



Cover Briefing

BRIEFING TO THE INCOMING MINISTER FOR CHILD POVERTY REDUCTION

To	Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction	Report No	DPMC-2020/21-235
From	Clare Ward	Date	2/11/2020

Purpose

1. This aide-memoire provides the Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction, which outlines the key roles and responsibilities of the role, how we will support you, and immediate priorities and decisions.
2. For the purposes of the attached briefing we have assumed the continuation of the previous arrangement, under which the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction was also designated the responsible Minister for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. Should a different Minister be given this designation, we will provide them with a separate briefing on the responsibilities and immediate priorities and decisions related to this role.

Comment

3. Welcome back to your role as Minister for Child Poverty Reduction. The attached Briefing to the Incoming Minister sets out:
 - your key roles and responsibilities;
 - the support we will provide for you to undertake these roles;
 - immediate priorities and decisions; and
 - information about the further, more detailed, briefings that we will provide.
4. We look forward to working with you and supporting the Government to achieve its objectives for reducing child poverty and improving child and youth wellbeing.

Recommendations

5. It is recommended that you note the contents of this aide-memoire and the attached briefing.


P.P.: Catherine Deane

Clare Ward

**Executive Director, Strategy,
Governance and Engagement,
Department of the Prime Minister and
Cabinet**

NOTED

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern

Prime Minister

Date: / /

Attachment A Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

ATTACHMENT A

Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction



Briefing to Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

(and Minister responsible for the Child
and Youth Wellbeing Strategy)

Date	2/11/2020
Priority	Routine
Security classification	In Confidence

The legislative framework for your portfolio

The legislative basis for your portfolio responsibilities is provided through two pieces of complementary legislation: the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018, and Part 1 of the Children's Act 2014. These were passed into law in December 2018 with almost unanimous cross-party support.

The purpose of the Child Poverty Reduction Act is to help achieve a significant and sustained reduction in child poverty by establishing a framework for enduring political action and accountability. The Act specifies the approach to measuring and reporting on child poverty and child-poverty related factors, while also providing flexibility for successive governments to set their own targets for reducing child poverty.

Part 1 of the Children's Act establishes the requirement to adopt, publish and review a strategy for improving the wellbeing of all children (including specific groups of children), reducing child poverty and mitigating the impacts of poverty on socio-economic disadvantage experienced children. The strategy is also intended to help New Zealand meet its international obligations relating to children.

The legislation for which you are responsible is world-leading. The Strategy puts it into action. Together they provide a strong framework and a unified focus on the wellbeing of children and young people, particularly those most at risk of poor outcomes.

A summary of the key requirements of the Child Poverty Reduction Act and Part 1 of the Children's Act, and how they interact, is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Your roles and responsibilities

Your responsibilities as Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

You have a number of specific responsibilities under the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018), including to:

- set three-year and ten-year targets for reducing child poverty, as described in the Act (the current targets are set out in **Appendix 2**);
- set a target by 2024 for reducing poverty persistence amongst children. This timeframe takes account of the need to establish a measure of child poverty persistence¹ and collect sufficient data to inform decisions about the target;
- review each current target at least once during the period that it covers;
- table the Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) annual report on child poverty rates in the House. (Stats NZ is required to measure and report on child poverty annually, using a suite of ten specified measures. This is typically done in February.);
- if the targets are not met, table a document to the House explaining why this is the case. Reporting on the first three-year target period will be in 2022;
- identify one or more child poverty related indicators² (CPRIs), and report annually on them. (Five CPRIs were established in September 2019: housing affordability, housing quality, food insecurity, regular school attendance, and avoidable hospitalisations, and were reported on in June 2020. You can change your CPRIs at any time by notice in the Gazette.); and
- review each of the CPRIs within the three-year timeframe for the review of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

Roles and responsibilities of the Minister responsible for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

Previously, the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction was also designated the responsible Minister for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy ('the Strategy'). Part 1 of the Children's Act 2014 requires the responsible Minister (after consultation with the children's Ministers³, the Minister responsible for the Ministry of Māori Development, the Children's Commissioner, children and representatives of Māori) to:

- adopt and publish a strategy to address improving the wellbeing of all children, with a particular focus on:
 - improving the wellbeing of children with greater needs

¹ Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) has work underway to develop a definition and measure of child poverty persistence, and to collect the data needed to systematically measure and report on persistent household poverty.

² A child poverty related indicator is a measure of a cause, consequence, or correlate of child poverty.

³ The children's Ministers are those with portfolio responsibility for the 'children's agencies' as defined in the Children's Act 2014 (currently Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, and the New Zealand Police).

- reducing child poverty and mitigating the impacts of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage on children
- improving the wellbeing of the core populations of interest to Oranga Tamariki.

The responsible Minister must also:

- consult with the Minister for Māori Development on any changes to, or new versions of, the Strategy;
- publish an annual report on progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes, including an analysis of the impact on Māori children and any other focus populations;
- review the Strategy at least every three years; and
- consult with the children's Ministers before finalising annual reports to Parliament on the Strategy, and before changing the Strategy or adopting a new one.

The first Strategy was developed following widespread public engagement, including significant input from children and young people, Māori and iwi groups, social service providers and academics. The Strategy, and associated 'Current Programme of Action', was endorsed by Cabinet in July 2019 and published in August 2019. It sets out six wellbeing outcome areas and nine guiding principles that support the achievement of the vision of New Zealand as 'the best place in the world for children and young people'. An overview of the Strategy is provided in **Appendix 3**.

Appendix 4 provides a summary of your portfolio responsibilities under the Child Poverty Reduction Act and the Children's Act, the current status of these responsibilities, and next steps in giving effect to them.

Other Ministers also have responsibilities relating to child poverty and wellbeing

The Public Finance Act was amended in December 2018 to require the Minister of Finance, on Budget day, to table a report on progress towards the child poverty reduction targets, and the impact of the Budget measures on child poverty. Child poverty reports (prepared by The Treasury, in consultation with the Child Poverty Unit in DPMC) have been tabled for the last two Budgets.

Under the Children's Act 2014, the chief executives of the children's agencies⁴ must work together under the coordination of the chief executive of Oranga Tamariki to develop an 'Oranga Tamariki Action Plan'. This plan must identify how the chief executives will work together to achieve the Strategy's outcomes and improve wellbeing for core populations of interest to Oranga Tamariki. Previously, the Minister for Children was designated as 'plan Minister'⁵ in relation to the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan, with the following responsibilities:

- setting the data by which the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan must be submitted for approval;
- approving the plan for publication, following consultation with the children's Ministers;

⁴ Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, and the New Zealand Police.

⁵ The 'plan Minister' means the Minister of the Crown for the time being designated by the Prime Minister as the responsible Minister for all purposes related to the orange tamariki action plan.

- specifying the date for annual reporting by the chief executives on implementation of the plan; and
- directing chief executives to review the plan and specifying the date for any such review.

Children's agencies are working together to develop a draft Oranga Tamariki Action Plan to provide to the plan Minister by 11 December 2020 (the date set by the previous plan Minister). The newly designated plan Minister may wish to review or confirm this timeframe.

Addressing child poverty and wellbeing is a whole-of-government endeavour, under your leadership

The child poverty reduction portfolio does not have a Vote, nor specific operational and funding levers that the Minister can utilise to meet the targets. This reflects the fact that a wide range of policy and operational responses are needed to achieve improvements in the multiple dimensions and drivers of child poverty and wellbeing.

More than twenty agencies currently lead or co-lead actions outlined in the Current Programme of Action that sits alongside and gives effect to the Strategy. Further cross-agency policy work is underway in five identified priority areas: reducing child poverty; mitigating the impacts of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage on children; advancing wellbeing for 0-6 year olds, with a particular focus on the first 1,000 days; tackling racism, discrimination, and stigma; and extending whānau-centred approaches to improve child and youth wellbeing.

As responsible Minister, your role is to exercise leadership and influence across Ministerial portfolios and within wider government decision-making, to ensure shared responsibility for, and a sustained focus on, the material and wider wellbeing of children and young people.

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group in DPMC supports you in this leadership role

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group (CWPRG) is a small team in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. We support you in your roles as Minister for Child Poverty Reduction and Minister responsible for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy by:

- providing you with evidence-based advice on the policies and actions that are most effective in improving child and youth wellbeing;
- working closely with other agencies to ensure that their policies and work programmes support the achievement of your child poverty targets and wellbeing objectives;
- leading and coordinating advice and actions to meet the requirements of the legislation (e.g. setting and reviewing the child poverty reduction targets and CPRIs; monitoring and reporting on progress against the targets and CPRIs; and developing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy);
- working with government and non-government organisations to embed the Government's child and youth wellbeing and poverty reduction frameworks, targets and objectives in their planning, investment and work programmes; and
- leading public, stakeholder and international engagement and communications on the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and programme of action.

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group has two units: the Child Poverty Unit (6 FTEs, dropping to 4 FTEs from January 2021) and the Child Wellbeing Unit. The Child Wellbeing Unit currently has 8 FTEs and is staffed and resourced through short-term secondments and funding support from other agencies (particularly Oranga Tamariki) through to 30 June 2021. s9(2)(f)(iv)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

The impact of COVID-19 on poverty rates and the wellbeing of children and young people

Impacts on progress towards the child poverty reduction targets

Prior to the pandemic, our assessment was that progress was broadly on track to meet the three-year and ten-year child poverty targets. s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i)
s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i)

The impacts of an economic downturn on child poverty are not straightforward and can vary across the different measures. Our initial assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on each of the child poverty targets is:

- **AHC 50 (fixed line) measure:** child poverty rates on this measure are expected to increase, as reduced employment and earnings will negatively affect the household incomes of those at the lower end of the income distribution;
- **BHC 50 (moving line) measure:** impacts on this measure are less straightforward as they depend in part on how COVID-19 affects median incomes: if these fall faster than low incomes, then this measure could show a slight decline; and
- **Material hardship:** we expect rates on this measure to rise strongly, as material hardship is particularly sensitive to economic changes.

We have previously briefed you on the potential impacts of COVID-19 on progress towards your child poverty reduction targets. We are working with other agencies to establish a more robust assessment of actual and expected impacts, as a basis for further advice to inform Budget priorities, the review of current targets and establishment new targets for the next three-year period.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Implications for child and youth wellbeing

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to have short- and longer-term negative effects on the wellbeing of children, young people and their whānau, and the communities in which they live.

The exact nature of these effects are somewhat uncertain at this point in time, but are likely to be significant and wide-ranging, despite measures taken to date. They include the impact of job losses and reduced earnings on child poverty and wellbeing, increased anxiety and mental distress, financial and family stress, increased social isolation, and long-term effects on the education and employment of young people. The most severe negative effects are likely to be felt by those who are already disadvantaged.

Immediate priorities and decisions

A summary of key milestones and deliverables over the next twelve months is provided in **Appendix 5**.

Child Poverty data for 2019/2020 will be released by Stats NZ in February 2021

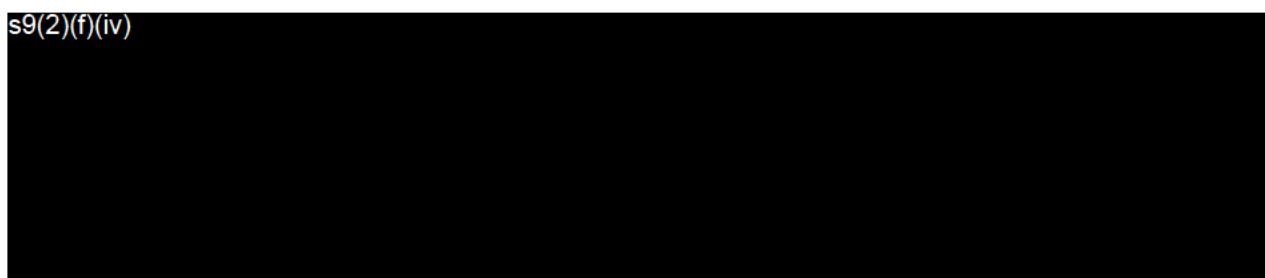
The next Stats NZ annual report on progress against the child poverty measures and targets is due in February 2021 and will present the rates for the 2019/20 year. This report is an important input for the review of current targets, and for targeting the next three-year targets (discussed below). You are also required to table a copy of this report in the House as soon as practicable after it is published.

You must review the current child poverty targets and set the next three-year child poverty reduction targets by mid-2021

Ten-year targets have been set for the period 2017/18 – 2027/28⁷. These were based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (Goal 1) to reduce child poverty by at least half by 2030. The first three-year targets have been set for the period 2018/19 – 2020/21.


The first three-year targets must be reviewed, and the next round of three-year targets (covering the period 2021/22 – 2023/24) set, by June 2021. You could also review the ten-year targets at the same time, although this is not required by law.

s9(2)(f)(iv)



We will provide you with further advice in early 2021 on the 2019/20 child poverty rates, reviewing the current three-year targets, and setting new targets for the period 2021/22 - 2023/24.

s9(2)(f)(iv)



There are Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy reporting requirements in early 2021

An indicators framework has been developed to support monitoring and reporting on progress in improving identified child and youth wellbeing outcomes. It includes 36 indicators (including the five child poverty-related indicators) across the six outcome areas in the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. Further work is required to support the development of national data sources for some indicators.

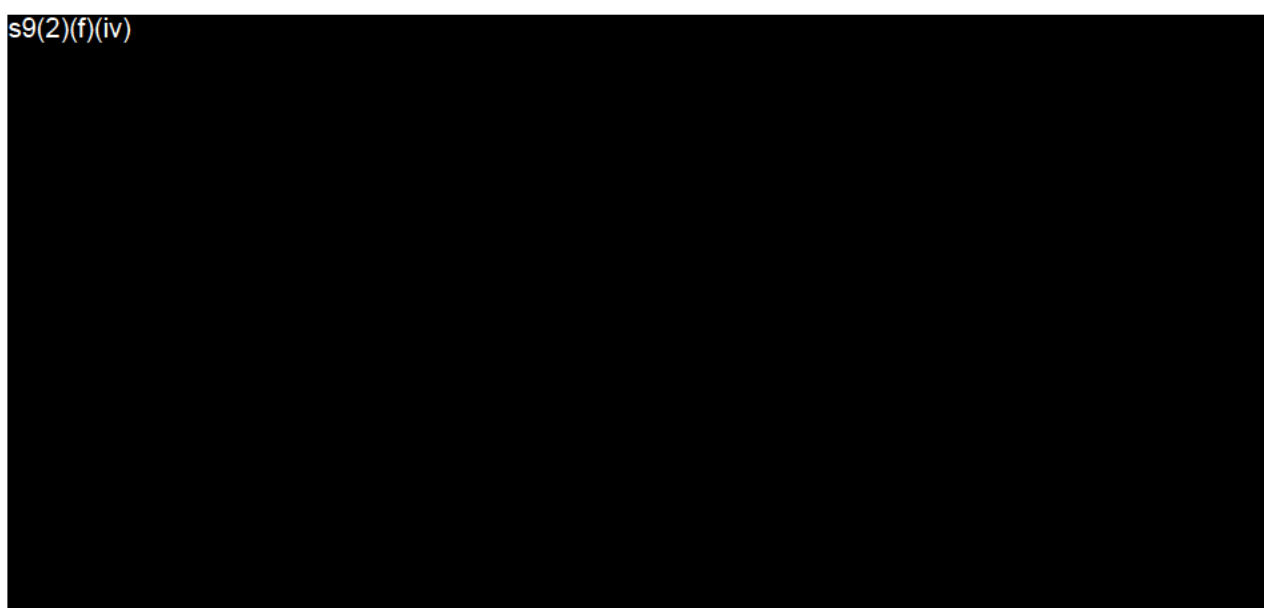
⁷ The current targets and broad child poverty measurement framework are set out in **Appendix 2**.

The legislation requires the first annual report on the achievement of the outcomes in the Strategy to be produced no later than 31 March 2022 and tabled shortly thereafter. However, the published Strategy states an intention to present an initial annual report to Parliament in April 2021.

Six-monthly reports are provided to Cabinet on progress on priority policy areas, and the implementation of actions under the Strategy. Due to COVID-19 disruption, the first report was delayed to August 2020, and was provided as a briefing and associated implementation report to Ministers, rather than a Cabinet paper. The next six-monthly progress report to Cabinet is due in or around February 2021 and will include a proposed forward work programme for the Strategy.

Officials will provide the Minister responsible for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy with more detailed advice on measuring and reporting progress against outcomes under the Strategy, including draft content of the annual report, later this year.

s9(2)(f)(iv)



We will provide you with more detailed briefings on key aspects of your portfolio, and seek confirmation of your forward work programme

In the context of COVID-19, your manifesto commitments, and the progress made to date, we think it would be useful to confirm the Government's policy priorities for reducing child poverty and improving child and youth wellbeing. This would ensure all relevant Ministers and agencies – and the Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group - have a clear set of common expectations that drive their efforts and investments.

We intend to provide you with a small number of further briefings over the next month or so. These will provide:

- a 'recap' on the child poverty measurement framework, progress made to date, and next steps for reporting on, reviewing and setting targets to reduce child poverty;
- our more detailed advice on the key areas of focus for your programme of action to reduce child poverty in line with your targets; and
- other key areas of priority policy work under the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

In addition to, or as an alternative to these briefings, we could work with your office to schedule a small number of workshops or 'chew' sessions on specific areas of interest.


Future programme and options

Mechanisms to support shared responsibility for reducing child poverty and improving child and youth wellbeing

The child poverty reduction targets, Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, and associated measurement and reporting arrangements, provide a framework for individual and collective action by relevant agencies and Ministerial portfolios. The current Strategy notes that by July 2021 all central government agencies will demonstrate alignment to the child and youth wellbeing outcomes, as reflected in their strategic and business planning documents and funding decisions.

The Chief Executives of DPMC and Oranga Tamariki are co-sponsors of the Strategy, and both agencies contribute resource to support the work of the CWPRG. The Social Wellbeing Board of social sector chief executives provide oversight and coordination of work programme deliverables for the Strategy, and any emerging issues. Steering and working groups also operate at deputy chief executive and senior official levels, and there has been a strong focus on multi-agency policy development processes and advice to joint Ministers. These Chief Executive and agency officials-level arrangements are starting to achieve traction.

s9(2)(f)(iv)



The legislative framework

The current legislation is very new and is still being bedded into business as usual processes and practices. Based on our experience to date, we consider that the Child Poverty Reduction Act and Part 1 of the Children's Act provide an effective framework for driving action to improve outcomes for children. Nevertheless, some provisions in the legislation are complex, and there may be scope to clarify or improve them in the future.

Requirement to review the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

A review of the Strategy must be completed by August 2022. A review could be undertaken earlier than this, or consideration could be given to further updates to the accompanying 'Current Programme of Action' to reflect the new government's objectives and policy priorities, particularly in light of COVID-19.

Before changing the Strategy, or adopting a new one, the responsible Minister must consult with children, the Children's Commissioner, the Minister for Māori Development, and any nominated representatives of Māori. The review of the Strategy must also be done in consultation with the children's Ministers.

The current timeframes and process for reviewing the Strategy mean that decisions on the approach, and associated resourcing requirements, will need to be taken by mid-2021 with the formal engagement process with children and young people, and other key groups, taking place in the second half of 2021.

Additional information can be found in the attached appendices:

Appendix 1: Summary of the key requirements of the Child Poverty Reduction Act and Part 1 of the Children's Act, and how they interact / overlap.

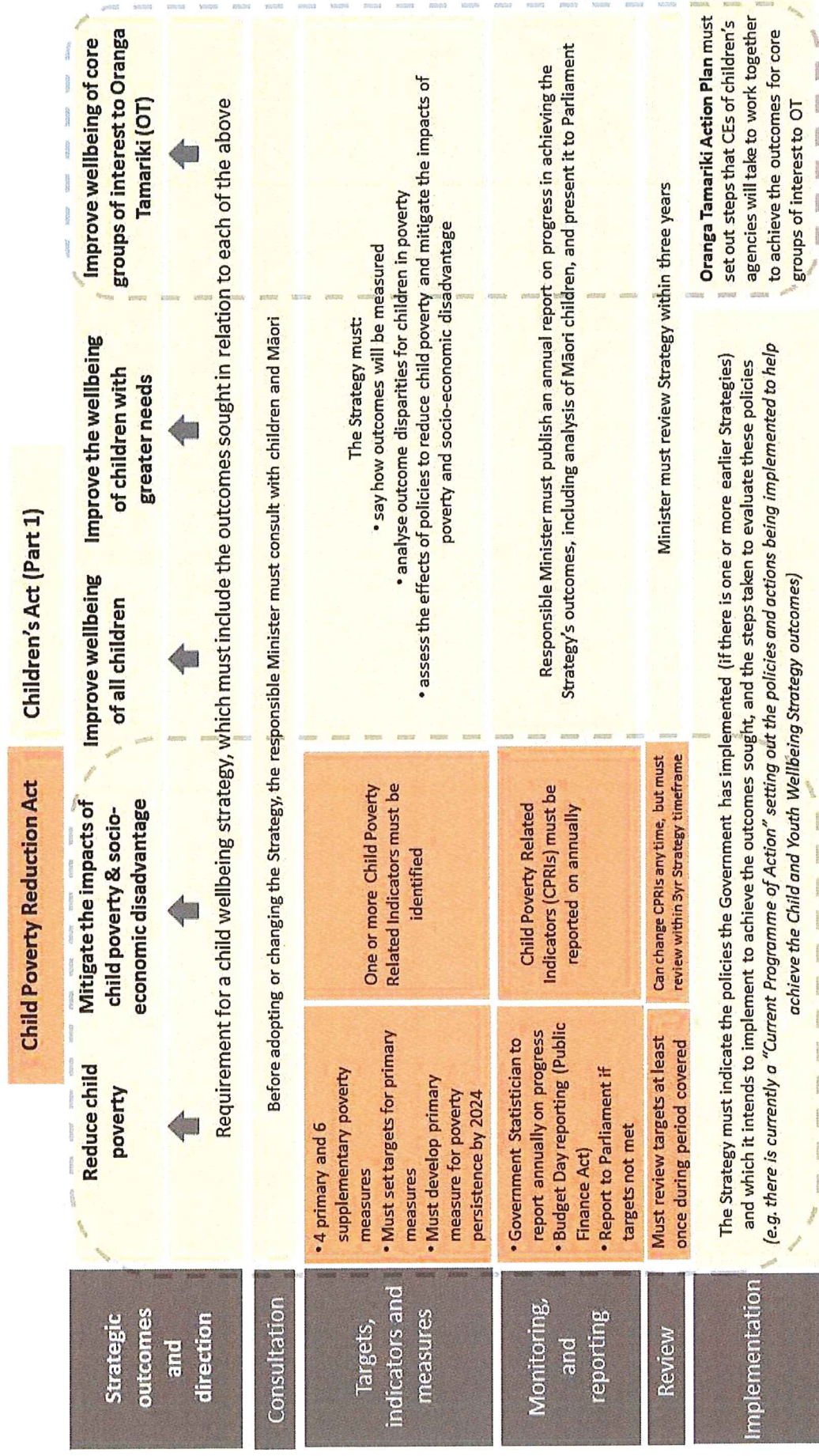
Appendix 2: Child poverty measures, current targets, baseline rates and 2018/19 rates

Appendix 3: Overview of the current Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

Appendix 4: Summary of your portfolio responsibilities under the Children's Act and the Child Poverty Reduction Act, current status, and next steps.

Appendix 5: Key milestones and deliverables over the next twelve months

Appendix 1: Overview of child poverty and child wellbeing legislation



Appendix 2: Child Poverty Reduction Measures and Targets

The following table presents the current child poverty targets, as well as the wider suite of child poverty measures. It identifies the 2017/18 baseline rates against which progress is measured, and the rates for 2018/19 (the first year of the current three-year target period), as reported by Stats NZ in February 2020.

Primary measure	Baseline rates/numbers (2017/18)	Three-year (2020/21) target rate	2018/19 rate (reported by Stats NZ)	Sample error in reported 2018/19 rate	Ten-year (2027/28) target rate
Primary measures					
Before Housing Costs (BHC) 50% moving line	16.5% 183,400 children	10.5% 120,000 children	14.9% 168,500 children	+/- 1.1% 12,000 children	5% 60,000 children
After Housing Costs (AHC) 50% fixed line (using 2017/18 as the 'fixed' reference year)	22.8% 250,800 children	18.8% 209,000 children	20.8% 235,400 children	+/- 1.9% 22,000 children	10% 120,000 children
Material Hardship	13.3% 147,600 children	10.3% 115,000 children	13.4% 151,700 children	+/- 2.3% 25,000 children	6% 70,000 children
Persistence	Under development	Targets will be set and reported once measure is available			
Supplementary measures					
BHC 60% moving line	25.3%	Targets not set for supplementary measures	23.3%	+/- 1.9%	Targets not set for supplementary measures
AHC 60% moving line	30.6%		29%	+/- 2.9%	
AHC 50% moving line	22.8%		21.4%	+/- 2.4%	
AHC 40% moving line	15.7%		14.8%	+/- 2.5%	
Combined AHC 60% and M.H.	8.8%		8.2%	+/- 2.1%	
Severe material hardship	5.8%		5.8%	+/- 1.6%	

Note: The formal targets are set using rates, not numbers of children. Rates will be used to assess the Government's compliance with the targets. Target rates are also set to one decimal place to align with the baseline rates reported by Stats NZ.

Notes:

Before Housing Costs (BHC) 50% moving line: Measures the number and percentage of children living in households with less than 50 percent of the median equivalised disposable income before housing costs for the financial year

After Housing Costs (BHC) 50% fixed line: Measures the number and percentage of children living in households with less than 50 percent of the median equivalised disposable income after housing costs for the base financial year of 2017/18.

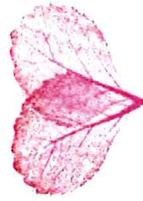
Material Hardship: measures the number and percentage of children living in households whose respondent reports an enforced lack of 6 or more of the 17 items on the Dep-17 Index.

Appendix 3: Overview of Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

OVERVIEW: THE FRAMEWORK

Our Vision: New Zealand is the best place in the world for children and young people.

CHILDREN and YOUNG PEOPLE ...



... are LOVED, SAFE and NURTURED



... have WHAT they NEED



... are HAPPY and HEALTHY



... are LEARNING and DEVELOPING



... are ACCEPTED, RESPECTED and CONNECTED



... are INVOLVED and EMPOWERED

Essence: Whakatōngia te kākano aroha i roto i ā tātou taitamariki kia puāwai i roto i tō rātou tupuranga aranui oranga. Plant the seed of love in our children and they will blossom, grow and journey towards the greatest pathway of life.

This means:

- they feel loved and supported
- they have family, whānau and homes that are loving, safe and nurturing
- they are safe from unintentional harm (including neglect, and emotional, physical and sexual abuse)
- they are able to spend quality time with their parents, family and whānau

Indicators:

- Feeling loved
- Feeling safe
- Family/whānau wellbeing
- Injury prevalence
- Harm against children
- Quality time with parents

This means:

- they and their parents or caregivers have a good standard of material wellbeing
- they have regular access to nutritious food
- they live in stable housing that is affordable, warm and dry
- their parents or caregivers have the skills and support they need to access quality employment

Indicators:

- Material wellbeing
- Child Poverty: Material Hardship
- Child Poverty: Low Income BHCSO
- Child Poverty: Low Income AHCSO
- Food insecurity
- Housing quality
- Housing affordability

This means:

- they have the best possible health, starting before birth
- they build self esteem and resilience
- they have good mental wellbeing and recover from trauma
- they have spaces and opportunities to play and express themselves creatively
- they live in healthy, sustainable environments

Indicators:

- Prenatal care
- Prenatal exposure to toxins
- Subjective health status
- Preventable admissions to hospital
- Mental wellbeing
- Self-harm and suicide

This means:

- they are positively engaged with, and progressing and achieving in education
- they develop the social, emotional and communication skills they need as they progress through life
- they have the knowledge, skills and encouragement to achieve their potential
- they have the chance to build further education, employment, entrepreneurship and citizenship
- they can successfully navigate life's transitions

Indicators:

- Early learning participation
- Regular school attendance
- Literacy, numeracy and science skills
- Social skills
- Self-management skills
- Youth in employment, education or training

This means:

- they feel accepted, respected and valued at home, school, in the community and online
- they feel manaakitanga: kindness, respect and care for others
- they live free from racism and discrimination
- they have stable and healthy relationships
- they are connected to their culture, whānau, and community including whākapapa and tangatawhāke

Indicators:

- Ability to be themselves
- Sense of belonging
- Experience of discrimination
- Social support
- Support for cultural identity
- Languages

This means:

- they contribute positively at home, at school and in their communities
- they exercise kaitiakitanga: care of the land and connection to nature
- they have their voices, perspectives, and opinions listened to and taken into account
- they are supported to exercise increasing autonomy at their age, and to be responsible citizens
- they and their families are supported to make healthy choices around relationships, sexual health, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs

Indicators:

- Involvement in community
- Representation of youth voice
- Making positive choices
- Criminal offending

The following principles reflect the values New Zealanders have said are important. They guide the development and implementation of the Strategy.

1. Children and young people are to tōnga.
2. Māori are tangata whenua and the Māori-Crown relationship is foundational. Children and young people's rights need to be respected and upheld.
- 3.

4. All children and young people deserve to live a good life.
5. Wellbeing needs holistic and comprehensive approaches.
6. Children and young people's wellbeing is interwoven with family and whānau wellbeing.

7. Change requires action by all of us.
8. Actions must deliver better life outcomes.
9. Early support is needed.



Child and Youth Wellbeing

Appendix 4: Summary of your responsibilities under the legislation

Requirement	Current state	Next steps (+ timing)
<i>Child Poverty Measures, Targets and Reporting</i>		
Set three-year and ten-year targets for reducing child poverty for the primary measures as described in the Act Targets are required to be Gazetted	Ten-year targets set for 2018/19 to 2027/28 Three-year targets set for 2018/19 to 2020/21	You need to set your next set of three-year targets (for 2021/22 to 2023/24) by June 2021
Set a target by 2024 for the poverty persistence primary measure	Currently under development by Stats NZ Funding provided in Budget 2020 for this purpose	Set targets for child poverty persistence, once this measure is developed
Review each current target at least once during the period that it covers		You are required to review the current three-year targets by June 2021 You could also review the ten-year targets at the same time, but this is not required
Table the Stats NZ annual report on child poverty rates in the House	The child poverty report for 2018/19 was published by Stats NZ in February 2020 and tabled in March 2020	You will need to table the next Stats NZ report (for 2019/20) following publication – most likely in February / March 2021 .
Explain any non-compliance with targets, by tabling a document to the House explaining why the targets have not been met		Reporting on the first three-year target period will be in 2022 . If the report shows the targets have not been achieved, you will need to table a document in the House explaining the reasons why.
Identify (and Gazette) one or more child poverty related indicators (CPRIs) Report annually on the CPRIs.	Five CPRIs were Gazetted in September 2019 A report on the CPRIs was published online in July 2020	The next report will be published in mid-2021 .
Review each of the CPRIs within the three-year timeframe for the review of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy		The CPRIs must be reviewed by August 2022 (line with the timeframe for reviewing the CYWS) However, you can change your CPRIs at any time, by notice in the Gazette

<i>Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy</i>		
Adopt and publish a strategy to address the wellbeing of all children, and specific groups as specified	The first Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy was published in August 2019	No immediate action required (unless responsible Minister wants to review and update the strategy to better reflect government priorities)
<p>Publish an annual report on progress in achieving the Strategy's outcomes, including an analysis of the impact on Māori children and any other focus populations</p> <p>The responsible Minister must consult with the children's Ministers before finalising the annual report</p>	<p>The first annual report on the achievement of the outcomes in the Strategy must be produced by March 2022, and tabled shortly after that.</p> <p>However, the published Strategy states an intention to present the first annual report to Parliament in April 2021</p>	<p>As soon as possible, confirm the intention to publish a 2021 annual report</p> <p>Publish and table the annual report by April 2021</p>
<p>Review the Strategy at least every three years</p> <p>The responsible Minister must consult with children, any nominated representatives of Māori, the children's Ministers, the Minister for Māori Development, and the Children's Commissioner, before changing the Strategy or adopting a new one</p>		<p>Review the current Strategy and, if a decision is made to make changes, publish a refreshed Strategy, by August 2022 at the latest</p>

Appendix 5: Key milestones and deliverables over the next twelve months

Key milestones for the Child Poverty Reduction portfolio and the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

