# Community Partnerships Activity Management Plan

## 2024 – 2034

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Nelson City Council | Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

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# Executive Summary

The Community Partnerships Activity Management Plan (AMP) summarises Council's long-term approach to the provision of community partnership activities over the ten-year period from 2024–2034. It provides a snapshot of community partnership levels of service, how these are resourced and how they contribute to achieving community outcomes.

A range of national and Council issued regulations and policies guide the planning and delivery of tasks included in the Long-Term Plan. These include a new vision and priorities for Nelson.

The context for the Community Partnerships AMP includes external factors, notably continued housing stress and a cost-of-living crisis, which continue to have significant impacts on the Nelson community and Council. These factors have increased stress on residents, reduced the income streams for many community organisations while costs of service delivery have increased. As well as their impacts on communities, these factors have created a new environment and resulted in Council facing significant budgetary pressures.

Council engagement with key community organisations has identified the following five key areas of work:

- Housing Vulnerability
- The Impact of Poverty
- Access to Work and Learning Opportunities
- Social Isolation
- Community Wellbeing

Feedback and suggestions from this engagement has helped shape the activities and priorities for Community Partnerships activities in this AMP.

During the first three years of the LTP key changes are limited due to budgetary constraints, and involve ensuring Council's current activities best align with community need. This has seen a new focus on food security, an increased focus on housing vulnerability, new resource for Pasifika communities and more work supporting families with young children while continuing to provide support to our communities of greatest need more broadly. Development funding is set aside in year one of the LTP for development of Te Tauihu Regional Development Agency along with increased investment in the Community Investment Fund.

# 1.    The Purpose of this Plan

Activity Management Plans (AMPs) enable Council to take a coordinated and responsible approach to the delivery of activities that aligns with its long-term strategic direction.

Council's Activity Management Plans:

- Outline key issues, goals and objectives for each activity and how management of the activity contributes to community outcomes.

- Outline the level of service that Council will provide to the public and the performance measures it will monitor to check whether it is delivering this level of service.

- Provide information on any new projects or expenditure that will be required to meet future demand.

- Provide an overview of operational and capital costs and how the management of an activity is funded.

- Outline uncertainties and risks involved in undertaking an activity.

## 1.1    What We Do

The Community Partnerships AMP summarises Council's long-term approach to the provision of community development activities, and reflects the most significant barriers to social wellbeing being experienced in the community.

The four areas of greatest community need relate to:

- Housing vulnerability

- The impact of poverty

- Access to work and learning opportunities

- Social isolation

Council also invests in activities that contribute to the social wellbeing of the community as a whole.

## 1.2    Why We Do It

The Local Government Act 2002 requires councils to promote the social wellbeing of communities. The Community Partnerships AMP recognises that not everyone in our community has what they need to thrive. The AMP has a particular focus on Nelson's communities of greatest need, and the partnerships and activities required to address the community's unmet needs. However, Council recognises that social wellbeing is important to all Nelson residents, so investment in broader wellbeing also continues to be an important focus.

# 2.  Strategic Direction

Council's vision, community outcomes and priorities are outlined below, along with how this AMP fits Council's wider strategic context.

## 2.1 Council's Vision

Our vision for Whakatū Nelson is a creative, prosperous, and innovative city. Our community is inclusive, resilient, and connected – we care for each other and our environment.

## 2.2 Council's Strategic Priorities

- Support our communities to be prosperous, connected, and inclusive.

- Transform our city and commercial centres to be thriving, accessible and people-focused.

- Foster a healthy environment and a climate resilient, low-emissions community.

## 2.3 Specific Priorities for this AMP

To inform the development of this AMP, Council asked key agencies and community groups what they considered to be the most significant community issues. Council also engaged with key kaupapa Māori organisations Whakatū Te Korowai Manaakitanga Trust and Whakatū Marae to understand community need through a Māori lens. These groups told Council that the following areas were the priorities for Nelson:

- **Affordable housing, housing vulnerability and homelessness** – most agencies and community groups consider sustainable and affordable housing to be the biggest issue facing our community, and housing affordability issues are affecting an increasing number of people.

- **An increase in the cost-of-living** – This issue is different to, but associated with, housing vulnerability and it affects people in varying ways. Access to and affordability of healthy food is a growing concern.

- **Social isolation** – The COVID-19 response period saw a peak in concern related to social isolation, and there are ongoing impacts for some communities and individuals.

- **Pathways to employment, education and training** (especially for younger people) continue to be important.

- More general issues relating to wellbeing of the community also continue to be important.

# 3.  Activities included in this AMP

## 3.1  Housing Vulnerability

Housing vulnerability is a significant area of concern for our community. While a whole of Council approach is being taken to increase housing supply and address related issues, there

are significant social issues resulting from housing vulnerability which disproportionately affect young people, older adults, Māori and Pasifika. In this priority area Council will:

- Partner, liaise and work with lead community agencies to support the delivery of high-quality services for people experiencing housing vulnerability.

- Work with partner agencies to identify gaps in social provision and deliver initiatives to meet these identified needs.

- Partner with local agencies to identify and support housing/wellbeing opportunities for people in substandard living conditions.

- Facilitate a consistent Council-wide approach to working on homelessness issues that is supportive and respects the dignity of all Nelsonians.

## 3.2    The Impact of Poverty

Despite many Nelson residents having all they need to thrive; significant sectors of the community are impacted by poverty. Our community partners tell us that more and more people are struggling with cost-of-living increases associated with inflation and the increased cost of housing. Affordability of food has become a greater issue for those living in poverty.

In this priority area Council will:

- Support community organisations to deliver front-line services that alleviate poverty including access to healthy and affordable food.

- Prioritise Community Investment Fund allocations for the community organisations which provide support for people living in poverty.

- Work with the broader sector to facilitate alignment of the different community groups working on poverty issues.

- Help coordinate an inter-agency approach to ensure access to healthy food for everyone.

## 3.3    Social Isolation

Social isolation, where people lack social interactions and connections, continues to be a problem for segments of the Nelson population, with LGBTQI+ people, older adults, young people, former refugees, migrants, and new arrivals in Nelson being particularly at risk. Being lonely contributes to poor mental and physical health and impacts on enjoyment of life.

In this priority area Council will:

- With Central Government support, deliver the Welcoming Communities programme to ensure that new migrants' settlement is smooth, and new migrants are able to flourish in their new home.

- Prioritise Community Investment Fund (CIF) allocations for groups working with vulnerable and isolated individuals.

- Actively support community recreation programmes by encouraging recreation opportunities that utilise local parks and community facilities.

- Assist community organisations to deliver programmes with more isolated populations and older adults to improve connectedness and participation, supported by the City for All Ages Strategy.

- Provide opportunities for improved connectivity for young people through the Council's Youth Strategy.

- Support community organisations with capability and capacity development so they can work even more effectively to build stronger, more resilient communities.

- Work in collaborative partnerships with local and national organisations, including central government agencies, on social isolation-related issues.

## 3.4 Access to Work and Learning Opportunities

Women, young people, LGBTQI+ people, Māori and ethnic minorities are over-represented in the not in employment, education or training (NEET) category. In this priority area Council will:

- Collaborate with local agencies to identify gaps and opportunities to support young people into employment, education and training.

- Build connections to the region-wide economic strategy to leverage opportunities for the most disadvantaged members of the community.

- Support alternative education options for people who have not flourished in the education system.

## 3.5 Community Wellbeing

Community wellbeing is included as an activity because Council delivers population-based activities to improve the general wellbeing and enjoyment of life in Nelson.

In this priority area Council will:

- Promote resilient communities that support each other in times of crisis and emergency.

- Strengthen local neighbourhoods through localised activities and small grants.

- Identify areas in Nelson where a more coordinated approach between agencies and community groups could improve wellbeing and develop partnership activities to deliver wellbeing projects in these localities.

- Deliver projects with partners to reduce alcohol-related harm.

- Support initiatives to improve the perception of safety in the CBD for all Nelsonians.

- Work with other funders to provide opportunities for community organisations to improve their governance and management capabilities.

- Provide leadership opportunities and representation for youth via the Nelson Youth Council.

- Provide and promote opportunities for increasing physical activity and participation in local parks and reserves for all age groups.

## 4. How Community Partnerships Workstreams are Delivered

The Community Partnerships activity takes a holistic approach to wellbeing using the Council's Oranga Tonutanga (*continued wellbeing*) model. This recognises the different elements that support an individual or a community are interconnected and interdependent. This is relevant when considering an individual, a whānau/family or a community.
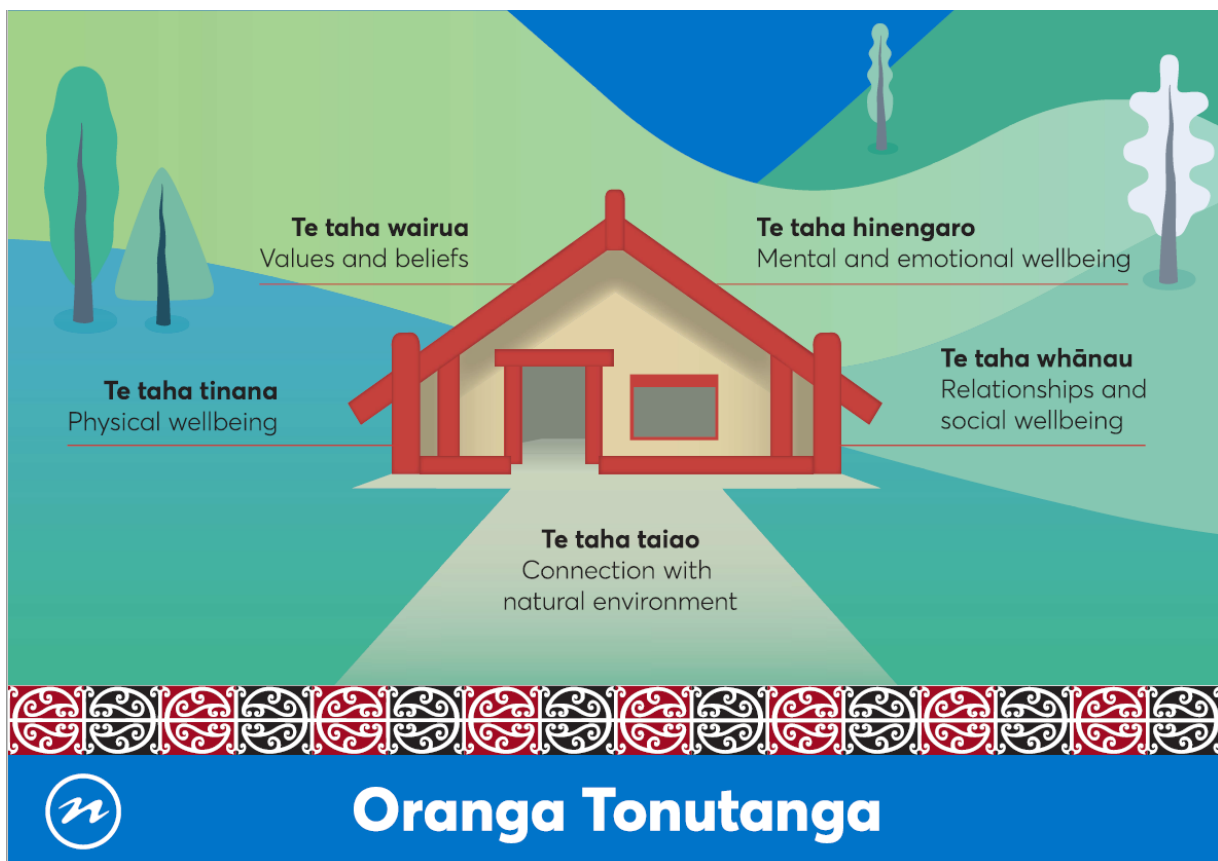


*Figure 1:   Oranga Tonutanga is Nelson City Council's wellbeing model*

**Figure 2** shows Nelson's communities of greatest need as horizontal strands and the issues that Council will focus on in the vertical strands. This weave is encircled with the range of people and organisations who work alongside Council to achieve social outcomes.
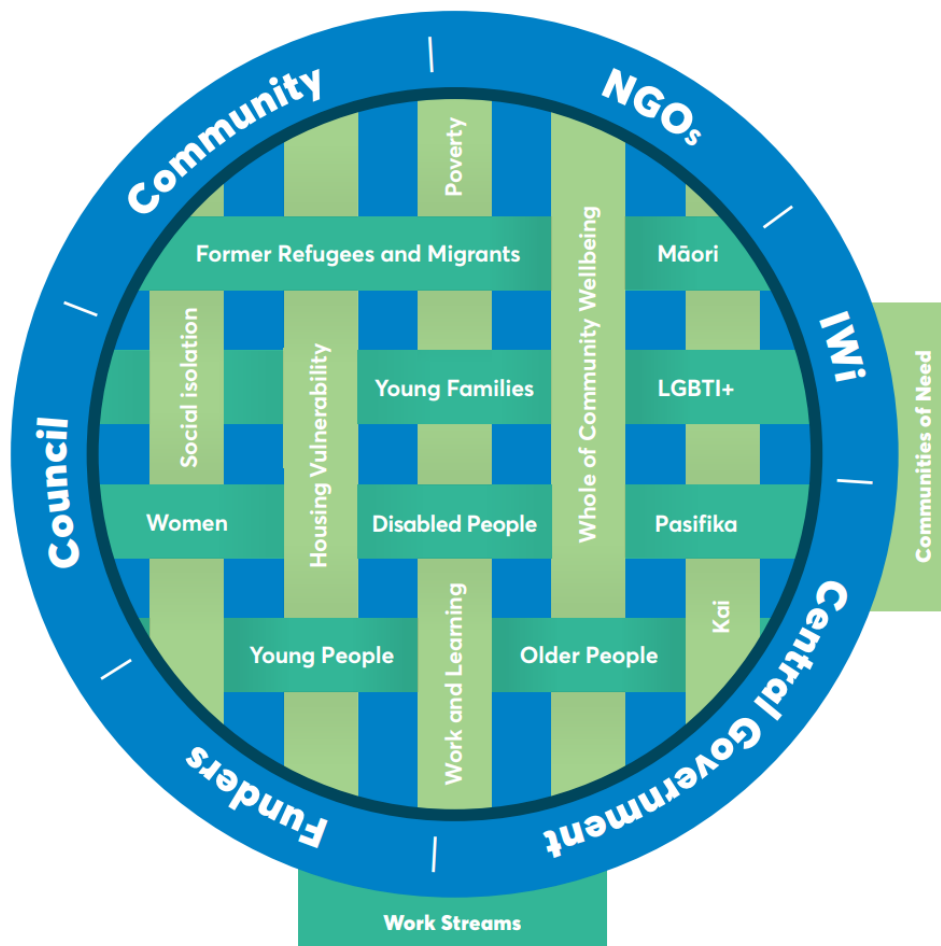
*Figure 2:    Community Partnerships in Action*

## 4.1    Influence Investment from other Sources

Council is well placed to identify opportunities for leveraging external funding to meet local needs. And in many cases, other sources of funding are more likely to be provided if a project/programme also has Council support.

## 4.2    Investment in Community Groups

Community groups work hard to create meaningful positive change in our community. Council maintains partnerships with these groups through funding and other supports to help them achieve change. Direct support to lift the capability of at-risk community groups and supporting effective governance structures across the sector via the 'Strengthening the Community Sector" collaboration are two examples of the approaches Council takes to partnerships with community groups.

As a general principle, Council may initiate or provide seed funding for projects and work with the community to develop sustainable, community-led management of ongoing initiatives. As Council resources are limited, Council does not want organisations to become over-reliant on Council funding for their long-term viability.

## 4.3 Prioritise the Community Investment Fund to Assist Communities of Greatest Need

Council distributes money through the Community Investment Fund to a wide range of organisations. Funding is prioritised for initiatives that support the communities with the greatest need.

# 5. Our Customers, Partners and Stakeholders

Council aims to be a trusted partner, making good community decisions in collaboration with iwi/Māori, the public and other stakeholders across Te Tauihu o Te Waka-a-Māui.

## 5.1 Relationship with Iwi/Māori

Council is committed to strengthening partnerships with iwi and Māori of Te Tauihu and providing opportunities for Māori involvement in Council decision-making processes. This includes an intention to:

- Build genuine partnerships with all eight Te Tauihu iwi at governance, management, and operational levels.
- Support iwi to participate in local government decision-making.
- Increase Council's understanding of te reo Māori me ōnā tikanga (Māori language and culture).
- Support iwi aspirations.

There are eight iwi trusts with interests in Whakatū/Nelson region which affiliate to three waka.

Tokomaru Waka:

- Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust
- Te Ātiawa o te Waka-a-Māui Trust

Kurahaupō Waka:

- Ngāti Kuia Trust
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust
- Rangitāne o Wairau Trust

Tainui Waka:

- Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust
- Ngāti Koata Trust
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Trust

## 5.2 Other Key Stakeholders

Council works alongside a variety of stakeholders and partners to share knowledge and views, make the most of resources, and achieve shared goals. This includes organisations focused on community development, arts, sport, recreation, environment and transport, other territorial authorities (particularly Tasman District Council), health bodies, Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology, central government agencies, and business and residents associations.

# 6. Alignment with Community Outcomes

| NCC COMMUNITY OUTCOMES: | HOW COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS WORK ALIGNS |
|---|---|
| Our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities. | The Community Investment Fund, as well as other partnership funding, allows Council to provide and promote access to a range of services and activities. |
| Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient. | The Community Partnerships team partners with others to promote activities that strengthen healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient communities. |
| Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, including with iwi, fosters a regional perspective, and encourages community engagement. | The Community Partnerships team partners with a wide range of organisations including iwi and other local and central government organisations. |

# 7. Nelson's Diverse Communities

Census data shows the following population trends in Nelson:

- An increasing proportion of young Māori and Pasifika.

- The population over 50 is primarily New Zealand European and the younger population is more ethnically diverse.

- An ageing population.

## 7.1 Population

Nelson currently has an estimated population of 54,500 people. This is an increase of 3.6% since 2018.

The key demographic assumptions affecting future demand are:

- Ongoing population growth will occur over the next 30 years, with the rate of growth slowing over time.
- The population is ageing, with a higher proportion of residents aged 65 years and over.

- The population will become more ethnically diverse, including a large increase in the number of Māori.
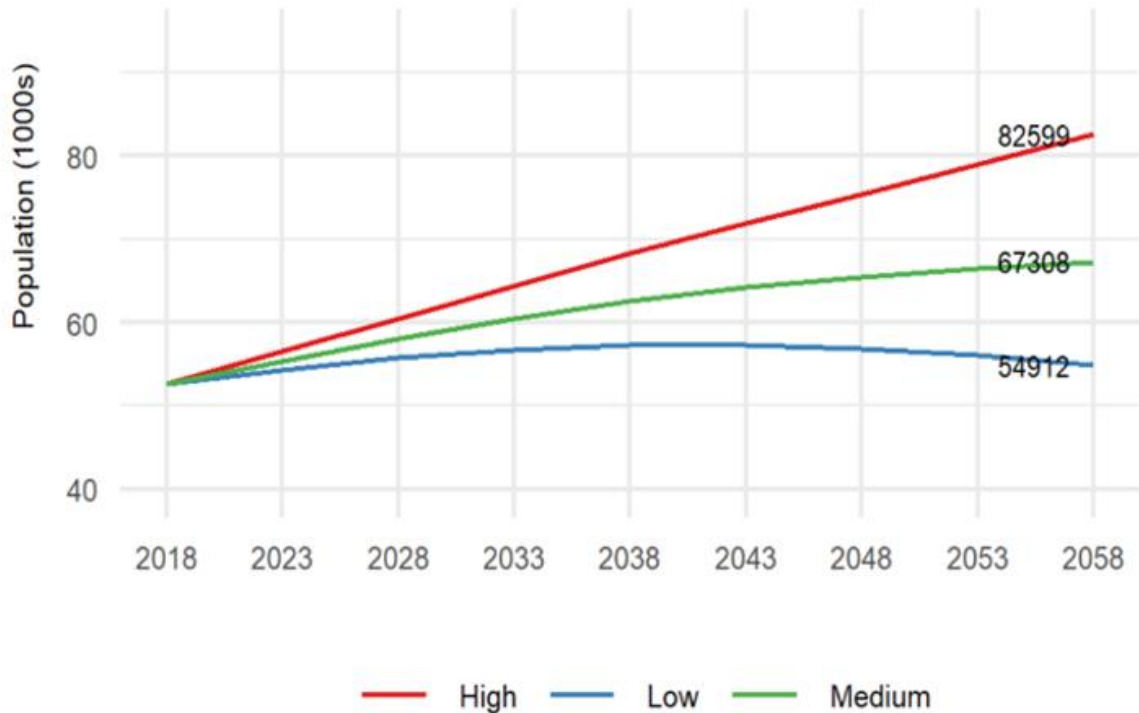


*Figure 3:* *Population estimates for Nelson including high, medium and low assumptions (Source, Population Projections 2018 – 2058, March 2023, DT Consulting.)*

## 7.2 Age and gender
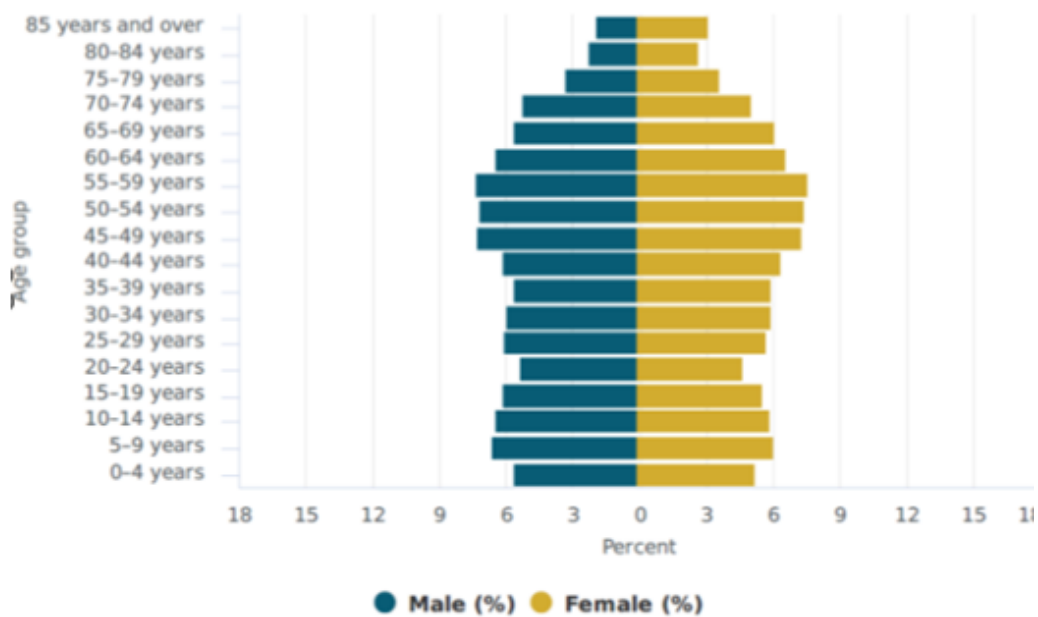


*Figure 4: Age and gender distribution in Nelson's population (Source Stats NZ website, 2023)*

## 7.3 Ethnicity

New Zealand European is the largest ethnicity in Nelson, with Māori being the second largest group. Nelson's Māori population is growing, and the age distribution shows a strong increase in young Māori when compared against the age distribution of the Nelson population as a whole.

Nelson has a diverse population, with 24% of its residents being born overseas (the third highest proportion, compared with other New Zealand cities). Nelson is a resettlement area for former refugees, with significant populations of Chinese, Burmese, Nepalese, Bhutanese, and Colombian people. This adds strength to the cultural diversity of the region, while also creating different social and community
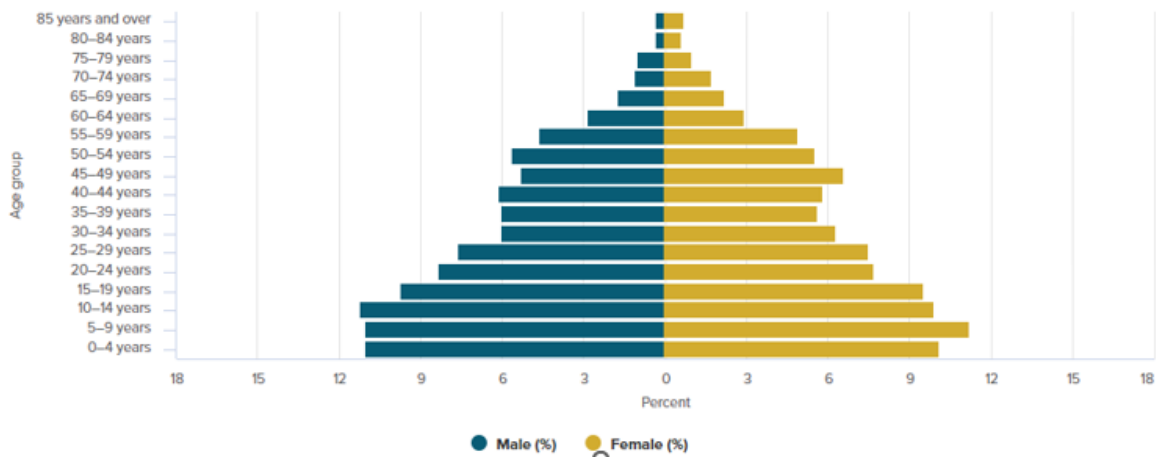


needs.

**Figure 5:    Age and gender distribution in Nelson's Māori population, 2018 Census (Source Stats NZ website, 2023)**

| Ethnic Group | Total | Ethnic Group | Total | Ethnic Group | Total | Ethnic Group | Total | Ethnic Group | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nelson Region | 50880 | Itailian | 84 | Indigenous American | 18 | Hawaiian | 6 | Kurd | 3 |
| New Zealand Euro. | 40422 | Niuean | 84 | Norwegian | 15 | Kiribati | 6 | Palestinian | 3 |
| Māori | 5421 | Fijian | 84 | Romanian | 15 | Lao | 6 | Peruvian | 3 |
| English | 945 | Colombian | 84 | Pacific Peoples | 15 | Asian nec | 6 | Puerto Rican | 3 |
| New Zealander | 675 | French | 78 | Indigenous Australian | 15 | Arab | 6 | Nigerian | 3 |
| Indian | 627 | Latin American | 72 | Malaysian Chinese | 15 | Egyptian | 6 | Ethiopian | 3 |
| Samoan | 498 | Sinhalese | 69 | Argentinian | 15 | Lebanese | 6 | Ghanaian | 3 |
| Chinese | 450 | Russian | 57 | Caribbean | 15 | Moroccan | 6 | African | 3 |
| European | 429 | Welsh | 51 | Greek | 12 | Middle Eastern | 6 | Mauritian | 3 |
| Australian | 414 | Swedish | 48 | Croatian | 12 | Bolivian | 6 | Seychellois | 3 |
| Dutch | 387 | Swiss | 48 | Afgani | 12 | Latin American | 6 | | |
| German | 366 | Brazilian | 45 | Middle Eastern | 12 | Somali | 6 | | |
| Chin | 363 | Spanish | 42 | Turkish | 12 | Other Zimbabwean | 6 | | |
| Filipino | 348 | Other Ethnicity | 42 | Other South African | 12 | Manx | 3 | | |
| South African Euro. | 315 | Fijian Indian | 39 | Serbian | 9 | South Slav | 3 | | |
| Tongan | 291 | Danish | 33 | Belgian | 9 | Albanian | 3 | | |
| Japanese | 261 | Chilean | 33 | Latvian | 9 | Belorussian | 3 | | |
| American | 258 | Austrian | 30 | Afrikaner | 9 | Finnish | 3 | | |
| Burnese | 243 | Israeli/Jewish | 30 | European | 9 | Lithuanian | 3 | | |
| Cook Islands Māori | 234 | African | 30 | Tokelauan | 9 | Gypsy | 3 | | |
| Scottish | 213 | Malay | 27 | Papua New Guinean | 9 | Rotuman | 3 | | |
| British | 207 | Sri Lankan | 27 | Tahitian | 9 | Ni Vanuatu | 3 | | |
| Irish | 204 | Hungarian | 24 | Solomon Islander | 9 | Pacific Peoples nec | 3 | | |
| Nelpalese | 165 | Polish | 21 | Karen | 9 | Hong Kong Chinese | 3 | | |
| Bhutanese | 165 | Czech | 21 | Cambodian Chinese | 9 | Benganli | 3 | | |
| Southeast Asian | 156 | Indonesian | 21 | Pakistani | 9 | South African Indian | 3 | | |
| Canadian | 138 | Taiwanese | 21 | Iranian/Persian | 9 | Sri Lankan Tamil | 3 | | |
| Vietnamese | 126 | Celtic | 18 | Mexican | 9 | Bangladeshi | 3 | | |
| Cambodian | 123 | Portuguese | 18 | British | 6 | Assyrian | 3 | | |
| Thai | 117 | Zimbabwean Euro. | 18 | Estonian | 6 | Iraqi | 3 | | |
| Korean | 108 | Eurasian | 18 | Slovak | 6 | Jordanian | 3 | | |
| Southeast Asian | 87 | Indigenous American | 18 | Ukrainian | 6 | Kurd | 3 | | |

**Figure 6: Ethnic diversity in Nelson (Source, Stats NZ website, 2023)**

# 8.    Levels of Service

Activity Management Plans outline the levels of service Council seeks to provide to the community. Communicating these agreed levels of service is an important way to provide clarity for stakeholder groups, which may have different (and sometimes conflicting) expectations of what Council can do to support social wellbeing outcomes in the community.

The levels of service set the standards Council aims to meet when providing a service in support of community outcomes. They are the measurable effect or result of a Council service, and can be described in terms of quality, quantity, reliability, timelines, cost or similar variables.

Council does not make changes to the levels of service without carefully considering the cost implications of them. This section of the AMP outlines the levels of service to be provided for the Community Partnerships activity, the current performance, and the measures and targets by which these will be assessed. Performance measures that are included in the Long Term Plan are reported on annually, through the Annual Report.

Key changes (from the levels of service in the 2021 AMP):

- There has been an increase in social need as a result of the cost-of-living crisis, with community groups under increasing pressure. Additional funding for community groups and the CIF fund have been provisioned from year one of the LTP.

- $50,000 to address housing vulnerability has been added to this plan.

- Resource has been redirected to help coordinate food resilience initiatives to ensure that everyone has access to healthy and affordable food.

- A new work stream focusing on the needs of young families who are struggling to thrive has been included in the Community Partnerships work programme, to be delivered within existing budgets.

- Youth Council has a new delivery model to ensure young people have more opportunities to shape the community they live in.

- Extra provision has been allocated to support Pasifika wellbeing.

| Level of service | Performance measure | Performance target (Year 1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Community networks are supported to develop and grow | The number of networks with better outcomes | Each year, one community network is supported to focus on its strategic outcomes. |
| | Participation by officers at networks and community forums | Six community networks are attended by Council officers annually. |
| | Networks are supported to operate | Each year, two community networks receive operational funding from Council. |
| Council works with the community to increase capability, resilience and connectedness | Delivery of events to encourage greater community connectedness, health and wellbeing | A programme of recreational activities to encourage active lifestyles and promote use of Council parks and facilities is delivered annually. |
| | Neighbourhoods are strengthened through easy access to information and activities | At least five neighbourhood grants are provided to fund civic projects and neighbourhood activities annually. |
| | The number of groups supported to encourage older adults to participate and contribute to community | Each year, three groups are supported to provide better outcomes for older adults. |
| | The number of community organisations which have opportunities to improve their governance and capability, and which are provided with training and development based on community need | 10 organisations are provided with training and development opportunities. |
| | Council supports community leadership opportunities | Each year, one opportunity is provided for community leaders to emerge and take the lead in their community to drive change and action.<br><br>Youth Council provides the opportunity for 10 young people to help connect other young people with local government decision-making. |

| Level of service | Performance measure | Performance target (Year 1-10) |
|---|---|---|
| Community leadership is fostered to drive change and action in the community | Community Investment Fund agreements and grants are allocated as per advertised timeframes | All funding through the Community Investment Fund is delivered as per advertised timelines. |
| | Council funding and Council officer support for groups increases partnership opportunities and leverages funding | Each year, one Council-funded project successfully attracts additional funding and other partnership opportunities. |
| Partnerships address community needs and issues, leveraging Council's contribution | Funders and agencies share information and work collaboratively | Three meetings of the Nelson Tasman Community Funders Network are held each year.<br><br>Two collaborative projects are developed through partnerships each year. |

# 9. Key Risks

Risk management is an important aspect of the development and management of Council activities. Council is committed to using risk management principles and techniques to understand and appropriately manage all internal and external factors and influences which affect the achievement of its objectives.

Council adopted a Risk Management Policy in accordance with the Australian New Zealand International Standard ISO 31000. All risks described and managed in this plan comply with the principles in Council's policy.

**Community Partnerships activity risks and mitigations**

| Risk | Proposed solutions |
|---|---|
| Population growth is considerably higher or lower than the projections used. | Carefully track projections to ensure they remain a reliable indicator of future trends. |
| Uncertainty of financial markets and inflation is different to the forecasts used to inform budgeting. | Closely monitor financial and economic data and forecasts to plan for potential fluctuations. |
| Major legislative changes occur. | Closely monitor legislation changes and assess their impact on the Community Partnerships work programme. |
| The potential for non-delivery of Community Investment Fund (CIF) grants. | Clearly communicate Council's expectations related to CIF funding and monitoring of outcomes.<br><br>Maintain contact with funded organisations throughout the funding cycle, so that potential issues are resolved in a timely manner.<br><br>Require accountability reports to provide qualitative/quantitative data to inform Council's assessment on how funded organisations are delivering the agreed levels of service.<br><br>Only provide further funding to organisations if successful, reported outcomes are occurring. |
| Ratepayers may find meeting all the activities requested by our communities is unaffordable. This may lead to some level of community dissatisfaction when we cannot afford to deliver on some community expectations. | Only support activities that will be able to deliver meaningful results over the long term without the need for ongoing Council funding. |

# 10. Key Assumptions

Council recognises this AMP needs to reflect future demand and trends. The most significant assumptions and uncertainties underlying the approach taken to Council's activities outlined in this AMP are listed below.

## 10.1 Population and Growth Projections

Nelson's population is expected to increase by 5,013 between 2023 and 2033, to 60,419 residents. The projections suggest a relatively modest annual average growth rate for 2023–2033 of around 0.9%.

## 10.2 An Ageing Population

The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 21% in 2023 to 26% in 2033. Statistics New Zealand's projections indicate that by 2048 Nelson City will become New Zealand's 11th oldest population (i.e. the mean age will be higher in all but 10 other territorial authority areas in New Zealand).

## 10.3 Climate Change

Increased frequency or severity of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall with flooding and slips, and dry weather resulting in drought and fire, will lead to increased costs for Council in both responding to the events and building greater resilience into infrastructure. A full breakdown of climate change information related to the Community Partnerships activity is available in **Appendix B**.

## 10.4 Legislation changes

Legislation changes which affect local government activities may occur during the period of the Long Term Plan 2024–2034. This might require changes to Council's work programme and budgets, including increased or reduced levels of service in some areas.

# 11. Financial Summary

## 11.1 Revenue and Financing Policy

Community Partnerships activities are mostly funded through rates, with external funding for specific projects to match Council's contributions. In-kind contributions via partnerships also contribute to achievement of the desired outcomes.

## 11.2 Financial Statements and Projections

The total budget for year one is $1,018,323 with funding priorities to be determined on an annual basis.

The three main GL codes have the following totals in the 2024/25 year:

- 7510: Communities of greatest need: $305,033.

- 7525: Community wellbeing: $169,730.

- 7530: Community tools and enablers: $543,560

See **Appendix A** for a full breakdown of Community Partnerships financial information.

# 12. Key Linkages

National drivers that influence the Community Partnerships activity include legislation, policies, regulations, strategies, standards, and guidelines.

Local drivers that influence this activity include Council's strategies, plans, policies, bylaws and standards.

## 12.1 Key Legislation and Regulations

The relevant legislation is listed in **Appendix D**. Up-to-date versions of these Acts are available at https://www.legislation.govt.nz/

## 12.2 Iwi Management Plans

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities and received by Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Council is required to take Iwi Management Plans into account when preparing or changing resource management documents (e.g. the Regional Policy Statement, Air Quality Plan or Nelson Resource Management Plan).

Iwi Management Plans help Councillors and staff to better understand the worldview of iwi and their aspirations for the management of resources.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with Council:

- Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)

- Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Toa, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)

- Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)

- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all iwi).

# Appendix A:    Financial Information

| Account | LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25 | LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26 | LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27 | LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28 | LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29 | LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30 | LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31 | LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32 | LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33 | LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grand Total** | **1,018,323** | **1,003,443** | **1,066,404** | **1,149,626** | **1,180,797** | **1,204,760** | **1,230,019** | **1,254,579** | **1,279,362** | **1,301,748** |
| **7510 Communities of Greatest Need** | **305,033** | **291,916** | **298,429** | **309,068** | **315,718** | **322,266** | **328,730** | **335,288** | **341,746** | **348,320** |
| 751023100476. Youth Programmes | 124,904 | 127,652 | 130,587 | 133,597 | 136,533 | 139,393 | 142,191 | 145,026 | 147,786 | 150,597 |
| 751023100613. Youth Nelson | 16,859 | 17,230 | 17,626 | 18,032 | 18,429 | 18,815 | 19,192 | 19,575 | 19,948 | 20,327 |
| 751023108229. Programming for Young People | 22,062 | 22,547 | 23,066 | 24,660 | 25,201 | 25,729 | 26,246 | 26,769 | 27,279 | 27,797 |
| 75102649. Vulnerable Housing Support Programmes | 50,000 | 51,100 | 52,275 | 53,480 | 54,655 | 55,800 | 56,920 | 58,055 | 59,160 | 60,285 |
| 75102699. Youth Vans operating expenses | 6,969 | 7,122 | 7,286 | 7,790 | 7,961 | 8,128 | 8,291 | 8,456 | 8,617 | 8,781 |
| 75104312. Welcoming Communities Project Funding | 40,000 | 20,400 | 20,808 | 22,179 | 22,622 | 23,076 | 23,538 | 24,008 | 24,489 | 24,978 |
| 751043220112. Cadetships | 3,666 | 4,480 | 4,569 | 4,896 | 4,994 | 5,094 | 5,196 | 5,300 | 5,406 | 5,514 |
| 751043222609. Kai Security Co-ordination | 11,695 | 11,929 | 12,167 | 12,411 | 12,659 | 12,912 | 13,171 | 13,434 | 13,703 | 13,977 |
| 751043422032. Older Adults Support | 25,791 | 26,307 | 26,833 | 28,600 | 29,172 | 29,757 | 30,352 | 30,959 | 31,578 | 32,209 |
| 751043422033. Accessibility Advocacy | 3,087 | 3,149 | 3,212 | 3,423 | 3,492 | 3,562 | 3,633 | 3,706 | 3,780 | 3,855 |
| **7525 Community Wellbeing** | **169,730** | **165,074** | **168,559** | **174,908** | **178,530** | **182,169** | **185,819** | **189,527** | **193,255** | **197,047** |
| 75252310. NN Youth Council | 22,009 | 14,308 | 14,637 | 14,974 | 15,303 | 15,624 | 15,938 | 16,255 | 16,565 | 16,880 |
| 752523100798. Community Wellbeing | 7,293 | 7,453 | 7,625 | 8,151 | 8,331 | 8,505 | 8,676 | 8,849 | 9,017 | 9,189 |
| 752523101659. Civic Awards to Schools | 583 | 596 | 610 | 651 | 666 | 680 | 693 | 707 | 721 | 734 |
| 752523101688. Wellbeing Activities Programme | 37,464 | 38,288 | 39,169 | 40,071 | 40,952 | 41,810 | 42,649 | 43,499 | 44,327 | 45,170 |
| 752543120133. Youth Development Fund | 3,853 | 3,930 | 4,009 | 4,089 | 4,170 | 4,254 | 4,339 | 4,426 | 4,515 | 4,605 |
| 752543421597. City Safety Programme | 48,000 | 48,960 | 49,939 | 50,938 | 51,955 | 52,997 | 54,058 | 55,138 | 56,242 | 57,365 |
| 752543422033. Accessibility support | 9,128 | 9,311 | 9,497 | 10,123 | 10,325 | 10,532 | 10,743 | 10,957 | 11,177 | 11,400 |
| 752543428218. City For All Ages - Programmes | 41,400 | 42,228 | 43,073 | 45,911 | 46,828 | 47,767 | 48,723 | 49,696 | 50,691 | 51,704 |
| **7530 Community Tools and Enablers** | **543,560** | **546,453** | **599,416** | **665,650** | **686,549** | **700,325** | **715,470** | **729,764** | **744,361** | **756,381** |
| 75303312. Community partnership projects | 10,979 | 11,221 | 11,479 | 12,272 | 12,541 | 12,804 | 13,061 | 13,321 | 13,575 | 13,833 |
| 753043121201. Community Investment Fund | 380,000 | 400,000 | 450,000 | 499,996 | 509,985 | 520,209 | 530,622 | 541,223 | 552,059 | 563,085 |
| 753043128194. Community Partnership Fund grants | 54,511 | 55,601 | 56,713 | 60,450 | 61,658 | 62,894 | 64,153 | 65,435 | 66,745 | 68,078 |
| 753043421201. Local Community Grants Liaison | 5,808 | 5,924 | 6,043 | 6,440 | 6,569 | 6,701 | 6,835 | 6,971 | 7,111 | 7,253 |
| 753043423123. Youth Cross Sector Engagement | 6,588 | 6,720 | 6,854 | 7,305 | 7,451 | 7,601 | 7,753 | 7,908 | 8,066 | 8,227 |
| 753043428106. Neighbourhood grants | 5,616 | 5,728 | 5,843 | 7,428 | 7,577 | 7,729 | 9,010 | 9,190 | 9,374 | 6,726 |
| 753043428107. Strengthening Community Sector | 22,728 | 23,183 | 23,646 | 25,205 | 25,708 | 26,223 | 26,748 | 27,283 | 27,829 | 28,385 |
| 753043428108. Community Networking and Information Sha | 31,461 | 32,090 | 32,732 | 40,326 | 48,708 | 49,684 | 50,679 | 51,692 | 52,726 | 53,780 |
| 753043428110. Te Tauihu Regional Community Developmen | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 753043428125. Grant: Community Patrol | 5,869 | 5,986 | 6,106 | 6,228 | 6,352 | 6,480 | 6,609 | 6,741 | 6,876 | 7,014 |

# Appendix B:    Climate Change

Climate change is our biggest global challenge and Council is committed to considering and reducing climate change impacts.

At a local level, Council has a key role to play by reducing its own corporate emissions, and supporting and providing leadership on mitigation actions across the community.

Council also needs to manage and reduce risk by helping Nelson to adapt to climate change effects, particularly in relation to:

- **Sea level rise** – sea level rise is the most significant climate challenge for Nelson as a large proportion of our urban infrastructure is coastal or low lying. These areas will become more vulnerable to coastal inundation over time.

- **Heavy rainfall and flooding events** – higher intensity rainfall events mean we will experience more regular and extensive flooding from streams, rivers and stormwater overflows, which will increase the risk of landslips.

- **Droughts and high temperatures** – with a warmer climate, the temperature of the water within our rivers and streams will increase, affecting the habitats of plants and animals. Longer drought periods will also increase the risk of fires.

## 12.3    Responding to Climate Change

**Mitigation**

Mitigation is about reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing carbon sinks (sequestration to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere). Council is committed to emissions reduction targets for its own activities in line with government targets:

- Net zero emissions of all GHGs other than biogenic methane by and beyond 2050.

- 10% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2030;.

- 24–47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2050.
  *Note: Biogenic methane means emissions resulting from biological processes in the waste and agriculture sectors.*

**Adaptation**

Adaptation is the process of responding to current and future climate-related impacts and risks. To manage these impacts and risks, Council is following the Ministry for the Environment guidance and is using the Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP) approach. This means managing our assets in a way that makes them more resilient, or in some instances it may mean moving assets.

## 12.4    What Council is doing

How Council delivers its services will play a key role in meeting emissions reduction targets and building community resilience.

Council declared a climate emergency in May 2019, acknowledging the need for urgent action. Council adopted Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi Climate Action Plan in 2021, a living document which outlines what Council is doing to address climate change over the next decade. In 2022, Council also began developing a Climate Change Strategy, which will set the long-term direction and guide Council and community investment in climate action.

Council is working with Tasman District Council on a regional climate change risk assessment, which will build a comprehensive picture of how climate change will impact the region.

# Appendix C: Key Council Policies, Plans and Strategies

This Activity Management Plan (AMP) is a key part of Council's strategic planning process. This plan supports and underpins the financial forecasts and the objectives contained in planning documents such as the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

The following table lists the key Council and community plans and policies which influence the Community Partnerships activity.

| Plans, Policies and Strategies | Description |
|---|---|
| Activity Management Plans (AMPs) | Activity Management Plans (AMPs) describe the activities and services, and infrastructural assets needed for Council to undertake those activities and services. The AMPs outline the financial, management and technical practices to ensure the assets are maintained and developed to meet the requirements of the community over the long term. The AMPs focus on the service that is delivered as well as the planned maintenance and replacement of physical assets. |
| Annual Plan | An Annual Plan is prepared in the years between reviews of the Long Term Plan. It contains the annual work programme, annual budget and rating information, and any variations from the Long Term Plan for the year. The Annual Plan helps provide integrated decision-making and coordination of Council's resources, and contributes to Council's accountability to its community. |
| Annual Report | The Annual Report identifies the prior year's achievements against Long Term Plan/Annual Plan targets. |
| Asset Management Policy | Objectives are:<br><br>• To provide for a consistent approach to asset and activity management planning within Council and to ensure plans reflect the strategic direction of Council.<br><br>• To demonstrate to the community that Council recognises the critical importance of managing the city's assets and activities in an effective and sustainable manner in order to deliver appropriate levels of service to current and future generations.<br><br>• To confirm a coordinated process for each significant asset/activity area that links their contribution to the Community Outcomes with specific levels of service, performance levels and desired improvement priorities and strategies. |
| City for All Ages Strategy | The City for All Ages project has been established to develop community-based solutions to the challenges associated with an ageing population, including housing, the economy, labour, transport and health care. |

| Plans, Policies and Strategies | Description |
|---|---|
| Climate Action Plan | This Action Plan shows all the resources Council has currently allocated to climate change projects over the next 10 years, as set out in the Long Term Plan 2021–31. The Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as the actions are completed, or amended as new actions are added. The actions in the Plan cover a wide range of infrastructural, social, and environmental areas, demonstrating Council's commitment to meeting the urgent challenges of mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. |
| Contracts and agreements | The service levels, strategies and information requirements contained in the AMP are the basis for performance standards in the current Maintenance and Professional Service Contracts for commercial arrangements and in less formal "agreements" for community or voluntary groups. |
| Council standards and policies | These tools for asset creation and subsequent management are needed to support activity management tactics and delivery of services. |
| Kia Kotahi te Hoe | Kia Kotahi te Hoe is a combined strategic document of Te Tauihu iwi focusing on wellness and emergency management, and is delivered by Te Kotahi o te Tauihu Charitable Trust. |
| Long Term Plan (LTP) | The LTP is Council's 10-year planning document. It sets out the broad strategic direction and priorities for the long-term development of the District; identifies the desired community outcomes; describes the activities the Council will undertake to support those outcomes; outlines Council's work programme over a ten year period; and outlines the means of measuring progress. The LTP includes Council's current Infrastructure and Financial Strategies. |
| Nelson's Active Travel Strategy 2022–-2032 | Creating a sustainable transport culture is a priority for Nelson City Council. Encouraging people to walk, cycle or use public transport is one of the key ways in which we can reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transport. The Active Travel Strategy, gifted the name 'E Tū Whakatū', is a call to action to change how we travel. |
| Nelson Events Strategy | The underlying objective of the Nelson Events Strategy is to stimulate Nelson City's economy by bringing new spending through, by visitors coming to Nelson for distinct events, in the shoulder and off-seasons. |
| Procurement Policy | Provides a set of requirements that Council needs to follow when purchasing goods and services. |

| Plans, Policies and Strategies | Description |
|---|---|
| Significance and Engagement Policy | The Significance and Engagement Policy is required under the Local Government Act. It lets both Council and the community know:<br><br>• How Council will determine the degree of significance of matters<br>• When the community can expect to be engaged in Council's decision-making processes<br>• How this engagement is likely to take place<br>• Council's strategic assets |
| Social Wellbeing Policy | The Social Wellbeing Policy aims to empower the Nelson community to participate towards in the development of "a happy, healthy community where people have access to necessary services and facilities and feel connected to each other and to the city". Areas where the Council has a key responsibility for, in promoting social wellbeing, include the physical environment, leisure and recreation, social connectedness, cultural identity, civil and political rights and safety. |
| Taonga Tuku Iho – Heritage Strategy | Taonga Tuku Iho is locally relevant and suggests a pathway where we may appreciate the many histories, traditions and unique stories that weave together our collective story and legacy of tupuna pono, or being good ancestors. While the Council has led the revision of this strategy, it is a community-wide strategy that values the support of everyone for effective protection and management of outcomes. |
| Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy | Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy is a roadmap for Marlborough, Nelson and Tasman to support the happy, healthy, prosperous future for our people and our land. |
| Youth Strategy | The vision of the strategy is "'Young people have the resilience, skills, confidence and connections to develop, and participate positively in the community"'. |

# Appendix D: Key Legislation and Regulations that influence the Community Partnerships Activity

Here is a list of the key legislation and the regulations that influence the Community Partnerships activity.

*(Note: This Appendix is accurate as at 16 June 2023. Current versions of New Zealand legislation are available on the legislation.govt.nz website.)*

| Key legislation | How it relates to the Community Partnerships activity |
|---|---|
| Children's Act 2014 | Specifies requirements for agencies to develop and implement child protection policies and safety checking for those working with children. Also details obligations regarding information sharing and reporting of concerns about vulnerable children. |
| Civil Defense Emergency Management Act 2002 | The Act is designed to: <br>• Improve sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to community well-being, public safety and protection of property. <br>• Assess and manage risks. <br>• Require local authorities to plan and prepare for emergencies through reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities through regional groups. <br>• Integrate local and national emergency management planning. <br>• Encourage co-ordination of emergency management and planning across a wide range of agencies. |
| Freedom Camping Act 2011 | Regulates freedom camping on land controlled or managed by councils. However, the powers do not allow for freedom camping to be prohibited on all land controlled or managed by a council. |
| Gambling Act 2003 | Controls the growth of, and minimises harm from, gambling. Council is required to have a Gambling Venues Policy which controls venues with Class 4 gambling devices (e.g. Pokie machines), which must have either a cap on numbers or a sinking lid policy. |
| Reserves Act 1977 | Provides for the preservation and management (for the benefit and enjoyment of the public) of areas of New Zealand possessing: <br>recreational use or potential, whether active or passive, or <br>wildlife, or <br>indigenous flora or fauna, or <br>environmental and landscape amenity or interest, or |

| Key legislation | How it relates to the Community Partnerships activity |
|---|---|
|  | natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value. |
| Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 | Provides for a system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol. Council provides inspection, licensing and advice to alcohol suppliers, and administrative and technical support to the District Licensing Committee. |
| Te Tauihu Statutory Acknowledgements | A statutory acknowledgment is legal recognition of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an iwi with an identified statutory area. The eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu to which these statutory acknowledgements and areas relate are:<br><br>Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō<br><br>Ngāti Kuia<br><br>Rangitāne o Wairau<br><br>Ngāti Koata<br><br>Ngāti Rārua<br><br>Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu<br><br>Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui<br><br>Ngāti Toa Rangatira<br><br>The statutory acknowledgments place obligations on local authorities which are explained in the statutory acknowledgements document attached to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. The maps do not indicate all sites of importance to iwi. Other sites have been recognised through other redress instruments from the Crown. |
| Te Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement between Māori and the Crown. However, under section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 local authorities are required to "recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes".<br><br>Further sections of the Act, particularly 77 and 81, include specific requirements for local authorities to seek contributions and involvement from Māori in consultation and decision-making processes. |