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**WELLINGTON REGIONAL  
HEALTHY HOUSING GROUP**

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**WELLINGTON REGIONAL HEALTHY HOUSING GROUP**

**Strategy and Action Plan**

**UPDATED February 2021**

*Ensuring everyone in the Wellington region  
lives in warm, dry and safe housing by 2025*

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# 1. Our Vision

The Wellington Regional Healthy Housing Group's vision and goal is:

*Everyone in the Wellington region lives in warm, dry and safe housing by 2025*

Through this Strategy and the accompanying Action Plan we will achieve that.

This big, hairy, audacious goal captures our shared commitment to, and responsibility for, improving the state of housing in our region.

Housing is an important underlying determinant of health. Housing quality and household crowding are significant risk factors for respiratory illnesses such as asthma, skin infections and acute rheumatic fever. The impact is higher for Māori and Pacific peoples. Housing insecurity further adds to this. Home ownership rates for all New Zealanders at the 2018 census were the lowest since the 1950s. Homeownership rates for Māori and Pacific people have declined faster than for others, at 31% and 21% respectively at the 2018 census, compared with 57.9% for New Zealanders of European ethnicity. The majority of people who don't own their own home are renting. However, the numbers of people experiencing severe housing deprivation has also increased rapidly in the two years to 2020. Rental housing quality is generally lower than in owner-occupied housing. Added to that, rising rental and housing costs contribute to household crowding which adds to the serious risks of infectious diseases and hospitalisation<sup>1</sup>. Low quality housing (cold, damp, mould) has also been found to have a strong relationship with lower scores in mental wellbeing measures.<sup>2</sup>

It is a large and complex problem but focused intervention works:

- Almost a fifth of hospital admissions of young children with acute respiratory infections could be prevented if their houses were free from damp and mould.<sup>3</sup>
- Investment in improving housing through retrofitting insulation provides a benefit: cost ratio of more than 5:1 including healthcare savings, carbon emissions reduction.<sup>4,5</sup>
- Programmes such as Warm Up NZ with targeted initiatives result in significant improvements to wellbeing.<sup>6</sup>

To achieve our goal this work needs to continue and expand. Our agencies are committed to improving housing across the region. We know it is the right thing to do. We recognise that working together will get more whānau and others in cold, damp housing into warm, dry, safe homes faster.

Together, using a collective impact model of shared governance, strategic planning, community involvement and evaluation, the Wellington Regional Healthy Housing Group (WRHHG) has the collaborative leadership to develop creative solutions to the problem of Wellington region's poor quality housing using a pro-equity approach that recognises the acute impact of housing on the health and lives of our children, as well as all whānau and all Wellingtonians.

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<sup>1</sup> Johnson, A., Howden-Chapman, P., Equb, S., (2018) [A Stocktake of New Zealand's Housing](#)

<sup>2</sup> Stats NZ, Housing in Aotearoa: 2020, pg 68-69

<sup>2</sup> Stats NZ, Housing in Aotearoa: 2020, pg 68-69

<sup>3</sup> TVOne, 15 Aug 2019, [New study lays bare cost of damp, mouldy homes on children's health in NZ](#)

<sup>4</sup> Cost Benefit Analysis of the Warm Up New Zealand: Heat Smart Programme. <https://tinyurl.com/yxg68gif>

<sup>5</sup> The impact of retrofitted insulation and new heaters on health services utilisation and costs, and pharmaceutical costs. Evaluation of the New Zealand Insulation Fund. <https://tinyurl.com/y555towc>

<sup>6</sup> Human Rights Commission, [Inadequate housing in NZ and its effect on children](#)

## 2. Where we are now

There are approximately 200,000 homes in the Wellington region.<sup>7</sup> According to BRANZ research, as much as 49% of these homes will be damp or mouldy.<sup>8</sup> This is leading to health issues with high rates of hospitalisation due to housing related illnesses. The key issues contributing to damp and mould are inadequate insulation, ventilation and heating. Available 2018 data indicates that a significant proportion of rental homes will not meet the new Healthy Homes Standards even once compliance becomes legal from July 2021, with the majority of owner-occupied homes needing upgrades to meet similar standards for rental properties.

### *Burden of Disease*

Over the two years to June 2020, there were 2,465 housing sensitive hospitalisations of children 0–14 years of all ethnicities in the Wellington region, with 27% of these residing in NZ Deprivation areas of 9 and 10 decile (most deprived).

Māori and Pacific whānau carry the highest burden of disease. Over the same two year period, 876 0-14 year Māori children, and 479 Pasifika children in the Wellington region were admitted for housing sensitive hospitalisations. The average annual housing sensitive hospital admission rate for these groups over the same period, was 20 (Māori) and 26 (pasifika) per 1,000 population. By comparison, the same rate for 0-14 year olds of all other ethnicities during this period was just 9 per 1,000 population.

More Māori than other New Zealanders are affected by overcrowding or substandard housing.<sup>9</sup>

### *Zero Carbon commitments and healthy homes*

The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act (Zero Carbon Act) passed in 2019 sets the framework for New Zealand's transition to a low emissions and climate resilient economy. Energy inefficient buildings as well as leading to ill health, contribute to high carbon emissions. The building and construction sector (including residential) is responsible for 20% of NZ's carbon emissions.<sup>10</sup>

The requirements of the Zero Carbon Act add impetus to WRHHG and others' advocacy for energy efficient buildings including mandatory energy performance certification. MBIE's Building For Climate Change Programme (see below) is a vehicle for driving changes required to meet the Zero Carbon Act commitments, with measures including higher standards for performance of new buildings, improving the performance of existing stock including through retrofitting buildings, and changing energy behaviours.

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<sup>7</sup> 2018 Census: 201,687 dwellings

<sup>8</sup> BRANZ 2015 House Condition Survey. [https://d39d3mj7qio96p.cloudfront.net/media/documents/SR372\\_Warm\\_dry\\_healthy.pdf](https://d39d3mj7qio96p.cloudfront.net/media/documents/SR372_Warm_dry_healthy.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> MBIE, (2014), [He Whare Ahuru He Oranga Tangata – The Maori Housing Strategy](#)

<sup>10</sup> thinkstep 2018 'The carbon footprint of New Zealand's built environment: hotspot or not?' (using a consumption approach to calculation), see: <https://www.nzgbc.org.nz/KNOWLEDGEHUB/mediareleases/hidden-building-pollution>

The Zero Carbon Act also established the independent Climate Change Commission (CCC). The CCC released its draft first package of advice to government on 01 Feb 2021, open for public consultation until 28 March. This package of advice covers:

- The proposed first three emissions budgets and guidance on the first emissions reduction plan, advising the Government on how the emissions budgets could be met
- Whether Aotearoa’s first Nationally Determined Contribution is compatible with contributing to the global efforts to limit warming above 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
- Advice on what potential reductions in biogenic methane might be needed in the future (this is not a review of current targets).

This first package of advice explicitly mentions ‘warm, dry, healthy homes’ as a goal of the government’s action, alongside reduction of carbon emissions. In regard to housing, the draft released on 01 Feb 2021 is focused primarily on government action to ensure high performance of new builds, but has limited advice for action to improve performance of existing housing stock. This is in spite of BRANZ projections that existing stock will still be responsible for 64% of residential housing emissions in 2030.

## *Standards and Rating Tools*

### ***Building Code***

New houses must meet the New Zealand Building Code. The last updates to standards occurred in 2007 and 2020, requiring that houses have higher levels of insulation, including double-glazing of windows. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and International Energy Agency note that the New Zealand Building Code is significantly below most of the OECD countries. There are calls for further increases to standards, and it is noted there is a quality gap for owner-occupied houses built before 2007. The Building for Climate Change Programme led by MBIE lays out planned actions including creating a roadmap for incremental improvement of the Building Code.

### ***Healthy Homes Standard (Residential Tenancies Act)***

The Government’s Healthy Homes Standard (HHS) for rental housing came into force on 1 July 2019, following the Residential Tenancies Act 2016 (RTA) standards for insulation and smoke alarms. The HHS comprises five standards or elements: heating, insulation, ventilation, moisture ingress and drainage, and draught stopping. Compliance with the RTA insulation standard for all rentals also became compulsory from this date. Compliance with the HHS standard is staggered, with all rental homes required to be compliant by 01 July 2024. However, compliance is waived for certain homes where compliance is impossible or difficult, and does not apply to buildings such as Body Corporates that fall under the Unit Titles Act, or to Emergency or Transitional housing.

### ***HomeFit***

The New Zealand Green Building Council, in conjunction with the housing sector and EECA, launched HomeFit in 2018. HomeFit is a voluntary inspection-based assessment of the health, comfort, and energy efficiency of the New Zealand home.

The HomeFit standard sets out the minimum standard required for a home to be considered a warm, dry, healthy home. This standard is achieved by complying with all the items on the HomeFit mandatory list and at least 3 items from the HomeFit optional list. These are aligned with the HHS – a home that achieves HomeFit is compliant with the current rental standards.

A higher standard, HomeFit PLUS is available for homes that achieve all items in the HomeFit list *and* achieve higher insulation levels, have a fixed, energy-efficient heat source, have more efficient ventilation, and any 6 items from an additional list. This is designed to recognize homes that have had additional features put in to improve health and comfort to occupants beyond the acceptable minimum.

### ***Homestar***

Homestar is a voluntary, independently certifiable rating tool for new builds developed by the New Zealand Green Building Council and specific to New Zealand. It rates a building's performance and environmental impact. Version 5 of the Homestar tool will be launched in 2021. Dwellings that are certified to 6 Homestar will also meet the Healthy Homes Standards, provided they have complied with the HHS heating requirements.

### ***Passive House***

Passive House is a voluntary, independently certifiable international standard, administered in New Zealand by the Passive House Institute of New Zealand. The Passive House standard is first and foremost about delivering a comfortable, well-ventilated home that needs very little energy to run.

Passive House certified dwellings are exempt from the Healthy Home Standards requirement for fixed space heaters in the main living room.

### ***Superhome Movement's Healthy Home Design Guide***

This is a new (2020) voluntary standard providing a framework to transition from current building code requirements to best international practice with a base, better, best format. Base is considered the minimum standard for a Healthy Home and significantly exceeds the requirements of the Healthy Home Legislation.

### ***Housing Quality Framework***

A Housing Quality Framework developed by Stats NZ in 2019 (below) will define housing quality as the degree to which housing provides a healthy, safe, secure, sustainable, and resilient environment for individuals, families, and whānau to live in and to participate within their kāinga, natural environment, and communities.

## Stats NZ Conceptual Framework for Housing Quality



### ***(Proposed) Energy Performance Certification***

New Zealand does not currently legislate energy performance certification for residential homes. However, the Labour Party ahead of their success in the 2020 election promised if successful to introduce mandatory Energy Performance Certification (EPC) at point of sale. The commitments of the Zero Carbon Act (see Appendix 1) provide additional impetus for this to be implemented.

In 28 countries of the EU and in some US and Australian states EPC is mandatory for all residential dwellings irrespective of tenure.

### ***Contribution to our vision***

The HHS, HomeFit, Homestar, Healthy Home Design Guide and Passive House standards all directly require elements in homes that are shown to contribute to 'warm, dry and safe' homes. HHS and HomeFit are suited to guide upgrade and assessment of existing homes while Homestar, Healthy Home Design Guide and Passive House provide a template and Homestar and Passive House an independent certification possibility for new builds. Mandatory energy performance certification, particularly if aligned with these existing standards may help both motivate efforts to improve the quality of homes and provide an important data set to be understand where the shortfall is amongst New Zealand housing stock and therefore where to focus efforts to improve housing health. The Housing Quality Framework will further assist determining progress towards this. These bring benefits for the all New Zealanders but attaining these standards will in particular reduce the burden of disease for Māori and Pacific peoples, whether from overcrowding and/or substandard housing - our reason for action.

### 3. How we will reach our goal

The most powerful instrument RHHRG has as a group is the ability to all communicate these goals and to work together to collectively impact housing in the region. The levers we each hold mean that individually and as the group, and with the wide variety of providers we engage, our actions can bring about the positive change we want.

Our partnership and collaborative model upholds Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles with a view to reducing inequities and improving housing and health outcomes for Māori, upholding the partnership relationship and working in a spirit of collaboration and collective responsibility.

#### *Outcomes*

For all housing in the Wellington region to be warm, dry and safe by 2025, the outcomes we will achieve are:

- All rental properties, including social housing, to meet the Healthy Homes Standard by the legislative deadline or earlier, and a robust means of monitoring compliance to verify this in place by 2023.
- All owner-occupied and rental housing, including transitional and emergency housing, to meet or exceed the HomeFit standard or (for new build and deep retrofit homes) 6 Homestar rating or equivalents by 2025.
- Zero hospitalisations of children, Maori, Pacific and over-65s for housing-related illnesses.

#### *Areas of influence*

In addition we will influence other areas including:

- Quality standards for all types of housing in legislation by 2025 (owner-occupied and rentals).
- Zero homelessness in the Wellington region by 2025.
- Legal, policy, regulation and resourcing frameworks in place by 2025 to achieve affordable access to housing for everyone in Wellington region by 2030

A logic model capturing this from end-to-end is appended (Appendix 2).

#### *Key Pathways*

*These are priority pathways we are using to realise our Vision and Expected Outcomes – while the Vision and Outcomes speak to WHAT we want to achieve, the Pathways speak to HOW we do it.*

***Our core strategy is to implement a collective impact approach – which means identifying shared goals, then supporting communication, collaboration and innovation as well as the ongoing work of each individual organisation to achieve those goals. The five key pathways describe what specific changes our collective approach focuses on.***



1. **Increase rate of homes retrofitted**, via appropriate and enforced laws and regulations, increased and more accessible funding, advice and information, increased demand due to changing knowledge, attitudes and behaviours
2. **Influence legal and policy frameworks and resourcing decisions to support adequate supply** of affordable, warm, dry and safe new-build housing.
3. **Help change values, attitudes and behaviours of consumers, policy-makers and industry decision-makers** such that housing is understood first as a human right and social good and not primarily as a wealth-generation vehicle, and the value of – and right to - healthy homes is recognised.
4. **Empower home-dwellers with information, skills, and access to resources** to enable behaviours and choices that maximise health-supporting potential of homes
5. **Influence the collection of and access to information/data** to support advocacy, intervention design, behaviour change communication.

### *Level of activity required*

There are three scenarios for consideration.

#### Scenario 1: Business as usual

Scenario 1 is the projected pathway to homes that are “warm, dry and safe” by 2025, using a BAU approach assuming no additional improvements/uptake to existing programmes. Scenario 1 would see **approximately 16% of homes** meeting HHS, HomeFit or Homestar6 by 2025.

#### Scenario 2: High uptake

Scenario 2 considers the percentage of total homes that may achieve the HHS and HomeFit or Homestar 6 rating in a high uptake scenario if all current programmes are enhanced, and mandatory certification is introduced for rentals, new builds and at point of sale.

This requires significant commitment from every organisation involved in housing in the Wellington Region both in the work they do and in calling for change. Scenario 2 would see **60% of homes** meet HHS, HomeFit or Homestar6 by 2025.

#### Scenario 3: Step Change

Scenario 3 considers the percentage of total homes that may achieve the Healthy Homes Standards, HomeFit or Homestar 6 rating in a step change scenario if all current programmes are optimised, and legislation for mandatory certification is introduced a year earlier, and leads to greater improvements to rentals, new builds and for all homes at point of sale. This is a major step change to how we work including large ramping up of all programmes and support.

Scenario 3 is the only Scenario by which the group will achieve our goal that **100% of homes** meet HHS, HomeFit or Homestar6 by 2025. Action Plan

### *Operational Sub-Groups*

Our MoU establishes an operational structure including a Steering Group (all members) that meets quarterly and sets the strategic direction of the group, with members engaging in aspects of the collective

workplan as appropriate and agreed. A Working Group made up of representatives from 10 organisations, meeting more frequently (approximately monthly but responsive to need) drives the ongoing delivery of the workplan. In 2020, the Working Group introduced operational sub-groups to focus on specific areas of work. Sub-groups consist of at least two Working Group members, along with 2-4 other representatives who may be Steering Group representatives or outside advisors with specific relevant expertise and/or influence. Sub-Groups can be established and dis-established as needed for specific areas of work under the Action Plan.

Sub-groups established at February 2021 are:

<b>Sub Group</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>Membership (TBC)</b>
<b>Research Sub-Group (existing)</b>	continuing to drive fund-seeking for WRHHG Phase II research	BRANZ (Mark Jones/Vicki White) HKO (Lucy Telfar-Barnard) RPH (Simone Bibby) link to NZ Stats Housing Research User Group that EO & others attend
<b>Building Standards Sub-Group</b>	to support WRHHG input to revised building code and building act, RMA, HHS improvement, Energy Performance Certification, BfCC work, CCC Advice to Govt, other legal and policy frameworks influencing new build performance standards.	NZGBC BRANZ (Mark Jones) WCC (Rebecca Tong) Superhomes (Damien McGill) Asthma Foundation?– TBC (David Barclay)
<b>Behaviour Change Sub-Group (name TBC)</b>	to support development of a coherent strategy around the Group's behaviour change work (at all levels of the system)	BRANZ (Casimir MacGreggor) EDA (Greg) WellHomes (TBC) Sustainability Trust (Phil) Tākiri Mai Te Ata (Lynda Ryan) Asthma Foundation - TBC (David Barclay)
<b>Energy Hardship Sub-Group</b>	focus on ensuring Energy Hardship definition is workable across sectors, and driving socialisation of this once it is agreed. Supporting WRHHG submissions etc to push for more action (govt and other) addressing energy hardship.	Sustainability Trust (Phil) Tū Kotahi Māori Asthma & Research Trust (TBC) Beacon Pathway (Vicki Cowan) BRANZ (Vicki White)
<b>Homelessness and Affordability Sub-Group</b>	Guide the WRHHG engagement in homelessness and affordability work (noting that these are part of our 'Areas of Influence' so a supporting rather than primary focus).	CHA (Chris Glaudel) Tākiri Mai Te Ata Habitat for Humanity Kāinga Ora (TBC) HuttCC (John Pritchard) WCC (Rebecca Tong) RPH (Helen/Simone)

**Project Sub-Groups (eg. Ōtaki and Wainuiomata localities projects): Relevant Partner representatives, plus EO as needed**

## Action Plan

The Action Plan outlines the major projects that the WRHHG plans to undertake over FY2021 (Oct 2020 – Sept 2021) to assist in meeting the 2025 vision. The Action Plan is a living document and regularly updated. Table 1 provides summary of planned Action at Feb 2020. **A more detailed version of the Action Plan is available on request from Amanda Scothern, Executive Officer at: [info@wrhhg.org.nz](mailto:info@wrhhg.org.nz).** The project areas have been determined through consultation within the Steering Group and are a mix of enabling and implementation projects. A listing of existing activities in the Wellington region is provided in Table 2. The Group activities have been ordered under the following headings. Administration and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting are cross-cutting action areas. The work of the group is otherwise organised under 4 domains of change where we want to have impact:

- Administration: Appointment of an administrative lead and activities that enable the WRHHG to coordinate and deliver the work programme
- Law, Policy, Regulatory Frameworks
- Resources
- Consciousness and Capabilities
- Norms, Values and Attitudes influencing behaviour
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: Measurement of baselines and tracking progress towards the 2025 vision.

Table 1: Action Plan Project Areas for FY2020-21

WRHHG Code	Action Area	Actions	Strategy
A	Administration		
A1a	Funding EO role + basic operating costs	requesting pledges from SG members for further \$100k for Year 2 EO role and operating	all
A1b		Fundraising approach to philanthropic organisations for matching funds (70/30 member-philanthropic), with 4 year multi-year commitment (Mar 2021-25)	all
A2	Funding group activities/ projects	Fundraising strategy for additional 'activity' funds, targeting philanthropic + private sector partners	all, esp 1, 4
A3	Guidelines & Agreements for group work	Review & update Comms Strategy & Plan incl. KMs Funding Policy (eg. gambling funds?), Fundraising Strategy and Plan	all
A4	Strategic & Action Planning	Updated Strategy + Action Plan to be approved at first 2021 SG mtg.	all
L	Law, policy, regulatory frameworks		
L1	RMA Reform	Identify key advocacy focus for WRHHG to ensure replacement legislation is maximally supportive of affordable,	2,3

		warm, dry and safe housing for all	
L2	Tax Reform	identify key advocacy strategies (if any) to contribute to affordable warm, dry and safe homes for all	2,3
L3	Mandatory EPC all homes	Influence government to deliver on Labour's election promise, advocating for: - PoRent as well as PoS certification, and eventual certification for all homes (eg. within 5 years) whether sold or rented or not - ensure EPC is aligned with HomeFit and other standards - future-proof certification (eg. certification at a specific level not only 'to standard' as standard may change).	2,3
L4	Regulation of Property Managers	Influence government to deliver on Labour's election promise to further regulate Property Managers, particularly seeking: PM role supports compliance with HHS, PM role supports security of tenure, stability of rents.	1,2,3
L5	Consumer Care Guidelines	Submissions provided on draft Guidelines 27 Nov by WRHHG, ST: focus on ensuring proactive identification and risk-reduction (of debt) for at-risk consumers	2,3
L6	Electricity Price Review Response	TBC	2,3,4,5
L7	Building for Climate Change programme - incl. NZBC and NZBA review	Advocate for NZBC and Building Act changes that are equivalent to HomeFit or higher	2
L8	Zero Carbon Act - Climate Change Commission advice to govt	WRHHG submission representing key collective priorities + support individual member submissions	2,3
L9	Wai 2750 Enquiry	follow progress, look for emerging opportunities to leverage awareness change, possible legislative or resourcing implications	2,3, poss 5
L10	GPS on Housing and Urban Development	Provide input to draft GPS	2
L11	Increased urban density (NPS UD)	Advocate, share resources to support uptake	2,3
L12	Inclusionary Zoning	resource councils with models, arguments, examples to facilitate uptake of inclusionary zoning	2,3
L13	HomeFit on LIMs	resource councils with models, arguments, examples to facilitate uptake of inclusionary zoning	1,2,3
R	<b>(access to) Resources</b>		

R1	NZHRC Guidelines - human rights language, parameters of duties and entitlements	work with NZHRC and Shift Aotearoa to socialise the final Guidelines to WRHHG membership, other regional groups, broader stakeholders. Highlight relevance to healthy housing goals Use language and framing provided by the Guidelines in communication and advocacy	3
R2a	Energy Hardship Definition	Provide backup to key Group members as needed to advocate to ensure an inclusive and appropriate definition	2,3
R2b		Disseminate and use definition and advocate to ensure it is used consistently in relevant policy and legislation, and measurement	2,3,5
R3a	Generate data and analysis to fill current information gaps	Pursue BRANZ and other funding for Phase II Housing Stocktake research	5
R3b		Collaborate with research organisations to answer research questions on regional healthy housing issues	5
R4	Making Data/Research available & accessible	Include 'research update' in regular WRHHG newsletter (possibly linked with HSUG meetings) update (regularly) website with relevant research - with download links if possible	5
R5a	Advocate for adequately resourced enforcement of HHS compliance	Advocacy for more MBIE resourcing, commitment to a) collect data on compliance statements, b) monitor compliance in ways that don't rely on tenant reporting landlord.	1
R5b		Look into possibility of Council Enforcement Officers (do all Councils have these?) including an HHS enforcement role	1
R6	EECA WKH - expand scope + broaden eligibility	Public and behind-scenes advocacy	1
R7	Advocate for govt funded exchange programme unflued for safer heaters	Identify and follow up opportunities to advocate for action including an exchange scheme	1
R8	GWRC VTR - expand scope, increase uptake	Continue to liaise with GWRC contacts on this - also look for opportunities to advocate for reduced interest rates to increase uptake	1,4
R9	Development contribution incentives for high performance building	TBC	2
	rates rebates for Homefit assessments		2
	Low carbon actions by Councils focusing on building related emissions		2

R10a	Independent information & advice to increase high performance builds + retrofits (EDAs & similar)	advocate to regional councils to support a independent advisor role (eg. EDA or HES)	1,2,4
R10b		advocate to Ministers responsible for MBIE/EECA/MHUD to fund independent advisor roles in councils (as per WRHHG BIM)	1,2,4
R11	Advocate for government to better resource increased affordable housing supply		2
R12a	Ōtaki project & Wainuiomata project (building upgrades + community empowerment & resilience)	Seek funding and in-kind resources to support these projects (in collaboration with project lead organisations)	1,4
R12b		Support development of Wainuiomata design and 'soft start' (similar to Ōtaki)	1,4
R12c		Support connection and sharing of ideas and experience between projects	1,4
C	Consiousness & capabilities		
C1a	strengthening regional cross-sectoral connections & collaboration	Quarterly Steering Group Meetings	all
C1b		facilitating connections and collaboration outside SG meetings	
C1c		support HuttCC lead to organise workshop for council planning & regulation actors to share models, pathways, experience (first half 2021)	all - esp 2
		Organise seminar/ conferences/ educational visits for collective learning and sharing	all
C2a	building national networks for joined-up action	Continue to build connections with similar regional healthy housing focused groups in other regions and share information (eg. planned 'research update')	all
C2b		Establish bi-monthly or quarterly catch-up of key actors from regional groups to share experience, information and identify opportunities for collaboration (esp. advocacy)	all
	Support members to advocate on local issues	Alert members to oppotunities for collective/individual advocacy	
		Provide key messages for relevant consultations and policy	
C3	build awareness of common ground of healthy housing + zero carbon	TBC	3
C4a	strengthen reflection and active advocacy	continue (re)engagement with mana whenua organisations in the region, and with national organisations with a Māori	3

	for Māori housing needs, Te Tiriti obligations in the group's strategy and planning	Housing focus	
C4b		reflect as SG on NZHRC Guidelines (and central role of Te Tiriti), emerging Wai 2750 findings, advice of mana whenua groups and non-SG collaborators such as Te Matapihi and ways we can strengthen WRHHG Human Rights approach	all
C5	strengthen healthy homes elements in primary, secondary and tertiary education & training curricula	Following our asks in BIM - follow up with relevant MPs and staff in MinEd to influence greater attention to healthy homes knowledge in primary, secondary & tertiary curricula as well as apprenticeships	3,4
<b>N</b>	<b>Norms, values, attitudes</b>		
N1a	housing is understood and spoken about in human rights terms	addressed under R1, C4b	3
N1b	first - investment second	possible opportunity to take a role as national lead shaping KMs around housing health as part of the right to a decent home (while other regional/national orgs lead on other aspects - eg. homelessness, affordability, Māori housing)	3
N2	promote attitude change to value (secure) rental as a viable alternative to ownership	consider Key Messaging, other opportunities - TBC	2,3
N3	people know, understand and value what a 'healthy' home is and why it is important, and expect this as their right	addressed under C5	
<b>MER</b>	<b>Monitoring, Evaluation &amp; Reporting</b>		
	Quarterly Action Plan reports to SG	Activity update from all SG members at quarterly Steering Group meetings; EO update key indicators (eg. hospitalisations, retrofit statistics) and action areas of WG responsibility.	
	Annual Progress Report	EO leads preparation of report against Outcomes and Vision Report	
	Annual Strategy and Action Plan review	EO with WG carry out annual review and present to SG for input, approval	

Table 2: Existing programmes run by members of Steering Group

*Request from WRHHG Executive Officer if needed.*



## 4. Monitoring and evaluation

Drawing on the learning and experience of implementing and measuring progress against this Strategy and Action Plan during 2019-20, a separate Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, including key indicators will be developed by the Working Group for approval by the Steering Group in its second quarterly meeting of 2021.

The Action Plan will continue to be reported against every 6 months to the Steering Group. Agencies will report against the projects they are responsible for. The results will be compiled by the Executive Officer and circulated to the Steering Group.

By 2025 the outcomes above will be achieved. Annual progress reports will be compiled using the reports from the 6 monthly reporting and assist shaping of the next year's actions. This will determine whether a continuation of the existing action plan is required or amendment.

We will use Statistics NZ's framework to support the Group's vision, and the Healthy Homes Standards, HomeFit, Homestar, Healthy Home Design Guide or Passive House as the tools to monitor whether we have achieved the "warm dry and safe" status for all housing in our region. Should mandatory energy performance certification be introduced, this may also provide an additional acceptable indicator for homes meeting the "warm, dry, safe" status.

Health and environmental indicators will also help to track progress. These will include housing-sensitive health reporting and air quality indicators for affected air sheds. To gauge the success of our communications plan, progress on housing policy, increase in uptake of existing and new programmes and coverage of relevant stories originating from the group's own media engagement and individual organisations will be compiled.

## 5. Communications Plan

A Communications Strategy and Plan to support the realisation of this Strategy and Action Plan was developed in 2020 as a separate document. The Communications Strategy and Plan will be reviewed and updated annually following the update of the SAP, with some elements (eg. Key Messages) reviewed more frequently as appropriate.