



Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Community and Strategy Committee will be held on:

Date: Tuesday, 1 June 2021
Time: 1pm
Meeting Room: Council Chamber
Venue: Level 2, 20 Don Street, Invercargill

Community and Strategy Committee Agenda OPEN

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Julie Keast Mayor Gary Tong
Councillors	Don Byars John Douglas Paul Duffy Bruce Ford Darren Frazer George Harpur Ebel Kremer Christine Menzies Karyn Owen Margie Ruddenklau Rob Scott

IN ATTENDANCE

Group Manager, Customer Delivery	Trudie Hurst
Committee Advisor	Alyson Hamilton

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Full agendas are available on Council's Website

www.southlanddc.govt.nz

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

Health and Safety – Emergency Procedures

Toilets – The toilets are located outside of the Chamber, directly down the hall on the right.

Evacuation – Should there be an evacuation for any reason please exit down the stairwell to the assembly point, which is the entrance to the carpark on Spey Street. Please do not use the lift.

Earthquake – Drop, cover and hold applies in this situation and, if necessary, once the shaking has stopped we will evacuate down the stairwell without using the lift, meeting again in the carpark on Spey Street.

Phones – Please turn your mobile devices to silent mode.

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Covid QR code – Please remember to scan the Covid Tracer QR code.

Terms of Reference – Community and Strategy Committee

TYPE OF COMMITTEE	Council committee
RESPONSIBLE TO	Council
SUBCOMMITTEES	None
LEGISLATIVE BASIS	Committee constituted by Council as per schedule 7, clause 30 (1)(a), LGA 2002. Committee delegated powers by Council as per schedule 7, clause 32, LGA 2002.
MEMBERSHIP	The Community and Strategy Committee is a committee of the whole Council. The mayor and all councillors will be members of the Community and Strategy Committee.
FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	Six weekly or as required
QUORUM	Seven
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	<p>The Community and Strategy Committee is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing advice to Council on the approaches that it should take to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the District and its communities and in so-doing contribute to the realisation of Council's vision of one District offering endless opportunities • to provide leadership to District communities on the strategic issues and opportunities that they face • to develop relationships and communicate with stakeholders including community organisations, special interest groups and businesses that are of importance to the District as a whole. • assessing and providing advice to Council on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key strategic issues affecting the District and Council - community development issues affecting the District and Council - the service needs of the District's communities and how these needs might best be met - resource allocation and prioritisation processes and decisions. • developing and recommending strategies, plans and policies to the Council that advance Council's vision and goals, and comply with the purpose of local government as specified in the Local Government Act 2002 • monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of strategies, plans and policies • developing and approving submissions to government, local authorities and other organisations • advocating Council's position on particular policy issues to other organisations, as appropriate • considering recommendations from community boards and Council committees and make decisions where it has authority

	<p>from Council to do so, or recommendations to Council where a Council decision is required.</p> <p>It is also responsible for community partnerships and engagement. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring the progress, implementation and effectiveness of the work undertaken by Great South in line with the Joint Shareholders Agreement and Constitution. • allocations of grants, loans, scholarships and bursaries in accordance with Council policy • international relations • developing and overseeing the implementation of Council's community engagement and consultation policies and processes. <p>The Community and Strategy Committee is responsible for overseeing the following Council activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community services • district leadership.
DELEGATIONS	<p>Power to Act</p> <p>The Community and Strategy Committee shall have the following delegated powers and be accountable to Council for the exercising of these powers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) approve submissions made by Council to other councils, central government and other bodies b) approve scholarships, bursaries, grants and loans within Council policy and annual budgets c) approve and/or assign all contracts for work, services or supplies where those contracts relate to work within approved estimates. d) monitor the performance of Great South.. <p>Power to Recommend</p> <p>The Community and Strategy Committee«name of entity» has authority to consider and make recommendations to Council regarding strategies, policies and plans.</p>
FINANCIAL DELEGATIONS	<p>Council authorises the following delegated authority of financial powers to Council committees in regard to matters within each committee's jurisdiction.</p> <p>Contract Acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accept or decline any contract for the purchase of goods, services, capital works or other assets where the total value of the lump sum contract does not exceed the sum allocated in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan and the contract relates to an activity that is within the scope of activities relating to the work of the Community and Strategy committee

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accept or decline any contract for the disposal of goods, plant or other assets other than property or land subject to the disposal being provided for in the Long Term Plan <p>Budget Reallocation.</p> <p>The committee is authorised to reallocate funds from one existing budget item to another. Reallocation of this kind must not impact on current or future levels of service and must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> funded by way of savings on existing budget items within the jurisdiction of the committee consistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy
LIMITS DELEGATIONS	TO	<p>Matters that must be processed by way of recommendation to Council include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amendment to fees and charges relating to all activities powers that cannot be delegated to committees as per the Local Government Act 2002 and sections 2.4 and 2.5 of this manual. <p>Delegated authority is within the financial limits in section 9 of this manual.</p>
STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS		<p>This committee will maintain and develop relationships with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Boards Great South Milford Community Trust Destination Fiordland. <p>The committee will also hear and receive updates to Council from these organisations as required.</p>
CONTACT WITH MEDIA		<p>The committee chairperson is the authorised spokesperson for the committee in all matters where the committee has authority or a particular interest.</p> <p>Committee members do not have delegated authority to speak to the media and/or outside agencies on behalf of Council on matters outside of the board's delegations.</p> <p>The group manager, community and futures will manage the formal communications between the committee and the people of the Southland District and for the committee in the exercise of its business. Correspondence with central government, other local government agencies or official agencies will only take place through Council staff and will be undertaken under the name of Southland District Council.</p>

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1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2 Leave of absence

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

3 Conflict of Interest

Committee Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

4 Public Forum

Notification to speak is required by 12noon at least one clear day before the meeting. Further information is available on www.southlanddc.govt.nz or phoning 0800 732 732.

5 Extraordinary/Urgent Items

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass a resolution to permit the committee to consider any further items which do not appear on the Agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded.

Such resolution is required to be made pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the Chairperson must advise:

- (i) the reason why the item was not on the Agenda, and
- (ii) the reason why the discussion of this item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

"Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) that item may be discussed at that meeting if-
 - (i) that item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further **discussion."**

6 Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Meeting minutes of Community and Strategy Committee, 23 March 2021



Community and Strategy Committee

OPEN MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of Community and Strategy Committee held in the Council Chamber, 20 Don Street, Invercargill on Tuesday, 23 March 2021 at 1.37pm. (1.37pm – 3.04pm)

PRESENT

Chairperson	Julie Keast
	Mayor Gary Tong (1.37pm – 2.08pm, 2.23pm – 3.04pm)
Councillors	Don Byars (1.37pm – 2.25pm, 2.28pm – 3.04pm)
	John Douglas
	Bruce Ford
	Darren Frazer
	George Harpur
	Ebel Kremer
	Christine Menzies
	Karyn Owen
	Margie Ruddenklau
	Rob Scott

APOLOGIES

Councillor Paul Duffy

IN ATTENDANCE

Group Manager, Customer Delivery	Trudie Hurst
Committee Advisor	Fiona Dunlop

1 Apologies

There was an apology from Councillor Duffy.

Moved Cr Menzies, seconded Cr Ford and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee accept the apology.

2 Leave of absence

There were no requests for leave of absence.

3 Conflict of Interest

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

4 Public Forum

There was no public forum.

5 Extraordinary/Urgent Items

There were no Extraordinary/Urgent items.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolution

Moved Cr Ruddenklau, seconded Cr Harpur and resolved:

That the minutes of Community and Strategy Committee meeting held on 9 February 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

Reports

7.1 Community Update

Record No: R/21/3/9853

Anna Stevens from Southland Housing Action Forum (SHAF) addressed the meeting and outlined the purpose of SHAF and the proposed strategy regarding housing in Southland.

Resolution

Moved Cr Kremer, seconded Cr Owen and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) Acknowledges the attendance of a representative from SHAF (Southland Housing Action Forum) at the meeting.

(Mayor Tong left the meeting at 2.08pm.)

7.3 Southland District Council Holiday Programme - January 2021

Record No: R/21/3/9919

Community Liaison Officer - Kathryn Cowie was in attendance for this item.

Mrs Cowie introduced Sport Southland representatives Shan Jensen-Loach and Josephine Shepard who spoke to the meeting about the holiday programme.

Resolution

Moved Cr Menzies, seconded Cr Frazer and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Southland District Council Holiday Programme - January 2021" dated 16 March 2021.**

(Mayor Tong returned to the meeting at 2.23pm.)

7.2 Great South - Quarterly Investment Agreement Report (1 October - 31 December 2020)

Record No: R/21/3/8674

Governance and Democracy Manager - Melissa Brook was in attendance for this item.

(Councillor Byars left the meeting at 2.25pm.)

Resolution

Moved Cr Menzies, seconded Cr Frazer and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Great South - Quarterly Investment Agreement Report (1 October - 31 December 2020)" dated 16 March 2021.**
- b) Receives the Southland District Council Investment Agreement Report for the period 1 October – 31 December 2020.
- c) Receives the Great South – six monthly report 2020.

7.4 Southland District Libraries update

Record No: R/21/3/9437

Manager District Library - Mark Fraser was in attendance for this item.

Mr Fraser advised the purpose of the report is to provide the committee with an overview of what is currently happening in the libraries across the district.

(Councillor Byars returned to the meeting at 2.28pm.)

Resolution

Moved Cr Ruddenklau, seconded Cr Douglas and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Southland District Libraries update” dated 16 March 2021.**

7.5 Covid-19 recovery - Social wellbeing indicator report

Record No: R/21/3/9239

Planning and Reporting Analyst - Shannon Oliver was in attendance for this item.

Resolution

Moved Cr Frazer, seconded Cr Harpur and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Covid-19 recovery - Social wellbeing indicator report” dated 15 March 2021.**

7.6 Stewart Island Rakiura Visitor Levy 10 Year Funding Plan

Record No: R/21/3/11060

Community Partnership Leader - Karen Purdue, Chief Financial Officer – Anne Robson and Intermediate Policy Analyst – Carrie Adams (via Teams – digital technology) were in attendance for this item.

Mrs Purdue advised the purpose of this report is to advise on the recommendations from the Stewart Island Rakiura Visitors Levy Allocation Subcommittee in regard to the development of a 10 year funding plan. The funding plan needs to be incorporated into the 10 year LTP to fulfil the requirements of the Stewart Island Rakiura Visitor Levy Policy.

Resolution

Moved Cr Ford, seconded Cr Kremer recommendations a to c and new d and e and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Stewart Island Rakiura Visitor Levy 10 Year Funding Plan” dated 16 March 2021.**
- b) Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

New d Acknowledges the feedback from the Stewart Island Rakiura Visitor Levy Allocations Subcommittee.

New e Agrees to endorse the draft 10 year funding plan guidelines as outlined in attachment B (of the officers report) for inclusion in the 2021-31 LTP.

- ~~e) — Endorse the recommendation of the Stewart Island Rakiura Visitor Levy Allocation Subcommittee to Council, that the 10 year funding plan, as outlined in the Stewart Island Visitor Levy by law and policy continue to follow the guidelines currently in place.~~

7.7 Chairperson's Report

Record No: R/21/3/9838

Chairperson Julie Keast presented her report to the Committee.

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Keast, seconded Cr Menzies and resolved:

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Chairperson's Report” dated 9 March 2021.**

The meeting concluded at 3.04pm.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD AT A
MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY AND STRATEGY
COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, 23 MARCH 2021.

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Chairperson's report

Record No: R/21/5/22046
Author: Alyson Hamilton, Committee Advisor
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☐ Decision ☐ Recommendation ☒ Information

Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the Community and Strategy Committee on activities of the chairperson from March 2021 through to May 2021. Items of interest that the chair is reporting on are as follows:

- attended a meeting of the Southland Youth Futures Advisory Group – more information is available at <https://greatsouth.nz/projects/southland-youth-futures>
- attended a Local Government New Zealand Zone 5 and 6 meeting recently held in Wanaka
- attendance at a DIA - Three Waters Review presentation. Engagement materials are available publicly via <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Three-Waters-Reform-Programme#Engagement-materials>
- attended Gore Counselling executive meetings – where it was noted the demand for the service provided continues to increase. To learn more about their services go to <http://www.gorecounsellingcentre.com/Introduction.html>
- attended a meeting at the Tokanui Hall with staff and hall committee members
- attended a Great South Joint Shareholders meeting
- attendance at a Fonterra community liaison meeting
- attended three presentations run by Thriving Southland Catchment Groups the topic being “What’s in our Water”. Information on Thriving Southland is available at <https://www.thrivingsouthland.co.nz/>
- participated at the first session of the Southland Chamber of Commerce Leadership Academy being held in Edendale and presented as one of the “community champions” this being the second series of the Leadership Academy held in Southland District
- attendance at the recent Southland District Council Citizenship Ceremony
- attended the Amplify the Arts Expo run by the Arts Murihuku along with staff who organised a stall to promote Council funds which can assist community groups and individuals ie Creative Communities and Community Partnership Fund. Thank you to the community leadership team and my fellow councillors Christine Menzies and Margie Ruddenklau for their time at this event. A link to an article on the event can be found at <https://www.stuff.co.nz/entertainment/arts/125076428/amplify-arts-expo-in-invercargill-likely-to-be-repeated>
- attended a Rural Policing Workshop at Winton
- opened the Rural Woman New Zealand Region One Conference at Invercargill. A link to an article on the event can be found at <https://i.stuff.co.nz/national/125151241/urban-rural-disconnect-raised-on-first-day-of-rural-women-nzs-conference>

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Chairperson's report” dated 26 May 2021.**

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Southland District Council library update

Record No: R/21/5/22289

Author: Mark Fraser, Manager District Library

Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☐ Decision

☐ Recommendation

☒ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of the report is to provide the Community and Strategy committee with an overview of what is currently happening in the libraries across the Southland district.

Executive Summary

- 2 School holiday program has been a major success.
- 3 Regular scheduled library programming is back up and running
- 4 The RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) and Winton library refurbishment projects continue to gain momentum.

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Southland District Council library update” dated 25 May 2021.**

Background

- 5 The April school holiday programming was a major success for Southland District Council library service. This year the ability to register attendance online was provided through our libraries website with registration numbers exceeding both expectation and capacity at most of the 11 sessions offered. Over all 118 children attended the holiday program which is believed to be record for the Southland District Council. Two strands of programming were offered with one focusing on craft and the other on science.
- 6 James Godfrey and Natasha Edgar have been focused on getting the libraries regular programming schedule up and running around the district. Currently the library service provides weekly or fortnightly brick clubs (Lego) at most libraries as well as monthly book clubs, kids craft and high school based Manga clubs (graphic novels). James has weekly computer basic classes running around the district to help those needing an up skill in using digital devices with the program consisting of 1 class a week for 3 weeks.
- 7 The Southland District Council RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) project is well underway. Library staff are currently waiting on the imminent arrival of two conversion trolleys that will allow SDC staff to begin the long process of tagging collection items with new RFID stickers then scanning them back into the library management system. FE Technologies staff (the

awarded RFID supplier and installer) are planning to fly over to Southland from Melbourne within the next six weeks to do site inspections and organise training for staff.

- 8 The Winton Library Open Day was a successful endeavour with over 60 members of the public attending. While we received many comments and suggestions on the library it was almost entirely positive.
- 9 The Winton libraries team has been hard at work sorting through the contents of the Winton library in preparation for the commencement of construction. Close to 20,000 collection items have been handled and assessed and dozens of shelving bays disassembled. Due to the method of storage our communities will lose access to these collection items until the reopening of the Winton Library.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

District Heritage Fund Application Summary and Financial Report

Record No: R/21/3/13421
Author: Tina Harvey, Community Liaison Officer
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☒ Decision ☐ Recommendation ☐ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this report is to give the committee a summary of the application to the Southland District Council District Heritage Fund from the March 2021 round. These applications seek grants to assist with the day to day running of local museums, heritage centres or similar type organisations within Southland District Council boundaries.

Executive Summary

- 2 Eligible museums, groups and organisations can apply to the District Heritage Fund once a year for assistance with operational costs. There are two funding rounds – one in September and one in March. The recommended amount for distribution for this round is \$29,000.
- 3 Four applications were received for the current funding round. They are as follows:

1 Central Southland Vintage Machinery Club

Request assistance towards operational costs.
Total cost \$10,146
Amount requested \$9,000
Recommendation \$7,000

2 Fiordland Vintage Machinery Club

Request assistance towards operational costs.
Total cost \$12,247
Amount requested \$7,000
Recommendation \$7,000

3 Otautau Museum and Heritage Trust

Request assistance towards operational costs.

Total Cost \$8,468
Amount Requested \$7,710
Recommendation \$7,000

4 Rakiura Heritage Trust

Request assistance towards operational costs.
Total Cost \$48,497
Amount Requested \$8,000
Recommendation \$8,000

The financial report for the District Heritage Fund up to 30 June 2021 is as follows

Southland District Council			
District Heritage			
as at 30 June 2021			
		Actual	
Summary			
Opening balance, 1 July 2020		21,131	
<u>Add:</u>			
Rates Revenue		65,389	
Interest 2019/2020*		-	
Reversal Prior Year Commitments		-	
Total		86,520	
<u>Less:</u>			
Prior Year Commitments		-	
Current Year Commitments		37,500	
Advertising		-	
Refunds		-	
Total		37,500	
Funds Available for General Distribution		49,020	
* Interest earned for the period has not been included. The actual amount will not be known until the end of the financial year when interest is allocated across Council's investments (30 June 2021).			
Prior Years Commitments	Committed	Uplifted	Balance
Rakiura Heritage Trust**	10,500	10,500	-
			-
	10,500	10,500	-
Current Year Commitments	Committed	Uplifted	Balance
Waikawa District Museum	6,500	6,500	
Riverton Heritage & Tourist Centre	19,000	19,000	
Switzers Museum Waikara	6,500	6,500	
Thornbury Vintage Tractor Club	3,500	3,500	
Wyndham & District Historical Society	2,000	2,000	
	37,500	37,500	-

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “District Heritage Fund Application Summary and Financial Report” dated 25 May 2021.**
- b) Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.
- d) Receives applications from the following:
- Central Southland Vintage Machinery Club
 - Fiordland Vintage Machinery Club
 - Otautau Museum and Heritage Trust
 - Rakiura Heritage Trust
- e) Approves the allocation of funds from the District Heritage Fund as follows:
- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Central Southland Vintage Machinery Club | \$7,000 |
| 2 | Fiordland Vintage Machinery Club | \$7,000 |
| 3 | Otautau Museum and Heritage Trust | \$7,000 |
| 4 | Rakiura Heritage Trust | \$8,000 |
- f) Approves the financial report for the District Heritage Fund as at 30 June 2021.

Background

- 5 The District Heritage Fund was established in 2013 and collects about \$65,389 per annum via the general rate to support the operational costs of District museums, heritage groups and organisations.

Issues

- 6 Applicants have all met the criteria for the fund. Any funds that are not distributed in this funding round are retained in the District Heritage Fund reserves.

Factors to Consider

Legal and Statutory Requirements

- 7 This aligns with Council’s Community Assistance Policy.

Community Views

- 8 Funding for this is through rates, and all stakeholders can make submissions on the suitability and amount of the fund during the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan process.

Costs and Funding

- 9 This fund is created by the general rate.

Policy Implications

- 10 The criteria and awarding of this fund meets Council's Community Assistance Policy.

Analysis

Options Considered

- 11 The options for consideration are either to award the grants to the applicants or to decline the applications.

Analysis of Options

Option 1 – Award the grants

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fulfil Southland District Council's commitment to offer and award grants to museums and heritage groups and organisations to assist with operational costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southland District Council would not fulfil its commitment of offer and award grants to District museums and heritage groups and organisations to assist with operational costs.

Option 2 – Decline the grants

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there is more money in the District Heritage Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• museums and heritage groups and organisations struggle to cover operational costs.

Assessment of Significance

- 12 Under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, the awarding of this fund is not considered significant.

Recommended Option

- 13 Option 1 – award the grants.

Next Steps

- 14 Applicants will be advised of the outcome of their applications and payments of grants will be arranged.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund - March 2021 Round

Record No: R/21/4/20157
Author: Kathryn Cowie, Community Liaison Officer
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☒ Decision ☐ Recommendation ☐ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this report is for the Community and Strategy Committee to allocate funding for the Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund.

Executive Summary

- 2 Southland District Council administers funding on behalf of the Sport New Zealand Rural Travel Fund. The purpose of this fund is to assist with transport expenses associated with participating in regular local competitions. Sports clubs and school-based clubs with young people between five and 19 years are eligible to apply.
- 3 A total of nine applications have been received for this round, which closed on 31 March 2021. The amount of funding available for distribution is \$13,517.
- 4 Recommendations for allocation based on the travel formula total \$11,300.
- 5 A summary of the nine applications with recommendations for funding are as follows:

- 1 **Central Southland College**

To assist with the cost of school sports teams travelling around the District for various competitions.

Km travelled: 5,440	Recommendation as per travel formula	\$1,200
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- 2 **Fiordland Athletic Club**

To assist with the cost of members travelling around the District for various competitions.

Km travelled: 4,000	Recommendation as per travel formula	\$1,200
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- 3 **Fiordland College**

To assist with the cost of school sports teams travelling around the District for various competitions.

Km travelled: 8,640	Recommendation as per travel formula	\$1,500
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- 4 **Menzies College**
To assist with the cost of school sports teams travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 7,898 Recommendation as per travel formula \$1,500
- 5 **Menzies College Netball Club**
To assist with the cost of members travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 9,600 Recommendation as per travel formula \$1,500
- 6 **Netball Fiordland Club Inc.**
To assist with the cost of members travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 3,570 Recommendation as per travel formula \$1,200
- 7 **Northern Southland College**
To assist with the cost of school sports teams travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 6,179 Recommendation as per travel formula \$1,200
- 8 **Riversdale Tennis Club**
To assist with the cost of members travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 2,952 Recommendation as per travel formula \$800
- 9 **Winton Football Club**
To assist with the cost of members travelling around the District for various competitions.
Km travelled: 5,174 Recommendation as per travel formula \$1,200

The financial report for the fund as at 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Southland District Council Sport NZ As at 31 March 2021	
Summary	
Opening balance, 1 July 2020	Actual 4,828
Add:	
Grants Received*	13,889
Reversal Prior Year Commitments	8,304
Interest 2020/2021**	-
Total	27,022
Less:	
Current Year Commitments	5,200
Prior Year Commitments	8,304
Advertising	-
Grants not uplifted and cancelled/Refunds	-
Total	13,504
Funds Available for General Distribution	13,517
* Grants received includes all funding anticipated to be received during the financial year.	
** Interest earned for the period has not been included. The actual amount will not be known until the end of the financial year when interest is allocated across Council's investments (30 June 2021).	

Prior Year Commitments	Committed	Uplifted	Balance
2019/2020 Fiordland Swimming Club	800	800	-
2019/2020 Aparima College	1,304	1,304	-
2019/2020 Northern Southland College	1,200	1,200	-
2019/2020 Winton Football Club	1,200	1,200	-
2019/2020 Winton Cricket Club	1,500	1,500	-
2019/2020 Menzies Netball Club	1,500	1,500	-
2019/2020 Central Southland College	800	800	-
	8,304	8,304	-
Current Year Commitments	Committed	Uplifted	Balance
Fiordland Athletics Club	1,200	1,200	-
Otara Pony Club	1,200	1,200	-
Riversdale Tennis Club	400	400	-
Te Anau Tennis Club	1,200	1,200	-
Menzies College Cricket	400	400	-
Menzies College Volleyball	800	800	-
	5,200	5,200	-
Refunds/Stale Cheques/Reversals	Reversals		
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund - March 2021 Round” dated 25 May 2021.**
- b) Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.
- d) Receives applications from the following:
 - Central Southland College
 - Fiordland Athletic Club
 - Fiordland College
 - Menzies College
 - Menzies College Netball Club
 - Netball Fiordland Club Inc
 - Northern Southland College
 - Riversdale Tennis Club
 - Winton Football Club
- e) Approves the allocation of funds for the Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund as follows:

1	Central Southland College	\$1,200
2	Fiordland Athletic Club	\$1,200
3	Fiordland College	\$1,500
4	Menzies College	\$1,500
5	Menzies College Netball Club	\$1,500
6	Netball Fiordland Club Inc.	\$1,200
7	Northern Southland College	\$1,200
8	Riversdale Tennis Club	\$800
9	Winton Football Club	\$1,200

- f) Approves the financial report for the Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund as at 31 March 2021.

Background

- 6 Southland District Council has administered the rural travel fund on behalf of Sport New Zealand since 2012. The fund was launched by Sport NZ in response to concerns raised by councils about the lack of participations in sport by young people living in rural communities.

Issues

- 7 The applicants have met the requirements of the fund.
- 8 A travel formula based on the number of kilometres travelled has been applied to the applications.

Factors to Consider

Legal and Statutory Requirements

- 9 The fund is administered in accordance with the Sport NZ/Southland District Council investment schedule, including terms and conditions, for 2020/2021.

Community Views

- 10 The fund subsidies are appreciated by sports and school-based clubs within the District.

Costs and Funding

- 11 Grants are covered by the funding provided by Sport NZ.

Policy Implications

- 12 The process meets Sport NZ requirements.

Analysis

Options Considered

- 13 The options for consideration are to approve and allocate funding to the applicants to assist with travel costs, or decline the applications.

Analysis of Options

Option 1 – approve and allocate funding to the applicants to assist with travel costs

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fulfil Southland District Council's agreement to administer the Sport NZ rural travel fund on behalf of Sport NZ• sports clubs and schools in the District receive financial assistance, hopefully removing barriers for youth to engage in sports activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are no disadvantages

Option 2 – do not approve and allocate funding to the applicants to assist with travel costs

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are no advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southland District Council would not fulfil its obligation to administer the Sport NZ rural travel fund as per the investment schedule• some teams or individuals may miss out on participating in sports competitions if the cost to travel there is prohibitive

Assessment of Significance

- 14 Not considered significant.

Recommended Option

- 15 Option 1 – award the grants as per the recommendations.

Next Steps

- 16 Applicants will be advised of the outcome and payment of grants will be arranged.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Creative Communities Funding Scheme - Summary of grants awarded in the March 31 funding round

Record No: R/21/5/20942

Author: Shanin Brider, Community & Futures Administrator

Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☐ Decision

☐ Recommendation

☒ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this report is to present to the Community and Strategy Committee (the committee) the grants that have been allocated in the March 2021 funding round.

Background

- 2 Creative New Zealand allocates Council \$33,840 a year to fund arts in the community, with the following criteria:
 - broad community involvement – the project will create opportunities for communities to engage with and participate in arts activities
 - diversity – the project will support the diverse arts and cultural traditions of communities and enrich and promote their uniqueness and cultural diversity
 - young people – the project will enable and encourage young people to engage with and actively participate in the arts.
- 3 Creative New Zealand stipulates that community representatives are part of the decision-making committee.
- 4 Council has established a community committee made up of seven community representatives from across Southland District, Cr Margie Ruddenklau, and Council staff providing administrative support.
- 5 To apply for funding, both organisations and individuals can submit applications all year round. The allocation committee will meet after the two funding rounds have closed to consider applications. Applications close September 30 and March 31 each financial year.

Grants Summary

- 6 Under the Creative New Zealand criteria, the community committee makes the decisions on the grants, and the following is a summary of those decisions from the March 2021 funding round:

1 LGM Productions

The Wonderland Glow Show – two shows for school aged children at the SIT theatre

Total cost of project \$9,889

Amount requested \$3,391

Decision **\$7,887**

2 Fiordland Players Incorporated

Singing workshop – Introduction to vocal techniques and performance.

Total cost of project \$1,185

Amount requested \$685	Decision	\$685
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3 Riversdale Arts Incorporated

A series of art workshops in the community

Total cost of project \$9,676

Amount requested \$1,525	Decision	\$1,525
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4 Southland Art Foundation

The artist in residency programme – Ans Westra will take a series of photographs around southland, with an exhibition and a series of talks.

Total cost of project \$4,150

Amount requested \$1,120	Decision	\$1,120
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5 Toi Rakiura Arts Trust

Dr Chapman & The Cosmic Jive musical concert on the island

Total cost of project \$2,095

Amount requested \$350	Decision	\$350
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6 The CanInspire Charitable Trust

CanBead workshops – creative therapy workshops for Southland District residents

Total cost of project \$3,255

Amount requested \$1,167	Decision	\$1,167
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7 Rakuto Kurano

Concert tour of NZ presenting works by NZ composers – Rakiura/Stewart Island

Total cost of project \$1,900

Amount requested \$1,800	Decision	\$1,800
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8 Yellow Eye Limited

Rob Thorne – Porotiti mindfulness workshops and meditation

Total cost of project \$3,448

Amount requested \$1,498

Decision

\$1,498

Financial Report

- 15 The following is a snapshot of the available funds the committee has to allocate. Very few applications were received in the last two funding rounds due to the Covid-19 lockdown. The fund was also allocated an additional \$7,727 as a top up this year as part of Creative New Zealand's Covid-19 Phase 2 Response Plan.
- 16 This is the final funding round for this financial year. Creative New Zealand reserves the right to request unspent funds be returned and redistributed.

Southland District Council Creative Communities As at 31 March 2021

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Opening balance, 1 July 2020	15,164
<u>Add:</u>	
Grants received	41,567
Reversal prior year commitments	2,980
Interest 2020/2021**	
Total Funds	59,711
<u>Less:</u>	
Current year commitments	21,727
Prior year commitments	3,380
Refunds and writeoffs	0
Advertising	-
Total	25,107
Funds available for general distribution	34,604

* Interest earned for the period has not been included. The actual amount will not be known until the end of the financial year when interest is allocated across Council's investments (30 June 2021).

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Creative Communities Funding Scheme - Summary of grants awarded in the March 31 funding round" dated 25 May 2021.**

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

District Initiatives Fund March 2021 allocations

Record No: R/21/4/15359
Author: Megan Seator, Community Liaison Officer
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☒ Decision ☐ Recommendation ☐ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this report is to give the Community and Strategy Committee a summary of the applications received for the District Initiatives Fund, and staff recommendations for the funding amounts to be allocated based on the criteria and amount available to be granted.

Executive summary

- 2 The Southland District Council District Initiatives Fund is available to groups and organisations to assist with a broad range of projects and initiatives in Southland that are of benefit to at least two community board areas. There are two grant rounds – one that closes on 30 September and one on 31 March.
- 3 A total of six applications have been received for the current funding round, which closed 31 March 2021. The amount of funding available for distribution is \$15,580.
- 4 A summary of the six applications with recommendations for funding are as follows:

Total amount requested: \$27,800
Total to distribute: \$15,580
Total amount in recommendations: \$15,500

- 1 **Central Southland Gun Club**

Requests funding towards the replacement of an outdated shooting trap that breaks down on a regular basis.

Total project cost **\$4,600**

Amount requested **\$2,000**

Communities benefited **Members are from Oreti and Northern
(as described by the applicant) Community Board areas as well as parts of
Western Southland.**

Recommendation **\$1,500**

- 2 **Dipton Community Baths Trust**

Requests funding for urgent repairs are required including the replacement of filters, filling cracks in the pool, recoating of the pool, and repairing of spectator benches.

Total project cost **\$17,423.10**

Amount requested **\$2,000**

Communities benefited **Key holders are from Oreti and Northern
(as described by the applicant) community board areas.**

Recommendation **\$1,500**

-
- 3 **Southland Charitable Hospital Trust**
 Requests funding towards the construction of the Southland Charity Hospital. Initial services will include colonoscopy services to those who do not qualify through the public system or have access to private healthcare.
 Total project cost **\$4,100,000**
 Amount requested **\$15,000**
 Communities benefited (as described by the applicant) **Hospital services will be accessible to all residents in the Southland District. Based on population figures an estimate of 25-55% of patients will come from the Southland District.**
 Recommendation **\$7,500**
- 4 **Winton Men's Friendship Club**
 Requests funding towards the cost of bus hire and fuel for transporting the club's choir around residential care facilities and senior citizen clubs.
 Total project cost **\$6,060**
 Amount requested **\$2,500**
 Communities benefited (as described by the applicant) **Retirement homes and senior citizen clubs that are visited are located in the Oreti, Oraka Aparima, and Waihopai Toetoe community board areas.**
 Recommendation **\$2,000**
- 5 **Parent to Parent Southland**
 Requests funding towards operating costs for their outreach programme to support families raising a child with a disability. This includes providing courses and workshops for parents and caregivers, an information service, sibling support, and running support groups.
 Total project cost **\$49,900**
 Amount Requested **\$5,000**
 Communities benefited (as described by the applicant) **Families who benefit from their services live throughout the Southland District. The outreach programme seeks to cater to those living rurally or in isolated communities where they cannot access services based in Invercargill.**
 Recommendation **\$3,000**
- 6 **Invercargill Rock and Roll Club Incorporated**
 Requests funding towards the "rocking with the stars" event. This event is a fundraiser for the club and a charity. This year's charity is the Southland Charity Hospital.
 Total project cost **\$47,236.50**
 Amount requested **\$1,300**
 Communities benefited (as described by the applicant) **The club has members from all over the District and regularly volunteers to provide entertainment at events including the Otautau Car Show, Edendale Crank Up Day, and at numerous retirement homes.**
 Recommendation **\$0**

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “District Initiatives Fund March 2021 allocations” dated 25 May 2021.**
- b) Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.
- d) Receives applications from the following:
 - Central Southland Gun Club
 - Dipton Community Baths Trust
 - Southland Charitable Hospital Trust
 - **Winton Men’s Friendship Club**
 - Parent to Parent Southland
 - Invercargill Rock and Roll Club Incorporated
- e) Approves the allocation of funds from the District Initiatives Fund as follows:

1	Central Southland Gun Club	\$1,500
2	Dipton Community Baths Trust	\$1,500
3	Southland Charitable Hospital Trust	\$7,500
4	Winton Men’s Friendship Club	\$2,000
5	Parent to Parent Southland	\$3,000
6	Invercargill Rock and Roll Club Incorporated	\$0

Background

- 5 Southland District Council's community assistance activity seeks to contribute to a District of 'proud, connected communities that have an attractive and affordable lifestyle' by enabling Southland's communities to be desirable places to live, grow up, work, run a business, raise a family and enjoy a safe and satisfying life. Through providing financial assistance by way of grant funding, community groups and individuals are supported to undertake their desired activities.
- 6 A review of the community assistance activity was completed in early 2019. The purpose of this review was to ensure that Council is providing assistance in a considered and prudent manner to ensure efficient and effective outcomes for the communities they support.
- 7 It was recommended that there should be a significant change in the way that Council administers the Community Initiatives Fund. Subsequently, in July 2019 Council resolved to disestablish the Community Initiatives Fund and to establish the Community Partnership Fund.
- 8 As a part of this resolution, it was decided that the Community Partnership Fund would be allocated in two parts. The first part being District applications which will be heard through the Community and Strategy Committee. For clarity, this will be referred to as the "District Initiatives Fund". While the second part being distributed by community boards who have the authority to grant funds for local applications.
- 9 The aim of the fund is to support facilities, amenities, programmes, activities and events at a District level. For the purposes of this fund, the term "District-level" is defined as at least two community board areas.
- 10 For the 2020/2021 financial year, there is \$38,080 available for distribution through the District Initiatives Fund. In the first funding round (September 2020), \$22,500 was allocated. This leaves \$15,580 available for the March 2021 funding round. For future financial years, the amount available for allocation is to be determined in the LTP 2021-2031 and is yet to be formally adopted by Council.

Criteria

- 11 The purpose of the Southland District Council District Initiatives Fund is to support the development and implementation of initiatives within the Southland District area that are at a scale that provides benefits to the District as a whole or are of benefit to at least two community board areas. This includes the following:
 - non-Council owned facilities and amenities
 - sport and recreational opportunities
 - community programmes, activities, or events.
- 12 The criteria for the District Initiatives Fund is as follows:
 - there will be two funding rounds per year closing on 31 March and 30 September
 - the aim of the fund is to support facilities, amenities, programmes, activities and events at a District level
 - for the purposes of this fund, the term "district-level" is defined as at least two community board areas.

- the fund is available to non-profit community organisations and community groups regardless of their legal status
- applications must include the completed application form and any other supporting information
- the fund is a subsidy-based scheme - applicants must contribute a reasonable amount towards the cost of the project
- level of assistance is based on the merit of the project and potential benefits to the community
- funding is not allocated retrospectively
- in the case where the applicant is based outside of Southland District - the allocation is assessed on the proportion of members and/or beneficiaries from the District.

Recommendations

- 13 The funding recommendations included in this report were developed in balance with the following considerations:

- amount of funding being requested
- amount of funding available for allocation
- total project cost
- scope of district benefit
- amount of self-fundraising and self-contribution
- funding sought from elsewhere.

Issues

- 14 This is the second round of the District Initiatives Fund, staff want to allow for the committee to discuss the applications that are particularly unique in nature and/or less clear as to whether they fit the criteria of the District Initiatives Fund.
- 15 The decisions made by the committee will likely set a precedent for what the committee will and will not fund in future funding rounds. The precedents made by the committee will influence the funding recommendations made by staff in future funding rounds.

Factors to Consider

Legal and Statutory Requirements

- 16 The granting of this fund aligns with Council's Community Assistance Policy.

Community Views

- 17 Advertising of fund application deadlines is carried out well in advance of those dates to enable people to apply.

Costs and Funding

- 18 For the 2020/2021 financial year, there is \$38,080 available for distribution through the District Initiatives Fund. In the first funding round (September 2020) \$22,500 was allocated. This leaves \$15,580 available for the March 2021 funding round.

Policy Implications

- 19 There are no policy implications to consider.

Analysis

Options Considered

- 20 The options are to either approve grants to applicants pursuant to the funding criteria or to decline the applications.

Analysis of Options

Option 1 – Approve grants to applicants pursuant to the funding criteria

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• support community groups to achieve local initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are no disadvantages

Option 2 – Declines grants to applicants

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there will be more money in the District Initiatives Fund for the next funding round	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• eligible groups and organisations may not be able to carry out their projects• Council is not meeting its commitment to help fund community projects and initiatives

Assessment of Significance

- 21 This is not considered significant.

Recommended Option

- 22 The recommended option is “option 1 - allocates funding pursuant to the funding criteria”.

Next Steps

- 23 Advise applicants of the outcome of the funding allocations and payments made accordingly.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Council's draft submission on 'Discussion Document - Enabling Drone Integration'

Record No: R/21/5/23914
Author: Robyn Rout, Policy Analyst
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☒ Decision

☐ Recommendation

☐ Information

Purpose

- 1 This report is seeking the Community and Strategy Committee to:
 - provide feedback on a draft submission staff have prepared on 'Discussion Document – Enabling Drone Integration', a discussion document produced by Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka
 - endorse the draft submission, so it can be lodged with the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka by 4 June 2021.

Executive summary

- 2 The Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka have produced a discussion document that proposes new policy initiatives and a series of complementary regulatory measures to help enable innovation and development in the drone sector, while supporting the interests of the wider aviation sector. The proposal can be viewed at:
<https://www.transport.govt.nz//assets/Uploads/Discussion/EnablingDroneIntegration.pdf>
- 3 To roll out proposed changes, five stages have been discussed. These are:
 - making changes to the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Rules (rules) - including to remove or relax the current requirement to obtain consent to fly over people or private property, and to review the minimum flight distance from aerodromes (currently set at four kilometres)
 - requiring drone users to have a basic pilot qualification
 - requiring registration of drones over 250 grams
 - requiring remote identification of drones which would be available to third parties
 - establishing geo-awareness capability – creating a single standardised map that provides all necessary aeronautical information.
- 4 If the proposed changes are implemented, it is likely Council's 'Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Policy' would be impacted, as the requirement to have permission to fly a drone above Council land, would be removed or relaxed.
- 5 Staff are requesting the committee to endorse the draft submission included with this report as Attachment 1. The draft submission outlines Council's support for requiring a basic pilot qualification, provides some feedback about developing geo-awareness, and expresses some concerns about removing/relaxing the consent requirements, and reviewing the minimum flight

distances from aerodromes. The submission also recommends that the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka should work with local communities to ensure that the rules/geo-mapping tool prohibit drone use in particular areas (where it is necessary/appropriate).

- 6 Staff are recommending Council endorse the draft submission, and that it be lodged with the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka prior to the end of the consultation period (4 June 2021).

Recommendation

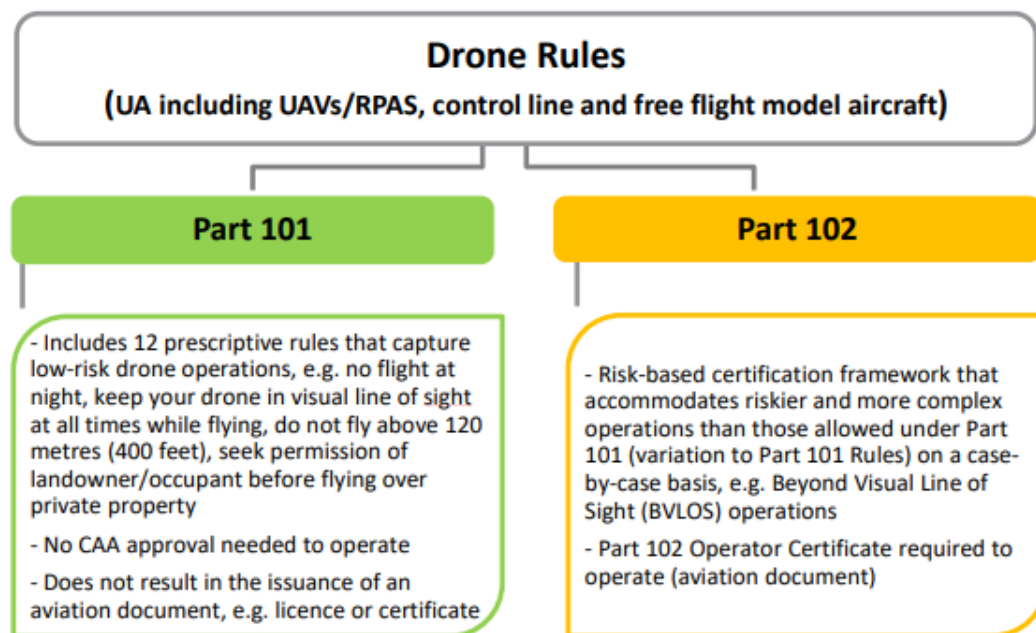
That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Council's draft submission on 'Discussion Document - Enabling Drone Integration’” dated 26 May 2021.**
- b) Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.
- d) **Provides feedback on the draft submission staff have prepared on ‘Discussion Document – Enabling Drone Integration’, a document produced by Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka.**
- e) Endorse the draft submission, so it can be lodged with Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka by 4 June 2021.

Background

Current rules for drone usage

- 7 There are CAA rules that apply to drone operations. Part 101 contains prescriptive rules that capture low risk operations. Part 102 is a risk-based certification framework that accommodates riskier operations (that fall outside the remit of Part 101) and an operator certificate is required. An overview of the drone rules is shown below.

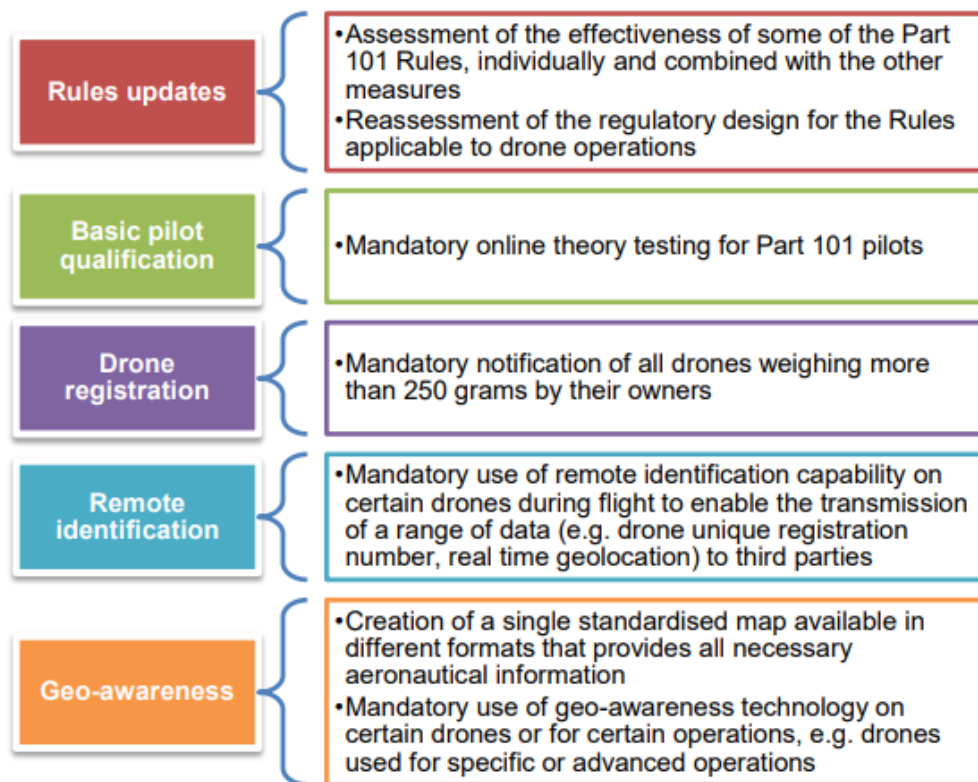


- 8 It is important to note that currently, drones cannot be flown above private property unless permission has been sought from the landowner/occupant, and that currently drones cannot be flown in the 4km around an aerodrome.

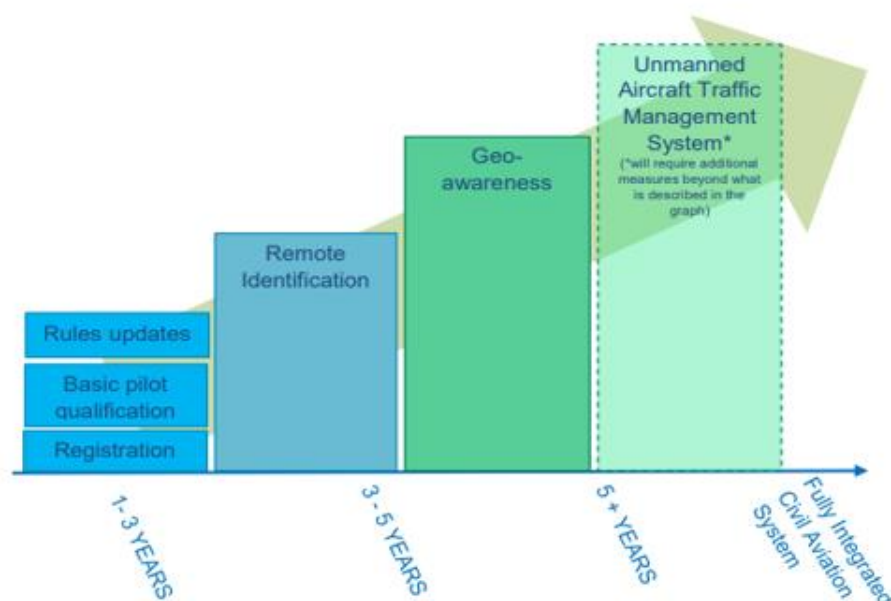
Proposed changes for drone usage

- 9 Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka have stated that they want to improve aviation safety and security by addressing the following problems relating to drones:
- compliance - while the rules have been in place since 2015, still too many people get them wrong
 - enforcement – it is hard to tell ‘who is flying what’, which makes it hard to enforce rules when required
 - suitability of the current regulatory framework - some rules are no longer working as intended and do not help achieve the best safety outcomes
 - system sustainability - our current aviation system and infrastructure prevent us from getting the most out of drones.
- 10 Any changes made to the current system are proposed to achieve the following objectives:
- enabling innovation and development in the drone sector, while supporting the interests of the wider aviation sector
 - appropriate standards of safety and security by deterring and identifying drone pilots operating illegally
 - laying the early groundwork for future integration of drones into the transport system
 - fostering social licence as there are a growing number of public concerns about drones’ use, including safety and security as well as privacy and nuisance.

- 11 To achieve the objectives, the ministry and CAA have agreed to explore new policy initiatives and a series of complementary regulatory measures – these are shown below. The proposed regulatory requirements are intended to build on each other, with each component contributing to an effective regulatory regime.



- 12 In relation to the rules updates, more specifically, it is proposed to:
- make a standalone rule part that would cover rules for remotely piloted aircraft rather than the current part 101 rule that also include other categories of unmanned aircraft, like rockets
 - remove or relax the requirement to get consent to fly over people or property
 - review the minimum flight distance from aerodromes currently set at four kilometres.
- 13 From conversations with staff at the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka, Council staff believe the ministry will be working with councils as the geo-awareness work is carried out, to ascertain areas where drone flight should be prohibited (as it would be unsafe/ inappropriate).
- 14 The indicative timeline for this work is outlined below.



Council's current policy

- 15 Council currently has a Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs) Policy that is an enabling policy which generally allows UAVs (such as drones) to be flown on or above Council owned or controlled land. The policy sets out where there are situations where flying UAVs is restricted, where the use of UAVs is prohibited, and when Council approval is required before a drone can be flown on or above Council land.

Issues

- 16 Staff have reviewed the content of the advice, and have generated submission points on aspects of the discussion document. Council has also considered our communities when generating the submission. The points addressed in the submission are the:
- consultation process – possible lack of public awareness/consultation
 - possible rule changes
 - the removal of the consent provisions (concerns about privacy, noise etc)
 - the review of the aerodrome 4km rule
 - requirement to have a basic pilot qualification
 - proposed changes to geo-awareness
 - feedback on the standardised map
 - identifying areas where drone flight should be prohibited.

Factors to consider

Legal and statutory requirements

- 17 The Civil Aviation Act 1990 and the rules govern and regulate civil aviation in New Zealand. Both set minimum aviation safety and security standards in New Zealand that apply to all civilian aircraft, pilots and persons operating, including drones. The CAA oversees the safety and security standards of the aviation system.

Enforcement and penalties

- 18 The CAA investigates breaches of the act and the rules, can issue warnings and infringement notices under the act and the Civil Aviation (Offences) Regulations 2006 and initiates prosecutions for offenses. The police can also carry out enforcement action. Some general offences under the act are applicable to drone operations, such as operating an aircraft in a careless manner. For rules-level offences involving breaches of the rules, the Civil Aviation (Offences) Regulations 2006 sets out the amounts that may be imposed.

Privacy

The Privacy Act 2020 promotes and protects individual privacy, and establishes principles on the collection, use, and disclosure of information relating to individuals; and access by individuals to information held about them. There are unique privacy concerns associated with drones equipped with cameras or other technologies, allowing personal information to be collected. They can have a significant adverse impact on privacy. Unlike phones or other cameras, drones can fly to greater heights and capture imagery that cannot be obtained under ordinary circumstances.

Bylaws

- 19 Council do have the ability to make bylaws to protect the public from nuisance and to protect promote, and maintain public health and safety. If there are future issues with drones in the District, a bylaw may be an avenue available to Council to address the issues. However, a bylaw could not contradict legislation, and Council would have to be mindful the objectives trying to be achieved in relation to drone integration.

Conservation Act

- 20 There are important provisions relating to drone use in the Conservation Act 1987. This act promotes the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources and captures the effects of aircraft on wildlife, tangata whenua values for particular sites, and manages visitor experiences under Part 3B. Applying the Conservation Act 1987 and the consent requirements of Part 101, all drone use on conservation land requires a permit, for both recreational and commercial purposes.

Community views

- 21 Staff have not specifically sought community views on this matter, however staff have discussed the proposal with some stakeholders at the Te Anau Airport, Manapouri. Council is aware of some community views on drones as feedback has been received through consultation processes on the 'Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Policy'. It has not been practical to engage widely with the community to inform this submission as there is a tight time frame to produce a submission, obtain the appropriate endorsement/sign-off, and to lodge the submission with Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka.

- 22 Staff have informed community board chairs about the proposal, and provided information on how to make a submission. Staff have also promoted the public consultation process on its Facebook page. Anyone is able to lodge a submission on the discussion document.

Costs and funding

- 23 The only cost associated with producing and lodging this submission is staff time. This cost will be met within existing budgets.

Policy implications

- 24 The policy changes proposed by the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka have been outlined above.
- 25 The changes could have a substantial impact on Council's Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Policy. The policy is generally an enabling policy, but people do have to seek Council's consent to fly drones in particular circumstances. It is possible Council may not have the ability to prevent drone use on or above Council land, in the future.
- 26 It is also possible other landowners/occupants may lose the ability to decide whether or not drones can fly above their land.

Analysis

Options considered

- 27 Staff believe the committee has the following options available to it:
- endorsing the submission (with any desired amendments) to be lodged with Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka
 - electing not to lodge a submission.

Analysis of options

Option 1 – Endorsing the submission (with any desired amendments) to be lodged with Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will be giving its view and acting as a voice for its communities • Council will be involving itself in the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no known disadvantages

Option 2 – Electing not to lodge a submission

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no known advantages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will not be giving its view or providing a voice for its communities • Council will not be involving itself in the process

Assessment of significance

- 28 This matter has been assessed as having a lower level of significance in relation to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and the Local Government Act 2002.

Recommended option

Staff are recommending Council proceed with option 1 and endorse the submission (with any desired amendments) to be lodged with Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka.

Next steps

- 29 If Council wish to proceed with lodging a submission, at the conclusion of this meeting staff will make any desired amendments to the submission. The next step will then be for staff to lodge the submission with the Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka before the end of the submission period (4 June 2021).

Attachments

- A Draft Submission on Discussion Document - Enabling Drone Integration [↓](#)



Submission

Discussion Document – Enabling Drone Integration

Introduction

Introduction

Southland District Council (Council) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Discussion Document – Enabling Drone Integration (the discussion document) produced by Ministry of Transport/Te Manatu Waka (the Ministry).

Council would like to acknowledge the work completed by the ministry to date.

Council currently has a Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs) Policy that is an enabling policy that generally allows UAVs to be flown on or above Council owned or controlled land.

Drone operators are able to fly their drones over property owned by Council without a permit as long as they do not fly:

- over a sports field if in use by others, or within 50 metres of any organised activity taking place in a reserve or Council controlled open space
- over or above Council owned or controlled cemeteries, commercial forestry or formed roads
- over or within 50 metres of other users of open spaces - if another open space user moves within this range, the UAV user must immediately land their UAV
- over or within 50 metres of any building on Council land or any playground equipment or swimming pool
- within 50 metres of livestock, wildlife or sensitive wildlife habitats - if livestock or wildlife move within this range, the UAV user must immediately land their UAV
- within 50 metres of a reserve boundary where residential housing or stock farming adjoins
- within 100 metres of another UAV user.

If an operator wishes to fly a drone in any of the situations outlined above, Council approval is required.

Council has a restricted area at the Te Anau lakefront where helicopters and floatplanes operate, where approval is required from SDC and DOC, and as part of the approval process, consultation is undertaken with other aircraft operators.

Approval also must be sought for drone use related to any organised event and from any lessee, licensee or event organiser.

Submission points

General feedback

Council has concerns about the extent the public is being involved to develop the new policy and regulatory framework for drone usage. Council is not aware of the extent engagement was undertaken to generate the discussion document. Council was also not aware of the formal consultation process until quite far into the consultation period, and has concerns that the wider community are still not aware this consultation process is open/has taken place.

Rules updates**Standalone rule for drone operations**

Council notes that the ministry are considering creating a new part of the rules for drone operations. It is proposed this rule part would exclusively outline the rules applicable to drones, and would encompass the new regulatory requirements proposed in the discussion document.

Council support this proposal and believe having a specific rule that applies to drones would make the rules clearer and more accessible for operators and the wider public. This, in turn, may improve public safety.

Changes to the consent provision

Council notes that the ministry are considering relaxing or removing the provisions requiring drone operators to obtain consent from a landowner/occupier before flying drones above private property. It is stated that relaxing the provisions might mean that drone operators would have a presumptive right to fly over private property and people, provided they follow flight rules that impose minimum flying distances from people and property. Operators would also have to adhere to other legal requirements such as New Zealand privacy law and principles. If the consent provisions are removed, it would be on the basis that the series of measures proposed in the discussion document are sufficient to mitigate identified safety/security risks.

Council recognises that the consent requirement was introduced to minimise the safety risks to people/property. It is also noted that the ministry believe the current consent rule is not benefitting safety, that it is hard to enforce, and that the rule was not intended to address privacy or nuisance issues, as other government agencies are responsible for addressing privacy issues.

Council's preference is for the current consent conditions to remain. The public currently have the right to unimpeded access to Council's parks and reserves, reflection and privacy at our cemeteries, privacy at playgrounds and swimming pools, no disturbance of wildlife and stock, and no distractions on our roads.

The restricted area at Lake Te Anau protects other aircraft operators. This site, and possibly others in the future, are not currently covered by the aerodrome rules but drone-use has the potential to cause issues if the other aircraft operators are not aware of drones in the area.

If the consent provision is removed, we understand that councils would be responsible for any noise complaints. Although section 16 of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply, without guidance or noise standards for drones, it would be difficult for councils to follow up and act upon any noise complaints.

In regards to privacy, Council understands that any complaints regarding privacy would be directed towards the Privacy Commission, however, councils are likely to be the recipients of initial complaints, and from an operational perspective, this would increase the number of complaints that councils would receive and need to respond to. Council wants to ensure that people and property are protected from the close scrutiny that drones afford the drone operator.

If the new provisions are too enabling, councils may not have the ability to adopt bylaws to address issues with drones. Councils cannot make bylaws that are contrary to legislation (section 17 Bylaws Act 1910), and bylaws can only be made for particular purposes (section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002).

Council is also concerned that if more drones are flying above people and property, there may be more of a need for drone operators to have public liability insurance. Council suggest proof of insurance be required as part of drone registration.

In regards to the consent provisions, it should be considered whether the rules should differentiate between private land and public land (such as council owned land and roads). If consent still had to be sought to fly drones over public land, organisations such as councils would be able to apply their local knowledge, to put in place appropriate rules/policies for drone operation.

Reviewing the minimum flying distance from aerodromes

Council notes that the ministry is considering reviewing rule 101.205, which specifies that people cannot fly a drone closer than four kilometres from any aerodrome, controlled or uncontrolled, except in some circumstances. The discussion document states that the rule may be too restrictive at some sites. Council understand that proposed changes could include setting a standard baseline of four kilometres from aerodromes and publishing alternative areas available for drones to operate inside four kilometres. This could lead to a graduated altitude with lower levels close to the aerodrome and in the circuit area, increasing as the distance from the aerodrome increases. Consideration would also be given to the protection of arrival and departure areas for other aircraft.

Council has concerns about the proposal to review this rule. Council believe this rule is clear and consistent, which facilitates awareness of the rule and compliance. Inconsistent rules, even if clearly articulated in mapping and geo-awareness technology, may result in greater confusion and breaches, which in turn, may jeopardise public safety. Council believe permission should still be sought to fly a drone within a four kilometre boundary of the aerodrome, from the aerodrome operator, so a NOTAM (notice containing information essential to personnel concerned with flight operations) can be issued to other users.

Introducing mandatory basic pilot qualification for part 101 drone pilots

Council notes that the ministry are considering introducing mandatory basic pilot qualification for Part 101 drone pilots, in addition to CAA-led education initiatives. This would mean that anyone operating a drone under rule part 101 will have to:

- pass an online theory test and obtain a basic pilot qualification
- be supervised by someone who holds a basic pilot qualification and is at least 16 years old
- be tested/trained through an approved training organisation.

Council supports this proposal, and believes increased awareness of the rules may lead to better public safety. However, as drones are readily available and people have not had to have a pilot qualification before, Council is a little sceptical that all operators would actually obtain this qualification. Going forward, it might be appropriate (although hard to implement) to require drone operators to provide proof of their pilot qualification, prior to purchasing a drone.

Geo-awareness

Council notes that the ministry are proposing to require

- the creation of a single standardised map available in different formats (ie paper or digital) that provides all necessary aeronautical information for drone operations to all pilots and industry; and
- the use of geo-awareness technology on certain drones or for certain operations, eg drones used for specific and/or advanced operations.

Feedback

Council support the proposal to have a single standardised map, as having a single geospatial source of truth is a critical step.

To enable such a system, the map will need to consume automated GIS information feeds. Ideally, this should be done via Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards such as Web Feature or Map Services (WFS/WMS).

Although ESRI is the dominant GIS ecosystem, not every council nor other relevant authority are using ESRI ArcGIS. Therefore, proprietary ESRI web protocols should either be ruled out in favour of OGC WMS/WFS, or data sharing arranged.

The authoritative map will need to display dynamically updating data streams.

Identifying areas where drone flight should be prohibited

Council believe it is crucial that the ministry work with councils and community groups as the rules and geo-awareness work is carried out, to ascertain areas where drone flight should be prohibited (areas that should be geo-fenced). Areas that should be geo-fenced could include sites that are culturally significant, areas where there are flights but not the protection of the 4km aerodrome restriction, and restrictions to ensure compliance with the Conservation Act 1987.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain

Record No: R/21/5/22033
Author: Karen Purdue, Community Partnership Leader
Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☐ Decision ☐ Recommendation ☒ Information

Background

- 1 The Royal Commission investigated the terrorist attack on two Christchurch mosques on 15 March 2019, including what relevant state sector agencies knew about the terrorist before the attack.
- 2 The final report from the commission, **Ko tō tātou kāinga tēnei: Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019**, was publicly released in December 2020.
<https://christchurchattack.royalcommission.nz/the-report/executive-summary-2/executive-summary/>
- 3 Related publications were also released including a summary of the report, hate speech and hate crime related legislation, a summary of the experiences of affected whānau, survivors and witnesses, and more. <https://christchurchattack.royalcommission.nz/publications/>
- 4 The government has accepted the findings of the report and agreed in principle to implement all 44 recommendations of the report.
- 5 The government also announced a number of initiatives in response to the report. Several initiatives may also be relevant to family violence and sexual violence sectors including:
 - establishing a National Centre of Excellence to focus on diversity, social cohesion, and preventing and countering violent extremism
 - trialling support for young children to improve their self-regulation, resilience, and social skills
 - creating a Ministry for Ethnic Communities
 - establishing the New Zealand Police programme Te Raranga, The Weave, to respond to hate crime and hate incidents
 - strengthening the capacity of the Human Rights Commission
 - implementing early intervention to prevent terrorism and violent extremism through the Multi-Agency Co-ordination and Intervention Programme
 - making changes to the incitement provisions in the Human Rights Act, including amending protections against discrimination to explicitly protect trans, gender diverse and intersex people
 - extending the Safer Communities Fund
 - changing hate speech legislation.

- 6 Regional hui's, 33 in total, were held throughout Aotearoa as part of the Royal Commission of Inquiry's work on community engagement.
- 7 Community leadership staff attended the hui in Invercargill in February 2021.
- 8 The purpose of the hui was to help understand key concerns and priorities, to answer questions about the report and its implementation, to inform about the government initiatives and to outline how communities can contribute.
- 9 Andrew Little, Lead Co-ordination Minister for the governments response, and Priyanka Radhakrishnan, Minister for Diversity, Inclusion and Ethnic Communities attended the hui.
- 10 The ministers outlined that the government recognised that change is needed in order to bring effect to the true intent of the Royal Commission of Inquiry's findings and are committed to strengthening social cohesion, valuing diversity, supporting inclusion and ensuring that New Zealand is fair and safe for all.
- 11 To achieve these outcomes, they recognised the need to listen to communities, in order to understand what matters most to them and reflects their needs and priorities.
- 12 Community involvement in guiding and shaping the response will remain a top priority for government.

Summary of key concerns and priorities shared

- 13 A key message the ministers heard through the hui was that there is a real desire to make Aotearoa secure, safe, inclusive and accepting for diverse communities. There was overwhelming agreement that there is much work to do to ensure that this can happen.
- 14 Other key messages were:
 - the education sector plays a critical role in contributing to a socially cohesive New Zealand
 - there are continued concerns over the Royal Commission of Inquiry's finding that no individual or specific government agency was at fault for the terrorist attack
 - safety within New Zealand for those from Muslim and other ethnic communities remains a concern
 - the government needs to be accountable and responsive to communities
 - the media can perpetuate negative stereotypes towards ethnic and faith communities, and this should be addressed
 - hate speech, hate crime and hate incidents are experienced by many within the community, and legislative reform is an important tool for change
 - many ethnic citizens face barriers in accessing services and discrimination in securing employment
 - any response needs to be inclusive of all-of-society, and these conversations need to be wider than just within Muslim and other ethnic communities
 - there needs to be continued culturally sensitive health and wellbeing support for communities

- the government needs to work in partnership with community organisations to effect true change
- the public service needs to be committed to diversity and inclusion, and ensure that ethnic and faith voices are heard in policy development

Next steps: Using community feedback to guide the government's response

- 15 The government recognises that there is now a need to pivot from listening to communities to taking action to address the concerns that were expressed.
- 16 It was acknowledged, that while some of the report's recommendations can be implemented quickly, others will take more time.
- 17 The government intends to ensure that its progress towards implementing the recommendations is transparent, and that it regularly communicates with communities on what is happening, and how it is listening and responding to feedback that it is receiving.
- 18 Nominations for the Royal Commission Oversight Advisory Group closed on April 12 and the minister will make recommendations to cabinet.
- 19 The government plans to return to communities mid-year to discuss progress that has been made, and to continue the dialogue on the response.
- 20 The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) website will be regularly updated with information on upcoming engagements and government initiatives that are underway to address the concerns highlighted at the hui. <https://dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/national-security/royal-commission-inquiry-terrorist-attack-christchurch-masjidain>
- 21 The community leadership team will continue to liaise with the various government departments and agencies working in this space on behalf of communities in Southland District.

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain" dated 13 May 2021.**

Attachments

- A RCOI Info Sheet 1 Findings [↓](#)
- B RCOI Info sheet 2 Initiatives_1 [↓](#)
- C RCOI Info Sheet 3 Principles [↓](#)
- D RCOI Info Sheet 4 National Security system [↓](#)
- E RCOI Info Sheet 5 Recommendations [↓](#)



Information Sheet 1:

Royal Commission of Inquiry report consolidated summary of findings

Consolidated findings

The Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCOI) Terms of Reference required them to make finding as to:

Definitions

- 4(a) *whether there was any information provided or otherwise available to relevant [public] sector agencies that could or should have alerted them to the terrorist attack and, if such information was provided or otherwise available, how the agencies responded to any such information, and whether that response was appropriate; and*
- (b) *the interaction amongst relevant [Public] sector agencies, including whether there was any failure in information sharing between the relevant agencies; and*
- (c) *whether relevant [Public] sector agencies failed to anticipate or plan for the terrorist attack due to an inappropriate concentration of counter-terrorism resources or priorities on other terrorism threats; and*
- (d) *whether any relevant [Public] sector agency failed to meet required standards or was otherwise at fault, whether in whole or in part; and*
- (e) *any other matters relevant to the purpose of the inquiry, to the extent necessary to provide a complete report.*

What Public sector agencies knew about the terrorist

The RCOI finding:

- a) The only information about the individual that was known by New Zealand Public sector agencies before 15 March 2019 that could or should have alerted them to the terrorist attack was the email sent by the individual to the Parliamentary Service just after 1.32pm on 15 March 2019.
- b) The Parliamentary Service acted appropriately within a period of time that was reasonable in the circumstances in response to the email the individual sent just before the terrorist attack.

- c) There was no other information provide or otherwise available to any relevant Public Sector agency that could or should have alerted them to the terrorist attack; and
- d) There was no failure in information sharing between the relevant Public sector agencies.

Assessing the counter-terrorism effort

We conclude that the concentration of counter-terrorism resources on the threat of Islamist extremist terrorism before the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service's baselining project began in May 2018 was inappropriate because it:

Was not based on an informed assessment of the threats of terrorism associated with other ideologies; and

Did not result from a system-wide decision that, despite the absence of such an assessment, counter-terrorism resources should continue to be allocated almost exclusively to the threat of Islamist extremist terrorism.

The RCOI finding:

- a) The inappropriate concentration of resources on the threat of Islamist extremist terrorism did not contribute to the individual's planning and preparation for his terrorist attack not being detected. And for that reason, the Public sector agencies involved in the counter-terrorism effort did not fail to anticipate or plan for the terrorist attack due to an inappropriate concentration of counter-terrorism resources.
- b) No Public sector agency involved in the counter-terrorism effort failed to meet required standards or was otherwise at fault in respects that were material to the individual's planning and preparation for his terrorist attack not being detected.

The firearms licence

The RCOI finding:

- a) New Zealand Police failed to meet required standards in the administration of the firearms licensing system in that
 - i. The Arms Manual, the Master Vetting Guide and the Firearms Licence Vetting Guide did not provide coherent and complete guidance as to the processing of applications where the applicant could not provide a near-relative referee able to be interviewed in person;
 - ii. New Zealand Police did not put in place arrangements to ensure that firearms licensing staff received systematic training and regular reviews of their practice; and
 - iii. In dealing with the individual's firearms licence application, New Zealand Police did not adequately address whether gaming friend and their parent knew the individual well enough to serve as referees.



Information Sheet 2:

Government initiatives underway

The Government's initial response to the report includes updates on relevant work that was already underway and new initiatives around three key areas; supporting our diverse communities, tackling harmful behaviour and discrimination, and keeping New Zealand safe.

Supporting our diverse communities

Establish a Ministry for Ethnic Communities

Lead agency: Department of Internal Affairs

This new Ministry will take the place of the Office of Ethnic Communities and will increase the standing and mana of the agency, improve leadership of ethnic communities within the public sector, and provide a greater ability to deliver on the ongoing work to better support and respond to the needs of our ethnically diverse communities. This Ministry will be in place from 1 July 2021.

Establish Ethnic Communities Graduate Programme

Lead agency: Department of Internal Affairs

This programme will create opportunities for graduates and build the diversity of knowledge and experience within the public sector. It will provide a meaningful first employment opportunity and a targeted pathway into the Public Service for skilled graduates from ethnic communities, with the added benefit of injecting broader cultural competency across the Public Sector.

Deliver ongoing support and establish a Collective Impact Board

Lead agency: Ministry of Social Development

Current support for whānau, survivors and witnesses will be further developed and co-ordinated. The Collective Impact Board will enable affected communities to shape ongoing support services for their long-term recovery needs.

Establish a National Centre of Excellence

Lead agency: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

The centre will bring together academia, civil society and government to research the preventing and countering violent extremism and focus on understanding diversity and promote of social cohesion. This will help inform public discussion and guide the work of policy agencies across government.

Implement a trial to support young children to improve their self-regulation, resilience, and social skills

Lead agency: Ministry of Education

In December, Cabinet allocated \$5.343 million from the Social Inclusion Package to scale-up and test a play-based social emotional development programme and curriculum progress tools for 0 - 6 years olds. The trial commencing in June 2021 will include 2,500 children in around 70 early

learning services to support children's development of key skills, such as self-regulation. This trial will test the optimal programme design for promoting self-regulation and language development in Early Childhood Education services.

Tackling harmful behaviour and discrimination

Establish New Zealand Police programme Te Raranga, The Weave

Lead agency: New Zealand Police

Te Raranga will make improvements in Police's frontline practice to identify, record, and manage hate crime, and deliver a service that is more responsive to victims.

Increase the capacity of the Human Rights Commission

Lead agency: Ministry of Justice

Funding will be provided to develop a team of highly skilled individuals who can provide mediation, facilitate conversations or be more proactive in exercising the Commission's inquiry function. This specialised team will be able to provide mediation and facilitate conversations for people who have been hurt by harmful behaviour, and where the threshold for a legal response may not be met.

Implement Multi-Agency Coordination and Intervention Programme (MACIP)

Lead agency: New Zealand Police

MACIP is an early intervention programme to prevent terrorism and violent extremism by working with individuals displaying concerning behaviour and directing their behaviour away from violent extremism and violent acts of hate by providing wrap around services and support. The programme will be led by New Zealand Police.

Change hate speech legislation

Lead agency: Ministry of Justice

Hate speech is best understood through the incitement provisions in the Human Rights Act which prohibit speech that is likely to incite others to feel hostility or contempt towards a group based on their colour, race, or ethnic or national origins. We propose to continue our work to make changes to protect against hate speech in the Human Rights Act and taking into account recommendation 40 of the report.

Extend the Safer Communities Fund

Lead agency: Department of Internal Affairs

Additional funding for the Safer Communities Fund that was established in 2019 to provide communities with funding to upgrade and implement security measures that will reduce the threat and fear from a potential attack. This is specifically for communities who are 'at risk' of terrorism or hate incidents.

Keeping New Zealand safe

Strengthen New Zealand's Counter Terrorism Laws

Lead agency: Ministry of Justice

Changes include a new offence to criminalise planning or preparation for a terrorist act, creating a new offence to more clearly criminalise terrorist weapons and combat training.

Accede to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

Lead agency: Ministry of Justice

This international treaty seeks to address internet and computer crime, by aligning nations' laws, facilitating information-sharing on current threats and sharing best practice.



Information Sheet 3:

Principles for our response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry report

Principles

Our vision is for a diverse, inclusive and safe New Zealand.

The response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry report, Ko tō tātau kāinga tēnei, will be guided by the following principles:

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles will guide our response.

Survivors of the attack and affected whānau will be at the centre of our response.

We will strive for safer communities and a New Zealand that's more inclusive, with equal protections for all.

We will be accountable and forward looking.

We will be proactive in reaching out to communities.

We will take practical actions that make a difference to people's lives.



Information Sheet 4:

New Zealand's National Security System

What is national security?

National security is the condition which permits the citizens of a state to go about their daily business confidently free from fear and able to make the most of opportunities to advance their way of life. It encompasses the preparedness, protection and preservation of people, and of property and information, both tangible and intangible.

New Zealand takes an "all hazards - all risks" approach to national security to ensure the safety and security of New Zealanders.

Our approach acknowledges New Zealand's exposure to a variety of hazards as well as traditional security threats, any of which could significantly disrupt the conditions required for a secure and prosperous nation.

National security considerations for New Zealand include state and armed conflict, transnational organised crime, cyber security incidents, natural hazards, biosecurity events and pandemics.

National Security objectives

The seven objectives that underpin New Zealand's approach to National Security:

1. **Ensuring public safety** — providing for, and mitigating risks to, the safety of citizens and communities (all hazards and threats, whether natural or man-made)
2. **Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity** — protecting the physical security of citizens, and exercising control over territory consistent with national sovereignty
3. **Protecting lines of communication** — these are both physical and virtual and allow New Zealand to communicate, trade and engage globally
4. **Strengthening international order to promote security** — contributing to the development of a rules-based international system, and engaging in targeted interventions offshore to protect New Zealand's interests
5. **Sustaining economic prosperity** — maintaining and advancing the economic wellbeing of individuals, families, businesses and communities
6. **Maintaining democratic institutions and national values** — preventing activities aimed at undermining or overturning government institutions, principles and values that underpin New Zealand society
7. **Protecting the natural environment** — contributing to the preservation and stewardship of New Zealand's natural and physical environment

National security principles

The New Zealand Government's responsibility for national security involves balancing many competing interests, including short-term and long-term, domestic and external, public and private, and financial and non-financial.

To help the Government strike an appropriate balance between these various interests, the following principles are observed:

- the National Security System should address all significant risks to New Zealanders and the nation, so that people can live confidently and have opportunities to advance their way of life.
- national security goals should be pursued in an accountable way, which meets the Government's responsibility to protect New Zealand, its people, and its interests, while respecting civil liberties and the rule of law.
- New Zealand should strive to maintain independent control of its own security, while acknowledging that it also benefits from norms of international law and state behaviour which are consistent with our values, global and regional stability, and the support and goodwill of our partners and friends.
- decisions should be taken at the lowest appropriate level, with coordination at the highest necessary level. Ordinarily those closest to the risk are best able to manage it.

Coordination across government

New Zealand's National Security System provides for a coordinated government response so that:

- risks are identified and managed
- the response is timely and appropriate
- national resources are applied effectively
- adverse outcomes are minimised
- multiple objectives are dealt with together
- agencies' activities are coordinated.

Managing national security risk and supporting the country's resilience is complex and involves a wide range of government agencies.

New Zealand's recent history is filled with examples of complex national security events that required all-of-government responses. Examples include Covid-19, Whakaari/White Island eruption, Christchurch mosque terror attack, Kaikoura and Canterbury earthquakes, the disruption to the Auckland fuel supply, the blackmail threat to poison infant formula and the Rena grounding.

New Zealand's National Security System provides a mechanism for dealing with major crises or other situations requiring an all-of-government response.

Across New Zealand more generally, the system is able to facilitate the coordination of all sectoral, regional, and government capabilities where national planning or a national response is required. This approach helps to ensure that risks receive appropriate attention, the right capabilities are developed, and lessons are identified and learned from.

Local government, non-government agencies and the private sector also have increasingly important roles within national security. Effective high-level coordination of effort, particularly of our strategic direction and communication activity, is very important.



Information Sheet 5:

Royal Commission of Inquiry Recommendations

Recommendations to improve New Zealand's counter-terrorism effort

Recommendation 1

We recommend that the Government:

Ensure a minister is given responsibility and accountability to lead and coordinate the counter-terrorism effort.

Recommendation 2

We recommend that the Government:

Establish a new national intelligence and security agency that is well-resourced and legislatively mandated to be responsible for strategic intelligence and security leadership functions including:

1. a chief executive who is designated as the intelligence and security adviser to the prime minister and to Cabinet and chairing the Security and Intelligence Board or the potential new governance body (Recommendation 3);
2. operating as the sector lead and co-ordinator for strategic intelligence and security issues;
3. developing a counter-terrorism strategy which includes countering violent extremism (Recommendation 4);
4. providing strategic policy advice to the responsible minister(s) on intelligence and security issues;
5. intelligence assessment and horizon scanning supported by deep expertise;
6. leading the engagement with communities, civil society, local government and the private sector on strategic intelligence and security issues;
7. ensuring the counter-terrorism effort conforms to New Zealand's domestic and international human rights obligations;
8. leveraging the emergency management structures at the local and regional levels;
9. system performance monitoring and reporting; and
10. accountability to the minister for the performance of the counter-terrorism effort (Recommendation 1).

Recommendation 3

We recommend that the Government:

Information sheet 5 | Response to Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain

Investigate alternative mechanisms to the voluntary nature of the Security and Intelligence Board including the establishment of an Interdepartmental Executive Board as provided for by the Public Service Act 2020 to, amongst other things:

1. align and coordinate the work, planning and budgets across relevant Public sector agencies addressing all intelligence and security issues;
2. report to the Cabinet External Relations and Security Committee, including on current and emerging risks and threats, on a quarterly basis.
3. in relation to the counter-terrorism effort:
 1. recommend to Cabinet the strategy for addressing extremism and preventing, detecting and responding to current and emerging threats of violent extremism and terrorism developed by the national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 4); and
 2. ensure the activities to implement the strategy for addressing extremism and preventing, detecting and responding to current and emerging threats of violent extremism and terrorism are identified, coordinated and monitored.

Recommendation 4

We recommend that the Government:

Develop and implement a public facing strategy that addresses extremism and preventing, detecting and responding to current and emerging threats of violent extremism and terrorism that:

1. is led by the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2);
2. is developed in collaboration with communities, civil society, local government and the private sector;
3. sets the purpose and the direction of the strategy, with goals, milestones and performance measures;
4. sets priorities for the counter-terrorism effort across Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery;
5. defines roles and responsibilities for Public sector agencies, communities, civil society, local government and the private sector to implement the strategy across Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery;
6. has oversight from the responsible minister (Recommendation 1); and
7. is reviewed within three years of publication in collaboration with Public sector agencies, communities, civil society, local government, the private sector and the Advisory Group on counter-Terrorism (Recommendation 7).

Recommendation 5

We recommend that the Government:

Amend the Public Finance Act 1989 to require the intelligence and security agencies to provide performance information that can be the subject of performance audit by the Auditor-General.

Recommendation 6

We recommend that the Government:

Strengthen the role of the Parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee so that it can provide better and informed cross-parliamentary oversight of the national security system (including the counter-terrorism effort) and priority setting, and members can access sensitive information as necessary for such oversight.

Recommendation 7

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the chief executive of the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2) to establish an Advisory Group on counter-terrorism:

- responsible for providing advice to the national intelligence and security agency and the Security and Intelligence Board or its replacement (Recommendations 2 and 3); and
- with functions to be established, in legislation as soon as practicable, but without delaying its establishment.

Recommendation 8

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the chief executive of the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2) to include in advice on the National Security and Intelligence Priorities and in the annual threatscape report (Recommendation 17), a summary of the advice provided in the preceding year by Advisory Group on counter-terrorism (Recommendation 7) and the actions that have been taken in response to that advice.

Recommendation 9

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2), and in the interim the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, to improve intelligence and security information sharing practices, including:

1. driving a change in approach to the “need-to-know” principle across relevant Public sector agencies, with special attention given to local government including the emergency management structures at the local and regional level, to ensure it enables rather than just restricts information sharing; and
2. overseeing the implementation, within six months, of recommendations in the *2018 Review of the New Zealand Security Classification System*:
 1. expanding the classification system principles to provide that no information may remain classified indefinitely and that, where there is doubt as to the classification level, information is classified at the lower level;
 2. revising and strengthening Public sector agency guidance and developing training;
 3. adopting a topic-based approach to systematic declassification of historic records; and
 4. developing indicators of function and performance of the classification system.

Recommendation 10

We recommend that the Government:

Amend the Intelligence and Security Act 2017 with respect to direct access agreements, to require the new national intelligence and security agency, and in the interim the Department of the Prime

Minister and Cabinet, to regularly report to the responsible minister for the counter-terrorism effort on their establishment and implementation.

Recommendation 11

We recommend that the Government:

Direct chief executives of Public sector agencies involved in the counter-terrorism effort to consider whether they have an appropriate number of their employees that have security clearances and ensure that those staff have appropriate access to facilities and information management and technology systems to be able to review relevant material as required.

Recommendation 12

We recommend that the Government:

Develop and promote an accessible reporting system that enables members of the public to easily and safely report concerning behaviours or incidents to a single contact point within government.

Recommendation 13

We recommend that the Government:

Develop and publish indicators and risk factors that illustrate for the public specific behaviours that may demonstrate a person's potential for engaging in violent extremism and terrorism and update them regularly as the threatscape evolves.

Recommendation 14

We recommend that the Government:

Establish a programme to fund independent New Zealand-specific research on the causes of, and measures to prevent, violent extremism and terrorism with the following provisions:

1. the national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2) should be provided with a multi-year appropriation for research funding;
2. research priorities and grant recipients should be selected by a panel comprising officials from the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2) and representatives from the Advisory Group on counter-terrorism (Recommendation 7), with Advisory Group representatives forming the majority of the selection panel; and
3. grant recipients should be encouraged to publish and present the results of their research at the annual hui on issues related to extremism and preventing, detecting and responding to current and emerging threats of violent extremism and terrorism (Recommendation 16).

Recommendation 15

We recommend that the Government:

Create opportunities to improve public understanding of extremism and preventing, detecting and responding to current and emerging threats of violent extremism and terrorism in New Zealand, led initially by the Minister for National Security and Intelligence, and including ongoing public discussions on:

1. the nature of New Zealand's counter-terrorism effort, including current risks and threats and how Public sector agencies protect New Zealanders from the threat and risk of terrorism;

2. who is involved in the counter-terrorism effort and their roles, recognising that communities, civil society, local government and the private sector are all part of the counter-terrorism effort, including, but not limited to, being important sources of information;
3. the need to strike the balance between the privacy of individuals and the safety of individuals and communities and to understand the social licence for Public sector agencies to engage in counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism activities;
4. supporting the public to understand how to respond when they recognise the concerning behaviours and incidents that may demonstrate a person's potential for engaging in violent extremism and terrorism; and
5. how social cohesion, social inclusion and diversity contribute to an effective society.

Recommendation 16

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the chief executive of the new national intelligence and security agency (Recommendation 2) to host an annual hui, to bring together relevant central and local government agencies, communities, civil society, the private sector and researchers (Recommendation 14) to create opportunities to build relationships and share understanding of countering violent extremism and terrorism.

Recommendation 17

We recommend that the Government:

Require in legislation:

1. the Minister for National Security and Intelligence to publish during every parliamentary cycle the National Security and Intelligence Priorities and refer them to the Parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee for consideration;
2. the responsible minister to publish an annual threatscape report; and
3. the Parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee to receive and consider submissions on the National Security and Intelligence Priorities and the annual threatscape report.

Recommendation 18

We recommend that the Government:

Review all legislation related to the counter-terrorism effort (including the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002 and the Intelligence and Security Act 2017) to ensure it is current and enables Public sector agencies to operate effectively, prioritising consideration of the creation of precursor terrorism offences in the Terrorism Suppression Act, the urgent review of the effect of section 19 of the Intelligence and Security Act on target discovery and acceding to and implementing the Budapest Convention.

Recommendations to improve New Zealand's firearms licensing system**Recommendation 19**

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police (or other relevant entity) to make policies and operational standards and guidance for the firearms licensing system clear and consistent with legislation.

Recommendation 20

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police (or other relevant entity) to introduce an electronic system for processing firearms licence applications.

Recommendation 21

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police (or other relevant entity) to ensure firearms licensing staff have regular training and undertake periodic reviews of the quality of their work.

Recommendation 22

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police (or other relevant entity) to introduce performance indicators that focus on the effective implementation of the firearms licensing system. Key indicators should include:

1. regular performance monitoring of firearms licensing staff to ensure national standards are met; and
2. public confidence in the firearms licensing system is increased (as measured by New Zealand Police citizens' satisfaction survey reports or similar mechanism).

Recommendation 23

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police (or other relevant entity) to require two new processes in the case of applicants who have lived outside of New Zealand for substantial periods of time in the ten years preceding the application:

1. applicants should be required to produce police or criminal history checks from countries in which they have previously resided; and
2. Firearms Vetting Officers should interview family members or other close connections in other countries using technology if the applicant does not have near relatives or close associates living in New Zealand.

Recommendation 24

We recommend that the Government:

Introduce mandatory reporting of firearms injuries to New Zealand Police by health professionals.

Recommendations to support the ongoing recovery needs of affected whānau, survivors and witnesses

Recommendation 25

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the Ministry of Social Development to work with relevant Public sector agencies including New Zealand Police, the Accident Compensation Corporation, the Ministry of Justice, Immigration New Zealand and non-government organisations to facilitate coordinated access to ongoing

recovery support for affected whānau, survivors and witnesses of the 15 March 2019 terrorist attack, including assigning each whānau, survivor or witness a continuing single point of contact who will navigate all required Public sector support on their behalf.

Recommendation 26

We recommend that the Government:

Investigate establishing a Collective Impact Network and Board or other relevant mechanism that enables Public sector agencies, non-government organisations and affected whānau, survivors and witnesses to agree a specific work programme to provide ongoing wrap-around services to affected whānau, survivors and witnesses.

Recommendation 27

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in collaboration with relevant Public sector agencies to discuss with affected whānau, survivors and witnesses of the 15 March 2019 terrorist attack what, if any, restorative justice processes might be desired and how such processes might be designed and resourced.

Recommendations to improve social cohesion and New Zealand's response to our increasingly diverse population

Recommendation 28

We recommend that the Government:

Announce that the Minister for Social Development and Employment and the Ministry of Social Development have responsibility and accountability for coordinating a whole-of-government approach to building social cohesion, including social inclusion.

Recommendation 29

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the Ministry of Social Development to discuss and collaborate with communities, civil society, local government and the private sector on the development of a social cohesion strategic framework and a monitoring and evaluation regime.

Recommendation 30

We recommend that the Government:

Investigate the machinery of government options for an agency focused on ethnic communities and multiculturalism and establish a fit for purpose organisational design that will encompass the current functions expected of the Office of Ethnic Communities and enable the new responsible Public sector agency to focus on and perform the following functions:

1. advise the government and Public sector agencies about priorities and challenges that affect ethnic communities' wellbeing;
2. collate and use data to analyse, monitor and evaluate Public sector efforts to improve the wellbeing of ethnic communities, what those efforts should be and how they should be prioritised; and

3. develop an evaluation framework that incorporates performance indicators that examine the impact and effectiveness of government policies and programmes on the wellbeing of ethnic communities.

Recommendation 31

We recommend that the Government:

Prioritise the development of appropriate measures and indicators (such as the Living Standards Framework) of social cohesion, including social inclusion.

Recommendation 32

We recommend that the Government:

Require Public sector agencies to prioritise the collection of data on ethnic and religious demographics to support analysis and advice on the implications of New Zealand's rapidly changing society, inform better policy making and enhance policy evaluation.

Recommendation 33

We recommend that the Government:

Direct the chief executives of the Public sector agencies involved in the counter-terrorism effort to continue focusing efforts on significantly increasing workforce diversity, including in leadership roles, and in consultation with the Advisory Group on counter-terrorism (Recommendation 7).

Recommendation 34

We recommend that the Government:

Encourage the Public Service Commissioner to publish an annual report that:

1. provides a comprehensive view of progress by the Public sector on the Papa Pounamu commitments including the identification of areas where those Public sector agencies are performing well, areas where improvements can be made and critical insights across all agencies about where to direct their efforts; and
2. prioritises reporting on progress made by the Public sector agencies involved in the counter-terrorism effort.

Recommendation 35

We recommend that the Government:

Encourage the Public Service Commissioner to continue focusing efforts on significantly increasing workforce diversity and attracting diverse talent for Public service leadership roles at the first, second and third-tiers.

Recommendation 36

We recommend that the Government:

Invest in opportunities for young New Zealanders to learn about their role, rights and responsibilities and on the value of ethnic and religious diversity, inclusivity, conflict resolution, civic literacy and self-regulate.

Recommendation 37

We recommend that the Government:

Create opportunities for regular public conversations led by the responsible minister – the Minister for Social Development and Employment – for all New Zealanders to share knowledge and improve their understanding of:

1. social cohesion, *including* social inclusion, and the collective effort required to achieve these; and
2. the value that cultural, ethnic and religious diversity can contribute to a well-functioning society.

Recommendation 38

We recommend that the Government:

Require all Public sector community engagement to be in accordance with New Zealand's Open Government Partnership commitments and in particular:

1. require agencies to be clear about the degree of influence that community engagement has on associated decision-making by indicating to communities where the engagement sits on the International Association for Public Participation IAP2 *Public Participation Spectrum*; and
2. encourage agencies to undertake more "involve" and "collaborate" levels of engagement in accordance with the International Association for Public Participation IAP2 *Public Participation Spectrum*.

Recommendation 39

We recommend that the Government:

Amend legislation to create hate-motivated offences in:

1. the Summary Offences Act 1981 that correspond with the existing offences of offensive behaviour or language, assault, wilful damage and intimidation; and
2. the Crimes Act 1961 that correspond with the existing offences of assaults, arson and intentional damage.

Recommendation 40

We recommend that the Government:

Repeal section 131 of the Human Rights Act 1993 and insert a provision in the Crimes Act 1961 for an offence of inciting racial or religious disharmony, based on an intent to stir up, maintain or normalise hatred, through threatening, abusive or insulting communications with protected characteristics that include religious affiliation.

Recommendation 41

We recommend that the Government:

Amend the definition of "objectionable" in section 3 of the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993 to include racial superiority, racial hatred and racial discrimination.

Recommendation 42

We recommend that the Government:

Direct New Zealand Police to revise the ways in which they record complaints of criminal conduct to capture systematically hate-motivations for offending and train frontline staff in:

1. identifying bias indicators so that they can identify potential hate crimes when they perceive that an offence is hate-motivated;
2. exploring perceptions of victims and witnesses so that they are in a position to record where an offence is perceived to be hate-motivated; and

3. recording such hate-motivations in a way which facilitates the later use of section 9(1)(h) of the Sentencing Act 2002.

Recommendations for implementation

Recommendation 43

We recommend that the Government:

Ensure a minister is given responsibility and accountability to lead and coordinate the response to and implementation of our recommendations and announce the appointment.

Recommendation 44

We recommend that the Government:

Establish an Implementation Oversight Advisory Group that:

1. includes representatives of communities, civil society, local government, the private sector, affected whānau, survivors and witnesses and our Muslim Community Reference Group;
2. provides advice to the responsible ministers (Recommendations 1 and 43) on the design of the government's implementation plan and its roll-out; and
3. publishes its advice to enhance transparency.

Covid-19 recovery - Social wellbeing indicator report

Record No: R/21/5/22212

Author: Michelle Stevenson, Strategy and Policy Manager

Approved by: Trudie Hurst, Group Manager Customer Delivery

☐ Decision☐ Recommendation☒ Information

Purpose

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Community and Strategy Committee (the committee) with a three-month update on the Covid-19 recovery and associated social indicator statistics for the Southland region.

Background

- 2 On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared Covid-19 as a global pandemic. The government devised a series of alert levels with associated restrictions ranging from 1 to 4 with 4 being the most severe. New Zealand was in alert level 4 for the period of 25 March to 27 April 2020 with only essential services running and the majority of New Zealanders staying at home to help reduce the spread of Covid-19. The country then moved to alert level 3 for 16 days before moving to alert level 2.
- 3 Some further level 3 restrictions have occurred primarily within Auckland (in August 2020, February and March 2021), and more widely throughout New Zealand at level 2. At the time of writing, New Zealand remains in alert level 1.
- 4 There have since been a relatively low number of cases in New Zealand, and these have been managed effectively. It is inevitable however, that as the virus continues to spread throughout the world, there will be cases of Covid-19 identified in New Zealand as people travel from overseas and enter through the borders.
- 5 In April 2021, Australia and New Zealand agreed to a trans-Tasman travel bubble, that would allow residents of both countries to travel between the countries without the requirement for managed isolation at either border. A further two-way quarantine-free travel bubble between New Zealand and the Cook Islands began on Tuesday 18 May 2021. At the time of writing, this remains in effect and the borders are closed to all other countries.
- 6 As at 22 May 2021, with many countries now having started widespread vaccine rollouts (approx. 1.5 billion doses administered; World Health Organisation 22 May 2021), the rate of Covid-19 daily cases throughout the world is stable or falling in most regions, with the exception of Asia, due to India's recent surge in cases (sourced from Johns Hopkins University, 20 May 2021). However, the spread of the virus is still apparent throughout much of world with over 165 million confirmed cases and 3.5 million deaths (WHO, 2021).
- 7 It is anticipated that New Zealand's borders are likely to remain closed to the majority of the world for most of 2021 and possibly beyond. This will continue to have social and economic impacts, particularly within the New Zealand tourism and hospitality industry, whereby international tourists flow is significantly limited.
- 8 While it's useful to provide a global context, the attached report is largely sourced from the Covid-19 Ministry of Social Development (MSD) website and provides statistical information showing southland as a region in comparison to NZ. It is a snapshot of how Southland communities are

doing during the Covid-19 recovery period. Council makes decisions that affect people within its communities so it is important to have as much information as possible to aid in the decision-making process.

- 9 Additional data for this report is sourced from the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) tourism statistics, Statistics NZ, Treasury and the dot loves data website (<https://dotlovesdata.com/>).
- 10 Staff note that this report is based solely on desktop data and does not include specific community views.

Changes since the last report

- 11 Staff have presented two previous reports to the committee (December 2020 and March 2021), and this report culminates information provided since December 2020 around social wellbeing indicators for the Southland region.
- 12 There are a number of changes in external factors since last reporting to the committee, and these are outlined below.

Covid-19 Vaccine

- 13 Since reporting to the committee in March, a global vaccine programme has begun. There are several Covid-19 vaccines that have been approved for use, and there are currently 198 countries administering one or more of the approved vaccines. In figures collected at a global level by Oxford University, as at the time of writing there have been approximately 1.5 billion vaccine doses administered. This is specific to the number of doses, and not the number of people vaccinated.
- 14 The vaccine programme within New Zealand started in late March 2021 to four distinct groups. The first group is essential border and managed isolation and quarantine (MIQ) workers and their families (within March 2021), followed by frontline workers and people living in high-risk settings (February to May 2021) then, people at higher risk of serious outcomes or illness (May 2021), then the rest of the general population (July 2021). The aim is to have as many people as possible vaccinated by the end of 2021.
- 15 At the time of writing, New Zealand had administered over 470,000 doses (approx. 320,000 first dose; 150,000 second dose).
- 16 There is on-going global progression around Covid-19 vaccine passports and Covid-19 status certifications, led heavily out of Europe. The impetus behind these are to validate and provide digital proof of vaccination before travelling. A travel pass has been developed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), and will store health information, including Covid-19 test results and vaccinations. New Zealand undertook a three-week trial of the pass in April/May on its flights between Auckland and Sydney, Australia.

Tourism data

- 17 Since last reporting, the number of regional trade organisation (RTO's) establishments has changed for Southland by only one new establishment, changing the total from 67 to 68. Establishments include categories of motels, hotels, motels and apartments 6-20, motels and

apartments greater than 20, backpackers, holiday parks and campgrounds, lodges and boutique accommodation.

- 18 There were no changes to the number of establishments within the Fiordland RTO, or significant changes to the number of establishments throughout the rest of the Country. This overall data capture will not reflect however any challenges being faced, or opportunities taken by individual establishments.
- 19 The nationwide occupancy rate (nights occupied by capacity) changed from 52.4% in January 2021 to 41.3% in March 2021.
- 20 In Southland there was a mixed result, whereby the Southland RTO occupancy rate increased from 42.6% to 51.5%. The Fiordland RTO however, decreased from 28.9% to 23.7%. While, occupancy rates increased within Southland over the summer period, there has been a decline in occupancy within Fiordland as the summer seasons comes to an end.
- 21 The number of people staying in establishments has remained significantly lower than pre Covid-19 numbers. Fiordland over the period October 2020 to April 2021 saw a similar pattern to the rest of New Zealand, with an increase in occupancy through the peak summer season, dropping back again in April 2021. However, Southland shows a differing pattern, whereby there was a small drop in occupancy numbers over the peak season, raising again by April 2021. There was no significant change in the average number of nights that people stayed in establishments throughout the seasons (NZ approx. 2.5; Fiordland just under 2, and Southland 1.5 nights).

Ministry of Social Development assistance

- 22 There are a number of grants available through the Ministry that can offer some insight into the wider wellbeing and social indicators throughout Southland. While it is not possible to attribute these specifically to the impacts of Covid-19, they do paint a picture of the assistance being sought throughout the district and region as a whole.
- 23 In April 2021, there were 1,653 special needs grants given out for food. This shows a reasonable decrease from the previous reporting round data in January 2021 where the southern regional council area (ICC, GDC & SDC) had given out 1,953 special needs grants. Whilst this is not directly related to Covid-19, the number and volume of hardship grants had been steadily increasing over time.
- 24 The number of people within Southland District on benefits in December 2020 was 1241, compared to 1,131 in April 2021. While there was a small decrease in the work ready job seeker numbers, this could be attributed to seasonal work being available, however overall there has been no significant shift in job seeker numbers since the last reporting round.

Issues

Data lag

- 25 There is a normal lag in the availability of data because it takes time to collect the information. However, some monthly updates are available and have been provided where possible. This report captures the most recent data available being between January and April 2021, and for WHO data within a week. There is still a high level of uncertainty around the long-term impact of

Covid-19 on Southland communities, so up to date data is important to assist Council in short and long term decision making.

Fiordland

26 The data suggests that Fiordland continues to be disproportionately impacted by the loss of international tourists due to Covid-19. While there was a small increase in tourists over the summer season, this was still tracking well below capacity for the area, and then declined again by April 2021. MBIE figures show that the Fiordland RTO maintains its position with the lowest occupancy rate in the country of those able to be ranked (There are 3 RTO's data whose data is confidential so it is not included in this ranking).

27 There has been a recent announcement of further assistance for regions most impacted by the lack of international tourists on their local economies, and from experiencing significant downturn across their key industries. The Tourism Communities: Support, Recovery and Re-set Plan targets five New Zealand communities and the businesses that are part of those communities. The 5 communities are: Kaikōura, Mackenzie District, Queenstown Lakes, Fiordland, and South Westland. The government's \$200m Tourism Communities: Support, Recovery and Re-set Plan targets five communities and the national tourism system. It will provide immediate support for those communities and encourage the tourism sector's transformation in the long-term. Support for the South Island communities is purposed by:

- *psychological and social wellbeing support and training (\$4.5 million)*
- *grants for businesses to get expert advice on planning and decision-making in response to COVID-19 (\$10 million total, \$5,000 per business)*
- *grants to help businesses implement these plans and advice (\$10 million, \$5,000 per business)*
- *A kick-start fund so businesses that have gone into hibernation or suspended operations can receive grants to help reopen and resume trading once international visitors return (\$49 million)*
- *Support to diversify and re-set the Queenstown-Wanaka regional economy with a \$20 million fund, to help develop alternative industries and attract private sector investment. The area is over-reliant on international tourism, and needs support to improve its resilience to global economic shocks. Government support will be through an underwriting role. Potential projects include a digital innovation hub and a film studio.*
- *Tourism at the iconic UNESCO World Heritage site Milford Sound-Piopiotahi cannot return to its pre-COVID state. Significant pressure from 870,000 annual visitors undermines cultural and environmental values and infrastructure in Fiordland National Park. Transformation is needed to protect Milford Sound-Piopiotahi and create a more sustainable and high quality visitor experience. \$15 million will enable the Milford Opportunities Project to move to its next phase. This requires detailed planning, community consultation, consenting, and preparation for new infrastructure.*

"The Tourism Communities Plan also offers wide support for the industry as a whole. It is an opportunity for government, councils, iwi, businesses and tourism communities to work together and re-set the industry on a more sustainable model for the future.:"

(6 May 2021, Hon Stuart Nash, Minister of Tourism)

NZ Covid-19 health impacts compared to the Covid-19 global impacts

- 28 Compared to the rest of the world, the health impacts of Covid-19 have been significantly less for New Zealand. In New Zealand as at 21 May 2021, there have been 2,303 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 26 deaths and as of 22 May 2021, approximately 470,000 vaccine doses have been administered.
- 29 The global pandemic is still evolving and there have been large numbers of cases within most countries in the world, and the recent surge in India has seen the continued acceleration of the virus throughout Asia. As stated earlier, as at 22 May 2021 there have been over 165 million confirmed cases of Covid-19 and 3.5 million deaths reported to the World Health Organisation.

Summary

- 30 Since reporting in March to the committee there has not been any significant shift in the region. The vaccine rollout and restricted border opening provides information on the most significant changes, however the data sitting behind these have yet to show any major changes for the region.
- 31 Fiordland continues to be the most disproportionately impacted in the region, and remains as the lowest ranked RTO in the country for occupancy rate. This is despite a small peak over the summer period.
- 32 In the next reporting round staff anticipate having more detailed information available on any impact of the government's \$200m Tourism Communities: Support, Recovery and Re-set Plan and how it might provide immediate support for the five communities identified encourage the tourism sector's transformation in the longer-term.

Next Steps

- 33 This report will be presented to the committee as a watching brief on the indicators at a three-monthly interval to monitor impacts of Covid-19 on the Southern district. In the next report staff will be able to present some greater comparison data and analysis from the initial reporting period, as the sources and quality of data improve.
- 34 Staff will report back to the committee in October 2021, or prior if any significant changes occur that directly impact the overall wellbeing of the Southland district.

Recommendation

That the Community and Strategy Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Covid-19 recovery - Social wellbeing indicator report"** dated 24 May 2021.

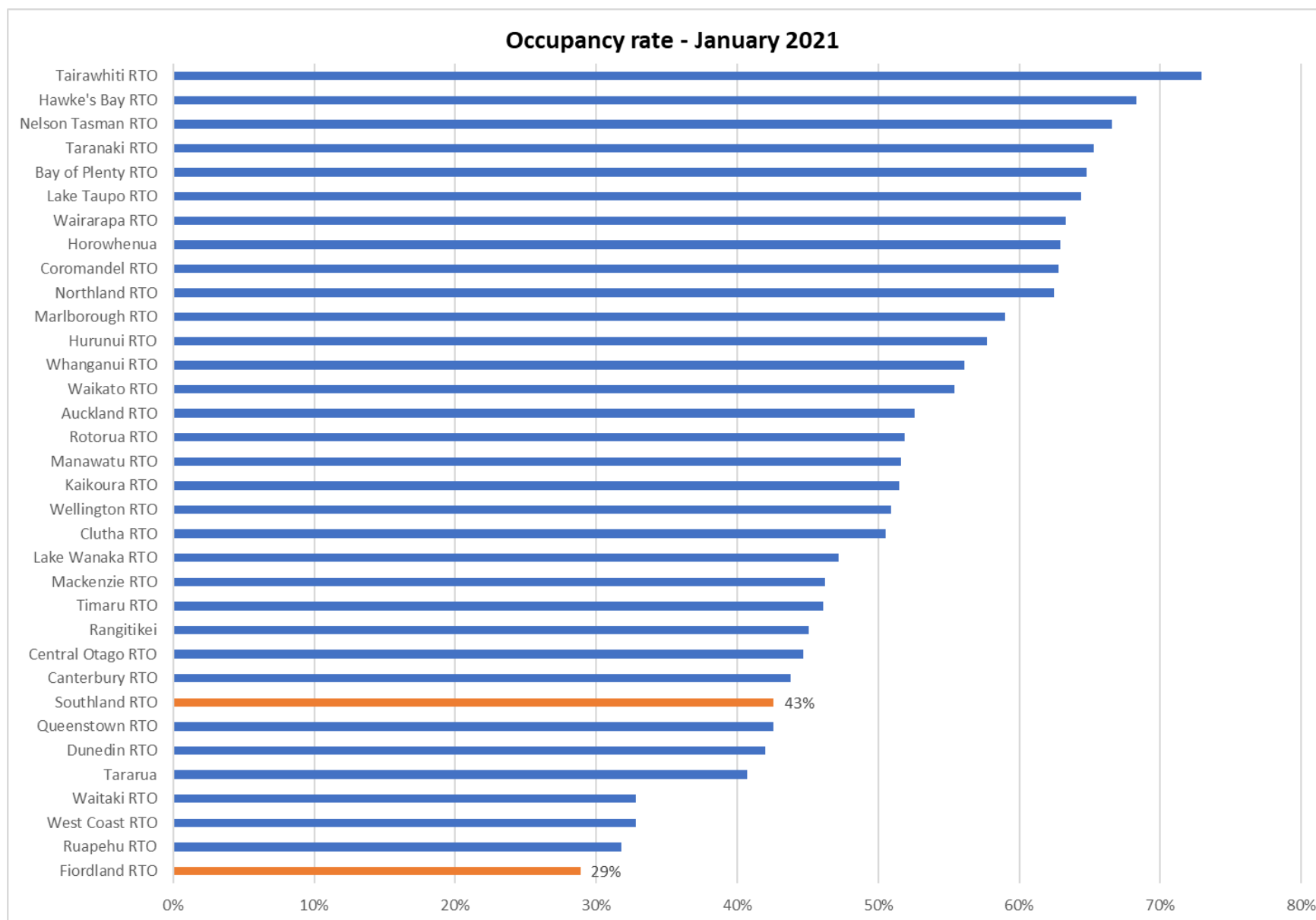
Attachments

- A Draft for June - Covid-19 social wellbeing indicator report [↓](#)

Tourism Data

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

Regional Tourism organisations (RTO) are responsible for destination marketing and the promotion of their regions to potential domestic and international visitors.



There is a total of 2,900 establishments throughout the country of which, Southland has 68 and Fiordland has 39. Please note that Kawerau, Waimate and Chatham Islands information is excluded as the data is confidential. Fiordland is ranked the lowest in the country.

Measures for all accommodation types in Southland RTO, Mar-2021

Measure	Southland RTO	New Zealand	Southland RTO as a percentage of NZ
Number of establishments ?	68	2900	2.3%
Number of stay units ?	1.9K	128.4K	1.5%
Average stay units per establishment ?	27.4	44.3	
Monthly stay unit capacity ?	57.8K	4.0M	1.5%
Available monthly stay unit capacity ?	50.0K	3.4M	1.5%
Percentage of stay unit capacity available ?	86.4%	85.5%	
Stay unit nights occupied ?	25.7K	1.4M	1.8%
Capacity utilisation rate ?	44.5%	35.3%	
Occupancy rate ?	51.5%	41.3%	
Total guest nights ?	41.4K	2.4M	1.7%
Domestic guest nights ?	39.7K	2.3M	1.8%
International guest nights ?	1.7K	149.6K	1.1%
Guest arrivals ?	23.4K	1.1M	2.1%
Average guests per stay unit night ?	1.6	1.7	
Average nights stayed per guest ?	1.8	2.2	
Data quality ?	★★★☆☆	★★★★★	

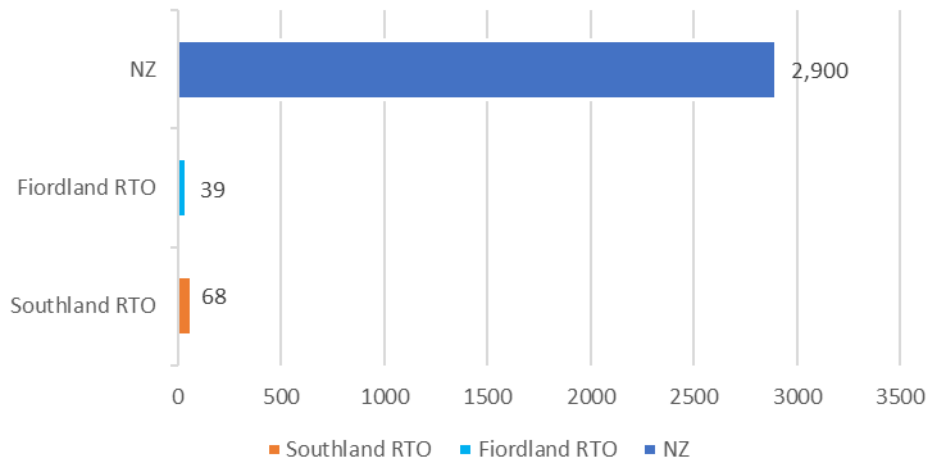
Measures for all accommodation types in Fiordland RTO, Mar-2021

Measure	Fiordland RTO	New Zealand	Fiordland RTO as a percentage of NZ
Number of establishments ?	39	2900	1.3%
Number of stay units ?	2.1K	128.4K	1.7%
Average stay units per establishment ?	54.8	44.3	
Monthly stay unit capacity ?	66.2K	4.0M	1.7%
Available monthly stay unit capacity ?	59.7K	3.4M	1.8%
Percentage of stay unit capacity available ?	90.1%	85.5%	
Stay unit nights occupied ?	14.2K	1.4M	1%
Capacity utilisation rate ?	21.4%	35.3%	
Occupancy rate ?	23.7%	41.3%	
Total guest nights ?	26.1K	2.4M	1.1%
Domestic guest nights ?	25.2K	2.3M	1.1%
International guest nights ?	963	149.6K	0.6%
Guest arrivals ?	14.6K	1.1M	1.3%
Average guests per stay unit night ?	1.8	1.7	
Average nights stayed per guest ?	1.8	2.2	
Data quality ?	★★★☆☆	★★★★★	

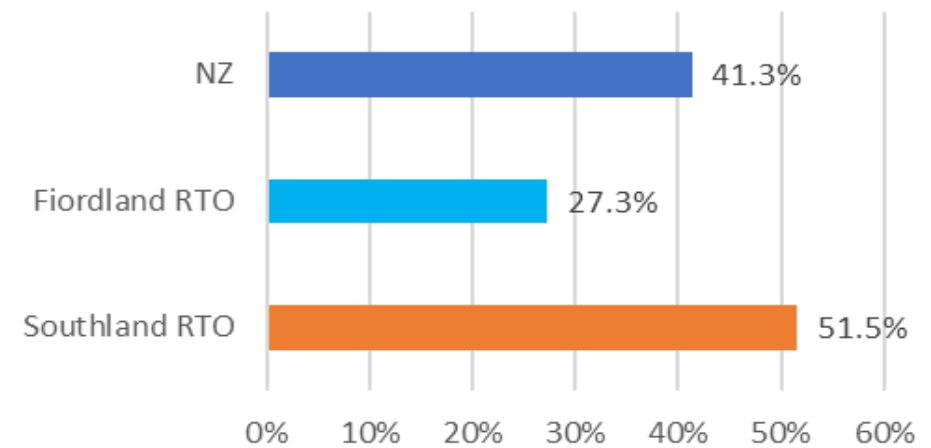
Measures for all accommodation types in Southland District, Mar-2021

Measure	Southland District	New Zealand	Southland District as a percentage of NZ
Number of establishments ?	61	2900	2.1%
Number of stay units ?	2.7K	128.4K	2.1%
Average stay units per establishment ?	43.5	44.3	
Monthly stay unit capacity ?	82.2K	4.0M	2.1%
Available monthly stay unit capacity ?	72.7K	3.4M	2.1%
Percentage of stay unit capacity available ?	88.4%	85.5%	
Stay unit nights occupied ?	18.3K	1.4M	1.3%
Capacity utilisation rate ?	22.2%	35.3%	
Occupancy rate ?	25.2%	41.3%	
Total guest nights ?	32.8K	2.4M	1.4%
Domestic guest nights ?	31.4K	2.3M	1.4%
International guest nights ?	1.4K	149.6K	1%
Guest arrivals ?	18.2K	1.1M	1.6%
Average guests per stay unit night ?	1.8	1.7	
Average nights stayed per guest ?	1.8	2.2	
Data quality ?	★★★☆☆	★★★★★	

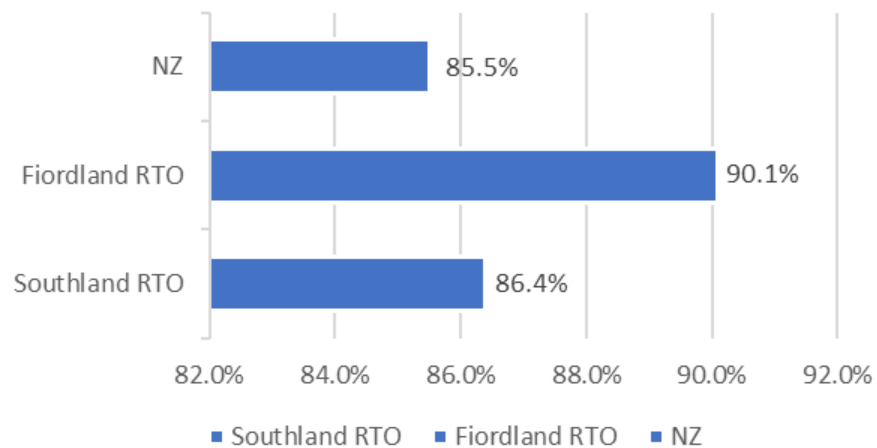
No of Establishments



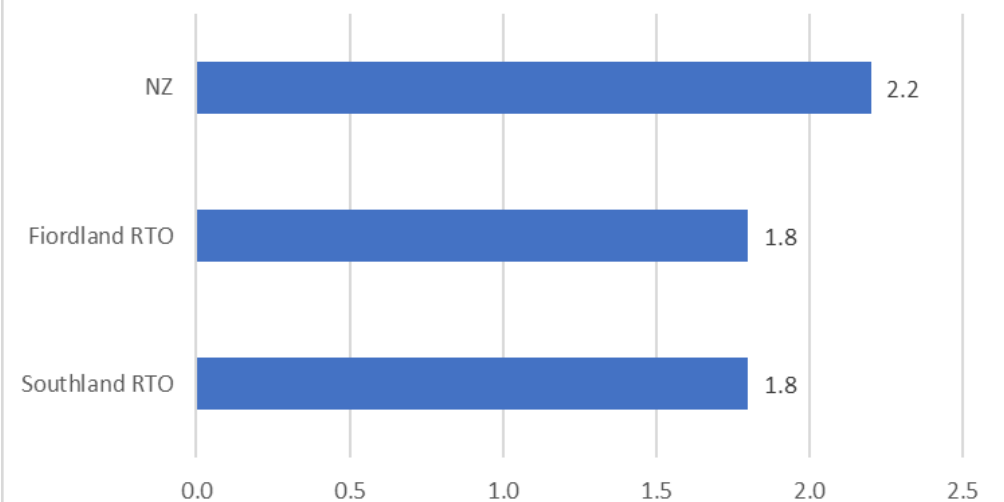
Occupancy rate



Percentage of stay unit capacity available



Average nights stayed per guest





Ministry of Social Development (MSD) data

Source MSD benefit fact sheets, Covid-19 Quarterly and monthly reporting

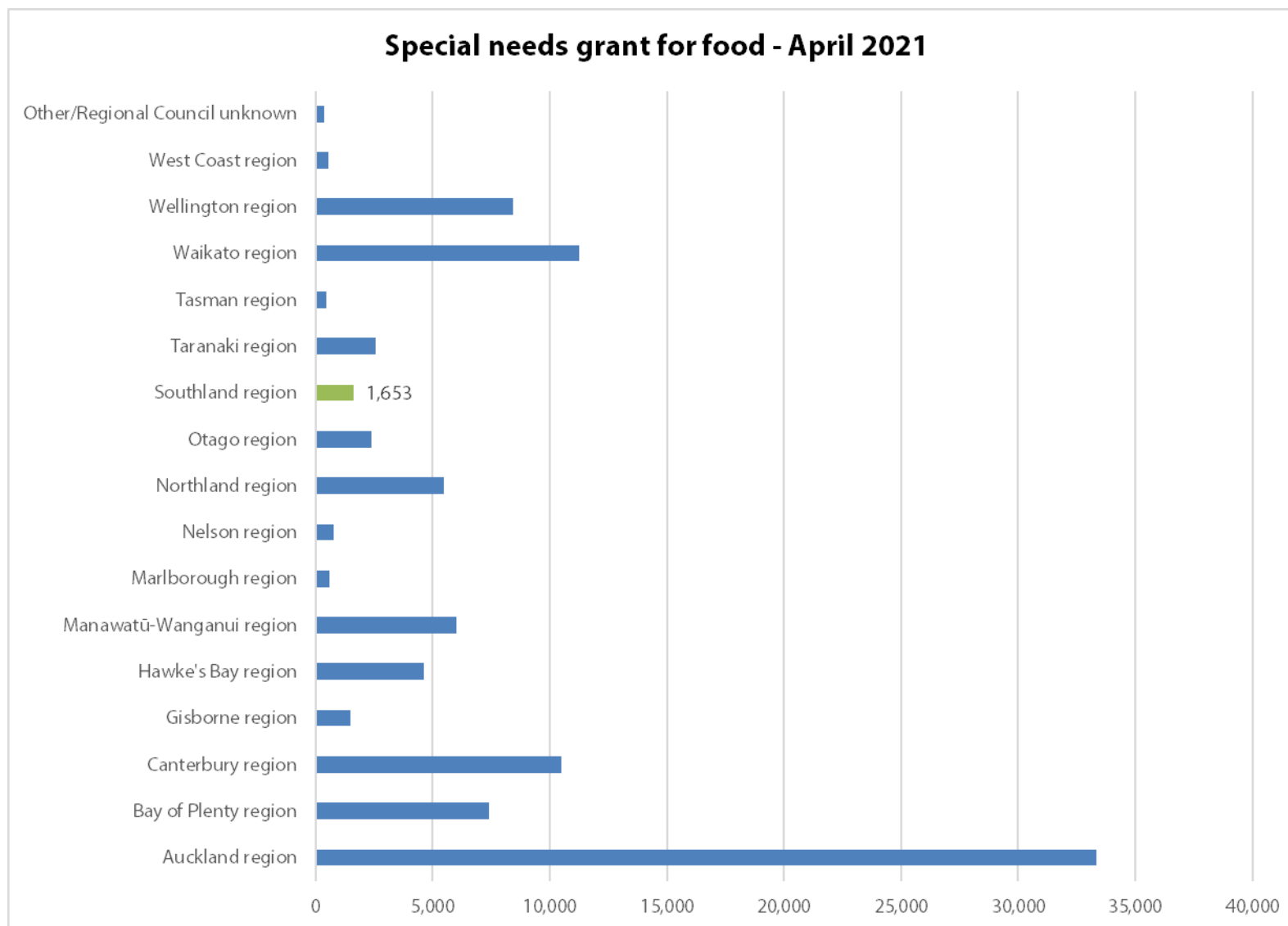
April 2021 data

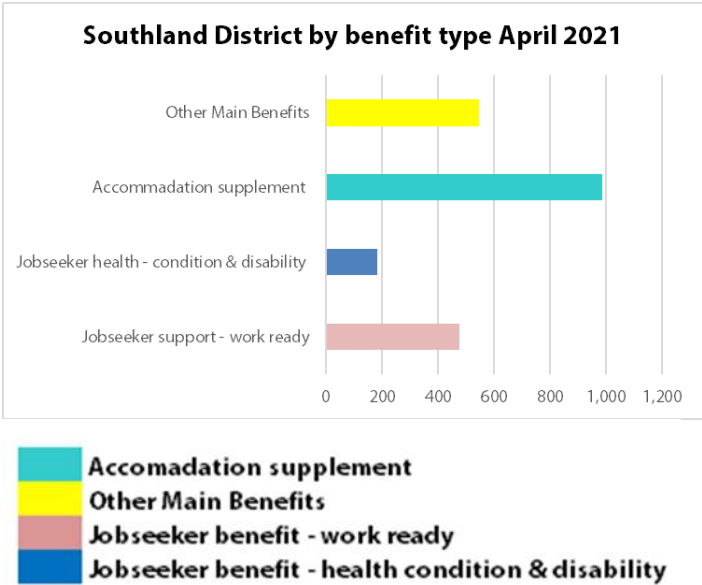
Working-age data April 2021														
	Jobseeker Support – Work Ready													
Territorial Authority	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Feb 21	Mar 21	Apr 21
Central Otago District	117	252	276	264	249	249	258	231	198	192	186	177	150	150
Clutha District	288	357	372	387	462	504	540	441	396	357	327	312	300	270
Gore District	240	300	312	306	324	327	348	333	303	306	243	216	195	192
Invercargill City	1,080	1,368	1,404	1,569	1,827	1,812	1,749	1,644	1,605	1,464	1,344	1,239	1,176	1,146
Queenstown-Lakes District	75	471	525	465	405	399	486	480	444	432	411	405	363	330
Southland District	333	501	543	522	555	540	558	561	546	501	477	441	432	417
	Jobseeker Support – Health Condition and Disability													
Territorial Authority	Mar 21	Apr 21	May 21	Jun 21	Jul 21	Aug 21	Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22
Central Otago District	105	111	117	111	111	123	126	144	141	153	159	159	156	147
Clutha District	120	126	126	129	138	144	147	147	150	150	150	150	150	162
Gore District	102	99	99	102	105	114	117	117	120	126	126	126	132	132
Invercargill City	534	552	564	555	594	594	630	648	669	684	702	708	702	729
Queenstown-Lakes District	78	81	81	87	90	90	102	114	132	138	138	141	141	150
Southland District	126	129	135	144	141	144	159	165	174	177	186	183	180	177
	All other main benefits													
Territorial Authority	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Feb 21	Mar 21	Apr 21
Central Otago District	306	318	330	339	339	339	336	339	351	354	351	348	345	342
Clutha District	435	441	438	441	444	453	456	456	468	471	462	456	456	453
Gore District	408	414	417	423	432	429	417	420	438	447	450	432	429	444
Invercargill City	2,169	2,208	2,220	2,247	2,250	2,259	2,280	2,307	2,382	2,424	2,403	2,271	2,265	2,274
Queenstown-Lakes District	165	195	213	216	216	225	243	261	270	288	285	291	282	282
Southland District	504	525	531	546	543	543	540	543	549	561	546	534	540	537

Compared to January 2021, the number of people within Southland District on benefits has decreased from 1,206 to 1,131.

For the jobseeker work ready data there was a decrease from 477 to 417 (a change of 60). For the jobseeker – health condition and disability there was a decrease from 186 to 177 (a change of 9) and all other main benefits changed from 546 to 537 (a change of 9). The decrease in the work ready jobseeker numbers could be attributed to seasonal summer work being available.

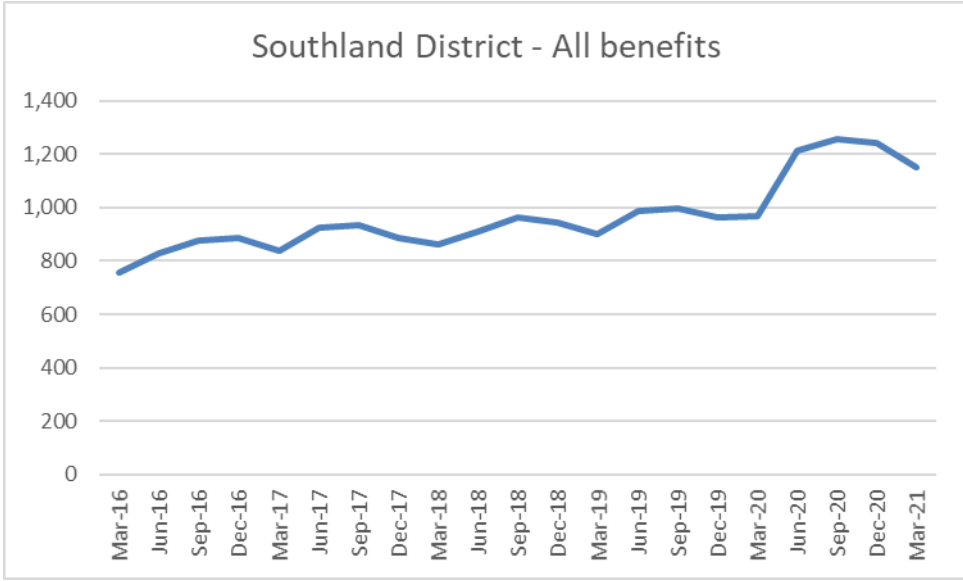
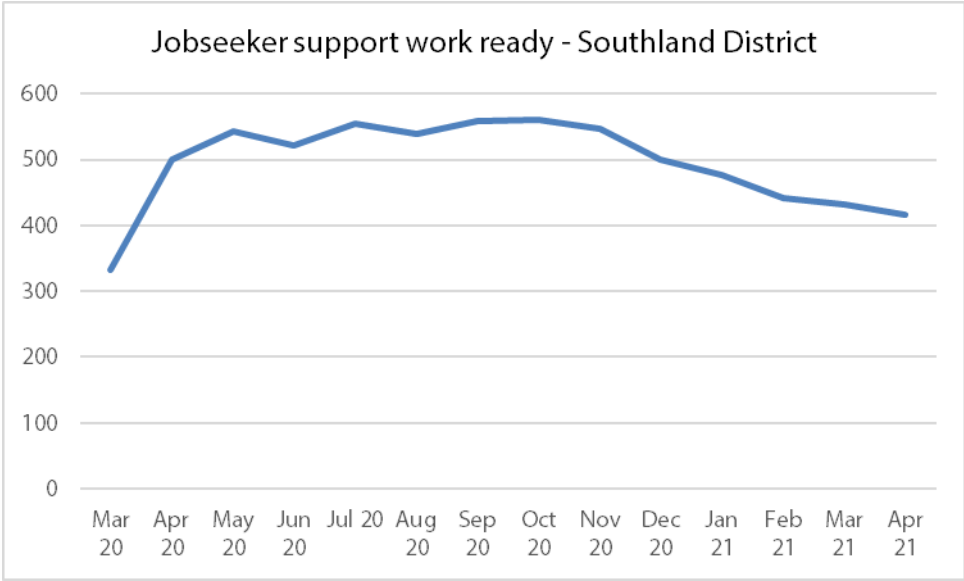
In April 2021 the southern regional council area (ICC, GDC & SDC) had given out 1,653 special needs grants for food which was lower than the January figure of 1,953.





Pensions data

Superannuation and Veteran's Pension recipients - Southland District					
	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20
Veteran's Pension	31	32	32	31	32
Pension	4,724	4,777	4,804	4,844	4,885
Total	4,755	4,809	4,836	4,875	4,917



In December 2020 there were 1,241 people within Southland district on a benefit. In March 2021 there were 1,152. This is a change of 89.

In December 2002 there were 501 on the jobseeker benefit (work ready). By April 2021, the number was 417 on the jobseeker benefit (work ready). This is a change of 84.

Figure 1b. Proportion of working-age population receiving main benefits, at the end of the last six March quarters

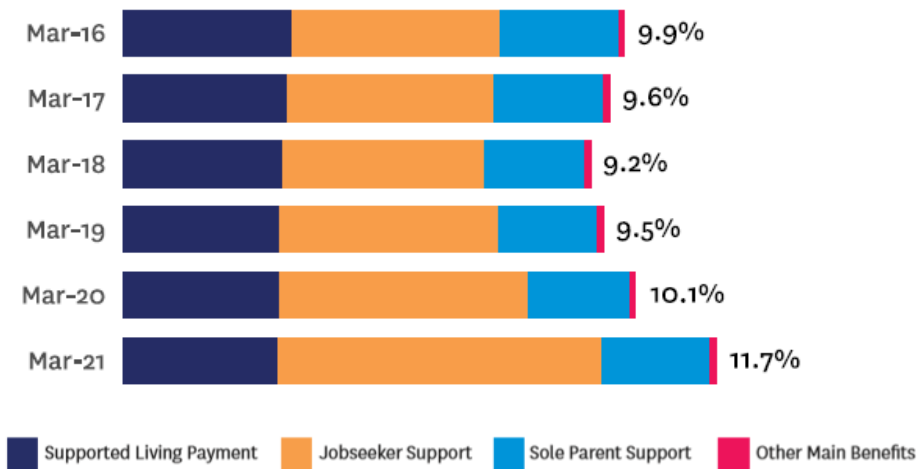
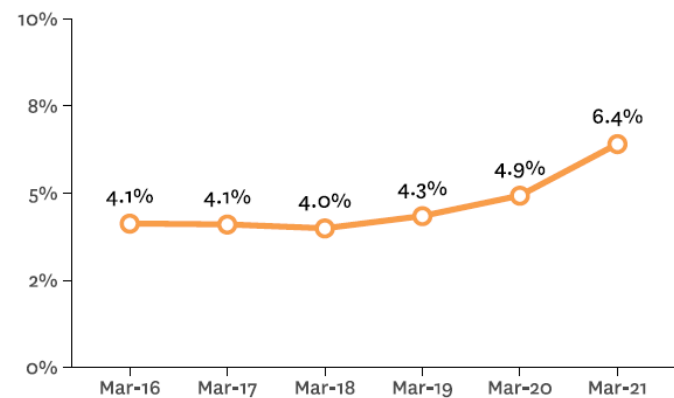
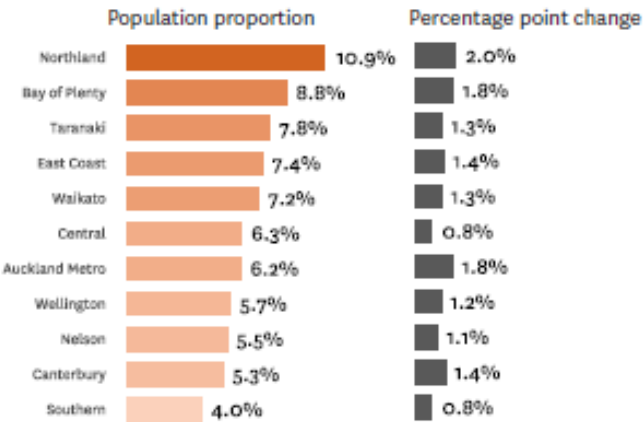


Figure 2b. Proportion of working-age population receiving Jobseeker Support, at the end of the last six March quarters



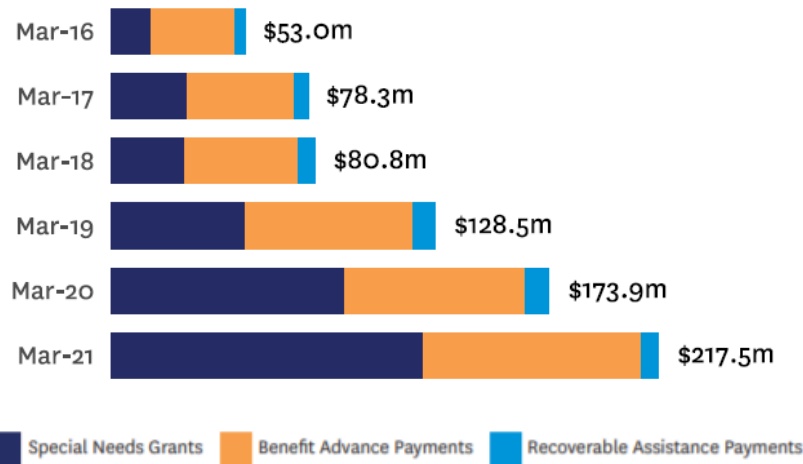
The comparison of March 2020 to March 2021 shows the impact of Covid-19.

Figure 5. Proportion of working-age population receiving Jobseeker Support, and percentage point difference compared with the same time last year



Out of the 11 regions, the Southern region has the lowest proportion of working-age population receiving the Jobseeker support. This may also be related to population density.

Figure 13b. Value of hardship grants during the quarter for the last six March quarters, by type of assistance



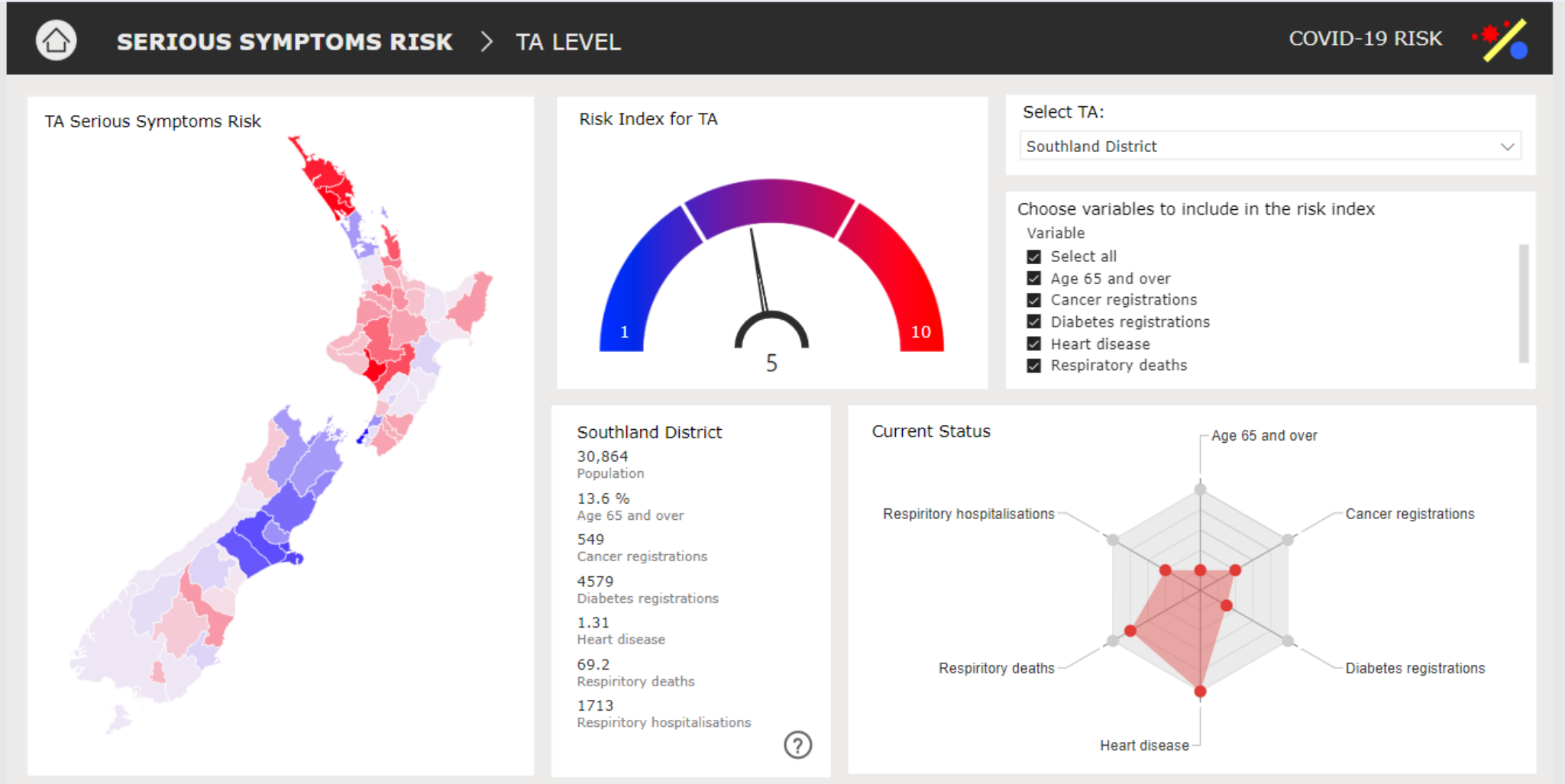
Whilst not directly related to Covid-19, the number and volume of hardship grants has been steadily increasing over time.

Source: Dot loves data <https://products.dotlovesdata.com/dashboards/>



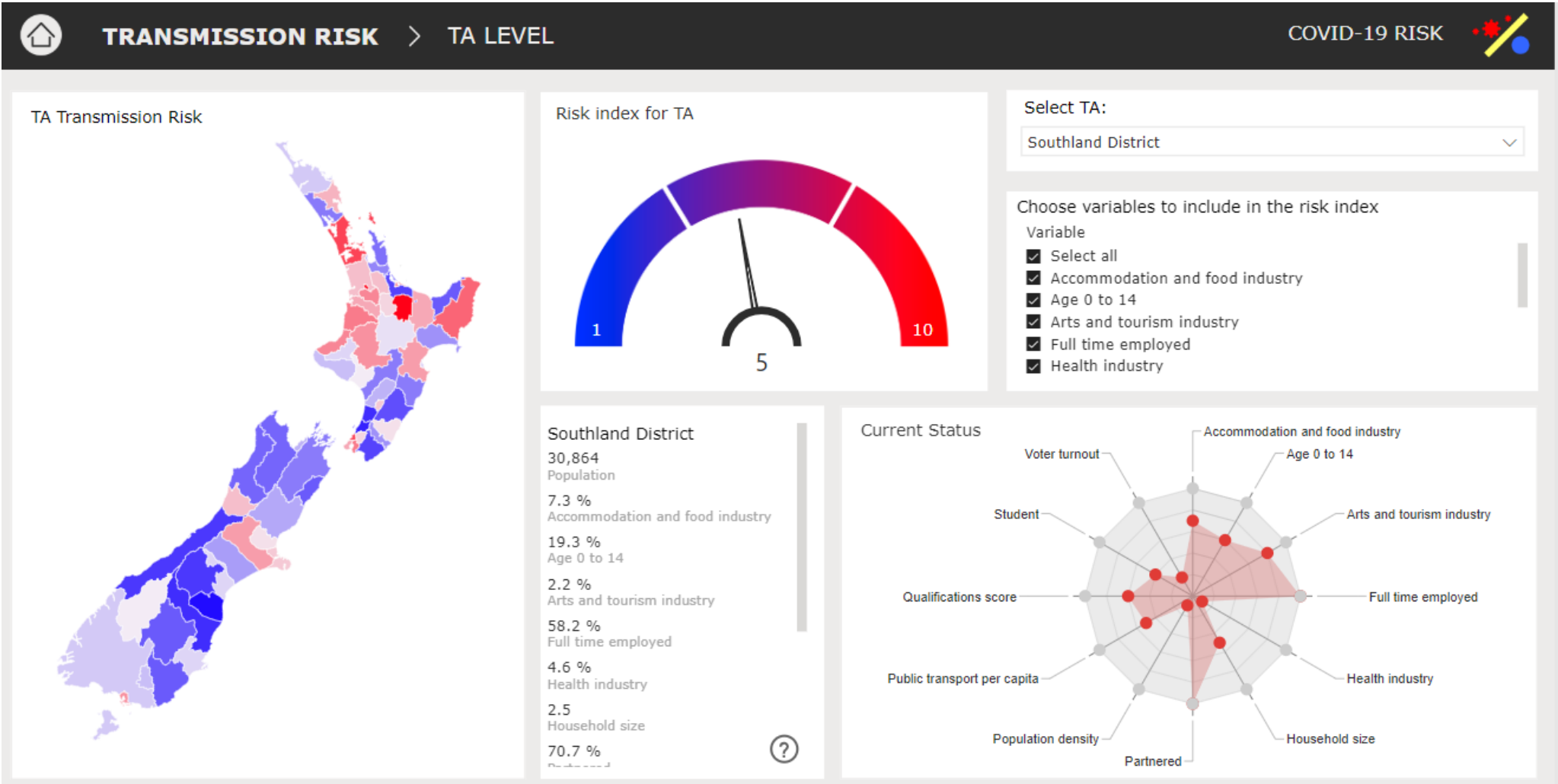

VARIABLES > **ECONOMIC HARDSHIP RISK**
COVID-19 RISK


Variable	What it means	Why its included
Accommodation and food industry	Employed in accommodation or food industries out of those with industry stated (2018 census)	Industry strongly affected
Arts and tourism industry	Employed in arts and recreation industries out of those with industry stated (2018 census)	Industry strongly affected
Deprivation score	Neighbourhood deprivation from DOT's DDI, as at Mar 2019	High vulnerability to instability
Job Seeker Support	People claiming Job Seeker Support, per capita (MSD), as at Mar 2019	High vulnerability to instability
Middle income (\$30k to \$70k)	Personal income out of those with income stated (2018 census)	High vulnerability to instability, and not fully compensated by wage subsidy
Private rentals	Proportion of households in private rentals (2018 census)	No mortgage holiday option
Self employed	Self employed out of those with employment stated (2018 census)	High vulnerability to instability




VARIABLES > **SERIOUS SYMPTOMS RISK**
COVID-19 RISK

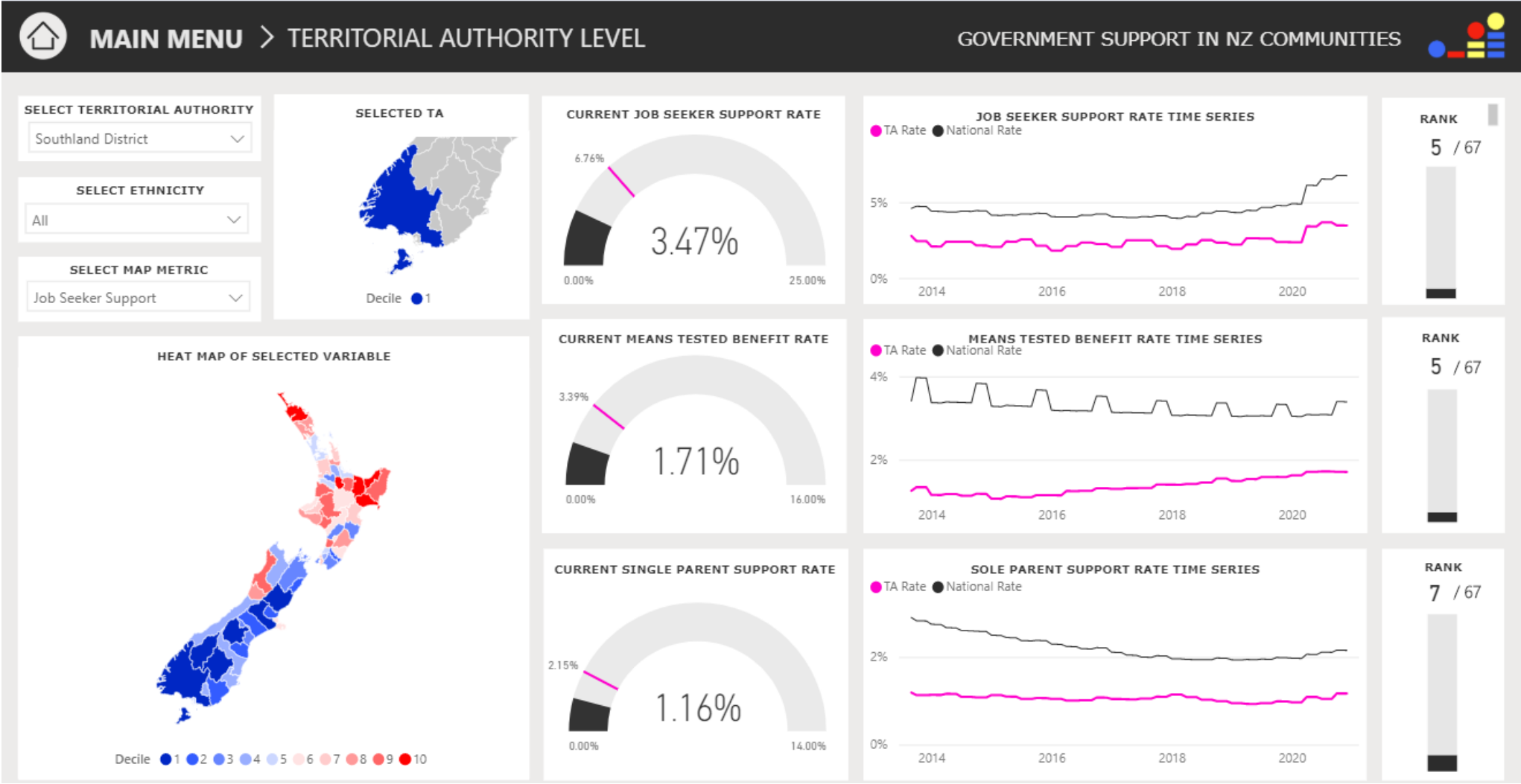
Variable	What it means	Why its included
Age 65 and over	Proportion of population 65+ years (2018 census)	Known correlate to serious symptoms
Cancer registrations	New cancer registrations (MoH), 2017	Known correlate to serious symptoms
Diabetes registrations	Virtual Diabetes Register for DHB (MoH), 2017	Known correlate to serious symptoms
Heart disease	Heart disease standardised discharge ratio for DHB (MoH) 2018/19. Average of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts (CABG), Angioplasties and Heart Valve Replacements & Repair	Known correlate to serious symptoms
Respiratory deaths	Deaths per 100k population for DHB (Asthma and Respiratory Foundation NZ), 2018	Known correlate to serious symptoms
Respiratory hospitalisations	Hospitalisations per 100k population for DHB (Asthma and Respiratory Foundation NZ), 2018	Known correlate to serious symptoms




VARIABLES > TRANSMISSION RISK

COVID-19 RISK


Variable	What it means	Why its included
Accommodation and food industry	Employed in accommodation or food industries out of those with industry stated (2018 census)	Increased contact with the public
Age 0 to 14	Proportion of population 0 to 14 years (2018 census)	Children are likely to have more contact
Arts and tourism industry	Employed in arts and recreation industries out of those with industry stated (2018 census)	Increased contact with the public
Full time employed	Full time employment out of those stated (2018 census)	People full time employed are likely to have more contact
Health industry	Employed in health industry out of those with industry stated (2018 census)	People in health have a high likelihood of transmission
Household size	Average number of residents in household (2013 Census)	Bigger bubbles are more risk
Partnered	Has partner out of those stated (2018 census)	More people in household increases potential for contact
Population density	Total population per square km (2018 census)	Potential for contact
Public transport per capita	Number of public transport facilities per capita, as at Dec 2019	Measure of density of people using public transport
Qualifications score	Index formed from highest qualification achieved (2018 census). Note that a higher score means lower qualifications	Education correlated with health literacy
Student	Full or part time students out of those stated (2018 census)	Students are likely to have more contact
Voter turnout	Turnout of registered voters in 2017 general election	This is a proxy to civic engagement and indirectly to government compliance



Southland District

1,241

19,575

6.34%

Female

54.4%

← BACK

* People claiming multiple benefit types will be double counted.
The specified claimant rate is therefore an over estimation

● TA Proportion ● National

50%

0%

Eu

Mao

Other

Unkr

Pacifi

● TA Proportion ● National

40%

0%

25-39

40-54

55-64

18-24

Duration ● More Than 1 Year ● Less Than 1 Year

39%

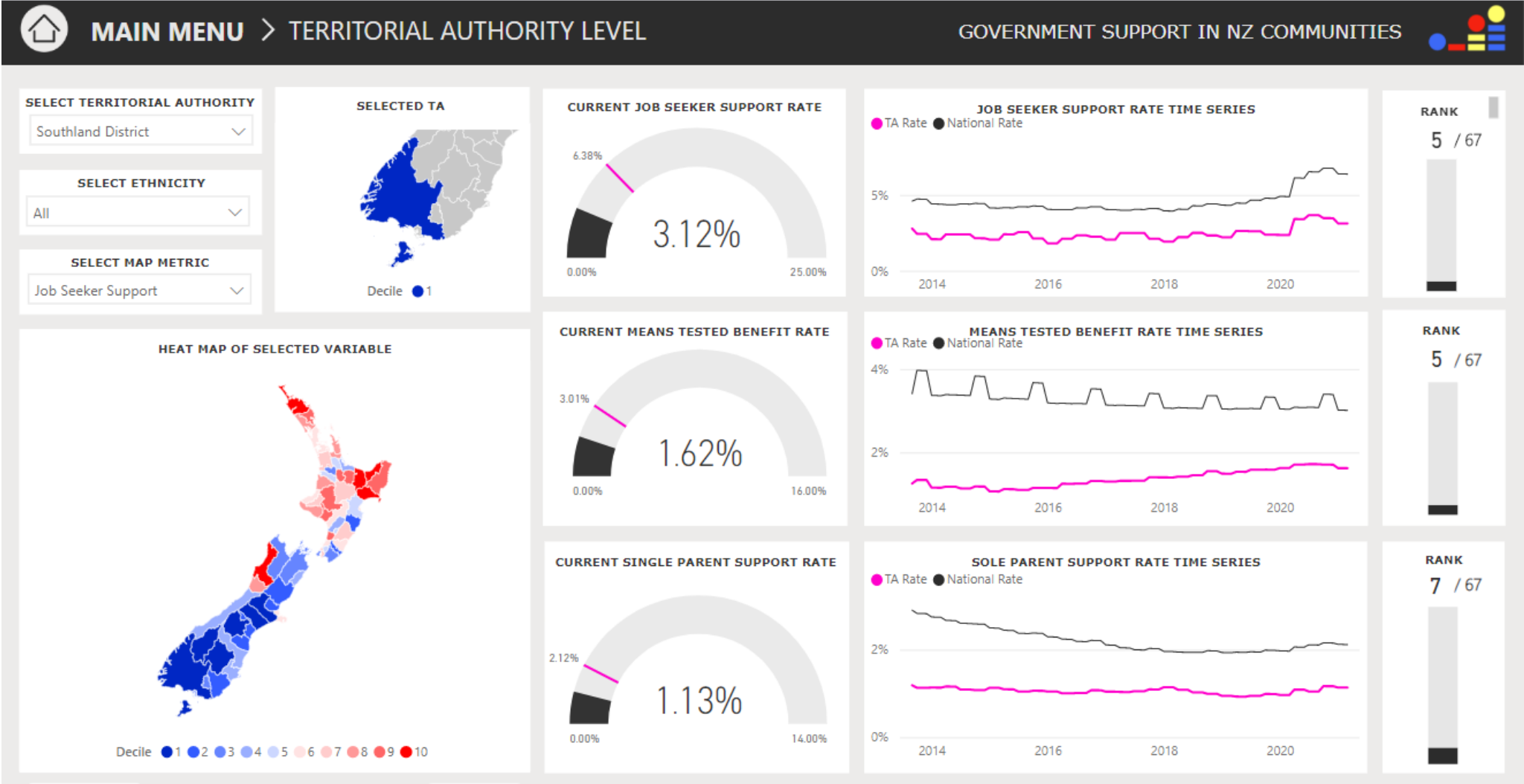
61%

SELECTED TA

35%

65%

NATIONAL



Government support available

Treasury	<p>MSD</p> <p>There are supports available for individuals, families, employers and self-employed people affected by COVID-19 including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help for individuals, families and whanau <p>If you've lost your job or can't work at the moment you may be able to get a benefit, some other financial help, or support to find work. We may be able to help even if you're working.</p> <p>We may be able to help with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food costs • accommodation costs • power, gas, heating or water bills • medical and dental costs 2. Short term absence payment <p>The COVID-19 Short-Term Absence Payment is available for businesses, including self-employed people, to help pay their workers who cannot work from home while they wait for a COVID-19 test result.</p> <p>The Short-Term Absence Payment is available from 9 February 2021. It's to help businesses keep paying eligible workers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cannot work from home, and • need to miss work to stay home while waiting for a COVID-19 test result 3. Leave support scheme <p>The COVID-19 Leave Support Scheme is available for employers, including self-employed people, to help pay their employees who need to self-isolate and can't work from home.</p> <p>This means your workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can't come into work because they are in one of the affected groups and have been told to self-isolate, and • can't work from home.
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TE TAI ŌHANGA
THE TREASURY

3 MARCH 2021

Government support for businesses recovering from COVID-19

WAGE SUBSIDY

can help businesses significantly impacted by COVID-19 to keep employees >>

COVID-19 LEAVE SUPPORT SCHEME

can help business to pay workers who've been told to self-isolate >>

CONSULTANCY SUPPORT

helps businesses understand and manage COVID-19 impacts and plan for recovery >>

PEOPLE

PROPERTY

CASH FLOW

TAX

NEW SUPPORTS

How can we support your business recovery?

Follow the links for detailed eligibility information and to apply.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LAW CHANGES

help commercial tenants and landlords to keep leases in place through recovery >>

RESURGENCE SUPPORT PAYMENT

can help business to transition in the event of an alert level rise >>

SHORT TERM ABSENCE PAYMENT

can help businesses to support eligible workers to stay home while waiting for a COVID-19 test result >>

SMALL BUSINESS CASHFLOW LOAN

helps businesses manage cashflow with a quick, low-cost loan >>

BUSINESS FINANCE GUARANTEE SCHEME LOANS

available through participating banks to support business cashflow needs and response or recovery projects resulting from COVID-19 >>

TEMPORARY TAX LOSS CARRY-BACK

helps businesses with cashflow by using tax losses to offset prior-year profit >>

BUSINESS DEBT HIBERNATION

allows businesses affected by COVID-19 disruptions to place their existing debts on hold while they recover >>

TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT CHANGES

helps businesses with cashflow and stability through more flexible tax requirements >>

R&D TAX INCENTIVE

helps businesses retain their R&D capability during the COVID-19 disruptions and receive a tax credit more quickly >>

DEPRECIATION TAX DEDUCTIONS

helps businesses with cashflow and reinvestment by increasing the low-value asset threshold and allowing deductions for commercial and industrial buildings >>

REMISSION OF PENALTIES AND INTEREST

helps taxpayers facing interest and penalties for late tax payments, if they have been impacted by COVID-19 >>

New Zealand Government

This guide is intended to give you an overview of the support available. Please follow the links for detailed eligibility information and to apply. The information on these pages is a necessary step. If you are unsure about any aspect of the Government's COVID-19 relief measures, and how they apply to your business or entity, please refer to the detailed information through the links provided and, if necessary, seek legal and financial advice.

MSD also have the Short-Term Absence Payment available to employers but you cannot get more than one COVID-19 payment for the same employee at the same time from them.

7.9 Attachment A

Page 101

Comparisons between data

Tourism data

- The number of establishments has changed for Southland by one new establishment changing the total from 67 to 68. No changes to Fiordland RTO.
- There is a total of 2,902 establishments throughout the country in January compared with the 2,900 in April 2021.

The nationwide occupancy rate changed from 44.4% in Oct for NZ to 52.4% in January then to 41.3% in April 2021.

It dropped from 48.1% (Oct) to 42.6% (Jan) then increased to 51.5% (April) for Southland and increased from 20.8% (Oct) to 28.9% (Jan) then dropped to 23.7% (April) for Fiordland. Visitor numbers increased over the summer period but data showed that it is still at below capacity levels

Stay unit nights occupied increased from 1.5M (Oct) to 1.8M (Jan) to 1.4M (April) nationwide. For Southland the results were from Oct to January, dropped from 23K in (Oct) to 21.3K in (January) to 25.7K (April) for Southland. For Fiordland it increased from 12.3K (Oct) to 18.4K in (January) to 14.2K for April 2021.

The average nights stayed per guest for April 2021 was NZ 2.2, Fiordland 1.8 and Southland 1.6 compared to January 2021 when the results were NZ 2.6, Fiordland 1.9 and Southland 1.8 respectively.

MSD data

In April 2021, there was 1,653 special needs grants given out compared with January 2021 where the southern regional council area (ICC, GDC & SDC) had given out 1,953 special needs grants for food. Whilst not directly related to Covid-19, the number and volume of hardship grants has been steadily increasing over time. Compared to 5 years ago the number of requests went from 53M to 217.5M.

The number of people within Southland District on benefits in December 2020 was 1,241 compared to April 2021 to 1,152. For the jobseeker work ready data there was a decrease from 477 to 417 (a change of 60). For the jobseeker – health condition and disability there was a decrease from 186 to 177 (a change of 9) and all other main benefits changed from 546 to 537 (a change of 9). The decrease in the work ready jobseeker numbers could be attributed to seasonal summer work being available.

Glossary of Tourism data terms

Number of establishments	The number of establishments offering short term accommodation including those temporarily closed
Number of stay units	Daily capacity in terms of short-term accommodation units including those temporarily closed e.g. hotel rooms, motel units, dorm beds, camping sites etc.
Average stay units per establishment	Number of stay units divided by the number of establishments
Monthly stay unit capacity	Number of stay units multiplied by the number of days in the month
Available monthly stay unit capacity	Number of stay units available to be occupied by short term guests. This excludes stay units temporarily removed from the inventory due to closures, maintenance, social housing etc.
Percentage of stay unit capacity available	Average monthly stay unit capacity divided by monthly stay unit capacity
Stay unit nights occupied	Number of stay nights occupied by short term guests. This excludes emergency housing guests and permanent residents
Capacity utilisation rate	Stay nights occupied divided by monthly stay unit capacity
Occupancy rate	Stay nights occupied divided by available monthly stay unit capacity
Total guest nights	The number of guest nights spent in short term accommodation units e.g. 2 guests staying 3 nights would generate 6 guest nights
Domestic guest nights	The number of domestic guest nights spent in short term accommodation units (New Zealand residents)
International guest nights	The number of international guest nights spent in short term accommodation units (International visitors)
Guest arrivals	The number of guests that stayed in short term accommodation units e.g. 2 guests staying 3 nights would generate 2 guest arrivals
Average guests per stay unit night	Guest nights divided by stay unit nights occupied
Average nights stayed per guest	Guest nights divided by guest arrivals

Data quality

The accuracy of the ADP is dependent on the number of responses we receive to the monthly survey. Sample sizes vary by region and property type which has a corresponding impact on data quality at those levels. Robust statistical processes are used to transform the sample data into population estimates, but this does not resolve all of the sampling errors in the data. We have therefore developed a simple data quality indicator to help users' assess the reliability of the data:

- **Three stars:** The occupancy rate has a 95% confidence interval of ± 5 percentage points e.g. if the estimated occupancy rate is 75% then we can be confident that the true occupancy rate lies between 70% and 80%.
- **Two stars:** The occupancy rate has a 95% confidence interval of ± 10 percentage points e.g. if the estimated occupancy rate is 75% then we can be confident that the true occupancy rate lies between 65% and 85%.
- **One star:** The occupancy rate has a 95% confidence interval of more than ± 10 percentage points.

Caution should be exercised when comparing these results with those of Stats NZ's Accommodation Survey due to methodological differences including (but not limited to) coverage, the way capacity is calculated, and the way accommodation types are defined. The impact of these differences on published results is difficult to quantify at this stage.

The statistics are currently heavily affected by the impact of COVID-19 on travel patterns in New Zealand.

The origin of guest data is based on the best information available to tourism accommodation providers at the time of booking. There are known issues in the definition of international guests based on either usual residence or nationality.