

3.15pm

13 November

MS Teams

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|---|--|
| <Stakeholder Attendees/ and their role(s) | [x]  |
| Organisation                              | Disabled Persons Assembly                    |
| Organisation Type                         | Community Organisation                       |
| Purpose                                   | GBOP Stakeholder engagement                  |
| CCC Attendees                             | Sally Garden, Sarah Bassett, Sophie Crawford |

#### Guiding questions

- Do you feel your sector/organisation has a good understanding of climate risks?
- What barriers or opportunities are you / your sector facing in advancing adaptation efforts
- Where do you think progress has been made/ where is more focus needed?
- What are the gaps? (e.g *particular sources of data, research needed? or areas where policy or action is needed but not currently planned?*)

#### General comments:

- Earthquake Commission; how might CCC's work relate to work the Earthquake Commission does? A lot of the climate change risk is through and increase in natural hazards e.g. greater risk of flooding due to climate change impacts. There is a natural overlap between these two organisations' areas of work.

#### Barriers/gaps:

**Theme: consider the way information surrounding risk is approached: effective communication is important, but so is understanding that information dissemination is not the whole solution**

- Risk is very poorly understood by the wider population. Very clear evidence of that during Cyclone Gabrielle; for example one valley was flooded but not evacuated because the manager thought that it was so unlikely for this major flooding to occur again because they didn't understand what a 1/100 year flood risk meant.
- Parallel theme; communication and how you frame information for the wider population to understand. If you're going to have evidence based informed policy decision that will have a significant impact, then understanding the nature of the risk we're dealing with and what it means is important.
- (CCC: some NAP objectives considers provision and dissemination of information. )
- A lot of the way the risk assessment gets the info out there assumes that it's up to the individual to make the decision; for a lot of disabled people they don't have the option. Worry about info

about risk of info getting out there to inform individual decision making and not systems level decision-making.

**Theme: Disabled people are more likely to be vulnerable to climate change as they are more likely to be living in high-risk areas because this is where low income or social housing is located.**

- DPA has been very focussed on climate change impacts and emergency preparedness and adaptation. Priority as increasingly their communities are being impacted by these extreme weather events e.g. social housing in the Auckland floods. Flood impacts community on multiple levels; disabled peoples are more likely to be living in high-risk areas because this is where low income or social housing is located on flood plains and such. People in these homes often don't have insurance cover so it's a double whammy in these events. When they're displaced there's often not the right accommodation available away from community or support network; can be displaced for very long periods. Becoming an issue of increasing significance.
- Kainga Ora occupants have no choice but to live in certain areas; they didn't chose to live there. Often don't have insurance and they lose everything if social housing is affected.

**Theme: there are high risk demographics, not just high risk areas**

- In terms of monitoring impact; data is everything; break down the data to identify high risk demographics, not just high risk areas; many in high risk areas will be okay because they have the resources to draw on, whereas for some demographics it's not going to be fine. How is CCC going to determine the high risk demographics?
- Infrastructure planning and resilience of infrastructure networks in the case of extreme weather events especially as they may be very reliant on power. Resilient infrastructure is very relevant for their communities.

**Theme: disabled communities need to be included at the centre of adaptation planning in their communities**

- South Dunedin is a high risk area; Dunedin Future Project; looking at climate change impacts in south Dunedin. One of the most deprived suburbs in New Zealand. What's happening down in Dunedin is a model of what should be happening across the country where communities are at the forefront of the planning and discussion. This includes the disabled communities; 'nothing about us without us'. Disabled people and organisations need to be at the centre of that discussion about climate change and adaptation.

**Theme: there is limited research on the effect of climate change on disabled communities which has repercussions on the way adaptation and mitigation is approached**

- In their sub to CC inquiry they brought up problem of inadequate data; paucity of research on CC and disability. More specific investment in this area; to fund disabled people driven research into CC impacts.
- CC; evidence based advice. Problem for DPA is that there's often such little research about impacts on disabled people that it's difficult to form this informed advice. (Researcher; looking at how to secure funding for research for disabled people. Student researcher; Raven Creteny?)

- Looking towards having disability related measurements as part of monitoring processes to see how disabled people are faring going forward. Have had to look overseas for examples; Bristol looked at disability inclusive planning for climate adaptation. But not many data sources.
- South Dunedin: for example the project leads Ian Telford and another; been a lot of engagement, public meetings, hui, explaining the science, info in flyer and leaflet drops; utilised social media and traditional media; using a wide range of channels to communicate to the public because what they want to do is build the knowledge capability of the population to understand what the issues are. In 2015 SD experienced a lot of flooding that caused a lot of anxiety and loss and brought up the issue of resilience in SD. From the knowledge base, the next step is to start formulating an action plan that will be presented to central and local government by 2026.
- It's really important for community and local and central to work together so those voices are heard and their disability representation at every level

**Theme: effective engagement with disabled communities requires ensuring accessibility of the process and engendering trust that disabled peoples voices will be heard**

- We regularly communicate with 1300 people weekly; how can we be part of this conversation in a way that can be supportive and clear for our members. How can we share those messages. How can we have disabled people sharing monitoring in a way that hasn't been done before?
- Cyclone Gabrielle; awful to think that there were people in communities we couldn't support, in one community their supplies had been stolen. Another organisation offered an office as a resource as a pickup space. With some people in the community, they got visited 3 time and others didn't get visited at all.
- Part of engaging disabled people is front footing accessibility. Consultation needs to be accessible. Like if you're doing hui in a specific location how can you hear from people with transport and communication barriers. The barriers that are going to stop people engaging here are the same ones that will be present in an emergency
- Trust for disabled people in sharing information; has to be a safe place to share what can be very personal information. Worry about sharing personal stories like this and maybe nothing changes.
- The level of trust disabled people have in institutions may be lower than for people without disabilities. Particularly in low income communities there is a potential to experience this disinformation. At the end of the day it's important to build that trust between disabled communities and government to build that resilience.
- Some places will have to undergo managed retreat; local council decided in Otago to build new accessible social housing units; question of whether they have done the flood assessment of the area that new social housing will be on

**Theme: intersectionality is key in DPA's work**

- Intersectionality; disabled people are part of every other community including tangata whenua. Intersectional thinking is important . because theyre part of ever other community and it's important to see that these issues are all related.
- Intersection between infrastructure and demographics; people aren't all affected equally by extreme weather events.

Follow up actions?

1. Can send messaging to [x] and can work on the messaging together in the future

Key themes

- **Theme: consider the way information surrounding risk is approached: effective communication is important, but so is understanding that information dissemination is not the whole solution**
- **Theme: Disabled people are more likely to be vulnerable to climate change as they are more likely to be living in high-risk areas because this is where low income or social housing is located.**
- **Theme: there are high risk demographics, not just high risk areas**
- **Theme: disabled communities need to be included at the centre of adaptation planning in their communities**
- **Theme: there is limited research on the effect of climate change on disabled communities which has repercussions on the way adaptation and mitigation is approached**
- **Theme: effective engagement with disabled communities requires ensuring accessibility of the process and engendering trust that disabled peoples voices will be heard**
- **Theme: intersectionality is key in DPA's work and an important lens for approaching climate adaptation**