

## **Christchurch City Council SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA**

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### **Notice of Meeting:**

An ordinary meeting of the Christchurch City Council will be held on:

**Date:** Thursday 23 May 2019  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Venue:** Council Chambers, Civic Offices,  
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

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### **Membership**

Chairperson	Mayor Lianne Dalziel
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor Andrew Turner
Members	Councillor Vicki Buck
	Councillor Jimmy Chen
	Councillor Phil Clearwater
	Councillor Pauline Cotter
	Councillor Mike Davidson
	Councillor David East
	Councillor Anne Galloway
	Councillor James Gough
	Councillor Yani Johanson
	Councillor Aaron Keown
	Councillor Glenn Livingstone
	Councillor Raf Manji
	Councillor Tim Scandrett
	Councillor Deon Swiggs
	Councillor Sara Templeton

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**21 May 2019**

#### **Principal Advisor**

Dr Karleen Edwards  
Chief Executive  
Tel: 941 8554

Jo Daly  
Council Secretary  
941 8581  
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Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. If you require further information relating to any reports, please contact the person named on the report.

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<http://councillive.ccc.govt.nz/live-stream>

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## 17. Resolution to Include Supplementary Reports

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### 1. Background

- 1.1 Approval is sought to submit the following reports to the Council meeting on 23 May 2019:
  18. Declaration of a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency
  19. Community Resilience Partnership Fund - Christchurch Budget Services
- 1.2 The reason, in terms of section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, why the reports were not included on the main agenda is that they were not available at the time the agenda was prepared.
- 1.3 It is appropriate that the Council receive the reports at the current meeting.

### 2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the reports be received and considered at the Council meeting on 23 May 2019.
  18. Declaration of a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency
  19. Community Resilience Partnership Fund - Christchurch Budget Services



**Report from Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee – 20 May 2019**

## 18. Declaration of a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency

Reference: 19/555909

Presenter(s): Councillor Vicki Buck, Chairperson  
Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee

### 1. Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee Consideration

The Committee received several deputations to this report at the start of the meeting. Following the deputations the Committee received the information report (Attachment A) from Council Officers regarding declaring a climate emergency and discussed this and the Chairpersons recommendations below.

### 2. Chairperson Recommendations

That the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee Recommends that the Council Resolves that:

1. Christchurch joins with over 500 other cities and districts in declaring a climate and ecological emergency.
2. Climate change leadership and safe and sustainable water be the overarching objectives of our key Strategic Documents including, but not limited to the Long Term Plan/Infrastructure and Finance Strategies.
3. A question be included in the annual resident's survey on Council's action on climate change.
4. The Christchurch City Council approach other major cities to initiate cooperative work on climate and ecological change work.
5. The Christchurch City Council recognises that action is required and challenges other local authorities and Central Government to recognise the climate change emergency and act accordingly.

Notes that the following work on climate change is already underway;

- Work on a city-wide target for carbon net-neutrality is underway with an updated Climate Strategy due in 2019.
- Climate change impacts are now considered in all Christchurch City Council Reports.
- The City Council's vehicle fleet has been electrified through a shared fleet with Yoogo.
- The City Council procurement policy has been altered to include sustainability as a high priority.
- The Major Cycleway Routes are now being built across the city and are encouraging active transport and the central city is being designed to encourage active transport.
- An eco-designer is available to ensure people can get help with rebuild, or build of housing and has supported commercial buildings to be more sustainable.

- Sustainability is already included as an objective by the Christchurch City Council Holdings Limited (CCHL) group of companies.

### 3. Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee Recommendation to Council

#### Part A

That the Council resolves that:

1. Christchurch joins with other cities and districts in declaring a climate and ecological emergency.
2. Climate change leadership and safe and sustainable water should be the overarching objectives of our key Strategic Documents including, but not limited to the Long Term Plan/Infrastructure and Finance Strategies.
3. A question be included in the annual resident's survey on Council's action on climate change.
4. The Christchurch City Council approach other major cities to initiate cooperative work on climate and ecological change work.
5. The Christchurch City Council recognises that action is required and challenges other local authorities and Central Government to recognise the climate change emergency and act accordingly.
6. Requests further advice from Council Officers based on the deputation and requests presented by Extinction Rebellion, to be reported to the June and July 2019 Innovation and Sustainable Development Meetings.

Notes that the following work on climate change is already underway;

- Work on a city-wide target for carbon net-neutrality is underway with an updated Climate Strategy due in 2019.
- Climate change impacts are now considered in all Christchurch City Council Reports.
- The City Council's vehicle fleet has been electrified through a shared fleet with Yoogo.
- The City Council procurement policy has been altered to include sustainability as a high priority.
- The Major Cycleway Routes are now being built across the city and are encouraging active transport and the central city is being designed to encourage active transport.
- An eco-designer is available to ensure people can get help with rebuild, or build of housing and has supported commercial buildings to be more sustainable.
- Sustainability is already included as an objective by the Christchurch City Council Holdings Limited (CCHL) group of companies.

Councillor Gough requested that his vote against the recommendation be recorded.

*Secretarial Note:* the staff report Information on declaring a climate emergency is attached as attachment A.

## Attachments

No.	Report Title	Page
1	Declaration of a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency	8

No.	Title	Page
A <a href="#">↓</a>	Information on declaring a climate emergency	10

## Declaration of a Climate Change and Ecological Emergency

Reference: 19/532103

Presenter(s): Councillor Vicki Buck, Chairperson

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### 1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is that the Chairperson wishes to acknowledge that the Christchurch City Council recognises the following:

- That the planet is in crisis due to climate change.
- That the consequences of global temperature rising above 1.5 degrees will be so severe that preventing this from happening is urgent.
- That cities have a large responsibility in addressing climate change.

### 2. Chairperson's Recommendations

That the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee Recommends that the Council

Resolves that:

1. Christchurch joins with over 500 other cities and districts in declaring a climate and ecological emergency.
2. Climate change leadership and safe and sustainable water be the overarching objectives of our key Strategic Documents including, but not limited to the Long Term Plan/Infrastructure and Finance Strategies.
3. A question be included in the annual resident's survey on Council's action on climate change.
4. The Christchurch City Council approach other major cities to initiate cooperative work on climate and ecological change work.
5. The Christchurch City Council recognises that action is required and challenges other local authorities and Central Government to recognise the climate change emergency and act accordingly.

Notes that the following work on climate change is already underway;

- Work on a city-wide target for carbon net-neutrality is underway with an updated Climate Strategy due in 2019.
- Climate change impacts are now considered in all Christchurch City Council Reports.
- The City Council's vehicle fleet has been electrified through a shared fleet with Yoogo.
- The City Council procurement policy has been altered to include sustainability as a high priority.
- The Major Cycleway Routes are now being built across the city and are encouraging active transport and the central city is being designed to encourage active transport.
- An eco-designer is available to ensure people can get help with rebuild, or build of housing and has supported commercial buildings to be more sustainable.
- Sustainability is already included as an objective by the Christchurch City Council Holdings Limited (CCHL) group of companies.

## Signatories

Author Councillor Vicki Buck

Approved By Councillor Vicki Buck - Chair of Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee

## Attachments

There are no attachments to this report.

## 7. Information on declaring a climate emergency

Reference: 19/456515

Presenter(s): Emma Davis Head of Strategic Policy

### 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide background information and outline at a high level, the potential advantages and disadvantages of declaring a climate emergency in Christchurch.

### 2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Council is taking action on climate change. As an organisation the Council has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030, it has joined the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, is revising its climate strategy and action plans, and is implementing a programme of work to reduce emissions and respond to the local impacts of climate change.
- 2.2 On 11 April 2019 a deputation made by Extinction Rebellion Ōtautahi Christchurch called for the Council to declare a 'climate emergency'. This report outlines at a high level, the advantages and disadvantages of declaring a climate emergency.
- 2.3 Key advantages of a declaration include raising awareness about climate impacts; increasing recognition of the extent and speed of change needed to adequately address climate change; a greater focus on climate change actions; and potentially a greater mobilization of resources.
- 2.4 Key disadvantages of a declaration include raising community concern in a city that has already dealt with many recent emergencies; uncertainty about what declaring an emergency would mean; and level of preparedness for our city to act at the scale that a declaration of emergency may expect. All of which could undermine the level of engagement and support from the community.
- 2.5 Declaring a climate emergency could be a powerful tool for raising awareness and mobilising climate action. It would require clear communications regarding what the Council means by such a declaration, to avoid creating unnecessary concern and uncertainty. If made, it should be paired with a clear plan of action so people understand what has already been done, what is underway, what still needs to be done, and how individuals and groups can best respond to make a meaningful difference.

### 3. Staff Recommendations

1. That the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee:
  - a. Receive this report and consider whether to recommend that Council declares a climate emergency.

### 4. Context/Background

#### Origin of this report

- 4.1 On 11 April 2019, Extinction Rebellion Ōtautahi Christchurch delivered a deputation which called for the Council to declare a 'climate emergency'.
- 4.2 Following this deputation, staff were requested to prepare a short report on the consideration of declaring a climate emergency.

### Context about climate change

- 4.3 The Council is taking action on climate change. We already recognise that climate change is having a critical and significant influence on our environment. The consensus of climate science experts is this influence will increase and we must do more to mitigate and prepare for significant environmental change.
- 4.4 As an organisation the Council has committed to be carbon neutral by 2030, it has joined the Compact of Mayors for Energy and Climate, is revising its climate strategy and action plans, and is implementing a programme of actions to manage emissions and respond to the local impacts of climate change. Further, climate change leadership is a strategic priority for the Council, and a six monthly update on this programme is being presented to Council on 9 May and is attached to this report (Attachment A).
- 4.5 The Paris Agreement was adopted by Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 December 2015. It commits all countries to take action on climate change. New Zealand ratified the Paris agreement in 2016. For more information on New Zealand's response to the Paris agreement and an overview of the governments climate change programme see: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/why-climate-change-matters/global-response/paris-agreement> and <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/climate-change/climate-change-and-government/climate-change-programme>
- 4.6 In its 2018 Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 Degrees Celsius, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that to remain below 1.5 degrees of warming from pre-industrial levels, global greenhouse gas emissions would need to fall by approximately 45% by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by around 2050. Warming beyond this level was seen as harmful to people and the life supporting systems of the planet. The full report and a summary is available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>
- 4.7 Climate change programmes are being implemented by governments, councils, businesses and communities around the world. But the rapid transformational changes required to reach carbon neutrality by no later than 2050 are not yet evident. Consequently, alternative ways to raise awareness, build momentum and encourage action is being promoted by concerned citizens. Extinction Rebellion is a global movement, encouraging national and local governments to declare a climate emergency to help be a catalyst for change.

### What is a climate emergency?

- 4.8 Approximately 500 cities including London, Vancouver and Basel have declared a climate emergencies ([www.climateemergencydeclaration.org](http://www.climateemergencydeclaration.org)). Reasons include to demonstrate leadership, promote an understanding of the risks of climate change and to show a commitment to much greater levels of action. Making this declaration shows a recognition of the speed and extent of change needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change and the risks to communities and the planet, if we do not act. How such a declaration is made, used and what it means varies for each community or country. However, the following themes are shared across all declarations made:
  - i. A commitment to be carbon neutral as quickly as possible, usually adopting science-based targets which aim to limit global warming to below 1.5 Degrees Celsius.
  - ii. Dedication to democracy and the need for just and equitable transition.
  - iii. A willingness to share solutions and to join global movements that encourage climate action.

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- 4.9 A climate emergency should not be confused with a civil defence emergency under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. A Civil Defence emergency is focused on immediate, shock events and provide specific powers to authorities to support a return of core services and immediate post-event support. For the avoidance of any doubt, declaring a climate emergency is not a legislative or statutory process.
- 4.10 Currently it is understood that no New Zealand local authorities have formally declared a climate emergency.

**Considerations required in regards to declaring a climate emergency**

- 4.11 In declaring a climate emergency a number of factors should be considered, including, but not limited to:
- Risks and costs to the community, economy and environment from climate change.
  - Scale of change needed (e.g. the city's greenhouse gas emissions profile).
  - Speed of change needed (e.g. only 10 years to halve our emissions and only 30 years to reach carbon neutrality according to the IPCC).
  - The views of people who could be affected, including Tangata Whenua.
  - The costs, benefits and impacts of making a declaration.
  - Potential legal implications.
  - The timing and communications needed to support the declaration.
- 4.12 This report does not fully investigate each of these aspects and is limited to a high level summary of the potential advantages and disadvantages of making a climate emergency declaration. It is important to note that some of the advantages are based on outcomes, such as increased awareness, that could potentially be achieved through other mechanisms than declaring a climate emergency.
- 4.13 It is noted that many of the circa 500 international cities that have declared a climate change emergency have done so at the same time as setting an emissions or Co2 reduction target – and the action plan inherent in this work.

**Potential advantages and disadvantages of declaring a climate emergency**

- 4.14 Potential advantages include:
1. A declaration would raise public awareness and put the spotlight on climate change impacts and the urgency of the climate crisis.
  2. A declaration would better reflect the scale and speed of change needed to adequately address climate change. Declaring an emergency could provide a catalyst for people, and organisations to respond more proactively to climate change.
  3. It would promote a transformational approach to addressing climate change – ‘business as usual’ is no longer an option.
  4. Some people consider a new approach is required. Despite significant local initiatives and interventions, including, but not limited to cycleways, encouraging electric vehicles and more efficient homes and businesses, the pace and scale of change can be regarded as insufficient and a declaration may help create new momentum.
  5. In declaring a ‘climate emergency’ Christchurch would join a global movement of communities declaring emergencies and sharing solutions –adding to global solidarity and leadership.

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6. A growing section of the public are demanding more action and leadership from local and central government. A declaration would be a strong signal to the community that climate change is being taken seriously.
7. Early action provides opportunities to be cost effective. A delayed or inadequate response to climate change will likely cost the city much more in the future.

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4.15 Potential disadvantages include:

1. Christchurch residents have recently experienced multiple emergency situations (e.g. earthquakes, floods, fires, and most recently terrorism). This declaration could be unsettling for people and given the experience of Christchurch residents with other emergencies, people may feel anxious or upset in response to an emergency declaration.
2. A declaration could create uncertainty and concern in the community about the impacts, for example: on property, rates, business, regulations, services, infrastructure, and democratic decision making. It could be viewed as rash to declare an emergency without having a plan of action in place to respond to the threat and a more complete understanding of what this would mean for the city.
3. Council already has programme underway to respond to climate change. It may be more useful to consider integrating a declaration as part of the programme. A new climate change strategy is currently being developed for the city, and there will be significant community involvement in the development of associated action plans which will build support for taking necessary climate action.
4. Responses to emergencies are normally reactive and short term, with top-down command and control approaches. This is the opposite of how we would like to respond to climate change – we need sustained action, long-term thinking, inclusive decision making and the involvement of all residents and businesses in Christchurch.
5. By treating the situation as an emergency, positive messages and opportunities may be overlooked as we transition to a carbon neutral economy.
6. A climate emergency declaration is an extremely bold and forceful statement that, if not followed by noticeable and significant action could be seen as a token response.

**Where to from here?**

- 4.16 Declaring a 'climate emergency' is one option for promoting the need for increased effort in combating climate change. Should the Innovation and Sustainable Development Committee decide they would like Council to consider declaring a climate emergency, then a recommendation to Council from the Committee will be necessary.
- 4.17 It is important to note that Council is committed to providing climate change leadership regardless of any decision around a declaration, and has a programme of work underway with the next report back in September 2019.

**Attachments**

No.	Title	Page
A	2nd progress report on the Climate Change Leadership strategic priority action plan	

**Confirmation of Statutory Compliance**

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).  
(a) This report contains:  
(i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and

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- |  |
|--|
| <p>(ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.</p> <p>(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.</p> |
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**Signatories**

<b>Authors</b>	Teresa Wooding - Project Manager Tony Moore - Principal Advisor Sustainability
<b>Approved By</b>	Emma Davis - Head of Strategic Policy Brendan Anstiss - General Manager Strategy and Transformation

**PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM THE STRATEGIC PRIORITY ACTION PLAN**

- Develop and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans as part of our commitment to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.
- Add our voice to international collective action and set targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Roll out the electric vehicle outreach programme.
- Engage with the business community to encourage action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Raise awareness with the public to help increase individual and household actions that make a difference to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Set a clear policy pathway to a low greenhouse gas emission future.
- Embed climate change in Council decision-making procedures.
- Pilot innovative solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Council operations and encourage the uptake of successful solutions by other organisations in the city.

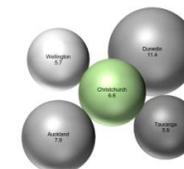
**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE**

- ✓ A climate change programme is in place with approval to deliver an updated strategy followed by mitigation and adaptation plans for the Christchurch district
- ✓ All InfoCouncil reports that require a decision are required to consider climate change impacts
- ✓ Council's internal and external websites have been updated with content on climate change and the climate change programme of work to assist staff in considering climate issues in their work.
- ✓ The Libraries team have developed a climate change programme which was formally launched at Tūrangā in February 2019 and included an expert panel discussion on climate change
- ✓ Council provided support to the Regional Climate Change working group in developing their draft 2019 programme
- ✓ The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy Inventory badge was achieved in August 2018.
- ✓ New Council Procurement Policy to encourage Council suppliers to be energy efficient, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to minimise solid waste.
- ✓ The EVworld South event and the Net Carbon Neutral Towns conference were held in Christchurch in November 2018.
- ✓ Opportunities are being explored for practical requirements for suppliers to Council to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions through the new Council Procurement Policy.
- ✓ The Canterbury Regional Council established its Healthy Homes Canterbury service in September 2018
- ✓ Council support for the Future Living Skills programme has helped increase the number of facilitators and ability for rollout across the city. Two courses were held in the latter half of 2018

**Climate Change Facts**



68% of respondents felt very concerned about climate change and felt it was a real threat



In the 2016/2017 year, in Christchurch an estimated 6.6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/person was emitted

**ANY DECISIONS, OPPORTUNITIES OR RISKS TO FLAG**

**DECISION:**

- Council adoption of a climate change strategy by December 2019 and the development of a climate change mitigation action plan and adaptation action plan by 2020.

**OPPORTUNITY:**

- Consultation with businesses and the public leads to a greenhouse gas emission reduction target being set for the city. Climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans are adopted that are focused on measurable improvements. The climate change mitigation action plan focuses on targeting opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the sectors with the highest emissions profile in the Christchurch Community Carbon Footprint report.

**RISKS:**

- Council can measure, manage and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions for Council's activities. To significantly reduce Council's emissions will require capital investment. Funding decisions will impact on Council's ability to reduce its emissions.
- Council can advocate and work with Government, businesses and the public to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Christchurch, however this will rely on a city-wide approach to achieve the full benefits of reducing the city's Community Carbon Footprint.
- A net carbon neutral target for the city will involve off-setting in the future. The cost and ability to off-set the city's emissions in the future is unknown.

**KEY MILESTONES THIS YEAR 2019**

- Work with internal and external stakeholders to agree an updated climate change strategy and then a mitigation and an adaptation plan for our district with external strategy engagement due to start in late April 2019.
- Increase understanding and engagement regarding climate change within our Council with relevant educational content that can be shared in different contexts including larger forums and more specific team or project meetings.
- Increased internal focus on embedding climate change thinking into the next Long Term Plan, initially through direct involvement in the asset management plan updates.
- Roll-out of the battery electric vehicle outreach programme for businesses and the public (Take Charge Christchurch) - launch in April 2019.
- Three battery electric buses will be operating on the Airport to the CBD Bus Interchange route in June 2019.
- The internal Council Resource Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Emission Programme (REGGE) will remain a high priority, supporting the Council's target to be net carbon neutral by 2030 for its activities
- The REGGE Dashboard will be completed by May 2019
- The Council's Eco-Design Advisor has assisted 1500 people so far this year with advice on healthy and efficient homes
- The 3 Waters Unit received \$95,000 of Central Government funding (1 billion trees programme) to plant 40,000 trees in Cranford Basin – the trees are to be donated by Trees For Canterbury
- The Council's Innovation and Sustainability Fund has supported 22 sustainability focused community projects this year including Project LiteFoot – that helps sports clubs reduce their carbon footprint.
- Re-development of some aspects of the Future Living Skills content and the creation of a set of materials that can be used to support courses



100% battery electric car sharing service launched. 75 cars at hubs across the city.

**THE 2 KEY INDICATORS WE ARE TRACKING: Christchurch community carbon footprint**

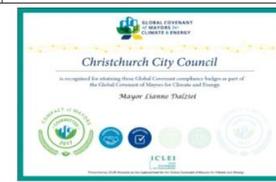
During the 2016/2017 June financial year, Christchurch emitted an estimated 2,485,335 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO<sub>2</sub>e) excluding forestry sequestration, this equates to 6.6 t CO<sub>2</sub>e per person. Forestry in Christchurch resulted in sequestration (carbon capture) of an estimated 362,679 t CO<sub>2</sub>e which reduces Christchurch's gross GHG emissions to 2,122,656 t CO<sub>2</sub>e. Transportation represents 53.1 per cent of these emissions, followed by stationary energy (22.7 per cent), Agriculture (10.5 per cent), Waste (9 per cent) and Industry (4.7 per cent).



**Christchurch City Greenhouse gas emissions** – information will be included once certified.



**Healthier Homes Canterbury service** commenced in September 2018







## 19. Community Resilience Partnership Fund - Christchurch Budget Services

Reference: 19/546717

Presenter(s): Sam Callander, Funding Team Leader

### 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to recommend to the Council the allocation of a grant to the Christchurch Budget Service Inc. from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund (CRPF).

### 2. Staff Recommendations

That the Council:

1. Makes a grant of \$34,673 to Christchurch Budget Services from the Community Resilience Partnership Fund for employment of Intercultural Facilitators for a three month period.

### 3. Key Points

- 3.1 Many affected by the 15 March 2019 terror attacks are in need of building their financial capability in the New Zealand context. Reasons for this need include; changes to income as ability to work is affected and the loss of a family member who took responsibility for managing finances.
- 3.2 Christchurch Budget Services (CBS) is well-placed to provide an effective service for the Muslim Community as it is an independent service with no political and or religious affiliations. Over the past three years CBS has been building relationships and networks within the CALD (Culturally & Linguistically Diverse) Community and among services that provide support for the CALD Communities.
- 3.3 CBS have designed a programme for this purpose that is delivered by women in a safe space for women, it is specifically designed for the Muslim Widows and their children. Programme will cover topics of small business management and self-employment, social enterprise; household budgeting, being in work including employment law and managing cultural commitments within a household budget. The project has three complimentary components:
  - 3.3.1 One-on-one budget support, advice, education and advocacy.
  - 3.3.2 Peer-to-peer support among women who share the same situation gathering together to address vulnerability, loneliness and isolation. The gathering will strengthen social bonds, and bring them their families together will help the benefits last beyond the funded project timeline.
  - 3.3.3 Training up to six Muslim women to work as budget advisers within their communities.
- 3.4 The treasurer of the Muslim Association of Canterbury has confirmed their support for the programme design and of CBS as the programme provider
- 3.5 The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and FinCap (a nationwide budgeting service) have confirmed with CBS that their programme design is fit for purpose. Accordingly MSD have asked for a proposal from CBS to fund the programme long-term.
- 3.6 Meanwhile there is current demand for this service, Victim Support have confirmed that they have clients they would like to refer to it immediately

- 3.7 Staff recommend to Council to use the CRPF to seed-fund the first three months this project so that it can start immediately. With the expectation that MSD will pick up responsibility for the longer-term funding of the project.
- 3.8 The grant applied for is sufficient to fund:
  - 3.8.1 Up to 180 one-on-one budget advisory sessions supported by an interpreter.
  - 3.8.2 Three months of peer-to-peer support Safe Space for Women meetings. Two meetings per week for 13 weeks.
  - 3.8.3 The first three months of training of Muslim women to deliver financial capability development to Muslim Communities.

### Financial Considerations

- 3.9 The Council has allocated funding to 42 initiatives since October 2017. The total allocations to date is \$2,687,700 Year 1 and \$2,140,520 Year 2.
- 3.10 At the time of writing, the balance of the Community Resilience Partnership Fund until June 30 2019 is \$401,780. From July 1 2019 the balance of the fund will be \$1,150,780.

### Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

### Confirmation of Statutory Compliance

Compliance with Statutory Decision-making Requirements (ss 76 - 81 Local Government Act 2002).

(a) This report contains:

- (i) sufficient information about all reasonably practicable options identified and assessed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages; and
- (ii) adequate consideration of the views and preferences of affected and interested persons bearing in mind any proposed or previous community engagement.

(b) The information reflects the level of significance of the matters covered by the report, as determined in accordance with the Council's significance and engagement policy.

### Signatories

<b>Author</b>	Sam Callander - Team Leader Community Funding
<b>Approved By</b>	John Filsell - Head of Community Support, Governance and Partnerships Mary Richardson - General Manager Citizen and Community