Tihi, working alongside Te Oranganui, leads the backbone function and delivers support across Palmerston North, Feilding and Whanganui. Government and NGO partners contribute through high-trust relationships, united by a shared aim to improve outcomes for whānau and drive sustainable system change.

Data integrity and data sovereignty are important levers to supporting Partners to understand whānau aspirations and challenges at a cohort level. Thus, influencing service delivery improvement as well as informing where system change is required to support improved outcomes for whānau.

Whānau aspirations shape practical, task-focused plans that build confidence and skills, support progress toward goals, and improve outcomes. Support may involve one or more agencies, depending on what whānau want to achieve, while whānau remain the drivers of their own success. The high-level outcomes for He Piringa Whare are:

- All whānau live in safe, warm, dry homes within flourishing communities
- Whānau access education, training and employment pathways that grows their knowledge and support long-term wellbeing and housing security
- Whānau live in safe relationships free from violence
- Systemic change is engaged across the partner organisations through shifts in policy that informs practice and long-term substantiable change

Case Study (*Name changed for anonymity)

T once described his life as a Rubik's cube with all the colours mixed up. Through perseverance, T and his whānau kept going, and the pieces are now beginning to fall into place. Together, they are making progress towards their moemoeā.

T is a Whānau Champion who shares Te Ara Whānau Ora with his wider whānau, encouraging them to identify their moemoeā and the future they want for themselves. He has actively participated in Te Tihi whānau feedback hui and contributes his whānau voice to He Piringa Whare.

Responding to housing insecurity

In response to increasing housing insecurity, He Piringa Whare has expanded its support across the region for whānau in emergency, transitional, temporary or social housing, as well as those experiencing homelessness. The initiative enables more intensive support, extends reach, and improves the tracking and understanding of outcomes.

Case Study (*Name changed for anonymity)

R and W have been part of the He Piringa Whare kaupapa since February this year, with a shared moemoeā to create a better, more sustainable future for themselves and their whānau.

Since beginning their journey, they have shown incredible commitment to their wellbeing and aspirations. With support from kaimahi at one of the support services, they have continued to prioritise their wellbeing, navigate complex systems including the Family Court and MSD, and achieve an important milestone - securing long-term accommodation.

While their journey continues, R and W have already shown what can be achieved through perseverance, resilience and a commitment to positive change. It has been a privilege for their Kaiwhakaaraara to walk alongside them and witness their growth as they continue building the future they envision together.

R and W are true whānau champions.

Ka mau te wehi!

Return on Investment

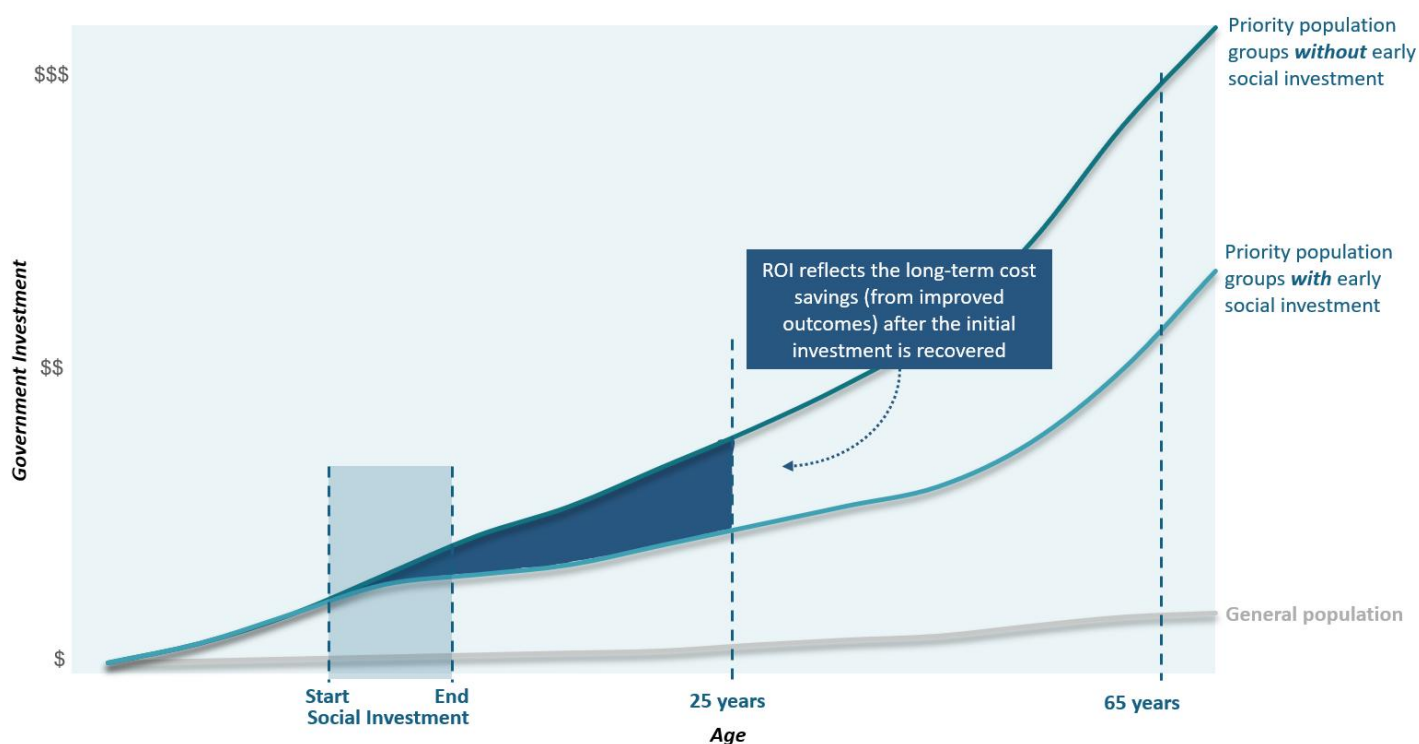
The social sector in New Zealand has benefited from pioneering work on 'social return on investment' over the last 10 – 15 years. This work has helped hundreds of organisations improve their services and supported funders to make smarter investments.

The Fund builds on this work by looking at the potential return on investment for initiatives based on detailed analysis of the life trajectory of population groups *and* the estimated efficacy of the initiative proposed. The efficacy assessment is based on the 'theory of change' behind the initiative; the specific design of the services and support; the track record of the organisation; and analysis of whether the organisation will be able to reach the population group.

In the early stages of investment, agreed initial measures of progress are used to assess whether the theory of change is playing out in practice. In the latter stage of investment, detailed quantitative and qualitative evaluation should enable the return on investment to be estimated with increasing accuracy.

We have refined our return on investment analysis for population groups over the last year – using actual contract values. Our estimates are based on reduced future costs up to the age of 25 only. Additional social benefits and reduced fiscal costs will occur outside the scope of our measurement and beyond the age of 25 years.

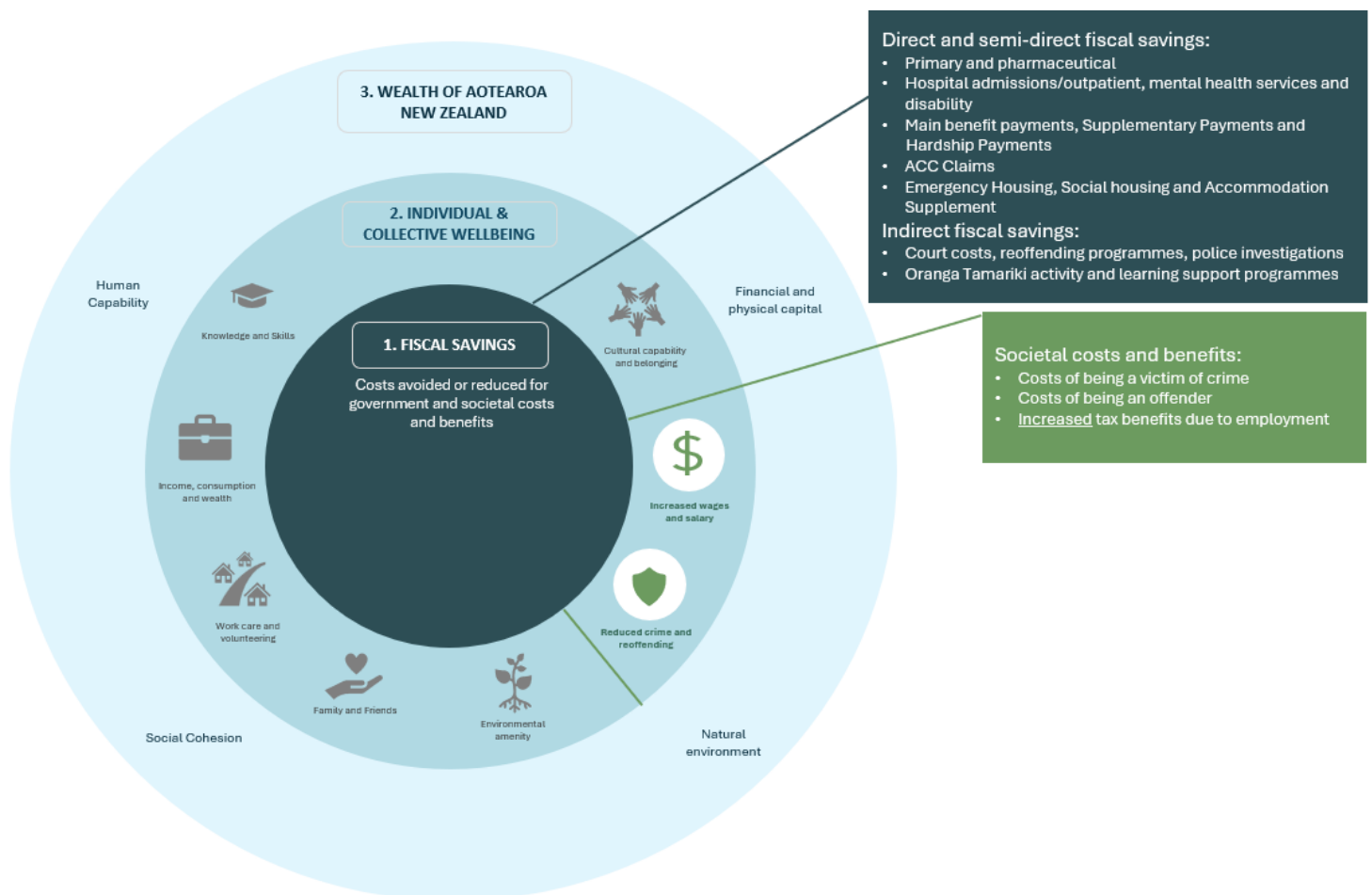
Our initial and tentative estimate of the potential shift in outcomes from our **new investments** is 15%. It is important to note that robust evaluation of all initiatives will enable more accurate estimates in the future, which will, in turn, inform future investments. The chart below demonstrates our approach:



Wider societal and wellbeing benefits

The initiatives supported by the Fund are expected to deliver wide-ranging benefits for individuals, whānau, communities, and society that contribute significantly to improved outcomes. Many of these benefits are inherently difficult to quantify in monetary terms and therefore cannot be reliably incorporated into ROI calculations. The Fund has intentionally adopted a conservative methodology, meaning that the fiscal benefits presented are likely to understate the full value and impact of these investments.

The diagram below demonstrates potential wider individual & collective wellbeing benefits from investment-based on a non-exhaustive list of examples from the Living Standards Framework (2021):



Fiscal savings are based on information available within the IDI and can be classified as either direct (or semi direct) based on actual expenditure data or indirect, which are longer term and based on an estimate or an average cost of that activity. The table below provides a fiscal savings range for three of the priority cohorts and a summary of potential outcomes for youth and children up to age 25.

Wider social benefits of targeting the priority cohorts

Children of parents who experienced the care system	Children whose parents are currently or have recently been in prison	Children that were stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger
<i>*Up to \$170,000 - \$240,000 fiscal savings by 25 years of age</i>	<i>*Up to \$160,000 - \$230,000 fiscal savings by 25 years of age</i>	<i>*Up to \$190,000 - \$280,000 fiscal savings by 25 years of age</i>
Effective support for 1000 children and youth of parent(s) who experienced the care system could lead to outcomes improving by up to (per year): • 240 more young adults with NCEA or higher • 330 more young adults with a tertiary qualification • 230 more young adults in sustainable employment and off benefit dependence • 55 fewer young adults committing violent crime	Effective support for 1000 children and youth of an incarcerated parent, could lead to outcomes improving by up to (per year): • 380 more young adults with NCEA level or higher • 230 more young adults sustaining employment and staying off benefits • 30 fewer young adults committing violent crime • 55 fewer young adults who are a victim of violent crime	Effective support for 1000 children and youth who were stood down or suspended could lead to outcomes improving by up to (per year): • 415 more young adults with NCEA level or higher • 260 more young adults with a tertiary qualification • 250 more young adults in sustainable employment and off benefit dependence • 40 fewer young adults committing violent crime • 60 fewer young adults who are a victim of violent crime

Notes on revisions:

*Fiscal liability costs revised in the June quarter based on updated costs in the IDI, this resulted in a downwards revision to our estimates

*Consumer Price index values were updated from an average value across Quarter 1 – Quarter 3 in 2024, to Quarter 1 2026.

Pathway Two: Contract Consolidation

To date, we have worked with 12 non-government organisations to consolidate approximately 50 contracts across 7 Government agencies.

This was completed before the end of June to enable the new, integrated outcome-based agreements to come into effect on 1 July 2026. In total the contract consolidations will support more than 21,000 people over four years and represents over \$21 million in social sector spending per annum. **Refer to appendix three** for initiative level information.

The new arrangements will remove barriers that were demonstrably getting in the way of supporting people to achieve positive outcomes, and enable Government to test the net benefits of consolidated arrangements. Bringing contracts together helps agencies align around shared outcomes, especially for people with complex needs that cross over different services.

By removing significant administration pressure on both organisations who provide social services and the government, communities ultimate win. We're freeing up time that could be better spent on supporting children and their families. This way of working is now rolling out across other government agencies. MSD and other agencies have begun a programme to roll together hundreds of additional contracts.

Case Study: Organisation Feedback

SIA is working with one organisation that has combined 10 separate contracts from two government agencies into one agreement worth \$2.3 million a year. The organisation supports children and adults affected by family violence, whether they are experiencing it, witnessing it, or using violence themselves.

Before, the organisation had lots of separate contracts that were hard to manage, very prescriptive, and often required people to be referred between different services to get help.

Now, they use a single, joined-up model. This means they can provide more flexible, tailored support based on what each person or whānau needs.

Social workers can stay alongside people for as long or as short a time as needed. Their services are connected across the full range of support — from prevention and early help, through to ongoing social work and coordinated support, and crisis services like stabilisation and refuge when needed.

Contract Consolidation Round One Summary



57 expressions of interest received in Round One



30 initiatives proceeded to community and agency feedback



12 initiatives progressed through contract negotiations



\$21+ million of annual funding consolidated in Round One



50 existing contracts services consolidated into 12 new agreements



7 government agencies involved in Round One consolidations



76 contracted lines of funding consolidated in total



21,000+ children and their families supported over four years

Service areas selected in Round One

Proposals were spread for the 12 initiatives across four service areas outlined below:



Pathway Three: Community-led Commissioning

This pathway seeks to partner with established local groups interested in taking responsibility for how social services are commissioned (including planning, engagement, funding, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of services delivered) within a given geographic area.

The local group would use their knowledge, relationships, data and evidence, and combined budget of multiple government agencies, to increase the collective impact of local social services.

Community-led Commissioning opened to Expressions of Interest in May 2026 and closed in June 2026. Overall, 49 expressions from local groups were received. The expectation is to partner with three local groups to design what a community-led commissioning arrangement could look like from August 2026 to early 2027.

Community-led Commissioning Summary



49 expressions of interest received



3 partnerships with local groups to design community-led commissioning arrangements

Phases

Timeline subject to Ministerial decisions



Pathway Four: Co-investment and Innovation

The Co-investment and Innovation pathway is being refined following discussions with Social Investment Fund Ministers in April 2026.

An implementation approach will be tested with philanthropic, iwi, community, private, and academic sectors to confirm an appropriate process to select high-potential co-investment opportunities. It is anticipated that the pathway will open for initial proposals in 2026.

Developing the Fund Architecture

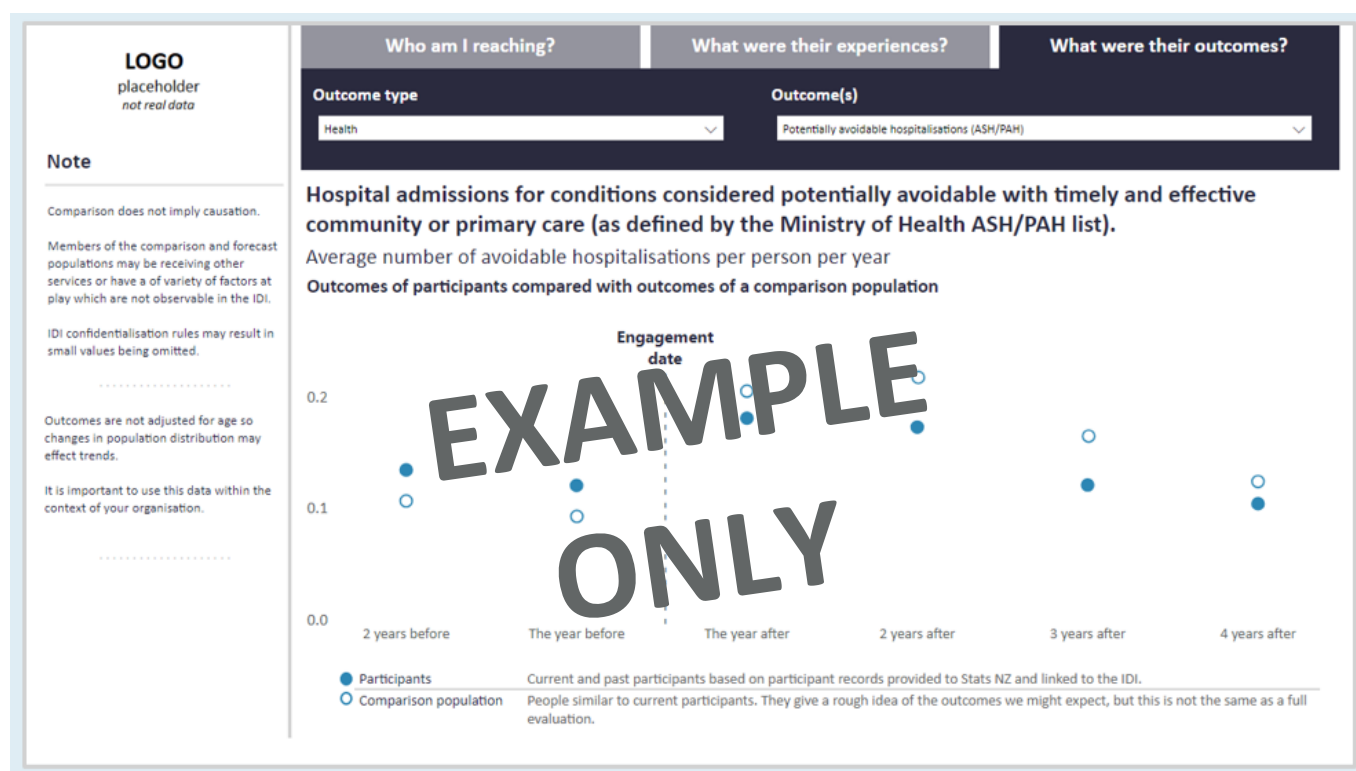
Social investment data architecture

The sharing and use of individual data by social service organisations has created challenges in the past – and the setbacks have prevented local and national data being combined to support shared learning and improvement.

The Social Investment Agency (SIA) and Statistics NZ have worked with social service organisations to create new ways for organisations to share and use data on their own terms. SIA has also developed tools that enable social service delivery organisations to use and benefit from the huge amount of data held by Government. The same tools and approaches are being used to support Whānau Ora commissioning agencies and providers.

Example: Organisation Insights Dashboard

An example of the types of information available to organisations through the Provider Dashboard.



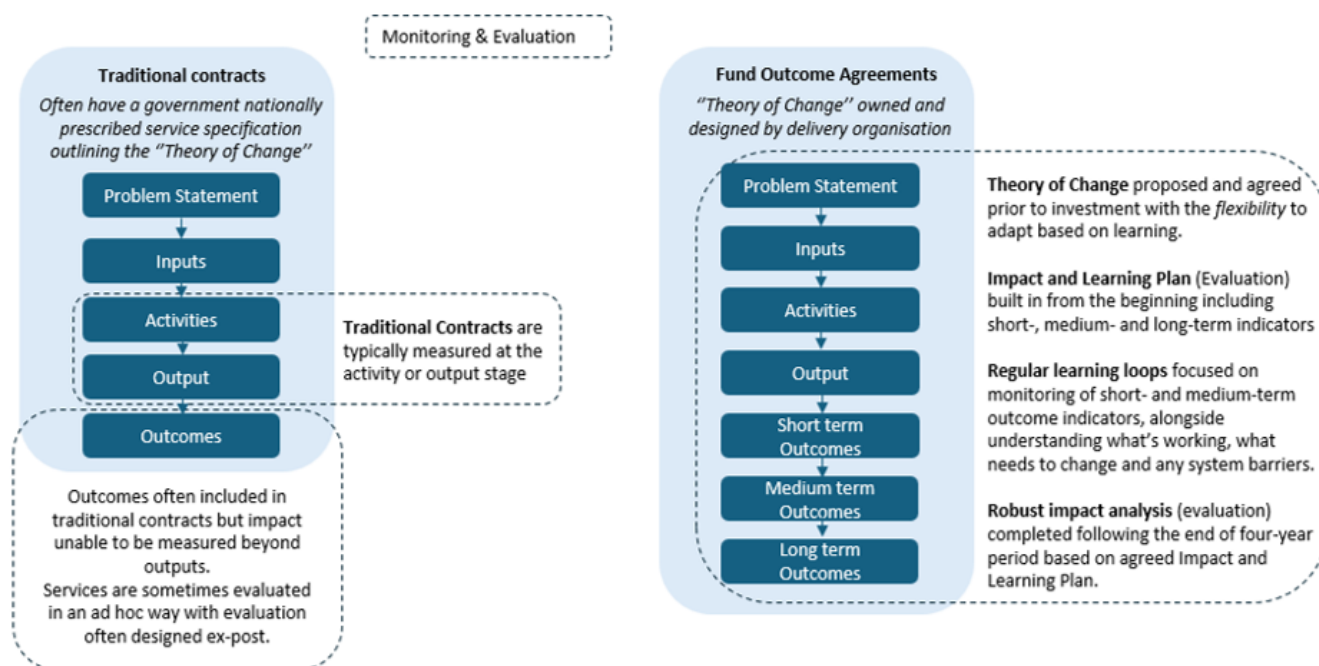
Outcome Agreements

Standard Government social service contracts typically include a bullet point list of desired outcomes within the document text. However, contracts are generally monitored using activity data (e.g. number of people supported) and qualitative information (e.g. case studies).

The Fund has completely rebuilt the standard Outcome Agreement and designed new procurement approaches that ensure that the contract monitoring data used is predictive of future outcomes, and that those outcomes can be measured consistently using data that Government already holds. This approach is supported by technology and supplemented by robust evaluation, which assesses whether changes in outcomes can be attributed to the initiative.

Example: Fund Outcome Agreements

An illustrative example of how a Fund Outcome Agreement works in practice.



Integrated Outcome Agreements

For decades, the social sector has struggled to integrate contracts within and across Government agencies. This has been a source of frustration for Ministers and NGOs. The Fund has delivered 12 consolidated, multi-agency outcome agreements so far. This has relied on the setting up of a Social Investment Fund Ministers Group that oversees the Fund, agrees strategic direction, and, critically, sets shared expectations of Government agencies. The architecture used to integrate contracts will support streamlined contracting within and across Government agencies.

The success of this approach is already driving wider change across government and there is clear momentum across agencies for contract consolidations. For example, the Ministry of Social Development and other agencies have now begun work to consolidate hundreds of additional contracts, helping to create a simpler, more joined up social services system.

Innovations in Procurement – shaping the market

The Fund has designed and tested new procurement approaches that support the social investment approach and its focus on evidence, data, outcomes and learning. For example:

- The Fund has shared clear outcomes and population groups and invited organisations to propose well-designed and evidenced initiatives that they are confident will make a difference. Detailed guidance on developing clear theories of change and understanding impact has been used by well over 200 organisations who have provided positive feedback.
- The Fund has been highly transparent in how it assesses proposals based on the strength of evidence underpinning the design of the service. Summaries of shortlisted proposals have been published so that communities and experts can provide feedback for Pathway One and Two. The robust assessment process enables detailed feedback to be provided to unsuccessful organisations who can use that feedback to develop further proposals and compare their current practice to social investment standards.
- The Fund has shared detailed Government data on population groups who would benefit from support. SIA has developed a suite of tools that help organisations who provide social services gain better insight into the communities they serve, where the greatest need is, and where to target their support. The most utilised tool, the Regional Data Explorer has had 2,200 page views since January 2026

The Fund's procurement approach is beginning to **shape the way government commissions social services**. NGOs and third-party consultancies and contractors have responded quickly to changing incentives and the new standards set by SIA. This is driving improved practice across the sector – particularly the use of methods and tools to understand what works and why. Other agencies are picking up quickly on the new approach and building it into their practice.

Social sector organisations have recognised that the social investment approach relies on robust data infrastructure and economies of scale. This is leading to alliances between smaller organisations and the development of shared backbone infrastructure models that enable organisations to retain their tight local focus, while benefiting from shared new tools and approaches.

Section 5: Financial Summary

Investment Plan \$,000						
Pathway	2025/26 Forecast	2025/26 Actual	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
New Investment						
Demonstration Initiatives	4,884	4,884	4,700	5,035	3,988	-
Round One	2,467	879	14,575	12,031	12,290	10,458
Round Two	-	-	19,296	21,387	20,851	21,118
Ongoing New Investment	-	-			1,265	7,689
Contract Consolidation						
Contract Consolidation	-	-	21,072	21,571	22,082	22,603
Community Led Commissioning						
Design Phase One	-	-	2,300			
Future Phases	-	-		3,220	6,840	7,910
Co-investment and Innovation						
Co-investment and Innovation	-	-		5,242	8,552	18,582
Evaluation New Investment, Contract Consolidation and Community-led-Commissioning						
Evaluation (SIF)	132	33	2,893	2,908	2,901	2,800
Total	7,483	5,796	64,836	71,394	78,769	91,161

Section 6: Lessons Learned



The development of genuine outcome-based agreements takes time and effort to get right so that evaluability is embedded from the beginning.

Selecting, contracting and managing genuinely outcome-based agreements required rapid development of new skills and approaches.

Initial investments took longer to contract because more upfront work was needed to agree robust evaluation approaches. Future investments should move faster as the Fund and evaluation partners refine their approach.

Many social service organisations are used to standard government contracts, making the shift to outcomes challenging. Management teams often spend significant time checking compliance with measures and targets that may not align with what matters most.

Social investment requires organisations to understand their theories of change and practice, and the measures that indicate whether longer-term outcomes will be achieved. Organisations also need embedded continuous learning approaches – that enable them to learn quickly what is working well for who so that they can develop their approach further. This coupled with increased compliance and expectations (e.g. data sharing and privacy) can be challenging for organisations to meet alongside their day-to-day delivery.

Understanding the impact of social investment requires flexible approaches to evaluation due to the holistic, individualised support most social supports provide.

Evaluating initiatives that support people with complex, individualised needs requires flexible approaches, as most provide holistic, tailored support rather than a single standard model. This makes pure attribution or pre-comparator analysis difficult.

Fund investments usually require mixed-methods evaluation. Testing evidence standards through the Fund has helped identify what works, adapt what does not, and make standards more robust and achievable before wider rollout.

Mixed-methods approaches can provide a higher standard of evidence than is typical across the sector, demonstrating the Fund's role as a test bed for broader social investment practice.

Lessons learned through Contract Consolidation Round One

Many contracts proposed for consolidation did not progress because agencies considered the services core business or the funding was under review. Once scope was agreed, cooperation was strong.

Further progress will depend on agencies broadening what can be included, supported by cross-agency assurance or integrated commissioning arrangements.

Organisations also invested significant effort in designing integrated services and agreeing progress measures and evaluation approaches.

Lessons learned from Round One New Investment and Contract Consolidation Expressions of Interest and Request for Proposal processes

Organisations who responded to the survey told us that:

- The online application system was easy to use
- Communications from SIA were timely, professional, and helpful
- Webinars and guidance were valuable, especially for less experienced applicants
- The Fund's outcomes and prevention focused approach is clear and appropriate
- The process encouraged deeper thinking about services, evidence, and outcomes
- The overall process provides a strong foundation for future rounds.

Although SIA's Round One survey was anonymous, some organisations were reluctant to provide feedback directly due to concerns about future funding opportunities. To capture these views, Social Service Providers Aotearoa (SSPA) independently surveyed its members after Round One of Pathway One: New Investment. Organisations shared anonymous feedback on their experience applying through the Social Investment Fund (SIF), and SSPA provided aggregated findings to SIA. SIA thanks SSPA for facilitating this process and acknowledges the organisations that contributed feedback.

Opportunities for improvement and what we've done for Round Two New Investment

We identified several opportunities for improvement in the New Investment pathway.

- 1. Survey respondents found the Theory of Change the hardest area, along with outcomes, delivery confidence, and sector wide learning and some respondents found the effort required felt quite high for a Registration of Interest stage.**

The Fund refined its guidance based on feedback, making it clearer, more practical and easier to follow. Support materials were expanded with webinars, updated FAQs, Round One examples and a self-assessment tool to help organisations assess fit before investing time in an application.

- 2. Survey respondents asked for more opportunities for human connection**

In response to this, Round Two included an opportunity for organisations shortlisted for the New Investment Pathway Round Two Request for Proposal (RFP) stage to meet with the evaluation panel to present their proposal, ask questions, and respond to questions from the panel.

- 3. Some survey respondents felt the process favoured larger or more established organisations.**

The Fund currently represents a small share of social sector funding, less than 1%, and is designed to test new ways of working. This requires partnering with organisations that can collect and share data, reach enough people, and demonstrate mature Theory of Change capabilities. This builds a stable foundation and supports organisations well placed to scale quickly.

Feedback from Round Two New Investment Registrations of Interest Applicants

See below a high-level analysis of feedback from survey respondents.

Overall experience

82% of organisations were satisfied or very satisfied with the experience.

86% of organisations found maturity descriptors clear or very clear.

82% of organisations found the assessment framework clear or very clear.

91% of organisations found the quick guides helpful or very helpful.

79% of organisations found the timeframe for preparing ROI reasonable or very reasonable.

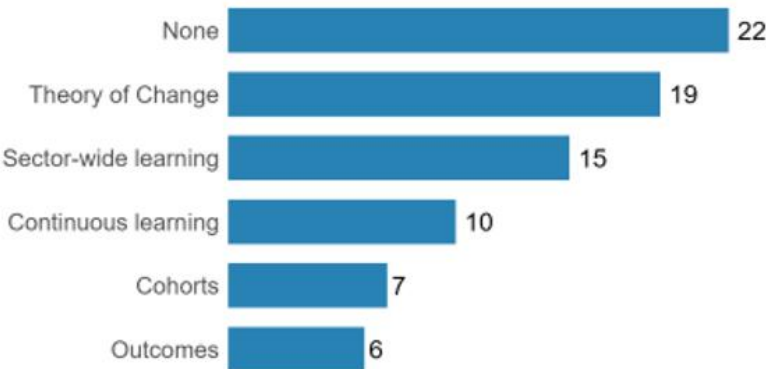
Use of Priority Cohort Explorer



Cohort explorer helpfulness



Most challenging domains in the application



Section 5: Financial Summary



Year One performance and progress

The Fund has delivered a strong first year, undertaking a substantial programme of foundational work to test and implement social investment approaches in practice, and to catalyse broader system change.

During the year, we invested **\$68 million** in new initiatives to provide enhanced support for an estimated **1900 children and their families**. In parallel, we streamlined service delivery and broke new ground by consolidating approximately 76 contract lines across approximately 50 contracts into 12 integrated outcomes agreements, bringing together funding from seven agencies and representing a total investment of over 21 million per annum.

Progress has also been made in aligning existing investments with outcomes-based approaches. Preparatory work has commenced to support the transfer of Family Start providers from Oranga Tamariki into the Fund, with the objective of ensuring that this investment delivers improved outcomes for children and families.

Acknowledgements

The establishment and early progress of the Fund has been enabled by the collective efforts of many contributors. We acknowledge and thank all those who have contributed their time, expertise, and insight over the past year, helping to shape the Fund's strategic direction and operational pathways. We extend particular thanks to the community groups who engaged with us in the development of the Community-led Commissioning pathway, and to the many organisations that expressed interest in the New Investment and Contract Consolidation pathways.

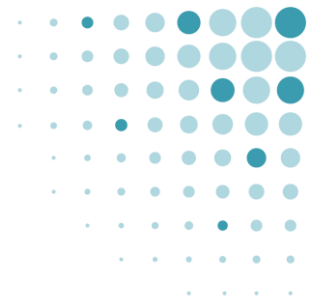
We also acknowledge the Social Investment Board for its guidance, challenge, and expertise, and our colleagues across government agencies whose collaboration has been instrumental in bringing these pathways into operation.

We further recognise the contribution of the three demonstration organisations, and the wider group of organisations that have partnered with us through the New Investment and Contract Consolidation pathways. Their willingness to test, implement, and refine new approaches, tools, and ways of working has been critical to our progress.

Looking ahead

In the coming year, the Fund will continue to build on this foundation. Key priorities include the ongoing implementation of the New Investment and Contract Consolidation pathways, progressing the design of three community-led commissioning arrangements, and opening the Co-investment and Innovation pathway.

The Co-investment and Innovation pathway will enable the testing and scaling of high-potential initiatives that may not otherwise have had access to sustainable, long-term funding, further supporting the Fund's objective of improving outcomes for children and families through innovative and evidence-informed approaches.



Appendices

Appendix One: Priority Outcomes

Fund Ministers have set priority outcomes for the Fund. These outcomes are aligned to Government priorities across multiple portfolios. These outcomes are all visible in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and measurable using standardised government agency definitions.

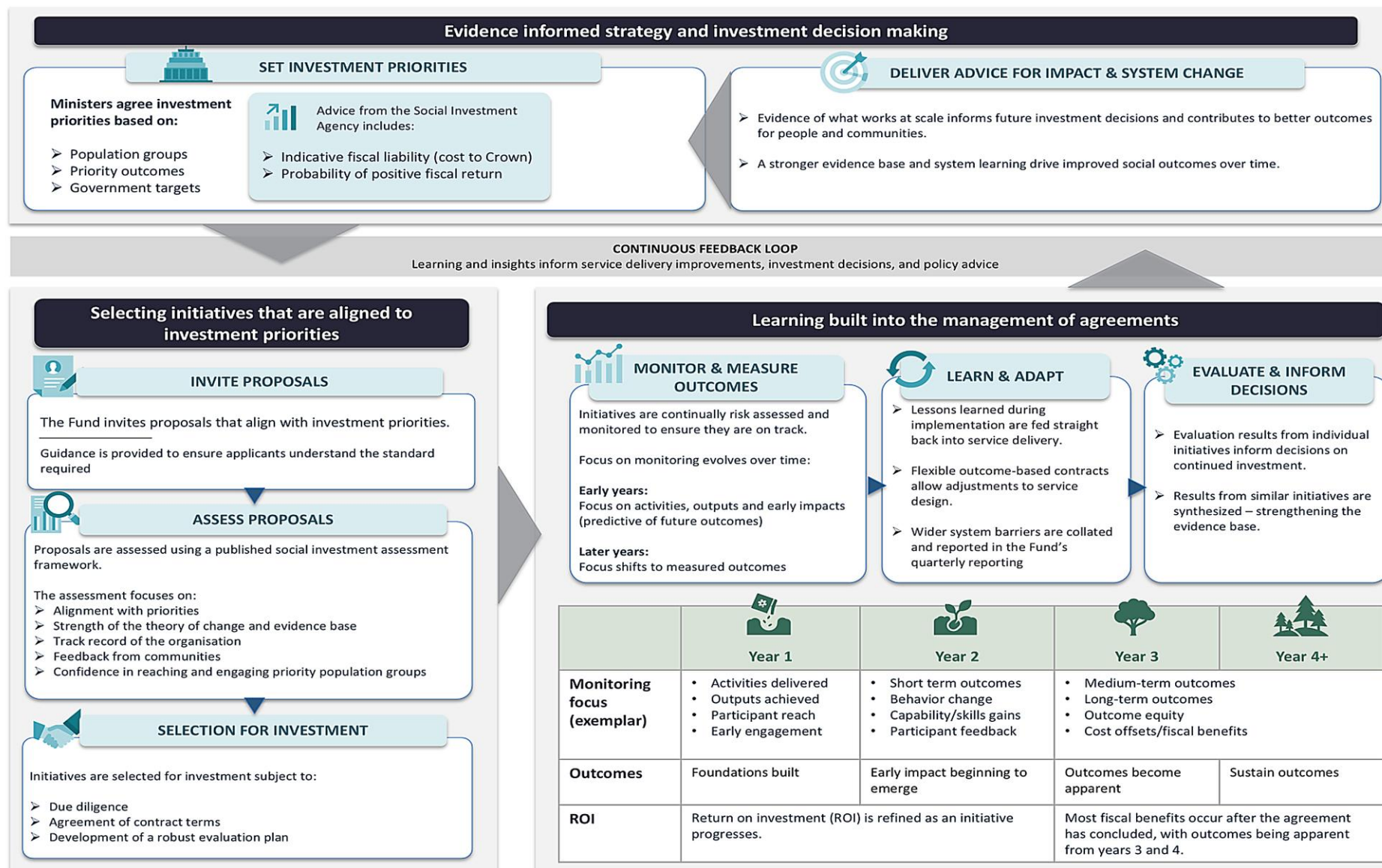
Outcome areas	Fund priority outcomes	Fund-specific IDI indicators
Improved health	Reduced serious health events	- Count of acute hospitalisations in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether person has any acute hospitalisations in past 12 months (binary)
	Reduced potentially avoidable hospitalisations	- Count of potentially avoidable hospitalisations in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether person has any potentially avoidable hospitalisations in past 12 months
Greater safety	Reduced need for children to be placed in state care	- Counts of OT 'substantiated finding of child maltreatment' in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether person has any 'substantiated finding of child maltreatment' in past 12 months 'Count of days in state care placements in past 12 months' - Whether person has a child state care placement in the last 12 months
	Reduced violent crime	- Count of violent offence Police proceedings in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether person has any violent offence proceedings in past 12 months - Count of victimisations (Police) in past 12 months - Whether person has reported any victimisation in past 12 months
	Reduced youth crime	- Count of Police proceedings (age 17 and under) in past 12 months - Whether person aged 17 and under has been proceeded against in past 12 months
	Reduced family violence and sexual violence	Whether person has reported any FVSV victimisation in past 12 months
Ensuring stable and secure housing	Improved housing stability	- Count of days in social housing waitlist, emergency housing or transitional housing (to be added in future) in past 12 months - Whether person was in social housing waitlist, emergency housing or transitional housing (to be added in future) in past 12 months
Improving knowledge and skills	Improved attendance in education	- Attendance rate in most recent term (continuous) - Whether chronically absent in most recent term
	Improved qualifications	- Highest level of NZQA qualification (binary) - Count of new NZQA qualifications in past 12 months (continuous)
Growing income	Higher incomes	- Total income in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether earning greater or equal to the full-time equivalent minimum wage over the past 12 months (binary)
Supporting people into work	Increased employment	- Number of days in paid/formal employment in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether the person was employed at least 6 months of the last 12 months
	Reduced need to access benefits	- Number of days on main benefit in past 12 months (continuous) - Whether any spell on main benefit in past 12 months

Note: Indicators may change over time as more information becomes available within the IDI and evaluation methods are refined

Appendix Two: Technical Notes on Monitoring outcomes

The Fund's end-to-end approach to investing in outcomes is summarised below.

The Social Investment Fund's Approach To Investing In Outcomes



Appendix Three: Initiative Details

Pathway One Demonstration initiatives

Priority Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Ka Puta Ka Ora Emerge Aotearoa - 400 children over four years in Christchurch and Hamilton			
Young people, aged 11–17, referred by New Zealand Police who score above the eligibility threshold on the Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool (YORST) and meet MST inclusion criteria following assessment.	Provides intensive, family-based support to young people (11–17) with serious behavioural issues who are referred by Police. Focuses on helping young people stay at home, stay in school or work, and stay out of trouble.	- Improving Knowledge and Skills - Greater safety - Supporting People into Work	Emerge Aotearoa expects the following outcomes for young people who complete a full course of MST treatment: 90% living at home 80% in school or working 85% no new arrests or further entry into the justice system.
Autism NZ – 200 children over four years in Wellington Region (Upper Hutt to Waikanae)			
Family and whānau members of autistic children or potentially autistic children aged between 12 months and 5 years.	Initiative supports the early identification and support for autistic children, or children showing signs of autism, with support for family and educators.	- Improving Knowledge and Skills - Growing Income and Wealth	Long-term outcomes: - Increased parental income - Improved whānau/family quality of life - Improved child quality of life - Increased participation in ECE - Increased attendance in primary school
Te Tihi o Ruahine – 160 families over four years in Palmerston North, Fielding and Whanganui			
Whānau who live in social housing, emergency, and transitional housing and/or experiencing housing insecurity.	Tailored support to move people from housing instability to safe, warm and dry homes.	- Improving Knowledge and Skills - Ensuring Stable and Secure Housing - Supporting people into Work - Growing Income and Wealth	All whānau live in structurally safe, warm, dry homes within flourishing communities; Whānau access education, training and employment pathways that grow their knowledge and support long-term wellbeing and housing security; Whānau live in safe and loving relationships, free from violence; Systemic change is enacted across partner organisations through shifts in policy that informs practice and therefore long-term sustainable change.

Pathway One Round One initiatives

Priority Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Kaikaranga Holding Ltd – 400 children over four years in Auckland			
Children who are stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger	Supports children aged 5–12 who are disabled or neurodiverse and at risk of dropping out of school. Focuses on children who may not meet the threshold for formal disability support or may not yet have a diagnosis. Provides assessments, hands-on support, and works closely with families, schools, and other services.	Improving Knowledge and Skills	Improved attendance in education
Barnardos New Zealand Incorporated – 160 children over four years in Māngere			
Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison; Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system	Intensive, integrated early intervention approach for children aged 0–5 and their caregivers/families, combining ECE, therapeutic support and social work.	- Greater Safety - Improving Knowledge and Skills - Improved Health	- Reduced need for children to be placed in state care - Reduced potentially avoidable hospitalisations - Improved attendance in education
Tākiri Mai te Ata Trust – up to 750 participants over four years in Wellington Region			
Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison; Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system; Children who are stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger	Brings together health, education, social services, and cultural support to work as one system for children and families in the Hutt Valley (Wainuiomata, Lower and Upper Hutt).	- Greater Safety - Improving Knowledge and Skills	- Improved attendance in education - Reduced youth justice involvement

Priority Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Te Puawaitanga ki Ōtautahi Charitable Trust - 250 children over four years in Christchurch			
Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison; Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system; Children who are stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger	Supports high risk children, young people and families in Christchurch through strong relationships, practical support, life skills, and reconnecting with culture.	• Greater Safety • Improving Knowledge and Skills	• Reduced youth crime • Improved attendance in education
Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services Trust – 250 children over four years in Eastern Bay of Plenty			
Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison; Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system; Children who are stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger	Provides a service to support families experiencing family harm and wellbeing challenges in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.	• Greater Safety	• Reduced family violence
Te Hou Ora Whānau Services Limited – 400 children over four years in Dunedin and Clutha			
Children whose parent(s) are currently or have recently been in prison; Children of parent(s) who experienced the care system; Children who are stood down or suspended from school when they were 12 or younger	Provides mentoring for children aged 7–14 who are facing significant challenges. Uses a relationship-based, whole-of-life approach to support children and their wellbeing.	• Greater Safety • Improving Knowledge and Skills	• Improved attendance in education

Pathway Two Contract Consolidation initiatives

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Te Puna Oranga – 500 participants per annum in Christchurch			
7 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for: - tamariki and rangatahi (18 years old and under) affected by family harm, sexual harm or trauma; - Adults and whānau (18 years old and over) experiencing trauma, violence, grief or mental distress; - whānau with complex, overlapping needs requiring coordinated support.	Support for children, young people, adults and whānau affected by violence, trauma, grief, or mental distress. Focuses on people with complex needs, including those affected by family or sexual harm. Delivers early help, crisis support, and ongoing care using a culturally appropriate approach.	Greater Safety	- Improved engagement and cultural safety - Increased trusting relationships with kaimahi - Timely access to services and supports - Enhanced emotional regulation skills - Improved whānau relationships - Reduced recurrence of crisis or harm
Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) – across New Zealand			
4 contracted lines of funding from Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, Inland Revenue Department, Department of Internal Affairs.	Strengthens how CAB operates across New Zealand so people can get consistent, reliable help in their communities. CAB: - provides free advice, advocacy, and referrals to help people understand their rights and access the support they need - helps people navigate government and community services	- Improved access to community-based advice, advocacy, and referral support - Strengthened national coordination, service responsiveness, and continuous improvement across the CAB network	- Increased access to trusted, responsive services in communities - Improved access to advice and support services - Earlier identification and resolution of issues - Improved navigation of Government and community services - Reduced escalation of unmet social and service needs

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Jigsaw Whanganui – 220 participants per annum in Whanganui, South Taranaki, Rangitikei and Ruapehu			
12 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for: • children and young people (under 18) affected or at risk of Family Violence, Sexual Violence or trauma; • adults and whānau (over 18) experiencing trauma, violence, grief, or mental distress; • whānau with complex, overlapping needs requiring coordinated support; • school aged children at risk of not achieving good health, education and welfare outcomes.	Supports children, young people, adults and whānau experiencing challenges such as family or sexual violence, trauma, mental distress, and financial stress. Focuses on whānau with complex needs, including children at risk of poor health, education, or wellbeing outcomes.	• Improved Health • Greater Safety • Improving Knowledge and Skills	• Whānau can advocate for themselves and navigate systems • Improved parenting confidence and capability • Increased stability for individuals and whānau • Improved emotional wellbeing and regulation for tamariki and rangatahi
Ngāti Ruanui Tahua Ltd – 200 participants per annum in South Taranaki			
6 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for: • School-aged children at risk of not achieving good health, education and welfare outcomes; • children and young people (under 18) affected by family violence/sexual violence (FVSV), grief, mental distress and other trauma; w • whānau experiencing impacts of FVSV (non-crisis); • whānau with complex needs requiring coordinated support.	Supports children, young people and whānau facing challenges such as family violence, trauma, grief, mental distress, poor health, and disengagement from education. Focuses on families with complex needs who require coordinated support.	• Improved Health • Greater Safety • Improving Knowledge and Skills • Supporting People into Work	• Improved access to coordinated support • Stronger engagement with kaimahi • Improved whānau wellbeing • Improved kaimahi wellbeing, flexibility and retention • Stronger coordination across supports surrounding the whānau

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Presbyterian Support Northern – 250 participants per annum in Auckland			
10 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for: children, women, men and their wider whānau who have experienced, perpetrated and/or had exposure to family violence.	Supports children, adults and whānau who have experienced or been affected by family violence (including those who have used violence as well as those impacted by it). Provides a full range of support—from crisis help through to longer-term recovery and rebuilding. Services include women’s refuge, social work, advocacy, counselling, and programmes that build safe relationships and resilience. Support is tailored and flexible, with practitioners working alongside whānau for as long as needed.	- Improved Health - Greater Safety - Improving Knowledge and Skills	- Earlier identification and response to risk - Fewer crisis incidents - Reduced repeat harm with safer environments for tamariki - Sustained wellbeing and resilience - Strong healing and more connected communities
Presbyterian Support Otago – 200 participants per annum in Otago Region			
9 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education consolidated for: - tamariki or rangatahi who have had, or are at risk of, contact with Oranga Tamariki, who may be experiencing educational disengagement; - individuals and/or whānau experiencing financial hardship and/or significant social or mental health challenges.	Supports tamariki and rangatahi who may be at risk of involvement with Oranga Tamariki or disengaging from education. Also supports individuals and whānau facing financial hardship, social challenges, or mental health needs. Provides more flexible, joined-up support so people can get the help they need in the right order and at the right time. Focuses on building strong, ongoing relationships and coordinating support across different services.	- Greater Safety - Improving Knowledge and Skills - Growing Income and Wealth	- Increased parenting confidence - Improved parenting practices and family functioning - Improved family stability, increased resilience and engagement with supports - Increased financial stability - Improved emotional regulation and behaviour for tamariki - Improved education engagement

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Raukawa – 350 participants per annum in South Waikato			
5 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Health New Zealand/Te Whatu Ora, consolidated for: children and whānau provided with support and education in the first 2000 days.	Focuses on supporting children and whānau in the first 2,000 days of a child’s life, which is a critical time for development. Recognises that a child’s wellbeing depends on the wellbeing of their whole whānau. Uses a joined-up, relationship-based approach with shared values to support long-term, intergenerational wellbeing (hauora).	- Improved Health - Greater Safety - Improving Knowledge and Skills	- Increased whānau capability, confidence, and ability to adapt to change - Healing and recovery are initiated and strengthened over time - Increased whānau access to resources and everyday needs becomes more stable - Whānau are actively engaged with education, health, and community supports
Birthright – 850 participants per annum in Hawke’s Bay			
5 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development, Health New Zealand/Te Whatu Ora consolidated for: tamariki and rangatahi experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, adverse wellbeing, education, social, emotional, behavioural, family, housing, or financial outcomes.	Supports children, young people and whānau facing a range of challenges, including wellbeing, education, behaviour, housing, and financial stress. Combines services like social work, school-based support, counselling, financial advice, housing help, parenting support, and youth services in one place. Uses an “any door is the right door” approach—no matter how a whānau comes in, they can access all the support they need in one service. Practitioners work together around each whānau’s goals, strengths, and needs.	- Improved Health - Greater Safety	- Increased engagement and trust with whānau - Improved access to supports - Reduced household stress and conflicts - Improved parent confidence and capability - Improved family relationships, - Increased stability (housing, finance, routines)
Te Puawaitanga ki Ōtautahi Charitable Trust – 1050 participants per annum in Christchurch City			
3 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Health New Zealand/Te Whatu Ora, consolidated for: pēpi, tamariki, parents, caregivers, and whānau experiencing complex health, social, developmental, wellbeing, or family support needs	Supports pēpi, tamariki, parents, caregivers and whānau with complex needs during pregnancy, infancy, and early childhood. Provides coordinated support across health, parenting, wellbeing, and practical help—all in one pathway.	- Improved Health - Greater Safety	- Increased whānau confidence, capability, cultural connection, and sense of agency - Stronger attachment, parenting confidence, and protective environments for pēpi and tamariki

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
across pregnancy, infancy, and early childhood.	Focuses on making it easier for whānau to get the right support early, during the most important years of a child's life.		• Safer and more supported engagement with health and statutory systems when appropriate • Improved health, wellbeing, safety, and developmental trajectories over time
Skylight Trust - 840 participants per annum in Wellington, Waitomo, Hamilton, Timaru and Waimate			
4 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Education consolidated for: • school-aged children and young people (up to 18 years, with potential extension to 24 years for those eligible for Oranga Tamariki transition support) at risk of not achieving good health, education, and welfare outcomes; • students in schools (tamariki and rangatahi) affected by grief, trauma, mental distress, whānau disruption, or school engagement issues where Skylight services are contracted; • whānau of young people experiencing the impacts of trauma, loss, or distress, requiring counselling or wraparound support; • teachers and school development teams seeking to build trauma-informed practice and the health curriculum across their learning environment.	Supports children and young people affected by grief, trauma, mental distress, or family disruption, as well as those struggling at school. Also supports whānau and helps teachers build trauma-informed practice in schools. Makes it easier for students to access counselling and support when they need it.	• Greater safety • Improved Health • Improved emotional and psychological well-being	• Increased student wellbeing • Increased student time with counsellors • Teachers report that services improve overall classroom behaviour • Improved attendance, engagement, and learning

Agencies Contracts and Population Group	Initiative Description	Outcome areas	Key Indicators
Te Whāriki Manawāhine O Hauraki – 200 participants per annum in Hauraki			
6 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for: wāhine, tāne, tamariki, and whānau impacted by family violence or sexual violence.	Supports women, men, children and whānau affected by family violence or sexual violence. Provides early support, crisis help, and ongoing care using a kaupapa Māori, whānau-centred approach. Focuses on helping whānau at high risk of things getting worse, such as children being removed, housing insecurity, or involvement with the justice system.	- Greater safety - Improved Health - Ensuring Stable and Secure Housing	- Increased safety for wāhine and tamariki - Increased awareness of violence and its impacts - Reduced use of violence and controlling behaviours - Improved whānau communication and emotional regulation - Increased help-seeking and sustained engagement
Āwhina Whānau Services - 700 participants per annum in Hawke's Bay			
5 contracted lines of funding from Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development consolidated for - tamariki and rangatahi (18 years old and under) affected by family harm, sexual harm or trauma; - adults and whānau (18 years old and over) experiencing trauma, violence, grief or mental distress; - whānau with complex, overlapping needs requiring coordinated support.	Supports children, young people, adults and whānau affected by trauma, family harm, sexual violence, grief, and mental distress. Focuses on whānau with complex needs who require coordinated support. Delivers a kaupapa Māori, trauma-informed, whānau-centred approach focused on healing and long-term wellbeing.	- Improved Health - Greater Safety	- Improved safety and stability, and cultural connection - Improved emotional regulation, resilience and relationships - Sustained safety and wellbeing, - Strengthened identity, trauma recovery - Reduced occurrence of crisis

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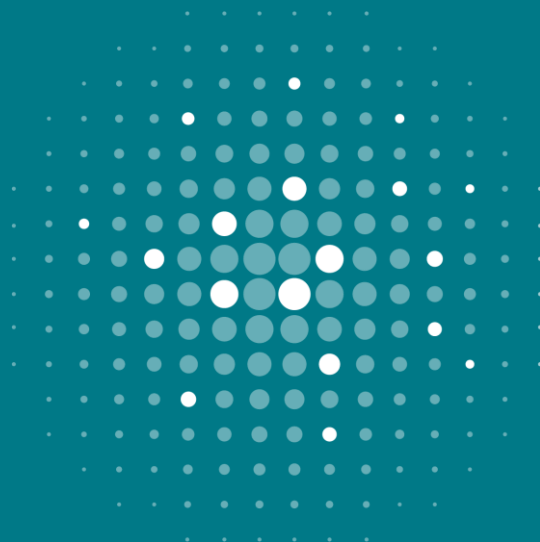
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