



**Coordinated Community Enterprise ©**  
**Vision 2030-improved community and disaster resilience**  
Place based Business Case  
Final 12<sup>th</sup> February 2024



“**Puke**” is te reo Māori for hill and “**Huia**” is te reo Māori for an extinct indigenous bird.

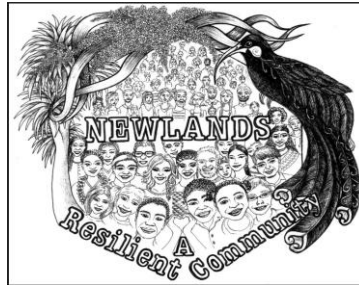
The area that modern Newlands occupies was originally known as Papararangi which is te reo Māori for "cluster of hills".

The **huia bird** is indigenous only to Aotearoa but is now extinct.

Huia represents a way of doing things that is homegrown, inherent, original, beyond compare and wonderfully natural, represents an indigenous way, a Māori way of being and doing life that is unique to our tiny portion of the earth.

In Māori, its call sounded like the word ‘hui’, which means ‘to gather’-‘Assemble, assemble, let us all assemble together.’”

The huia helped guard the door to the twelfth and highest region had a tail plume, made up of twelve feathers to correspond with the twelve heavenly layers. They also held great mana (authority) on earth, the leaders of the multitudes of Hakuturi — the insects, birds and patupaiarehe (fairy spirits) that dwell in the forest. Hakuturi were the kaitiaki (custodians) of the forest, ensuring that protocol was followed, respected, and maintained.



Prepared by:	Rodney Barber <sup>2</sup> and Michael Bealing <sup>3</sup>
Prepared for:	Aotearoa Community Resilience Network (charitable trust) Board
Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> February 2024
Version:	Final

### Document Control

Version	Issue date	Changes	Approval decision
0.1	5 May 2023	For review and revision at ACoRN Board meeting to release content of business case to test the thinking with Newlands Leaders Hui 24 <sup>th</sup> May. To finalise CBA by mid-June.	ACoRN Board meeting 18 <sup>th</sup> May
0.2	19 May 2023	Changes made to financial case. Prepare slides to test the thinking with Newlands Leaders Hui 24 <sup>th</sup> May	Hui 24 <sup>th</sup> May
0.3	19 June 2023	For review and revision of business case and associated slides at ACoRN Board meeting based on feedback from Newlands Leaders Hui 24 <sup>th</sup> May.	ACoRN Board 23 <sup>rd</sup> June
0.3	23 June 2023	For release of revised slides to be presented to local leaders at Hui on 28 <sup>th</sup> June to secure 30 local leaders to endorse.	Hui on 28 <sup>th</sup> June
Final	30 June 2023	For release of slides and business case as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• this presentation to inform Northern Ward Councillors</li> <li>• this presentation and business case to impact investors to test their interest.</li> <li>• this presentation and business case to community network providers to test their interest to, in October, participate in the concept design of the preferred option, and discussion on good faith governance.</li> <li>• this presentation and business case to VUW to search for a student to evaluate our journey.</li> </ul>	At Hui on 28 <sup>th</sup> June local leaders agreed to release the presentation and business case
Final	2 February 24	Updated to include the concept design of the preferred option with levels of support from Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi, 26 Local Leaders and Wellington Wide Community Network Providers for release.	ACoRN Board 8 <sup>th</sup> February subject to minor changes

**Note: The level of investment interest will be reported back to local leaders late March 2024 to inform an initiate decision whether to proceed with detailed design and planning to inform an implementation decision in June 2024 if by then there is funding certainty.**

<sup>1</sup> Artwork hand made by Newlands Intermediate art students.

<sup>2</sup> Rodney Barber (Barber Associates) used parts of their Better Decisions Better Outcomes <sup>TM</sup> approach to develop this place-based business case using the 5 Case Model of Better Business Cases (HM Treasury). Rodney is also the founder and donor of the Aotearoa Community Resilience Network, a charitable trust who owns the Coordinated Community Enterprise © which was developed and gifted by Rodney.

<sup>3</sup> The cost benefit analysis was completed by economist Michael Bealing on a voluntary basis. This analysis is separate and unrelated to Michael's employment at the NZIER.

# Executive Summary

## Purpose and recommendations

This business case sets out the evidence and rationale in seeking interest from investors to improve community and disaster resilience in Newlands Paparangi.

**Note:** This business case has been informed by four years of annual community surveys based on the Governments Resilience Strategy and the Treasury Living Standards framework.

**Note:** We have engaged a community of action in the development of this business case and have the support from Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi and 26 Local Leaders.

**Note:** The level of support from Volunteer Wellington, Neighbourhood Support Wellington, Timebank Wellington and Citizens Advice Bureau Wellington is described on pages 5 and 6, is subject to securing the funding required.

**Agree:** To release the Business Case to Wellington City Council for consideration in the Long-Term Plan; WREMO for consideration of disaster resilience; to the Coalition Government for investment (and Treasury, Internal Affairs Local Government Branch, Auditor General, National Emergency Management Agency); and Weave as a potential collaboration partner/impact investor.

**Note:** If adequate interest is received from investors, we intend to make an "initiate" decision in late March to undertake the detailed design and planning, including who will employ/contract which of the Full Time Equivalents (FTE's), and design the good faith governance of organisations and networks operating in good faith and unity of purpose based on love and relationship for mutual benefit.

**Note:** If investors commit funding, we intend to make an 'implement' decision, to implement the preferred option from mid-2024 with the launch of a catalyst project, to late 2025.

## Strategic Case-Strategic Context

We have analysed a range of mainly Government sources describing the focus on social, economic, cultural, environmental and governance resilience. In 2010 the Newlands Strategy 2020, developed by the Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association, showed Resilience as a high priority project. In 2011 the Newlands Resilience Project was launched working closely with Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi to raise community awareness and train people. From 2018 the Newlands Resilience Group engaged with local leaders commencing with an annual survey to assess social, cultural, economic, and environmental, and governance resilience. We identified the need for a Coordinated Community Enterprise ©. To take a suburb perspective we identified and engaged the key stakeholders and partners: local leaders, Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi and wellington wide community network providers.

## Strategic Case-Case for change

Our vision by 2030 is to see improved Community and Disaster Resilience from a social, economic, cultural, environmental and governance perspective. Our view was that the true measure of any society can be found in how it treats its most vulnerable members. A community can be resilient if a holistic and sustainable approach is taken to the wellbeing of its people. A resident, particularly a vulnerable one, is more confident if his or her community is resilient. We aspire to five principles that:

1. people find fulfilment in community relationships, rather than simply in consumption & leisure,
2. people understand their role within society rather than being a collection of individuals,
3. people are free to help others, rather than wanting freedom from others,
4. there is competition and cooperation, and
5. the focus is on wellbeing rather than simply material wealth.

The annual community survey results each year since 2019 indicate capabilities and vulnerabilities. It is the vulnerabilities we want to address by 2030 evidenced by the annual community survey.

There is currently an uncoordinated provider centric social services system disconnected to users with separate cultural approaches, a competitive profit centric economic system, an uncoordinated home and community disaster system, with variable governance. The scope covers Newlands, Paparangi, Woodridge and Bellevue. If the investment objectives are achieved the benefits will include improved social, cultural, economic, environment, and governance wellbeing leading to increased resiliency as measured by our annual community survey. These objectives and benefits will only be achieved if we mitigate the risk we can't meet our imperatives, we can't adapt to changes to Government policies and the service we provide is not fit for purpose. The objectives and benefits will be achieved by managing dependencies on the economic performance of Wellington, policy, and investment infrastructure decisions, and maintaining buy-in and support from partners and key stakeholders.

## Economic Case

To achieve the investment objectives, we have considered a range of options from which we developed a short list and identified a preferred option. The preferred option is the Do Maximum option (Community Centric Model) as it has the highest Benefit Cost Ratio of 6:1. However it has a high delivery risk so we will mitigate that risk by implementing in a phased way by solution and delivery capability, commencing with phase 1, the Do Moderate option (Coordinated Provider Centric Model) which has a Benefit Cost Ratio of 4:1. For every dollar invested there are \$4 of social and cultural benefit. We will implement the Do Moderate option from mid-2024 to November 2025. We have worked with Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi, the community network providers and local leaders to prepare a concept design of the Do Moderate option. Our next steps are that if there is investor interest, we will make the following decisions:

- an initiate decision late March 2024 to undertake the detailed design and planning, including who will employ/contract which of the Full Time Equivalents (FTE's) and the good faith governance required assuming a self-governing collaborative group of organisations and networks in good faith and unity of purpose based on love and relationship for mutual benefit.
- an implement decision mid-2024 if we have funding certainty by then.

If the initiate decision is made in March 2024, we will also develop a plan to launch a catalyst project in June if the implement decision is made mid-2024. If the annual survey results in October 2026 indicate further work is required, we will consider an initiate decision for the Do Maximum option in mid-2027. We will need to identify the regulation/ legislative decisions required to enable Do Max.

**Commercial Case** for phase 1 the Do Moderate option.

The ability to design a coordinated provider centric model with improved services will depend heavily on active engagement with key stakeholders and partners. There is currently no market to do this, but most seem willing. So, our approach will be an open cooperative procurement with shaping the market and building market capability. Our current thinking is that the community network providers are resourced, using the funding explained in the financial case, to deliver their part of the model. The commercial arrangements will be tripartite between them, the investor/s and us. The specifics will be determined in the detailed design and planning phase described in the management case.

**Financial Case** for phase 1 the Do Moderate option.

We have completed the financial analysis of the Do Moderate option requiring \$1m per annum for 3 years from mid-2024 to mid-2027 to be reconsidered at the initiate decision for phase 2 in mid-2027.

**Management Case** for phase 1 the Do Moderate option.

The staged decision making is as follows:



If there is investor interest, we will make an initiate decision in March 2024 to undertake the detailed design and planning to inform an implement decision in June 2024. The detailed design and planning will be done with the community network providers, the Marae, and the investors to ensure we all understand how the model can work and have confidence there is enough resource/funding before we all make the implement decision in June 2024. We will also co-design good faith governance. To track benefits, we will perform the survey each October to assess the achievement of benefits to inform the initiate decision for phase 2 in mid-2027. We will carefully monitor and mitigate the risks achieved.

Our Change management approach is:

- Awareness and Readiness: From April to June 2024, we will promote awareness and readiness to residents through the key stakeholders.
- Uptake: From June 2024 as part of the implementation we will work with the Intermediate School to have students record video clips on our website to explain why, what, how etc.

Evaluation: After phase 1 we will undertake a Post implementation Review (PIR) considering the quality of the implementation. Each year we will undertake a Post Evaluation Review (PER) to determine whether the intended benefits at the implement decision have been achieved, informed by the annual community survey. We will provide a more detailed management case to inform the initiate decision in March 2024 and a detailed management case to inform the implement decision in June 2024.

**The level of support from Volunteer Wellington, Neighbourhood Support Wellington, Timebank Wellington and Citizens Advice Bureau Wellington, which is subject to securing the funding required, noting their collective preference, given their wellington wide roles, to treat this initiative as a pilot for, if successful, roll out across Wellington.**

**From:** Emma McGill <nswellycoordinator@gmail.com>

**Sent:** Friday, December 22, 2023, 3:54 PM

**To:** Rodney Barber

**Subject:** Re: ACoRN: Newlands Resilience Group Business Case for your review and conditional support by end of January, please. Looks great to me, appreciate all your hard work.

**Emma McGill**

She/Her

**Senior Area Coordinator** | **Greater Wellington Neighbourhood Support**

**M** 021 349 660 **E** [nswellycoordinator@gmail.com](mailto:nswellycoordinator@gmail.com) **W** [neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz](http://neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz)

**Please note: I work Monday - Thursdays**

**Become A Neighbourhood Supporter Today!** [Website](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Instagram](#)

**From:** Dulce Piacentini - CAB Wellington <manager.johnsonville@cab.org.nz>

**Sent:** Tuesday, January 30, 2024, 10:24 AM

**To:** Rodney Barber

**Subject:** Re: ACoRN: Newlands Resilience Group Business Case for your review and conditional support

Hi Rodney, Thanks for your patience. After talking with the Management Team and the Board, we came to the conclusion that we can't commit to it at this moment. CAB Wellington has just been through an organisational review, and we won't have capacity to participate in the detailed design and planning this year, as we need to be more internally focused to get our organisation up and running at its best. Having said that though, community resilience is an important value to us as well, and we appreciate your initiative with your project. So, we'd love to be contacted again when you have your implementing plan, if you think there still is the space for CAB to contribute. All the best,

**Dulce Piacentini**



**Business Development Manager**

**Citizens Advice Wellington**

Te Pou Whakawhirinaki o Te Whanganui-a-Tara  
1 Frankmoore Avenue

**From:** Tracy Ward <members@volunteerwellington.nz>

**Sent:** Wednesday, January 31, 2024, 1:34 PM

**To:** Rodney Barber <rodney@barberassociates.org>

**Cc:** Julie Thomson <julie@volunteerwellington.nz>

**Subject:** Conditional Support - Volunteer Wellington

Kia ora Rodney

Below is our "Our offer of conditional support".

Volunteer Wellington recognises the benefits of volunteering in creating resilient and connected communities. We applaud the efforts to reduce vulnerabilities and increase wellbeing in the Newlands, Paparangi, Woodridge and Bellevue communities through the work of Aotearoa Community Resilience Network (ACoRN) and have enjoyed being an active part of the conversations to date. We know that volunteering increases wellbeing through opportunities for people to connect, share culture, reduce isolation and loneliness, and to make positive impact in their environments. We would like to see that all the community organisations in the catchment area who involve volunteers in their work are given access to our membership. Each organisation would then have our support in recruitment of volunteers and support to maintain best practice managing their volunteers.

We can also see the value of our service in the event of an emergency where we will (through a new digital transformation we are involved in) be able to match volunteers to specific roles in an emergency.

At this stage we are offering to continue being involved in the conversations about how plans move forward. We will continue with the resources we have and acknowledge that while we are in support of this proposal, that our staff also provide services to the wider Wellington region and will need to work within our current capacity. Specifics will be determined in the detailed design and planning phase. Again, we thank you for the opportunity to be involved in building resilience in the community. Ngā mihi nui

Tracy Ward

[Tracy Ward \(she / her\)](#)

Manager Member Services

**Te Puna Tautoko | Volunteer Wellington**

Level 7, 186 Willis Street | 04 4994570



Kia ora Rodney,

My name is Eryn Gribble and I'm the manager of Wellington Timebank – an organisation that shares many of the same aims as the Newlands Resilience Group. At Wellington Timebank, we are committed to enhancing the lives of members in the community through our wide range of opportunities, activities and events.

**Our Vision:** In our community we look out for each other and embrace diversity.

**Our Mission:** Through exchanging skills, time and knowledge we foster relationships of trust and reciprocity. We harness the real wealth of the community and the value of each individual.

**Our Values:**

1. We are all assets. Every person has something to contribute.
2. Redefining work. All kinds of work need to be honoured and rewarded.
3. Reciprocity. Relationships are about giving and receiving. “You need me” becomes “We need each other.”
4. Social networks. People looking out for each other helps to weave communities of support, strength and trust.
5. Respect. All of us matter and are accountable to one another.

We are currently funded by Wellington City Council and COGS to deliver our services across the Wellington region – a challenging feat for our one coordinator (who also manages volunteers to support the day-to-day functions of the timebank). Like many community organisations, our resources are stretched and we're achieving so much already, with so little! We are currently working on a series of commitments and priorities to our funders and to the Newtown Community & Cultural Centre 2009 Trust (who also financially support and umbrella this project). We are interested to extend our reach and have a greater presence in various suburbs of Wellington – but this is contingent on funding increases and coordinator capacity. Due to the aforementioned commitments and our strategy to deliver on our outcomes for the next calendar year - we are unable to commit to being involved in any detailed planning on this project. However, we would be interested to see how we could collaborate or support this resilience project in Newlands - provided it fits within our organisation's capacity and our mandate from our funders, stakeholders, and membership. It is inspiring to see the level of commitment and passion that yourself and your team have for resilience and for your suburb (and the people) of Newlands – Ka pai! We are wishing you luck with this next phase of your project.

Ngā mihi

Eryn Gribble (she/her) Kaiwhakahaere / Manager, Newtown Community Centre - Te Whare Hapori o ngā Puna Waiora

## Strategic Case

### Strategic Context

We have used the following Governments Resilience Areas to structure our thinking:



We have analysed a range of mainly Government sources for each of the above resilience areas, described in annex 1, and summarised below:

**Socially**, there are differences across different groups within society caused a range of factors reducing trust, cohesion, or wellbeing. 30 percent of adults report no connection to their neighbourhood and 20 percent report not engaging with family or friends on a weekly basis. While reported loneliness has increased, issues with mental health and connection may be most acute for youth or minorities.

**Culturally**, there is increasing focus on giving practical effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi by providing genuine opportunity and space for Tino rangatiratanga to be exercised by Māori over taonga (Article Two) and exercise kāwanatanga to govern in good faith and actively protect Māori interests as citizens (Article One)

**Economically**, in the next 2 years household consumption is likely to reduce due to rising debt costs causing falling real incomes and higher levels of unemployment.

For the **built environment** local communities are usually the first response to a disaster especially the first 7 days. WREMO promotes home readiness and leads the 'post 7-day' response. Government leads the recovery.

In the **natural environment**, soils, rainfall patterns, and freshwater sources in addition to the compounding effects of climate change, threaten our built environment, economy, culture, and wellbeing.

In terms of **Governance**:

- we need to be cognisant that each of the political parties draw on a different combination of ideological elements to guide decision making. It appears that all parties and ideologies have an openness to a coordinated community approach to collectively improving outcomes with the support of local, regional, and national decision makers,
- the Treasury's 2023 Wellbeing Report highlighted next steps to focus on: growing the pie bigger and slice it differently; sustainability; collective rather than individual wellbeing; solutions drawing on local intelligence and not just top down; working with Maori to honour Treaty and focus on environmental wellbeing; resilience recovery, not just response; medium to long term planning with trade-offs and using Treasury CBAX not just Living Standards Framework,
- we need to be cognisant of the role and focus of Wellington City Council to improve infrastructure, attract economic activity, fund cultural events, provide community facilities and public spaces, manage urban planning, and provide transport,
- we need to be cognisant of the role and focus of central government,
- We need to be cognisant of the 2020 "Time to Shine Report" (Volunteer NZ, Philanthropy NZ, the Centre for Social Impact and Hui E) highlighted the needs in the NGO sector. The needs were providing support to staff and volunteers, developing new services, meeting service demand, new way of connecting, greater collaboration with other organisations,

fundraising, marketing and communications, digital technology, innovation, governance and strategic advice, grant writing, voice for influence, and access to information in one place.

- We have also reflected on DPMC’s 2023 insights on progress against the vision that ‘NZ is the best place in the world for children and youth’. The results are as follows: (RAG)

	0-20% Very low	20-40% Low	40-60% Moderate	60-80% High	80-100% Very High
Loved, safe and nurtured					Family wellbeing 81%, Safe at home 89%, Felt loved 90%
Have what they need					Material wellbeing 87%, Food security 87%, Not in damp or mouldy homes 94%
Happy and healthy				Did not experience high or very high mental distress 76%	Good health 91%, Did not attempted suicide 84%
Learning and developing		Regularly attend school 40%	Achieving level 3 or above 55%	Participate in early learning 74% School leavers enrol in tertiary 65%	
Accepted, respected, and connected				Felt they can express their identity 67% Did not experience discrimination 76% Did not experience bullying 63%	Social support-someone they could turn to 85%
Involved and empowered			Volunteer in Community 53%	Report non-hazardous drinking 76%	Report non-daily e-cigarette use 81%

Also, the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019 stated “Communities we spoke with wanted to see greater social cohesion and told us about their wish for closer community connections to help all people feel safe and welcome. Social cohesion has direct benefits including people leading happy, rewarding, and participatory lives, with increased productivity. Importantly, it also means that people are less likely to become radicalised towards extremist and violent behaviours, including terrorism.” Recommendation 37 was to “create opportunities for regular public conversations led by the responsible minister – the Minister for Social Development and Employment – for all New Zealanders to share knowledge and improve their understanding of: a) social cohesion, including social inclusion, and the collective effort required to achieve these; and b) the value that ethnic and religious diversity can contribute to society.

### Annual Community Surveys

Over the past four years (2109 to 2022) we have performed an annual community survey and present the 2022 results [https://www.research.net/r/2022\\_Community\\_Survey](https://www.research.net/r/2022_Community_Survey) as follows:

Social Resilience					
Domain	Very Low 0-20%	Low 20-40%	Moderate 40-60%	High 60-80%	Very High 80-100%
Subjective wellbeing			Hours in the week to do what you want (including weekends) 39 hrs	Mental wellbeing Be yourself in NZ and Newlands. Control over life. Life worthwhile. Life satisfaction.	
Safety and security				Safe walking alone after dark. Did not experience discrimination	



Time use				Work life balance. Work travel 28 mins.	
Social connections		Did not experience loneliness	Helping in the community	Ability to find help in a crisis	Independence
<b>Cultural Resilience</b>					
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Very Low 0-20%</b>	<b>Low 20-40%</b>	<b>Moderate 40-60%</b>	<b>High 60-80%</b>	<b>Very High 80-100%</b>
Cultural identity		Participating in cultural activities	Sharing cultural knowledge.	Ability in Maori language	Ability in first language. Sense of belonging in NZ
<b>Economic Resilience</b>					
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Very Low 0-20%</b>	<b>Low 20-40%</b>	<b>Moderate 40-60%</b>	<b>High 60-80%</b>	<b>Very High 80-100%</b>
Knowledge and skills					Basic abilities and life skills
Jobs and earnings			Confidence in finding a job if needed. (Given forecast recession)	Job satisfaction. Paid hours 35.	
Income and consumption				Satisfaction with main job income	
<b>Natural Environment Resilience</b>					
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Very Low 0-20%</b>	<b>Low 20-40%</b>	<b>Moderate 40-60%</b>	<b>High 60-80%</b>	<b>Very High 80-100%</b>
Environment			Confidence that land is being used for its optimal purpose.	Confidence with safety of water for recreational use. Satisfaction with access to natural environment	
<b>Built Environment Resilience</b>					
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Very Low 0-20%</b>	<b>Low 20-40%</b>	<b>Moderate 40-60%</b>	<b>High 60-80%</b>	<b>Very High 80-100%</b>
N/A	In a neighbourhood support group		Prepared at home for a disaster		
<p>Given half the residents are outside of Newlands during the day it is unclear whether Newlands could effectively and efficiently respond to a disaster, especially in the first 7 days, until the Government system commences, especially given the disaster risks being: in an earthquake Ngauranga Gorge will be vulnerable to liquefaction potentially compromising road access from the coast to Johnsonville and bridge access from SH 1 and Johnsonville into Newlands; several water tanks which are vulnerable to bursting potentially causing flooding and water supply difficulties; significant groupings of dense bush vulnerable to fire; Newlands Road built beside a creek vulnerable to flooding in heavy rain; and risks to power and Telecommunications networks from seismic or extreme weather events</p>					
<b>Governance Resilience</b>					
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Very Low 0-20%</b>	<b>Low 20-40%</b>	<b>Moderate 40-60%</b>	<b>High 60-80%</b>	<b>Very High 80-100%</b>
Civic engagement governance		Trust in Local Council	Trust in Parliament	Voter turnout Trust in Police	

We have focussed the case for change on lifting all results into the high score by 2030. The trends from 2019 to 2022 are shown in Annex three.

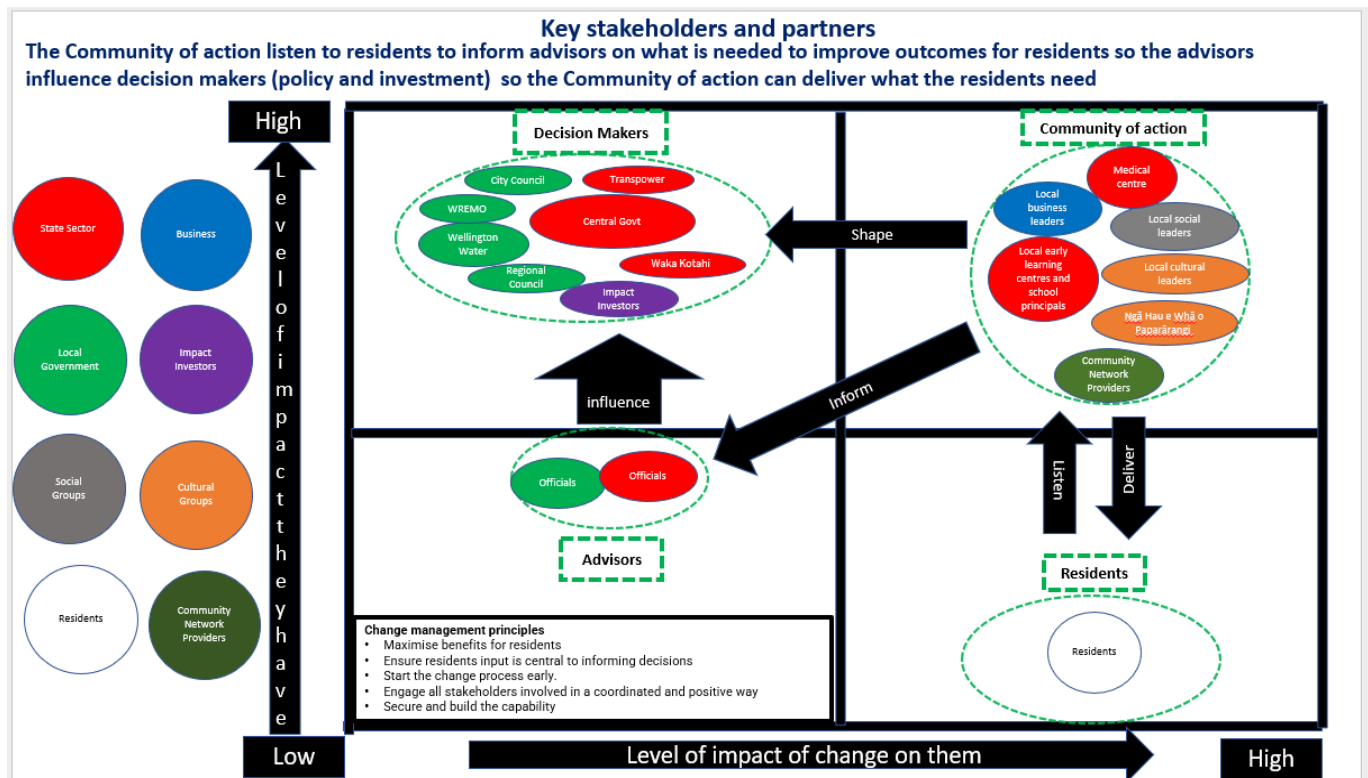
In 2010 the Newlands Strategy 2020, developed by the Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association, showed Resilience as a high priority project.

In 2011 the Newlands Resilience Project was launched working closely with Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi to raise community awareness and train people.

From 2011 Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi supported post Christchurch earthquake and hosted a Newlands Welfare Centre.

In 2020 Tangata Whenua group "Te Taupa Ruru"...which Matua Joe McLeod represents through WREMO, GWRC, and the Tangata Whenua arm for emergency resilience planning.

From 2018 the Newlands Resilience Group engaged with local leaders commencing with an annual survey to assess social, cultural, economic, and environmental, and governance resilience. We identified the need for a Coordinated Community Enterprise ©. To take a suburb perspective we identified and engaged the key stakeholders and partners: local leaders, Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi and wellington wide community network providers being Volunteer Wellington, Neighbourhood Support Wellington, Timebank Wellington, Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office and the Citizens Advice Bureau Wellington.



The community of action is drawn from the website of the Citizens Advice Bureau (Annex 2)

**Case for change**

***Our investment objectives and existing arrangements are:***

Investment Objectives by 2030 (Future state)	Existing arrangements (Current state)	Business Need (to move from current to future state)
<b>Community Resilience</b>		
To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of and easy access to social services to improve social connections (less loneliness and increased helping in the community) (evidenced by more than a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey)	Disconnected and uncoordinated provider siloed social model of not-for-profit services and supports making it difficult for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>residents needing help to access the services needed resulting in high loneliness.</li> <li>residents wanting to help not knowing how to help, with their time available, resulting in only a moderate level of helping in the community.</li> <li>not-for-profit providers to sustainably provide services when needed by residents</li> </ul>	Need a Community centric social and cultural services model with high quality accessible services.
To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the economic system by providing better access to economic opportunities (evidenced by more than a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey).	Provider competitive profit centric economic model making it difficult for some residents to access the opportunities needed particularly given the recently announced medium term forecast moderate recession.	Need a 'cooperative and competitive' and 'profit and people' centric model
To improve participation in cultural activities and moderate sharing of cultural knowledge (evidenced by more than a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey score).	Separate cultures with low participation in cultural activities and moderate sharing of cultural knowledge	Need a systems approach to culture
To improve confidence land is being used for optimal purpose by better understanding the benefits and disbenefits whether the impact of economic, social, cultural projects (evidenced by more than a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey)	There is a moderate confidence that land is being used for its optimal purpose.	Need to improve confidence.
<b>Disaster Resilience (Risk reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery)</b>		
To improve disaster resilience of Home and Community (evidenced by a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey).	The disaster resilience approach comprises the 4 Rs with different roles for each R across Home, Community (including Marae networks and Businesses), Local Government and Central Government. (Refer Annex five) Given only a moderate number of homes are prepared for a disaster and given half the residents are outside of Newlands during the day it is unclear whether Home and Community could effectively and efficiently perform their role across the 4 R's.	Need a systems approach to Home and Community Risk reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery. And residents outside Newlands know what to do and how to get home.

<b>Governance</b>		
To improve trust between Community, Council and Parliament; enable social and cultural providers to thrive; focus on collective wellbeing, work with Maori to honour Treaty, providing local intelligence to inform decision making, medium to long-term recognising that whatever mix of ideologies held by political parties, they generally support more devolvement of power locally (evidenced by a 60% score for each performance measure in the community survey) and resourcing the NGO sector	There is a low trust in local Council and a moderate trust in Parliament. NGO sector comprises many social and cultural groups mostly finding it hard to provide support to staff and volunteers, develop new services, meet service demand, connect, collaborate with other organisations, fundraise, market, and communicate, maximise digital technology, innovate, govern, grant writing, influence, and access to information and data in one place.	Need to find ways to positively influence decision making by decision makers who make decisions that impact residents. Need to find ways to ensure the sustainability of community providers.

**Scope.** The scope includes Newlands, Paparangi, Woodridge and Bellevue.

	<b>Min</b>	<b>Mod</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Out of scope</b>
Social	Coordinated provider centric social and cultural services system with improved services partly connected to users.	Coordinated provider social and cultural services model with improved services more connected to users.	Community centric model with high quality accessible services.	Local and Central Government roles, responsibilities and services and investment and legislative decisions
Cultural		Access and support to economic opportunities		
Economic		Improve confidence that land is being used for its optimal purpose.		
Natural Environment		Home and Community model confident with the four R's of resilience in Annex four.		
Built Environment-disaster resilience		Improve trust between community Council and Parliament and ensure the sustainability of community providers.		
Governance				
Infrastructure	Considered but not included in the analysis.			

### **Benefits**

If the investment objectives are achieved the benefits will include improved social, cultural, economic, natural environment, built environment and governance wellbeing leading to increased resiliency as measured by our annual community survey.

### **Risks**

These objectives and benefits will only be achieved if we mitigate the risks by ensuring:

- Business risks: risk we can't meet our imperatives. With many other initiatives occurring we will carefully consider the feasibility of the preferred option, maximising connections between existing services, and it's phasing potentially deploying with other initiatives.
- External risks: risk faced by society. With potential local or central government policy changes and economic changes we will ensure we identify and adapt as necessary.
- Service risks: risk the service is not fit for purpose. We actively engage key stakeholders, partners, and local and central government to ensure their support to the preferred option.

### **Dependencies**

The objectives and benefits will be achieved by managing the following dependencies:

- Economic performance of Wellington in providing paid work opportunities for residents.
- Policy and investment decisions by transport, water, energy, and dwelling infrastructure providers.
- Securing buy in and support from key stakeholders and partners.

## Economic Case

To achieve the investment objectives by 2030, we have considered a range of options:

Dimensions	Status Quo	Potential Choices by Dimension				
<b>Solution:</b> Social and Cultural	Uncoordinated provider centric social services system disconnected to users with separate cultural approaches	Coordinated provider centric social and cultural services model partly connected to users <b>Min</b>	Coordinated provider centric model with improved services more connected to users		Community centric model with high quality accessible services to meet all needs <b>Max</b>	
<b>Solution:</b> Economic	Competitive profit centric economic system	Economic expo's <b>Min</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social-less loneliness &amp; more helping in community (4 FTE navigators)</li> <li>Cultural-more sharing cultural knowledge and participation in cultural activities</li> </ul>			
<b>Solution:</b> Natural Environment	Moderate confidence land is being used for its optimal purpose.	Better understand benefits and disbenefits of economic, social, cultural projects <b>Min</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic-expos and leveraging economic networks</li> <li>Natural environment-make better decisions re land use</li> </ul>			
<b>Solution:</b> Built Environment – Disaster Resilience	Uncoordinated provider centric disaster system	Coordinated provider centric disaster model <b>Min</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated provider centric disaster model (4 FTE neighbourhood area coordinators)</li> </ul>			
<b>Solution:</b> Governance	Unsustainable providers	4 support functions to providers <b>Min</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance-(4 FTE support functions) <b>Mod</b></li> </ul>			
<b>Delivery</b>	Mixed	Community Network Providers (including Marae networks, Businesses) <b>Min</b>	Community Network Providers (including Marae networks, Businesses), Local and Central Govt <b>Mod</b>		Community Network Providers, Local and Central Govt LEG/REG change required <b>Max</b>	
<b>Implement</b>	Big bang	Pilot	Phase by solution	Phase by delivery capability	Phase by solution and delivery	
<b>Funding</b>	Various	Business	Donations	Ratepayer	Taxpayer	Impact Investment

A Cost Benefit Analysis was performed on the shortlisted options below:

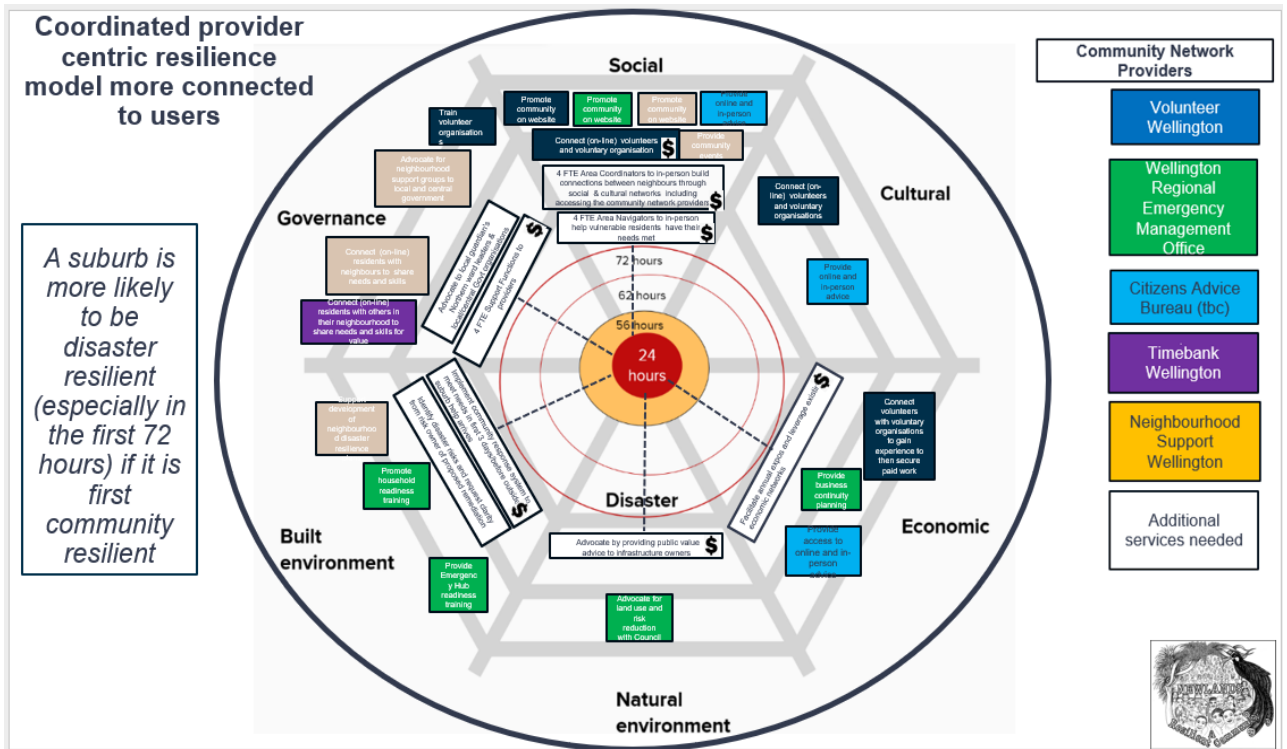
Preliminary Cost Benefit Analysis	Status Quo	Min	Mod	Max
Monetisable costs and benefits (including opportunity and marginal cost savings) over 20 years at 5% discount rate				
Nominal costs based on assumptions		(\$33)	(\$34)	(\$37)
Nominal benefits				
• Social-reduction in loneliness		\$15	\$27	\$42
• Social-increase in volunteering		\$5	\$11	\$16
• Cultural-sharing cultural knowledge		\$5	\$13	\$18
• Cultural-engaging in cultural activities		\$18	\$31	\$46
• Built environment –residents in neighbourhood groups		\$27	\$55	\$91
<b>Total nominal benefits</b>		<b>\$71</b>	<b>\$137</b>	<b>\$214</b>
<b>Present Costs</b>		<b>(\$19)</b>	<b>(\$20)</b>	<b>(\$21)</b>
<b>Present Benefits</b>		<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$79</b>	<b>\$122</b>
<b>Net Present Value</b>		<b>\$28</b>	<b>\$59</b>	<b>\$101</b>
<b>Benefit Cost ratio</b>		<b>2.14</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>5.80</b>
Non Monetisable benefits-qualitative and quantitative based on Treasury Living Standards Framework				
Economic				
Environmental				
Governance				
Cost Benefits Analysis summary				
Net Present Value				
Non Monetisable benefits-qualitative ranking				
Delivery risk ranking				
Ranking	Least preferred	Third preferred	Second preferred	Preferred if phased

The cost and benefit assumptions are outlined in annex six. Further work is required to identify the Economic, Environmental and Governance benefits (and disbenefits) as we identify how to improve confidence that land is being used for its optimal purpose.

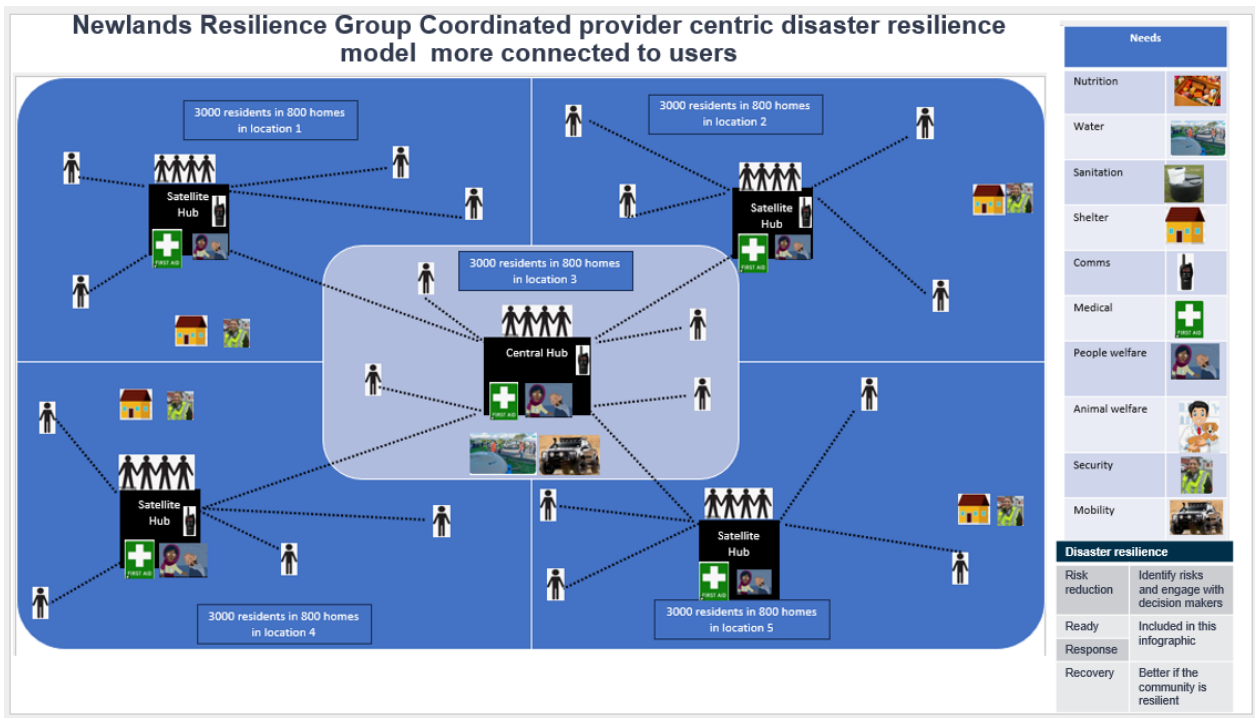
### Preferred option and preferred way forward

The preferred option is the Do Maximum option as it has the highest Benefit Cost Ratio of 6:1 but it has a high delivery risk so we will mitigate that risk by implementing in a phased way by solution and delivery capability, commencing with the Do Moderate option which has a Benefit Cost Ratio of 4:1. So, we will implement the Do Moderate option “Coordinated provider centric model with improved services more connected to users” from mid-2024 to November 2025. We will align to the results of the NPPA Survey summarised in Annex five. We have worked with Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparāangi,

the community network providers and local leaders to prepare a concept design of the Do Moderate option set out below.



And here is “Coordinated provider centric model with improved services more connected to users” from a disaster resilience perspective.



See Annex 4 for our view on the 4 R's of resilience and Annex 7 for further detail including input from WREMO.

Our next steps are that if there is investor interest, we will make the following decisions on the Do Moderate option:

- an initiate decision late March 2024 to undertake the detailed design and planning, including who will employ/contract which of the 12 FTE team and the good faith governance required

assuming a self-governing collaborative group of organisations and networks in good faith and unity of purpose based on love and relationship with one another for mutual benefit.

- an implement decision mid-2024 if we have funding certainty by then.

If the annual survey results in October 2026 indicate further work is required, we will consider an initiate decision for the Do Max option in mid-2027. We will need to identify the policy, regulation and legislative decisions required to enable the Do Max option.

If the initiate decision is made late March 2014 , we will also develop a plan to launch a catalyst project in June if the implement decision is made mid-2024 (when we have funding certainty) The catalyst project will be focussed on reducing loneliness, increasing helping in community (Social), increase sharing cultural knowledge and participation in cultural activities (Cultural), leveraging economic networks (Economic), better land use (Environmental), better preparing for a disaster and better Governance (Governance).

Our initial thinking of a catalyst project for a few months is to engage residents to test their level of interest in supporting local activities including helping to maintain the Newlands Community gardens; receiving training on how to grow their own vegetables and plants; helping to maintain the Jay Street Nursery to continue producing 5000 seedlings per year; and attend gatherings to learn about and discuss lifestyle options that address resilience to climate change to understand gardening for their own gardens at home, share their cultural knowledge of our green environment including its value for foraging and food, medicine, and role in purifying our environment and increasing our wellbeing; and discussions climate change from different cultural perspectives.

A series of eight gatherings could be at the Newlands Community Centre and 2 site visits. The cost per gathering would be approx. \$400 for food and \$300 for Community Centre hall hire totalling \$2400. The cost of marketing would be approx. \$4000. The groups we will approach will be those including: Newlands Community Gardens, Jay Street Nursery, TWHEPO, Hare Krishna, Muslim, Temple, Anglican/Baptist, Newlands Intermediate School etc.

### Enabling Infrastructure

We have also identified the infrastructure options.

Economic Case for enabling infrastructure					Meet: Partly Meet, Fail
Identify options and assess which achieve the investment objectives and critical success factors					
<b>Solution:</b> Dwelling	Low density ageing dwellings	Subdivision stand alone unit <b>Min</b>	Muti unit redevelopment <b>Mod</b>	Mixed use apartment complexes (commercial, carpark, residential) <b>Max</b>	
<b>Delivery:</b> Dwelling	Regulated market with limited capacity	?	?	?	
<b>Solution:</b> Roads (delivered by Council)	Variable quality	Repair	Upgrade	Re-configure	
<b>Solution:</b> Three waters (delivered by Wellington Water)	Potable: Aquifer and local network Stormwater and wastewater: Some homes dispose on site, some homes don't contain and excess piped off site with ageing infrastructure	Repair <b>Min</b>	Upgrade <b>Mod</b>	Replace <b>Max</b>	
<b>Solution:</b> Energy (delivered by Transpower)	Ageing on ground transmission infrastructure	Repair on ground <b>Min</b>	Replace on ground <b>Mod</b>	Replace underground <b>Max</b>	
<b>Solution:</b> Community and commercial facilities and areas (delivered by Council and Commercial owners)	Siloed development with new Pukehuia park, ageing Mall and lack of in other areas.	Maintain <b>Min</b>	Improve <b>Mod</b>	Expand <b>Max</b>	
<b>Implement</b>	Big bang	Phase by scope	Phase by solution	Phase by delivery capability	Phase by solution and delivery
<b>Funding</b>		Land Transport Fund (50% roads)	Ratepayer (50% roads)	Taxpayer	Impact Investment

Our approach to influencing infrastructure provision will be to proactively engage with the infrastructure providers by undertaking economic analysis to identify the best public value option for our suburb to inform the infrastructure providers decisions. The economic analysis of the options will use the Treasury Living Standards framework to consider the economic, social, cultural, and environmental benefits and dis-benefits of each of the options. It will be up to the Infrastructure providers to determine how much they invest but that decision will be informed by our view on the best public value option for Newlands.

## Commercial Case for phase 1 Do Moderate

The ability to design a coordinated provider centric model with improved services will depend heavily on active engagement with key stakeholders and partners. There is currently no market to do this, but most seem willing. So, our approach will be an open cooperative procurement with shaping the market and building market capability. Our current thinking is that the community network providers are resourced, using the funding explained in the financial case, to deliver their part of the model. The commercial arrangements will be tripartite between them, the investor/s and us. The specifics will be determined in the detailed design and planning phase described in the management case.

## Financial Case for phase 1 Do Moderate

We have completed the financial analysis of the preferred option. We require approx. \$1m per annum for 3 years from mid-2024 to mid-2027 to be reconsidered at initiate decision for phase 2 in mid-2027.

	\$'000				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
<b>Implementation</b>					
Social and cultural system	50	80			
Home and community disaster system (2-way radios)	50		20		
Promotion (videography with intermediate school students)	20	20	30	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>				
<b>Ongoing operating</b>					
Infrastructure economic analysis		50	50	50	50
Social and cultural system (4 Navigators and 4 Provider Support functions at \$60,000 pa)		500	500	500	500
Home and Community disaster system (4 Neighbourhood Area Coordinators at \$60,000 pa and medical/mental first aide training)		350	400	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

We will test the interest of investors to invest to inform the initiate decision late March 2024.

## Management Case for phase 1 Do Mod

The staged decision making is as follows:



If there is investor interest, we will make an initiate decision late March 2024 to undertake the detailed design and planning to inform an implement decision in June 2024. The detailed design and planning will be done with the community network providers, the Marae, and the investors to ensure we all understand how the model can work and have confidence there is enough resource/funding before we all make the implement decision in June 2024. We will also co-design good faith governance.

To track benefits, we will perform the survey each October to assess the achievement of benefits to inform the initiate decision for phase 2 in mid-2027.

We will carefully monitor and mitigate the risks achieved.

Our Change management approach is:

- Awareness and Readiness: From April to June 2024, we will promote awareness and readiness to residents through the key stakeholders.
- Uptake: From June 2024 as part of implementation we will work with the Intermediate School to have students record video clips on our website to explain why, what, how, when, who.
- Evaluation: After phase 1 we will undertake a Post implementation Review (PIR) considering the quality of the implementation. Each year we will undertake a Post Evaluation Review (PER) to determine whether the intended benefits at the implement decision have been achieved, informed by the annual community survey. We will provide a more detailed management case to inform the initiate decision late March 2024 and a detailed management case to inform the implement decision in June 2024.



# Annex one. Strategic Context: Analysis of mainly Government Sources

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Social Resilience

### Executive Summary

Social cohesion is one of the four aspects of the wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand included in the Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF). Like all aspects of our wealth, sustaining social cohesion into the future is necessary to safeguard the wellbeing of future generations.

This background paper, released alongside Te Tai Whānua, the Treasury's first Wellbeing Report, discusses the evidence base relating to social cohesion in New Zealand. The Treasury's work to understand social cohesion remains explorative at the time of writing. This background report introduces the relevant concepts and reviews cohesion indicators for New Zealand including those used in the Living Standards Framework Dashboard.

The report is analytical in focus and does not provide recommendations on drivers or policy.

Social cohesion provides ongoing benefits to society

The Treasury's LSF defines social cohesion as the willingness of diverse individuals and groups to trust and cooperate with each other in the interests of all, supported by shared intercultural norms and values.

Social cohesion exists when people feel like they are part of a society that accepts differences in a way that allows conflict to be resolved peacefully and amicably. Social cohesion has broad economic and social benefits for society and is a contributor to sustained long-term prosperity.

Social cohesion acts like an asset creating ongoing value for society

Socially beneficial norms, rules, culture, and understandings encourage inclusion and aid in the peaceful resolution of disputes, which allows society to focus on growth and development. For this reason, social cohesion can be understood to have a capital value. As an asset (or wealth) it creates ongoing benefits or value for New Zealand over time.

The intangible nature of social cohesion makes it hard to directly value, but the World Bank, used cross-country studies to estimate that a significant amount of wealth within nations may be intangible and a large share of this may be attributable to social capital<sup>1</sup>. As social cohesion's value is embedded in other goods and services its precise value is uncertain, but it is widely accepted that institutions, norms, and culture are important.

Given its intangible nature, most researchers focus on survey measures of social trust in other people as the best summary indicator for social cohesion. Social trust is described as the 'glue' that holds society together. It enables social interaction, supports community engagement, and may reduce the cost of commerce.

<sup>1</sup> Social capital is a distinct, but very closely related term used to describe social cohesion in the literature. While both provide benefits to society, social capital specifically includes the stock norms and values that may give rise to social cohesion over time.

AP 2201 | Background Paper to Te Tai Whānua, Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022 | Social Cohesion in New Zealand

New Zealand's social cohesion looks comparatively strong ...

Most metrics and indicators suggest that New Zealand is relatively cohesive and that it enjoys strong social capital compared to many similar countries. New Zealand statistics collected within the General Social Survey suggest that the majority of the community are socially connected, politically engaged, and also report high levels of social trust. Similarly, most members of the community report comfort with diversity and openness to inclusion within their communities.

...but there are differences across society...

While social cohesion looks high on account of aggregate metrics, there are differences across different groups within society. Adverse experiences relating to history, adverse life experiences, discrimination, and differences in opportunity may fall more heavily upon specific groups of people with implications for trust, cohesion, or wellbeing.

Generalised Trust scores for Māori are around 10% lower than those for Pakeha. However, reported discrimination is also higher for Māori and Pacific peoples. Ministry of Justice survey statistics also illustrate how the experiences of minorities may differ. Māori, disabled persons, and adults with diverse sexualities were significantly more likely to be victims of crime. Just over 2 percent of adults experience 30 percent of all crime victimisations.

These groups may display less trust in institutions contributing to lower engagement or challenges to benefiting from opportunities and/or public services.

...risks to future social cohesion exist

Current events, social media trends, and high levels of reported discrimination suggest future risks exist and that these challenges may be most acute for discrete groups within the community.

While New Zealand's level of generalised trust is comparatively high, it has trended down over time. At the same time, reported discrimination has trended up with over 20 percent of New Zealanders reporting having experienced discrimination in the last 12 months.

While most New Zealanders appear to be socially connected, nearly 30 percent of adults report no connection to their neighbourhood and 20 percent report not engaging with family or friends on a weekly basis. While reported loneliness has increased, issues with mental health and connection may be most acute for youth or minorities. Youth are more likely to report lower trust and are more likely to engage in and be victims of crime.

New Zealand also has the second lowest youth suicide rate in the developed world, which can be an indicator of underlying issues with social cohesion or integration. It is worth noting that New Zealand suicide rates are significantly higher for Māori, males, and youth.

AP 2201 | Background Paper to Te Tai Whānua, Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022 | Social Cohesion in New Zealand

Trust in institutions can impact on policy outcomes

Social cohesion acts like a wealth within the LSF as cohesive communities can accomplish more, may grow faster, and have proven more resilient to shocks. The United Nations and World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al. 2021), for example found a link between mortality and trust during the COVID-19 pandemic, which illustrates how public engagement, trust, and social cohesion can improve policy outcomes.

We need to be cognisant that there are differences across different groups within society caused a range of factors reducing trust, cohesion, or wellbeing. While most New Zealanders appear to be socially connected, nearly 30 percent of adults report no connection to their neighborhood and 20 percent report not engaging with family or friends on a weekly basis. While reported loneliness has increased, issues with mental health and connection may be most acute for youth or minorities. Youth are more likely to report lower trust and are more likely to engage in and be victims of crime.

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Cultural Resilience

### Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi

Give practical effect to all the articles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi with Māori, both as tangata whenua and citizens by:

- provide genuine opportunity and space for tino rangatiratanga to be exercised by Māori over taonga by enabling Māori agency and authority over te reo Māori education and kāwanatanga settings that support this. (Article Two)
- support the education sector and others to create educational outcomes and outcomes that reflect a meaningful expression of equity and equality (Article Three)
- exercise kāwanatanga to govern in good faith and actively protect Māori interests as citizens (Article One).

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Economic Resilience

New Zealand has an open economy that works on free market principles. It has sizeable manufacturing and service sectors complementing a highly-efficient agricultural sector. Exports of goods and services account for around one third of real expenditure GDP.

### 182 New Zealand

Real GDP growth is projected to slow to 1.0% in 2023 and 1.2% in 2024. Private consumption will weaken with lower employment growth and rising mortgage servicing costs. Tighter credit conditions and weakening demand will weigh on business investment. Unemployment will increase and headline inflation will fall throughout the projection period. There is a risk that house price more than expected, accentuating the downturn.

Monetary policy should continue to be tightened to bring inflation to the mid-point of the 1-3% target band. Fiscal consolidation should proceed to reduce inflationary pressures and ensure that New Zealand is on track to meet its 2025 operating surplus target. In the longer term, fiscal policy should aim to reduce the debt-to-GDP ratio to rebuild buffers to respond to adverse economic shocks and to cope with the fiscal costs of population ageing. Education reforms, including to teaching methods, are needed to improve learning outcomes.

Growth remains strong and the labour market is stretched

Following the gradual easing of COVID-19 related restrictions, growth has picked up. Border re-opening has contributed to a surge in tourist arrivals, albeit to levels that remain much lower than before the pandemic. Private consumption has slowed after the rebound following the easing of pandemic restrictions but remains robust. Business and consumer sentiment have improved after plummeting earlier this year, but remain very depressed. The labour force participation rate has increased to a record high, and the unemployment rate remains close to historical levels. To address labour shortages, the government has increased caps on seasonal and working holiday visas. Wages have increased sharply in line with consumer price inflation, which reached a 30-year high in the second quarter of 2022. After surging during the pandemic, house prices are now down by 13% since the peak in November last year. Although the direct impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has been limited, rising energy and commodity prices have led through to non-staple inflation.

DECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, VOLUME 2022 ISSUE 2, PRELIMINARY VERSION © OECD 2022

### New Zealand: Demand, output and prices

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>New Zealand</b>						
Current prices						
2019=100						
Percentage change, volume						
(2019=100)						
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	300.2	1.1	4.8	2.1	1.0	1.2
Private consumption	183.2	-1.2	6.2	2.4	-0.7	1.0
Government consumption	59.8	0.9	9.9	7.0	-2.0	-2.0
Gross fixed capital formation	79.9	-7.6	9.5	2.7	-0.9	1.4
Final domestic demand	319.9	-1.1	7.6	2.4	-0.9	0.4
Stockbuilding <sup>1</sup>	1.2	-0.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total domestic demand	320.1	-1.9	9.1	2.9	-0.9	0.4
Exports of goods and services	87.7	-22.7	-3.6	1.5	8.8	3.8
Imports of goods and services	87.6	-16.6	14.9	3.3	0.1	0.8
Net exports <sup>2</sup>	0.1	-9.9	-4.5	-1.8	8.6	2.9
<b>Manufacturing area</b>						
GDP deflator	-	2.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	3.1
Consumer price index	-	1.7	2.9	7.3	5.2	3.2
Core inflation index <sup>3</sup>	-	2.2	3.7	6.0	5.3	3.2
Core inflation index <sup>4</sup>	-	4.6	3.9	3.3	4.9	4.6
Unemployment rate, % of labour force	-	4.7	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2
General government financial balance (% of GDP)	-	-7.4	-3.9	-4.9	-3.4	-1.8
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	-	62.9	42.7	28.0	34.8	36.5
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-	-1.1	-5.9	-2.9	-4.4	-5.5

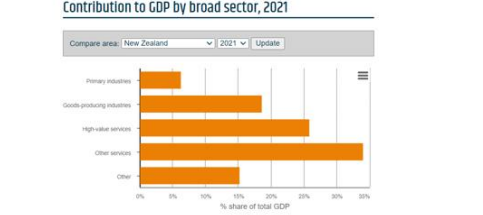
1. Contributions to changes in real GDP, actual amount in the first column.  
 2. Components area index including fuel and energy.  
 Source: OECD Economic Outlook, 112 database.

STATS NZ | <https://data.stats.govt.nz>

Increases in the cost of capital. Unemployment will increase gradually throughout the projection period, due to moderating economic activity but remain low by historical standards. Inflationary pressures will abate as aggregate demand slows, global energy prices stabilise and global supply chain disruptions ease. Risks to the projection are tilted to the downside. If monetary conditions need to be tightened more than assumed to bring down inflation, this will reduce growth, including by increasing mortgage servicing costs, which would accentuate declines in housing prices and consumption. On the upside, China relaxing its zero-COVID-19 policy earlier than expected would boost tourism to New Zealand.

Reforms are needed to improve productivity and public finances in the long run

Monetary policy tightening should continue to seek to anchor inflation expectations and prevent inflation from becoming entrenched. Fiscal consolidation is appropriate to reduce demand pressures and to make sure that New Zealand is on track to meet its budget surplus target. Measures to cushion the impact of higher energy prices on households, if prolonged, should be more targeted on the most vulnerable. In view of population ageing and the accompanying rise in health-care expenditures, structural measures, such as linking pension eligibility to life expectancy, will be needed to safeguard public finances in the long run. Strengthening mathematics and science teaching in primary schools and promoting digital apprenticeships and internships would make New Zealand better positioned to take advantage of the digital transition and enhance long-term productivity growth. To meet its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, increases in the price of carbon emissions will need to be complemented by other measures, such as supporting the roll-out of a charging network for electric vehicles.



Macroeconomic policies are tightening

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) embarked on monetary policy normalisation earlier than most other central banks and has raised the Official Cash Rate (OCR) by a cumulative 3.25 percentage points, to 3.5%, over the past year. The OCR is assumed to rise further to a peak of 4.75% before starting to decline from the second half of 2024. The RBNZ's 'Funding for Lending' programme, which allowed eligible banks to borrow directly from the RBNZ at the OCR, will end in December, putting further upward pressure on interest rates. Over the coming live years, the RBNZ will also sell back government bonds acquired during the pandemic. Yields on 10-year government bonds are projected to average 5% per cent in 2023-24.

In May 2022, the government adopted a new fiscal strategy stipulating that New Zealand should reach a small budget surplus by 2025. The fiscal stance will tighten over the projection period, as temporary COVID-19-related support is withdrawn, and tax revenues increase in line with GDP. The government introduced a one-off NZD 350 cost-of-living payment to support some 2.1 million low- and middle-income earners grappling with mounting costs. The temporary cuts in petrol excise duty, road user charges and public transport fares introduced in March have been extended, but are assumed to end in February 2023.

Growth will decline due to policy tightening and global uncertainty

Real GDP growth is set to slow in 2023, owing to weakening private demand. Rising debt servicing costs and falling real incomes and house prices will constrain household consumption. Private investment will moderate, reflecting easing capacity constraints, slower domestic and global demand growth, and

DECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, VOLUME 2022 ISSUE 2, PRELIMINARY VERSION © OECD 2022

We need to be cognisant that in the next 2 years household consumption is likely to reduce due to rising debt costs causing falling real incomes and potentially higher levels of unemployment.

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Built Environment Resilience

In 2019 the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet published a Disaster Resilience Strategy with a strong focus on wellbeing (in the Treasury's Living Standards Framework) and the types of resilience needed to protect and grow wellbeing to 'build on the Government's work to reform the Emergency Management System to improve how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and other emergencies. The Wellington Regional Emergency Management office (WREMO), part of the Greater Wellington Regional Council, has a Community Resilience Strategy and coordinates Civil Defence and Emergency Management services across the Wellington region, empowering communities to build the resilience and continuity necessary so that the region is prepared to respond to, and recover from, natural and man-made emergencies. They work with Wellington Lifelines Group to ensure lifeline utilities function at the fullest possible extent, even though this may be at a reduced level, during and after emergencies; Welfare agencies to plan how help should be coordinated; Emergency services to ensure a coordinated response to large scale disasters and Registered Response Teams who can help emergency services when overwhelmed.

In 2020 The Greater Wellington Regional Council published its 2020/21 Annual Plan making reference to its strategic priorities in the 2018/28 Long term Plan being

- The quality of the fresh water in our rivers, lakes and streams is maintained or improved and our region contains healthy plants and wildlife habits
- Our infrastructure is resilient to adverse events and supports our region's economic and social development
- The bulk water supply infrastructure consistently delivers high quality drinking water to the four city councils
- The Wellington region has a world-class integrated public transport network.

We rely heavily on the decisions made by the GWRC for the quality of our Built Environment.

Council require local communities to be the first response to a disaster and want to work with communities to reduce the impact of and get ready for a disaster. We do not know how long Newlands could be without external support given other priority suburbs, what type of disaster could occur, when the disaster could occur and how serious it could be. We will assume we will have no external support for two weeks (WREMO minimum standard is 7 days) and plan for the following types of Wellington-wide serious disasters being natural, man-made and pandemic.

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Natural Environment Resilience

We need to be cognisant that

- Soils support our economy, food and health. They regulate the flow of water, nutrients, and contaminants which are being lost due to erosion, development and fragmentation.
- Greenspace has social wellbeing benefits but access is limited and unevenly distributed
- Freshwater and marine contributes to our health, cultural identity, food and recreation. Freshwater sources are degraded where land has been developed and marine quality is changing with the effect of pollution, and plastics
- Rain and frosts show that shorting rainfall patterns threaten our economy, culture and wellbeing.
- Air, wind and sky show that air quality is slowly improving

*Environment Aotearoa 2022* is produced by the Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ under the Environmental Reporting Act 2015. The triennial report synthesises the evidence base on the state of the environment contained in domain reports since *Environment Aotearoa 2019*. The report does not suggest any response as it is out of scope under the report's governing legislation. This is a summary of the full report.

### ▶ What's new in *Environment Aotearoa 2022*

*Environment Aotearoa 2022* explores the importance of the environment to our lives and livelihoods

Three years on from the previous state of the environment report, our environmental indicators do not register much change. But we have changed the way we have approached and compiled the evidence.

*Environment Aotearoa 2022* places environmental change in the context of our lives as individuals, families (whānau), and communities. We have pulled together a diverse set of evidence drawing on Māori knowledge (mātauranga Māori), environmental science, health science, and economics.

The integrated approach and wellbeing focus of this report supports us to reflect on our connections with the environment (te taiao) and our impacts on it.

The report advances the inclusion of mātauranga Māori in environmental reporting

Understanding how mātauranga Māori can inform environmental reporting is an active area of research. This report builds towards a more sophisticated understanding of how to bring different bodies of knowledge together in future reporting.

*Environment Aotearoa 2022* uses Te Kāhū o Matariki (the Matariki star cluster) to organise the evidence in the report. As a signal of the Māori new year, it commemorates loss and celebrates hope for the future. Each star in the cluster represents a way that we connect with the environment. Bringing a Māori world view (te ao Māori) recognises the interconnectedness of all parts of the environment, including people, and speaks to something that connects us all to Aotearoa New Zealand.

### ▶ Wellbeing and our connection to te taiao

Our wellbeing is linked to a healthy environment

In *Environment Aotearoa 2022*, we view people as part of the environment.

Wellbeing means different things to each of us, and how we define and understand our relationship with the rest of the natural world is diverse and evolving.

In mātauranga Māori, wellbeing can be described using 'waiori'. The concept grounds human wellbeing in water (wai) as the source of life (ori). In this view, human wellbeing and te taiao are linked to one another.

*Environment Aotearoa 2022* brings together diverse conceptions of wellbeing in relation to the environment, helping provide a richer understanding of our many connections with the environment.

### ▶ Key findings about the environment and wellbeing

Loss and pressures on species and ecosystems (represented by the star Pohutukawa) have changed with human settlement. Each generation leaves a legacy effect on the environment, including pressures of land-use change and intensification, pollution, natural resource use, climate change, and invasive species.

Land and soil (Tapanuiāka) support our economy, food production, and our health. Soils regulate the flows of nutrients, contaminants, and water. Soil quality sometimes does not meet target ranges and we are losing soils to erosion, development, and land fragmentation. Over time the area of highly productive land available for crops and livestock has decreased.

Biodiversity and land-based ecosystems (Tapanuiāka) provide us with food, medicines, and materials. Access to nature and greenspace has wellbeing benefits, decreasing stress levels and increasing attention, cognitive function, and memory. Access to greenspace is limited and unevenly distributed, especially in urban areas. In recent years native forest cover has remained fairly static overall, but with increases in some regions and losses in others. The majority of our rare ecosystems are threatened. Habitat destruction, along with the introduction of mammalian predators, has severely reduced the populations of many unique birds, reptiles, and plants. Many remain threatened with extinction or are at risk of becoming threatened. Even small changes to our environment can have important consequences for ecosystems and species, and therefore our wellbeing.

Freshwater (Waiā) is vital to our wellbeing through health, cultural identity, food harvesting, and recreation. Our freshwater sources are degraded in areas where land has been transformed by human activities. Twenty year trends show improvements in nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations for river water quality at some sites, and worsening trends at others. We continue to see the loss of wetland ecosystems, with concerted efforts by communities to restore them.

The marine environment (Waiā) contributes to our wellbeing through providing food, opportunities for recreation, and cultural knowledge of ocean navigation. Coastal water quality is changing with variable trends in nutrient and sediment pollution, and the impacts of plastic waste on marine life. Climate change is affecting our ocean through ocean acidification and increased sea-surface temperatures, which will impact our marine ecosystems for generations.

Rain and frosts (Wāunaruangi) show that shifting rainfall patterns (along with warming temperatures) threaten our agricultural economy, native ecosystems, Māori customs, and impact our mental wellbeing. Short term drought frequency is increasing in some parts of the country and glacier ice volumes are decreasing.

Air, winds, and the sky (Irarangi) demonstrate how our wellbeing is influenced by air quality and practices related to the observation of the winds and skies. Air quality is slowly improving across Aotearoa, but air pollution at monitored sites is above the World Health Organization 2021 guidelines for most air pollutants some of the time. Light pollution from urban areas impacts some of our native species (such as wētā) and reduces our ability to see the stars. For some people, wellbeing is connected to the ability to see the night sky as a guide, and to celebrate Matariki. Connecting with the night sky is a universal human experience associated with psychological benefits and an increased sense of responsibility towards te taiao.

### ▶ Future outlook

Understanding future trends helps ensure the health of the environment and of future generations

Looking to the future (kōwhiri) identifies many challenges that may impact the wellbeing of current and future generations. These include the impacts of climate change, population growth, risks to food and water security, and threats to ecosystems. The challenges ahead are complex and can play out in many ways, and sometimes beyond our direct control.

### ▶ Making better decisions about our environment

Building a robust environmental monitoring and reporting system supports New Zealand's decisions and actions

The need for reform to better integrate the environment and intergenerational wellbeing in policy has been documented by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. Over time this will require investment, research, and continuous innovation to build our knowledge base.

This report helps to transition us towards a new system of reporting that can empower us to create the future we want, for ourselves and for future generations.

### ▶ Updated indicators

The following indicators have been updated for *Environment Aotearoa 2022*

- Annual glacier ice volumes
- Extinction threat to indigenous freshwater species
- Extinction threat to indigenous land species
- Extinction threat to indigenous marine species
- Lake water quality
- River water quality: clarity and turbidity
- River water quality: Escherichia coli
- River water quality: macroinvertebrate community index
- River water quality: nitrogen
- River water quality: phosphorus
- Wetland area

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Governance Resilience

NZ is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. This means that our head of state is a sovereign represented in NZ by the Governor-General. NZ uses a Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) voting system which makes it unlikely that any one political party (eg National, Labour, Greens) will win a majority of the seats in the House. The party with the most votes usually needs to form a coalition or agreement with another party or parties. NZ also uses the system of 'responsible government'. This means government can only be made up of Ministers who are first elected members of the House of Representatives. The government can only stay in power while it has a majority of members in the House of Representatives. This is known as having the confidence of the House. The system of government works by having 3 separate branches of government. This 'separation of powers' makes sure no one part of government has too much power. The different branches are the Legislature (Parliament), the Executive (Government) and the Judiciary.

We need to be cognisant that each of the political parties draw on a different combination of ideological elements to guide decision making. It appears that all parties and ideologies have an openness to a coordinated community approach to collectively improving outcomes with the support of local, regional, and national decision makers.

## Strategic Case: strategic context NZ Governance Resilience-ideologies

Ideological analysis was done in consultation with a specialist on political ideologies from Victoria University of Wellington for Newlands Resilience Group						12 February 2024
Each of the political parties draw on a different combination of ideological elements to guide decision making. It appears that all parties and ideologies have an openness to a coordinated community approach to collectively improving outcomes with the support of local, regional, and national decision makers.						
Ideology	Place-date	Core values	Opposes	Societal goals/form of government	Modes of action	Current state in NZ/who is spreading it
Classical liberalism	1789- The West	Liberty; individuality; rationality; progress; protection of property rights; tolerance; rationality; limited state; equality of opportunity	Impositions on individual freedom; over-regulation of commerce; fear of tyranny of majority	A capitalism centred on free markets and the pursuit of individual self-interest; individual flourishing; minimal state interference; peace. <b>Parliamentary democracy (with fairly minimal state action)</b>	Non-violent, rational, open debate; ensuring protection of rights and liberties; cutting unnecessary regulations	ACT party probably the strongest commitment to classical liberalism, but commitment to free markets is strong in both National and Labour Parties
Conservatism	1789- The West	Tradition and custom; authority; hierarchy; obligations as well as rights; communal harmony	Rapid, uncontrolled social change; obsession with progress; attempts to engineer the social world; individualism; materialism	Strengthened communal life – nation, communities, families; continuity of traditions; building civic virtues; strengthen sources of meaning and belonging. <b>Parliamentary democracy (with potentially greater state action and authority)</b>	Revalue traditional forms of authority; re-empower collective groups; more emphasis on responsibilities and duties;	Elements in National Party, but also in NZ First and religious-based minor parties
Social democracy	1848- The West	Economic planning; greater equality; empowerment of working people; redistribution of wealth; mixed economies; extension of welfare state	Unregulated capitalism; polarisation of wealth and power; subordination of workers to employers	A social capitalism, marked by greater harmony of interests, mixed economy, equality, and security. <b>Parliamentary democracy (with greater scope for state action in the interests of society/nation)</b>	Parliamentary action by SD parties to legislate changes; use of existing institutions to create an economic democracy	Traditionally the NZ Labour Party, but LP taken a more economically liberal position since 1980s; strong elements in the Green Party (strong return of social democratic ideas in Bernie Sanders and Jeremy Corbyn support more recently); elements in NZ First
Communism	1848- The West, spreads to the non-European world in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Radical equality; eventual abolition of state and capitalism; end of class; direct democracy	Private property; class inequalities; profit-seeking activity; self-interest	End of class and state; direct democracy; from each according to their abilities, to each according to their needs  <b>In theory, a new form of direct democracy (in practice authoritarian state control)</b>	Revolutionary action by mass party representing workers; capture of state power and socialisation of the economy; eventual withering of the state; direct democracy.	Smaller far-Left parties today

## Strategic Case: strategic context-NZ Governance Resilience-ideologies

Ideology	Place-date	Core values	Opposes	Societal goals/form of government	Modes of action	Current state in NZ/who is spreading it
Social liberalism	1890- The West	Freedom and equality in balance; careful state action to save capitalism from itself, overcoming crisis, major inequalities, conflict, unemployment	Unregulated capitalism; minimal state; prioritisation of self-interest; extensive inequality; boom and bust cycles	A social capitalism; reducing inequalities; eradicating poverty, crisis, unemployment; growth, social peace, national progress.  <b>Parliamentary democracy (but with greater role for state intervention)</b>	Parliamentary activity; greater state regulation and planning; state spending; construction of welfare states; system of national bargaining	Again, strong elements in Labour Party historically; Green Party today; elements in NZ First
Cultural progressivism	1990s- The West	Diversity; recognition; equality of opportunity; tolerance; valuing of difference	Conflict; prejudice; polarization; intolerance; unjust inequalities	A dynamic capitalism that embraces both individual freedom and equality of opportunity; social peace; recognition of difference; cosmopolitanism <b>Parliamentary democracy, with better representation of minorities; affirmative action to create true meritocracy</b>	Policy action aimed at equity; reduction of dramatic inequalities; rational, tolerant public debate; eradication of outdated, prejudicial ideas; encouragement of cosmopolitan citizenship	Elements strongest in Green and Labour Parties; found in anti-racist and pro-LGBTQ+ activism
Communitarianism	1980- The West, especially USA	Community; shared values; meaning and belonging; civic virtues; public life; participation; prioritise group life	Materialism and consumerism; rampant individualism, and pursuit of self-interest above everything; atomization; weakening of institutions	Strong, vibrant communities; strong feelings of belonging; shared meanings and purposes  <b>Parliamentary democracy (but potentially more devolvement of power to locality and federation)</b>	Decentralised action at community level; bolstering civil society and public sphere;	Elements of communitarianism can be voiced in all parties. Elements of this appear in thinking of Jim Bolger late in his term as PM, in Clinton's term as President, in David Cameron's notion of creating the "big society"
Environmentalism	1960s- The West, increasingly globalized	Protection of the natural world; sustainability; human beings as part of nature; decentralization;	Rampant growth and profit-seeking; industrialisation; scale; centralization;	Sustainable development; stewardship/partnership in the natural world; reduction of scale <b>Parliamentary democracy (but important role for state and regulation in the interests of future generations and the natural world)</b>	Consciousness raising; decentralised policy making; state and global policy making to ensure sustainability	Green Party; very important to youth activism today – eg climate strikes
Fascism/the far-Right	1920- Europe, but global diffusion	Strong, organic nation; national sovereignty; purity; unity; order; social peace	Cosmopolitanism; liberalism; materialism; socialism; social unrest; disorder; globalization	A reborn, harmonious, and purified national community; national sovereignty; entrenchment of national values; duty to nation  <b>Authoritarian state</b>	Restriction of citizenship; enforced social peace; strong enforcement of law and order; sovereign foreign policy making; strengthened border politics	Elements of far-Right thinking mostly found in fringe groups such as Action Zealanda

## Strategic Case: strategic context-Wellington City Council focus

In 2017 the Wellington City Council released its Wellington Resilience Strategy with three goals:

1. Connected and empowered communities
2. Integrated and informed decision making
3. Healthy and robust homes, built and natural environment.

The Wellington Council has approved the 2020/21 Annual Plan which has the following strategic areas of focus:

- Governance – inform and engage residents to make decisions in the best interests of the city and its people.
- Environment & Infrastructure – provide water services, waste reduction and disposal, fund conservation attractions, and look after parks, reserves, tracks and walkways.
- Economic development – attract and support business activity, market Wellington to tourists from New Zealand and overseas, and own and operate performance venues and conference facilities.
- Cultural wellbeing – We fund city events and festivals, support attractions, galleries and museums, and community art and cultural activities.
- Social and recreation – provide community and social facilities including social housing, libraries, community centers, swimming pools, sports fields and playgrounds, and work to reduce homelessness and begging, and improve city safety.
- Urban development – manage urban planning and design, control building activity and land use, and assess risks from earthquake-prone buildings. We also develop and enhance public spaces.
- Transport – provide and maintain roads, bridges, tunnels, walls, cycleways, pedestrian paths, bus shelters, bus stops and bus lanes, and signs and traffic signals.

We need to be cognisant of the role and focus of Wellington City Council to improve infrastructure, attract economic activity, fund cultural events, provide community facilities and public spaces, manage urban planning, and provide transport .

## Strategic Case: strategic context-Central Government focus

The Ministry of Social Development has a vision to help New Zealanders be strong, safe, and independent through employment and income support; funding community service providers: and student allowances and loans.

The Ministry of Education's vision is " We shape an education system that delivers equitable and excellent outcomes. Their vision is that every New Zealander is strong in their national and cultural identity; aspires for themselves and their children to achieve more; has the choice and opportunity to be the best they can be; is an active participant and citizen in creating a strong civil society; and is productive, valued and competitive in the world.

This Government has ambitions to significantly improve the safety, quality, resilience, accessibility, and performance of three waters services, in a way that is efficient and affordable for New Zealanders.

In April 2021, the Government announced details of the reforms that culminated in establishing Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand. The new health system is a single health service providing consistent, high-quality health services for all people. The Ministry of Health is focused on policy, strategy and regulation while Te Whatu Ora has taken over the planning and commissioning of services and the functions of the 20 former District Health Boards to remove duplication and provide true national planning. Te Aka Whai Ora - Māori Health Authority works alongside Te Whatu Ora to improve services and achieve equitable health outcomes for Māori.

The past 4 Government Budgets focused on:

- 2019: First Wellbeing Budget: new frontline service for mental health, increasing funding for decile 1 to 7 schools, boost for Whānau Ora, Kiwi rail, Oranga Tamariki
- 2020 responding to the COVID pandemic.
- 2021: lifting benefit rates, invest in climate change, infrastructure investment, COVID vaccine rollout, investment in a new health system
- 2022: cost of living allowance for low-income earners, transform the health system, climate change and supporting business growth

We need to be cognisant of the role and focus of central government to lead social development, education, three waters and health.

## Strategic Case: strategic context Voluntary Sector focus

### Philanthropy NZ, NZ Council of Christian Social Services

In 2020 this group of organisations published a report that stated their concern whether this is enough to support community-led recovery and development and there is an opportunity for the Government to provide more targeted relief in supporting the structural and capability issues of the NGO and Iwi/Māori social service sector.

#### *"Time to Shine Survey"*

In August 2020 Volunteering NZ, Philanthropy NZ, the Centre for Social Impact and Hui E published a report showing the results of their COVID Survey undertaken by 1400 voluntary organisations during the lockdown. They analysed the challenges and opportunities experienced during COVID lock down and the support needed for the future as well as how to strengthen the voluntary sector.

- The key challenges were meeting people's needs, ensuring continuity of funding, providing support to staff and volunteers, developing new services, changing delivery to meet public health criteria, and meeting service demand.
- The key opportunities were a stronger sense of community, new way of connecting, greater collaboration with other organisations, greater appreciation for & recognition of our work, options on how and where to work and ability to move quickly.
- The support needed for the future is fundraising, marketing and communications, digital technology, innovation and strategic advice, grant writing and more volunteers.
- The recommendations to strengthen the voluntary sector were collaboration between organisations; funding for salaries and operational costs; sector-wide influence for voice and influence; access to information and data in one place; and strengthening governance knowledge and skills.

#### **National Plan for Community Governance**

In August 2020, The Centre for Social Impact published its plan to improve the governance of community organisations. Phase one is to establish a large-scale mentoring programme, create an enhanced knowledge hub, create training resources for new chairs, develop good governance code, promote new models of community governance. Phase two is to promote the pipeline of diverse leaders, in-depth support for Boards, invest in governance, mentoring for chairs and valuing Maori decision making.

We need to be cognisant of the need in the voluntary sector to improve collaboration between organisations; access to funding; sector-wide influence for voice and influence; access to information and data in one place; and strengthening governance knowledge and skills.

**Annex two.**

**Organisations on the CAB website as delivering services in Newlands/Paparangi**

**Food Bank - Newlands/Paparangi**

Run by volunteers from Newlands Community House. Operates from the Newlands Community Centre, for local residents only. Must have a letter from WINZ (except in the face of obvious need). Maximum of two parcels before budgeting advice must be received. To order a parcel leave a message for the food-bank with the community centre coordinator. Parcels are distributed Mon-Fri. Contactless options can be arranged, although pickup preferred.

**Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association Inc**

The Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association Inc (NPPA) aims to inspire and motivate residents in Newland, Paparangi, Bellevue and Woodridge to act locally and in the process improve the way of life in the community, create a sustainable future, live responsibly and enjoy the benefits in one of the most progressive areas of the Wellington Region.

**Altrusa International of Ohariu**

This club offers an opportunity to make a real difference in Ohariu, an area of Wellington that covers Wadestown, Crofton Downs, Ngaio, Khandallah, Johnsonville, Newlands, Paparangi, Woodridge, Churton Park, Grenada North and Tawa. Originally a women's organisation, men can now also join. New members are welcome. Meeting 2nd Thursday of each month 7.30pm - 9.30pm at The Collective Hub.

**Sustainability Trust - Curtain Bank**

They operate a mobile Curtain Bank 3-4 times a year in various locations including Strathmore, Hutt Valley, Waiotama, Newlands, Porirua. They also offer a paid service for people who don't qualify for free curtains. Money made from this service supports services they offer to low-income families. Eligibility: Community Service Card holders or low income earners. Gold Card holders if the card has 'CSC Endorsed' on the back.

**Newlands Toy Library**

Located within the Newlands Community Centre, the Toy Library has a wide range of entertaining and educational toys, puzzles and games for children. Toys are loaned for a four week period. Rostered members are required to help out at the Library on either a Wednesday or Saturday at least once during the year. Fee structure: Annual Fee. Rostered members - \$75 per year. Non rostered members - \$130 per year.

**Northern Community Gardens**

The Jay Street garden site is shared with the Paparangi Nursery. Holds working bees, though these are cancelled if it is wet. Working bees on Sundays 2pm to 4pm and over Summer on Wednesdays 6.30pm to 8pm. All welcome.

**Paparangi Scout Group**

Activities based programme which encourages children and young people to make their own decisions and to explore the world around them. They operate an awards scheme that covers outdoors, community, personal development and new experiences to keep young people constantly challenged to achieve their personal best. Offers Keas, Cubs, Scouts and Venturers. Adults (18+) interested in volunteering are welcome.

**Mix FM**

Mix FM broadcasts to Wellington's northern suburbs (Grenada North, Churton Park, Paparangi, Newlands and Johnsonville) from the studio in Grenada Village on 87.9MHz.

**Newlands Toastmasters**

Newlands Toastmasters aims to improve members' speaking, general communication and leadership skills. Meets fortnightly on Monday evenings (date of next meeting is identified on the Website, otherwise contact them on [newlands@toastmasters.org.nz](mailto:newlands@toastmasters.org.nz)) Fee structure: \$140 per 6 months, includes \$30 joining fee, thereafter \$110 per 6 months.

**Newlands Walking Group**

Meet at Newlands Community Centre Tuesday at 9:45. Fee structure: Free

**Friendship Newlands**

Club for men and women interested in meeting others socially. Talks, social activity, trips to places of interest. Meets monthly.

**Newlands Scouts**

Catchment area includes Newlands, Johnsonville, Paparangi, Woodridge, Bellevue and surrounding areas. Offers Keas, Cubs and Scouts. Adults (18+) interested in volunteering are welcome. Their hall which is located in the Spoonmoor St Reserve is available for hire, it is approximately 12m long and 7m wide, with a wooden floor with a full kitchen (including Fridge, Oven, Zp, Microwave and Jug), 2 toilets and a shower. A small sound system is also available.

**Newlands Community Centre**

Services include: A weekly seniors lunch (\$3), free community law clinics held twice monthly, Newlands food bank. Activities include walking and fitness groups, table tennis, craft activities, English language classes, activities for youth and the elderly and more. For details of the weekly programme check out their facebook page or call the centre. Travel Information: General parking is available, Monday to Friday 9.00am - 3.00pm.

**Mah Jong - Newlands**

Oriental tile game. The group welcomes new players - you don't need to have played before, they will teach you. Call if you want more information, or just turn up. Fee structure: Donation

**Newlands Women's Institute**

A women's organisation for all ages based on friendship and fun. One of two Wellington city groups which are part of the Southern Wellington Federation. This group holds their own regular monthly meeting, has a film group, a lunch group and carries out social projects and joins in activities arranged by the Federation.

**Tea and Tales - Newlands**

Stories, poems, and anecdotes. All Welcome

**Youth Grants Trust (formerly Johnsonville Youth Grants Trust)**

Grants are currently available only to students at Onslow College, Newland College and Tawa College. Applications are made through each college. See the website <http://www.youthgrants.co.nz>. Selection criteria are made within each college between August and October. Eligibility: While applications are currently restricted to students of Onslow, Newlands and Tawa Colleges, this is currently being reviewed. Target populations: Individuals only Service capacity: averaged \$2000 per person

**Wellington North Parents Centre**

Covers Thomson, Kelburn, Northland and Karori through to Crofton Downs, Ngaio, Khandallah, Johnsonville, Newlands, Churton Park and Grenada. Fee structure: A variety of membership options are available

**WCC - Household Battery Recycling**

Participating community centres are Island Bay, Newlands, and Tawa, and libraries Karori, Kilbirnie, and Te Awe in the CBD. The Tip Shop at the Southern Landfill will also accept them. Batteries must not be damaged or leaking.

**Senior Citizens and Friendship Club Newlands**

A social group for senior citizens and anyone interested in joining for company, which meets at the Newlands Community Centre. Lunch and entertainment provided. Has speakers, raffles, music and outings. The club is always keen to welcome for new members. Fee structure: \$5 annual sub, \$3 per Tuesday

**New Players Theatre Company Inc**

Stages 1 - 2 productions per year at Newlands and Tawa. Has club nights between productions and produces a newsletter. Fee structure: \$30 single, \$20 student and \$50 family

**Titahi Bay Fruit and Vege Co-op**

Newlands: St Michael and All Angels Church - 196 Newlands Road, Newlands - David 027 354 7368 or [dbradley@trta.co.nz](mailto:dbradley@trta.co.nz) - Pick up Tuesday 3.30 - 6 pm. Pay internet banking by 5 pm Tuesday or pay cash at pick-up Tuesday for the next week (Code: NEWLANDS) Pimmeton: St Andrew's Anglican Church 11 Steyne Ave, Pimmeton - Casey or Carmen 022 687 8414 [smail.fruitveg@gmail.com](mailto:smail.fruitveg@gmail.com) Pick-up Tuesday 11.30 - 12.30 pm or 5 pm - 6 pm

**Tu Ora Compass Health - Wellington**

Tu Ora Compass Health is a primary health organisation (PHO) that provides management services to 40 medical practices in the Greater Wellington region and the Wairarapa.

**Citizens Advice Bureau Johnsonville - Legal Clinic**

Each Thursday night between 6.00pm - 7.00pm they offer a free Legal Service which takes place at the office. This normally includes a 10 minute appointment when you can discuss any issue you have with a local lawyer. Any documents related to the enquiry should be brought along.

**Festival Singers**

A mixed performance choir of about 30 voices. They sing a variety of music from large scale classical works through to spiritual hymns to promoting new music by New Zealand composers in a variety of styles. Usually performs three times in the year.

**Suicide Loss Support group - Wellington**

Support group for adults who have been affected by the suicide of someone they know.

**Te Runanga O Tora Rangatira Inc - Poneke Medical Centre**

Well child health provider covering all Wellington to Johnsonville, Newlands. From newborn babies to 5 years of age. Normal GP service (they offer low cost medical services for Community Card Holders) Primary care nurse service includes (immunisations, cervical screening, well health checks, wound care, assessments, education, sexual health, family planning and contraception) Free community health services include (Health promotion, asthma, diabetes, wellchild health).

# Organisations on the CAB website as delivering services in Newlands/Paparangi

## North Wellington Football Club

Catchment area encompasses Broadmeadows, Churton Park, Glenzie, Johnsonville, Khandallah, Newlands and Paparangi. Also the transition club for players from Onslow Junior Football Club. Eligibility: Nursery Grade (4 to 6 year olds) through to Masters' Grades (35 years and older) Target populations: Anyone interested in playing soccer.

☎ 04 478 0072  
📧 [programmes@northwellingtonfootball.com](mailto:programmes@northwellingtonfootball.com)  
🌐 [www.northwellingtonfootball.com](http://www.northwellingtonfootball.com)  
📍 Clubrooms, Waioira Hub, 29 Bannister Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington 6037

## Northern Suburbs Netball

It is comprised of teams from several Primary and Intermediate Schools (Amesbury, Bellevue, Cashmere Avenue, Crofton Downs, Churton Park, Johnsonville, Khandallah, Newlands, Ngaio, Newlands College, Newlands Intermediate, Paparangi, QMC, Raroa Intermediate, Redwood, Rewa Rewa, St Benedicts, St Brigids, Tawa Intermediate, Thorndon, and West Park). The majority of games are played at Newlands College, with the remainder played at Newlands Intermediate.

🌐 [www.nsnetsball.co.nz](http://www.nsnetsball.co.nz)  
📍 Newlands College (playing venue), 68 Bracken Road, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Newlands Junior Rugby Club

They are a family friendly club which practices on grounds in Newlands, schools and parks. Rugby is a game for everyone - no matter their ability or size. Come join them today and your tamariki can start working toward their dreams of being the next Black Fern or All Black. There is non contact options from Yr01 - Yr 8 while still offering traditional tackle from Yr3 - Yr8.

📧 [newlandsrugbyclub@gmail.com](mailto:newlandsrugbyclub@gmail.com)  
📍 Helston Park (Clubrooms), 80 Helston Road, Johnsonville, Wellington

## Newlands Indoor Bowling Club

An indoor bowling club for men and women has both social and competitive play. New members welcome, first month is free. Non members are welcome to play on Tuesdays 1:00-3:00pm

🌐 [www.searty.co.nz](http://www.searty.co.nz)  
📍 Centennial Hall (venue), 212 Newlands Rd, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## GKR Karate - Greater Wellington (Division 21)

Wellington City Miramar - Miramar Central School, Johnsonville - Johnsonville School, Karori - Karori West School, Khandallah - Scout Hall, Station Road, Newlands - Newlands Intermediate School, Tawa - Tawa Services Bowling Club, Raroa - Raroa Intermediate School, Onslow - Onslow College, Porirua Titahi Bay - Wgtn North Indoor Bowling Club Rooms, Onepoto Road, Whitby, Postgate School, Staithes Drive North.

☎ 021 979 999  
📧 [region21ns@gkrkarate.com](mailto:region21ns@gkrkarate.com)  
🌐 [www.gkrkarate.com](http://www.gkrkarate.com)

## Newlands-Paparangi Tennis Club

Members only courts. Three AstroTurf courts with lights. Has seniors and juniors. Coaching is available for juniors on Thursday afternoons. Summer tennis season usually runs from October to March. Club day is Wednesday nights over summer from 6pm, and the first Sunday of the month from 1-3pm over winter. Seniors and Juniors compete in Saturday Interclub competitions.

📧 [net.club@gmail.com](mailto:net.club@gmail.com)  
🌐 [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)  
📍 26 Blackrock Road, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## North Wellington Junior Football Club Inc

The catchment is Johnsonville, Grenada Village, Newlands, Paparangi, Glenzie, Broadmeadows, Ohariu Valley and Churton Park.

📧 [admin@northwellingtonjuniorfootball.com](mailto:admin@northwellingtonjuniorfootball.com)  
🌐 [northwellingtonfootball.com](http://northwellingtonfootball.com)  
📍 Waioira Hub, Alex Moore Park, 29 Bannister Avenue, Johnsonville, Wellington 6037

## Zumba with Joy

Classes are offered in Newlands and Churton Park Community Centres and Khandallah Town Hall. Joy's classes are approved by Sport Wellington as Community Strength and Balance classes for the "Live Stronger for Longer" initiative. During these times of Covid some classes may not run occasionally. Please contact Joy prior to attending to make sure the class is running as expected. Fee structure: \$7 a class

☎ 027 776 1101  
📧 [joy.davidson64@gmail.com](mailto:joy.davidson64@gmail.com)  
🌐 [joyd.zumba.com](http://joyd.zumba.com)

## Wellington Softball Association

Wellington Softball (Baseball) Association was formed in November 1937, with the game spreading rapidly up and down the country.

☎ 04 386 1891  
📧 [secretary@wellingtonsoftball.org.nz](mailto:secretary@wellingtonsoftball.org.nz)  
🌐 [www.wellingtonsoftball.org.nz](http://www.wellingtonsoftball.org.nz)

📍 Wellington Softball Association, Haratake Park, Ruahine St, Hatake, Wellington 6021

## Life In Motion

A fitness community that you can access on line or join for group sessions. Offers 30-40 minute sessions which members can access online and a run club with workouts and runs.

🌐 [www.lifeinmotion.co.nz](http://www.lifeinmotion.co.nz)  
📍 Studio: 37 Fitzpatrick Street, Newlands, Wellington

## Wellington Hockey Assn Inc

All are on the website <https://www.wellingtonhockey.org.nz/>. Service capacity: Playing venues for outdoor competitions are National Hockey Stadium, 9 Mt Albert Road, Berhampore, Wellington Elsdon Turf, Elsdon Park, Titahi Bay Road, Porirua Fraser Park Turf, Fraser Park, Percy Cameron Drive, Lower Hutt Maidestone turf, Upper Hutt Kapiti Multi-sport Arena, Mazengarb Road, Parararamu Clarendville Turf, Chester Road, Clarendville, Wairarapa The Primary hockey competitions are played at - Newlands Turf

☎ 04 389 3337  
📧 [info@wellingtonhockey.org.nz](mailto:info@wellingtonhockey.org.nz)  
🌐 [www.wellingtonhockey.org.nz](http://www.wellingtonhockey.org.nz)  
📍 National Hockey Stadium, 9 Mt Albert Rd, Berhampore, Wellington 6140

## Spirit Taekwon-Do

Has schools in Kelburn, Northland and Newlands for children from 7 years to adults. All teachers are fully trained. As well as teaching a range of self defence skills, this martial art assists in building strength and coordination, developing self confidence, mental strength and imparting a natural understanding of etiquette. Contact via the website. Eligibility: Children must be 7 years old Fee structure: Joining fee is \$95 then \$45/month

📧 [simon@spirit.nz](mailto:simon@spirit.nz)  
🌐 [spirit.nz](http://spirit.nz)

## Newlands Softball Club

A family orientated club who welcome new and returning players from Senior and Junior grade (starting off at under 7s).

🌐 [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)  
📍 Johnsonville Rugby Club, 80 Helston Road, Johnsonville

## Northern United Junior Hockey Club

Caters for junior players from Wellington's northern suburbs (Newlands, Johnsonville, Churton Park, Ngaio, Khandallah, Crofton Downs and Wilton) The playing season starts in May. Pre-season training and trials are held before this. Summer hockey teams are also arranged through the club. Eligibility: Children aged 7-13 years Intake process: Register online in February

☎ 0223 150 285  
📧 [info@nujhc.org.nz](mailto:info@nujhc.org.nz)  
🌐 [www.nujhc.org.nz](http://www.nujhc.org.nz)  
📍 26 Blackrock Rd (club rooms), Newlands, Wellington

## Zumbalicious NZ - Wellington

Classes are based in Johnsonville Community Centre, Naivaiue Recreation Centre, Newlands Primary School and occasional classes at St John's Anglican Church, Johnsonville. Target populations: All ages Fee structure: Fees apply. Discounts for students, seniors, and community services card holders. See website for details of these.

📧 [sarah@zumbalicious.co.nz](mailto:sarah@zumbalicious.co.nz)  
🌐 [www.zumbalicious.co.nz](http://www.zumbalicious.co.nz)

## Newlands Baptist Church

Mainly music at 10am on Wednesday at Newlands Baptist Church Hall, 5 Horokivi Road, Newlands. A youth programme on Friday nights at 7pm. Travel information: Only limited parking is available on the church grounds.

☎ 04 976 5413  
📧 [info@nbc.net.nz](mailto:info@nbc.net.nz)  
🌐 [www.newlandsbaptist.org.nz](http://www.newlandsbaptist.org.nz)  
📍 Church office, 6 Bracken Rd, Newlands, Wellington 6037, Church, 5 Horokivi Rd, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Ngā Hau e Whā o Paparārangī

Paparārangī Marae aims to promote traditional and contemporary aspects of Maori culture in Newlands and surrounding regions. It is a local papakāinga that offers Kapa haka (performing arts) every Monday during school term time from 6:30pm - 8:30pm which caters for 10 - 18yr olds. They have a 20yr restoration project of the surrounding native bush which includes arts such as Raranga (weaving), Rongoā (Maori medicine) and Maara kai (Maori food).

☎ 027 477 1414  
🌐 [www.nhwo.org.nz](http://www.nhwo.org.nz)  
📍 30 Ladbrooke Drive, Newlands, Wellington

## Al-Ameen Islamic Development New Zealand

Al-Ameen Islamic Development New Zealand is a registered non-profit charitable Trust. Their mission is to establish and run a multi-ethnic and vibrant Islamic centre that successfully caters to the religious, educational and social needs of the Muslim community.

📧 [info@alameen.org.nz](mailto:info@alameen.org.nz)  
🌐 [www.alameen.org.nz](http://www.alameen.org.nz)  
📍 64 Kenmore Street, Newlands, Wellington 6137

## Newlands Christian Assembly

Offers youth activities and Children's Sunday School; Sunday Services.

📍 126 Newlands Road, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## The Wellington Christadelphians

Holds regular meetings for worship, Bible study, and preaching. Churches are known as Ecclesia. There are also Ecclesia's located in the Hutt Valley and Tawa (contact details are in phone book under Christadelphians)

☎ 04 478 9350  
📧 [info@thebible.nz](mailto:info@thebible.nz)  
🌐 [www.thebible.nz](http://www.thebible.nz)  
📍 229 Helston Rd (meeting venue), Newlands, Wellington

## Jehovah's Witnesses - Kingdom Hall Newlands

Both the Lower Hutt City Congregation and Wellington City Congregation hold their meetings here.

☎ 04 477 3242  
🌐 [www.jw.org](http://www.jw.org)  
📍 97 Newlands Rd, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## St Michael and All Angels - Newlands

Has partnered with the Titahi Bay Fruit & Veg Co-op to provide cheap fruit and vegetables - order by Wednesday for collection in Newlands the following Tuesday.

☎ 04 461 6111  
📧 [office@newlandsanglican.org.nz](mailto:office@newlandsanglican.org.nz)  
🌐 [www.newlandsanglican.org.nz](http://www.newlandsanglican.org.nz)  
📍 196 Newlands Rd, Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Wellington Islamic Centre and Masjid

There are also centres in Porirua, the Hutt Valley and Newlands (and three prayer rooms), (Petone, Newtown and the university). Offers education classes including a Tabligh programme. Small language children's classes, Qur'an class, classes for new Muslims class and refreshers on the basics of Islam. Hosts a womens and a youth group programme In the foyer is a display and publicity about Islam (including Islamic Materials) for non-muslims. Physical access: has a wheel chair ramp

☎ 04 387 4226  
📧 [secretary@iman.org.nz](mailto:secretary@iman.org.nz)  
🌐 [iman.org.nz](http://iman.org.nz)  
📍 7-11 Queens Drive, Kilmorie, Wellington 6022

## St Francis of Assisi - Ohariu Parish

The Catholic parish of Ohariu, which has boundaries that extend from Crofton Downs in the South to Grenada in the north. The following three Church's are in this parish.

☎ 04 478 7137 (24/7 for emergencies)  
📧 [ohariuparish@stfrs.co.nz](mailto:ohariuparish@stfrs.co.nz)  
🌐 [www.stfrancisohariu.nz](http://www.stfrancisohariu.nz)  
📍 Churches, St Peter & Paul's - 37 Dr Taylor Tce Johnsonville, St Benedicts - 3 Everest St Khandallah, St Andrews - 27 Trebann St Newlands

## Wellington Hindi School

Classes are held in three locations: 27 Kings Cres Lower Hutt on Sundays 10:00am -12:00pm Newlands address to be confirmed - Sundays 10:00am - 12:00pm 39 Webb St. Mt Cook, Wellington on Sundays 10am -12:00pm

🌐 [wellingtonhindischool.org](http://wellingtonhindischool.org)

# Organisations on the CAB website as delivering services in Newlands/Paparangi

## Newlands Kindergarten

Kindergartens are the start of a child's formal education, teachers are qualified and registered. Each Kindergarten is closely connected to their local primary schools and puts a strong emphasis on preparation for the next stage in children's education.

04 939 0281  
[info@newlands.com](mailto:info@newlands.com)  
 13 Hoochiss Road,  
 Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Newlands Childcare Inc

This centre is run by a management committee consisting of parents and teachers. They meet on the second Tuesday of the month at 7.30pm at the centre. Centre is open 52 weeks a year.

04 973 1169  
[newlandschildcare@gmail.com](mailto:newlandschildcare@gmail.com)  
[www.newlandschildcare.co.nz](http://www.newlandschildcare.co.nz)  
 4 Padnell Crescent,  
 137

## Newlands Tamariki Playcentre

Newlands Tamariki Playcentre is a family-run co-operative providing Early Childhood Education for children from birth to school age. Newlands Tamariki Playcentre provides a nurturing social environment where your children's learning will be enhanced by a well-resourced centre, lovely outdoor play space and community-focused environment.

027 700 1374  
[newlandstamariki@Playcentre.org.nz](mailto:info@newlandstamariki.co.nz)  
[www.playcentre.org.nz](http://www.playcentre.org.nz)  
 134 Newlands Road,  
 Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Bellevue Kindergarten

Sessional Kindergarten.

04 477 6764  
[bellevue@newlandschildcare.co.nz](mailto:bellevue@newlandschildcare.co.nz)  
[www.bellevue.co.nz](http://www.bellevue.co.nz)  
 50 Link Rd, Newlands,

## Bright Star Education and Care Centre

Bright Star Education & Childcare Centre is a privately owned fulltime childcare centre. There are a limited number of part-time places available. A wait list applies.

04 920 2945  
[info@brightstarnz.co.nz](mailto:info@brightstarnz.co.nz)  
[www.brightstarnz.co.nz](http://www.brightstarnz.co.nz)  
 1 Rakahuru Crescent

## Paparangi Kindergartens

Kindergartens are the start of a child's formal education, teachers are qualified and registered. Each Kindergarten is closely connected to their local primary schools and puts a strong emphasis on preparation for the next stage in children's education.

04 920 5672  
[paparangi@newlandschildcare.co.nz](mailto:paparangi@newlandschildcare.co.nz)  
[www.paparangi.co.nz](http://www.paparangi.co.nz)  
 10 Mark Avenue, Paparangi,  
 Wellington 6037

## Y-Kids - Rewa Rewa School After School Care

Ykids provides an After School Care service for children from Rewa Rewa and neighbouring schools. Has full time and casual places does not offer a holiday programmes.

04 939 0186 (school office)  
[rewa@ykids.co.nz](mailto:rewa@ykids.co.nz)  
[www.ykids.co.nz](http://www.ykids.co.nz)  
 Rewa Rewa School, 18  
 Padnell Cres, Newlands,  
 Wellington 6037

## Paparangi School

Paparangi School is a decile 9 contributing primary school with most children going onto Newlands Intermediate at the end of year 6. A new entrant transition to school programme operates on Wednesday mornings for children enrolled at the school and about to have their 5th birthday. Before and after school programme and a holiday programme is offered by About Kidz Oscar. From 2019 has operated an enrolment zone, out of zone enrolments will be done by ballot.

04 478 6617  
[office@paparangi.school.nz](mailto:office@paparangi.school.nz)  
[www.paparangi.school.nz](http://www.paparangi.school.nz)  
 Beasley Avenue, Paparangi,  
 Wellington 6037

## Newlands School

State contributing school, Year 1-6 / New entrant - Std 4. Operates an enrolment zone.

04 461 6900  
[admin@newlandsintermediate.school.nz](mailto:admin@newlandsintermediate.school.nz)  
[www.newlandsintermediate.school.nz](http://www.newlandsintermediate.school.nz)  
 200 Newlands Road,  
 Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Bellevue School (Newlands)

State primary school, Year 1-6. From 2019 they have operated an enrolment scheme, details of which are here, enrolment packs are available from the school office.

04 478 7037  
[office@bellevue-newlands.school.nz](mailto:office@bellevue-newlands.school.nz)  
[www.bellevue-newlands.school.nz](http://www.bellevue-newlands.school.nz)  
 12 Bancroft Terrace,  
 Newlands, Wellington 6037

## Rewa Rewa School

State education from years D-6, with a full after school care programme on site. Has a strong music programme (Every class has music lessons once a week and private tuition is also available). Has a heated covered swimming pool (Term one classes are free to all students)

04 939 0186  
[office@rewarewa.school.nz](mailto:office@rewarewa.school.nz)  
[www.rewarewa.school.nz](http://www.rewarewa.school.nz)  
 18 Padnell Cres, Newlands,  
 Wellington 6037

## St Brigids School

Has a close association with the parishes of St Peter & Paul's, Johnnieville, St Andrew's, Newlands and St Bernards, Khandallah. Education Review Office (ERO) report is available here. Ealy club provides an after school programme. Intake process: because of the limited places and the high demand it is recommended that children be enrolled by their 3rd birthday. See here for details of the process and requirements. Preference is given to Catholic children.

04 478 6516  
[office@stbrigids.school.nz](mailto:office@stbrigids.school.nz)  
[www.stbrigids.school.nz](http://www.stbrigids.school.nz)  
 9-11 Philip St, Johnnieville,  
 Wellington 6037

## Kapai Kidz - before and after school care

Before and after school care and holiday programme. Afternoon tea provided and homework supervised, Monday-Thursday.

021 409 641  
[info@kapakidz.co.nz](mailto:info@kapakidz.co.nz)  
[www.kapakidz.co.nz](http://www.kapakidz.co.nz)  
 Bellevue School (venue),  
 Bancroft Tce, Newlands,  
 Wellington

## Newlands College

Newlands College is a state co-educational, uniformed school that caters for Year 9 to Year 13 students. The college has a safe, caring and supportive environment with a reputation for encouraging students to achieve excellence. The school has a Learning Support Department to assist teachers to support and monitor the progress of students with particular learning differences or with special abilities. The school has adopted an enrolment scheme.

04 473 4136  
[enrol@newlands.school.nz](mailto:enrol@newlands.school.nz)  
[www.newlands.school.nz](http://www.newlands.school.nz)  
 68 Bracken Road, Newlands,  
 Wellington 6037

## Newlands Intermediate School

An Intermediate School which caters for students in years 7 and 8. Operates an enrolment zone details are available here. Prospective domestic students should complete the online enrolment form.

04 478 8195  
[office@newlandsintermediate.school.nz](mailto:office@newlandsintermediate.school.nz)  
[www.newlandsintermediate.school.nz](http://www.newlandsintermediate.school.nz)  
 Newlands Intermediate  
 School, Bracken Road,  
 137

## Challenge 2000

The after school programme is at Newlands Community Centre on Monday and Wednesday 3.00-5.00pm and at Linden Community Centre on Wednesday and Friday 3.00-5.00pm. Referrals can be made for youth who are having difficulties - details are on the website. They also have social workers and youth workers in four Porirua colleges and two Lower Hutt colleges.

04 477 4027  
[info@challenge2000.org.nz](mailto:info@challenge2000.org.nz)  
[www.challenge2000.org.nz](http://www.challenge2000.org.nz)  
 1 Wairaka Street,  
 Johnsonville, Wellington  
 6037, NZ

## Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Te Atihauuni A Paparangi

Total Te Reo immersion school. Putiki Primary School

06 347 1033  
[office@tekohauuni.school.nz](mailto:office@tekohauuni.school.nz)  
[www.tekohauuni.school.nz](http://www.tekohauuni.school.nz)  
 25 Te Anau Street, Putiki,  
 Whangarei

## Skids after school care - Newlands

Provides before and after school care and holiday programmes.

021 458 516 (on-site mobile)  
[enrolment@skids.co.nz](mailto:enrolment@skids.co.nz)  
[www.skids.co.nz](http://www.skids.co.nz)  
 Newlands School, 200  
 Newlands Road, Newlands,  
 Wellington 6037

## About Kidz OSCAR - Paparangi Out of School Care

Takes children from the Paparangi area (they do not have to attend Paparangi schools). Can collect children. Eligibility: 5-14 years Service capacity: about 30 Fees: email aboutkidzoscarg@gmail.com

04 461 6347  
[aboutkidzoscarg@gmail.com](mailto:aboutkidzoscarg@gmail.com)  
[aboutkidzoscarg@gmail.com](mailto:aboutkidzoscarg@gmail.com)  
 Paparangi School, Beasley  
 Ave, Paparangi, Wellington  
 6037



## Annex three: Community Survey Results

Our Community Survey is based on the indicators in the wellbeing domains of the Treasury Living Standards Framework, within the categories of the Governments Resilience Strategy

### Government Resilience Strategy

UNDERPINNING KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH, DATA, AND ASSESSMENT

### Treasury Living Standards Framework

The community survey was anonymous, confidential and does not record any personal data of the respondents. The Aotearoa Community Resilience Network charitable trust is the caretaker of the survey data. No other public or private organisation or persons have ownership or access rights to the data.  
[Community Survey \(research.net\)](https://research.net)

## Community Survey responses over the past 4 years

#### Num of Responses by Calendar Year and Age Group

#### Num of Responses by Calendar Year and Gender

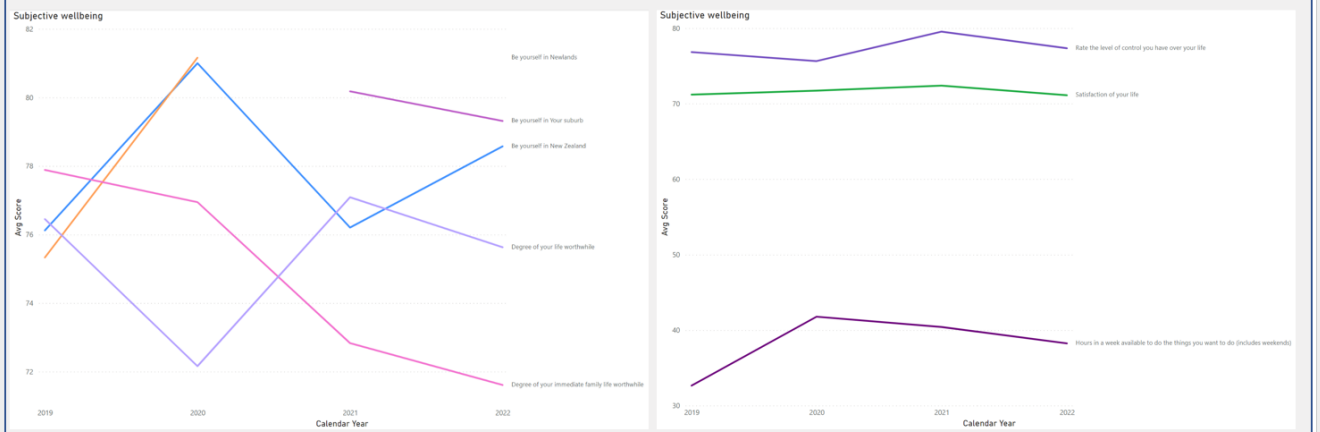
Most responders were 35 to 54 years of age

Most responders were female

Decreasing number of responders from 2019 to 2022

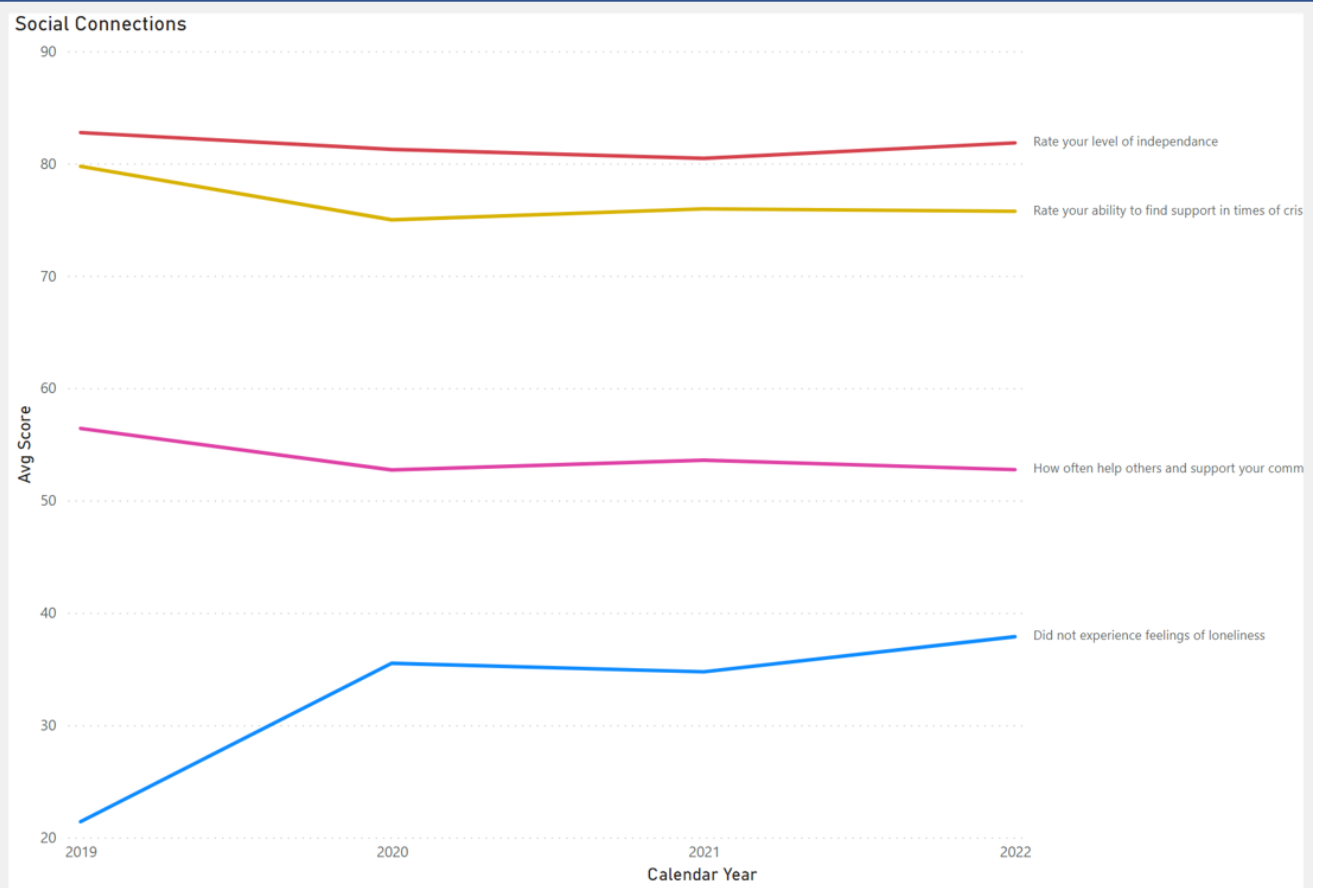
# Social Resilience survey

## Subjective wellbeing



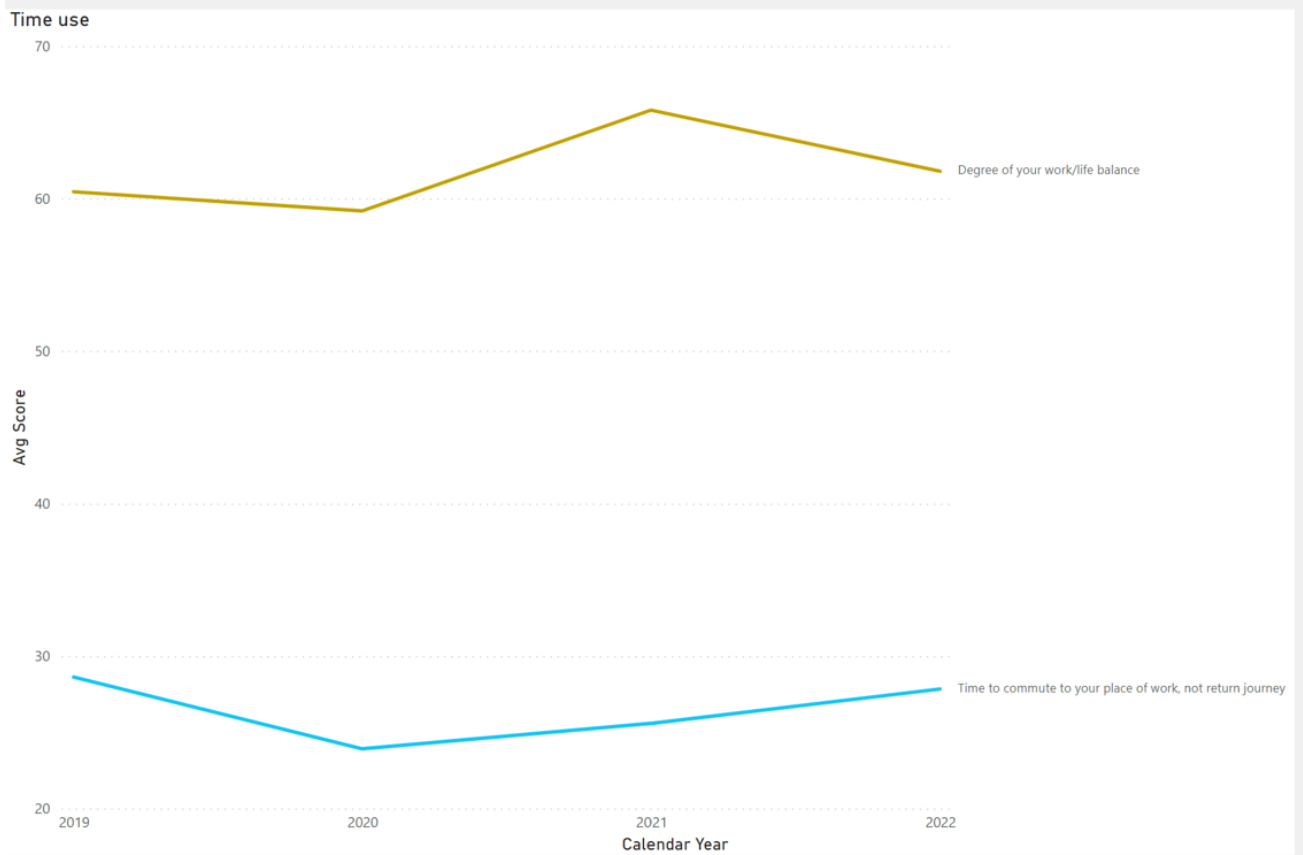
# Social Resilience

## Social Connections



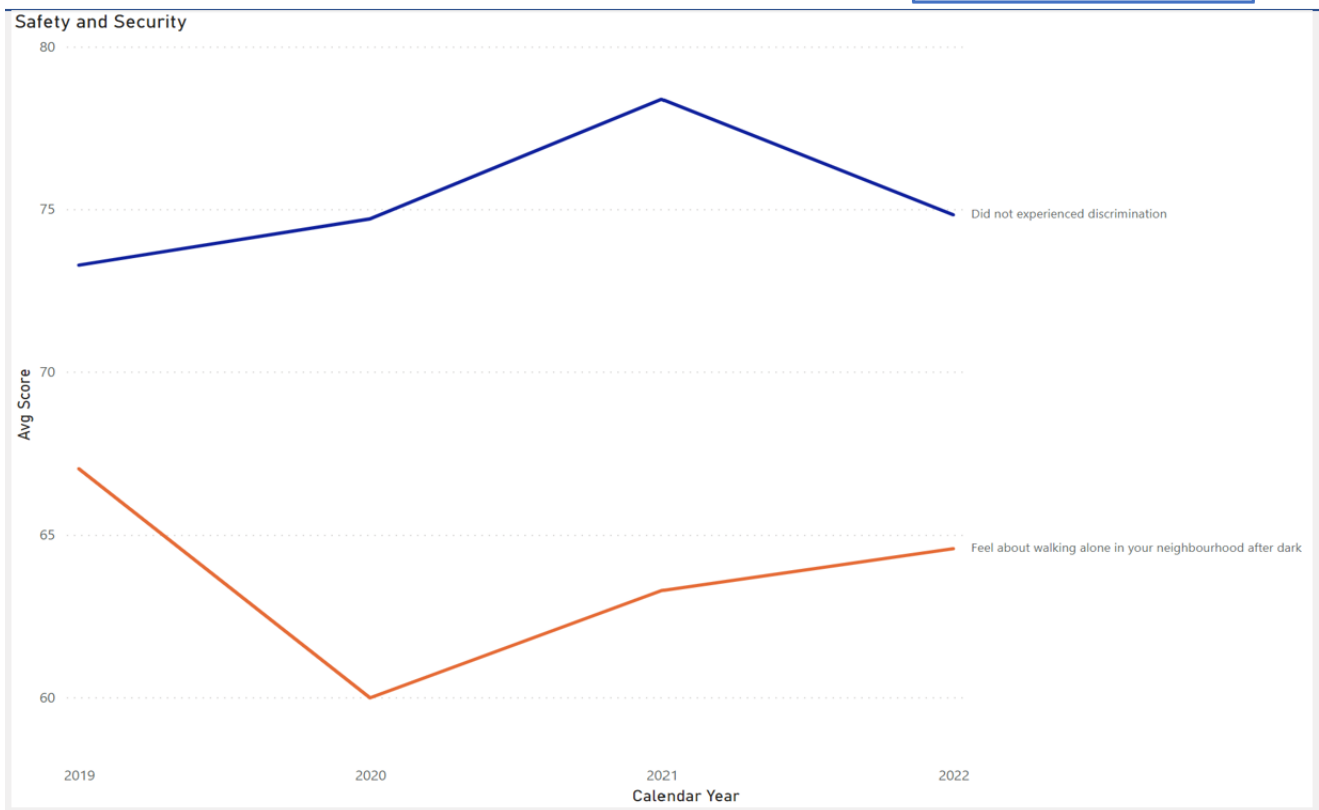
# Social Resilience

Time use



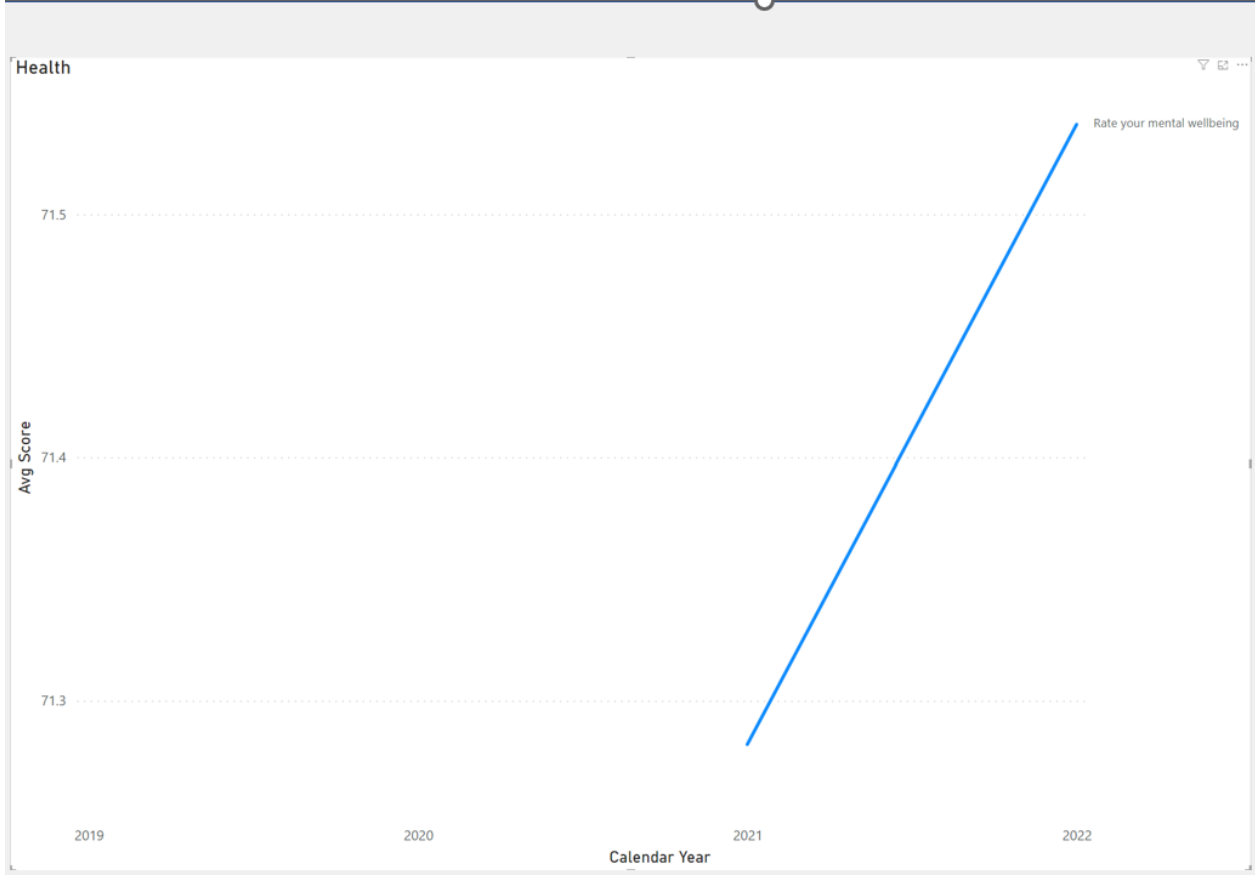
# Social Resilience

Safety and security

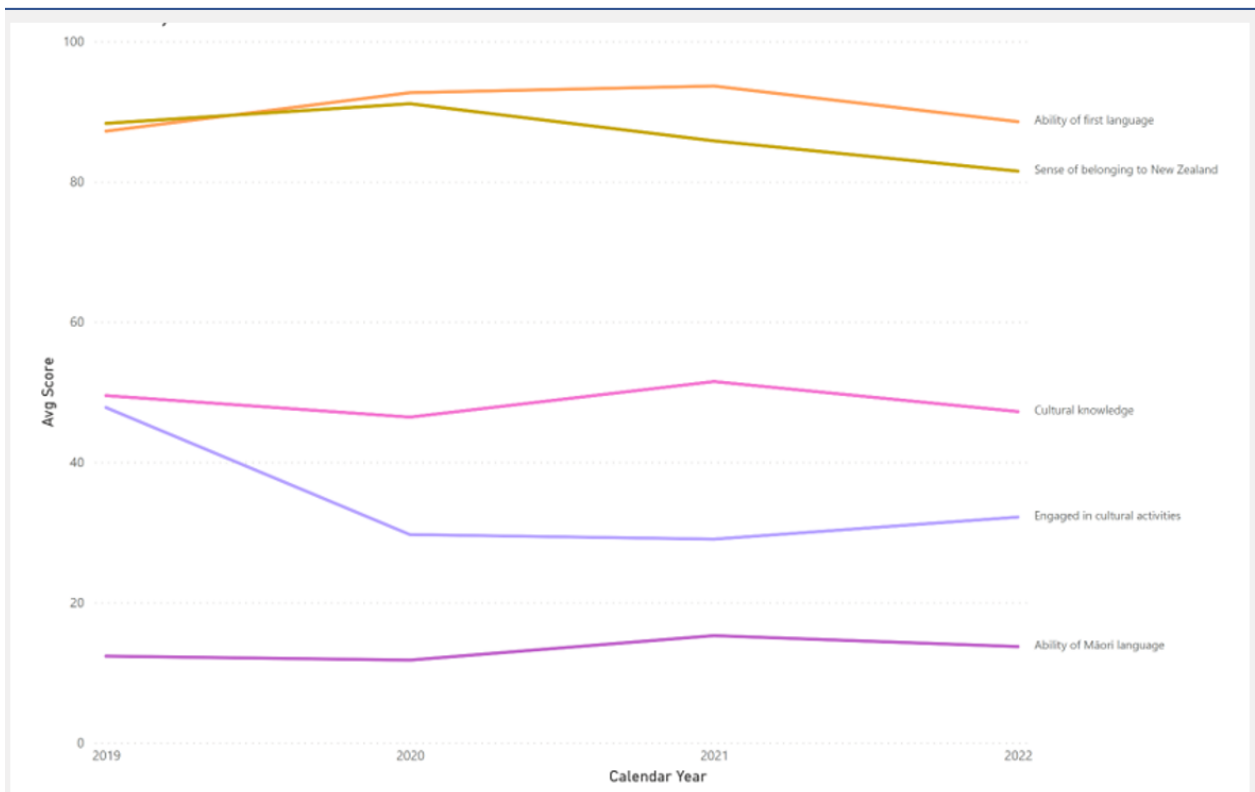


# Social Resilience

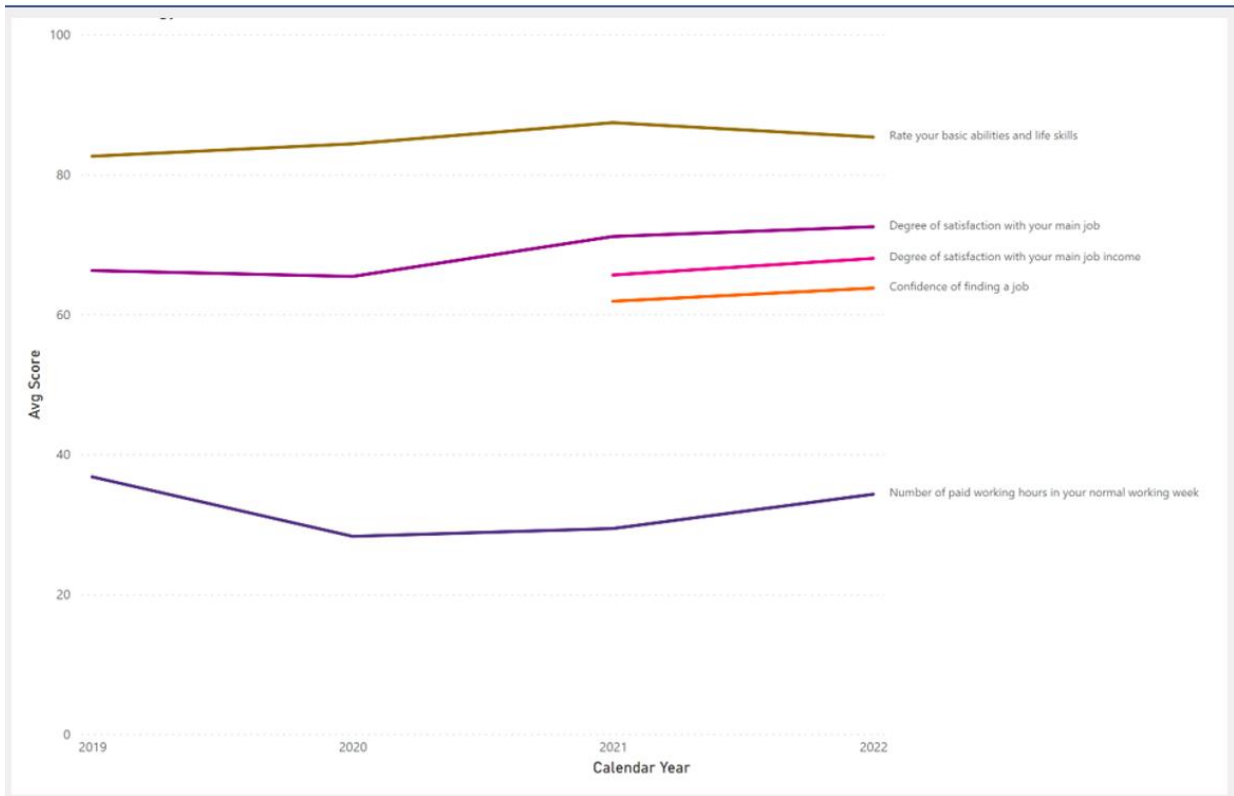
Health



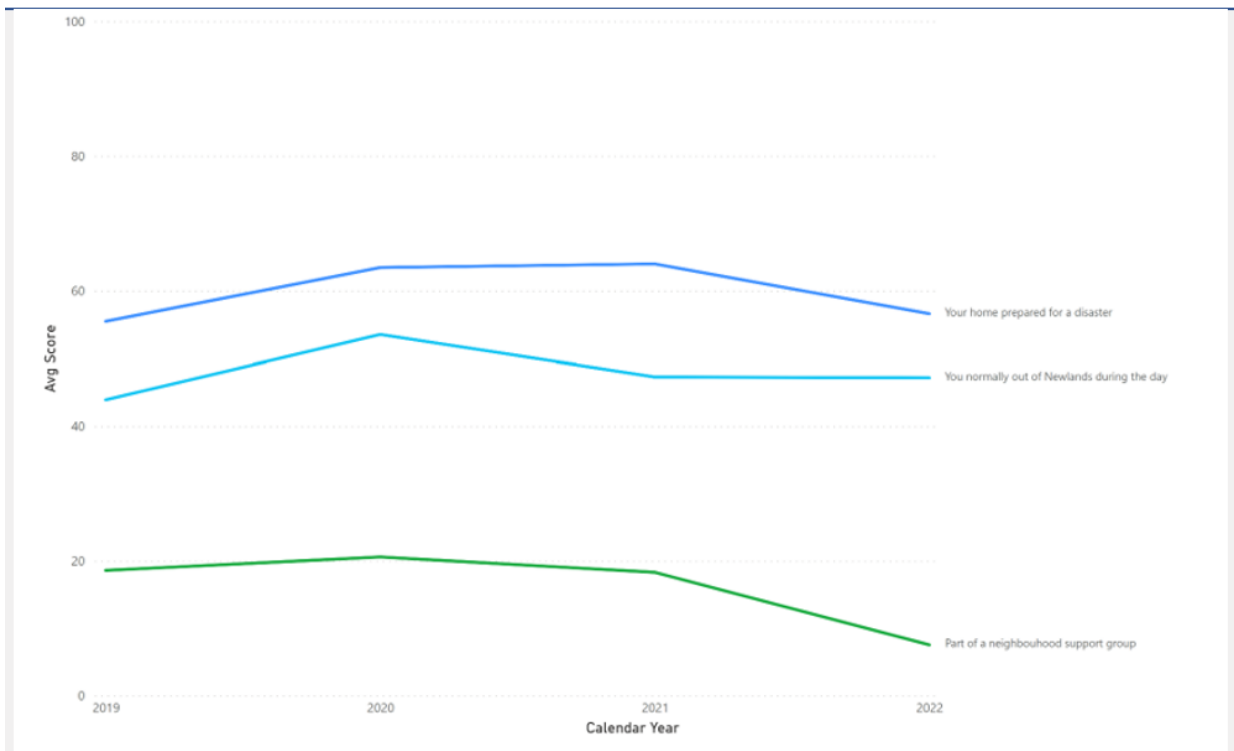
# Cultural Resilience



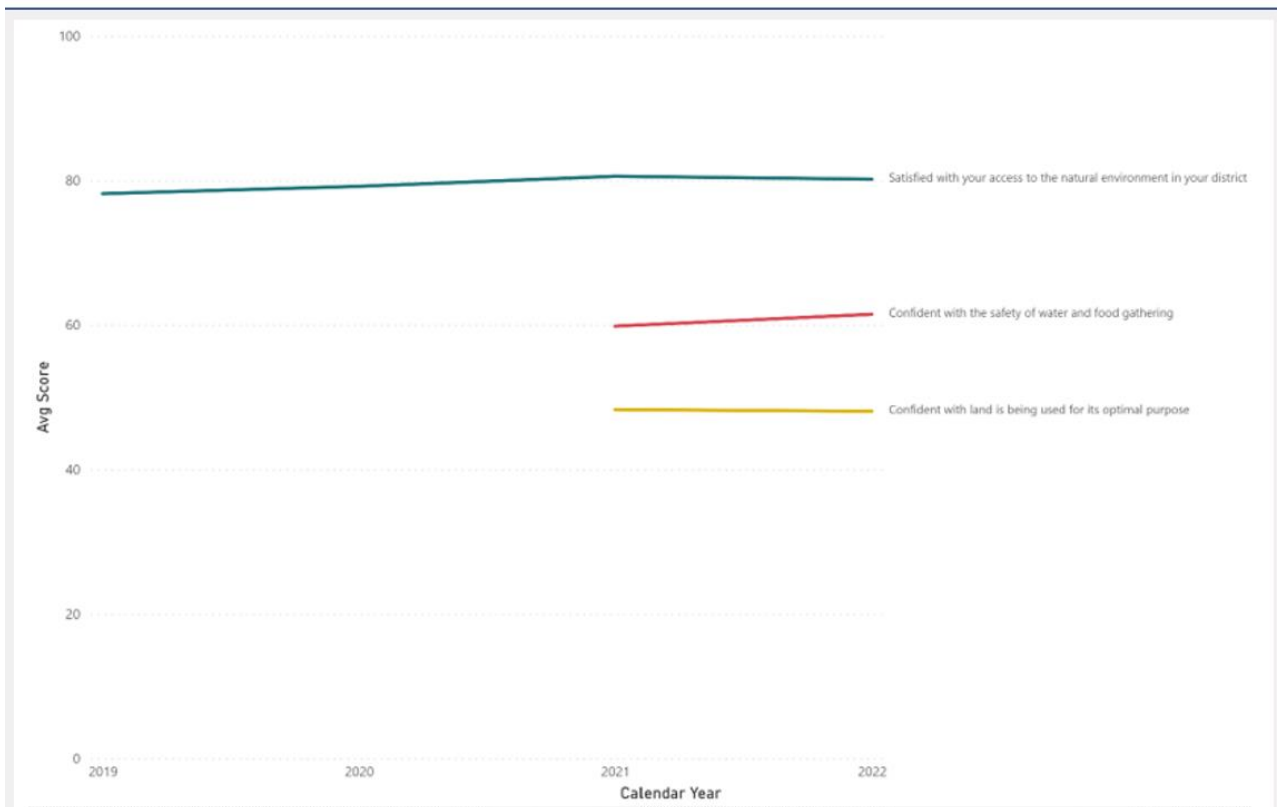
## Economic Resilience



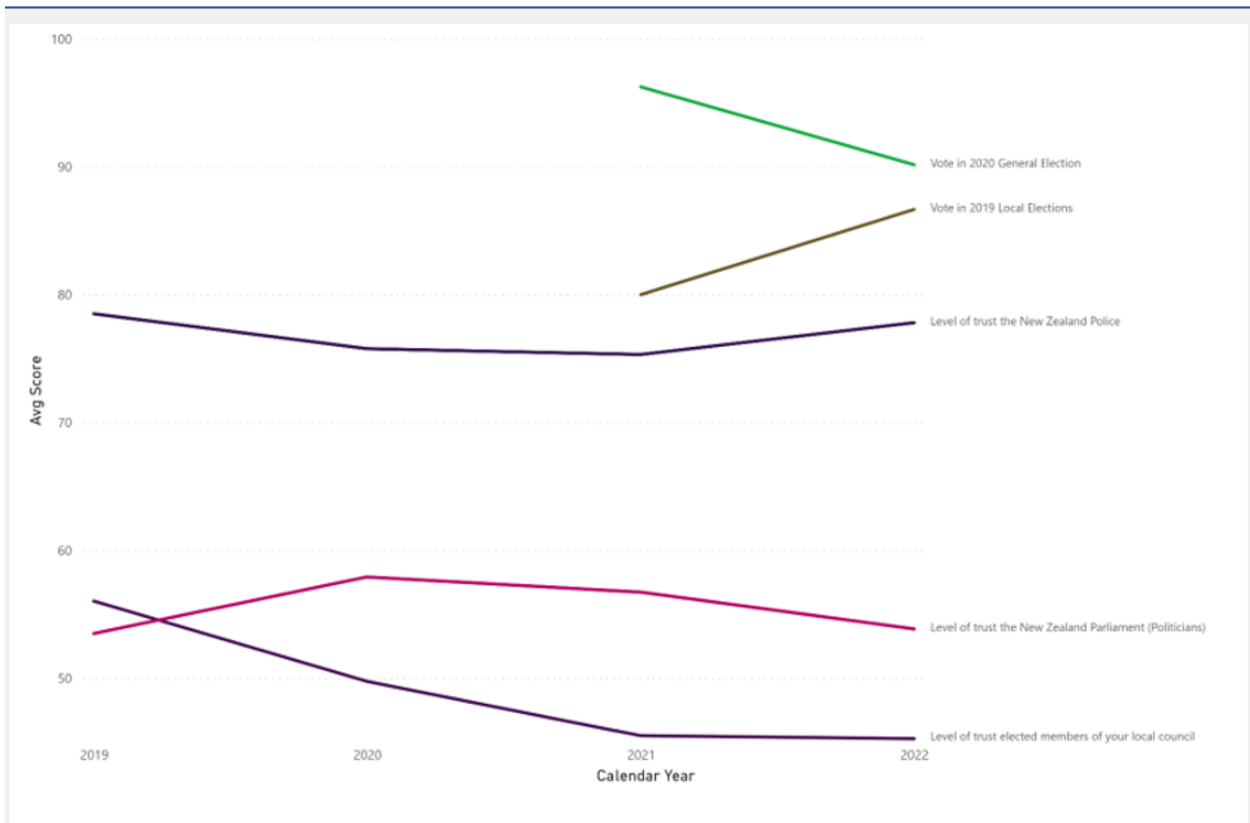
## Resilience of the Built Environment



# Resilience of the Natural Environment



# Governance of Risk and Resilience



Govt Resilience	Treasury Wellbeing Domain (2018)	Treasury Wellbeing Domain Performance Indicators (2018)	Performance measure (the questions in the October 2022 Annual Community Survey)	Current State 2022															
Social Resilience	Subjective wellbeing	Be yourself in Newlands	Q28. How easy is it to be yourself in Newlands?	80															
		Be yourself in New Zealand	Q27. How easy is it for you to be yourself in New Zealand?	79															
		Level of control over life	Q19. How would you rate the level of control you have over your life?	78															
		Degree of life worthwhile	Q30. To what degree do you think your life worthwhile?	76															
		Degree of immediate family worthwhile	Q32. How well is your immediate family/whanau doing?	73															
		Hours available.	Hours in the week to do what you want (including weekends)	39 hours															
		Life satisfaction	Q29. How would you rate the level of satisfaction you have with your life?	72															
	Health	Mental wellbeing	Q31. How would you rate your mental wellbeing?	?															
	Safety and security	Did not experience discrimination	Q15. Have you experienced discrimination against yourself over the last 12 months?	75															
		Feel about walking alone after dark	Q14. How do you feel about walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	65															
	Time use	Degree of work life balance	Q25. To what degree are you satisfied with your work/life balance?	62															
		Travel to work	Q36. If you travel to work regularly, how much time does it typically take you to commute to your place of work ?	28 minutes															
	Social connections	Level of independence	Q17. How would you rate your level of independence?	81															
		Ability to find help in a crisis	Q18. How do you rate your ability to find support in times of crisis?	76															
How often help others in community		Q20. How often do you give your time and skills to help others and support your community?	51																
Did not experience loneliness		Q16. Have you experienced feelings of loneliness in the last four (4) weeks?	37																
Cultural Resilience	Cultural capability	Ability of first language	Q4. How would you rate your ability to speak the first language of your ethnic group?	90															
		Sense of belonging to NZ	Q5. How would you rate your sense of belonging to New Zealand/Aotearoa?	81															
		Sharing cultural knowledge	Q8. Has someone shared with you, or have you shared with others, cultural knowledge in the last four (4) weeks?	50															
		Engaged in cultural activities	Q6. Have you engaged in any cultural activities in the last four (4) weeks	35															
		Ability of Maori language	Q7. How would you rate your ability to talk about everyday things in te reo Māori?	19															
Economic Resilience	Knowledge and skills	Basic abilities and life skills	Q37. How would you rate your basic abilities and life skills?	85															
	Jobs and earnings	Paid hours	Q21. Number of paid working hours in your normal working week.	35															
		Degree of satisfaction with job	Q22. If you have paid employment (including self employed), how would you rate the degree of satisfaction with your main job?	70															
		Degree of confidence in finding a job	Q24. How confident are you to find a job if and when you need one?	62															
	Income and consumption	Degree of satisfaction with main job income	Q23. If you have paid employment (including self employed), how satisfied are you with your income?	65															
Built Environment	Environment	Home prepared for a disaster	Q39. Is your home prepared for a disaster based on Council's guide	50															
		Out of Newlands during the day	Q41. Are you normally out of Newlands, Paparangi, Bellevue or Woodridge during the day	45															
		Part of a neighbourhood support group	Q40. Are you part of a neighbourhood support group ?	10															
Natural Environment	Environment	Satisfied with access to natural environment	Q33. How satisfied are you with your access to the natural environment (spaces/areas) in your district?	80															
		Confident with the safety of water and food gathering	Q34. How confident are you with the safety of water for recreational use and food gathering?	60															
		Confident land being used for its optimal use	Q35. How confident are you that land is being used for its optimal purpose?	50															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Vulnerabilities</th> <th colspan="3">Capabilities</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Very low</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>High</th> <th>Very high</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: red;"></td> <td style="background-color: purple;"></td> <td style="background-color: yellow;"></td> <td style="background-color: green;"></td> <td style="background-color: blue;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Vulnerabilities		Capabilities			Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high						Vote in General Election	Q11. Did you vote in the 2020 General Election?	90
Vulnerabilities		Capabilities																	
Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high															
		Vote in Local Election	Q12. Did you vote in the 2019 Local Elections?	87															
		Trust in Police	Q13. To what level do you trust the New Zealand Police?	78															
		Trust in Parliament	Q9. To what level do you trust the elected members of the New Zealand Parliament	55															
		Trust in Council	Q11. To what level do you trust elected members of your local council?	40															

## Annex four. The four Rs of resilience

Domain	Reduction (of risk)	Readiness	Response	Recovery
<b>Home</b>	Consider hazards info collated by local gov/LIM, plan structural or minor mitigation works where feasible (overland flows paths, fix shelves to walls, etc)	Have at least 7 days of water and food for the household, have a household plan and agreed meeting strategy if away from home, know where the emergency Hub is, consider getting first aid or wellbeing training (e.g. at work, to be able support community), be aware of vulnerable neighbours (old, young, disabled, higher risk houses)	Drop-cover-hold, long-strong-get-gone, check on each other, check on neighbours, if able help at the emergency hub, if away from home ask locals for nearest emergency hub to get advice or help getting home, etc	Whatever you are able to do, help with the recovery directly or indirectly
<b>Community Marae networks Businesses</b>	Maintain community connections and trust, understand community risks and work with provider organisations to improve where possible	Monitor community level of preparedness (first aiders, 4x4's, tools, emergency hub training, wellbeing training, etc), identify potential leaders or influencers in community (consider ways to work with professionals on potential negative influencers to reduce risk of looting, etc)	Run local emergency hub, triage needs, communicate community needs with EOC, keep community informed, promote community security and collaborate with police, steer sharing of community and incoming resources	Collaborate with local gov and help with recovery
<b>Local Govt, Lifeline providers, responders (WREMO, FENZ, hospitals, water, food, power, comms, fuel, roads, wastewater, waste, police/ security, etc)</b>	Lifelines criticality and vulnerability assessments, system redundancy and skills/tools to shorten recovery times to partial or full service	Exercising emergency situations, comms (content and multiple modes), resourced rotas for critical functions, partnerships and MOU's	Responders are champions, assess and triage, coordinate response, work with providers to restore emergency/partial service, needs and gaps assessments to inform full recovery	Phased handover and cooperate with local and central gov, providers, rebuild smarter
<b>Central Govt (NEMA, NZDF, various departments, etc)</b>	National resilience strategy, including understand and reduce lifeline vulnerabilities where possible	Beehive bunker, comms, clear established relationships and MOUs with line above plus neighbouring countries, etc	Aggregate understanding of scale of need, declare state of emergency as required, coordinate inter-regional and international support <u>at scale</u> as required, start to plan recovery.	EQC, funding and strategy for major event recovery, etc. Rebuild smarter.



**NEWLANDS PAPARANGI PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION**

**SURVEY RESULTS 2022**

**Introduction**

The Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association (NPPA) Survey was conducted mostly online and in the backdrop of the Covid-19 Pandemic which is still part of our community life.

Twenty percent of respondents have indicated they would like to keep in touch with NPPA and what we are doing.

**General Issues in our Community**

Our survey under review has once again highlighted a number of concerns that a residents Association has little control or influence over. The best that we can do is highlight the issues to those who have influence and hope that they address your concerns.

**Nga Hau e Whi o Paparangi:** There is a perception that not much is known about you and that some open days / activities would be a good idea.

**Community Gardens:** Not much is known about you, and it seems that some awareness of what you do and how to become involved would be a good idea.

**Infrastructure:** Like most of Wellington this needs a lot of work. Underground Services need renewing-water pipes keep failing. Roading-parking, speed especially around schools, speed humps, pedestrian crossings Cycleways in Newlands Road upgraded public transport and poor lighting to highlight some of the issues raised.

**McMillian Court:** Having regard for all the words used to describe the communities view of this facility, the best that can be said is update, modernise and get some fresh shopping there. The Entranceway needs to be widened.

It is of concern that the new shops on Newlands Road will probably bury McMillian Court.

**ACTION PLAN**

That Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association writesto Nga Hau e Whi o Paparangi:highlighting the issues raised in the survey and documented earlier.

That Newlands Paparangi Progressive Association writes to TheCommunityGardens highlighting the issues including the need for a community Vegetable Gardening project.

**Question**

**What three things you think should be built in the area?**

- Mural on wall at the entrance to Newlands
- Welcome to Paparangi Sign in Mark Avenue
- Information Board Explaining Key Maori sites in the area

**Question**

**What Three services should be provided in the area?**

- Market Days
- Youth Centre
- Teaching Home Gardening

**Question**

**What would you like to happen in the area in the next 10 years?**

- Annual Fair
- Mural on wall at entrance to Newlands
- Establishment of Neighbourhood Watch

**Question**

**What services/businesses do you access in the Northern Suburbs?**

- Responses to this question support local business when they can. Most responses are however horrified at the way the owners have let McMillian court become tired and shabby.
- One retailer which comes up for constant comment is The Newlands Arms. It is old, not a family environment and could do a lot more to become relevant in this age.

**Question**

**What projects would you like the NPPA to work on for the Community?**

- Advocate for Community facilities
- Organize Community activities – Picnic
- Mural on entrance Wall

**Question**

**Do you have any local concerns or issues in our community?**

- Boy racers
- High crime rate and resident safety
- Vandalism
- Behaviour of young people

## Annex six. Cost and Benefit Assumptions

The key assumptions are below:		Status Quo	Min	Mod	Max
<b>Costs</b>					
Social and cultural system	Implementation	-	\$50k	\$100k	\$200k
	Number of homes with lonely residents who need a navigator. Each navigator has 25 homes at any one time with 3 weeks per home at \$60kpa per navigator.	67%	25% or 900 homes 2 Navigators	45% or 1800 homes 4 Navigators	67% or 2680 homes 6 Navigators
	Provider support functions	-	4 FTE at \$60k pa		
Home and community disaster resilience system	Implementation (100 x 2-way radios)	-	\$50k		
	Neighbourhood Area Coordinators		4 FTE @ \$60k pa		
	200 neighbourhood support coordinators at \$50 per hour for 2 hours per week. 4000 homes @ 20 per group with 2 coordinators per group given 50% residents outside of Newlands during the day	-	\$1mpa		
	Mental and medical first aide training 400 residents		\$110k pa		
<b>Benefits</b>					
Social	Residents not feeling lonely. A 4% improvement=\$610 per resident pa	37%	1200 45% \$0.7m pa	2250 52% \$1.4m pa	3450 60% \$2.1m pa
	Residents helping in the community. An additional community volunteer contributes \$2,770 per resident pa	51%	450 54% \$0.3m pa	900 57% \$0.6m pa	1350 60% \$0.8m pa
Cultural	Residents sharing cultural knowledge. An additional person sharing knowledge \$770 pa	50%	450 53% \$0.3m pa	1050 57% \$0.6m pa	1500 60% \$0.9m pa
	Residents engaging in cultural activities. An additional person engaging \$770 pa	35%	1500 45% \$0.9m pa	2550 52% \$1.6m pa	3750 60% \$2.3m pa
As built Environment	Residents in a neighbourhood support group. An additional community volunteer contributes \$2,770 per resident pa	10%	2250 25% \$1.4mpa	4500 40% \$2.7m pa	750 60% \$4.6m pa

**Note:** The values were extracted from the Treasury CABx database in November 2023

## Annex seven. Further Disaster Resilience detail including input from WREMO.

Newlands Resilience Group: Disaster/Emergency Resilience Community Response design version 8 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 (14000 residents, 4000 homes, 2000 domestic animals)				
Needs	NRG Definition	NRG Objectives	NRG Proposed actions	Resources advised by WREMO
Nutrition	Food	To ensure all residents have 7 days food supply per person with an ability to cook food without electricity.  To ensure all residents have access to food after 7 days.	Given 70% of residents are prepared encourage the remaining 30% to get prepared  Identify how to ensure food is supplied after 7 days.	The step-by-step guide on what action to take, to get prepared can be found on the WREMO website: <a href="https://www.getprepared.nz/households/before-an-emergency/">https://www.getprepared.nz/households/before-an-emergency/</a> Other sources, specific to food, can be found here: <a href="https://www.ready.gov/food">https://www.ready.gov/food</a> None provided
Water	Potable water if local water tanks, rivers and streams unsafe	To ensure all residents have easy access to 7 days potable water supply of 20 litres per person per day for drinking and cooking. To ensure all residents have access to water after 7 days.	Given 70% of residents are prepared encourage the remaining 30% to get prepared.  <b>Confirm that Wellington Water provide potable water from day 7 from Emergency Hub.</b> See "Mobility" to distribute water to residents who are unable to secure water from the Hub.	Key messages on water storage can be found here: <a href="https://www.getprepared.nz/households/store-emergency-water/">https://www.getprepared.nz/households/store-emergency-water/</a>  Also reference Wellington Water: <a href="https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/">https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/</a> The best point of contact with the Community Infrastructure Resilience (CIR) project, would be: Nick Hewer-Hewitt <a href="mailto:Nick.Hewer-Hewitt@wellingtonwater.co.nz">Nick.Hewer-Hewitt@wellingtonwater.co.nz</a>
Shelter and other buildings	Safe and dry shelter (homes, and potential shelter places)	To ensure all residents have access to safe and dry shelter assuming 20% of shelters (800 homes) will require fires to be extinguished within 1 hour and 10% will of homes will be unlivable so 1400 residents need shelter.	Encourage all shelters and potential shelters have smoke alarms and have a fire extinguisher and know how to extinguish small to medium fires assuming NZ Fire Service prioritise very large fires. <b>Identify potential shelters for 1400 residents.</b>	Home and Community Fire Safety: <a href="https://www.fireandemergency.nz/home-and-community-fire-safety/">https://www.fireandemergency.nz/home-and-community-fire-safety/</a> . Point of contact for community would be: Mirren Allan <a href="mailto:Mirren.Allan@fireandemergency.nz">Mirren.Allan@fireandemergency.nz</a>
Sanitation	Healthy waste water	To ensure all residents have easy access to 7 days water per person for toileting/washing and have access to disposal of wastewater (sewerage) assuming toilets unusable	Given 70% of residents are prepared encourage the remaining 30% to get prepared ,recognising hard ground areas, by knowing how to construct alternative toilets.	This is an ongoing conversation, encouraging people to consider digging a long drop, or adopting the two bucket system. <a href="https://www.getprepared.nz/households/emergency-toilets/">https://www.getprepared.nz/households/emergency-toilets/</a>
Medical	Medical expertise and supplies	To ensure all residents have easy access to their prescription medication and first aide kits. To ensure all residents have easy access to medical supplies and expertise assuming 10% of residents will require urgent expert medical attention within 1 hour assuming each expert deals with 3 residents so, if 1000 residents divided by 3 =300 experts .	Given 70% of residents are prepared encourage the remaining 30% to get prepared <b>Negotiate bulk buying discount for 300 people in existing Newlands networks to go through initial training and updates.</b> See "Mobility" to transport residents to Newlands Medical Centre	First aide course providers: St John's / Red Cross NZ (fees apply)
Animal welfare	Domestic and farm animals	To ensure all animals are safely contained with 7 days food supply per animal, blankets and litter supplies, medication and vet records assuming 10% of animals are displaced being 200 animals assuming one vet per 20 animals = 10 vets	<b>Source temporary safe and secure animal welfare capacity and capability with 10 vets</b>	High level information can be found here via MPI website: <a href="https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-emergency-management/">https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-emergency-management/</a> SPCA website: <a href="https://www.sPCA.nz/advice-and-welfare/article/animals-in-emergencies">https://www.sPCA.nz/advice-and-welfare/article/animals-in-emergencies</a>
People welfare	People care	To ensure all residents have easy and safe access to those who can provide emotional and mental health care assuming 10% of residents (1000) will not be able to easily access this assuming a people welfare provider will deal with 5 residents. So, if 1000 residents divided by 3= 300 people to provide care	<b>Negotiate bulk buying discount for 300 people in existing Newlands networks to go through initial training and updates.</b>	A suggestion on providers as follow: Blueprint for Learning, MH101 course is usually free, upcoming dates listed here: <a href="https://www.blueprint.co.nz/workshops/4-mh101/">https://www.blueprint.co.nz/workshops/4-mh101/</a> Red Cross NZ (fees apply) deliver a Psychological First Aide course.
Communication	Ability to access information and ability to communicate within suburb if normal comms not working	To ensure all residents needing help are quickly identified and their needs met quickly, assuming normal communications methods are not operational.  Have a network of neighborhood support coordinators who can quickly communicate needs to the Hub. So, if 4000 homes and 40 homes per neighborhood support coordinators need 100 coordinators.  Have an effective Hub with the teams required to prioritise the meeting of needs. So, if Hub team requires 7 people and each team operated for 6 hours per day for 7 days need 45 people.	<b>Identify and train 100 neighborhood support coordinators in how the Coordinated Community Enterprise works (provide 2-way radios)</b>  <b>Identify and secure initial and ongoing training from WREMO for 45 people to operate the Hub.</b>	How the hub operates <a href="https://www.getprepared.nz/my-community/community-emergency-hubs/">https://www.getprepared.nz/my-community/community-emergency-hubs/</a>
Security	Ability to provide physical security	To ensure all residents are kept safe recognising police priorities. So, if 5 shelters require security and 4 security personnel per shelter on 6-hour shift per day then need 20 personnel.	<b>Negotiate bulk buying discount for 20 people in existing Newlands networks to go through initial training and updates.</b>	None provided
Mobility	Ability to easily transport supplies or residents	To ensure all residents needs are met quickly by either transporting residents to solutions and/or transporting solutions to residents. So, if 5% of residents (700) require transportation each day need x 4WD's	<b>Source x FWD's with access to fuel (ie diesel) and mechanical repairing capability</b>	None provided