BUDGET 2024 MAJOR SPENDING DECISIONS

Monitoring, Reporting, and Performance Measures for the Regional Infrastructure Fund

November 2026 (as of 30 June 2026)

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Hīkina Whakatutuki – Lifting to make successful

MBIE develops and delivers policy, services, advice and regulation to support economic growth and the prosperity and wellbeing of New Zealanders.

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Budget Major Spending Decision Reporting: Monitoring, Reporting, and Performance Measures for Major Initiatives.

Major spending decisions are made by the Government through the Budget process, including for initiatives led by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). These decisions are subject to requirements to clearly articulate objectives, planned deliverables, funding allocations, and performance indicators. The requirements place emphasis on effective monitoring and reporting, and on achieving value for money from public investment. They are supported by a Cabinet oversight framework, including enduring systems for transparent reporting and accountability, and defined expectations for major spending decisions.

MBIE's Major Budget 2024 spending decisions

- Regional Infrastructure Fund | Kānoa | Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit

MBIE's Major Budget 2025 spending decisions

- New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- Invest NZ Establishment | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Funding Uplifts | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Who has set reporting requirements for major spending decisions?

Cabinet has established an enduring system for monitoring and reporting on major operating spending decisions of government. There are two different sets of requirements, one for Major spending decisions and another for Major forecast savings and revenue decisions [Cabinet Paper: ECO-24-SUB-0231 refers]. Beyond these requirements, Cabinet can set additional reporting requirements.

List of major spending decisions: Reporting on major spending decisions | The Treasury New Zealand.

Following the first Cabinet decision, the Treasury onboards Budget decisions as major Budget decisions.

What are the reporting requirements for major spending decisions?

For each identified major spending decision, Departments are required to report the name of the decision as per the Summary of Initiatives for that Budget, and the:

- intended results, as communicated in Budget documentation,
- deliverables and planned timeline,
- amount allocated over the forecast period (in total and annually),
- indicators of performance and value for money, and
- where (this must include the Department's Annual Report and departmental website) and how frequently the above information will be reported.

The Treasury will be capturing the reporting on each decision available on departmental websites as of 31 December and 30 June each year.

The reporting requirements cease, on major spending decisions of government, when the major spending decision is offboarded by the Treasury.

Regional Infrastructure Fund (Budget 2024)

In Budget 2024, MBIE received funding for the major spending decision, Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF). The RIF supports regional economic growth and resilience (including climate resilience) by investing in enabling[1] and resilience [2] infrastructure. Outcomes target productivity, job creation, access to finance (including for Māori), increased private investment, and long-term regional resilience.

1. Intended results, as communicated in budget documentation

Problem Definition

The RIF has overall objectives or goals of more productive local economies with improved infrastructure and greater resilience to shocks, including those caused by the impacts of climate change. These follow from the single overarching purpose of the Regional Development: RIF multi-category appropriation (MCA) which is "to support regional economic growth through the Regional Infrastructure Fund" and from the Appropriation intention statement of "a lift in the productivity potential of the regions through the delivery of regional infrastructure initiatives". These are documented in the Regional Infrastructure Fund: Detailed Settings and Drawdown from Tagged Contingencies Cabinet paper of June 2024 (CAB-24-MIN-0214).

The Cabinet paper, *Establishing the Regional Infrastructure Fund* of May 2024 (CAB-24-MIN-0168.02), recognises that "New Zealand faces a significant infrastructure deficit, driven in part by challenges for regional organisations and investors in accessing capital". The initial focus of the RIF was intended to be on "Māori economic development and flood resilience" (CAB-24-MIN-0214), recognising the challenges that regions face in these areas. Later, the Regional Development Ministerial Group expanded the focus areas to include energy security, water storage, geothermal energy, air connectivity and critical minerals.

[1] Enabling infrastructure: These projects will support growth by ensuring regions are well-connected and productive by supporting shared services, innovation facilities and solutions that connect multiple businesses and communities.

[2] Resilience infrastructure: This category supports projects that improve a region's ability to absorb, adapt and/or respond to stresses and shocks. Investment under this category includes flood and weather event protection, water supply resilience (exclusions under this category are most potable water, wastewater, or storm water assets), energy security, water security, food security, connectivity or ensuring the resilience of existing infrastructure.

Outcomes

The "high-level and long-term aims for the Regional Infrastructure Fund" (CAB-24-MIN-0214) are to:

- Lift productivity in regional economies by increasing the performance of businesses and catalysing the development of new or emerging industries; and/or
- Improve the ability for regional businesses and communities to absorb and recover from shocks and adapt to changing conditions.

To achieve these goals, the RIF will invest in infrastructure that strengthens resilience and enables growth, supporting shared services, innovation facilities, and solutions that connect businesses and communities, ensuring regions are well-connected and productive. By doing this, it will impact change across several short-medium and medium-long-term outcome areas. Clearly articulating these outcomes helps shape how monitoring and evaluation is designed and implemented.

In the tables below, the green colour-coded outcomes are expected more from the infrastructure for resilience category, while the blue colour-coded outcomes are expected more from the enabling infrastructure category. However, both categories can contribute across all outcomes.

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)				
Outcome 1	**Outcome 2**	**Outcome 3**	**Outcome 4**	**Outcome 5**
Increased flood protection	Increased water security	More jobs for locals (especially jobseekers)	Improved access to finance for locals and Māori	Increased private investment in local economies

MEDIUM-TO-LONG-TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)					
Outcome 6	**Outcome 7**	**Outcome 8**	**Outcome 9**	**Outcome 10**	**Outcome 11**
Reduced impacts of natural disaster[3]	More vital assets and services protected	Strengthened local & Māori economies & communities	Increased local innovation	Increased local productivity	More highly-skilled local workers

[3] Includes impacts on communities, businesses, infrastructure, and essential services resulting from natural hazards. Reducing the impacts of disasters or increasing resilience to disasters, allows regions to cope better when disasters occur. Investments may be in *protection from likely disasters* (such as stopbanks), *accommodation to cope with a likely disaster* (such as lifting buildings), *retreat away from likely disaster areas* (moving infrastructure out of the area), and *building in areas that avoid disaster-prone areas*.

These high-level short-to-medium and medium-to-long-term outcomes are supported by research relating to regional resilience in New Zealand and overseas, and to economic fundamentals for growing productivity. They align with the objectives of the RIF and other plans and strategies including the objectives outlined in the Government's coalition agreements and 100-point Economic Plan.

The outcomes are grouped into short-to-medium-term (1-5 years), and medium-to-long-term (5+ years) timeframes. This reflects the fund's 1-3 year application and approval period, as well as the fact that projects will start at different times and infrastructure investments can take several years to be completed. Some outcomes are therefore expected to emerge during project delivery, while others may not be realised until after completion. The 1-5 year timeframe captures outcomes that may occur at different stages of project delivery, while the 5+ year timeframe reflects the longer-term benefits of infrastructure investments, which often continue to accrue over many years.

The RIF outcomes framework guides monitoring, reporting and impact evaluation. Annex 1 sets out the indicators used to assess progress against each outcome. Progress against these indicators is reported six-monthly in the Indicators for outcomes report, available on the Grow Regions website under Monitoring and reporting – Regional Infrastructure Fund.

2. Deliverables and planned timeline

The RIF, a $1.2 billion government initiative administered by MBIE, continues to deliver on its commitment to address New Zealand's regional infrastructure deficit. As at June 2026 quarter, the fund has supported 393 applications, with 145 approved and 110 contracted projects, and a total contracted value of $536.4 million. The fund prioritises investments in resilience, energy, enabling growth, Māori economic development, and water storage, with resilience projects leading allocations.

RIF investments have generated significant economic and employment benefits, with over 11,000 monthly employees (as of June 2026) engaged and 76% of these being local workers. Twelve projects have been completed, primarily focused on flood resilience, demonstrating tangible improvements in regional infrastructure and climate resilience. Co-funding remains a key feature, leveraging $393.8 million in additional investment.

Regional distribution of funding shows strong engagement across the country, with Tai Tokerau/Northland, Canterbury, and Te Tauihu/Top of the South among the top recipients. The fund's mix of loans, equity, and grants ensures both immediate impact and future sustainability, with commercial incentives driving co-investment.

Fund highlights

Metric	Results (18 Months to December 2025)	Results (24 Months to June 2026)	Notes and Details
Total Fund Size	$1.2 billion	$1.2 billion	Government commitment - Funding available over the life of the fund.
Total Applications Received	359	393	Includes under consideration & approved.

Metric	Results (18 Months to December 2025)	Results (24 Months to June 2026)	Notes and Details
Applications Approved	121	145	
Projects Contracted	67	110	
Projects Completed	10	12	All flood resilience.
Total Contracted Value	$296.2 million	$536.4 million	Portion of the "Total Funding Size" of $1.2b
Total Value (including co-funding)	$553.3 million (committed as at December 2025)	$930.2 million (committed as at June 2026)	All RIF projects must include co-investment element (from a private sector investor, iwi or other non-government entity) unless there are specific reasons why this not possible. $257.0M co-funding (as at Dec 25). $393.8M co-funding (as at Jun 26).
Co-funding (portion of the total value)	$257.0 million (committed as at December 2025)	$393.8 million (committed as at June 2026)	Leveraged from partners.
Approved Funding	$578.8 million	$849.1 million	Portion of the "Total Funding Size" of $1.2b
Monthly Employees	6,985 (as at Dec 25)	11,130 (as at Jun 26)	75.2% local, 18.3% Māori (as at Dec 25). 75.6% local, 19.5% Māori (as at Jun 26).
Hours Worked (by the monthly employees of the funding recipients)	256,910 (as at Dec 25)	471,356 (as at Jun 26)	Equivalent to 164.7 Annual FTEs (as at Dec 25). Equivalent to 302.2 Annual FTEs (as at Jun 26).
Priority Areas	Resilience, Energy, Enabling Growth, Māori Economic Development, Water Storage		
Largest Allocation	Resilience ($246.5M approved)	Resilience ($279.7M approved)	Flood resilience projects. Portion of the "Total Funding Size" of $1.2b

Metric	Results (18 Months to December 2025)	Results (24 Months to June 2026)	Notes and Details
Regional Top Recipients	Tai Tokerau/Northland ($56.6M), Canterbury ($42.1M), Wairarapa ($33.6M)	Tai Tokerau/Northland ($96.4M), Canterbury ($91.3M), Te Tauihu/Top of the South ($71.4M)	Portion of the "Total Funding Size" of $1.2b
Māori Monthly Employee	1,275 / 18.3% (as at Dec 25)	2,172 / 19.5% (as at Jun 26)	Refer detailed regional breakdown. Portion of the "Total Funding Size" of $1.2b

Note: All dollar figures are portions of the $1.2 billion Regional Infrastructure Fund, except the "Total Value (including co-funding)" and "Co-funding (portion of the total value)" rows, which include funding from other sources

Employee data[4] 24 months to June 2026

Metric	Number of Monthly Employees	Number of Local Monthly	Number of Māori Monthly	Local (%)	Māori (%)
Te Tauihu / Top of the South	3,001	1,859	76	62%	3%
Bay of Plenty	1,970	1,722	490	87%	25%
Tai Tokerau / Northland	1,061	873	488	82%	46%
Waikato	1,021	802	108	79%	11%
Canterbury	1,001	996	45	100%	4%
Wairarapa	972	724	283	74%	29%
West Coast	606	240	19	40%	3%
Taranaki	395	325	325	82%	82%

[4] Employees of the funding recipients.

Metric	Number of Monthly Employees	Number of Local Monthly	Number of Māori Monthly	Local (%)	Māori (%)
Manawatū-Whanganui / Horowhenua	383	292	231	76%	60%
Otago	333	292	9	88%	3%
Southland	256	208	70	81%	27%
Kāpiti	74	46	25	62%	34%
Hawke's Bay	57	30	3	53%	5%
Tairāwhiti / East Coast	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**11,130**	**8,409**	**2,172**	**76%**	**20%**

Note: The 11,130 monthly employees shown in this table worked a combined 471,356 hours over the 24 months to June 2026. When converted to an annual full-time equivalent basis, these hours equate to 302.2 FTEs, as reported in the earlier table.

Summary tables - $m by Region and Investment quantities. Contracted and paid share is a percentage of the total amount contracted or paid. [5]

Region	$m			Share (%)		Number of projects			Expected completion		
	Approved	Contracted	Paid	Contracted	Paid	Contracted	Completed 2024/25	Completed 2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Canterbury	111.3	91.3	8.0	17%	6%	15			2	3	4
Tai Tokerau / Northland	104.9	96.4	34.6	18%	25%	15		2	7	4	1
Bay of Plenty	90.5	44.3	9.9	8%	7%	9			3	1	1
Waikato	86.2	18.9	6.3	4%	5%	8	1	1	4		1
West Coast	83.7	23.6	4.4	4%	3%	5			3	1	2
Te Tauihu / Top of the South	73.2	71.4	13.4	13%	10%	13			6	2	4
Southland	57.5	38.3	9.0	7%	7%	8	1		1	1	2
Hawke's Bay	53.8	15.7	4.5	3%	3%	5			3		
Manawatū-Whanganui / Horowhenua	53.4	20.8	11.5	4%	8%	3			2		
Wairarapa	37.4	33.6	9.0	6%	7%	16	5	2	7	2	
National	31.5	31.7		6%	0%	1					1
Otago	20.3	10.1	0.9	2%	1%	7			2	3	1

[5] *Note: The figures accurately reflect official data recorded as at 30 June 2026, pending resolution of a discrepancy for one National project. Percentages may not equal 100% (rounding).*

Region	$m			Share (%)		Number of projects			Expected completion		
	Approved	Contracted	Paid	Contracted	Paid	Contracted	Completed 2024/25	Completed 2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Chatham Islands	18.4	17.2	17.2	3%	13%	1					
Tairāwhiti/East Coast	14.9	11.9		2%	0%	1					
Taranaki	9.5	8.6	7.1	2%	5%	2			2		1
Kāpiti	2.5	2.5	1.4	0%	1%	1			1		
Total	**849.1**	**536.4**	**137.2**	**100%**	**100%**	**110**	**7**	**5**	**43**	**17**	**18**

3. Amount allocated over the forecast period (in total and annually) [6]

Funding breakdown	2024/25 ($m)	2025/26 ($m)	2026/27 ($m)	2027/28 ($m)	2028/29 ($m)	Total ($m)
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Non-Departmental Operating Grants	23.725	51.430	194.883	0.700	-	270.738
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Departmental Operating – Investigation and Feasibility Studies	0.395	3.407	5.460	-	-	9.262
Administration and Management – Departmental Operating (transferred to Regional Development Operational Support	2.579	6.554	14.867	-	-	24.000
Regional Infrastructure Fund – Non-Departmental Capital	150.000	-	196.000	400.00	150.000	896.000
Annual total	**176.699**	**61.391**	**411.210**	**400.700**	**150.000**	**1,200.000**

[6] The figures represent RIF funding managed by MBIE, and excludes co-funding contributed by project recipients. The spend and forecast relates to RIF appropriations, including actual expenditure paid by MBIE for departmental operating and grants, and funding drawn down by CRHL for capital projects.

4. Indicators of performance, value for money and reporting locations.

Many of the indicators in this framework relate to outcomes that are influenced by a wide range of external factors. As a result, isolating the specific contribution of our investments can be challenging. In several cases, such as changes in regional insurance premiums following the completion of resilience projects; multiple market, regulatory, and environmental influences have played a role. While direct attribution is therefore limited, these indicators remain important because they track movement in the conditions our initiatives are designed to support. Our approach is to be transparent about these limitations while still monitoring these measures to understand broader shifts in the system over time.

MBIE has a suite of indicators to demonstrate progress against the RIF's short-to-medium term (1-5 years) and medium-to-long-term (5+ years) outcomes. The timing of these results will vary because projects begin at different times, run for different periods and are completed at different stages.

The indicators for outcomes drawn from the RIF administrative data have the strongest attribution to the fund, while indicators that rely on non-RIF-specific data sources, like regional GDP, are more representative of the general outcome, but are less directly attributable to the fund. For this reason, a mix of short-medium, and medium-long-term indicators capture directly attributable indicators (like the value of projects the RIF has invested in against an outcome) and indicators that are less attributable to the fund (like regional GDP) have been used so that users can see what the RIF has contributed to the intended outcome and how the intended outcome is actually performing overall.

The table below identifies relevant indicators to demonstrate progress against the "high-level and long-term aims for the Regional Infrastructure Fund" set out in the original Cabinet paper (CAB24MIN0214). Annex 1 below includes all outcomes and indicators that we report against.

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)				
Outcome Indicators	**Indicator Description**	**(Other) Reporting Channels and Timeline**	**Year 1 Result (12 Months to June 2025)**	**Year 2 Result (24 Months to June 2026)**
Outcome 1: Increased flood protection. Residential, commercial, and industrial land protected.	Area (ha.) of residential, commercial, and industrial land protected by new or upgraded flood resilience infrastructure. Increase over baseline. Source is one-off requests from RIF flood resilience project recipients.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.	203 ha. (as at YE June 2025)	473 ha. (as at YE June 2026)

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES (1-5 YEARS)				
Outcome Indicators	**Indicator Description**	**(Other) Reporting Channels and Timeline**	**Year 1 Result (12 Months to June 2025)**	**Year 2 Result (24 Months to June 2026)**
Outcome 2: Increased water security. Water storage volumes increase.	Volume of consented water storage (m3) reported by Regional Councils (excluding Auckland). Increase over baseline. Source is Land, Air, Water Aotearoa.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.	No change (baseline is 58.0bn)	3.1bn(m3) (baseline is 3.3bn)[7]
Outcome 3: More jobs for locals (especially jobseekers). Number of Annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects.	Number of annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects. Increase over baseline. Source is RIF recipient monthly reporting.		80.0 FTEs (as at YE June 2025)	302 FTEs (as at YE June 2026)
Outcome 4: Improved access to finance for locals and Māori. Value of co-funding for RIF funded projects.	Proportion of co-funding to total contracted deal value. Target is a proportion of co-funding to total deal value of at least 30%. Source is RIF administrative data.		35%	43%
Outcome 5: Increased private investment in local economies. More private investment in areas serviced by the infrastructure RIF creates.	Number of geographic units (businesses) in the regions (excludes Auckland). Increase over baseline. Source is Stats NZ.		411,000 in June 2025, an increase from 406,000 in July 2024 (the baseline, when the RIF was launched).	416,000 in June 2026, an increase from 406,000 in July 2024 (the baseline, when the RIF was launched).

[7] Baseline values may be revised over time to reflect refinements to indicator coverage, methodology, or source data.

The longer-term outcomes, which arise out of the short-to-medium-term outcomes and are generally evident over a longer period, have a 5+ years range.

LONG-TERM OUTCOMES (5+ YEARS)				
Outcome Indicators	**Indicator Description**	**(Other) Reporting Channels and Timeline**	**Year 1 Result (12 Months to June 2025)**	**Year 2 Result (24 Months to June 2026)**
Outcome 6: Reduced impacts of natural disaster. Insurance retreat in areas where the RIF invests in resilience infrastructure is slowed or reversed after these projects complete construction.	Percentage of properties (with high flood risk) where insurance can be bought online from multiple underwriters (3+). No decline each quarter. Source is The Treasury-Finity insurance price monitoring data.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.	Baseline is 79% in April 2024. Previous measure description: Availability of insurance by region. No decline each quarter. Source is Treasury-Finity insurance price monitoring data.	Result: 84% in October 2025. (Latest data available). Baseline is 79% in April 2024.

Annex 1: All outcomes and indicators we report against

Short-to-medium term outcomes

The short-to-medium-term outcomes are grouped and expressed as a range of 1-5 years. Indicators using RIF administrative data measures will also have more attribution to the RIF than broader indicators which uses non-RIF-specific data measures.

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting Channel / Frequency and Year 2 Progress
Outcome 1: Increased flood protection.	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **1.1** Residential, commercial and industrial land protected. **1.2** Pastoral, horticultural, catchment area land, and wetlands protected. **1.3** Road and rail protected. **1.4** Structures protected. **1.5** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **1.6** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.
Outcome 2: Increased water security	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **2.1** Irrigation volumes increase. **2.2** Water storage volumes increase (indirect impact). **2.3** Water distribution network expands. **2.4** Water storage volumes increase (direct Impact). **2.5** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **2.6** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting Channel / Frequency and Year 2 Progress
Outcome 3: More jobs for locals (especially jobseekers)	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **3.1** Increase in filled jobs in regions RIF will invest in. **3.2** Reduction in MSD Job Seeker numbers. **3.3** Number of Annual FTEs employed by RIF funded projects. **3.4** Regional multipliers estimate of FTEs sustained by RIF projects. **3.5** Proportion of employees on RIF funded projects who are local. **3.6** Proportion of employees on RIF funded projects employed directly off Jobseeker support. **3.7** Proportion of employees on RIF funded projects who are Māori. **3.8** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **3.9** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.
Outcome 4: Improved access to finance for locals and Māori	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **4.1** Firms, Māori businesses, and organisations invested in are more able to access additional finance from private providers. **4.2** Value of co-funding for RIF funded projects. **4.3** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **4.4** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting Channel / Frequency and Year 2 Progress
Outcome 5: Increased private investment in local economies	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **5.1** More private investment in areas serviced by the infrastructure RIF creates. **5.2** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **5.3** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.

Long-term outcomes

The longer-term outcomes, which arise out of the short-to-medium-term outcomes and come later, have a 5+ years range. This long-term range reflects the long-term nature of many of the benefits from infrastructure due to its typically long-life span.

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting channel / Frequency and year 2 progress
Outcome 6: Reduced impacts of natural disaster	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **6.1** In the event of an actual natural disaster the RIF infrastructure resilience projects perform as expected. **6.2** Regional insurance premium increases slow or decrease after RIF infrastructure resilience projects complete construction. **6.3** Insurance retreat in areas where the RIF invests in resilience infrastructure is slowed or reversed after these projects complete. **6.4** Investments in enhancing resilient regional transport networks (land, sea or air). **6.5** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **6.6** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting channel / Frequency and year 2 progress
Outcome 7: More vital assets and services protected	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **7.1** Number of vital assets and services protected increases. **7.2** Resilience of vital assets and services increases. **7.3** Investments in food security. [8] **7.4** Investments in energy security. **7.5** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **7.6** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.
Outcome 8: Strengthened local and Māori economies and communities	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **8.1a** Provincial economies that grow during and post the period of investment. **8.1b** Rural economies grow during and post the period of investment. **8.2** The Māori economy grows during and post project completion. **8.3a** Growth in new and emerging industries (incl. Aquaculture, agritech, advanced manufacturing, alternative energy, technology and innovation) in provincial areas. **8.3b** Growth in new and emerging industries in rural areas. **8.4a** Arts and recreation services sectors of provincial economies grow post completion of investments that fit this outcome. **8.4b** Arts and recreation services sectors of rural economies grow post completion of investments that fit this outcome.	

[8] The previous 7.3 indicator published in the February report "Investments in digital connectivity" has been removed as it is not reflective of the RIF intent.

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting channel / Frequency and year 2 progress
Cont. Outcome 8: Strengthened local and Māori economies and communities	**8.5a** Construction industry of provincial economies grows during the period of investment. **8.5b** Construction industry of rural economies grows during the period of investment. **8.6** More Māori employed in provincial and rural areas. **8.7** Regional multipliers estimate of regional GDP created by RIF investments. **8.8** Value of investment in cultural institutions, such as marae, museums, and performing arts centres. **8.9** Value of investment in food production. **8.10** Value of investment in whenua Māori land entities. **8.11** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **8.12** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.
Outcome 9: Increased local innovation	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **9.1** Increase in local innovation (new firms, products and production) that leverages or benefits from RIF funded local infrastructure. **9.2** Increase in firms with new or improved products or production methods from RIF investments that fit this outcome.[9] **9.3** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **9.4** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	

[9] The previous 9.3 indicator published in the February report "RIF investments in more innovative food production" has been removed as it is not reflective of the RIF intent.

Outcomes	Indicators	Reporting channel / Frequency and year 2 progress
Outcome 10: Increased local productivity	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **10.1a** Higher levels of GDP per capita in provincial areas. **10.1b** Higher levels of GDP per capita in rural areas. **10.2** Higher levels of Māori economy GDP. **10.3** Increase in small business average productivity. **10.4** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **10.5** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome.	The RIF indicators for outcomes report to the end of June 2026 was published on the Grow Regions website in August 2026. These reports are published every six months.
Outcome 11: More highly-skilled local workers	The indicators we will report on for this outcome are: **11.1a** A greater proportion of employment in provincial areas in higher skilled jobs. **11.1b** A greater proportion of employment in rural areas in higher skilled jobs. **11.2** Types of jobs created by RIF investments (more high skilled jobs). **11.3** Value of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome. **11.4** Number of contracted RIF projects that fit this outcome	



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