

Canterbury Policy Forum

MEETING PACK

for

Canterbury Policy Forum

Friday, 1 April 2022

1:00 pm

Held at:

MS Teams

N/a

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AGENDA

CANTERBURY POLICY FORUM

Name:	Canterbury Policy Forum
Date:	Friday, 1 April 2022
Time:	1:00 pm to 3:00 pm
Location:	MS Teams, N/a https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting_M2VhZTFkZjAtNmU4ZC00ZjZmLWJmM2QtMWMxMDY4ZDM4NzNk%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22984bfeac12e-454e-9111-7b8d8da5e7e1%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%220d4c9580-bfae-49e5-8ce3-177a95ba9804%22%7d Remote Meeting only - Please join this meeting via the link above.
Committee Members:	Aaron Hakkaart, David Ward (Committee Chair), Carolyn Johns, David Griffiths, Hamish Barrell, James Thompson, Judith Batchelor, Katherine Trought, Mark Low, Matt Hoggard, Paul Numan, Simon Markham, Tim Davie, Toni Durham, Victoria van der Spek
Attendees:	Maree McNeilly, Rosa Wakefield
Apologies:	Murray Washington, Amanda Wall

1. Opening meeting

1.1 Welcome, introductions and apologies 1:00 pm (5 min)

David Ward

1.2 Confirmation of agenda 1:05 pm (2 min)

David Ward

1.3 Confirmation of minutes 1:07 pm (3 min)

David Ward

Supporting Documents:

1.3.a Minutes : Canterbury Policy Forum - 10 Dec 2021	6
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1.4 Actions 1:10 pm (5 min)

David Ward

Supporting Documents:

1.4.a Action List	13
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2. For discussion and decision

2.1 Review of Canterbury 2019 Overview

1:15 pm (10 min)

Amanda Wall

Supporting Documents:

2.1.a	CPF Review of Canterbury 2019 Overview Apr 2022.docx	14
2.1.b	CPF Canterbury wellbeing overview Nov 2019 2022 update.pdf	19

2.2 Review of regional forums and working groups

1:25 pm (10 min)

David Ward

Supporting Documents:

2.2.a	CPF Review of regional forums and working groups Apr 2022.docx	63
2.2.b	CPF Review of regional forums and working groups Apr 2022 attachment - draft role statement.docx	67

2.3 Financial and Developer Contributions

1:35 pm (5 min)

Hamish Barrell

Supporting Documents:

2.3.a	CPF Financial and Developer Contributions Apr 2022.docx	69
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2.4 Regional forums report and three-year work programme update

1:40 pm (10 min)

Maree McNeilly

Supporting Documents:

2.4.a	CPF Regional Forums report and three-year work programme update Apr 2022.docx	72
2.4.b	Regional Forums Three Year Work Programme.pdf	79

2.5 Future for local government update - verbal update

1:50 pm (10 min)

David Ward

2.6 Building Consent Collaboration

2:00 pm (5 min)

David Ward

3. Working group updates

3.1 Working group updates

2:05 pm (20 min)

Supporting Documents:

3.1.a	CPF working group updates Apr 2021.docx	81
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4. General business

4.1 General business

2:25 pm (5 min)

5. Close meeting

5.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: Canterbury Policy Forum - 1 Jul 2022, 12:30 pm

MINUTES (in Review)

CANTERBURY POLICY FORUM

Name:	Canterbury Policy Forum
Date:	Friday, 10 December 2021
Time:	1:00 pm to 2:27 pm
Location:	Remote Meeting, Zoom
Committee Members:	David Ward (Committee Chair), James Thompson, Judith Batchelor, Mark Low, Simon Markham, Tim Davie, Toni Durham, Victoria van der Spek
Attendees:	David Falconer, Amanda Wall, Maree McNeilly, Rosa Wakefield
Apologies:	Katherine Trought, Carolyn Johns, Emma Davis, Murray Washington, Paul Numan, Matt Hoggard
Guests/Notes:	Leo Milani, Waimate District Council (for Carolyn Johns), Elizabeth Wilson, Christchurch City Council (for Emma Davis), David Caygill - item 2.3

1. Opening meeting

1.1 Welcome, introductions and apologies

The chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted apologies as above.

David Caygill and Gerard Cleary will be joining the forum for item 2.3 – Economic Regulation and Consumer Protection draft submission.

1.2 Confirmation of agenda

The agenda was confirmed with no items of general business.

1.3 Confirmation of minutes

Canterbury Policy Forum 24 Sep 2021, the minutes were confirmed as presented.

1.4 Actions

Due Date	Action Title	Owner
30 Nov 2021	Report to the Policy Forum in December on Carbon Forestry Status: Completed on 14 Dec 2021	Maree McNeilly
10 Dec 2021	Provide an updated Terms of Reference for the Climate Change Working Group Status: Completed on 14 Dec 2021	Tim Davie

An update was provided on the carbon forestry action; the secretariat has had discussions with the Ministry for Environment, Department of Internal Affairs and Local Government New Zealand. LGNZ will be running a webinar in early 2022 for local councils interested in this issue.

The Climate Change Working Group terms of reference are on the agenda.

2. For discussion and decision

2.1 Building consent collaboration - verbal update

David Ward gave a verbal update. A meeting was held on 2 November with representatives from Selwyn, Waimakariri, Christchurch, Ashburton and Timaru, and apologies from Mackenzie. Members discussed volume of consents, resourcing and community feedback.

A strong collaborative model is being pursued by both northern and southern councils at present and the group discussed capacity sharing, noting the work the Mainland Group and Southern Cluster are doing. The group also discussed the article in The Press which quoted the group but also added inaccurate comments which did not come from the group or the secretariat.

The next meeting will be mid-February and is expected to be a general health check.

2.2 Regional forums report and three-year work programme update

The paper was taken as read. David Ward acknowledged the work done on the submissions.

The group discussed whether as a region we have lost some shape in our submissions process and advocacy. Advocating with one voice for Canterbury was a substantial driver in the early phase of the Policy Forum. Currently there are a lot of submissions from different groups (councils, GCP, the Mayoral Forum) that are similar. There needs to be a rapid way of deciding who should submit on a given topic – this decision-making may sit with the CEs.



Action

Discuss submissions with one voice for Canterbury, and decision-making on who (Mayoral Forum, GCP, councils) will make submissions on a given issue with the CEs Forum.

Due Date: 31 Jan 2022

Owner: David Ward



Decision

The Forum agreed to:

1. receive the quarterly report from the Secretariat
2. note updates to the three-year work programme as reported to the Mayoral Forum on 19 November 2021.

Decision Date: 10 Dec 2021

Outcome: Approved

2.3 Economic regulation and consumer protection for three waters services

David Ward welcomed David Caygill and Gerard Cleary to the meeting. David Caygill introduced himself and noted his background in electricity regulation and as deputy chair of the Commerce Commission. He noted that this is a standard MBIE analysis of the challenges of regulating competition and protecting consumers; nothing is noted as vastly different around three waters services.

He noted that there is a clear case for regulatory oversight for three waters services, but he would not recommend establishing a full system of economic regulation from the outset, as experience will be gained over time and the system would need to be amended several times if fully established from the start.

He encouraged the group to consider what is essential at the outset, for example an information availability regime which enables consumers and government to reflect on performance. If over time it becomes clear that price control is necessary, that could then be implemented.

Which institution is responsible for regulation will depend on the approach. Taumata Arowai is the logical option if information disclosure is the main initial tool. Many of the metrics will be relevant to Taumata Arowai's main purpose and information disclosure across other types of water could easily be added to its remit. The Commerce Commission are better placed to deliver price control.

The report suggests that price and quality control are effectively ways of signing off the investment plans of these entities, but most of the investment will be for capital investment plans which are usually thoroughly scrutinised by the Commerce Commission.

There is not yet clarity on whether water service entities (WSEs) will be allowed to differentiate between charges between different communities, if they will be required to do this, or if they will be prevented from differentiating pricing by volume. The report does refer to cross-subsidies between WSEs but the issue is cross subsidies within WSEs.

Members noted:

- that local government is seeking a pause on the reforms to get answers to questions
- that there is a shortage of time to establish WSEs and implement, and that councils are expecting staff to be cherry-picked into them
- support for the combined submission.

David Ward thanked David Caygill for his input.



Action

Update the submission to note in the introduction the clear case for regulation but not necessarily from the outset.

Due Date: 17 Dec 2021

Owner: Maree McNeilly

2.4 Review of regional forums and working groups

Maree spoke the paper, noting that it follows from the review of forums and working groups that was undertaken at the end of 2020 and provides an opportunity for forum members to discuss what works well, what is not so great and any suggestions for improvements to maximise effectiveness.

The secretariat is seeking feedback on how well members think the forums are operating, and will then report back to the CEs Forum in January.

Members discussed the forum, noting:

- the purpose of the group is to add value to councils and the collaborative approach
- the value of having people like David Caygill bringing their level of expertise in different subject areas, and the possibility of having someone like this at each meeting
- the work of the secretariat, noting the effort put in at short notice to get things done.



Decision

The Forum agreed to:

1. receive the update on next steps for the regional forums and working group review
2. provide feedback to the secretariat on any further changes in the structure and/or operation of regional forums or working groups to maximise their effectiveness.

Decision Date: 10 Dec 2021

Outcome: Approved

2.5 Future for local government update - verbal update

David Ward provided a verbal update, noting that he has summarised *Ārewa ake te Kaupapa – Raising the Platform*, the draft report on the future for local government, and is happy to share this with members.

Maree McNeilly noted that LGNZ are trying to arrange a session for February for elected officials and senior council officers.

Waimate District Council are working on a submission in response to the draft report, with a focus on the complex system which seems to be between direct and deliberate democracy. They intend to have their draft submission ready before Christmas.



Action

Provide summary of *Ārewa ake te Kaupapa - Raising the Platform* with the secretariat, who will send to members of the Forum.

Due Date: 17 Dec 2021

Owner: David Ward

3. Working group reports

3.1 Climate Change Working Group update

This item was discussed between items 2.1 and 2.2.

Tim Davie spoke to the paper. The Climate Change Working Group met on 23 November and discussed:

- the Climate Change Risk Assessment
- its terms of reference, noting that these determine that members will be able to engage and influence across their organisations but capacity, seniority and capability of members have made this challenging. Members do not need to have climate change expertise but do need to understand what is happening across their organisation
- its work programme, and its objective to build capacity and capability and provide expertise as a core function of the working group
- the group's climate change adaptation focus, noting that it plans to rework its climate change adaptation objective to cover critical impacts and gaps for risk planning. The national adaptation plan will be consulted in early 2022 which will provide an opportunity to ensure Canterbury's position is well understood
- the role of Ngāi Tahu, who have provided excellent value on engagement.



Discuss Climate Change Working Group membership

All members to discuss Climate Change Working Group membership with senior managers at their councils and confirm whether the organisation is satisfied with the current representation.

Due Date: 14 Jan 2022

Owner: Maree McNeilly



Action

David Ward will note the comments on membership of the Climate Change Working Group to the CEs Forum in January and ask the CEs to confirm their people have authority on decision-making.

Due Date: 31 Jan 2022

Owner: David Ward

**Develop a role description for working group members**

Develop a role description defining what Climate Change Working Group members are responsible for in relation to their organisation, to be endorsed by each council so members have an internal mandate.

15/02: Role statement for all groups approved by CEs on 31 Jan. This will be shared to Corporate, Policy and Operations Forums at their next meetings and then cascaded to working groups.

Due Date: 1 Apr 2022

Owner: Rosa Wakefield

**Review the relationship between natural hazards and climate change**

James Thompson suggested reviewing the relationship between natural hazards and climate change and will discuss this with Tim.

Due Date: 1 Apr 2022

Owner: James Thompson

**Decision**

The Forum agreed to:

1. endorse the Terms of Reference for the Climate Change Working Group
2. note the update on the Canterbury Climate Change Working Group's Strategic Plan and suggested next steps for early 2022.

Decision Date: 10 Dec 2021

Outcome: Approved

3.2 Canterbury Planning Managers Group update

David Falconer spoke to the paper. At the last meeting, the Forum approved a consultant to support with submission writing. The Planning Managers Group met this week to look at proposals and if this Forum agrees they will seek to engage Mark Geddes, former planning manager at Timaru District Council.

All proposals had an estimated cost higher than that in the budget, so while the Planning Managers will work to reduce the proposed cost, they also wanted to note the possibility that more funds will be needed. The Ministry for the Environment has advised they are planning more engagement with local government, and that they have slowed down the reform process; this is good but will result in higher costs. The government is now looking to get this legislation through before the election in 2023.

The joint submission on RM reforms is due on 28 February, which is a very tight deadline since it needs to go through the CEs Forum and Mayoral Forum.

The group discussed development and financial contributions, noting that these are currently very varied across the region but if RM reforms proceed as intended these would need more alignment in the future. It was noted that the enabling housing bill allows financial contributions for developments that don't require resource consent.

**Provide briefing on development and financial contributions**

David Falconer to prepare an A4 briefing for the Chief Executives Forum and then the Mayoral Forum on development and financial contributions, acknowledging the variety of approaches across the region and potential impacts of these.

15/02: Paper on development and financial contributions is to come back to Policy Forum to determine what is needed from the CEs Forum and Mayoral Forum.

Due Date: 7 Mar 2022

Owner: David Falconer

**Decision**

The Forum agreed to:

1. note the progress achieved to date by the Canterbury Planning Managers Working Group on delivering its work programme for 2020/21
2. approve the making of a joint submission on Ministry for Environment's "Our future resource management system" material for discussion.

Decision Date: 10 Dec 2021

Outcome: Approved

3.3 Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group update

James Thompson spoke to the paper. The group met on 11 November and discussed the terms of reference. They also looked at their milestones and agreed to prioritise researching the potential to create a regional electronic portal for LIMs. Environment Canterbury has successfully set up a free, searchable system around contaminated land so although it would be more complex for LIMs this looks feasible. There is also a potential second initiative to create a portal for managing hazards.

James noted the difficulty in reforming the working group, which is intended to be at a strategic level and provide governance to the projects. James has discussed getting planners involved with David Falconer and there are constraints in this space but he will look to reform the group with 5-6 people from throughout the region.

A Technical Advisory Group has been reviewing the CDEM Act, and submissions are due on 15 February. An information pack is due to be released in mid-January, with a hui to be held to discuss proposals towards the end of January. The bill will go to parliament in June, with the select committee reviewing during local body elections. This review will cover regionalisation, how we operate in declared and undeclared states of emergency, and changes to lifelines which may be relevant to three waters. The mayors have already been sent a letter around this, and there is concern around the tight timing, so the Joint Committee is raising this with the Minister.

**Decision**

The Forum agreed to:

1. agree to assist the re-establishment Natural Hazards Risk Reduction (NHRR) Working Group
2. agree to the NHRR Working Group prioritising Initiatives 7 and 15 of the Regional Approach to Managing Natural Hazards in Quarters 3 and 4 of financial Year 2021/2022.

Decision Date: 10 Dec 2021

Outcome: Approved

4. General business

4.1 General business

David Ward acknowledged the work of the group over the past year and the value provided.

5. Close meeting

5.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: No date for the next meeting has been set.

Next meeting: 1pm Friday 1 April 2022 - Selwyn (in person)

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Action List

Canterbury Policy Forum

As of: 24 Mar 2022

Review the relationship between natural hazards and climate change **In Progress**

James Thompson suggested reviewing the relationship between natural hazards and climate change and will discuss this with Tim.

Due Date: 1 Apr 2022
Owner: James Thompson
Meeting: 10 Dec 2021 Canterbury Policy Forum, 3.1 Climate Change Working Group update

Canterbury Policy Forum

Date: 1 April 2022

Presented by: Amanda Wall

Review of *Canterbury 2019: An Overview*

Purpose

1. This paper seeks advice from the Policy Forum on reviewing and updating the *Canterbury 2019: An Overview* document.

Recommendations

That the Canterbury Policy Forum:

1. **provide feedback to the secretariat on the approach to update the document *Canterbury 2019: An Overview*.**

Background

2. The *Canterbury 2019: An Overview*¹ (the Overview) was developed by the secretariat as a reference document for incoming Mayoral Forum members following the 2019 local government election.
3. The document provides high-level information on current state and trends to inform Mayoral Forum priorities, engagement with central government and development of a strategy for the 2020–22 local government term.
4. The overview is structured around the ‘four wellbeings’ (environmental, economic, social and cultural) that were reinstated into the Local Government Act 2002 (ss.3, 5, 10, 14, 101 and Schedule 10) in May 2019 and the ‘four capitals’ of the NZ Treasury’s Living Standards Framework.
5. The secretariat was asked to review and update the Overview following a discussion by Canterbury Mayoral Forum members at a workshop in 2021. One of the reasons for the review was to particularly look at the health and wellbeing trends and data and evaluate whether other measures could be included to give a bigger picture of wellbeing in the region.

¹ A copy of the current version is available for reference at <https://www.canterburymayors.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/Canterbury-wellbeing-overview-Nov-2019.pdf>

Review of *Canterbury 2019: An Overview*

6. The secretariat, with the support of Environment Canterbury strategic policy staff, reviewed the document in full in August/September 2021 to identify the information that could be updated, as well as any new measures, trends or information that might be valuable to include.
7. The statistical information has been reviewed and updated where possible (for example, some figures are from census numbers and won't be available until the next census occurs, while others, such as those from the General Social Survey, have had their usual timeframes disrupted due to COVID-19). The narrative is being updated where applicable.
8. The overview was completed prior to the commencement of the pandemic so in many places within the document (e.g. visitor arrivals) the narrative needs to be updated to reference COVID-19 and its impacts.
9. The indicators for each section of the report were also reviewed to ensure relevant and useful indicators are captured. The secretariat considers it may be valuable to include some or all of the below in the updated document and would value Policy Forum members' feedback:
 - housing affordability index
 - more age, sex, ethnicity trends (e.g. for employment)
 - more territorial authority comparisons (e.g. age and ethnicities)
 - education attainment levels
 - more social and cultural indicators e.g. volunteering hours and perception of environment
 - number on benefits (e.g. jobseeker) or other hardship indicators
 - % of children living in households in material hardship
 - regional greenhouse gas emissions.
10. An updated working draft Overview was discussed at the November 2021 Chief Executives Forum encompassing the above (see attachment 1).
11. At that meeting, chief executives noted that it was important to be strategic about the approach to the work and agreed that the region needs to be reporting on a harmonised set of indicators across the board, and ensure the data was used to prevent problems rather than just report on or address current issues.
12. There are therefore some wider questions to consider for the future direction of this document, including:
 - a. how widely is the document used? Should its purpose be reconsidered and the document redeveloped into something that is valuable for a wider audience? If so, who would be best to take the lead?

- b. what information is missing from the document? What information is useful?
 - c. how regularly should the document be updated?
 - d. what work is already undertaken by Canterbury councils on monitoring and reporting on this type of data? Is there duplication?
 - e. is a written and manually updated document the best approach going forward? Is a living, online portal (or similar) approach better so that the audience has access to real-time data from Statistics New Zealand and others? If so, who would take the lead on this?
 - f. is the approach to base the document around the 'capitals' in the Living Standards Framework still relevant, and how can the updated framework be reflected?
13. Further to bullet point d above, in addition to councils there are a number of agencies that have developed and maintained wellbeing indicator dashboards; for example MBIE's regional activity tool², the Canterbury DHB-led Canterbury wellbeing survey³ (limited to greater Christchurch residents), and Taituarā's database. Given the range of information already being collected and reported on (although noting this information is gathered and reported at varying time periods and frequencies), the Forum's thoughts on what indicators would be useful for the Mayoral Forum would be helpful, and then it could look at how that fits with work other councils or agencies are doing. Firstly however, determining the purpose of the document is crucial to determining the sorts of indicators that may be required.

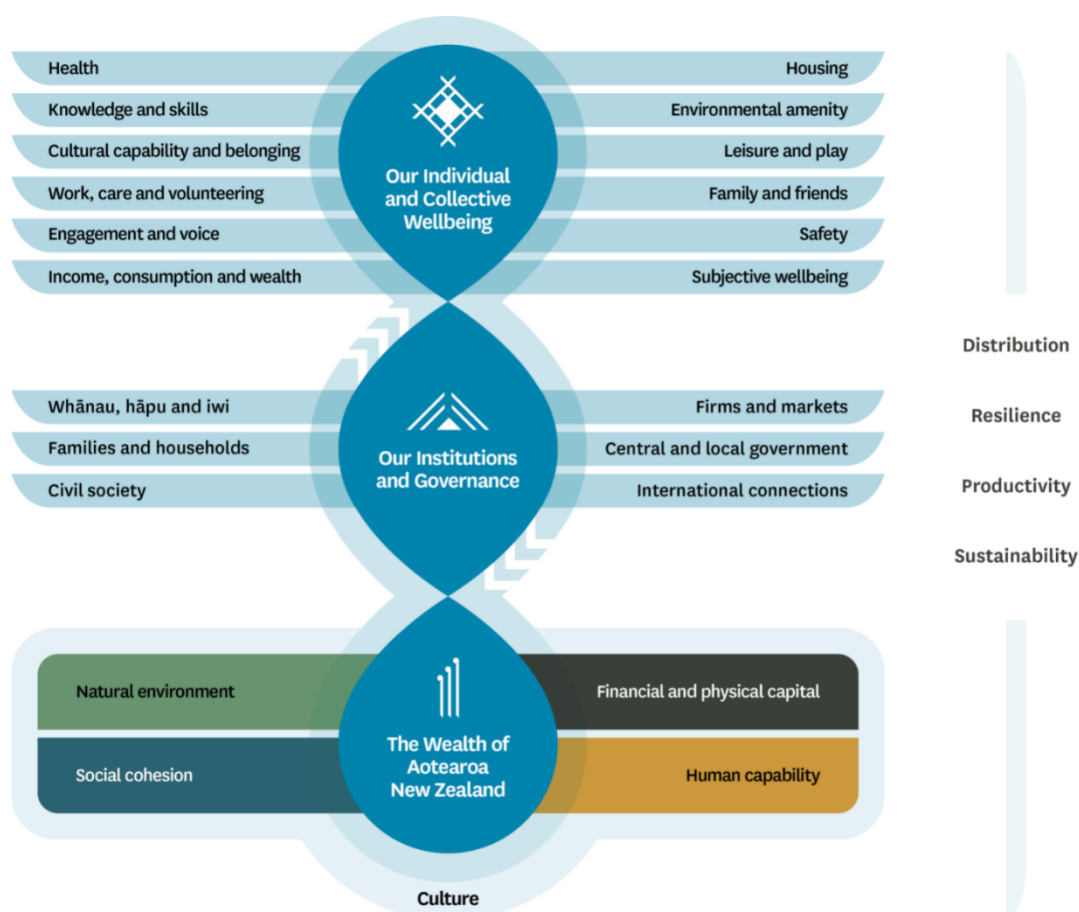
Living Standards Framework

14. Further to bullet point f above, Treasury's recently refreshed Living Standards Framework⁴ is important to consider as part of the future direction of the Overview. The refreshed framework has a particular focus on the topics of culture, children's wellbeing, te ao Māori, and Pacific Peoples.
15. The refreshed framework is below:

² <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/regional-economic-development/activity-tools/web-tool/>

³ <https://www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/>

⁴ <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/dp/dp-21-01>



16. Regardless of the direction in which the review of the Overview document goes, it will need to take the refreshed framework into account, as the current version is based on the old framework around the 4 capitals⁵ only.
17. To help understand te ao Māori perspectives on wellbeing, John Reid at the University of Canterbury has done a significant amount of research on this; a useful summary of this is available in a December 2021 report from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment report on wellbeing budgets⁶.
18. The Policy Forum's discussion and feedback is sought on the issues raised above to help to determine the direction of the document.

⁵ Natural Capital, Social Capital, Human Capital, Financial and Physical Capital

⁶ [wellbeing-budgets-and-the-environment-report-pdf-225mb.pdf \(pce.parliament.nz\)](https://www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/wellbeing-budgets-and-the-environment-report-pdf-225mb.pdf)

Next steps

19. The secretariat will report to the Chief Executives Forum on the proposed direction of the document, incorporating feedback received from this Forum.

Attachments

- Updated working draft of *Canterbury 2019: An Overview* (updated August/September 2021)

Canterbury 2021-2029

An Overview



A strong regional economy with resilient, connected communities and a better quality of life for all.

Introduction

This overview of Canterbury region has been prepared for members of the Canterbury Mayoral Forum following local body elections in October 2019. It presents high-level information on current state and trends to inform Mayoral Forum priorities, engagement with central government and development of a Canterbury Regional Development Strategy for the 2020–22 local government term.



Commented [CE1]: Update with purpose/timeframes

The overview is structured around:

- the 'four wellbeings' (environmental, economic, social and cultural) that were reinstated into the Local Government Act 2002 (ss.3, 5, 10, 14, 101 and Schedule 10) in May 2019
- the 'four capitals' of the NZ Treasury's Living Standards Framework.¹

Where data permit this, the report includes regional indicators presented on the Treasury's Living Standards Dashboard.²

The data and information in this overview are current as at ~~10 June 2019~~ xx (insert review date August 2021).

Since the regional overview was first published in 2019, New Zealand has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of the pandemic, including border and lockdown controls on wellbeing are yet to be fully understood but some of the indicators provided in this overview give insight into the short-term impacts of the pandemic e.g. on visitor arrivals. In reading this information on current state and trends, care should be taken in interpreting the data especially when comparing 2020/21 data with previous years. The pandemic has also impacted on the collection of some data, for example the General Social Survey was postponed to 2021 because of the 2020 lockdown therefore the latest information available is 2016.

A timeline of significant dates for the COVID-19 pandemic in New Zealand is included below.

Commented [CE2]: This paragraph needs refining after is completed – depending on how many COVID references are made, but need something along these lines.

Commented [CE3R2]: Also stats nz data portal useful reference to see short term impacts of lockdowns etc, e.g. traffic flows, data usage, requests for hardship assistance by region.

- 28 February 2020¹ – first COVID-19 case reported in New Zealand
- March 2020
 - 19 March Borders close to all but New Zealand citizens and permanent residents
 - 21 March Government introduces the 4-tiered Alert Level system to help combat COVID-19. New Zealand is at Alert Level 2.
 - 23 March New Zealand is at Alert Level 3.
 - 25 March New Zealand is at Alert Level 4. State of National Emergency declared.
- April 2020 - 27 April NZ Alert level 3
- May 2020 – 13 May alert level 2
- June – 8 June alert level 1
- August – 12 August Auckland in alert level 3, rest of NZ/Canterbury in alert level 2 until 21 September
- February 2021 – Canterbury/rest of NZ at alert level 2 for 3 days (14-17) while Auckland at level 3 and 2, then again 28 February to 7 March.
- August 2021 – 17 August case of delta variant notified in community (Auckland) all NZ in alert level 4. 31 August alert level 3 Canterbury (all NZ except Northland/Auckland)

¹ <https://covid19.govt.nz/alert-levels-and-updates/history-of-the-covid-19-alert-system/>

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1 <https://treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/living-standards>
2 <https://nztreasury.shinyapps.io/lisfdashboard/>

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Environmental wellbeing & natural capital

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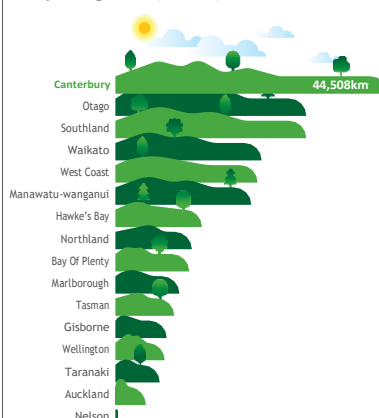
Land

- Canterbury is New Zealand's largest region by land area (44,508 km²), spanning the territory of 10 local authorities and 10 Ngāi Tahu papatipu rūnanga.³
- North to south, the region extends from Kekerengu Point, north of the Clarence River, to the Waitaki River catchment. West to east, the region extends from the Southern Alps to the coast and 12 nautical miles seaward to the limit of New Zealand's territorial waters.
- Canterbury has diverse landscapes, abundant water and large areas of flat land suitable for agriculture, with 21% of New Zealand's highest quality soils.⁴ Almost 2.6 million hectares of land in Canterbury was used for farming in **2016-2019** – **18.619%** of the total area farmed in New Zealand.⁵
- Canterbury's 800 km of coastline and 11,620 km² of coastal marine area includes a considerable range of land and seascapes and several coastal settlements, including Kaikōura, Christchurch City and Timaru.⁶

Key indicators

- In **2017-2019**, 64% of New Zealand's total irrigated land area was in Canterbury (**597,420-467,315** ha). **Between 2002 and 2019, the total irrigated land in Canterbury increased by 94%.** This covers a large part of the Canterbury plains. Irrigation is used to support intensive land use. Farming intensification improves productivity and increases pressures on the environment (increased demand for water and land use impacts on water quality and biodiversity).⁷
- The area of urban land in New Zealand increased by **1014.6%** between 1996 and **2012-2018** to approximately **228,237,000** hectares. The largest expansion was in Auckland (up **7,2594,211** hectares), followed by **Canterbury Waikato** (up **3,9005,730** hectares) and **Waikato Canterbury** (up **3,8294,845** hectares).⁸
- Between **1990 and 2008** **2002 and 2019**, **highly productive land that was unavailable or restricted from use as farmland (given urban and residential use) increased 54% in New Zealand.** **29% of new urban areas were on versatile (highly productive) land. Highly productive (Versatile) land is important for food production. Looking at rural residential expansion, the largest areas of highly productive land restricted from use as farmland was Waikato (8,323 hectares) following by Auckland (5,854 hectares), Manawatu-Whanganui (5,442, hectares), and Canterbury (5,375 hectares).** **greatest areas of conversion from high class land to urban use were in Canterbury (4,800 hectares) and Auckland (2,600 hectares).**⁹

Land area by region (km²)



Canterbury is New Zealand's largest region by land area



Commented [CE4]: More on farm land use area e.g. proportion of land use for different farming types in canterbury and dairy cattle/sheep trends (or economic) And farm area/counts

³ Department of Internal Affairs, <http://www.localcouncils.govt.nz/>

⁴ Environment Canterbury, <https://ecan.govt.nz/your-region/plans-strategies-and-bylaws/canterbury-regional-policy-statement/>, Introduction.

⁵ Statistics New Zealand, Agriculture statistics (Infoshare)-Our Land 2021

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6 Environment Canterbury, Regional Coastal Environment Plan (Apr 2019), 3.1–3.2.

7 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, p. 55; Ministry for the Environment / Statistics New Zealand, Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 77

8 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, pp. 58, 75; Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 41. Our Land 2021

9 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, pp. 58–59; Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 41. Our Land 2021

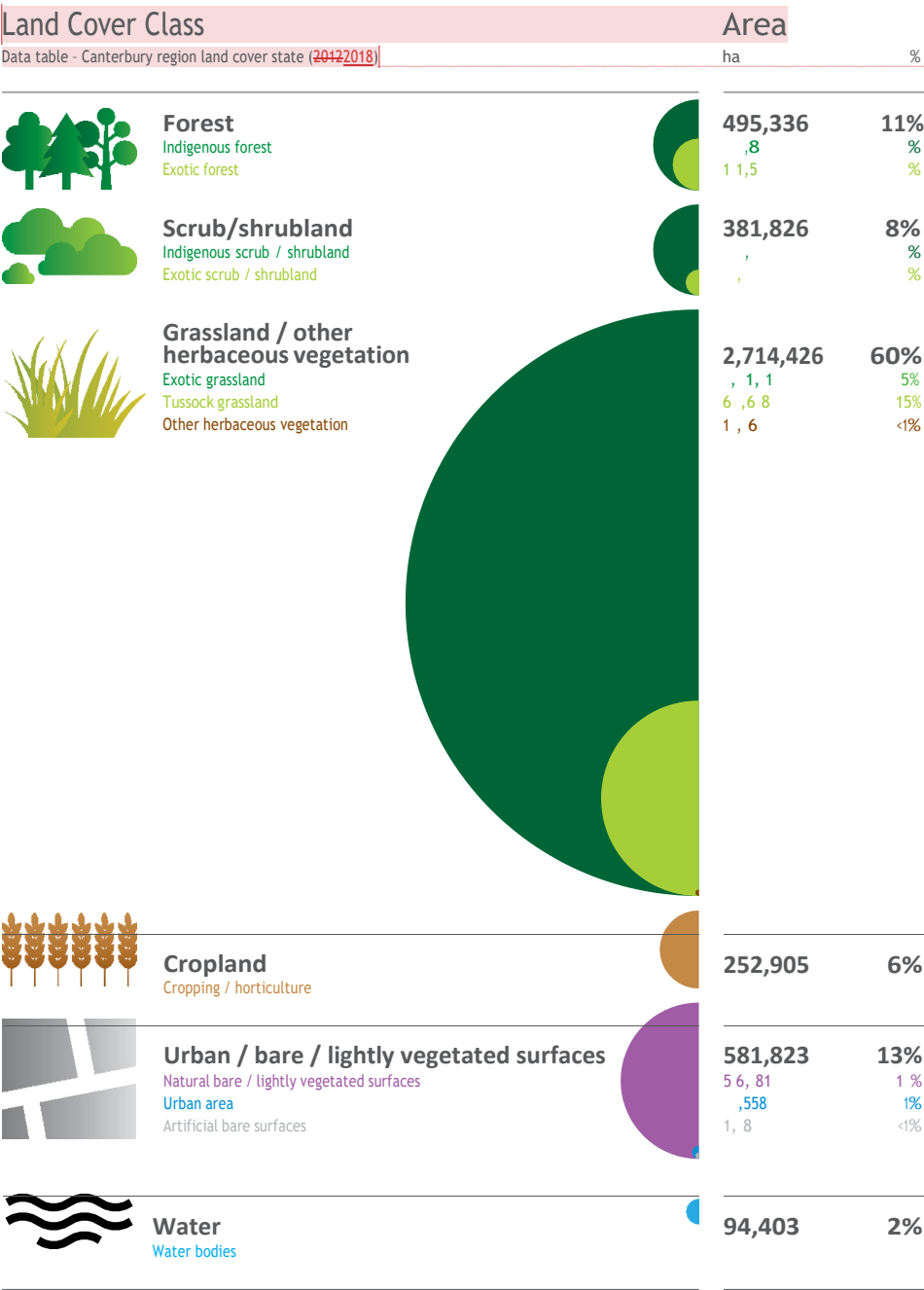
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Commented [CE5]: I find this graphic a little hard to follow. It took me awhile to realise the bubbles relate to the percentage of canterbury are. I would like review to do a line/trend line graphic that shows change over years – up, down stable . Plus composition of land cover in canterbury to show prominence of grassland

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Water

- Canterbury has more than 4,700 lakes and tarns, and over 78,000 kilometres of rivers and streams.¹⁰
- Our braided, alpine rivers are an iconic natural feature and internationally rare. They support many species, including rare and threatened species not found anywhere else.¹¹ 64% of New Zealand's braided rivers are in Canterbury, including the Waimakariri, Rakaia, Rangitata and Waitaki rivers, characterised by their multiple, shifting shingle channels and varying flows.¹²
- On average, we receive around 64-74 billion m³/annum of fresh water from rain and snow, much of it falling in the Southern Alps. 62 billion m³/annum runoff to sea.¹³ Canterbury receives 11% of New Zealand's precipitation input.¹⁴
- About 70-73% of New Zealand's groundwater (519 billion m³ in 2014) is located in Canterbury.¹⁵
- Across the region, 6.9-8 billion m³ of freshwater is taken each year – 4.4 billion m³ for irrigation, 1.7 billion m³ for stock-water, 700 million m³ for industrial use, 270million m³ for town supply and 390600 million m³ for community and industrial other use. 8.35 billion m³/year is consented for hydro-electricity and makes up 55% of the total water volume consented in Canterbury.¹⁶
- Land clearance and farming over many years, particularly land-use intensification since the 1970s, have increased pressure on rivers and groundwater aquifers. Lowland streams fed by groundwater springs are under stress. Urban streams and rivers typically have worse water quality because of changes to land cover and human activity in our cities and towns.



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¹⁰Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/Regional%20information%20for%20setting%20draft%20targets%20for%20swimmable%20lakes%20and%20rivers-final.pdf>, p. 72

¹¹Ministry for the Environment / Statistics New Zealand, Environment Aotearoa 2019, pp. 18-19.

¹²Ministry for the Environment / Statistics New Zealand, Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 80.

¹³LAWA, <https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/canterbury-region/water-quantity/>

¹⁴Ministry for the Environment, <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/surface-water-components-of-nzs-national-water-accounts.pdf>, p. 9.

¹⁵Ministry for the Environment / Statistics New Zealand, Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 45.

¹⁶LAWA, <https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/canterbury-region/water-quantity/Our Freshwater 2020>

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Key indicators

Surface waters

- In the 2019/2020 summer season, in total, 76% of graded freshwater sites (100% of lake sites and 64% of river sites) and 91% of coastal sites are considered as being generally suitable for contact recreation. In 2018, the Ministry for the Environment reported that overall grading of primary contact recreation showed that 86% of rivers and 81% of lakes in Canterbury are considered 'swimmable'. (Nationally, 68.6% of rivers are 'swimmable', and 71.2% of rivers and lakes combined.)¹⁷
- In Canterbury, the physical and chemical water quality of rivers and streams is typically poorer in lowland areas than in high-country areas, generally because of the greater intensity of land use in the warmer, flat low country and the accumulation of contaminants in groundwater, which re-emerge in lowland streams. A 2018 trend analysis of nine water quality attributes measured at 156 Canterbury river monitoring sites shows more of these sites have improving water quality trends than declining trends. The nine attributes include measures for nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment turbidity and *E.coli*. All but one attribute (turbidity) showed improvement over the past 10 years, with a probability of 67% or greater.¹⁸

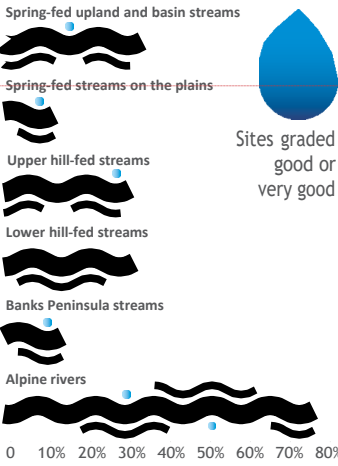
Groundwater

- Nitrate in groundwater can affect its quality for drinking-water supply and the quality of streams fed by groundwater. Areas in Canterbury around and downstream of intensive agricultural land use tend to have higher nitrate concentrations in the groundwater than other areas. Nitrate concentrations are highest in groundwater near the water table and decrease with depth.

Drinking water

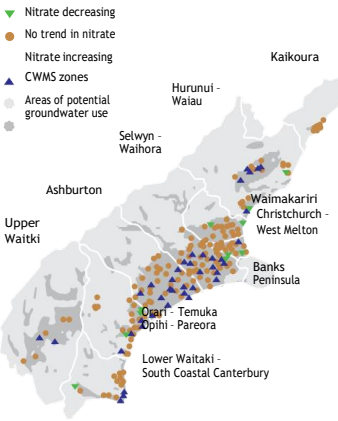
- In 2018, the Canterbury Chief Executives Forum commissioned a stocktake of all Canterbury's council-owned and operated registered drinking water supplies. This indicated that of 127 drinking-water supplies in Canterbury:
 - 47 supplies (37%) are fully compliant with current Drinking Water Standards, servicing 88% of Canterbury's population (478,738 people). (In New Zealand in 2017, 81% of the population was served with drinking water that met all standards.)
 - 80 supplies (63% of total supplies) are partially compliant or non-compliant, servicing 12% of Canterbury's population (63,724 people).

Water Quality Index results
by site type, 2017/18¹⁹



Commented [CE7]: Suitable national comparison?

10-year trends (2009-18)
in nitrate concentrations in
annual survey wells²⁰



¹⁷15 Canterbury water quality monitoring for contact recreation – Annual summary report 2019/20 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/Regional%20information%20for%20setting%20draft%20targets%20for%20swimmable%20lakes%20and%20rivers-final.pdf>

¹⁸16 Environment Canterbury, <https://ecan.govt.nz/reporting-back/water-quality-in-our-monitored-rivers-and-streams/>; <https://ecan.govt.nz/get-involved/news-and-events/2018/water-quality-trends-in-canterbury-august-2018/>; <https://ecan.govt.nz/document/download?uri=3469532>

¹⁹17 Environment Canterbury, Water Quality Index 2017/18.

²⁰18 Environment Canterbury. (2018). Annual groundwater quality survey, Spring 2018. Report No. R19/20. ISBN 978-1-98-859315-9 (print). 978-1-98-859316-6 (web). <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/get-involved/news-and-events/2019/groundwater-quality-survey-released/>

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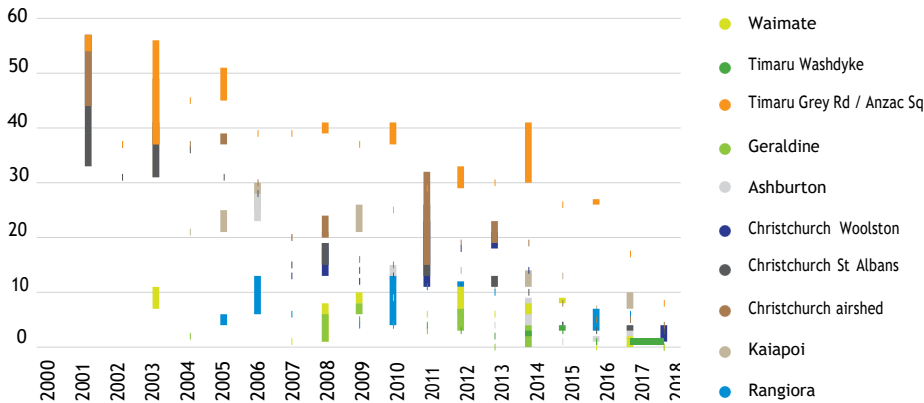
Air

- Air pollution can be an issue in Canterbury towns and cities, mainly during the coldest months, from the burning of wood and coal for heating. Rural areas are periodically affected by burn-offs and other rural practices. Vehicle emissions play a relatively minor role in air quality in our region.
- Monitoring of air quality by Environment Canterbury focuses on eight airsheds: Christchurch, Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Ashburton, Washdyke, Timaru, Geraldine and Waimate.²¹

Key indicators

- Air quality is improving in the cities and towns Environment Canterbury monitors, but pollution levels still sometimes exceed national health-based environmental standards.²²

Number of high pollution nights
2000 - 2020²³

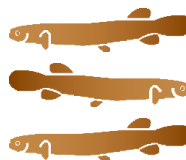
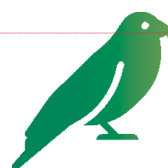


²¹ Environment Canterbury, <https://ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/air-quality/>
²² Environment Canterbury, <https://ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/air-quality/>; LAWA, <https://www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/canterbury-region/air-quality/>
²³ Number of days Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) exceeds 50 µg/m³ at monitored sites in high pollution nights, Canterbury 2000-18-20 <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/air-quality/the-science-behind-our-air-quality/data-from-past-years/>

Environmental wellbeing & natural capital

Biodiversity²⁴

- Biodiversity (biological diversity) includes ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity is a major issue nationally and globally. More than 4,000 native plant and animals are at risk of extinction in New Zealand.
- The Canterbury high country has iconic landscapes including tall tussock grasslands, native shrublands and largely unmodified alpine environments with extensive screes, bare rock, permanent icefields and glaciers.
- Canterbury has large areas of mountain beech forest, including in the catchments of the Ahuriri, Dobson/Hopkins, Rakaia and Waimakariri rivers, Craigieburn Forest Park and Arthur's Pass National Park.
- Naturally rare limestone areas occur in North and South Canterbury, which provide 'habitat islands' that support specialised plant communities.
- Like the rest of New Zealand, there have been significant losses in indigenous biodiversity in Canterbury. This has primarily occurred through loss and modification of habitat because of deforestation, burning, drainage, settlement and development, and the introduction of invasive pests. The most significant losses in indigenous habitat and biodiversity have occurred in lowland and coastal environments (<400m), where development has been, and continues to be, most intensive. A key challenge is the ongoing loss of habitats that support indigenous flora and fauna, especially in lowland and montane parts of the region.
- Canterbury has a number of culturally and ecologically significant river mouths, estuaries and coastal lagoons. Banks Peninsula Marine Mammal Sanctuary was New Zealand's first marine mammal sanctuary, to protect the nationally endangered Hector's dolphin/upokohue.
- Wetlands provide habitat for a diverse range of plants and animals and once covered large areas of lowland Canterbury. Wetlands are now some of our rarest and most-at-risk ecosystems, with over 90% of Canterbury's lowland wetlands lost in the last 150 years. Examples that remain include:
 - estuaries; for example, the Heathcote and Avon Rivers/Ihutai, and the Ashley River/Rakahuri mouth
 - coastal lagoons such as Wainono Lagoon and Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere
 - freshwater swamps such as Travis wetland in Christchurch City
 - margins of the Ashburton lakes, and ephemeral kettlehole tarns in the glacial moraines of the high country.



Commented [CE8]: Could add in extinction threat to indigenous species graphic for NZ (DOC) and stats about land, freshwater and marine threatened species e.g.

84% of reptiles threatened or at risk of becoming threatened (106)
 80% of bats (5)
 75% of frogs (4)
 74% of terrestrial birds (105)
 46% of vascular plants (2744)
 19% of hornworts and liverworts (76)
 14% of lichens, (2026)

Commented [CE9]: Biosecurity stats?

²⁴ Environment Canterbury, *Canterbury biodiversity strategy*, <https://ecan.govt.nz/your-region/plans-strategies-and-bylaws/canterbury-biodiversity-strategy/>; <https://apps.canterburymaps.govt.nz/SOE/Biodiversity.html>

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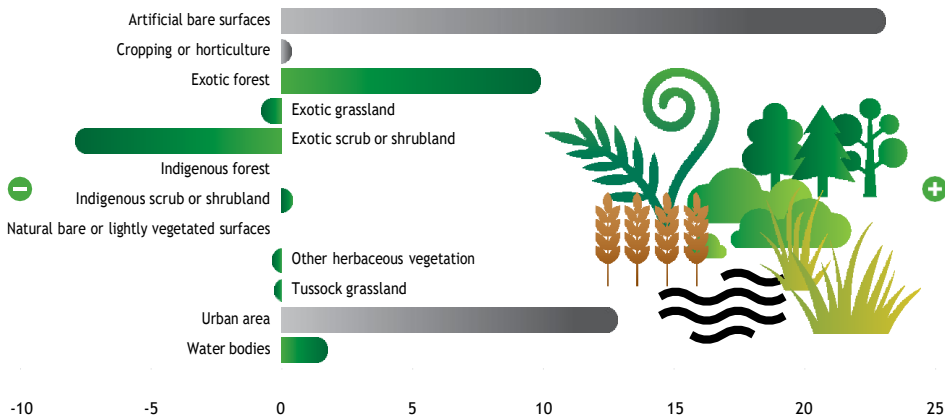
- Some of the world’s rarest bird species are found in our region, including Hutton’s shearwater, orange-fronted parakeet/kakariki, black stilt/kaki, white-flipped penguin/kororā, yellowhead/mohua and great spotted kiwi/rorua.
- Wilding conifers present a challenge in high-country pastoral land and on public conservation areas in Canterbury. The conifers can dominate indigenous species, reduce the value of productive land, reduce water availability, affect soil carbon, facilitate the establishment of other alien species, compete with native plants and animals, and alter the natural character of landscapes.²⁵
- Climate change is likely to impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. The main potential effects on biodiversity are gradual change in habitat, changes in species’ distribution, increased threats from pests and disease due to changes in disease vector distribution, and habitat loss from sea-level rise, for example, coastal wetlands.

Key indicators

- The expansion of urban land in Canterbury is reflected in changes in land cover between 1996 and ~~2012~~2018- artificial and urban area increased by 30% and 19% - Exotic scrub or shrubland decreased by 813%; exotic forest increased by 108%.
- Mapping of wetland loss between 2001 and 2016 showed that during this period New Zealand lost 214 wetlands (nearly 1,250 hectares), with a further 746 wetlands declining in size. The regions with the greatest number of wetlands lost or under decline were Canterbury (231 wetlands), West Coast (135 wetlands), Southland (97 wetlands), and Auckland (94 wetlands).²⁶

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Area change (%) in land cover, Canterbury 1996-~~2012~~²⁷2018²⁷



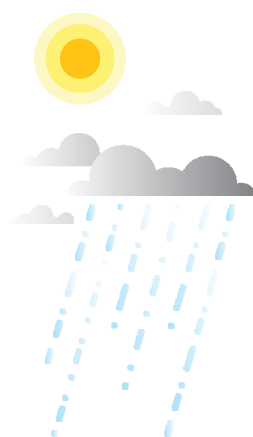
²⁵ Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, pp. 50, 92.
²⁶ Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, p. 89; Environment Aotearoa 2019, p. 34.
²⁷ Ministry for the Environment, [LAWA land cover](https://data.mfe.govt.nz/tables/category/environmental-reporting/land/habitats/) <https://data.mfe.govt.nz/tables/category/environmental-reporting/land/habitats/>. New Zealand Land Cover Database.

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Climate

- Canterbury has five main climate zones:
 - The plains, with prevailing winds from the northeast and south-west, low rainfall, and a relatively large annual temperature range by New Zealand standards.
 - The eastern foothills and southern Kaikōuras, with cooler and wetter weather, and a high frequency of north-westerlies.
 - The high country near the main divide, with prevailing north-west winds, abundant precipitation, winter snow and some glaciers particularly towards the south.
 - Banks Peninsula and the coastal strip north of Amberley, with relatively mild winters, and rather high annual rainfall with a winter maximum.
 - The inland basins and some sheltered valleys, where rainfall is low with a summer maximum, and diurnal and annual temperature ranges are large.²⁸
- Climate change is likely to impact significantly on Canterbury.
 - Higher temperatures, less rainfall and greater evapotranspiration are likely to cause increased pressure on water resources, particularly in North Canterbury. Droughts are likely to become more frequent and more extreme.
 - Continuing to release greenhouse gases at the current rates will mean that average temperatures in the Canterbury region could be up to 1.5 degrees warmer by 2040. Increase are likely to be even greater in the mountain and high country, as much as 6 degrees higher than today's average by 2090.
 - Strong winds, combined with high temperatures, low humidity and seasonal drought may result in increased fire risk in some areas, and a longer fire season.
 - Sea-level rise and coastal erosion will impact on coastal settlements and some papatipu rūnanga marae. Christchurch is likely to face increased flooding in some areas, particularly around the lower Avon River. Canterbury's sea levels may risk by an average of 30cm in the next 30 years. (NIWA climate change projections 2020)
 - A changing climate will affect the spread of pests and weeds. There may also be an increased threat to native species from changed distribution of disease vectors.
 - Extreme weather events, coastal erosion and sea-level rise will impact on coastal defence infrastructure, buildings, transport infrastructure, water infrastructure and flood protection infrastructure.
 - Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops.²⁹



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28 NIWA, <https://www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/publications/regional-climatologies/canterbury><https://www.ecan.govt.nz/document/download?uri=3827906> NIWA climate change projections 2020

29 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/likely-impacts-of-climate-change/how-could-climate-change-affect-my-region/canterbury>; LGNZ, Vulnerable: The quantum of local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise, <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/d566cc5291/47716-LGNZ-Sea-Level-Rise-Report-3-Proof-FINAL-compressed.pdf>

Natural hazards

- Flooding is a natural hazard of significant concern in Canterbury, from river flooding, surface flooding from local run-off and coastal over-topping. Climate change is likely to exacerbate this, as extreme weather events are expected to become more frequent.
- Canterbury sits across the boundary of the Pacific Plate and the Australian Plate. The impacts of the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes and the 2016 [Kaikōura-North Canterbury](#) earthquake have been well documented.
- The 2016 Hurunui/Kaikōura earthquake sequence triggered up to 20,000 landslides over 10,000 square kilometres, uplifted coastal areas up to 3 metres, exposing the seabed, and triggered the biggest local-source tsunami in New Zealand since 1947 (nearly seven metres at Goose Bay).³⁰
- The Alpine Fault has a high probability (estimated at 30%) of rupturing in the next 50 years. The rupture is expected

to produce one of the biggest earthquakes since European settlement of New Zealand, and it will have a major impact on the lives of many people.³¹

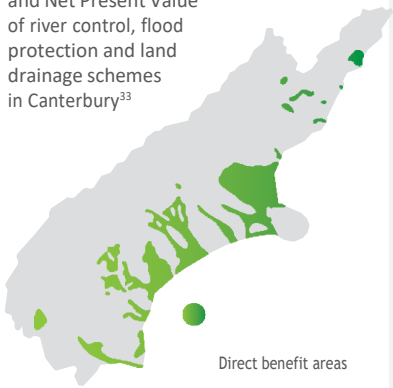
- Past land use (including, for example, closed landfills, former gasworks, fuel service stations, horticulture, timber treatment and sheep dips) has left a legacy of contaminated and potentially contaminated land sites.³²

Asset cost and benefit value

Asset Cost
\$0.7 billion

Benefit Value
\$108 billion

Asset cost (capex and opex) and Net Present Value of river control, flood protection and land drainage schemes in Canterbury³³



30 Ministry for the Environment, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>, p. 28.
31 GNS Science, <https://www.gns.cri.nz/Home/Learning/Science-Topics/Earthquakes/Major-Faults-in-New-Zealand/Alpine-Fault>
32 Environment Canterbury, <https://www.ecan.govt.nz/your-region/your-environment/hazardous-land-use/potentially-contaminated-land/>
33 Source: Tonkin and Taylor, 2018

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Infrastructure

- The region is well-connected nationally and internationally and is a gateway to Antarctica. Canterbury has the South Island's major international airport (Christchurch), a regional airport (Timaru), two sea ports (Timaru, Lyttelton) and inland ports at Rolleston.
- Major infrastructure projects that are either proposed, in progress or completed include:
 - completion of the Christchurch Southern Motorway and Northern Arterial Motorway
 - earthquake recovery investment in Kaikōura and Hurunui districts – completing the rebuild of SH1 and the local road network, and Kaikōura horizontal infrastructure rebuild
 - Christchurch Hospital upgrade, upgrades and new builds at the three Christchurch prisons and rebuilding and renewing a total of 115 schools following the 2010–11 earthquakes
 - construction of Tūranga (Christchurch City Library), Te Pae (Christchurch Convention and Exhibition Centre), Taiwhanga Rehia (metro sports facility), Ngā Puna Wai Sports Hub and the Christchurch Stadium
 - Orion networks electricity network upgrades
 - [accelerated rollout of the Rural Broadband Initiative phase 2 \(\\$50m\)](#).
 - progressing the upgrade of Hereford, High, Victoria and Montreal Streets (Christchurch – \$22m of projects) and progressing the major cycleway networks and access improvements along Brougham Street (Christchurch).³⁴

Commented [CE11]: There are indicators for activity at ports/airports etc plus international trade chch ports

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³⁴ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Provincial Development Unit.

Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

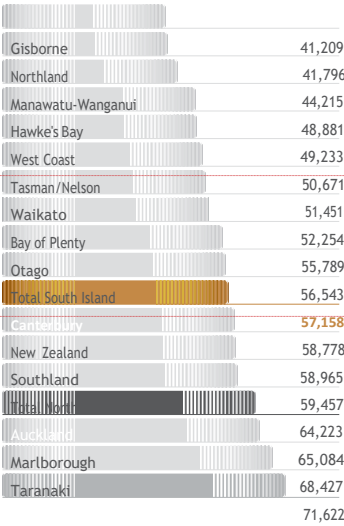


As the earthquake rebuild has eased off, Canterbury’s economic growth rate and regional share of GDP has dropped and is now lagging behind Wellington and Auckland regions. Construction and manufacturing are the ‘heavy lifters’, but agriculture (especially

dairy farming) and associated economic activity undergirds the economy of Canterbury.

- Canterbury’s GDP in the year ended March ~~2018-2020~~ (latest available) was \$~~35,439.96~~ billion. This represents 12.4% of national GDP (cf. 16.9% of land area and 12.8% of national population).³⁵
- Earthquake rebuild activity resulted in strong GDP growth in Canterbury between 2012 and 2015 but while this remains positive, the growth rate has slowed since 2015. Canterbury’s GDP grew by 4.67% in the year to March 2020~~18~~, lagging behind growth rates in Wellington (4.75.8%) and Auckland (5.93%) and the national GDP increase of 5.45%. Bay of Plenty and Tasman/Nelson had the largest percentage growth rate (6.1%)
- Despite the stimulus of earthquake rebuild, Canterbury’s percentage change in GDP over the five years ~~2015-2013-18~~ of 24.87.9% also lagged behind the national percentage change of 33.20.9%—behind Auckland (38.35%) but just ahead of Wellington (234.2.3%).
- In the year ended March ~~2017-2019~~ (latest available), manufacturing contributed 11% of regional GDP. Of this, primary manufacturing contributed 6159%, other manufacturing 3941%. The manufacturing sector has faced challenges retaining staff, as the earthquake rebuild drove a shift from manufacturing to the construction sector.
- Construction contributed 8.79.3% of regional GDP, the highest share of the regions. and professional, scientific and technical services 7.77.9% in the yearended March ~~20172019~~.
- Canterbury’s GDP per person (March ~~20182020~~) was \$62,32357.158, lower than national GDP per capita (\$64,07958.778) and much lower than GDP per person in Auckland (\$71,97864.223) and Wellington (\$74,7851.622). Over the decade 2008–18, however, average annual per cent growth in GDP per person was higher in Canterbury (3.4%) than in Auckland (3.0%), Wellington and NZ (2.9%).

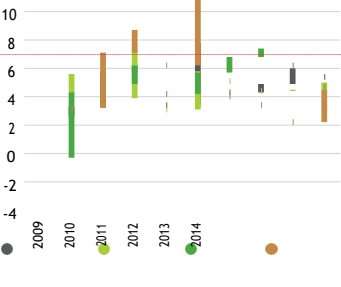
GDP per person by region, year to March 2018³⁶



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GDP per person, year to March



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Good summary

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35 Statistics New Zealand, Regional GDP.

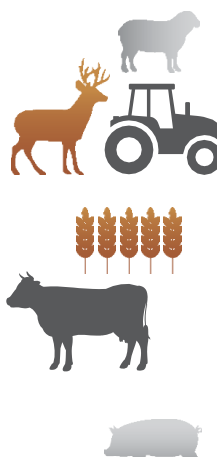
36 Source: Statistics New Zealand. Tasman and Nelson regions have been combined to maintain data quality standards. Chatham Islands has been combined with Canterbury to maintain data quality standards. Gross domestic product is based on the year ended March. Population estimates are based on the year ended June.

Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Agriculture

- Agriculture contributed 6.35.9% of regional GDP in the year to March ~~2018-2020~~ but generates a significant amount of related economic activity from primary manufacturing; other manufacturing; professional, scientific and technical services; owner-occupied property operation; transport and warehousing; financial and insurance services, etc.
- Agriculture plays a significantly more important role in Canterbury's economy than in the economies of Auckland and Wellington regions, contributing \$2.4 billion to Canterbury's regional GDP in 20178 (Auckland \$34348 million, Wellington \$23613 million).
- Dairy cattle farming is by far the largest generator of primary industries GDP in Canterbury, followed by sheep, beef, cattle and grain farming. In 2016, over 7,660 people were employed in the dairy industry in Canterbury.³⁷
- As at June 2018, there were 7,317 farm holdings in Canterbury, covering a total of 2,544,208 hectares (19% of farmed land in NZ).³⁸
- In June 202018 (latest available), Canterbury with 16.9% of NZ's land area had:
 - 1,246327,000 dairy cattle (up 2.84.4% on 20197) – 204% of NZ's dairy cattle, but down xx% from 201x
 - 5942,000 beef cattle (up 96.6% on 201947) – 14% of NZ's beef cattle
 - 4,57423,000 sheep (down 140.3% on 20197) – 176% of NZ's sheep
 - 14985,2900 pigs (down up 7.65.6% on 20179) – 645% of NZ's farmed pigs
 - 26553,000 deer (up 76.1% on 2017) – 329% of NZ's farmed deer.
- In Canterbury in the year to 31 March 2018 (latest available):
 - 2,700 hectares of exotic timber were harvested (down 11.5% on 2017) – 4% of NZ's total hectares harvested)
 - 1,275,300 m³ of exotic timber were harvested (down 0.2% on 2017) – 4% of NZ's total m³ harvested
 - 2,200 hectares of exotic timber were re-planted (up 37.8% on 2017) – 5% of NZ's total hectares replanted).
- In Canterbury in the year to 30 June 2018:
 - 303,600 tonnes of wheat were harvested (down 12.6% on 2017) – 82% of NZ's total wheat harvested
 - 245,800 tonnes of barley were harvested (up 25.3% on 2017) – 65% of NZ's total barley harvested.
- In the year to 30 June 2017 (latest available), 57% of horticultural land in Canterbury was planted in potatoes (4,332 hectares), and 23% in wine grapes (1,769 hectares), followed by 13% in onions (1,001 hectares).³⁹



Commented [CE17]: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11444-regional-factsheet-canterbury-pdf>
file:///C:/Users/CeciliaF/Downloads/Canterbury%20Region_2021_08_31_Automated.pdf

³⁷ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Provincial Development Unit.

³⁸ Statistics New Zealand, Industry sectors, Agriculture.

³⁹ Statistics New Zealand, Agricultural production.



Economic wellbeing and financial/physical regional GDP

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Construction
GST on production and other taxes Professional, scientific, and technical servicesRental, hiring, and real estate services
Owner-occupied property operationPrimary manufacturing
Health care and social assistance
Agriculture
Transport, postal, & warehousingRetail trade
Wholesale trade Other manufacturing
Information media telecommsEducation and training
Public administration, defence, and safetyElectricity, gas, water, and waste servicesFinancial and insurance services Administrative and support services
Fishing, forestry, and mining
Food and beverage servicesAccommodation

0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10%

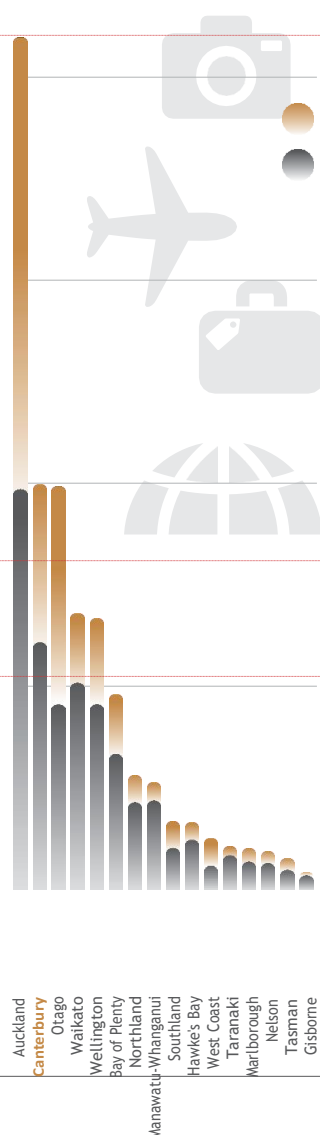
Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Visitors

- Over the last 20 years, prior to border controls to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic New Zealand's total number of international visitor arrivals for the year ended March-December has increased by 6183%, from 1.8million in 2000 2.4 million in 1999 to 3.9 million in 2019. The largest growth in visitor numbers came from China, up from 16,325 in 1999 to 434,323 in the March 2019 year. China is now the second-largest source country for visitor arrivals to New Zealand after Australia – 1.5 million Australians visited in the year to March 2019.⁴⁰
- In the year to March 2019, 550,000 international visitors arrived in New Zealand at Christchurch Airport. Of these, around 5% came on business, 25% to visit friends and relatives, and 65% on holiday.⁴¹ MBIE has estimated that there were over 1.2 million international visitors to Canterbury in 2018. 118 cruise ship visits were scheduled for the 2018–19 cruise ship season.⁴²
- Total visitor spend equates to around 4413% of regional GDP to the year end (in 2019?), across accommodation services, transport services, food and beverage services, cultural, recreation and gambling services and retail sales, and excluding international education receipts.
- 43. Annual domestic spend to July 2021 in Canterbury was \$1,496m, a 33% increase from year to July 2020 and 26% from July 2019. Canterbury ranked second behind Auckland (\$2079m).
- Tourism businesses continue to be extremely hard hit by the COVID-19 operating environment with business turnover halved (down 48%); and four out of ten jobs lost (down 37%) compared to pre-COVID levels.
- In the year to April 2019, Christchurch City attracted 65% of estimated tourist spending in Canterbury. Within the region, Kaikōura and Mackenzie districts have a greater international than domestic visitor spend—Christchurch City and all other districts have a greater domestic than international visitor spend. The greatest percent change in the year to April 2019 was in Kaikōura (a 30% increase in total spend), as tourism has recovered from the November 2016 earthquake. Strong growth in total visitor spend 2018–19 has also been evidenced in Selwyn (13%) and Waimakariri (12%) districts.⁴⁴

44 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment,
Monthly regional tourism estimates.



Commented [CE18]: It was 2.4m in 2009, not 1999. 1.6m in 1999 1.8 mil in 2000. (dec 2019 annual infoshare).

Commented [CE19]: Tourism electronic card transactions

Commented [CE20]: TIA survey August 2021
<https://www.tia.org.nz/assets/COVID-19-/COVID-19-August-Summary-Report-August-2021.pdf>

40 Statistics New Zealand, International visitor arrivals, annual March.

41 Statistics New Zealand, International visitor arrivals, annual December.

42 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Provincial Development Unit.

43 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Monthly regional tourism estimates.

**Economic wellbeing and
financial/physical capital by
region, year to
April 2019**



Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Income

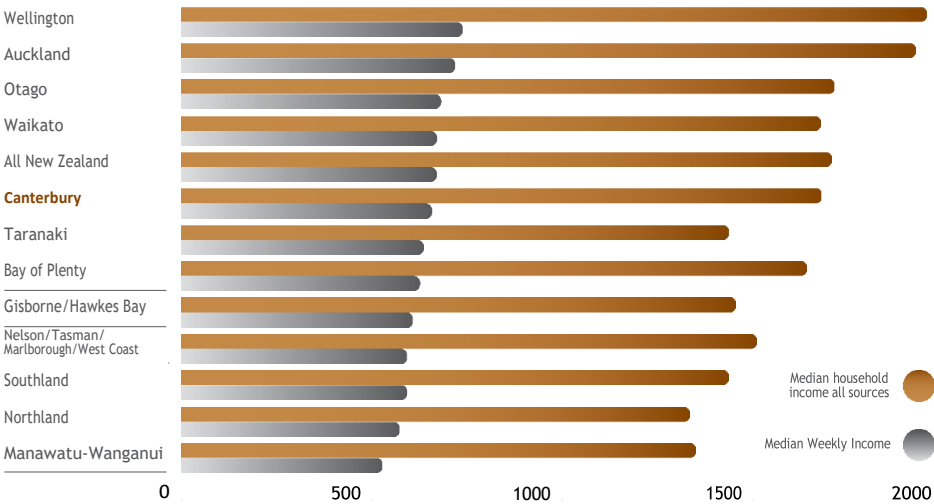
- Median weekly income in Canterbury (~~June 2018~~2021) was ~~\$784658~~ (NZ \$~~770671~~). Median household weekly income from all sources (June ~~2021~~18) was ~~\$1,680-758~~ (NZ \$~~1,880708~~). This difference is not explained by the proportion of the population aged 65+ years (Canterbury 16.0%; New Zealand 15.3%) – 16.6% of Otago region’s population is aged 65+ years but in 2018 median weekly income in Otago was \$682 (Canterbury \$658).
- In Canterbury, median weekly income increased by 35% between ~~2008~~ 2010 and ~~2021~~18 (not adjusted for inflation), compared to NZ ~~3640%~~ 38%40% and Wellington ~~363%~~.
- In Canterbury, median hourly earnings in full-time work in June 2018 were ~~\$26.37-9.02~~ (NZ \$~~29.186.37~~) and ~~\$23.710.00~~ in part-time work (NZ \$~~19.5022.99~~).⁴⁵
- Include expenditure stats?
- In the NZ General Social Survey, self-reported income adequacy is slightly higher in Canterbury than in the country as a whole. In 2016 (latest available), 72% of respondents reported that they have more than enough or enough income (NZ 64%), and 9% reported that they do not have enough income (NZ 11%).⁴⁶



Commented [CE21]: Look at this some more – household compositions? Mix of industries, e.g. proportion of wgtm white collar vs mix in canterbury Might be better off to use equalized data sets – take into account household compositions

Commented [CE22]: Check what was done in wellbeing HLFS questions

Income by region, June ~~2018~~2021



Economic wellbeing and
financial/physical capital

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45 Statistics New Zealand, Incomes tables.
46 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).

Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Housing

- In Census 2018⁴⁷, 55.6% of total households stated indicated that they lived in a dwelling they owned or partly owned (NZ 51.30%, Auckland 45.446%, Wellington 53.42%). Home ownership rates have dropped from 71% in Canterbury in 2001 (NZ 68%, Auckland 64%, Wellington 67%).⁴⁷
- The median house price in Canterbury at June 2018 was \$434,000 (NZ \$560,000, Wellington \$595,000, Auckland \$850,000). Annual median household income (all sources) for the same period as a percentage of median house price was 20.1% in Canterbury (Wellington 17.1%, NZ 15.9%, Auckland 11.8%). That is, housing is generally more affordable in Canterbury.⁴⁸
- 14.9% March 2021 quarter wellbeing statistics responded house has minor or major problem compared with total 19.4%. Housing satisfaction in Canterbury (as measured in the NZ General Social Survey) is generally high and similar to that in Wellington, Auckland and New Zealand as a whole, but in Canterbury, housing satisfaction declined slightly between 2010 and 2012 while it increased slightly across the country as a whole. This may reflect the impact of the Canterbury earthquakes in 2010–11.⁴⁹
- Canterbury was 13 out of 16 regions in the Massey home affordability index May 2021 quarter with an index of 16.6 (NZ 22.3, Wellington 21.3, Auckland 28.2) and 6.4% decline in home affordability in the last 12 months (NZ 10.1%).
- Median household net worth in Canterbury grew from \$348,000 in 2015 to \$367,000 in 2018. This is higher than median net worth for the country as a whole (\$340,000 in 2018), but lower than median net worth in both Auckland and Wellington regions and it is growing at a significantly lower rate.⁵⁰

Commented [CE23]: <https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/files/Colleges/College%20of%20Business/School%20of%20Economics%20&%20Finance/research-outputs/mureau/home-affordability/Home%20Affordability%20Report%20Q2%202021.pdf?9CAF0E6744FDA12E12E48095837C4F00>

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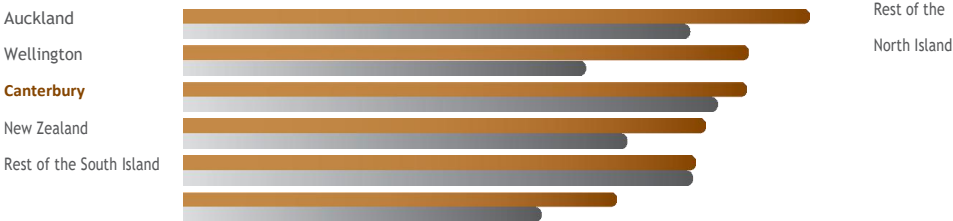
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Median household net worth



Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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47 Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013.
48 Statistics New Zealand, Incomes tables June 2018; REINZ residential property report June 2018.
49 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).
50 Statistics New Zealand, Incomes tables, net worth.

500

Economic wellbeing and financial/physical capital

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Regional confidence

- both Westpac/asb found rural regions outperforming the major urban centres.
- According to the Westpac-McDermott Miller Regional Economic Confidence survey (June 2021 quarter), there was an even split between regions showing improved economic confidence and regions showing weakened confidence.
- Canterbury's economic confidence recorded the largest dip in economic confidence over the quarter (down 17 points). The severe flooding in June 2021 was considered the key contributing factor. The previous quarter (March 2021) saw a significant increase in Canterbury, partly due to an acceleration in house prices but also because of the region's current strength in both the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. This increase was the greatest nationwide and represented the biggest confidence gain seen in the region over the last two years. The report noted that looking beyond the floods, the region's key sectors are performing well and the underlying activity in the manufacturing, construction and agricultural sectors is firm. On this basis, the economic confidence of households is expected to rebound next quarter.
- saw a decline in confidence in eight of eleven regions. Some of the biggest falls were in Auckland (a 25% drop in confidence) and Canterbury (a 17% drop), but for different reasons. Housing affordability is increasingly cited as a key issue in Auckland. In Canterbury, the key factor is the slowing earthquake rebuild.⁵¹
- The ANZ-Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Index rose eased 3 points to 110 1 point to 126 for New Zealand as a whole in April 2019 August 2021. By region, the South Island outperformed, with Canterbury up 5 points to 126 and the rest of the South Island up 10 points to 125. Auckland retained a one-year high at 124. House price inflation expectations were little changed at 6.3%. They eased in Auckland and Wellington but rose in the remainder of the North Island to the strongest levels nationwide (7.1%). House price inflation expectations lifted a tick to 2.8%, driven by higher expectations outside of Canterbury (1.8%) and Auckland (1.3%).⁵²
- The ASB Regional Economic Scorecard (March 2019-2021 quarter) ranked Canterbury as 14-10 of 16 regions, down up 10-3 spots from 4-13 in the previous quarter. The North Island took the top nine spots and the South Island the bottom seven. Drivers of the clear North Island/South Island divide could be due to lack of overseas tourism spending in the South Island (e.g. Queenstown) and the property market (residential construction boom and house price gains) being a bit more modest than the North Island. Agricultural output makes up a smaller portion of the South Island than North Island, and so the South Island not benefitting from the recent surge in commodity prices was considered to be another potential driver and the reason Canterbury was the highest of the South Island regions. The scorecard rates regions using the latest quarterly regional statistics on employment, wages, house prices/sales, retail sales, newcar sales and construction. The report noted that Canterbury is still working through the transition from past strong construction growth to the traditional drivers, with employment 'soggy' after five years of robust growth, and retail spending 'subdued'. While house prices have

Commented [CE24]: https://www.christchurchnz.com/media/lupgzrmm/quarterly_march-2021.pdf

<https://www.westpac.co.nz/assets/Business/tools-rates-fees/documents/economic-updates/2021/Bulletins/Q2-Regional-Economic-Confidence-Jun-2021-Westpac-NZ.pdf>

Commented [CE25]: yet to find regional differences – not sure that ANZ adds any value.
<https://www.anz.co.nz/about-us/economic-markets-research/consumer-confidence/>

Commented [CE26]: <https://www.asb.co.nz/content/dam/asb/documents/reports/asb-regional-economic-scoreboard/scoreboard-q1-2021.pdf>

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- ~~been weak, sales turnover growth was third fastest over the year and the number of homes for sale has fallen over the past six months.~~⁵³

51 Westpac-McDermott Miller Regional Economic Confidence survey, <https://www.westpac.co.nz/assets/Business/Economic-Updates/2019/Bulletins-2019/Q1-Regional-Economic-Confidence-March-2019.pdf>
52 ANZ-Roy Morgan Consumer Confidence Index, <https://www.anz.co.nz/about-us/economic-markets-research/consumer-confidence/>
53 ASB Regional Economic Scorecard, <https://www.asb.co.nz/documents/economic-research/regional-economic-scoreboard.html>

Social wellbeing and human capital

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Canterbury's population

- Canterbury is New Zealand's second-largest region by population after Auckland, with an estimated resident population (June 2020) of 645,900.⁵⁴
- Population density in Canterbury is 13.5 people per km² (New Zealand 17.5).⁵⁵
- Fifty-four per cent of the South Island's population lives in Canterbury.
- Canterbury's population is unevenly distributed across the region: 62% in Christchurch City, 82% in greater Christchurch (Waimakariri, Christchurch, Selwyn).

Key indicators

- On the medium projection, Canterbury's population is expected to grow from 622,800 in 2018 to 780,500 in 2043 – an average annual growth rate of 1%, in line with New Zealand's overall population growth rate.⁵⁶
- Our population is structurally ageing. The median age was 38.8 years in 2018 (NZ 37.0 years), projected to increase to 42.6 years in 2043 (NZ 41.9 years). By 2043, Canterbury is projected to have a smaller proportion of the population aged 15–64 years than the Auckland and Wellington regions and New Zealand as a whole.
- In Canterbury in the year to June 2020, there was natural increase of 2,500 people, and net migration of 11,200 people, resulting in population growth of 13,600 people. That is, 82% of Canterbury's population growth in the year to June 2020 was due to net migration, compared to 75% for New Zealand as a whole. In the year to 30 June 2018, there were 12,229 permanent and long-term migration arrivals to Canterbury and 6,383 departures. This gave net migration of 5,846 people.⁵⁷
- Modelling by the Canterbury Development Corporation (now ChristchurchNZ) in 2015 indicated that Canterbury will face continuing labour and skills shortages (in both high-skilled and low-skilled occupations), assuming modest economic growth and the progressive retiring of baby boomers from the workforce. We need an estimated net migration of around 6,600 people each year to meet these shortages – well above historic levels of around 3,500 annual net migration.

54 Statistics New Zealand, Sub-national population estimates, June 2018.
55 Department of Internal Affairs, on 2018 census data, <http://www.localcouncils.govt.nz/based>
56 Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population projections, 2018 (base)–2043 (Feb 2017 update).
57 Statistics New Zealand, international travel and migration data.



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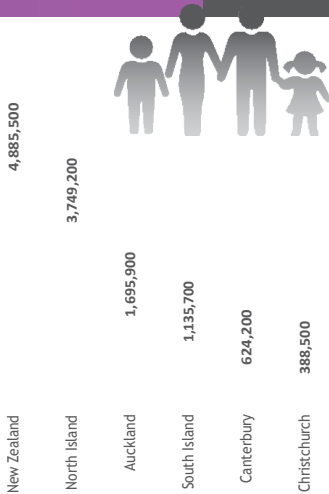
Commented [CE27]: 13.5 based on census 2018 and 17.5 based on census 2018 need to find source for area km2 NZ

Commented [CE28]: This has shifted, NZ

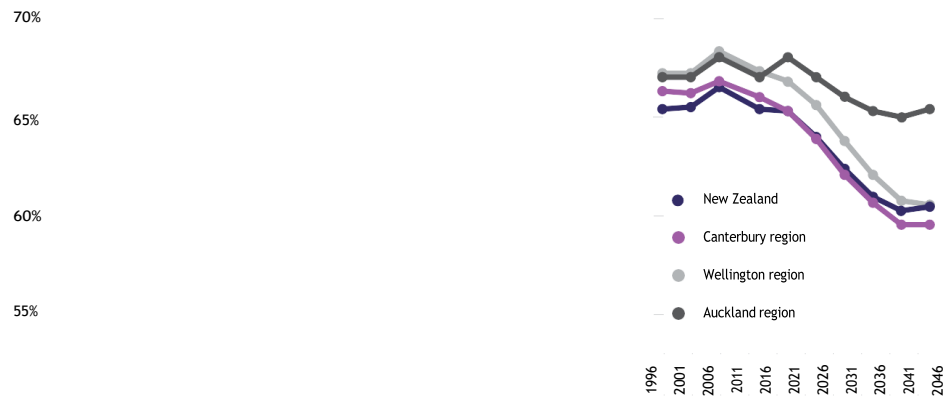
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Estimated resident population



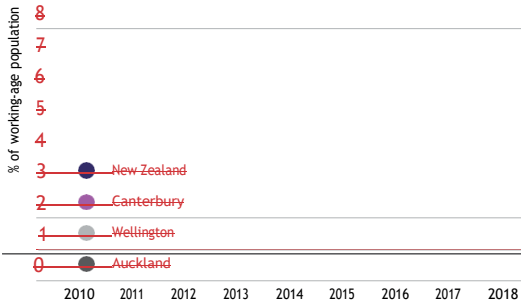
Projected proportion of the population aged 15-64 years



Employment and unemployment

- In 2018, the industries that created the most jobs in Canterbury (the top 10) were, in order: dairy cattle farming; labour supply services; higher education; computer systems design and related services; accommodation; take-away food services; road and bridge construction; employment placement and recruitment services; central government administration; and other health care services.
- In 2018, the industries that lost the most jobs in Canterbury (the top 10) were, in order: house construction; department stores; painting and decorating services; general practice medical services; corporate head office management services; other administrative services; concreting services; wired telecommunications network operation; postal services; and other water transport support services.
- In 2018, the top ten occupations in Canterbury were, in order: specialist managers; education professionals; sales assistants and salespersons; business, HR and marketing professionals; health professionals; hospitality, retail and service managers; design, engineering, science professionals; chief executives, general managers, legislators; carers and aides; and construction trades workers.
- Canterbury has a slightly lower proportion of skilled and highly skilled jobs than NZ as a whole, and a slightly higher proportion of low-skilled and semi-skilled jobs.⁵⁸

Unemployment 2010-2020



Canterbury's employment rate in the March 2019 June 2021 quarter

66.7.6
1%

down from 69.9% in March 2018 up from 66.8% in June 2020.

New Zealand	67.5%
Auckland	68.32%
Wellington	71.39%



Commented [CE30]: this is repeated over the page – wonder if replace graphic with something more meaningful with industry or employment. Reorder next couple of pages.

Commented [CE29]: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11444-regional-factsheet-canterbury-pdf> trying to find latest. Seems to be from LEED. Can get number of business unit and number of employees by industry type Census 2018 occupation type with a bit of MBIE industry analysis?

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58 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Provincial Development Unit.

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Key indicators

- As the Christchurch rebuild eases off, employment, unemployment, labour market under-utilisation and youth NEET rates are converging with national rates.
- Canterbury's employment rate in the ~~March 2019~~ June 2021 quarter was ~~67.666.1%~~ (NZ 67.5%, Auckland 68.23%, Wellington 71.39%), ~~down up~~ from ~~69.966.8%~~ in ~~March 2018~~ June 2020.⁵⁹
- Canterbury's unemployment rate in the ~~March 2019~~ June 2021 quarter was ~~4.0%3.9%~~ (NZ ~~3.94.2%~~, Auckland 4.14%, Wellington ~~4.03.7%~~), up from 3.85% in ~~March 2018~~ June 2020.
- Because Christchurch City has 62% of the region's population, regional indicators strongly reflect what is happening in Christchurch. In the March 2019 quarter, Christchurch's unemployment rate at 5.0% lifted the regional unemployment rate to 4.0%. In parts of the region, the unemployment rate is much lower than this.⁶⁰
- The labour market under-utilisation rate in Canterbury was ~~10.34.6%~~ (NZ ~~10.1.23%~~, Auckland ~~9.940.6%~~, Wellington ~~10.41.6%~~), ~~down up~~ from 11.82% in ~~March 2018~~ June 2020.
- In Canterbury, ~~140.2%~~ of 15–24 year-olds were estimated to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) in the year 2020 (end June) 2018, up from a low of ~~7.48.3%~~ in 2016⁶¹ – compared to NZ 11.29%, Auckland ~~12.24.7%~~, Wellington ~~10.24.5%~~.⁶¹
- The number of people receiving a Jobseeker Support (Work Ready) benefit in Canterbury has steadily increased from 3,883 in March 2016 to 4,483 in March 2017 to 4,960 in March 2018 to 6,135 in March 2019 to 11, 682 in March 2021.⁶²
- Canterbury has a slightly lower proportion of young jobseeker support recipients than the country as a whole. Jobseeker support recipients aged 18–24 years as a proportion of the estimated resident population aged 15–24 years ~~totalled totalled~~ 3.2% in the March quarter of 2019 (NZ 3.8%).⁶³
- Add in some analysis/caveats about COVID given comparing June 2021 with June 2020 quarters
- Include components of workforce e.g. full time, part time,

15-24 year-olds in Canterbury estimated to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) in 2018

1110.2%
up from a low of ~~8.3%~~ in 2014 7.4% in 2016

New Zealand	11.9 12.2%
Auckland	11.7 12.2%
Wellington	11.5 10.2%



Commented [CE33]: Repeat of text – another graphic, as per previous page comment reorder this and previous page

Commented [CE31]: Line graph ? more analysis on age, sex, ethnicity?

Commented [CE32]: Latest indicates 5.5% - as above need some more analysis if any age, sex, ethnic trends

61

62

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Social wellbeing and human capital

Christchurch Economic Data, March 2021, <https://www.christchurcheconomic.org.nz/christchurch-economic-data/>

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61 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Regional economic activity web tool, <http://webrear.mbie.govt.nz/summary/new-zealand>

62 Ministry of Social Development, Quarterly benefit fact sheets, March quarter 2019-2021

63 Ministry of Social Development, Quarterly benefit fact sheets, March quarter 2021-19; Statistics New Zealand, Subnational population estimates, June 2018.

Commented [CE34]: June available – need to do some more work on this analysis

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Education

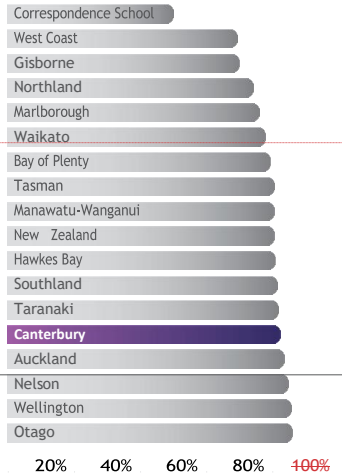
- Canterbury has three universities (the University of Canterbury, Lincoln University and the University of Otago Medical School), a regional polytechnic (Ara Institute of Canterbury) and the largest public library in the South Island (Tūranga).

Key indicators

- In Census 2018, 20.3% of Canterbury population were in full-time study (21.3% NZ)
- In 2017 (latest figures available 2020), 82.5%82.2% of school leavers in Canterbury had attained NCEA Level 2 or above (NZ 80.780.8%)
- In 2020, 84.4% of school leavers stayed at school until at least their 17th birthday.⁶⁴
- Census 2013 showed Canterbury to have slightly lower educational attainment levels than the country as a whole – a slightly higher proportion of people aged 25–64 years with qualifications at level 6 and below, and a slightly lower proportion (18%) of people with a bachelor’s degree or higher qualification (NZ 20%, Auckland 25%, Wellington 28%).⁶⁵

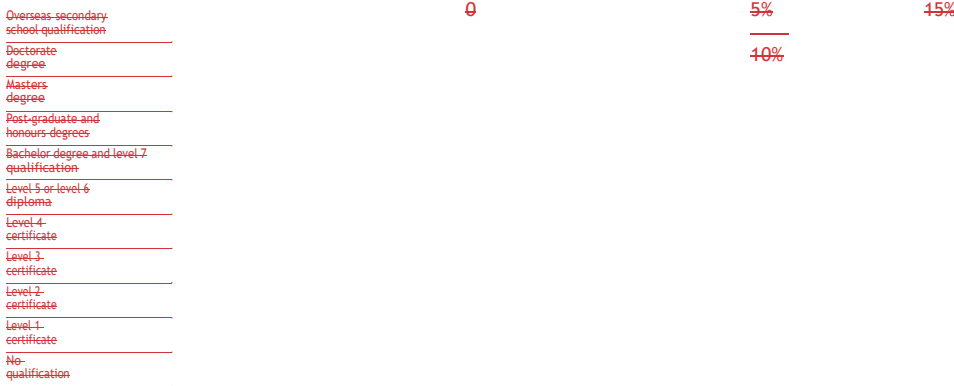


School leavers with NCEA L2+



Commented [CE35]: Could also include %s of UE vs level 1 etc

Highest qualification (Census 2018)





64 Ministry of Education, <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz>
65 Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013

Social wellbeing and human capital

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Health

- Canterbury has the largest tertiary, research and teaching hospital in the South Island.
- The Canterbury earthquakes of 2010–11 resulted in a significant increase in demand for mental health services for adults, children and adolescents. The Ministry of Health and the Canterbury District Health Board are delivering the largest hospital rebuild in New Zealand’s history.

Key indicators

- Life expectancy at birth is marginally higher in Canterbury than 83.8 female, 80.1 males than in New Zealand’s total population (83.5 female, 80.0 male), but lower than that in Auckland and Wellington. The life expectancy at birth is higher in Canterbury’s Māori population (81.0 female, 77.3 male) than New Zealand’s Māori population (77.2f, 73.5m) but similar for the non-Māori population.⁶⁶
- In the New Zealand General Social Survey, Canterbury participants self-rated their general health status very similarly to total survey respondents. From 2008 to 2012, in 2018, 59% of Canterbury respondents rated their health excellent/very good (NZ 60.5%). This dropped slightly in 2016 for both Canterbury (56%) and total respondents (58%).⁶⁷
- Unmet health needs e.g. GP afterhours
- Suicide deaths have climbed in Canterbury (DHB) region from 61 in the year to June 2008 to 70-74 in the year to 30 June 2008-2019 to 90-2 in the year to 30 June 2018-2020 – a 34-32% increase. Total suicide deaths in New Zealand increased from 540 in 2008 to 668-654 in 2018-2020 – a 24-17.4% increase.⁶⁸

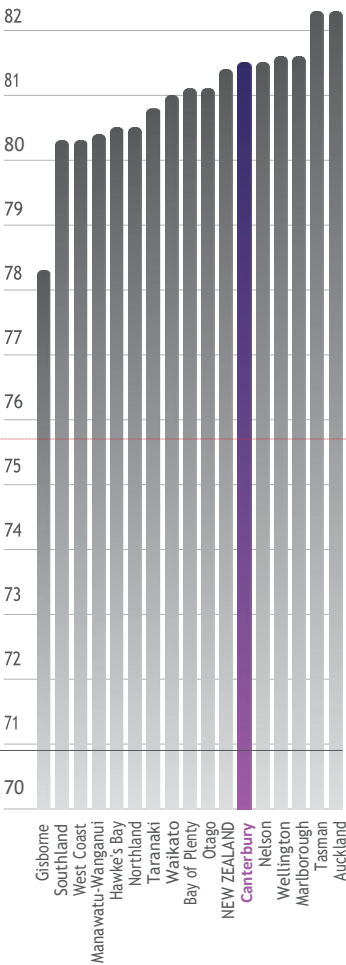
Self-rating of health in Canterbury as excellent/very good in 2016

56%



Median life expectancy at birth

83.5f, 80.0m years



Commented [CE36]: Maybe we could get ages in icons for male female in Canterbury vs NZ

Commented [CE37]: A line graph to show trends may be better, can be fluctuations year to year

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66 Statistics New Zealand, Subnational period life tables [\(2017-2019\)](#);
67 Statistics New Zealand, NZ General Social Survey (wellbeing statistics).
68 Annual provisional suicide statistics for deaths reported to the Coroner between 1 July 2007 and 30 June 2018, [for DHB regions](#) <https://coronialservices.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/2017-2018-Annual-Provisional-Suicide-Statistics-Final.pdf>

Cultural wellbeing and social capital

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Culture and identity

- Canterbury has a higher percentage of people who identify as European than New Zealand as a whole, and smaller percentages of people who identify as Māori, Pacific, Asian, Middle Eastern, or Latin American and African (MELAA).⁶⁹
- The proportion of the population that identifies as European or Other (including 'New Zealander') is projected to decline in Canterbury, from 88% in 2013 to 84% in 2023, while the proportions of the population that identify as Māori, Asian and/or Pacific are projected to increase.⁷⁰
- Māori and Pacific populations in Canterbury have a markedly younger age structure than the total population, due to higher birth rates; people who identify as Asian or as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African also have a younger age structure than those who identify as European, but without the high proportions of children aged 5–14 years.
- Just over 50,000 56,300 people living in Canterbury stated in Census 2013 that they are of Māori descent, 9.4% of the total population. 20,778 of whom 15,370 (one third) affiliated with Ngāi Tahu.
- The proportion of people in Canterbury who state 'no religion' has increased from 30% in 2001, to 36% in 2006, to 45% in 2013, to 51% in 2018. Of those who stated a religious affiliation in Census 2018, 37.1% of people in Canterbury stated that they are Christian, only marginally higher than in New Zealand's total population (36.5%). The proportion of people in Canterbury who state that they are Christian has declined, however, from 62% in 2001, to 37.1% in 2018
- In Census 2013, 49% of those who stated a religious affiliation identified as Christian. Minority religious affiliations grew significantly between 2013~~06~~ and 201~~83~~, but off a very low base. The fastest growing religions in Canterbury between 201~~306~~ and 201~~38~~ were Hinduism (a ~~9865~~ increase) and Sikhism (a ~~379243~~ increase), but off a low base: ~~3,9727845~~ Hindu responses in 201~~8,3~~, and ~~6182973~~ Sikh responses.
- Of people usually resident in Canterbury at the time of the 201~~38~~ Census, 9~~67~~.4% indicated that they speak English (NZ 95.0~~6~~.1%), 1.9~~7~~% Māori (NZ 4.0~~3~~.7%) and 0.5% indicated that they can communicate in New Zealand Sign Language (NZ 0.5%).
- In Canterbury, 1.7~~9~~% of total people stated indicated in Census 201~~3~~ 2018 that they could hold a conversation about a lot of everyday things in te reo Māori down from 1.9 up from 1.7% in 2001-2006 and 2013 – compared to NZ 4.3.7% (down from 4.5%), Wellington 3.5% (down from 4.0%) and Auckland 2.34% (down from 3.2%)
- Census 201~~83~~ indicated that 23~~0~~% of people in Canterbury were born overseas (NZ 27.5%). The most common birthplace for people living in Canterbury but born overseas was Asia (37%), followed by the UK and Ireland (28%), and Australia (17%). The most common birthplace for people living in Canterbury but born overseas was the

UK and Ireland (37%), followed by Australia (19%) and North-East Asia (13%).

- Just under half (48%) of overseas-born people in Canterbury had been living in New Zealand for less than ten years. Half of these were born in Asia. 27% of overseas-born people in Canterbury have been living in New Zealand for 20 or more years at the time of the 2018 Census. The majority of these were born in the UK and Ireland. One-third of overseas-born people in Canterbury had been living in New Zealand for 20+ years at the time of the 2013 Census; the majority of these were born in the UK and Ireland.

69 Statistics New Zealand, Census 2013³⁸.
70 Statistics New Zealand, Subnational ethnic population projections base 2013. Updated projections due 2022. -

Commented [CE38]: •Could include graphic/s on age structure. Could also expand about variances between TAs, e.g. Christchurch City has the most ethnically diverse population in Canterbury, but the proportion of Christchurch's population that identifies as European (82% in Census 2018) is still significantly higher than in New Zealand as a whole (70%)
•Kaikōura district has the highest percentage of people who identify as Māori (18%)
•Ashburton district has the highest percentage of people who identify as Pacific (3.4%)
•Christchurch City has the highest percentage of people who identify as Asian (15%) and Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (1%)

Commented [CE39]: 1.3% of total population hindu and 0.5% Sikh census usually resident population in Canterbury 2018

Commented [CE40]: •The most commonly spoken languages in Canterbury other than English are: Māori (1.9%), Northern Chinese (1.4%), Tagalog (1.2%), French (1.1%), Samoan (1%)

Commented [CE41R40]: Do a percentage growth – e.g. growth of Tagalog in chch and Māori

Commented [CE42R40]: 503, 298 in 2018 spoke one language in Canterbury (84%) 84,159 spoke more than one language (14%) check of stated number

² Iwi affiliation estimates 2018. Due to poor quality data, official iwi data from

Census 2018 was not released.

Cultural wellbeing and social capital

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Projected ethnic identities, Canterbury, 2013-38

Commented [CE43]: Subnational ethnic population projections 2018 base postponed to 2022 so use same data

Cultural wellbeing and social capital

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Key indicators

- Between 2008 and 2012, overall life satisfaction in Canterbury was similar to life satisfaction in New Zealand as a whole, with 86% of Canterbury respondents to the NZ General Social Survey self rating as very satisfied or satisfied. There was a very slight increase (1%) of people feeling dissatisfied or very dissatisfied between 2010 and 2012, i.e. following the Canterbury earthquakes of 2010–11.

- In 2016/17, 87.7% of Canterbury respondents (aged 15 years and over) rated their overall life satisfaction between 7–10 on a scale where 0 = completely

dissatisfied and 10 = completely satisfied (Wellington 87.982.1%, NZ 87.81.1%, Auckland 86.680.2%).⁷¹

- There was a very slight increase (1%) of people feeling dissatisfied or very dissatisfied between 2010 and 2012, i.e. following the Canterbury earthquakes of 2010–11.

- 85.1% reported that it was easy or very easy to be themselves in New Zealand (NZ 83.8%). 17.9% reported being subjected to some form of discrimination (NZ 17.4%). 87.6% reported a high sense of purpose (NZ 86%).

- 15.4% of Canterbury respondents felt lonely at least some of the time in the last four weeks in 2018 compared with 16.6% nationally. This was a decrease from 20.2% in 2016, but increase from 2014 (14.2%). Reported social isolation (Feeling lonely none of the time, some of the time, all of the time) is a little higher than the national rate. In 2016/17 (latest available), 36.1% of respondents to the NZ General Social Survey in Canterbury reported that they feel lonely a little or some

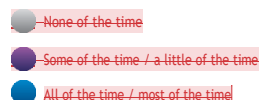
- of the time (NZ 33.5%). Reported social isolation increased in both Canterbury and New Zealand between 2012 and 2016/17.⁷²

- In 2010 and 2012, a slightly higher percentage of Canterbury respondents to the NZ General Social Survey indicated that they belong or very strongly belong to New Zealand than in the country as a whole. Predictably, this proportion is higher among NZ-born and overseas-born, long-term migrant respondents than among overseas-born, recent migrants.⁷³

- Trust that staff in government departments will treat people fairly is marginally lower higher in Canterbury than in New Zealand as a whole. In 2012/2018, 44.14% of Canterbury respondents to the NZ General Social Survey strongly agreed or agreed that staff in government departments can be trusted to treat people fairly reported high levels of trust in parliament (NZ 41.34%). This has increased from 36.7% in 2014.⁷⁴

- The percentage of adults and/or households that experienced criminal offences once or more in Canterbury (29%) increased from 2018 (29%) to 35% in 2019/20 survey. This is higher than the is not significantly different from the national average (29%), the rest of the South Island (26%) or and from Auckland (32.29%) and Wellington (26.33%). Trust in police 86.2% (NZ 81.3%).⁷⁵

Social isolation, 2008–16



Commented [CE44]: The GSS 2020 was delayed till April 2021, so 2018 latest. The HLFs 2020 contained some wellbeing type questions. March 2021 quarter latest <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-june-2020-quarter>

The March 2021 quarter is the last release of quarterly wellbeing statistics. The next release of wellbeing data will be from the 2021 General Social Survey in mid-2022.

Please exercise caution when comparing data from this supplement with estimates produced from the GSS or the HES. Differences in collection method, sampled population, reporting periods, and restrictions on face-to-face interviewing, among other things, may all impact on comparability. Where comparisons are made here, we restricted the GSS population to people aged 18 years and older.

Can get time series 2014–2018

Commented [CE45]: Alternative graphics – scale off (1008, 2010, 2012, then jump to 2016/17 plus now difficulty interpreting through COVID, QUAKES)

Commented [CE46]: In the March quarter 2021 it was 86.6% in Canterbury, 86.3% in NZ. Caution in comparing e.g. 18 year plus in 2021 and 15+ in 2018 GSS.

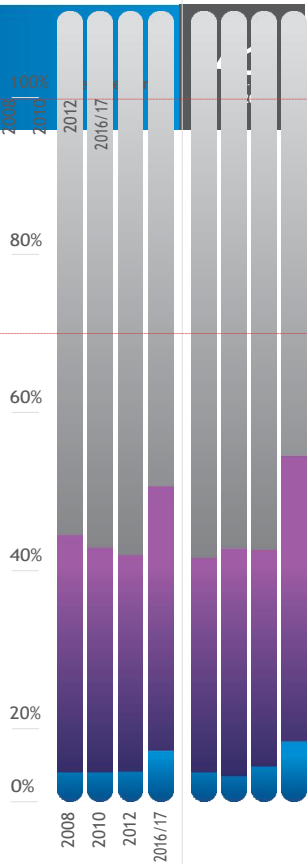
Commented [CE47]: 17.9% in March 2021 quarter – COVID? Note I'm not using a little of the time.

Commented [CE48]: Need to check any caveats, canterbury had big jump cycle 2 and 3 from cycle 1 (surveys) where as Auckland jumped up in cycle 2 then down. But risk is similar. Perceptions of safety too. National average consistent. Survey size? COVID lockdown caveats in between three cycles March 2019?

Commented [CE49]: In 2020 2.8% of people residing in Canterbury said they had been victims of family violence in the last 12 months (NZ 2.1%)

Cultural wellbeing and social capital

- In 2018, 65.2% of Canterbury respondents felt safe or very safe in their neighborhood, compared with 61.9% nationally.
- Average voter turnout across Canterbury councils in local body elections in 2010, 2013 and 2016 was higher than in New Zealand as a whole. In 2016, voter turnout in Canterbury was 49.6% (NZ 42.0%), but this means only half of eligible voters did in fact vote.⁷⁶
- Volunteering

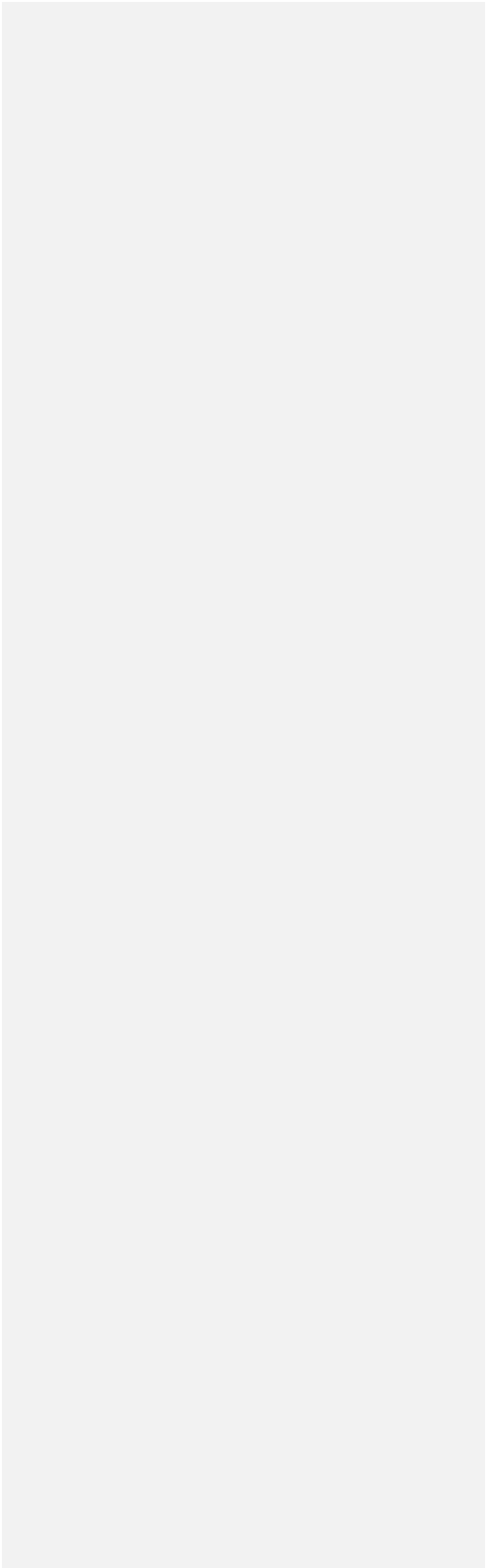


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Commented [CE50]: Check where this from. NZ national average 41.7%

71 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).
72 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).
73 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).
74 Statistics New Zealand, Wellbeing statistics (NZ General Social Survey).
75 NZ Crime and Victims Survey 2014-2020, <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcvs/resources-and-results/> 76 Department of Internal Affairs, Local election statistics.

Notes section





Produced for the Canterbury Mayoral Forum
<http://canterburymayors.org.nz/>

Report Number R19/74
August 2019

E19/7546

Canterbury Policy Forum

Date: 1 April 2022

Presented by: David Ward, Chair

Review of regional forums and working groups update

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to update the Policy Forum on recent decisions made by the Chief Executives Forum on the operation of regional forums and working groups.

Recommendation

That the Canterbury Policy Forum:

1. **receive the update on changes made to the operation of the regional forums and working groups by the Chief Executives Forum**

Background

2. A number of changes were made to the operation of regional forums and working groups in early 2021 following a review by the Chief Executives Forum in 2020. At that time, the Chief Executives Forum asked the secretariat to monitor progress with the outcomes of the review and report back in 12 months on any further changes that may be needed.
3. At the December 2021 Forum meeting a paper was presented advising that the secretariat was undertaking a further review and seeking feedback from members on what was working well and what, if any, further changes might be made to ensure the forums and working groups were operating efficiently and effectively.
4. The results of the recent review were provided to the January Chief Executives Forum. This paper outlines the further changes to the operation of the forums and groups that were agreed by the Chief Executives Forum.

2020 review findings and recommendations for change

5. For context, key findings of the review undertaken in 2020 were that:
 - survey respondents felt that the forums and groups are valuable forums for sharing information, networking and reducing repetition of effort, and that they help them with their job and provide good opportunities for collaboration. However, there were mixed views on whether some groups have the right level of representation, produce tangible outcomes, and are prioritised for attending by attendees

- some individuals raised resourcing the groups as an issue (funding for projects, or funding for project managers within the group), and others raised the need for more structured work programmes and forward planning.
6. Chief executives agreed to:
- review membership lists for all regional forums and working groups to ensure appropriate representation
 - update terms of reference for the Corporate, Operations and Policy Forums
 - update terms of reference for all working groups based on a new template
 - move the Health and Safety Advisors Group from reporting to the Operations Forum to the Corporate Forum and remove the Natural Hazards Working Group (a subgroup of the Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group) from reporting to the Operations Forum.

Implementing and monitoring changes during 2021

7. The updated terms of reference process ensures that all working groups review their purpose, membership, scope, meeting frequency and work programme.
8. While most working groups have updated their ToRs during the year, a small minority are yet to do so. Once this process is complete, and groups have implemented them, the secretariat considers this will address many of the issues raised by members during the 2020 review.
9. As well as monitoring progress with working groups updating their terms of reference during 2021, the secretariat also monitored:
- membership changes to forums and working groups following chief executive review
 - meeting attendances
 - effectiveness of in person compared with online meetings, and the frequency of meetings
 - quality and timeliness of papers
 - effectiveness of agendas.
10. As noted earlier, the secretariat also sought feedback from regional forums members and working group chairs at the forums' December meetings. Feedback received included:
- the regional forums continue to provide value for members
 - there may be opportunities to include more expert advice/guest speakers on topical issues into agendas
 - identifying clear work plans for each forum may support a more proactive approach

- there is an opportunity to proactively look at transition for three waters to ensure we are well placed for whatever happens
- some members struggle to participate due to their heavy workload
- there is a need to ensure working group members have sufficient authority in their organisation to represent it at the working group table.

Further changes to be implemented

11. As a result of the secretariat's monitoring of the Forums this year as well as feedback from Forum members and working group chairs, the Chief Executives Forum has agreed some additional changes to make some of the groups more effective. These are set out below.

Membership

12. Ensuring the right people are on working groups and regional forums remains an ongoing issue of concern for some members/groups. This was raised most recently at the December Policy Forum regarding the Climate Change Working Group.
13. In response the Chief Executives Forum agreed to review Forum and working group membership lists annually to ensure each council is providing the most appropriate person for each group on which they are represented.
14. Chief executives reviewed their council's representatives across the spectrum of forums and groups in February and March.

Clarity of working group member role

15. A related issue to membership is clarity of the role of working group and regional forum members.
16. Members on each group need to have sufficient authority to contribute on behalf of their council and have good levels of reach within their organisation to be able to see how their work on the forum or working group impacts other parts of their organisation.
17. While chief executives reviewing membership each year will help with this, it was suggested at the Policy Forum that a role statement be developed so that members and councils are clear on what being a member of a working group or regional forum involves, and the expectations in terms of workloads and authority to speak on a council's behalf.
18. Chief executives agreed to develop a generic role statement highlighting what is required from forum and working group members. The role statement is deliberately generic so it can apply to all groups. It covers:
 - frequency of the working group/forum meetings and expectations about attendance, drafting papers, use of board management software, and contribution

- acknowledgement that the member is there to represent their council on the group, and has the support of their chief executive to do so
- acknowledgement that to be a member, individuals will have the appropriate reach within, and established relationships across, their council so they can adequately represent the view of the wider council
- if an individual member is the chair of a working group, acknowledgement that this entails a higher workload than being a member, and the individual has the support of their chief executive to take on the role.

19. The role statement is attached.

20. Once all chief executives have reviewed membership lists and signed the role statement, these will be distributed to Forum members and working group chairs. Working group chairs will be asked to disseminate to their members.

Three-year work programme

21. Chief Executives agreed to regularly review the three-year work programme to confirm that it reflects work currently planned or underway for the regional forums. Any additional activities identified would be added as appropriate and allocated to the relevant forum.

22. This matter is covered in the Regional Forums and three-year work programme update paper.

Agenda management – working group reports

23. Chief executives agreed that working group updates for Corporate, Operations and Policy Forums be packaged as one item on the agenda.

24. Although the written reports are now packaged as one, authors still have the opportunity to verbally highlight any aspects of their reports they wish to bring to the attention of the wider group at the appropriate time.

25. Packaging as one means they can be moved and seconded as a group, allowing more time for decision and discussion items. These reports are simply for noting; any discussion or decision items from the working groups are considered as separate items on the agenda.

Attachments

- Attachment 1: Role statement for regional forums and working group members

Regional forums and working groups role statement

This statement provides clarity of the role of regional forums and working group members.

_____ Council acknowledges that it:

- will ensure that the Council's staff on each group have the right skills, relationships and reach within their council, and authority to represent the Council
- understands that being a member of a regional working group or forum involves time to prepare for and attend meetings
- understands that members are expected to attend most meetings and provide apologies in advance if unable to attend
- will ensure that the Council's staff on each group are committed to contributing to the group, including engaging in discussion at meetings, completing actions, using any required software or tools, and drafting papers
- authorises members to speak on behalf of the Council, with the support of its chief executive
- understands that chairing a working group or forum involves a higher workload than being a member, and that working group and forum chairs have the support of their chief executives in taking on this role
- will review membership annually and make changes to membership as appropriate.

Active regional forums and working groups as of January 2022 are:

Group	Meeting frequency	Membership	Additional requirements on members
Canterbury Corporate Forum	Quarterly	Representative from each council + working group chairs	BoardPro software
Canterbury Policy Forum	Quarterly	Representative from each council + working group chairs	BoardPro software
Canterbury Operations Forum	Quarterly	Representative from each council + working group chairs	BoardPro software
Climate Change Working Group	Quarterly	Representative from each council	
Planning Managers Group	Quarterly	Representative from each council	
Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group	As required	Representative from each council + CDEM and Ngāi Tahu	

LTP Working Group	Three times every third year	Representative from each council	
Engineering Managers Group	Quarterly or as required	Representative from each council	
Drinking Water Reference Group	Every 10 weeks	Representative(s) from each council + CDHB and Taumata Arowai	
Regulatory Managers Group	Quarterly	Representative from each council	
Stormwater Forum	Twice yearly	Representative(s) from each council	
Wastewater Forum	Twice yearly	Representative from each council + Ngāi Tahu and Taumata Arowai	
Canterbury Records Information Management Group (CRIMS)	Quarterly	Open to all Information and Records Management staff at Canterbury councils	CRIMS website login
Canterbury Finance Managers	Quarterly	Representative from each council	
Canterbury Public Records Act Executive Sponsors (CPRAES)	Quarterly	Representative from each council + Archives NZ and CRIMS chair	
Health and Safety Advisors Group	Quarterly		
Chief Information Officers	Quarterly	Representative from each council	

Signed by:

Chief Executive of:

Date:

Canterbury Policy Forum

Date: 1 April 2022

Presented by: Hamish Barrell, Canterbury Planning Managers Group

Financial and Development Contributions

Purpose

1. To provide an overview of the current state of varied financial and development contribution policies across Canterbury and to seek feedback from the Policy Forum on whether it would be beneficial for guidance to be considered to provide consistency within Canterbury.

Recommendations

That the Canterbury Policy Forum:

1. **note the different financial and development contribution policies across Canterbury**
2. **Note that following the resource management reform process, there may be value in establishing a more consistent approach across the region.**

Financial and Development Contributions in Canterbury

2. Under New Zealand legislation, territorial authorities can require new developments to pay financial and/or development contributions. The following table outlines them further.

Table 1: The different aspects of financial and development contributions

	Financial Contributions (FCs)	Development Contributions (DCs)
Legislation	Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	Local Government Act 2002
Purpose of collecting the contribution	To address the direct effects of development.	Contributing a share of the costs of capital expenditure to service growth
Conditions of collection	Must be used to achieve the sustainable management purpose of the RMA	It can only be required where the development requires territorial authorities to provide new or additional assets or increased capacity

3. A council's approach to requiring development contributions must be detailed in its policy on financial and development contributions and must be in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Local Government Act.

4. A council's approach to requiring financial contributions must be detailed in its district plan and its policy on financial contributions and development contributions and must be in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act and the Local Government Act.
5. A council must ensure that contributions are not taken twice for the same development.
6. The Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill now enables councils to collect financial contributions for development, even if no resource consent is required (was previously required to be a condition of consent) and some councils are now considering this approach.
7. As part of the resource management reform, the new legislation is proposed to require combined plans rather than individual district plans. This could mean there is value in having consistency in terms of the collection of financial contributions across Canterbury. However, the extent to which there is the ability to retain local variation is unknown at this stage.
8. Currently, there is significant variation between how different councils across Canterbury collect financial and development contributions, as shown by Table 2. Some of these differences are because of historical changes in legislation, as the ability to require financial contributions has only been re-introduced into the RMA recently. Some district plans were written during the period when financial contributions were not enabled by the RMA.
9. This paper has only considered the differences between councils in terms of whether financial or development contributions are taken. The Planning Managers Group is aware there also are some differences between councils in terms of at what stage of development (i.e. building consent stage or subdivision) contributions are collected, and what contributions are taken for.
10. This paper is provided for primarily for information at this stage. The new resource management legislation is still draft and not expected to pass through parliament until at least 2023. Even if it is passed, it will still be a number of years before a combined plan will be required, so there is not an urgent need to make a decision about whether to provide more consistent financial and development contributions policies.

Next Steps

11. Should the Policy Forum agree it could be beneficial for guidance to be considered to provide greater consistency within Canterbury, the Canterbury Planning Managers group will consider how this guidance might be developed.
12. The Canterbury Planning Managers group will continue to monitor the situation.

Table 2: Financial and Development Contribution Practice and Policies across Canterbury

Council (hyperlinks to the policy)	Development Contribution	Financial Contribution	Comment
Ashburton	Yes	Yes	Supportive of DCs at the building consent level. Combined Policy recently reviewed (16 June 2021)
Christchurch	Yes	No	Investigating the future use of FCs. DC Policy recently reviewed (1 August 2021)
Environment Canterbury	No	No	Regional councils are not able to request development contributions. Under the Local Government Act 2002, the power to levy such contributions is restricted to territorial authorities.
Hurunui	Yes	Yes	The policy recently reviewed (15 April 2021)
Kaikoura	Yes	No	
Mackenzie	No	Yes	
Selwyn	Yes	No	DC Policy recently reviewed (23 June 2021)
Timaru	No	Yes	Currently investigating the future use of DC. FC likely to be rolled forward into proposed plan
Waimakariri	Yes	Yes	Combined Policy reviewed (1 December 2020)
Waimate	Yes	Yes	Combined Policy recently reviewed (27 August 2021)
Waitaki	Yes	Yes	Combined Policy recently reviewed (1 July 2021)

Canterbury Policy Forum

Date: 1 April 2022

Presented by: Secretariat

Regional Forums update and three-year work programme

Purpose

1. This report summarises outcomes from the regional forum meetings since the Policy Forum last met on 10 December 2021 and provides the quarterly update on the three-year work programme.

Recommendations

That the Canterbury Policy Forum:

1. **receive the report on regional forum meetings between November 2021 and January 2022**
2. **discuss progress with the three-year work programme and prioritisation of items to achieve the outcomes sought by the Plan for Canterbury in this local government term.**

Key points

2. The Mayoral Forum met on 18 February.
3. The Chief Executives Forum met on 17 and 31 January.
4. The Operations and Corporate Forums met on 13 December 2021 and 21 March 2022.

Canterbury Mayoral Forum

5. At its meeting on 18 February, the Mayoral Forum:
 - discussed with the Minister for the Environment progress with the resource management reform programme and the issues still to be resolved, including the make-up of joint committees, mana whenua and iwi representation, reflecting complexities across a region within a plan, and the expectations of local communities in the planning process
 - discussed latest modelling and data on the COVID-19 outbreak and the DHB's plans for responding with the chief executive of the Canterbury DHB, Peter Bramley and Tracey Maisey (Incident Controller, COVID-19 response for Canterbury DHB).

- discussed the transition process for the three waters reform programme with the Department of Internal Affairs' Acting Director Three Waters Transitions Unit, Marlon Bridge, and invited Marlon to attend the May Forum to provide a further update
 - received a report on stage 2 of the mobile blackspot mapping project and agreed to advocate with government and telecommunications companies on the top priority areas identified in the report
 - received an update from Ben Clark, Regional Public Service Commissioner on the regional leadership group's COVID-19 response
 - discussed progress with the Review into the Future for Local Government and provided feedback to Local Government New Zealand on how local government could attract a greater number and diversity of candidates, and how local government can strengthen community engagement.
6. The Forum also received updates on the three-year work programme, an update from the Chief Executives Forum, an update on the CWMS, and received a report bringing together their activities, submissions, and correspondence since the last meeting.

Chief Executives Forum

Strategy session

7. Chief executives met on 17 January for a facilitated strategy session.
8. A key outcome from the day was the agreement to change the meeting format of the Chief Executive Forum to provide the opportunity for chief executives to be more personally supportive of each other, while still providing the necessary support to the Mayoral Forum.
9. Members felt the session was valuable and have agreed to hold a further one in the middle of this year to reflect on progress.

31 January 2022 meeting

10. At the meeting on 31 January, which was held online, the Chief Executives Forum:
- discussed business continuity planning considering the current COVID-19 situation
 - discussed operational planning for the pre- and post-election period
 - discussed education and training governance and leadership in Canterbury, and agreed to invite the co-chairs of the Regional Skills Leadership Group to the Mayoral Forum to begin direct engagement between the groups
 - reviewed and agreed to provide further feedback on the draft Mayoral Forum submission on the Ministry for the Environment's resource management reform discussion materials

- received an update from Ben Clark, Regional Public Service Commissioner, on the regional leadership group's COVID-19 response.

Review of regional forums and working groups

11. The Chief Executives Forum also considered changes to the operation of the regional forums and working groups. This is outlined in a separate paper.

Other agenda items

12. The agenda for the meeting also covered the following matters:
 - updates on December meetings of the regional forums
 - an update on the regional forums budget
 - an update on the CWMS strategy
 - a review of the three-year work programme.
13. The Forum also agreed to invite the Office of the Auditor-General and Audit New Zealand to the next Chief Executives Forum to discuss concerns and frustrations with the audit process for Long Term and Annual Plans. This matter was initially raised at the December Operations Forum (see below).

Submission processes

14. As part of the regional forums update, the Policy Forum discussed the current approach to regional submissions and advocacy to ensure the 'one voice for Canterbury' approach remained strong and meaningful. The chief executives agreed the current approach is satisfactory. Once it is agreed to draft a submission, action is taken to avoid unnecessary duplication where possible. This often involves discussing the approach and key points for the submission with relevant secretariats (usually the Greater Christchurch Partnership and/or Regional Transport Committee secretariats), and sometimes preparing joint submissions with one of these groups when appropriate.

Corporate Forum

13 December meeting

15. At its meeting on 13 December, the Corporate Forum:
 - received an update from the working party formed to progress a regional approach to carbon footprint assessments
 - discussed the project to improve collaborative procurement in Canterbury
 - received updates on the Mayoral Forum's three-year work programme and the review of regional forums and working groups
 - received an update on the activities of the People and Capability Working Group, CPRAES and CRIMS

Carbon footprint assessments

16. The working party met in December and agreed to adopt ISO:14064 as a standard for the collection of organisational data.
17. It also confirmed that each council can collect carbon footprint data and then use Christchurch City Council's bespoke software, which will create a dashboard to provide a Canterbury-wide view. The working party will meet again soon to determine if it is useful to collate stage 1 data and confirm next steps on software and data collation.

21 March meeting

18. At its meeting on 21 March, the Corporate Forum:
 - agreed a three-phase approach to progressing collaborative procurement in Canterbury (see update below)
 - discussed the Chief Executives Forum's recent decisions on a review of regional forums and working groups
 - discussed the three-year work programme and how progress might be made on two actions for the Forum (through the Chief Information Officers Group) around aligning digital platforms and applications across councils. The Chair of the Corporate Forum is meeting with the Chief Information Officers Group on 25 March to discuss this further
 - receive updates from the working groups that report to it.

Progressing collaborative procurement in Canterbury

19. The Forum has now agreed a three-phased process to progress collaborative procurement in the region. The approach is:
 - Phase 1: stocktake and analysis of current AoG contracts across councils to determine where savings could be found for those councils who are not on an AoG contract for 1 or more categories
 - Phase 2: builds on phase 1, but looking at councils' tender thresholds to see whether there are other AoG categories that could be included in the overall analysis
 - Phase 3: extract learnings from phases 1 and 2 and design an ongoing collaborative procurement structure (external consultant phase)
20. The analysis work for phases 1 and 2 will be undertaken with assistance (free of charge) from an MBIE procurement expert.
21. Phase 1 is now underway, with analysis set to be reported to the Forum at its June meeting.

Operations Forum

22. At its meeting on 13 December, the Operations Forum:

- considered and discussed the draft regional submission on the economic regulator and consumer protection for three waters discussion document
- received a presentation on regulation and reporting under Water Services Act, and Environment Canterbury's role as the regional council
- received an update on the Mayoral Forum's three-year work programme
- discussed the review of regional forums and working groups and provided feedback to the secretariat
- received updates on recent activities of the Engineering Managers Group, Stormwater Forum, and Canterbury Joint Waste Committee.
- working groups noted that clear clarity from the CE/CMF on what is to be included in their work programmes would be of value.

Audit processes

23. Members raised their concerns and frustrations with the audit process for Long Term and Annual Plans; particularly how long the process has taken, resourcing issues at the Office of the Auditor-General, and the mixed messaging about whether to include three waters in budgets. It was agreed that the Chair would raise this issue for discussion at the next Chief Executives Forum. As noted above, chief executives will invite the Office of the Auditor-General and Audit New Zealand to the next Chief Executives Forum to discuss these matters.

Wastewater working group

24. The Operations Forum recently established a wastewater working group, which first met on 27 January. This means that Canterbury now has dedicated working groups for drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater.

25. At its meeting on 21 March, the Operations Forum:

- agreed to request the Drinking Water Reference Group to prepare CMF submissions on current Taumata Arowai drinking water consultations
- discussed the Chief Executives Forum's recent decisions on a review of regional forums and working groups
- discussed the three-year work programme and how items might be prioritised with the remaining time left in this local government term
- discussed concerns with recruitment and retention of staff and considered ways to address this going forward
- received updates from the Stormwater, Wastewater, Engineering Managers, Regulatory Managers working groups and the Canterbury Joint Waste Committee.

Three-year work programme

26. The three-year work programme was updated prior to the February Mayoral Forum. The updated programme is attached.
27. These updates reflect actions from the *Mayoral Forum's Plan for Canterbury* and other changes responding to central and local government initiatives.

Prioritising the work programme and aligning it with the work of the regional forums

28. At the Chief Executives Forum meeting, members discussed the work programme and the importance of ensuring this is aligned with strategic priorities.
29. It was agreed that the chairs should take the work programme to the Corporate, Operations and Policy Forums to discuss and confirm that it reflects work under way or planned for the regional forums.
30. Current items on the three-year work programme that are specifically noted as being led by the regional forums are set out below:

Forum	Work programme items
Corporate Forum	Lead development of a 10-year plan for Canterbury councils to move to a common platform for IT systems and digital services (including valuation and rating functions) and secure cost savings through group licensing procurement, with specific concrete actions to be implemented in each year of the 10-year plan
	Develop a business case (with value proposition and a request for funding) to go to member councils to test and build consensus on a collective vision, commitment and understanding of what it might mean over time for procurement and renewal cycles
	Develop a proposal for a joined-up procurement system/service for Canterbury councils, including legal services provisioning Develop a proposal for consideration by member councils
Operations Forum	Share advice and lessons between drinking water suppliers from implementing the new Water Safety Plan to improve compliance across the region
Policy Forum	Oversee the review of the Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy 2008 to ensure alignment with the NZ Biodiversity Strategy 2020 and the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity

31. The regional forums also have a role to play in drafting and reviewing submissions were appropriate (noting all are reviewed by the Policy Forum) and supporting other items led by the Chief Executives Forum – such as the three waters and resource management reform programmes, and the Review into the Future for Local Government.
32. The Forum is asked to consider:
 - how it might achieve progress on the items in the table above that it leads

- how best to prioritise items in the work programme in the time left available in this local government term
- whether there are items on the three-year work programme that should be led by this Forum
- whether other items should be added to the work programme to reflect current business.

33. Feedback from the regional forums will be provided to the Chief Executives Forum for further discussion in May.

Next meetings

34. Scheduled forum meetings for the upcoming quarter are:

1 April	Policy Forum meeting
2 May	Chief Executives Forum
27 May	Mayoral Forum
30 May	CMF Economic Development Group
3 June	Climate Change Steering Group
20 June	Corporate and Operations Forum
1 July	Policy Forum

Attachments

- Attachment 1 - Regional forums three-year work programme

Three-year work programme 2020–22

as at 14 March 2022

WHAT	TASK	PLAN FOR CANTERBURY PRIORITY	SPONSOR	LEAD	ACTION	DUE	STATUS	UPDATE
Canterbury Water Management Strategy	To continue providing governance oversight and strategic support to the implementation of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS)	Sustainable environmental management of our habitats	Mayoral Forum	Jenny Hughey	Request the Regional Committee to work with CWMS partners to re-engage communities and stakeholders on actions undertaken to deliver the CWMS across the region in order to maintain and nurture commitment to the delivery of the CWMS	30/09/2022	On track	Updated Zone Committee terms of reference approved at the Mayoral Forum 27 November 2020
	Renew community acceptance and commitment to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy				CWMS Regional Committee reports on progress towards the 2025 and 2030 goals	30/06/2022	On track	Work in progress with CWMS team
Build capacity and influence to understand climate impacts, risks and opportunities and incorporate these into regional planning documents and community awareness.	Complete our first regional climate change risk assessment, aligned with the national climate change assessment, and identify critical gaps in our adaptation planning	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Mayoral Forum	Climate Change Steering Group	Progress Stage 2 of the Climate Change Risk Assessment	30/06/2021	Delayed	Document completed and endorsed by the Mayoral Forum. Planning for release is underway and expected 11 February 2022.
					Progress Stage 3 of the Climate Change Risk Assessment	30/9/22	On track	Advice to be considered in March 2022.
	Encourage all Canterbury local authorities to complete carbon footprint assessments, to inform action plans for reductions				All Canterbury local authorities are encouraged and supported to commission council carbon footprint assessments	31/12/2020	Delayed	Working party reconvened in mid-2021 to progress the work. Working party convenor to provide advice to the March 2022 Corporate Forum meeting on next steps for software and data collection options.
CREDS 2016–2019 continuing work programmes	Food, Fibre and Innovation	Shared economic prosperity	Mayoral Forum	Secretariat	High value manufacturing Value added production	30/06/2022	On track	Work on industry roadmaps is nearing completion, industry clusters continue to be supported, and Te Ohaka and FoodSouth continue to support food businesses in their incubators. Leftfield Innovation have completed work on vegetable and berryfruit possibilities for sustainable land use
Freshwater Package investments	Advocate with Government for the region's interests to be addressed in the investment decisions to support the Government's Freshwater Package	Sustainable environmental management of our habitats	Mayoral Forum		Add to the agenda for the Mayoral Forum meetings with Ministers.	30/09/2022	On track	Essential Freshwater Steering Group established in March 2021. Hon David Parker met with the Mayoral Forum in October 2021. Ashburton DC has prepared economic and social impact reports on the new Essential Freshwater regulations for the Ashburton district, which have been shared with CMF
Education Forum	Facilitate a forum of key tertiary education and training providers to enable the exchange of ideas and information and support collaboration Advocate for transition of secondary students to further study and training or work	Shared economic prosperity	Mayoral Forum	Dan Gordon	Forum meets at least twice each year	30/09/2022	On hold	Forum meeting held 1st quarter 2021. Paper provided to January 2022 Chief Executives Forum to discuss future of the forum and the Mayoral Forum's engagement with the Regional Skills Leadership Group.
Skilled Workforce	Advocate with Government for education and immigration policies that deliver a skilled workforce now and into the future	Shared economic prosperity	Mayoral Forum		Add to the agenda for the Mayoral Forum visit(s) to Wellington	30/09/2022	On track	A submission has been made on the Productivity Commission's review of immigration settings.
Better freight options	Collaborate with South Island chairs of RLTC to drive multi-modal transport planning investment	Better freight transport options	Mayoral Forum			30/09/2022	On track	The Regional Transport Committee are planning a South Island RTC Freight Summit
	Advocate with Government for investment in multi-modal transport outcomes, especially moving more long-distance freight by rail				Write to Ministers to advocate for Canterbury's position Add to agenda for Mayoral Forum visit(s) to Wellington	30/09/2022	On track	Met with Minister Wood 27 May 2021. The Forum has written to Minister Wood to raise issues with funding for the RLTP, and in particular resilience, maintenance and timing of NLTP decisions. Working with RTC to continue to advocate with Ministers and NZTA

Update Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy	Oversee the review of the Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy 2008 to ensure alignment with the NZ Biodiversity Strategy 2020 and the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	Sustainable environmental management of our habitats	Policy Forum			30/09/2022	On track	Environment Canterbury's LTP includes the Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy review and work will commence when the Government announces the NPS IB. Canterbury Regional Biodiversity Champions Group established in Environment Canterbury.
IT systems and digital services	Lead development of a 10-year plan for Canterbury councils to move to a common platform for IT systems and digital services (including valuation and rating functions) and secure cost savings through group licensing procurement, with specific concrete actions to be implemented in each year of the 10-year plan		Corporate Forum	Chief Information Officers Group (CIOs)	Conduct a stocktake of where everyone is at	13/12/2022	Delayed	CCF agreed 16 March 2020 that CIOs will conduct a stocktake of Canterbury councils' IT platforms, applications and procurement / licensing cycles and investment intentions to inform planning to move towards a common platform by 2030. Next actions to be confirmed at Corporate Forum March 2022 meeting.
	Develop a business case (with value proposition and a request for funding) to go to member councils to test and build consensus on a collective vision, commitment and understanding of what it might mean over time for procurement and renewal					13/12/2022	Delayed	Pending outcome of collaborative procurement investigations. Key item on agenda for March 2022 Corporate Forum meeting.
Procurement	Develop a proposal for a joined-up procurement system/service for Canterbury councils, including legal services provisioning Develop a proposal for consideration by member councils		Corporate Forum	Canterbury Finance Managers Group		13/12/2021	Delayed	In late 2020 Deloitte were contracted to analyse third-party expenditure by Canterbury councils, to inform collaborative procurement options. In August 2021 the CEs Forum approved funding to engage a consultant to evaluate collaborative procurement options. Work is underway to initiate this contract; an update will be provided to the Corporate Forum's March meeting.
Implementing new Water Safety Plan format	Share advice and lessons between drinking water suppliers from implementing the new Water Safety Plan to improve compliance across the region		Operations Forum	Drinking Water Reference Group		13/12/2021	On track	Councils are working on plans but it is a slow process as they require a lot of effort and DHB-side resources have been preoccupied by Taumata Arowai changes. At least three in Canterbury have been approved as of June 2021. There is concern about the what the status of these will be as we transition through with Taumata Arowai.
Resource Management Reform	Engage with central government on the resource management reforms through participation in the Local Government Forum of Chief Executives for resource management reform, reviewing and preparing submissions on new legislation, participating in Select Committee processes		Chief Executives Forum	David Ward	Jim Harland nominated for Local Government Forum of Chief Executives for resource management reform Policy Forum (through CPMG) keep watching brief on exposure drafts of the Natural and Built Environment Act and prepare to draft a regional submission when released	30/09/2022	On track	Mayoral Forum submission made on the Inquiry on the Natural and Built Environments Bill: Parliamentary Paper. MfE engagement workshop on reforms Nov 2021. Submissions being prepared on MfE engagement discussion document Feb 2022. Letter to sent to LGNZ, Taituarā, Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry for the Environment requesting Canterbury presence on national working parties and reference groups.
				Policy Forum	Policy Forum (with Climate Change Working Group & Canterbury Planning Managers Group) keep watching brief on drafts of Strategic Planning Act and Climate Change Adaptation Act	30/09/2022	On track	
Future for Local Government	Engage with central government on the future for local government by supporting development of a regional approach and participating in the Future for Local Government Review		Mayoral Forum	Chief Executives Forum	Progress actions from the Future for Local Government Workshop (April 2021) and actively participate in engagement with central government's Future for Local Government Review	01/04/2023	On track	Workshops were held with papatipu rūnanga chairs and central government regional directors in March and May 2021. The May session also included the chair and executive director of the Local Government Review Panel. A health workshop was held in July 2021.

Canterbury Policy Forum

Date: 1 April 2022

Presented by: Working group chairs

Regional working group updates

Purpose

1. This paper includes written updates from the working groups that report to the Policy Forum.

That the Canterbury Corporate Forum:

1. **note attached written updates from the:**
 - **Climate Change Working Group**
 - **Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group**
 - **Canterbury Planning Managers Group**

Working group updates

2. Written updates are attached from the Climate Change Working Group, Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group and Canterbury Planning Managers Group.
3. Working group chairs will verbally highlight any matters within their reports for the Forum's information.

Attachments

Written updates from

- Climate Change Working Group
- Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group
- Canterbury Planning Mangers Group

Canterbury Regional Climate Change Working Group

Significant activities in this quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completion of the Canterbury Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCCRA) leads the region into a climate change adaptation planning phase. This phase will see the risks and projected impacts in the CCCRA turned into actionable projects. • The CCWG will progress our regional climate adaptation planning approach by conducting a stocktake of adaptation and mitigation actions in the region (April-May 2022). • The results from the stocktake exercise will then be used to inform the Climate Change Working Group's development of a project implementation plan. The plan is expected to be complete by the end of July 2022, following our next meeting in June, for endorsement by the Mayoral Forum/Climate Change Steering Group. The completion of the plan will be the first step to developing a regional adaptation strategy. • The timeframe and costs for this work remain under discussion by the CCWG and will form part of the draft project implementation plan. • The CCWG in collaboration with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu will collectively develop an approach on how best to engage with Papatipu Rūnanga on climate change action following the release of the CCCRA report. • The It's Time, Canterbury engagement campaign will be the main communication and engagement platform for the climate change adaptation planning process. The materials developed for this platform will also be made available to councils to use for their own engagement, and form part of the broader communication and engagement plan.
Issues / risks / opportunities	<p>The following project risks have been identified and should inform the further development of the regional adaptation project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the project period straddles an election year in 2022 and runs the risk of protracted delays • the project demands, in terms of time, on council staff and other stakeholders might be an added burden on already stretched capacity. Local authorities that have limited staffing and/or goods and services earmarked for working on climate change, currently struggle to deliver work other than attending Climate Change Working Group meetings • the continuing COVID-19 protection framework restrictions and public concerns regarding gatherings might also cause unforeseen delays • the National Adaptation Plan and resource management system reform may also cause scope changes to extents currently unknown • the Review into the Future for Local Government that is currently under way and will be completed in 2023 also present some uncertainty concerning this work.

Work programme 2020–21**Regional Forums three-year work programme**

What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
Build a common understanding of where each member organisation is at in their response to climate change (mitigation & adaptation) and build this into a regional climate action planning project implementation plan.	CCWG	End of July 2022	Overview of local authorities climate change response achieved and next steps in regional climate action planning identified and agreed.	Stocktake exercise of existing and planned local authority's climate change response in progress (April – May 2022).

Canterbury Climate Change work programme

What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
Objective A: Capacity & capability building Priority Initiative A1: Continue to share information and expertise about climate change amongst partners and with our communities.	CCWG	Ongoing	Common understanding achieved.	Work in progress
Objective B: Adaptation Priority Initiative B1: Identify critical gaps in understanding of impact / risk or adaptation planning and develop a prioritised programme to address these	CCWG	Ongoing	Regional climate action planning project implementation plan completed (by July 2022). Prioritisation and urgency assessment of risk identified in the Canterbury Climate Change Risk Assessment completed.	Work in progress
Objective C: Transition & mitigation Initiative C2: Identify key threats and opportunities associated with transition and	CCWG	Ongoing	Regional climate action planning project implementation plan completed (by July 2022).	Work in progress

opportunities for partners to support a just and equitable transition for Canterbury.				
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Page Break

Objective D: Advocacy & engagement Priority Initiative D1: Work with the Climate Change Steering Group to engage with Central Government on climate change matters, including through submissions and other relevant matters. Initiative D2: Work with the Regional Climate Change Steering Group to strengthen our partnership with Ngāi Tahu and build relationships with key stakeholders (CDHB, SCDHB, insurance industry, agriculture industry) to better understand their position and the associated implications for Canterbury. Initiative D3: Engage with the public through the it's time Canterbury campaign and others to support the provision of consistent information and advice to the community.	CCWG	Ongoing		Work in progress
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Canterbury Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Group

Significant activities in this quarter	<p>Tim Davie and James Thompson discussed the Chairs of the Climate Change Working Group and Natural Hazards Risk Reduction (NHRR) Working Group inviting each other's meeting to better consider areas of collaboration and working together.</p> <p>James Thompson presented to the Planning Managers Group on the 11th of February to gain support on the reestablishment of the NHRR Working Group. A follow up to this resulted in names for the working group coming forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NHRR Working Group now has the following membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Thompson – CDEM Group – Chair Bridget Lange – ECAN Justin Cope – ECAN Sam Leonard – ECAN Marion Schoenfeld – CCC Planner (TBC) – CCC Lamorna Cooper – TDC Mikaela Farr – TDC Rachel Willox – MDC Kelsey Bewley – HDC <p>Further names will be added in the future</p>
Issues / risks / opportunities	

Work programme 2020–21

Regional Forums three-year work programme				
What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
[Action description]				[Include updates on progress here]
Canterbury Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Working Group work programme				
What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
Initiative 7	Working Group		A regional electronic portal for LIMS	Working Group to consider feasibility of this considering other national work in this space
Initiative 15	Working Group		Develop an electronic portal for storing hazards information	The Working Group will have a focus on this initiative
Hold NHRR Forum	Chair of Working Group	End June 2022	Forum date set and forum held	

Canterbury Planning Managers Group

Significant activities in this quarter	<p>Prepared and reviewed Canterbury Mayoral Forum submissions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for the Environment's "Our future resource management system: Materials for discussion" • Local Government Resource Management Reform Steering Group's "Enabling local voice and accountability in the future resource management system – proposal for consideration". <p>Updates from:</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment on their work programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters Amendment Act became law in December 2021 • Car Parking Minimums <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timeframe set out in NPS-UD for removing minimum car parking requirements – 20 February 2022. <p>Environment Canterbury's Regional Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing authentic partnership with Mana Whenua and Papatipu Runanga • Science and Technical information • How do we get better about developing a plan the community can understand? • Work streams for Ki Uta Ki Tai <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalisation of the Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy: <p>Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock take on roles and responsibilities in regards to Natural Hazards Management. • How to manage gaps and duplication in reduction and risks? Little done in this space • Evaluation needed for the work programme itself etc. <p>David Falconer leaving Christchurch City Council to take up new role at MfE. Hamish Barrell is the new chair for the Canterbury Planning Managers Group.</p>
Issues / risks / opportunities	<p>Resource management system review is considered a major opportunity to improve the resource management system, but also an issue in terms of the resources required to be involved/implement the reform. The current Resource Management System is under sufficient resourcing constraints, which is impacting the ability to achieve deadlines.</p> <p>A preferred contractor 'Perspective Planning' has been appointed to assist the Canterbury Mayoral Forum with internal central government engagement through the Resource Management Reform</p>

Work programme 2020–21

Regional Forums three-year work programme				
What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
Canterbury Planning Managers Group work programme				
What	Who	By when	Measures of success	Status
Implementing the regional policy programme	All Canterbury Councils	Next three years	An agreed Canterbury wider position on the relevant planning document	On-going
Undertaking joint submissions and advocacy on the resource management system reform and any new national direction released.	All Canterbury Councils	Next two years	Canterbury makes a position influence on the RM reform	Pending release of draft legislation
The regional collaboration work programme	All Canterbury Councils	On-going	Knowledge is shared and there is improved operation efficiency/effectiveness.	On-going