

BUDGET SENSITIVE

Budget 2022 Initiative Summary – Main Budget Process

Homelessness Action Plan

Section 1: Overview

This section must be completed for all initiatives.

Section 1A: Basic Initiative Information

Lead Minister	Hon Dr Megan Woods, Minister of Housing					
Department	Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga – Ministry of Housing and Urban Development					
What type of initiative is this?	Critical cost pressure initiative		Manifesto commitment initiative	X	Health and Disability System Reform initiative	
	Climate Emergency Response Fund initiative		Savings initiative		Non-Spending initiative	
Initiative description [max 800 Characters]	<p>This initiative will support further implementation of phase one of the Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan (HAP) through the delivery of 5 additional actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding kaupapa Māori wraparound support for people at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness 2. Expanding the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing places¹ 3. Designing and delivering a new supported accommodation service for rangatahi with high and complex needs 4. s 9(2)(f)(iv) 5. Funding homelessness outreach services. <p>The HAP is a comprehensive central government-led and cross-agency plan to achieve the vision that homelessness in Aotearoa is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-recurring. The 5 actions in this HAP initiative address priority areas of need which have emerged from the 18-month review of the HAP.</p>					
Is this a Cross-Vote initiative?	N					
Department contact	Jeremy Steele, jeremy.steele@hud.govt.nz , 04 832 2471					
Treasury contact	Alex Smith, Alex.Smith@treasury.govt.nz Olivia Maxwell, olivia.maxwell@treasury.govt.nz					

Section 1B: Total Funding Sought

Operating funding sought (\$m)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26 & outyears	Total
	-	16.240	27.290	28.180	28.290	100.000

Capital funding sought (\$m)	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total

¹ The term 'rangatahi' is used throughout this summary to refer to all young people in Aotearoa between the ages of 15-24.

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Section 1C: Initiative Classifications

Is this initiative seeking funding from the Climate Emergency Response Fund (CERF)? [max 300 characters in CFISnet].	N									
Is this initiative climate-related, but not seeking funding from the CERF? [max 300 characters in CFISnet].	N									
Does this initiative align with the Crown's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi?	Strong	<p>As a Treaty partner, the Government has a role in ensuring Māori housing aspirations are achieved by enabling Māori to exercise rangatiratanga as guaranteed under Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This will involve supporting Māori to develop and deliver Māori-led local solutions to prevent and reduce homelessness, and empowering local communities to develop and deliver services to achieve Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes. It also involves transforming systems, policies and services to work better for Māori.</p> <p>To ensure actions in this initiative support Māori to exercise rangatiratanga, the implementation of each action will be driven by Te MAIHI o te Whare Māori - Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI). The MAIHI framework was developed with Māori, and states the Government must partner with Māori, support kaupapa Māori (by Māori, for Māori) approaches, and take the necessary system approach to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes.</p> <p>Enabling rangatiratanga through Māori-led housing solutions will help achieve ōritetanga as guaranteed under article three of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.</p>								
Specify if this initiative will help reduce child poverty and describe the impact [max 300 characters in CFISnet].	Direct impact	This initiative will ensure whānau, children and rangatahi at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness can access safe, warm and stable accommodation, as well as suitable, culturally appropriate and holistic supports to improve their wellbeing.								
Does this initiative align with the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy?	Y	This initiative directly aligns to the outcome area in the Child Youth Wellbeing Strategy of supporting "children and young people to have what they need". This initiative will increase the supply of suitable supported accommodation places, which will ensure children and young people live in safe, warm and stable housing.								
Does the initiative include funding to procure from NGOs?	Y	Yes, this initiative aligns strongly with the first three Social Sector Commissioning procurement principles: whānau, iwi and communities exercise choice; Crown-Māori partnerships are nurtured; and the sector works together locally, regionally and nationally.								
Does the initiative include funding to support digital and data related investments?	N									
Is this a regulatory or legislative initiative (according to the guidance provided)?	N									
Is this a significant investment initiative per the definition at section 4.8 of the Budget 2022 guidance?	N	<p><i>If yes, please specify the type of significant initiative below</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Data / Digital / ICT</td> <td></td> <td>Physical Infrastructure</td> <td></td> <td>Organisational Transformation</td> <td></td> <td>Specialised Equipment</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><u>See Annex A for further questions – mandatory to complete for all significant initiatives</u></p>	Data / Digital / ICT		Physical Infrastructure		Organisational Transformation		Specialised Equipment	
Data / Digital / ICT		Physical Infrastructure		Organisational Transformation		Specialised Equipment				

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Section 2: Cost pressure information

~~This section must be completed for all cost pressure initiatives. Skip this section for Manifesto Commitment, Savings, Non-Spending, Health and Disability System Reform (HDSR), Climate Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Pre-Commitment initiatives.~~

~~See section 4.2 of the Budget 2022 guidance for more information on cost pressure initiatives.~~

~~Answers must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs per section.~~

Cost pressure driver	Volume	Price	Personnel (driven by volume/price)
Cost pressure description	Provide evidence of what caused the pressure (e.g. population growth, price increases, wage pressures including FTE changes). This should correspond to the further detail provided in the 'funding sought by component' table in Section 5 of this document.		
	Indicate whether this cost pressure is critical (i.e. are there significant delivery or legal risks if funding is not provided? Could funding be deferred to future Budgets?)		
Cost pressure management	Provide an overview of why the pressure cannot be funded from baselines and what steps have been taken to manage the pressure.		
Case for funding	Explain how additional funding will mitigate or resolve the pressure, and provide an overview of what outputs it is purchasing.		

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Section 3: Value

Section 3 must be completed for all initiatives, unless exempted by the Minister of Finance in the invitation letter. Further information on the questions in this section can be found at Annex Two of the Budget 2022 guidance.

This section explains the initiative's value, drawing on elements of He Ara Waiora (section 3A) and the Living Standards Framework (Section 3D). For explanations of these two frameworks, please see the accompanying guidance.

Explanation

Intervention logic terms such as outputs, impacts, and goals can have different definitions. Please see table below for how the Treasury defines these concepts.

Explanation Table		
<i>This explanation table is for your reference only. Do not fill out the sections.</i>		
	Definition	Example
Outputs	The good or service the initiative is purchasing	<p>The purchased goods are localised curriculum resources in te reo Māori, as well as the services of publishers, designers and story tellers.</p> <p>Costs cover the design, development, distribution and maintenance of online tools, interactive electronic and hard copy resources to promote and provide teachers, students and whānau, and external providers with quality tools and resources to enable effective teaching and learning from offsite or the workplace using a range of online, distance and place-based delivery modes.</p>
Impact	The direct effect of the initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased whānau involvement in education which is a key driver to lifting student engagement and achievement. Improved student engagement and achievement in education that better reflects their identity, language and culture. Increased visibility of te reo Māori at schools and in the community. Learning programmes supported by quality te reo Māori resources.
Goals	What this initiative aims to achieve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normalisation of te reo Māori used by teachers in the classroom, wider school and home. Increased student and whānau participation in and retention of te reo Māori learning. Increase in the quality of te reo Māori used by teachers and students. Attitudinal shift in the wider education community that te reo Māori is recognised as being for everyone.

Section 3A: Opportunity/Problem

Opportunity/Problem

What is the overarching opportunity or problem this initiative is responding to?

The actions in this initiative are aimed at preventing and reducing homelessness in Aotearoa. They include targeted interventions for Māori and rangatahi as two groups recognised as being at greater risk of experiencing homelessness. These targeted actions will also have broader impacts: funding kaupapa Māori wraparound support will enable us to provide culturally appropriate support, and actions to support rangatahi will take a whānau-centred approach and contribute to intergenerational wellbeing.

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- According to the 2018 Census, over 102,000 New Zealanders experience homelessness - 28.8% being Māori and 20.7% being between the ages of 15-24.
- For Māori, the ongoing impacts of dispossession of whenua and displacement, social disadvantage, institutional racism, cultural disconnection and poverty drive disproportionate levels of homelessness.
- Rangatahi experience unique challenges in addition to the general causes of homelessness, such as discrimination, lack of support and knowledge to navigate existing services and lower incomes. Whānau breakdown is a key driver of homelessness for this group. Rangatahi require tailored solutions that take into account their specific needs and aspirations.

The continued social and economic impacts of COVID-19 have fuelled increased hardship and housing stress, which will be particularly felt by Māori and rangatahi. This impact can be seen in the significant growth in Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH-SNG) numbers over the last two years. The number of distinct clients granted an EH-SNG in a month more than doubled from April 2019 to April 2021. Around \$320m was spent in the last year on EH-SNGs, and the average length of stay has also increased.

An 18-month review of the HAP has been undertaken. It involved sector engagement, and a review of proceedings and findings from the WAI 2750 Kaupapa Inquiry into Māori homelessness. The 18-month review has highlighted a continued need to strengthen kaupapa Māori approaches, increase targeted support for rangatahi, and strengthen homelessness outreach services as part of integrated place-based homelessness responses.

Specific opportunities/problems addressed by each action are set out below:

1) Funding kaupapa Māori wraparound support for people at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)} over 4 years)

- In the WAI2750 Kaupapa Inquiry the Crown acknowledged that the current housing system does not meet Māori needs, including by providing inadequate and, in some cases, inappropriate or unsuitable housing services or support for Māori.
- Insights from the sector show that providers often struggle to give clients the wraparound supports they need because of the complexity and difficulty surrounding entry to different programmes. Government programmes with prescriptive requirements and funding criteria are viewed as a barrier to the delivery of holistic, wraparound kaupapa Māori approaches.
- Current support services, when they are accessed, may not be culturally appropriate for the client, leaving people with unmet needs.

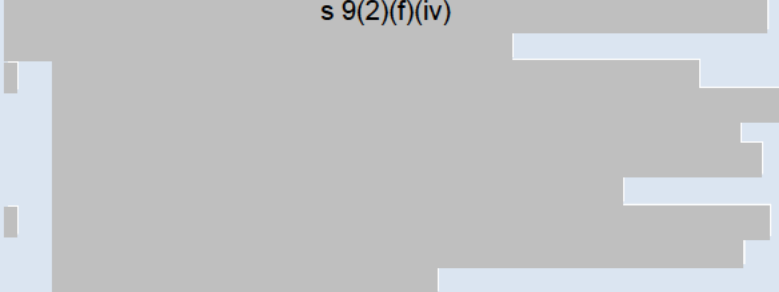
2) Expanding the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing (\$20m over 4 years)

- Providers indicate that there is a shortage of immediate, safe and appropriate supported accommodation catering specifically to the needs of rangatahi. In the WAI2750 Kaupapa Inquiry the Crown acknowledged that more needs to be done to increase housing supports for rangatahi.
- A disproportionate number of EH SNG recipients are under 25 years old (18% in May 2021). Evidence submitted by providers in the WAI2750 Kaupapa Inquiry note that current emergency motel accommodation is unsafe and unfit for rangatahi, and under-18s are often turned away.
- We currently deliver 46 supported accommodation places for rangatahi. ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)}

3) Designing and delivering a new supported accommodation service for rangatahi with high and complex needs (\$20m over 4 years)

- In addition to the issues stated under action 2, there is a lack of supported accommodation suitable for rangatahi with high and complex needs. This could include rangatahi with mental health needs, physical and/or neurological disabilities, substance abuse issues, harmful behaviours, or experience in care or justice settings.
- Sector insight and international research highlights that transitional housing settings are less suitable for rangatahi with a higher level of need, because of the temporary nature of the service.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oranga Tamariki provides supported accommodation places through the Transition Support Service. However, there are a small number of places and they are only available to rangatahi who have been in care or youth justice for at least 3 continuous months before turning 18, and have exhausted all other universal housing services.
4)	<p>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> 
5)	<p>Funding homelessness outreach services (\$10m over 4 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach is the critical first step in engaging vulnerable and at-risk individuals and whānau into wider systems of support. Many people living without shelter actively avoid engagement with state services or support providers' facilities, including people sleeping rough long-term, whānau with children sleeping in cars, and rangatahi. Homelessness outreach services involve outreach teams (often including peer support workers with lived-experience of homelessness) actively finding and engaging these people, spending time to build relationships of trust and ensuring they can receive the tailored wrap-around support they need to transition safely to longer term housing solutions. Building strong relationships is essential because there may be barriers that prevent people from accessing services, including past experiences of child protection services. Local councils have funded outreach activities in Auckland but are no longer able to provide funding after this year, due to post COVID-19 budget restraints and because they have no clear funding stream for this work. Without support, outreach services would not be funded and a critical part of our homelessness response would be missing, reducing our ability to implement a strengthened systems approach to homelessness.

Section 3B: He Ara Waiora

Tikanga- decisions are made by the right decision-makers, following a tikanga process, according to tikanga values

Outline how the policy and implementation plan for this initiative have been or will be designed, developed and/or delivered in partnership with iwi and Māori, relevant agencies, and with affected communities and groups. If not, please indicate the reasons why.

An overarching goal across all actions in this initiative is to support and enable Māori-led responses to homelessness, which will enable Māori to address homelessness according to tikanga values.

The design and implementation of each action in this initiative will be driven by the kaupapa Māori framework set out in Te MAIHI o te Whare Māori – Māori and Iwi Housing and Innovation Framework for Action (MAIHI). MAIHI provides a whole-of-system approach to enable the delivery of Māori-led local solutions so Māori housing aspirations can be achieved. The foundation of MAIHI is a set of kaupapa Māori principles that were developed with Māori and identified as particularly applicable to housing, including tikanga.

MAIHI's overarching approach reflects the Crown and Māori as structural pillars, partnering to implement Māori housing solutions. Applying the MAIHI framework, we will partner with Māori, support the delivery of kaupapa Māori approaches, and take the necessary systems approach across all actions in this initiative to accelerate Māori housing and wellbeing outcomes. This will involve supporting iwi and Māori organisations to deliver the actions in this initiative, and continued engagement with iwi and Māori in the design of each action.

Manaakitanga- focus on improved wellbeing and enhanced mana for iwi and Māori, and for other affected communities and groups, demonstrating an ethic of care and mutual respect

Each of the actions in this initiative are focused on enhancing the wellbeing and mana of individuals and whānau at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness. This initiative includes a specific focus on supporting Māori and rangatahi as they are recognised as being particularly affected by homelessness. Specific actions for these cohorts will be tailored to reflect their specific needs, values and aspirations.

As stated above, the design and implementation of each action in this initiative will be driven by the framework set out in Te MAIHI o te Whare Māori – Māori and Iwi Housing and Innovation

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Demonstrate the department's understanding of the distinctive priorities, values and aspirations of iwi and Māori, and affected communities and groups, in relation to this initiative, and how these are being accommodated. If not, please indicate the reasons why.

Framework for Action (MAIHI). At the foundation of MAIHI is a set of kaupapa Māori principles that were identified by Māori as being particularly applicable to housing. These principles provide a broader, intergenerational view of wellbeing that goes beyond the physical realities of homelessness:

- *Te Mauri o te Whānau*: this is at the centre of the kaupapa Māori principles and recognises the lifeforce of the whānau at the centre of all responses to build strength and resilience from within
- *Manaakitanga*: key mechanism of engaging and building relationships
- *Tikanga*: doing the right things at the right time
- *Whānauangatangā*: delivering service for Māori through a whakapapa lens
- *Whakamana*: empowering whānau intergenerationally
- *Tino Rangatiratanga*: self-determination of self-sufficiency through creating your own sense of belonging.

Section 3C: Outputs – The good or service the initiative purchases

Output	Description
A fund for specific contracting of strengths-based flexible support from Māori and Iwi providers to support whānau in urgent housing needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action will fund iwi and Māori providers to deliver kaupapa Māori wraparound supports. • It will enable design and delivery by Māori, for Māori, building on Māori philosophies and principles, and facilitating Māori autonomy over their cultural wellbeing. • Kaupapa Māori approaches may focus less on separate programmes/services, and more on a 'one service' approach, working with whānau to get what they need and restore their mana. For example, enabling whānau to reconnect with their whenua by funding transport options to visit it. • There would be a strong focus on partnership in the provision of the service. • s 9(2)(f)(iv)
Expanding the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing places to deliver an additional 95 placements over 4 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action will purchase warm, safe and stable accommodation and accompanying wraparound support services for rangatahi at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness. • Support services will aim to improve the holistic wellbeing of rangatahi and help them secure longer-term sustainable housing. This could include connecting rangatahi with health and mental health services, ensuring rangatahi are accessing existing entitlements, and providing pathways into education, training and employment. • It is anticipated that the intensity and duration of support will vary according to individual rangatahi, however it is expected that rangatahi will transition into longer-term housing within 12 months. • Costs also cover onsite management (including security), and an additional contract management resource.
Deliver a new supported housing service for rangatahi with higher and complex needs, supporting approximately 65 placements over 4 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This action will purchase longer-term warm, safe and stable accommodation and accompanying wraparound support services. • Support services will be aimed at supporting rangatahi with high and complex needs, improving their holistic wellbeing and helping them secure longer-term sustainable housing. This could include providing more integrated mental health support, harm-reduction support to address substance abuse and addiction, peer support workers, and pathways into education, training and employment. • It is expected that the intensity of support services will be greater than that provided by rangatahi-focused transitional housing and will be provided over a longer period to support them for as long as they need, to develop the necessary skills to live independently. • Costs also cover onsite management (including security) and an additional contract management resource. • Accommodation costings are dependent on the model of provision. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

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s 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Funding for homelessness outreach services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action will fund providers to mobilise the delivery of homelessness outreach services s 9(2)(f)(iv) Homelessness outreach services involve outreach teams (often involving people with lived experience of homelessness) proactively finding and engaging with people experiencing homelessness (such as rough sleepers or whānau living in cars), building trusting relationships, and helping transition them into existing programmes of support, including transitional housing, Rapid Rehousing and Housing First. Outreach teams will also connect vulnerable people to other government services, particularly mental health and addiction services.

Section 3D: Impacts – The direct effect of the initiative

Please repeat these questions for each impact

Impact 1 (Action 1: Funding kaupapa Māori wraparound support)	Description of the impact <i>Please provide more detail on the impacts of the initiative, including any possible negative associated impacts. Will the initiative impact people and/or have other impacts e.g. improved environmental outcomes?</i> <i>If the impacts are on people, are different groups impacted differently, and why? Examples may include different age-groups, location/regions, different service-requirements. For more-specific questions on distributional effects, please see section 3F below.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding kaupapa Māori wraparound support will help Māori access culturally appropriate supports that reflect their values and aspirations, and help iwi and Māori providers respond more flexibly to whānau needs. For those experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness, this fund could provide mana-enhancing support services that assist in finding and maintaining a home. Providers are funded to deliver strengths-based support services (utilising traditional Māori tikanga and Te Ao Māori), rather than funding services out of pocket or through philanthropic funding. Providers can deliver wraparound support without having to navigate restrictive funding criteria or excessive red tape associated with siloed government programmes. s 9(2)(f)(iv)
	Quantification <i>Please quantify the impacts in a way that puts the number in context (e.g. percentage of land affected, proportion of people affected in relation to the population size). Please also monetise the present value gain or loss of the impacts if possible (CBAX model can help). If quantification is not possible, please define and provide a qualitative assessment of the impacts (e.g. low, moderate, high).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to accurately quantify this impact due to the lack of data on homelessness. However, the 2018 Census indicated 12,834 Māori were experiencing homelessness. However, this estimate is likely an undercount due to the difficulty in collecting data on the numbers of people experiencing homelessness. Because impacts of this option will vary significantly by region, and this is a new intervention that has not previously been tested, estimating how many of these severely housing deprived Māori will be impacted is not possible. It is probable that this option will have a moderate impact on Māori homelessness. It will provide a more culturally appropriate model for providing support to Māori to help them into, and to retain, housing, but it does not provide direct funding for housing supply (which remains in demand).

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	<p>Supporting Evidence <i>Provide relevant evidence (data/other information) for the impacts and outcomes you have identified.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This would be a new programme for funding support for Māori, so there is no direct evidence for the impacts this type of funding model will have. However, there is evidence of the wider problem, the need for and effectiveness of Kaupapa Māori approaches, and anecdotal evidence from the sector that this approach is required (as noted in section 3A). While this is a new programme, we can draw learnings from Whānau Ora launched in 2010. The 2018 Whānau Ora review found that the commissioning approach creates positive change for whānau to date, with progress towards achieving their self-identified priorities. A number of features contribute to its success, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That it is culturally anchored, whānau-centered and strengths-based That it is flexible, allowing Commissioning Agencies, partners, providers and whānau entities to progress issues of most importance to whānau. s 9(2)(f)(iv) There are initiatives across the country that provide examples of how the system can operate differently. Te Puea Memorial Marae provides Transitional Housing, wraparound support services and support to find longer-term stable housing, all underpinned by kaupapa Māori principles. Officials from MSD and Kāinga Ora are co-located onsite at the marae. In 2019 it had placed 417 people into secure houses and helped them get their lives back on track. [Te Puni Kōkiri Case Study: Working with Te Puea Memorial Marae – to support homeless whānau]
	<p>Gaps in Evidence <i>Are there gaps, or uncertainties in applying the evidence that make it difficult to evaluate this initiative's value?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is anecdotal evidence from the sector and from the WAI2750 Kaupapa Inquiry that a kaupapa Māori approach is desired, however this initiative would be a new programme for funding support services in a kaupapa Māori way. There is a lack of data and evidence on Māori homelessness. One of the immediate HAP initiatives, Improving Evidence and Data on Homelessness, is building a comprehensive evidence and data system for homelessness which will help address this issue.
	<p>Assumptions <i>Please state any assumptions you are using.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaupapa Māori providers have the capacity to deliver services to those who need them. This fund would be complementary to other available funds, which are aimed at building providers' capacity and capability and increasing supply. People in urgent housing need can be placed in housing through other programmes and funds. Māori want to access kaupapa Māori-based support, instead of general services.
	<p>Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its impacts and outcomes?</i> <i>If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired impacts?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to deliver needs to be considered, but it is likely that Māori providers may already be providing these services and not getting funded for it. Some providers have used their own private finances and resources to get started. An option is to include this funding as part of existing contracts. Housing supply issues across the country may create placement issues as demand for houses increases. This initiative would not fund supply. To understand whether this action is achieving the desired impact, we will monitor and evaluate its progress according to the framework in section 5E.
<p>Impact 2 (Actions 2 and 3: Funding rangatahi-focused transitional housing and a new</p>	<p>Description of the impact <i>Please provide more detail on the impacts of the initiative, including any possible negative associated impacts. Will the initiative impact people and/or have other impacts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding rangatahi-focused supported housing will ensure rangatahi at risk of or experiencing homelessness have immediate access to safe, warm and stable accommodation, along with age-appropriate supports that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be individually tailored to their level of need improve their holistic wellbeing

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<p>supported housing service for high and complex needs)</p>	<p><i>e.g. improved environmental outcomes?</i></p> <p><i>If the impacts are on people, are different groups impacted differently, and why? Examples may include different age-groups, location/regions, different service-requirements.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help them develop the necessary skills to achieve longer-term housing stability and thrive as adults • provide pathways into education, training and employment • help them secure, and transition to, longer-term, independent housing. • Specific groups of rangatahi will be targeted by each service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rangatahi-focused transitional housing will support rangatahi with a lower to moderate level of need • the new supported housing service will support rangatahi who have a higher and more complex level of need • providers of each service may target subpopulations who are at greater risk of experiencing homelessness, such as: rangatahi Māori, young Pacific peoples, LGBTQIA+ rangatahi, disabled rangatahi, young/sole parents, and care-experienced rangatahi.
	<p>Quantification</p> <p><i>Please quantify the impacts in a way that puts the number in context (e.g. percentage of land affected, proportion of people affected in relation to the population size). Please also monetise the present value gain or loss of the impacts if possible (CBAx model can help). If quantification is not possible, please define and provide a qualitative assessment of the impacts (e.g. low, moderate, high).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155 rangatahi (90 in rangatahi-focused transitional housing and 65 rangatahi in supported housing for rangatahi with high and complex needs) will be in supported accommodation at any one time. • Rangatahi using these services will be supported to transition into secure safe and stable housing, which could include living independently or with others in the private market, or living with whānau or other community supports if safe and appropriate. Supports aim to ensure rangatahi do not experience homelessness again in the future. • These rangatahi will not be accessing EH SNGs and living in emergency housing motels – these situations could exacerbate their needs and require them to need more acute levels of support in the long-term.
	<p>Supporting Evidence</p> <p><i>Provide relevant evidence (data/other information) for the impacts and outcomes you have identified.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants in the WAI 2750 Kaupapa Inquiry on Housing Policy and Services recommended the Crown increase funding to address rangatahi homelessness (particularly to Māori organisations), increase the prioritisation of and funding for specialised rangatahi housing and avoid, wherever and whenever possible, placing individual rangatahi or rangatahi that are not with members of their whānau, in emergency housing and instead place them in rangatahi-focused housing. • A 3-year qualitative longitudinal study of rangatahi transitioning out of Oranga Tamariki care found that securing a safe, stable place to live was a top priority for most rangatahi. This covered a range of living options, including living independently or in a shared flat, moving in with whānau, and accessing supported living facilities. Rangatahi also stated that having a safe and stable place to live was a key factor in helping them achieve their goals and longer-term aspirations, such as owning a house or being in a safe, appropriate and permanent supported living environment [Ngā Haeranga I Transition Journeys: Longitudinal study phase one]. • The Housing First for Youth model has been identified as a promising model in Canada, USA, Australia and Europe. This is a youth-focused supported housing service with no preconditions or time limits, and flexible, age-appropriate supports. An evaluation of a Housing First for Youth pilot in Scotland showed a number of positive outcomes, including tenancy sustainment, enhanced engagement with health and well-being services, and better access to education and training [I. Blood, S. Alden, D. Quilgars. (2020). Rock Trust Housing First for Youth Pilot: evaluation report]. • A Canadian report on supported housing options for youth noted that low barrier transitional and long-term models based on the Housing First for Youth approach were suitable for a variety of needs, particularly LGBTQIA+ youth, indigenous youth, youth aging out of care, and youth recovering from or in active substance use. [BC Housing Research Centre. (2018). [Housing Options for Vulnerable Youth and Young Adults in B.C.]

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	Gaps in Evidence <i>Are there gaps, or uncertainties in applying the evidence that make it difficult to evaluate this initiative's value?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rangatahi-focused transitional housing service model has only recently been introduced and places are not yet operating, so it is not yet known how well this service will achieve its desired impact. There is limited Aotearoa-based evidence on accommodation and support that is specifically targeted to rangatahi with high and complex needs. The Housing First for Youth model is a recent model so there is limited long-term evidence of its effectiveness. There is a general lack of data and evidence on rangatahi homelessness in Aotearoa. One of the immediate HAP initiatives, Improving Evidence and Data on Homelessness, is building a comprehensive evidence and data system for homelessness which will help address this issue.
	Assumptions <i>Please state any assumptions you are using.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is sufficient capacity and capability of providers and support services to support rangatahi with high and complex needs. There is sufficient supply of housing in the private market for rangatahi to successfully transition out of each service. Rangatahi have a goal of leaving the supported housing service. It is possible to separate rangatahi between low/moderate/high needs. Rangatahi undergo an appropriate assessment process that accurately identifies their level of needs and aspirations and refers them to the supported housing service that is most suitable for them.
	Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its impacts and outcomes? If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired impacts?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving this impact will be highly dependent on adequately understanding the needs of rangatahi, and ensuring there are suitable assessment and referral processes in place to ensure rangatahi are receiving an appropriate level of care. We will need to do more work to better understand the needs of rangatahi and how we can provide support as their needs and aspirations may change. The assumption that rangatahi will have a goal to leave the supported housing service will impact the flow of rangatahi through each service and how many rangatahi will be supported. Some rangatahi may want support for a longer-period of time than others, or permanently. To understand whether this action is achieving the desired impact, we will monitor and evaluate its progress according to the framework in section 5E.
Impact 3 s 9(2)(f)(iv)	Description of the impact <i>Please provide more detail on the impacts of the initiative, including any possible negative associated impacts. Will the initiative impact people and/or have other impacts e.g. improved environmental outcomes? If the impacts are on people, are different groups impacted differently, and why? Examples may include different age-groups, location/regions, different service-requirements. For more-specific questions on distributional effects, please see section 3F below.</i>	s 9(2)(f)(iv)
	Quantification <i>Please quantify the impacts in a way that puts the number in context (e.g. percentage of land affected, proportion of people</i>	

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	<p><i>affected in relation to the population size). Please also monetise the present value gain or loss of the impacts if possible (CBAX model can help).</i></p> <p><i>If quantification is not possible, please define and provide a qualitative assessment of the impacts (e.g. low, moderate, high).</i></p>	s 9(2)(f)(iv)
	<p>Supporting Evidence <i>Provide relevant evidence (data/other information) for the impacts and outcomes you have identified.</i></p>	
	<p>Gaps in Evidence <i>Are there gaps, or uncertainties in applying the evidence that make it difficult to evaluate this initiative's value?</i></p>	
	<p>Assumptions <i>Please state any assumptions you are using.</i></p>	
	<p>Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its impacts and outcomes?</i></p> <p><i>If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired impacts?</i></p>	
<p>Impact 4 (Action 5: Funding homelessness outreach services)</p>	<p>Description of the impact</p> <p><i>Please provide more detail on the impacts of the initiative, including any possible negative associated impacts. Will the initiative impact people and/or have other impacts e.g. improved environmental outcomes?</i></p> <p><i>If the impacts are on people, are different groups impacted differently, and why? Examples may include different age-groups, location/regions, different service-requirements. For more-specific questions on distributional effects, please see section 3F below.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding homelessness outreach services will enable individuals and whānau experiencing invisible/less visible homelessness (such as rangatahi and women) and people not engaged currently with services are connected to support services that will meet their needs. Homelessness outreach services will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase uptake of support services, and less need for crisis services (such as A&E and Police). enhance relationships and trust between those experiencing homelessness and the services that can provide them with support significantly enhance the local capacity to address homelessness Homelessness outreach services will particularly focus on individuals and whānau who are rough sleeping or living without shelter, including those living on the streets long-term, families with children who may be living in cars or other mobile and temporary accommodation, and rangatahi.
	<p>Quantification <i>Please quantify the impacts in a way that puts the number in context (e.g. percentage of land affected, proportion of people affected in relation to the population size). Please also monetise the present value gain or loss of the impacts if possible (CBAX model can help).</i></p> <p><i>If quantification is not possible, please define and provide a</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to accurately quantify this impact due to the lack of data on homelessness, particularly for those who are more hidden and are not engaged with existing services. The 2018 census showed that out of the over 102,000 experiencing homelessness, 3,634 were 'without shelter', including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 207 rough sleeping 1,347 in improvised dwellings 2,070 in mobile dwellings. The <i>Auckland Homelessness Count 2018</i> indicated that a minimum of 3,674 people were living without shelter or in temporary

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	<i>qualitative assessment of the impacts (e.g. low, moderate, high).</i>	<p>accommodation across the Auckland region [Ira Mata, Ira Tangata: Auckland's Homeless Count report POINT IN TIME COUNT 2018].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action is likely to have a moderate impact across the housing system overall as it is not directly increasing housing supply or directly funding support services. However, it is likely to help reach those who are not currently engaged in housing support services, and connect people to housing and support.
	Supporting Evidence <i>Provide relevant evidence (data/other information) for the impacts and outcomes you have identified.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key policy recommendation of the Auckland Homelessness Count 2018 was a coordinated, joined-up and consistent approach to designing and delivering outreach programmes across the region which connect people to housing and support, involving central and local government and government and nongovernment services. [Ira Mata, Ira Tangata: Auckland's Homeless Count report POINT IN TIME COUNT 2018]. International evidence from Housing First programmes in USA, Canada, and Australia suggests that outreach is one of the most effective support interventions available, has been proven to reduce the numbers of rough sleepers, and is also a key component of reaching the wider without shelter population. A Canadian review of the literature on outreach and engagement in homeless services (Olivet et al, 2010) found that overall, outreach improves housing and health outcomes for various subgroups of homeless persons. Some specific outcomes included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved family contact Stability in housing can be achieved by those with chronic histories of transiency and shelter use People in the post-treatment group reported significant reductions in instances of homelessness and significantly fewer days homeless in the past six months than pre-treatment group (Morris and Warnock) Outreach can be a successful method of targeting and engaging a segment of homeless substance abusers who are otherwise difficult to engage in treatment (Tommasello, Myers, Gillis, Treherne & Plunhoffs).
	Gaps in Evidence <i>Are there gaps, or uncertainties in applying the evidence that make it difficult to evaluate this initiative's value?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many outreach services are currently associated with inner-city Councils or organisations, but more information is required about the need for outreach for more invisible groups (e.g. those living in cars, couch surfing) that may be located further from the city centre.
	Assumptions <i>Please state any assumptions you are using.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will be open and willing to engage in outreach services. There is workforce capacity and appropriate capability to increase outreach activities, particularly for outreach workers with lived experience. The areas identified in this option are the key areas that would benefit from increased outreach services.
	Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its impacts and outcomes? If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired impacts?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workforce availability/capacity may not be sufficient to provide this service across any/all areas, especially with high demand in this workforce area. There may be other areas of Aotearoa that would benefit from increased outreach services, which have not been considered. Implementation timeframes could be longer than anticipated depending on what is already in place in different areas and how long supply of trained workers could take to come on board.

Section 3E: Goals – What this initiative aims to achieve

Please repeat these questions for each goal

Goal 1: Rangatahi in urgent housing need	Description	This initiative will mean that rangatahi in urgent housing need have options for safe and stable rangatahi-focused accommodation, with
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have safe and suitable options for accommodation and support	<i>Please describe in more detail the goal(s) of this initiative and how they link to the impacts described above. Please define them in terms of the LSF wellbeing domains and where relevant alignment to the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga. In CFISnet, please identify the primary LSF domain and whether there is alignment with the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga, referring to the guidance for the definitions of the 12 wellbeing domains. If you have identified any other goals, you may include them also.</i>	accompanying support that meets their needs. The two services will complement each other to give providers greater flexibility to deliver age-appropriate supports that respond to different levels of need. This aligns to the LSF domains of housing, cultural identity, health, safety, social connections and subjective wellbeing. It aligns to the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga by improving the provision of kaupapa Māori, whānau-centred, wraparound supports that recognise and address people's holistic needs.
	Quantification <i>Please quantify the goals of the initiative, if possible.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, there is limited data and evidence on the scope of rangatahi homelessness which impacts the ability to quantify this goal accurately. However, the 2018 Census identified 11,935 people between 15-24 were experiencing homelessness (this number will include whānau with rangatahi). Rangatahi-focused supported accommodation services will support 155 rangatahi (90 in rangatahi-focused transitional housing and 65 rangatahi in supported housing for rangatahi with high and complex needs) at any one time. These rangatahi will not be accessing EH SNGs.
	Timeframes <i>Indicate if the goal will be realised in the short (<5 years), medium (5-10 years), or long term (>10 years). Please indicate whether, and why, goals vary across different timeframes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short (<5 years). Rangatahi-focused transitional housing places will begin operating in 2022, and the new supported housing for high and complex needs rangatahi is likely to start operating in 2023.
	Evidence and Assumptions <i>If there is any additional information on evidence and assumptions beyond what has been identified through the impacts table above, please provide any additional evidence (data/other information) and assumption for the identified goals, including any gaps or uncertainties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See impacts section in 3D. International research on responses to youth homelessness indicate that no single housing option will meet the needs of all youth, and ideally there should be a range of housing options. An effective response should give young people choices and options based on their age and level of need.² Assumes that rangatahi want to access rangatahi-focused services instead of general services.
	Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its goals? If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired goals?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions and gaps in evidence are low risk that this goal will be achieved. It is likely that demand for these services will outweigh supply, given the disproportionate levels of rangatahi homelessness and the social and economic impacts of COVID-19, which are likely to be long-term and have more acute impacts on rangatahi. These services will be monitored and evaluated according to the framework set out in section 5E, to track their progress towards meeting this goal.
Goal 2: Māori-led responses to homelessness are supported and enabled	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the actions in this initiative will support and enable Māori-led responses to homelessness. The MAIHI framework will act as a guide to drive the implementation of each action to ensure they enable the delivery of Māori-led, kaupapa Māori responses.

² Gaetz, S. (2014). Coming of Age: Reimagining the Response to Youth Homelessness in Canada; Homeless Link. (2020). Preventing youth homelessness after COVID-19: lessons and opportunities from the crisis; A Way Home Scotland. (2021). Youth homelessness prevention pathway for all young people; United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2015). *Preventing and ending youth homelessness: a coordinated community response*.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This aligns to the LSF domains of cultural identity and housing, by recognising the need for culturally appropriate approaches to housing support. It also aligns to the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga by enhancing the mana of Māori experiencing housing deprivation, and providing care through a Kaupapa Māori approach.
	Quantification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intended outcome is for Māori experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The 2018 census estimated nearly 13,000 Māori are severely housing deprived (likely an under-count).
	Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short (<5 years).
	Evidence and Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See impacts section in 3D.
	Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key assumption is that providers will have the capacity to undertake additional work to deliver supports to Māori. Given the COVID context, the sector is under significant strain to ensure the physical safety of people at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness. As a new/early-stage initiative, it may be difficult to get sector uptake given attention is directed towards COVID response. Leveraging existing relationships, and making it easier to access this funding, should help remove some barriers for providers to utilise this funding. We will monitor and evaluate this initiative according to the framework set out in section 5E, to track its progress towards meeting this goal.
Goal 3: Approaches are localised and joined-up to meet local needs	Description <i>Please describe in more detail the goal(s) of this initiative and how they link to the impacts described above. Please define them in terms of the LSF wellbeing domains and where relevant alignment to the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga. In CFISnet, please identify the primary LSF domain and whether there is alignment with the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga, referring to the guidance for the definitions of the 12 wellbeing domains. If you have identified any other goals, you may include them also.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the actions in this initiative will enable localised and joined-up approaches to addressing and preventing homelessness. Supporting and enabling local approaches is a guiding principle of the HAP. The WAI 2750 Kaupapa Inquiry highlighted the need for localised place-based responses to homelessness. Locally tailored approaches are critical to ensure solutions are culturally appropriate, evidence-based, and build on the knowledge, strengths and connections of local agencies and people. This approach is most closely aligned to the following domains in the LSF: knowledge and skills; cultural capability and belonging; engagement and voice; and housing. It aligns to the He Ara Waiora principle of manaakitanga - working with Māori, iwi and Marae on whenua-based initiatives which will support whānau Māori into housing solutions tailored to their needs (including on Māori freehold land and houses, papakāinga, kaumatua flats).
	Quantification <i>Please quantify the goals of the initiative, if possible.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quantification of this goal will vary across different locations (particularly between urban and rural locations) due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the different levels of homelessness across the country - some areas have experienced significant increases in homelessness, such as Hamilton and Rotorua different locations will have different levels of support service provision and existing governance structures and groups (such as iwi and Māori organisations, councils).
	Timeframes <i>Indicate if the goal will be realised in the short (<5 years), medium (5-10 years), or long term (>10 years). Please indicate whether, and why, goals vary across different timeframes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short (<5 years).
	Evidence and Assumptions <i>If there is any additional information on evidence and assumptions beyond what has been identified through the impacts table above, please provide</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUD is undertaking a place-based approach to emergency housing in Rotorua. Anecdotal evidence to date indicates it is providing better outcomes for whānau. More data will become available when this is evaluated in 2023.

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	<p><i>any additional evidence (data/other information) and assumption for the identified goals, including any gaps or uncertainties.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any learnings from the Local Innovation and Partnership Fund will provide evidence for this proposal. <p>Assumes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> this goal assumes there is capacity and capability for place-based responses across the country, and that one approach will not work across multiple locations and so different approaches are needed.
	<p>Implications <i>Do the assumptions or gaps in evidence imply risks to the initiative achieving its goals?</i></p> <p><i>If the initiative is in an innovative policy or an early-stage initiative, what is your approach to understanding whether the initiative will achieve desired goals?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a low risk this goal will not be achieved. Regional engagement during development of the HAP highlighted that local partners emphasised the importance of local knowledge and experience in addressing homelessness, and the rich diversity of locally tailored responses developed to support people experiencing homelessness. In addition, Māori and Iwi have been asking for this type of response for a long time. We will monitor and evaluate this initiative according to the framework set out in section 5E, to track its progress towards meeting this goal .

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Section 3F: Distributional Analysis

Question 1: Does the initiative have the following types of distributional impacts for Māori?	A	Direct	X	Indirect		No Impact	
	If direct, please complete Question 1B. If indirect or no impact, please progress to Question 2.						
	B	Targeted and tailored for Māori	X	Disproportionate positive impact		Other (explain)	
Options for Kaupapa Māori approaches would provide funding for strengths-based, flexible support approaches from Māori and iwi providers for whānau in urgent housing need. This approach would help Māori at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.							
Question 2: Does the initiative have the following types of distributional impacts for Pacific Peoples?	A	Direct	X	Indirect		No Impact	
	If direct, please complete Question 2B. If indirect or no impact, please progress to Question 3.						
	B	Targeted and tailored for Pacific Peoples		Disproportionate positive impact		Other (explain)	X
<p>s 9(2)(f)(iv) will include a focus on specific groups of rangatahi that experience multiple barriers to access, including Pacific peoples. s 9(2)(f)(iv), but the intervention will not be specifically designed for Pacific peoples.</p>							
Question 3: Does the initiative have the following types of distributional impacts for children?	A	Direct	X	Indirect		No Impact	
	If direct, please complete Question 3B. If indirect or no impact, please progress to Question 4.						
	B	Targeted and tailored for children	X	Disproportionate positive impact		Other (explain)	
Options for rangatahi would expand housing supply and support services for rangatahi experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness. These initiatives would support vulnerable rangatahi to access the support they require, s 9(2)(f)(iv) to lift them out of homelessness.							
Question 4: Does the initiative have direct impacts on any other population groups?	Y	s 9(2)(f)(iv) will include a focus on specific groups of rangatahi that experience multiple barriers to access s 9(2)(f)(iv). This could include: rangatahi Māori, Pacific, young/sole parents, LGBTQIA+, under 18s, disabled, care-experienced.					
Question 5: What region is this initiative expected to impact?	X	All of New Zealand		Gisborne		Northland	
		Areas outside regions		Hawke's Bay		Offshore	
		Auckland		Manawatu-Whanganui		Otago	
		Bay of Plenty		Marlborough		Southland	
		Canterbury		Nelson		Taranaki	
						Tasman	
						Waikato	
						Wellington	
						West Coast	

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Section 4: Alignment

Section 4 must be completed for all initiatives, unless exempted by the Minister of Finance in the invitation letter. Further information on the questions in this section can be found at Annex Two of the Budget 2022 guidance.

Section 4A: Strategic Alignment

<p>How does this initiative link with your strategic intentions/statement of intent? <i>Outline how the initiative aligns with agency strategy.</i></p>	<p>This initiative will better support rangatahi and whānau to access housing supports and services, direct them away from emergency housing and improve access to supported housing s 9(2)(f)(iv). This is consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three of HUD's strategic objectives: 'improve the wellbeing and housing for people who are at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness', 'improve the experience of renting', and 'improve access to housing and support services for those in need.' Te Maihi o te Whare Māori – Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation (MAIHI) puts Māori at the heart of the Aotearoa New Zealand's housing narrative, acknowledges the history of Māori housing and responds to these needs through kaupapa Māori approaches. It includes the MAIHI Framework for Action, MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy and MAIHI Ka Ora Implementation Plan. Place-based approaches happening across HUD that focus on supporting local responses to local issues.
<p>Does this initiative link with other sectoral or whole-of-government strategies (e.g. the Pacific Wellbeing Outcomes Frameworks)? <i>If yes, state the name of the strategy and briefly describe how the initiative aligns to or contributes to the strategy.</i></p>	<p>This initiative aligns to several whole-of-government strategies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aotearoa New Zealand Homelessness Action Plan (HAP): the actions in this initiative will support further implementation of stage one of the HAP and complement existing actions to make progress on the vision that homelessness is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-reoccurring. The 18-month review of the HAP identified the particular need for actions that strengthen kaupapa Māori responses and homelessness outreach services, and provide targeted support for rangatahi. The actions align to all four pillars of the HAP: support, supply, prevention and system enablers. Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy: by improving housing and support services for rangatahi and whānau, this initiative aligns to the outcome 'children and young people have what they need'. s 9(2)(f)(iv)
<p>Does this initiative impact other agencies directly or indirectly? If so, how? <i>Outline impacts and interdependences of your initiative on other organisations and individuals in the policy areas, sectors, or systems your agency operates in.</i></p>	<p>The HAP is a cross-agency plan involving multiple agencies that have a role in addressing homelessness, including HUD, MSD, Health, Corrections, Oranga Tamariki and Kāinga Ora.</p> <p>In particular, the 5 actions in this initiative will connect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the support offered by TPK and their regional offices. We will work to enable a 'no wrong door' approach, ensuring those who need help can access it from multiple sources. the housing support offered by MSD: Review of Housing Support Products, Ready to Rent programme, Housing Brokers, Housing Navigators, Youth Coaches. We will continue working closely with MSD to ensure this initiative compliments what is already being offered. existing supported housing services, particularly the supported accommodation places provided by Oranga Tamariki. We will work closely with Oranga Tamariki to ensure these services are complementary with the proposed actions. <p>There is also an indirect impact on Kāinga Ora, Community Housing Providers and transitional housing providers, regarding the initiative's focus on supporting access to transitional housing s 9(2)(f)(iv).</p>

Section 4B: Alignment to Government's goals

The Government's goals for this term are:

- 1) Continuing to keep New Zealand safe from COVID-19
- 2) Accelerating the recovery and rebuild from the impacts of COVID-19
- 3) Laying the foundations for the future, including addressing key issues such as our climate change response, housing affordability and child poverty

Alignment to Government goals

The actions in this initiative will contribute to the Government's goals of continuing to keep New Zealand safe from COVID-19 and laying foundations for the future. Funding iwi and Māori to provide kaupapa Māori wraparound supports will ensure their communities can access culturally appropriate services that will keep them safe from COVID-19, such as access to kai and support for kaumātua. Providing safe and appropriate accommodation for rangatahi will help them be kept safe from COVID-19 and self-isolate if needed, and

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outreach services will ensure hard-to-reach people experiencing homelessness are connected to support services that will keep them safe from COVID-19, such as health and accommodation services.

These actions will complement existing HAP actions and lay foundations for the future by contributing to a system of support that enables the HAP vision that homelessness is prevented where possible or is rare brief and non-reoccurring. This system of support will take a whānau centred and intergenerational approach to wellbeing, helping individuals and whānau achieve long-term housing stability and ensuring the HAP vision endures into the future. A specific focus on rangatahi and Māori will help achieve equity of outcomes as they are particularly impacted by homelessness.

Section 4C: Contribution to the Government's Wellbeing Objectives

The Government's five wellbeing Objectives are:

- **Just Transition:** supporting the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable, and low-emissions economy.
- **Future of Work:** enabling all New Zealanders and New Zealand businesses to benefit from new technologies and lift productivity and wages through innovation
- **Physical and Mental Wellbeing:** supporting improved health outcomes for all New Zealanders, including protecting New Zealanders from the impacts of COVID-19.
- **Māori and Pacific:** lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills, and opportunities, including through access to affordable, safe, and stable housing
- **Child Wellbeing:** reducing child poverty and improving child wellbeing, including through access to affordable, safe, and stable housing.

**Please note: these objectives have been agreed by Cabinet subject to wider consultation. The final versions of the objectives will be published in the Budget Policy Statement in December 2021.*

Contribution to Wellbeing Objective(s)

This initiative will contribute to three wellbeing objectives: Physical and Mental Wellbeing; Māori and Pacific; and Child Wellbeing.

The 5 actions will ensure individuals and whānau at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness (particularly Māori and rangatahi) have access to wraparound supports that will improve their physical and mental wellbeing needs. They will also help achieve equity for Māori and Pacific peoples at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness (particularly Māori and Pacific rangatahi) by providing culturally appropriate, safe and stable housing and supports. Providing warm, safe and stable housing for rangatahi and whānau at risk of or experiencing homelessness will also improve child wellbeing and reduce child poverty, and have intergenerational impacts.

BUDGET-SENSITIVE**Section 5: Delivery**

Section 5 must be completed for all initiatives. Further information on the questions in this section can be found at **Annex Two** of the Budget 2022 guidance.

Section 5A: Fit with existing activity

The answer must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs.

How does the initiative link with existing initiatives with similar objectives?

The actions in this initiative will complement other existing initiatives that aim to address homelessness:

- MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy
- the MAIHI Ka Ora Implementation Plan
- Existing funds for Māori-led housing solutions: Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga, He Taupua Fund, He Kūku ki te Kāinga Fund, He Taupae Fund
- Increasing transitional housing through the Public Housing Plan 2021-24
- On-going reviews of housing system settings, including the emergency housing system review and review of Housing Support Products
- Work to develop a single-site supported housing framework
- Existing supported housing services, including Oranga Tamariki's Transition Support Service and Housing First
- Existing support services for people at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness, including the Sustaining Tenancies and Ready to Rent programmes, Housing Brokers, and Navigators and Intensive Case Managers for people in emergency housing.

Is the initiative an expansion or a cost pressure for an existing initiative?

Y

If yes, provide a concise overview of how this initiative will expand on or maintain existing services.

This initiative includes an action to expand the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

If no, move on to section 5B.

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Provide an overview of existing funding levels for this initiative, and/or initiatives with similar objectives, in the two tables below.

	Operating Funding profile (\$m)					Total					
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26 & outyears						
Existing funding for this/similar initiatives	5.00	-	-	-	-						
Total funding sought for this initiative	-	15.31	28.12	28.28	28.29	100.00					
% change between existing funding and funding sought	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
Comments (optional)	Provide explanatory comments to help interpretation of the above baseline figures.										
	Capital Funding profile (\$m)										Total
	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
Existing funding for this/similar initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total funding sought for this initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
% change between existing funding and funding sought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comments (optional)	Note that the 5.00m identified in 2021/22 is part of the Transitional Housing MCA (Provision of Transitional Housing Places), where it was carved out of a prior year underspend to enable the piloting of rangatahi focussed transitional housing (AMI20/21070596 refers). It is not expected that this funding will be available in future years.										

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Provide a breakdown of what the requested funding will purchase. Briefly explain the formula used, or key assumptions made, to calculate the cost of each output. Add additional rows to the table as needed to capture each output separately. Please include which Vote(s) will be impacted by each component.

Formula and assumptions underlying costings	<i>E.g. if the initiative is seeking funding for wage increases, outline any assumptions around average salaries, number of FTE and the roles/seniority they will be, numbers of contractors.</i>										
	Funding profile (\$m)										Total
Input – Operating [Enter <u>one number</u> value per field only into CFISnet]	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26 & outyears						Number values only, i.e. 15 or 100000. Do not enter any text, \$ signs or % signs.
Input Information											
Other Operating Costs (Kaupapa wraparound support)	s 9(2)(f)(iv)										
Other Operating Costs s 9(2)(f)(iv)											
Other operating Costs (Homelessness outreach services)	-	2.35	2.49	2.49	2.50						9.84
Other operating costs (Expanding the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing)	-	4.79	5.11	5.13	5.13						20.16
Other operating costs (Supported accommodation for high needs rangatahi)	-	4.82	5.14	5.16	5.16						20.28
Other operating costs (TOTAL funding sought)	-	15.31	28.12	28.28	28.29						100.00
FTE-specific Input Information (if applicable)											
New FTE funding	-	-	-	-	-						-
New contractor funding	-	-	-	-	-						-
Additional FTE overhead funding	-	-	-	-	-						-
Total	-	-	-	-	-						-
# of FTE's (employees and/or contractors)											
What's the % increase in FTE compared to baseline FTE numbers											
	Funding profile (\$m)										Total
Input – Capital	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total											
Appropriations	Initiative requires existing appropriation increase: Public Housing MCA (Services for people in need of or at risk of needing public housing) Transitional Bousing MCA (supports transitional housing providers to deliver transitional housing places)										

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No scope change required

Section 5C: Options analysis*The answer must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs.***Options analysis**

There are options to scale these initiatives down depending on Government priorities. Initiatives that are fully funded, or near fully funded, are more likely to have significant impact, but fully funding certain initiatives would mean there is no provision in other areas. There is a scaling threshold beyond which initiatives will likely not be effective at all. If significant scaling is required, focusing the bid on a smaller number of priority areas rather than reducing the funding available for all of the initiatives, would be more effective.

Reprioritisation with existing baselines is not a viable option, as other initiatives are already funded using agency baselines that need to be delivered. As these are new initiatives to focus on issues that are not currently addressed in other work programmes, new funding is required.

Counter-factual question

Māori and rangatahi are disproportionately impacted by homelessness, and housing and support services are not always appropriate to their needs.

This initiative is necessary to:

- provide flexible, whānau-centred, Māori-led support, to lift Māori out of housing deprivation and prevent Māori from entering homelessness
- provide safe and appropriate supported housing for rangatahi
- s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- bring place-based homelessness responses to hard-to-reach places.

Potential negative consequences for not investing in the suite of initiatives include:

- a missed opportunity to embed Kaupapa Māori approaches into the homelessness response, and failing to deliver on actions signalled in the HAP
- insufficient and inappropriate housing and support contribute to rangatahi living in unsafe situations, and potentially becoming homeless
- s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- vulnerable people at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness in hard-to-reach places continue to lack the support services they require.

Section 5D: Scaled option*The answer must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs.***Option overview**

[Note: we are waiting to hear back from Minister Davidson on a preferred scaling option. The briefing provided to Housing Ministers noted several scaling options. We advised Ministers that if scaling the bid below \$100 million is required, on balance we would recommend it focus on a smaller number of priority areas, rather than reducing funding for all of the initiatives. We consider the following are the highest priority: Kaupapa Māori wraparound support for people in urgent housing need or at risk of homelessness; expanding the supply of rangatahi-focused transitional housing, and new supported accommodation service for rangatahi with high and complex needs. We have included some holding text below].

Fully funding the initiative is the Ministry's preferred option, noting we have already scaled back this bid from 150m to 100m based on Minister feedback.

Scaling could be done by way of percentage of funding provided, which would result in corresponding decrease in the number of places the Ministry is able to provide. Risks of scaling are detailed in section 5C.

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Provide a breakdown of what the minimum viable option would purchase. If the formula used or key assumptions made differ from those used for the primary option, briefly explain these. Add additional rows to the table as needed to capture each output separately.

Formula and Assumptions	Explain if different from primary option.										
Input - Operating	Operating Funding profile (\$m)										Total
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26 & outyears						
Total											
Input - Capital	Capital Funding profile (\$m)										Total
	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	
Total											
Appropriations	Indicate whether this funding would increase existing appropriations, establish any new appropriations, or alter the scope of an existing appropriation with effect from 1 July 2022.										

Section 5E: Monitoring and Evaluation

The answer must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs.

The progress of each action in this initiative will be measured and publicly reported on every 6 months through the Homelessness Action Plan's (HAP) existing monitoring and evaluation framework. The first public progress report that will cover the implementation of these actions will be in August 2022.

Each action will also be reviewed and evaluated to measure its progress towards the HAP vision that homelessness is prevented where possible, or is rare, brief and non-reoccurring. This will be supported by an existing HAP action to *Improve Data and Evidence on Homelessness*, which is building a comprehensive evidence and data system for homelessness. HUD has developed a set of tools to help review and evaluate actions: the HAP indicator framework, the HAP outcomes framework, and the state of homelessness proxy indicators. The indicator framework ascribes each action an expected outcome/s and outcome indicator to help determine whether it is achieving its anticipated outcome/s over time. An evaluation of phase one of the HAP, including the actions in this initiative, will take place in 2022 to assess the overall effectiveness and impact of the HAP.

Section 5F: Implementation readiness

The answer to each question must not exceed 1-2 paragraphs.

Workforce: Are additional FTEs or contractors required?	N	If yes, what kind of skills will be required e.g. policy analysts, administrative support, frontline facing staff?		
	What is the ability to secure the required FTE, considering relevant departmental vacancy information, turnover rates and average salaries of similar roles? [max. 300 characters in CFISnet].			
Workforce: Resourcing considerations	If the Public Service Commissioner's Public Service Pay Guidance is relevant to the initiative, how has this been considered in the development of this initiative? Any planned mitigations to reduce any resourcing issues (for example, work programme reprioritisation, in-house training, retention strategies)?			
Timeframes	<p>Kaupapa Māori fund: To start March 2022, with design work taking 6-9 months. Establishment of service in second quarter 2023.</p> <p>Rangatahi-focused transitional housing: This is an existing service and delivery for additional places could begin in the second half of 2022, contingent upon no further disruption in 2022 from COVID-19.</p> <p>New supported housing service: Engagement for service design with providers and rangatahi will be required from second quarter 2022. Design work would take 6-9 months, with a further 3-6 months for procurement of services. Delivery would be estimated to start in mid-2023.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>Outreach service: There is existing experience in delivering the service, but design work is required. This could commence in second quarter 2022, with procurement in late 2022 and implementation in second quarter 2023.</p>			
Delivery Risks What are the key risks to	<table><tr><th>Risk</th><th>Mitigation</th></tr></table>		Risk	Mitigation
Risk	Mitigation			

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delivering this initiative and what are your plans to mitigate these to ensure delivery? Please outline the risks and associated mitigating actions.

Action 1: Kaupapa Māori fund	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential challenges around contracting - crossovers with existing funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure clear delineation between intent of each fund, use an outcome based or relational contracting approach.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector is currently capacity constrained in delivering services, particularly when responding to COVID-19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 will continue to be an issue for some time. We will take this into account when designing and implementing the fund.
Action 2: Rangatahi-focused transitional housing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty accessing appropriate housing supply will be a key barrier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will work closely with providers to identify suitable supply, and the use of shared facility projects will help providers deliver at pace.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be challenges providing holistic support in some locations due to capacity issues and lack of service provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will work closely with relevant agencies (such as Health, MSD, OT, Education) to identify and address gaps.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability and housing supply issues in the private market are a barrier to exiting the service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While new houses are being built, supply will continue to be an issue in the foreseeable future. Providers will continue to work closely with their community to identify the rental properties that are available for their clients.
Action 3: New supported housing service for higher and complex needs rangatahi	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty accessing appropriate housing supply, particularly if bespoke supply is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) We will also work closely with providers to identify suitable supply.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges providing a greater intensity of holistic support due to capacity issues and lack of provision in some locations. Specialist health/mental health services are under considerable workforce pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will work closely with relevant agencies (such as Health, MSD, OT, Education) to identify and address gaps.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference in mental health and addiction service provision for under-18's could create service interface issues and challenges for providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will work closely with the Ministry of Health to address these interface issues and support providers to ensure rangatahi can transition between services without issue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordability and housing supply issues in the private market will be a barrier to exiting the service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be mitigated by broader work to address affordability and supply in the private market, such as the review of Housing Support Products.
s 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Action 5: Outreach service	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providers of different housing services may compete to lead outreach services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUD has an existing partnership model and contracting framework to facilitate a collaborative approach to funding and procurement.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing challenges in accessing supply may impact on the ability to place clients identified through outreach. See previous response about supply.
Market capacity <i>Explain any market capacity constraints in the production of this initiative's outputs, and any planned mitigations to reduce these issues (including procurement plans).</i>	<p>There are a limited number of providers who deliver housing services, especially those who deliver specialised services for groups like rangatahi and Māori. The initial COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 and subsequent resurgence in 2021 have significantly impacted upon homelessness in Aotearoa. COVID-19 has also placed additional pressures on the sector, as providers are required to be responsive in uncertainty. Providers are experiencing capacity pressures and report feeling overburdened by other reporting requirements for the different housing programmes they implement.</p> <p>Alongside the impact from COVID-19, private rental market prices have continued to increase in all regions. Housing prices continue to increase more quickly than incomes and the growth in housing costs has been particularly marked in regional centres, making affordable rentals even less accessible across the motu. Demand for housing will likely increase the difficulty in accessing appropriate and affordable housing supply for these initiatives.</p>
Previous delivery experience <i>Describe delivery of any previous similar activities, in particular how delivery aligned or differed from the proposed plan (e.g. if significant delays, price overruns or changes to delivery outputs occurred), and key processes in place to ensure delivery (e.g., risk management, governance structures, project management).</i>	<p>Kaupapa Māori fund: there are other funds that HUD has delivered to build providers capacity and capability and increase housing supply for Māori (He Taupua Fund, He Taupae Fund, He Kūkū ki te Kāinga Fund). We can learn from the delivery of these funds and improve processes to make application more efficient and the fund easier to access.</p> <p>Rangatahi-focused transitional housing: we currently deliver general transitional housing services that are not targeted to rangatahi – sector critique of the appropriateness of general transitional housing services has informed rangatahi transitional housing service settings (including a longer duration of support of 6-12 months, 24/7 onsite support, and the use of shared facilities). We also deliver 46 supported accommodation places specifically targeted to rangatahi. Oranga Tamariki delivers a small number of supported accommodation places to eligible rangatahi through the Transition Support Service – this is a mixed model service that responds to a range of needs which we can learn from.</p> <p>New supported housing service for rangatahi with high and complex needs: as above, Oranga Tamariki currently deliver a limited number of supported accommodation places and 39% of this cohort are considered high needs – we will work closely with Oranga Tamariki to ensure this new model and the Transition Support Service are aligned. We also deliver the Housing First service for people who have experienced chronic homelessness and have high and complex needs - this service is not targeted at rangatahi and generally clients are required to have experienced homelessness for at least 12 months in the last 3 years to be eligible, which may exclude some rangatahi with high needs. An evaluation of Housing First is underway which will provide key insights on supporting this cohort.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>Outreach service: HUD has delivered Housing First programmes for people who have experienced chronic homelessness and have high and complex needs, and some Housing First providers currently deliver outreach services within their locations. An evaluation of Housing First is underway which will provide key insights on improvements needed for this process.</p>