Date: Monday 16 July 2018  
Time: 10:36am  
Meeting Room: Boardroom  
Venue: Auckland Town Hall  
301-305 Queen Street  
Auckland

Te Rōpū Kaitohutohu Take Kaumātua / Seniors Advisory Panel

OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

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Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Madam Chair and Panel Members,

My apologies, I have been called to visit constituents in Opaheke who have suffered flooding following heavy rain and high tides this weekend. I hope this report will suffice on this occasion.

Panel Members will likely be aware of the decision taken at last week’s Environment and Community Committee to vote for Auckland Council to be an Age Friendly city. This is a good outcome and a credit to all Panel Members. The motion was moved by Mayor Phil Goff and Seconded by Councillor Richard Hills.

The challenge moving forward is to give effect to that decision via planning, place-making and place-shaping, design and budgetary considerations. To me this is a whole-of-council decision that will require wider organisational buy-in (including the Council’s CCOs such as Auckland Transport and Regional Facilities Auckland by way of example).

At the same Environment and Community Committee meeting, a decision was taken for the Council to allocate $552,000 per annum in operational funding to Aktive, which in turn allocates funding to Regional Sports Trusts (and a leisure management company in South Auckland). While the funding allocation passed, there is an issue for me in the South insofar as Targeted Population Groups funding is not translating into funded programmes for communities that do not regularly participate in active sport and recreation programmes. For example, programmes that targeted socially isolated communities and new New Zealand communities in places like Mangere East and Papatoetoe no longer appear to be delivered. This is something that will require further scrutiny because every community in Tamaki Makaurau needs to be participating in active sport and recreation.

Funding decisions taken by the Community Development and Safety Committee are now translating into Marae development funding for successful applicants. Urban Marae provide a valuable health and social service delivery to many people who would otherwise miss out on that support. As a councillor for the Manurewa-Papakura Ward, two of the marae in my ward have now benefited from this fund and their services are crucial to the well-being of my constituents.

If the Panel was of a mind I would be delighted to host it at a visit to the Manurewa Marae in Finlayson Avenue. Support and services provided at that Marae are quite unique. For example, beyond free primary health services available to enrolled whanau, traditional healing services are offered. The philosophy is the wairua of the individual requires a full range of services and methods.

Haumaru celebrated its first year managing the housing for the elderly portfolio. I am writing to Haumaru as there are continuing challenges with the maintenance and operating standards of some of the villages – evidenced by observation and interviews with tenants. I would encourage the Panel’s stewardship and participation in discussion about the stewardship of this portfolio as many people are affected by deferred maintenance from one village to the next.

This week is a recess week. But the work never ceases; the weekend rain and provoked significant problems with surface flooding. Blocked drains and culverts highlight the continuing challenge as communities move from permeable to non-permeable services, and demand for road sweeping and maintenance remains high.

Councillor Daniel Newman
Liaison Councillor
Wrap up

Discussion

What we know

Update on ACAP

Why do we need ACAP?

What is the Auckland Climate Action Plan (ACAP)?

Agenda
Discussion Questions

1. Which climate risks and vulnerabilities have been noticed / are of most concern to you and your communities?

2. What needs to change to deliver a low carbon, resilient Auckland?

3. What are your communities’ future priorities in relation to climate change?

4. What is the best way to engage with your communities on the Auckland Climate Action Plan?

5. How does the Advisory Panel want to be kept updated?
What is ACAP?

The Auckland Climate Action Plan will set a path to **rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions** while ensuring Auckland is prepared for the impacts of climate change.
Why do we need ACAP?

Auckland’s carbon emissions trends and targets

Net Zero by 2050:

Paris Commitment, Zero Carbon Bill, Deadline 2020

Government to consult before drafting Zero Carbon Act to reduce emissions.
Attachment A

Item 6

AUCKLAND CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

ADAPTATION

INTEGRATED CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

MITIGATION

maximising the benefits of every action

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

climateaction@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Wider benefits

- Health
- Equity
- Resilience
- Environment
- Air quality
- Economic

Reducing emissions + increasing preparedness
Getting involved

Advisory Panel insights to shape the plan
Ensure insights are addressed and provide feedback
Opportunities to support action planning

Preparation: Jan – May 2018
Vision & targets: Jun – Jul 2018
Develop actions: Aug – Sep 2018
Drafting: Oct – Nov 2018
Consultation: Dec - Feb 2019
Revisions: Mar 2019
Final plan: Apr 2019
Adoption & sign up:
What we know
How will Auckland’s climate change?

INCREASING TEMPERATURES
The average annual temperature in Auckland has increased by about 1.6 °C over the past century and is expected to increase through the 21st century.

INCREASE IN EXTREME WEATHER
Seasonal rainfall patterns will change with wetter autumns and drier springs. Increasing extreme rainfall intensity is likely because warmer air holds more moisture.

INCREASING CHANCE OF DROUGHT
Longer dry spells will mean increased potential for drought conditions. Moisture in our soil is expected to decline due to increased evaporation and changing rainfall patterns.

SEA LEVEL RISE
Sea levels around Auckland have risen. This is expected to continue and potentially accelerate.
Potential Regional Impacts

What we know

### Potential impacts of temperature increase:
- **Increased heat stress**
- Changes to the diversity of crops and food security,
- New/emerging pests, diseases and invasive species

### Potential impacts from rainfall changes:
- Challenges to water availability
- Reduced infrastructure resilience
- High river flows (and floods)

### Potential impacts from coastal change:
- Exacerbated coastal erosion
- Storm surge during extreme weather events
- Increased frequency of inundation

### Implications for marine and coastal ecosystems:
- New pests or biosecurity threats due to elevated ocean temperature
- Ocean acidification, sea level rise, and increasing water temperature and sediment delivery are likely to have the greatest effects on intertidal rocky reefs and sandflats, seagrass, kelp forests and species with a hard skeleton, such as shellfish.
# What we know

## Potential Regional Impacts

### Potential impacts of temperature increase:
- Increased potential for **heat stress** and other health impacts on people and on livestock.
- Changes to the diversity of crops able to be grown in Auckland, harvest times, and **food security**.
- Increased risks may arise to our health, ecosystems and biosecurity from new/emerging **pests, diseases and invasive species**.

### Potential impacts from rainfall changes:
- Challenges to **water availability** for urban, agricultural and industrial use will arise.
- Increased rainfall intensity will **adversely impact** the performance of all **infrastructure** (e.g. stormwater drainage networks).
- High river flows (and **floods**) may become larger, placing communities and businesses in low-lying areas at greater risk.
- Periods of lower rainfall, along with warmer temperatures and stronger winds, will increase **fire hazard**.

### Potential impacts from reduced soil moisture:
- Slopes may destabilise and be subject to more frequent **slips**.
- Need for **irrigation** to support horticulture, agriculture and livestock management is likely to increase.
- **Elevated stress** is likely on native forests, indigenous wetlands as well as other types of plant and animal life.
- Reduced rainfall coupled with increased soil moisture deficit may lead to landscape degradation and increased **erosion**.

### Potential impacts from coastal change:
- **Exacerbated coastal erosion**, particularly for unstable cliffs, including frequent **landsides**.
- Amplified risk of damaging **storm surge** and **flood impacts** during extreme weather events (like ex-tropical cyclones).
- Increased frequency of **inundation** in low-lying coastal areas and saltwater incursions into lowland freshwater sources.

### Implications for air quality & public health:
- **Inequitable** effects from poor air quality exposure are experienced across Auckland.
- The most **vulnerable groups** are identified as Maori and Pacific Island communities, the elderly, those with existing respiratory or cardiovascular issues and those in poor housing, of the poor health of low income.
- Areas of South Auckland and parts of West Auckland are identified as locations with the most vulnerable communities.

### Implications for marine and coastal ecosystems:
- Possible introduction of **new pests** or **biosecurity threats** due to elevated ocean temperature and current changes.
- Climate change will add to the **stressors** that affect coastal and marine habitats and species. Ocean acidification, sea level rise, and increasing water temperature and sediment delivery are likely to have the greatest effects on intertidal rocky reefs and sandflats, seagrass, kelp forests and species with a hard skeleton, such as shellfish.
Risks & Vulnerabilities Assessment

Sea level rise and flooding risk

1 in 100 year event +1M SLR

IMD Ranking 4 and 5

climateaction@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Risks & Vulnerabilities Assessment
Social Vulnerability in the Auckland Region

Sensitivity and Exposure

- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

Vulnerable AU
What we know

Greenhouse gas emissions

Where do Auckland’s emissions come from?

1. Transport (mostly road transport i.e. cars, trucks, buses)
2. Energy (industrial, commercial and residential)
3. Industrial processes

Potential opportunities for emissions reduction

1. Road Transport
   Public and active transport are key ways we can reduce the number of single occupancy car trips.

2. Residential Energy
   Main energy uses in the home are hot water, space heating, appliances, lighting and cooking.

3. Commercial Energy
   Main energy uses include building services and lighting.

4. Manufacturing & Industrial Energy
   Key sectors include Wood, Paper and Printing, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Food

5. Waste
   Waste emissions come from solid waste disposal (in landfills) and waste water treatment.
Discussion Questions

1. Which climate risks and vulnerabilities have been noticed / are of most concern to you and your communities?

2. What needs to change to deliver a low carbon, resilient Auckland?

3. What are your communities’ future priorities in relation to climate change?

4. What is the best way to engage with your communities on the Auckland Climate Action Plan?

5. How does the Advisory Panel want to be kept updated?
Kia Whai Whare Tātou Katoa:

A regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan for Auckland

Kimberley Howell, Policy Analyst, Affordable Housing Policy
Seniors advisory panel, 16th July 2018
Attachment A

Overview

- Homelessness in Auckland and for seniors
- Auckland Council’s position and role
- Development of the regional, cross-sectoral plan
- Discussion
The housing ‘continuum’
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Attachment A

Item 7

Homelessness in Auckland

Total: 20,296 as at 2013 census

Unknown
16,350
3,175
771

Represents
x250 people

Uninhabitable Housing
- garages, sheds

Sharing temporarily
- couch surfing in a private residence

Temporary Accommodation
- emergency housing, refuges, camps, hostels, motels, marae

Without Shelter
- rough sleeping, vehicles, improvised or makeshift shelter
Drivers of homelessness in Auckland

- Structural factors driving homelessness:
  - Housing affordability
  - Poverty and unemployment
  - Income inequality
  - Income housing levels
  - Social housing supply
  - Social services and Health services

- Current Scenario:
  - Structural factors driving high level risk
  - People with mid-level risk factors affected

- Past Scenario:
  - Structural factors driving low level risk
  - Only people with higher individual risk affected

- Individual factors:
  - Low income
  - Mental health
  - Addictions
  - Family violence
  - Māori and Pacifica
  - LGBTQI
  - Support network
  - State care experience

- Drives the 'how many'
  - Structural factors

- Drives the 'who'
  - Individual risk factors

- Lower risk

- Higher risk

- Some

- Multiple

- Single
What do we know about homelessness and housing for seniors?

At the time of the 2013 census:
- 7% of the homeless national population were aged over 65, the lowest affected age group

However, there are increasing challenges for financially vulnerable seniors:
- Retiring in the private sector can be precarious, costs can be challenging and landlords may be unwilling to make accessibility modifications
- This number is expected to grow in the coming decades as home ownership rates decline among today’s 30 – 40 age cohorts

Feedback from October 2017 meeting with the seniors panel:
- The need to see homelessness as a complex, multi-faceted problem which includes poverty, inequality and wealth imbalances
- Affordability challenges, relationship breakdowns or accessibility issues can result in insecure housing even for those which have previously been securely housed
- Housing and quality of life for seniors are linked – issues discussed included elder abuse, loneliness and health problems
- Saw potential in shared housing solutions for seniors
Auckland Council’s position and role

**Position:** Homelessness should be **rare, brief and non-recurring**.

**Role:** Strengthen levers to:

- **improve, end and prevent** homelessness
  - with a focus on leading and coordinating the development of a
  - **regional, cross-sectoral homelessness plan.**
What is the scope of the plan?

**Broad definition - all forms of homelessness, people living:**
- without shelter (e.g. sleeping rough or in vehicles)
- in temporary accommodation (e.g. emergency housing)
- in shared accommodation temporarily (e.g. “couch surfing”)
- in uninhabitable housing (e.g. garages).

**Need to consider:**
- Housing supply and demand factors
- Prevention
- Early intervention
- Harm reduction for people experiencing homelessness

**Focus of initiatives in the plan:**
- Collaboration
- Regional
Approach:

→ Viable system model – mapping and analysis
   Purpose and guidance
   Coordination and collaboration
   Control structures and processes
   Interventions/services
   Scanning and planning

→ Collective impact

→ Co-design
→ Theory of change/intervention logic
→ Whanau rangatiratanga
Engagement and deliverables

- One-to-one meetings
- Cross-sectoral leadership group
- System mapping and analysis with key stakeholders
- Journey mapping with people at risk or with lived experience, and frontline service providers
- Co-design process with all stakeholders:
  → Plan → Action Plan → M&R Framework
    → Auckland Council Implementation Plan
- Implementation → prototyping
Kia Whai Whare Tätou Katoa: Plan, Action Plan, Monitoring Framework

PLAN: 2018 - 2023
VISION/PURPOSE:
"Homelessness in Auckland is rare, brief, and non-recurring"

OBJECTIVES:
1. Improving/reducing harm:
   - 
   - 
2. Ending
   - 
3. Preventing
   - 

INTERVENTION LOGIC:

TARGETS:
- Rare
- Brief
- Non-recurring

PRIORITIES:
- Risk & protective factors/triggers
- Populations
- Localities

ACTION PLAN: 2018-2019

MONITORING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

OUTCOMES
- Rare - incidence/prevalence of homelessness
- Brief - Duration of homelessness episode
- Non-recurring - Repeat episodes, recovery & staying out of homelessness

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS
Actions
- On track
- Next steps
Discussion...

1. What do you notice about homelessness for seniors?

2. Are there any other initiatives happening for this group?

3. What else needs to happen?

4. Are there initiatives that could be included in the Auckland Council Implementation Plan?

5. Would you like to participate in the sector workshops?