AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND HOMELESSNESS ACTION PLAN

Proposal

1. This paper seeks approval of the Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-2023) and seeks agreement to changes to the policy settings for Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

Executive Summary

2. This Government’s vision is that homelessness in New Zealand is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring. The Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-2023) (the action plan) is an important step in delivering on this vision (see Annex 1 for an overview A3 and full action plan).

3. The action plan sets out an overarching framework for Iwi, housing and social service providers, government agencies and wider community partners to continue to work together to prevent and reduce homelessness. This framework comprises of the vison, guiding principles, action areas, outcomes, and immediate and longer-term actions.

4. The action plan sets out a balanced and comprehensive package of immediate and longer-term actions to address homelessness with an increased focus on prevention, alongside supply, support and system enablers. Actions were developed through cross-agency collaboration and engagement with sector experts, Iwi, housing and social service providers and wider community partners across New Zealand.

5. The actions in the action plan address critical points in our homelessness response and put in place foundations for a longer-term approach. This includes significantly increasing supply in the short-term to reduce reliance on motels as emergency accommodation, providing additional support for people in emergency housing, and focusing on at risk groups at critical points as they transition from the care of government (such as prison, hospital and Oranga Tamariki care).

6. To support the action plan and additional measures to address homelessness, Joint Ministers (the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate
Minister of Housing (Public Housing)) have committed to draw down over $350 million from the consolidated homelessness contingency (see Annex 2 for detail and breakdown of costs). This includes $175 million for short-term supply and is in addition to nearly $54 million of funding agreed by Cabinet in August 2019.

7. The key criteria for these decisions were that actions start having an impact by June 2020, align with a key component of the strengthened approach to homelessness, support a credible action plan and/or reduce the reliance on motels.

8. Substantially increasing permanent housing, such as public housing, and improving the ability of individuals and whānau to afford rents in the private market will be crucial to the success of the action plan. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

9. The action plan emphasises the urgent need to act and the importance of home, community and place in creating a sense of belonging and positive wellbeing. For Māori, the plan reflects their relationship to kāinga (home) and how the loss of kāinga and subsequent disconnection from whenua and whānau can have a significant impact on putting down roots and building a sense of belonging to a community.

10. Recognising aspirations of Māori, building on successful Māori led approaches, and placing whānau at the centre of all that we do will be critical to the successful implementation of the action plan. Kaupapa Māori principles will drive the development, design and delivery of actions and support the overarching action plan.

11. If Cabinet agrees, the action plan will be publicly released in early 2020, following a design process. Immediate actions will begin from January 2020 (see Annex 3 for implementation timing and impact of actions over 2020).

12. We are seeking authorisation for the Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing), and other Ministers as required, to make minor editorial, design and formatting changes to the action plan as required prior to its public release. Progress and impact of the action plan on preventing and reducing homelessness and reducing the reliance on motels will be reported on regularly.

13. Several actions within the action plan form an important component of our plan to reduce the reliance on motels as emergency accommodation. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (Kāinga Ora) have committed to delivering transitional housing places by s 9(2)(j) [SWC-19-MIN-0181 refers]. To reduce reliance on motels, we also need to provide the right support through additional services where people are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

14. To support ending the reliance on motels, this paper seeks agreement to policy changes to Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH SNGs). These changes include introducing a financial contribution of 25 percent of a client’s income towards the cost of emergency housing and extending the duration of the grant for up to 21 days for clients assigned Intensive Case Management support or a contracted navigator. Social Security Regulations 2018 would need to be amended to make these changes. The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) expects to have the EH SNG changes in place from March 2020.
Background

15. In August 2019, Cabinet agreed:

15.1. to the overall vision: that homelessness is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring

15.2. to a strengthened approach to addressing homelessness that recognises the need for cross-government action in conjunction with Iwi and Māori organisations, people with lived experience of homelessness, non-governmental organisations, and local authorities

15.3. that a balanced programme of responses with a greater focus on prevention alongside support, supply, and system enablers are developed in line with the above vision and approach

15.4. to the development of a New Zealand homelessness action plan to deliver on the Government’s vision, which would be jointly owned by agencies with an interest in homelessness.

15.5. to create a consolidated homelessness contingency from the $413.43 million of existing Budget 2019 contingencies (including $20 million ringfenced for the implementation of kaupapa Māori initiatives) and agreed to an initial drawdown of $53.98 million to fill urgent gaps in the existing response to homelessness (Sustaining Tenancies, Intensive Case Management and navigators, and support services for people in emergency housing motels)

15.6. to delegate authority to Joint Ministers (the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing)) to make decisions on further responses to be funded from the contingency [CAB-19-MIN-0384 refers].

16. A key goal of the strengthened approach is to reduce reliance on the use of motels as emergency housing. These are an expensive last resort option and not appropriate for priority groups such as families with children. However, even with significant increases in public housing and other supports, demand for housing assistance and use of motels is growing.

17. In November 2019, Cabinet agreed to a significant increase in the supply of transitional housing by the end of s 9(2)(j) to reduce reliance on motels [SWC-19-MIN-0181 refers]. The Minister of Finance and the Minister Responsible for Kāinga Ora have agreed that the Kāinga Ora borrowing protocol will be increased by s 9(2)(j).

18. The increase in supply includes temporary housing villages to create s 9(2)(j) by end of s 9(2)(j).
19. Increasing permanent housing, such as public housing, and improving the ability of individuals and whānau to afford rents in the private market will be crucial to the success to the action plan.

20. Key components of the work to reduce reliance on motels and prevent homelessness are outlined below.

### Addressing Homelessness

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#### Timeline for decisions in each workstream — to December 2019

- W/b 11 November: Advice on initiatives that will be funded via the homelessness contingency, and draft homelessness action plan to SWC. 13 November: Agree approach for short-term supply and preparing for beyond 2020.
- Mid-November: Māori and Indigenous Housing Innovation (Māhī Te Māhiri Ta Whare Māori) Action Plan sign-off, including tauāpapa Māori approach to homelessness.
- End November: s.9(2)(f)(iv)
- To Cabinet mid-December: Homelessness Action Plan.

21. Since early 2019, cross-agency homelessness working groups (including at the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive level) have met regularly to build consensus across government on what is needed to address homelessness. The working groups include representatives from HUD, MSD, Ministry of Health, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry for Pacific Peoples, Department of Corrections, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children (Oranga Tamariki), Kāinga Ora, Ministry of Education, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), and The Treasury.

22. To inform the development of the action plan, officials have engaged with sector experts, peak bodies and Māori housing providers, and have carried out regional engagement with iwi and Māori organisations, people with lived experience of homelessness, non-governmental organisations, and local authorities.
The action plan sets out a phased approach, with sustained action needed over multiple years

23. This Government is committed to ending homelessness. It will take time to transform the system to the point where homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring.

24. The first phase of the action plan sets the direction of effort up to 2023 with further phases planned after that. A phased approach to the action plan means that we can track progress, continue our work in the longer-term and reflect on what is working and what is not in order to make changes where needed.

25. The purpose of the first phase of the plan is to:

25.1. provide an overarching framework for Iwi, housing and social service providers and government agencies and wider community partners to continue to work together to prevent and reduce homelessness

25.2. set out new immediate actions to be put in place in 2020 to improve wellbeing and housing outcomes for people experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness

25.3. provide a road map for longer-term solutions to be developed over the next three years to continue to build on and support the local work already underway.

26. The overarching framework comprises the vison, guiding principles, action areas, outcomes and immediate and longer-term actions (an overview and full version of the action plan is attached in Annex 1).

27. To deliver a strengthened approach to homelessness, the action plan sets out to deliver better outcomes across the following four action areas:

27.1. Prevention: Individuals and whānau receive the support they need so that homelessness stops happening in the first place.

27.2. Supply: All New Zealanders have a place to call home and the use of motels for emergency housing is reduced.

27.3. Support: Individuals and whānau experiencing homelessness move quickly into stable accommodation and access wider social support to address needs.

27.4. System enablers: The system supports and enables our vision and together we address homelessness.

28. The action plan and specific actions have been informed by the following set of key guiding principles:

28.1. Whānau centred and strengths-based – addressing individual needs within a whānau context. In terms of homelessness, this can mean addressing individual needs within the context of that individual’s strengths, relationships, support networks, community and connection to place.
28.2. **A focus on stable homes and longer-term support** – providing long-term sustainable housing solutions and using rapid rehousing approaches to provide individuals and whānau with stability and space to recover, improve their wellbeing and be part of the community.

28.3. **Te Tiriti o Waitangi** – supporting Māori to deliver solutions for Māori and empowering local communities to develop and deliver services to achieve Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.

28.4. **Embedding kaupapa Māori approaches** – assisting hapū, Iwi and Māori organisations to address homelessness in a way that they consider best meets the needs and aspirations of their communities.

28.5. **A joined-up approach, supporting and enabling local approaches** – supporting local communities to address the housing issues in ways that respond to their different needs and that work for them.

**Kaupapa Māori approaches are critical to the success of the action plan**

29. A disproportionate number of people experiencing homelessness and housing stress are Māori. Many individuals and whānau have a physical roof over their head, however far too often it is insecure, unsafe and overcrowded and impacts on the ability of that whānau to thrive.

30. Our strengthened approach needs to understand the holistic and multi-dimensional interdependencies that make up Māori connection to home and land.

31. There is a need to address systemic policy failings that have led to Māori experiencing high rates of homelessness, and to transform the system so it works better for Māori. A key component of our response to homelessness will be a focus on improving outcomes for Māori and providing opportunities for Māori-led actions.

32. **Te Maihi o Te Whare Māori: Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI)** is a framework for action which sets out a kaupapa Māori approach to improving Māori housing. MAIHI includes a kaupapa Māori approach to addressing homelessness and this approach is embedded within the action plan.

33. Kaupapa Māori interventions are value-based and involve wrap-around services that are holistic in nature, so that the physical realities of homelessness are prioritised, alongside whakapapa connections and the emotional and health impacts of loss of kāinga and whenua. It contributes to building mental health and whānau resilience beyond merely security of housing. It also contributes to creating change for, and maximising growth opportunities in, Māori development at Iwi and community level.

34. Kaupapa Māori principles as part of this approach will drive the design and implementation of actions, support the action plan process and will be foundational to the long-term success of the action plan. The following kaupapa Māori principles will drive the design and implementation of actions:

34.1. **Te Mauri o te whānau** – Enabling the life force, an essence for revival and fulfilment to be sustained in wellbeing.
34.2. **Tikanga** – Doing things right, being in the right place at the right time.

34.3. **Whanaungatanga** – Delivering services for Māori through a whakapapa lens.

34.4. **Manaakitanga** – Key mechanisms of engaging and building relationships.

34.5. **Whakamana** – Empowering whānau intergenerationally.

34.6. **Tino Rangatiratanga** – Self-determination of self-sufficiency through creating your own sense of belonging.

35. These principles are underpinned by Te Reo Māori, Ūkaipōtanga, Manaakitanga, Rangatiratanga, Whanaungatanga, Wairuatanga, Kaitiakitanga and Oranga.¹

36. Operationalising a kaupapa Māori approach means designing and delivering all actions in a way that demonstrates Māori principles, ensuring delivery is in line with those principles, and that operating models for all homelessness services are driven by kaupapa Māori principles and ways of working. The action plan focuses on building and spreading strength, through further enhancing capacity and capability.

**Priority actions will be implemented immediately**

37. The action plan sets out immediate actions to be put in place in 2020 to improve wellbeing and housing outcomes. These actions focus on:

37.1. providing support for individuals and whānau at risk of homelessness and currently experiencing homelessness

37.2. reducing the reliance on motels as emergency accommodation by urgently putting in place new supply

37.3. working together and supporting and empowering local communities to develop their own responses

37.4. setting up an ongoing process to include the voices of individuals and whānau with lived experience of homelessness in the development, design and delivery of changes.

38. The action plan includes targeted actions to improve outcomes for Māori experiencing homelessness and increase the number of Māori providers. These include:

38.1. **working with Māori, Iwi and Marae to prevent homelessness** through whenua-based initiatives

38.2. **supporting Māori Community Housing Providers and other Māori and Iwi providers** to expand supply

¹ Definitions for these are provided in the Indigenous Living Standards Framework, see https://treasury.govt.nz/publications/dp/dp-19-01- html#section-2. Ūkaipōtanga means nourishment and a sense of belonging to place and connection to cultural identity to grow, be valued and develop.
38.3. **building capacity and capability of Māori providers** to enhance their capacity to provide services and support new and potential Māori Community Housing Providers

38.4. **enabling and supporting kaupapa Māori approaches to homelessness** to build and deliver actions in a way that demonstrates Māori principles and ensuring delivery is in line with those principles.

39. We know that people are not always well supported as they transition from the care of government (prison, hospital and Oranga Tamariki care), resulting in high levels of homelessness for these individuals.

40. The action plan includes immediate actions that focus on at risk groups at critical transition points as identified as a priority including:

   40.1. **extending housing support for young people leaving Oranga Tamariki care** to provide supported accommodation options

   40.2. **improving transitions from acute mental health and addiction inpatient units** to support people into suitable accommodation

   40.3. **supporting women who are leaving prison** by providing safe and stable accommodation with reintegration support services.

41. Other immediate actions include:

   41.1. **redesign and expansion of Sustaining Tenancies** to support households who need help to sustain their tenancy. Cabinet agreed to a full redesign in August and funding for the expansion of the service has been pre-committed

   41.2. **support for returned overseas offenders who are homeless** with accommodation and support to better reintegrate back into New Zealand communities

   41.3. **urgently increasing supply** to reduce the use of motels as emergency accommodation (as agreed by Cabinet SWC [SWC-19-MIN-0181 refers])

   41.4. **piloting a rapid rehousing approach** to help individuals and whānau quickly exit homelessness, return to permanent housing in the community, and maintain their tenancies

   41.5. **supporting more people in emergency housing through further Intensive Case Management and/or navigator resources** for cohorts in receipt of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants

   41.6. **introducing housing broker roles** to increase access to private rental housing and facilitate placement of clients in emergency housing and on public housing register.

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2 Over the last decade, the women’s prison population has increased by 70.7 percent, since 2015 and many have a significant housing or reintegration-related need. Corrections currently funds a number of initiatives throughout New Zealand that provide accommodation for women however there is still a shortage of suitable accommodation and support for women leaving prison.
41.7. better preparing people for private rental (ready to rent programmes) to reduce barriers low-income private renters may face to secure and maintain tenancies

41.8. flexible funding package for whānau with children in emergency housing to provide support whilst living in motels, aimed at easing stresses associated with major life disruptions

41.9. a local innovation and partnership fund to support local initiatives to respond to and prevent homelessness

41.10. ongoing involvement of people with lived experience of homelessness to inform policy, delivery and design work at a local, regional and national level

41.11. improving data and evidence on homelessness to build a stronger evidence base for informing responses and funding decisions based on New Zealand information.

42. To support these actions, over $350 million of funding has been agreed or committed by Joint Ministers to be drawn down from the homelessness contingency (see Annex 2 for the breakdown of costs). This includes drawing down $175 million for urgent short-term supply.

43. The key criteria for these actions were that they start having impact by June 2020, align with a key component of the strengthened approach to homelessness, support a credible action plan and/or reduce the reliance on motels. See Annex 3 for implementation timing and impact of actions over 2020.

Longer-term actions will be progressed in 2020

44. The action plan also identifies key areas for further work to be undertaken in 2020, which will build on and improve existing responses and support local work already underway around New Zealand.

45. The future state that we are working towards through the action plan and associated work would see:

45.1. homelessness prevented where possible

45.2. a clear reduction in reliance on motels as emergency housing

45.3. increased housing supply and affordability to provide appropriate housing opportunities for vulnerable people at risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness

45.4. a system of support that responds quickly and appropriately to people’s needs

45.5. a flexible and resilient system in which government agencies work effectively together, and with the wider sector.

46. The areas for further work to be developed over the next 12 months include:
46.1. developing further earlier intervention and prevention measures, such as exploring the need for primary health services, Police and others to have conversations about housing earlier in order to identify, refer and respond to need

46.2. reviewing and developing further responses for at risk groups, including people experiencing family violence, Pacific peoples, young people and LGBTQI+ groups

46.3. exploring options for affordable rentals so that all people can afford and access housing, regardless of their income

46.4. exploring options for housing support and supported housing, with the aim that people can access supports they need for as long as they need

46.5. continuing to support the capability and capacity of providers and supporting the use of peer workers, multidisciplinary outreach and whānau-centred services, including supporting Pacific providers to deliver more housing services

46.6. working to enhance assessment processes so people accessing housing support receive the right level of support for their needs, including ensuring the Social Allocation System for public housing is working effectively.

47. Further advice will be provided to Ministers on these longer-term initiatives as they are developed.

The action plan was developed through extensive cross-agency collaboration and engagement with regional stakeholders, Māori housing providers and sector experts

48. The action plan has been informed through engagement with key stakeholders, international evidence and New Zealand research. This includes findings and case studies from evaluations of emergency housing and Housing First, and international and local plans and strategies.

49. The engagement approach included officials building cross-agency consensus, having targeted conversations with sector experts and national sector bodies, Māori housing providers, and holding workshops across New Zealand.

50. In August 2019, in-depth interviews were conducted with 19 Māori housing providers across the North Island. HUD staff from Te Kāhui Kāinga Ora have engaged with Te Matapihi, representatives from the Iwi Chairs Forum and Māori housing experts to further develop a specific approach for addressing Māori housing stress (the MAIHI framework). This engagement has informed specific responses to Māori homelessness and all actions within the action plan will be designed and delivered using kaupapa Māori approaches.

51. During September and early October 2019, HUD and MSD held nine regional workshops – with six in high demand locations (Northland, Auckland Central, South Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Napier/Hastings, Wellington) and two in the South Island (Nelson/Marlborough and Christchurch). The workshops included
representatives from Iwi and Māori organisations, non-governmental organisations, local authorities and research institutions.

52. A wide variety of views were expressed during the regional workshops, with many different ideas around potential areas of action. Existing regional initiatives were also discussed. Key workshop findings informed the action plan and included:

52.1. reinforcing the need for a kaupapa Māori framework as part of this action plan

52.2. more funding for proactive and preventative initiatives, such as Sustaining Tenancies, and to identify and address the needs of people at risk of homelessness earlier

52.3. more housing, with requests to look at a variety of options to bring on more affordable supply and more flexible regulations, with support for progressive home ownership and co-housing options

52.4. adopt a whānau centred and strength-based approach to housing support that recognises whānau connections as a key strength

52.5. better addressing the link between homelessness and mental health, family violence and discharge planning from hospitals and prisons

52.6. ensuring interactions with people experiencing, or at risk of homelessness are culturally appropriate

52.7. a joined-up approach across government, and with Iwi and Māori organisations, non-governmental organisations, local authorities and providers

52.8. strengthened data, analysis and information sharing to make it easier to support individuals and whānau in need.

53. Initial discussions have taken place between HUD and MSD officials with people with lived experience of homelessness through the support of service providers. An ongoing process will be developed to provide lived experience insights to further policy work and the design and delivery of actions within the action plan.

Key components of our plan to end reliance on motels are included in the action plan

54. Several actions within the action plan form an important component of our plan to reduce the reliance on motels as emergency accommodation.

55. Severe pressure in New Zealand’s housing market has meant an increasing reliance on shorter-term solutions such as motel accommodation. While not ideal, motels have been critical to ensuring people have accommodation.

56. Since January 2018, the number of distinct clients receiving an EH SNG has increased on average by seven percent a month. In October 2019, 3,490 clients received 10,668 grants with a total cost of $16 million.
57. Ending reliance on motels as emergency housing is a multi-year goal that will require a mix of supply and demand management initiatives along with the implementation of the wider actions in the action plan.

58. Bringing on new supply of transitional housing will allow some people with a housing need to directly enter transitional housing. Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee agreed to the approach to deliver an additional transitional housing places by the SWC-19-MIN-0181 refers. This will be achieved through a combination of the following supply types:

58.1. buy and occupy from the market by end of

58.2. build temporary housing villages with the possibility of another by the end of

58.3. secure places through transitional housing providers by with potential for a further places

58.4. provide an estimated in converted facilities by end of

59. The supply by transitional housing providers is estimated to be delivered throughout the period with around being delivered between By the end of places are likely to be an

59. The supply by transitional housing providers is estimated to be delivered throughout the period with around being delivered between By the end of places are likely to be an

60. A short-term supply response alone will not be enough to make a lasting impact in reducing reliance on motels based on current motel demand.

61. To reduce reliance on motels we also need to manage demand and provide people with the right support, in the right place, where they are homeless or at risk of homelessness. MSD is currently working to implement the following initiatives to priority clients in emergency housing, to strengthen efforts to prevent and respond to homelessness:

61.1. Intensive Case Management services and navigators to support clients presenting in housing need with complex needs and who are at high risk of housing instability

61.2. support services for all families and those with mental health needs who are in emergency housing motels

61.3. a flexible funding package to assist families with children with the additional costs of living in a motel.
Further changes to manage demand for emergency housing are needed and these will be included in the action plan. As part of the decisions on the contingency funding, Joint Ministers have recently agreed to:

62.1. introduce Intensive Case Management and navigator services for all EH SNG clients who need specialist support

62.2. introducing a housing brokerage service to identify ways to increase access to the private rental market and connect people on the public housing register and those in emergency housing to other housing options

62.3. better preparing people for private rental (‘ready to rent’ programmes) to support clients to position themselves to become a preferred tenant in the private rental market and reduce barriers low-income private renters may face to secure and maintain tenancies.

Currently, clients receiving EH SNGs do not contribute to the costs of their emergency housing, which is at odds with the wider housing system where contributions are already required. Without a client contribution there is a perception that people or families are financially better off remaining in emergency housing, disincentivising some clients from seeking alternative more stable accommodation.

64. To further support a reduction in the reliance on motels and assist clients getting used to accommodation payments, we are seeking agreement to policy changes to EH SNG settings. These policy changes:

64.1. introduce a financial contribution of 25 percent of a client’s income towards the cost of emergency housing after seven days of first receiving an EH SNG to bring it into line with the wider housing system where contributions are required

64.2. enable MSD to use its discretion to extend EH SNG grant durations for up to 21 days (it is currently seven days) for clients assigned Intensive Case Management support or a contracted navigator and who meet eligibility criteria

64.3. amend the Social Security Regulations 2018 to enable clients facing undue hardship to access assistance for the contribution through Temporary Additional Support\(^3\) if they have a deficiency in their income to meet essential costs

64.4. amend the Social Security Regulations to 2018 to enable the MSD to redirect the client contribution from benefits and to enable recovery of the contribution at a rate of 25 percent of a non-beneficiary’s income.

A 25 percent contribution will help prepare clients for transitioning into public or private housing where they need to contribute to their accommodation costs and associated costs, such as utilities. MSD proposes redirecting the contribution from

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3 The Minister for Social Development would also amend the Ministerial Direction in relation to Special Benefit to align with the change to Temporary Additional Support. Special Benefit was repealed and replaced by Temporary Additional Support in 2005. Special Benefit is still paid to some clients under grand-parenting provisions.
benefits and requiring non-beneficiaries to make the contribution through direct payments or wage deductions.

66. MSD has advised that the current modelling of the revenue that would be collected from the client contribution between 2019/20 and 2023/24 is $38 million. This includes a one-week grace period where a client does not pay the contribution for their first seven-day grant. While MSD cannot model with certainty the savings from the behavioural changes, with a conservative three percent reduction in EH SNGs, the financial savings impact would be around $19 million for the same period.

67. MSD expects to have the EH SNG changes in place from March 2020 and will seek approvals between December 2019 and January 2020 from the Minister for Social Development for amendments to the Special Needs Grants Programme and relevant Ministerial Directions.

68. Agreement is also sought from Cabinet to authorise the Minister for Social Development and the Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing), in consultation with other Ministers where necessary, to take decisions on issues of a minor or technical nature that may arise during the detailed policy design and drafting of amendments to the Social Security Regulations 2018 for changes to the EH SNG policy settings.
All actions in the plan will be monitored and/or evaluated

75. All actions will be monitored, reviewed or evaluated. This will sit alongside individual agencies monitoring and evaluation plans. Where appropriate, evaluations will adopt the key elements or principles of kaupapa Māori research (such as whakapapa, rangatiratanga, use of te reo and tikanga Māori). Evaluations will also measure how kaupapa Māori approaches have been incorporated into the delivery of initiatives.

76. Improving data and having a programme of monitoring and evaluation will build a stronger evidence base for informing responses to homelessness and funding decisions. It will also enable progress to be tracked in reducing homelessness.

77. To assist with reporting, agencies are establishing a set of indicators to help measure progress against an outcomes framework for the plan. This will support agencies to:

77.1. improve actions over time so they are more effective

77.2. better demonstrate and quantify whether actions achieve the desired outcomes and whether continued funding is justified

77.3. identify and target potential new actions that will make a difference to individuals and whānau who are homeless or at risk of homelessness

77.4. coordinate a cross-sector approach to collecting information and providing overarching reports on progress with achieving the vision.

78. It will take time to measure progress against the key outcomes. Progress on this action plan will be publicly reported on every 6 months with a full progress update and review of the action plan in 18 months. Ministers will be provided updates before any public release.

79. Work to develop the next phase of the action plan will begin in early 2023, with the intention to release the next phase of the action plan in late 2023.
Robust governance will be crucial and report backs are planned

80. We propose that the Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-23) is published in early 2020 following a design process.

81. All actions and outcomes in the action plan will be reported on regularly. Cross-agency Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive governance groups will continue to meet regularly to track progress in delivering on the actions.

Consultation

86. This paper has been prepared jointly by HUD and MSD. The Ministries of Health, Justice and Education, Department of Internal Affairs, Stats NZ, the Treasury, Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry for Pacific Peoples, Kāinga Ora, Oranga Tamariki, New Zealand Police, and the Department of Corrections, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet were consulted.

87. Government agencies have collective ownership of, and responsibility for, the implementation of this plan. These agencies include the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (lead agency), Ministry of Social Development, Oranga Tamariki, Ministry of Health, Department of Corrections, New Zealand Police, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Pacific Peoples and Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities.
88. Engagement has taken place to inform the development of the action plan, as discussed in this briefing. Officials have engaged with sector experts, peak bodies and Māori housing providers, and have carried out regional engagement with Iwi and Māori organisations, people with lived experience of homelessness, non-governmental organisations, and local authorities.

Financial Implications

89. In August 2019, Joint Ministers (the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing)) were delegated authority to make decisions on further responses to be funded from the contingency [CAB-19-MIN-0384 refers].

90. To support the immediate actions, Joint Ministers have agreed to or committed over $350 million from the consolidated homelessness contingency. The costs of these actions and their impact are provided in Annex 2.

Legislative Implications

91. Changes to the EH SNG policy settings require amendments to the Social Security Regulations 2018 to enable:

91.1. clients facing undue hardship to access assistance for the contribution through Temporary Additional Support where they have a deficiency in their income to meet essential costs

91.2. MSD to redirect the client contribution from benefits and to enable recovery of the contribution at a rate of 25 percent of a non-beneficiary’s income.

92. The Minister for Social Development also intends to amend the Special Needs Grants Welfare Programme and the Ministerial Direction on Redirection of Benefit Payments, the Ministerial Direction on Debt Recovery and the Ministerial Direction in relation to Special Benefit, to enable the policy changes.

Impact Analysis

93. A regulatory impact statement is not required for the proposals in this paper.

Human Rights

94. The policy proposals are consistent with the rights and freedoms contained in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993.

Gender Implications

95. Men and women have different experiences of homelessness. Women are more likely to be the sole or primary caregiver of children and young people, and sole parents with dependent children and make up a higher proportion of those in emergency accommodation and sharing accommodation temporarily. For some women, experiences of domestic or family violence can lead to homelessness.
Subsequently, women who leave an unsafe situation can also struggle to access to safe, stable and affordable accommodation.

96. Several of the actions within the action plan will positively impact women. This includes more support services for those in emergency accommodation and safe and stable accommodation with reintegration support services for women leaving prison.

97. Gender diverse people (an umbrella term for a varied range of identities, including whakawahine, transsexual, fa’afafine, takatāpui, non-binary, and gender-neutral people) also have an increased risk of homelessness and a high level of vulnerability within mainstream services. It is important that services are tailored to the diverse needs of people experiencing homelessness and longer-term work will seek to better understand the needs and specific responses required.

Disability Perspective

98. Disabled people are overrepresented among those living without shelter. Disabled people, particularly those with accessibility needs, often experience more difficulty finding a home. The actions should positively impact on disabled people and the longer-term work on developing responses for at-risk cohorts will look to better understand the needs and responses required for this group.

Publicity

99. If agreed by Cabinet, the action plan will be published in early 2020 following a design process. A communications plan is currently being developed prior to releasing the action plan publicly.

Proactive Release

100. This Cabinet paper will be released proactively, subject to any redactions as appropriate under the Official Information Act 1982.

Recommendations

101. It is recommended that the Committee:

1. **note** that in August 2019 Cabinet:

   1.1. agreed to the overall vision: that homelessness is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring

   1.2. agreed to a strengthened approach to addressing homelessness that recognises the need for cross-government action in conjunction with Iwi and Māori organisations, people with lived experience of homelessness, non-governmental organisations, and local authorities

   1.3. agreed that a balanced programme of responses with a greater focus on prevention alongside support, supply, and system enablers are developed in line with the above vision and approach
1.4. agreed to support the development of a national homelessness action plan to deliver on our vision jointly owned by agencies with an interest in homelessness

1.5. authorised the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing) to jointly approve proposals that drawdown the remaining tagged operating and capital contingencies (including changing composition of the contingencies between operating and capital)

2. note that the attached Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-2023) sets out immediate actions and longer-term actions across prevention, supply, support and system enablers

3. note that the action plan has been developed through consultation and engagement with Iwi and Māori organisations, people with lived experience of homelessness, non-governmental organisations, and local authorities and reviews of local and international plans

4. note this is the first phase in delivering on the Government’s vision that homelessness in New Zealand is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring

5. note that Joint Ministers (Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing)) have agreed, or committed, to draw down over $350 million from the consolidated homelessness contingency to fund immediate actions

6. approve the attached Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-23)

7. note that the Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-23) will be published in early 2020 following a design process

8. authorise the Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing) and other Ministers as required, to make editorial, design and formatting changes to the action plan as required prior to its public release

Policy settings for Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants

9. note that clients in emergency housing do not currently contribute to the costs of that emergency housing and this incentivises some clients to seek motel accommodation and to remain in it, resulting in their decline of offers for alternative accommodation

10. note that a contribution will help prepare clients for transitioning into public or private housing where they need to provide for their accommodation costs and associated costs such as power

11. agree that clients receiving an Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant contribute 25 percent of their income towards the cost of emergency housing after seven days of first receiving an Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant
12. agree to amend to the Social Security Regulations 2018 to enable the Ministry of Social Development to redirect the client contribution from benefits and to enable recovery of the contribution at a rate of 25 percent of a non-beneficiary’s income

13. note that enabling the Ministry of Social Development the discretion to extend the duration of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants will provide more time for focused engagement on client needs

14. agree that the Ministry of Social Development be able to extend the duration of second or subsequent Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant durations for up to 21 days for clients assigned Intensive Case Management support or a contracted navigator

15. note that Joint Ministers (Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister for Social Development, Minister of Housing, Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing) and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing)) have approved the $12.96 million required to implement the client contribution and ability to extend the duration of some Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants

16. agree to amendments to the Social Security Regulations 2018 enabling Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant clients to access Temporary Additional Support for the client contribution where they have a deficiency in their income for essential costs

17. invite the Minister for Social Development to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office to draft the amendments to the Social Security Regulations 2018 to give effect to the above policy decisions

18. note that the Minister for Social Development intends, where necessary, to amend the Special Needs Grants Welfare Programme and the Ministerial Direction on Redirection of Benefit Payments, the Ministerial Direction on Debt Recovery and the Ministerial Direction in relation to Special Benefit, to enable the policy changes

19. invite the Minister for Social Development to amend the Special Needs Grant Welfare Programme to give effect to the decisions referred to in recommendation 12 above

20. invite the Minister for Social Development to amend the Ministerial Direction on Debt Recovery, the Ministerial Direction on Redirection of Benefit Payments, and the Ministerial Direction in relation to Special Benefit, to give effect to the decisions referred to in recommendation 14 above

21. authorise the Minister for Social Development and the Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing), in consultation with other Ministers where necessary, to make decisions on issues of a minor or technical nature that may arise during the detailed policy design and amendments to the Social Security Regulations 2018 for changes to the Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants policy settings

22. note that while it is not possible to model with certainty the impact of the behavioural changes from the client contribution, the Ministry of Social Development advise that savings will occur from an expected reduction in Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants being made
Next steps

23. note that ending reliance on motels as emergency housing is a multi-year goal that will require a mix of supply and demand management initiatives along with the implementation of the wider actions in the action plan.

24. note that progress on preventing and reducing homelessness and reducing the reliance on motels will be reported on regularly.

25. note that the Minister of Housing, Minister for Social Development and Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing) will report to Cabinet Priorities Committee quarterly on ending the reliance on motels.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Dr Megan Woods
Minister of Housing

Hon Carmel Sepuloni
Minister for Social Development

Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Associate Minister of Housing (Māori Housing)

Hon Kris Faafoi
Associate Minister of Housing (Public Housing)
Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan Phase I (2020-2023): DRAFT Overview

**Vision:** Homelessness in New Zealand is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring

This plan:
- sets out new immediate actions to begin in 2020 to improve wellbeing and housing outcomes for people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness
- provides an overarching framework for communities, iwi, providers and government agencies to continue to work together to prevent and reduce homelessness
- provides a road map for long-term solutions over the next four years to continue to build on and support the local work already underway around New Zealand.

The actions in this first phase focus on:
- providing support for individuals and whānau at risk of homelessness and currently experiencing homelessness
- reducing the reliance on motels as emergency accommodation by urgently putting in place new supply
- working together and supporting and empowering local communities to develop their own responses
- setting up an ongoing process to include the voices of individuals and whānau with lived experience of homelessness in the development, design and delivery of changes.

**Key guiding features and principles that underpin this plan and the actions:**
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Embedding kaupapa Māori approaches
- A joined-up approach
- Supporting and enabling local approaches
- Focus on stable homes and longer-term support
- Whānau centred and strengths based

**Immediate and longer-term actions will be put in place across four areas: prevention, supply, support and system enablers**

**Individuals and whānau receive the support they need so that homelessness stops happening in the first place**

- Work with Māori, iwi and Marae to prevent homelessness through wharenui-based initiatives.
- Redesign and expand Sustaining Tenancies which provides tailored support to assist people with a range of needs such as mental health, budgeting or home-care in order to maintain existing tenancies.
- Expand housing support for young people leaving Oranga Tamariki care to provide supported accommodation options.
- Improve transitions from mental health and addiction inpatient units to support people into suitable accommodation.
- Support for women who are leaving prison by providing safe and stable accommodation with reintegration support services.
- Support for returned overseas offenders who are homeless with accommodation and support to better reintegrate back into New Zealand communities.
- Develop further earlier intervention and prevention measures, such as exploring the need for primary health services, Police and others to have conversations about housing earlier in order to identify and respond to need.
- Review and develop further responses for at-risk groups, including people experiencing family violence, Pacific Peoples, young people and LGBTQ+ groups.
- Improve discharge planning for people who are leaving hospital and inpatient care focusing on ensuring that people who are discharged do not become homeless.
- Enhance referral and information processes between agencies and providers to ensure everyone gets support they need to access and maintain housing.

**Individuals and whānau experiencing homelessness move quickly into stable accommodation and access wider social support to address needs**

- Continue to roll out Housing First places so that people experiencing chronic homelessness can access stable housing and are supported for as long as they need.
- Pilot a Rapid Rehousing approach to help individuals and whānau quickly exit homelessness, return to permanent housing in the community, and maintain tenancies.
- Expand support to all people in emergency housing through further Intensive Case Managers and/or navigator resources for people in receipt of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.
- Introduce housing broker roles to increase access to private rental housing and help people in emergency housing and on the public housing register who are able to sustain a tenancy.
- Better prepare people for private rental (ready to rent programmes) by providing a programme that educates and prepares tenants to successfully sustain a private rental tenancy.
- Flexible funding package for whānau with children in emergency housing to provide support while living in motels, aimed at easing stresses associated with unstable housing.
- Explore options for housing support and supported housing, with the aim that people can access support they need for as long as they need it.
- Improve access to healthcare for people who are homeless, such as improving access to GPs for people without a permanent address.
- Review the effectiveness of support services and how initiatives informed by international models can be best tailored to meet needs in New Zealand.
- Explore initiatives to increase access to private rentals and potentially develop programmes, such as social letting agencies, a new service for landlords or tenants, or support for existing services.

**All New Zealanders have a place to call home and the use of motels for emergency housing is reduced**

- Urgently increasing supply to reduce the use of motels as emergency accommodation.
- Support Māori CHPs and other Māori and iwi providers who want to expand supply and use land for transitional housing and long-term housing.
- Continue to increase public housing in areas of high need across New Zealand.
- Further increases to public housing supply across New Zealand.
- Explore options for affordable housing and private rentals so that all people can access housing, regardless of their income.
- Explore options for longer-term housing through converting transitional housing or other short-term housing options.
- Develop a Progressive Home Ownership scheme to help move families into home ownership.
- Look to facilitate access to shared tenancies in public housing for people who want them, so they can build social supports, reduce their housing costs, and existing properties are better utilised.

**The system supports and enables our vision and together we address homelessness**

- Local innovation and partnership fund to support local initiatives to respond to and prevent homelessness.
- Build capacity and capability of Māori providers to enhance the ability of Māori providers to provide services and support new and potential Māori Community Housing Providers.
- Enable and support Kaupapa Māori approaches and innovative responses to Māori homelessness.
- Ongoing involvement of people with lived experience of homelessness to inform policy, delivery and design work at a local, regional and national level.
- Improve evidence and data on homelessness to build a stronger evidence base for informing responses and funding decisions based on New Zealand data and information.
- Continue to work closely with iwi and Māori providers, building partnerships and addressing homelessness together.
- Continue to support the capability and capacity of providers including the use of peer workers, multidisciplinary outreach and whānau-centered services. This will look at supporting Pacific providers to deliver more housing services.
- Work to enhance assessment processes so people accessing housing support receive the right level of support for their needs, including ensuring the Social Allocation System for public housing is working effectively.
- Explore the potential for legislative changes to strengthen prevention of homelessness.
Annex 2. Joint Ministers decisions and commitments of actions funded from the remaining consolidated homelessness contingency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section in framework</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description and impact</th>
<th>Cost ($M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Work with Māori, Iwi and Marae to prevent homelessness (HUD)</td>
<td>This includes working with Māori, Iwi and Marae to prevent homelessness through whenua-based initiatives.</td>
<td>Part of 20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redesign and expand Sustaining Tenancies (HUD). Note, this action has been committed, but not drawn down yet.</td>
<td>The Sustaining Tenancies programme is being redesigned and expanded to deliver 1550 places per year in high demand areas.</td>
<td>25.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extend housing support for young people leaving Oranga Tamariki care (Oranga Tamariki)</td>
<td>Sustainable supported accommodation options for young people (additional 168 placements)</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved transitions from acute mental health and addiction inpatient units (MoH, HUD, MSD)</td>
<td>To respond to people who do not have suitable accommodation to be discharged to (trial for 100 people)</td>
<td>16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support for women leaving prison (Corrections, Kāinga Ora)</td>
<td>Providing safe and stable accommodation with reintegration support services for 72 women/wāhine leaving prison</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support for returned overseas offenders who are homeless (Corrections, Kāinga Ora)</td>
<td>Provide accommodation and support to assist reintegration back into a New Zealand context for 120 people over four years</td>
<td>5.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>Deliver additional transitional housing places (HUD, Kāinga Ora)</td>
<td>Between $9.2(k) will be delivered by the $9.2(k) to reduce reliance on motels. Also includes funding to maintain 3000 current transitional housing places [SWC-19-MIN-0181 refers]</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support Māori Community Housing Providers and other Māori and Iwi providers to expand supply (HUD)</td>
<td>A key focus of this supply is reducing the reliance on motels and contributing to increasing the pace and scale of housing supply (with a range of typologies e.g. 1-5+ bedroom) by June 2020.</td>
<td>Part of 20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section in framework</td>
<td>Initiative</td>
<td>Description and impact</td>
<td>Cost ($m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Pilot a rapid rehousing approach (HUD)</td>
<td>To help individuals and whānau quickly exit homelessness, return to permanent housing in the community, and maintain tenancies (340 permanent places over two years)</td>
<td>13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Support              | Emergency Housing demand management:  
|                      | support for more people in emergency housing  
<p>|                      | introduce housing broker roles (MSD) | Providing Intensive Case Management and navigators for all people receiving EH SNGs for 7 days or more and housing brokers for clients on the public housing register with a Social Allocation rating of A11 and below and who are ready and able to sustain a tenancy | 28.47     |
| Support              | Better prepare people for private rental (ready to rent programmes) (MSD) | Including budgeting skills for rent and effective communication to reduce barriers low-income private renters may face | 0.74      |
| Support              | Flexible funding package for whānau with children in emergency housing (MSD) | Flexible funding package for whānau with children in emergency housing to provide support whilst living in motels, aimed at easing stresses associated with major life disruptions | 9.29      |
| System Enablers      | Local innovation and partnership fund (HUD) | To support the implementation of local initiatives to respond to and prevent homelessness | 16.60     |
| System Enablers      | Build capability and capacity of Māori providers (HUD) | To enhance their ability and support new and potential Māori Community Housing providers | 4.00      |
| System Enablers      | Support and enable kaupapa Māori approaches (HUD) | Kaupapa Māori approaches will support innovative responses to Māori homelessness | Part of 20.00 |
| System Enablers      | Ongoing involvement of people with lived experience of homelessness (HUD) | To inform policy, delivery and design work at a local, regional and national level | 0.20      |
| System Enablers      | Improve data and evidence on homelessness (HUD) | To build a stronger evidence base for informing responses and funding decisions based on New Zealand information | 4.00      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Cost ($m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional initiatives not in action plan</td>
<td>Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants policy settings (MSD, HUD)</td>
<td>To implement a client contribution model for EH SNGs and extend the EH SNG renewal period up to 21 days</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional funding to prevent homelessness in Hastings (HUD, Hawke's Bay DHB)</td>
<td>To support a healthy homes programme to reduce overcrowding and reduce risk of homelessness</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan: DRAFT Implementation Overview

**Prevention (additional $65m)**
- Work with Māori, iwi and Marae to prevent homelessness
- Redesign and expand Sustaining Tenancies
- Expand housing support for young people leaving Oranga Tamariki care
- Improve transitions from acute mental health and addiction inpatient units
- Support for women who are leaving prison
- Support for returned overseas offenders who are homeless

**Supply (additional $175m)**
- Urgently increase supply
- Support Māori CHPs and other Māori and iwi providers to expand supply
- Continue to increase public housing (funded through Budget 18)

**Longer-term actions to be developed over 2020-2023**
- Develop further earlier intervention and prevention measures
- Review and develop further responses for at-risk groups
- Improve discharge planning for people leaving hospital and inpatient units
- Enhance referral and information processes

**Impact (2020-2023)**
- Homelessness prevented for Māori
- 1550 at-risk tenancies are supported each year
- Additional 168 places by 2022/23 for at-risk young people during transition into adulthood
- 100 people supported to transition out of inpatient units over four years
- Up to 24 women are supported to reintegrate into the community each year
- Up to 30 returned offenders are supported to reintegrate into the community each year

**Longer-term actions to be developed over 2020-2023**
- Explore options to shift to longer-term housing
- Develop a Progressive Ownership scheme
- Look to facilitate access to shared tenancies
### Aotearoa/New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan: DRAFT Implementation Overview

**Note:** Implementation timelines are under development and may change.

#### Q1 (Jan-March)
- Continue to roll out Housing First (funded through Budget 19)
- Pilot a rapid rehousing approach
- Expand supports to all people in emergency housing
- Introduce housing broker roles to increase access to private rental housing
- Better prepare people for private rental (ready to rent programmes)
- Flexible funding package for whānau with children in emergency housing

#### Q2 (April-June)
- 250 additional Housing First places
- Dec 19 – Jan 20: contracting and recruitment of roles
- March 20: Full service provision up and running
- Jan-March: design trial
- Implementation over 2 years
- First round of courses in place by June 2020
- Preparation for roll out

#### Q3 (July-Sept)
- 100 additional Housing First places
- Dec 2019: Funding package operational

#### Q4 (Oct-Dec)
- 40 additional Housing First places
- Over 2 years 340 homeless families assisted to quickly return to permanent housing
- 1,443 households supported to access housing and connect with other agencies
- MSD clients supported to access private market tenancies
- MSD clients supported to understand their tenancy obligations
- Whānau with children in emergency housing supported with additional costs

### Longer-term actions to be developed over 2020-2023
- Explore options for housing support and supported housing
- Improve access to healthcare for people who are homeless
- Review the effectiveness of existing support services
- Support initiatives to increase access to private rentals
- Contribute to reducing homelessness in that location
- Build the capacity and capability of Māori providers and services
- Gain insights into homelessness which will strengthen ongoing work
- Kaupapa Māori principles drive the design and implementation of actions
- Provide consensus on how to measure homelessness and create a data set

### System (additional $25m)
- Local innovation and partnership fund
- Build capacity and capability of Māori providers
- Enable and support kaupapa Māori approaches to homelessness
- Ongoing involvement of people with lived experience of homelessness
- Improve evidence and data on homelessness
- Longer-term actions to be developed over 2020-2023
- Continue to work closely with iwi and Māori providers to enhance capacity and capability of providers
- Work to enhance assessment processes
- Explore the potential for legislative changes

- s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- Fund design
- April 2020: First round of funding available
- June 2020: Decisions made on applications and second round of funding available
- Dec 2020: Some initiatives operational