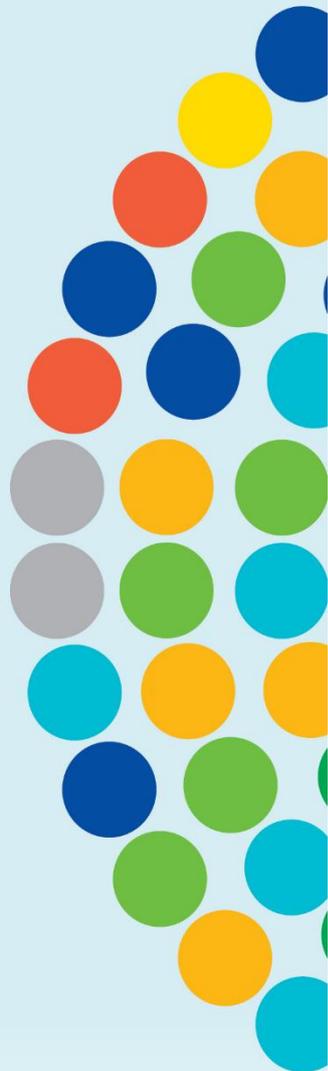
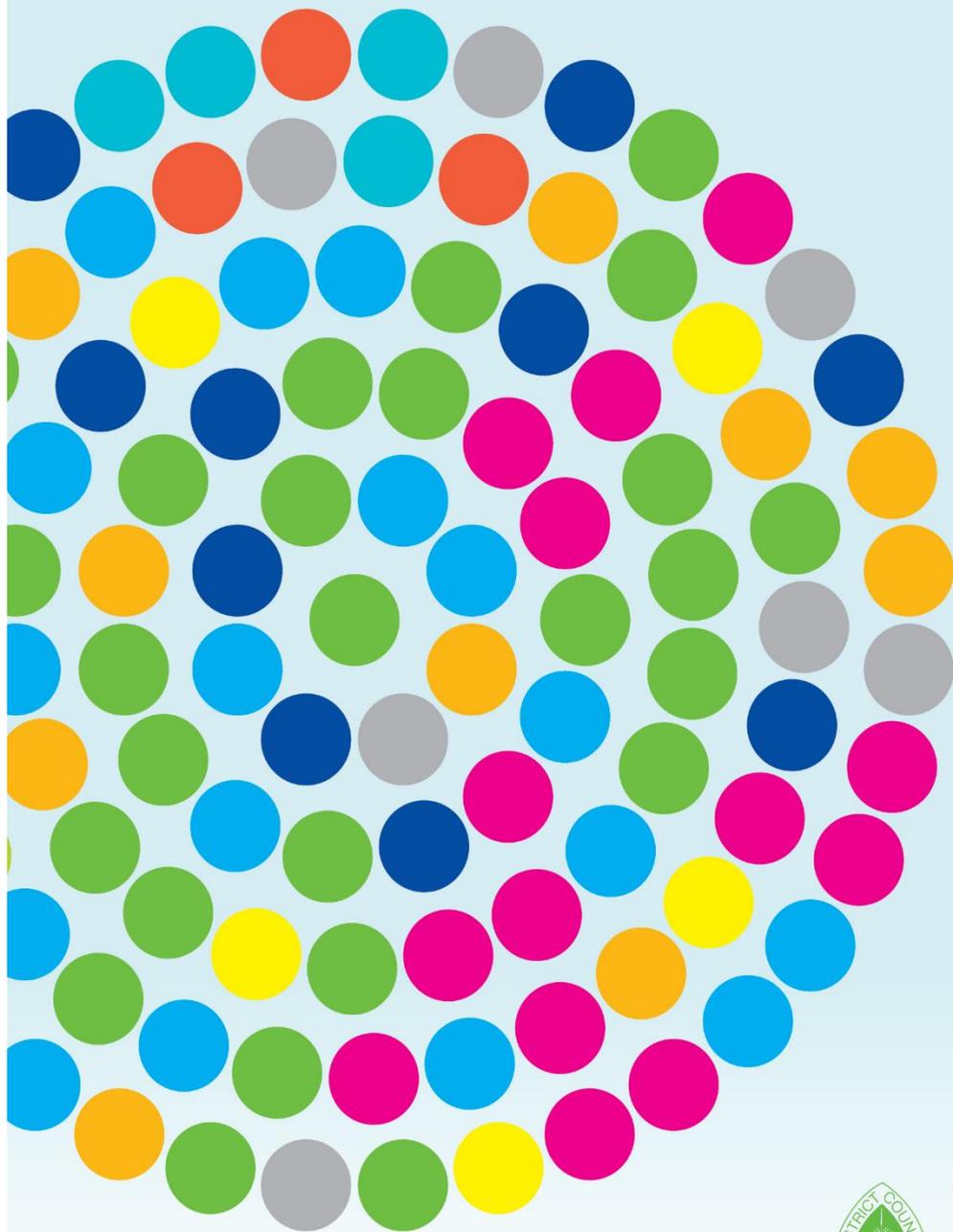




District Council of Yankalilla Disability Access & Inclusion Plan



District Council of
YANKALILLA



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This Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) is available on the District Council of Yankalilla website. If you require a copy in an alternative format (such as Easy Read, large font, electronic format, disk or email, audio or Braille) please contact:

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Statement from the Chief Executive

The District Council of Yankalilla is committed to facilitating a vibrant, cohesive and diverse community. Contributing to environments that are accessible and inclusive of people with diverse abilities is part of that commitment.

Council acknowledges that the community is made up of people with diverse abilities and that anyone at any time may experience an impairment of function that impacts on their ability to participate in community life or maintain their independence. By adopting a social model of disability, Council recognises that impairment only becomes a disability when environments, processes and attitudes do not accommodate it.

Council's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) has been developed in consultation with community, service providers and Council staff. From the outset, Council's aim has been to build on existing strengths within the community and address significant challenges by ensuring the DAIP communicates with other plans, builds on existing initiatives and creates ongoing value for the whole community.

Nigel Morris

Chief Executive

1.0 Introduction

Under the SA Disability Inclusion Act 2018, each local government in South Australia is required to have a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) by October 2020. DAIPs must identify barriers and articulate actions that will achieve accessible and inclusive communities. DAIPs must be reported on annually and reviewed every four years.

The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan for the District Council of Yankalilla is a strategic framework designed to facilitate equitable access to opportunities for people living with disability across the district. It is supported by the District Council of Yankalilla Strategic Plan 2020-2024 and has been developed in a way that integrates it with Council's Age Friendly Plan and the Regional Public Health Plan.

Integration of the DAIP with other Council strategies ensures that an 'all ages all abilities' lens is applied across all Council planning. This will create a Council planning environment where access and inclusion considerations become business as usual. It will also maximise access and inclusion outcomes for residents and visitors.

1.1 About the District Council of Yankalilla

The District Council of Yankalilla is a regional community located about 70 kilometres south of Adelaide. It has a population of approximately 5,500 people and is a popular area for holiday-makers. Approximately half of all residents are aged over 55 years, and 6.3 % of the population report the need for help in their day-to-day lives due to disability.

Council is responsible for delivering infrastructure, services, programs and information that support the whole community. Despite the relatively small population, the District Council of Yankalilla ranges over an area of approximately 750kms. This area includes townships, farmland and coastline.

The District Council of Yankalilla employs 70 staff (FTE 56.5). No staff members have disclosed a disability.

1.2 COVID-19 - Disclaimer

The development of this DAIP took place between November 2019 and February 2020. All community consultation activities, analysis of community feedback and draft action planning occurred prior to the coronavirus pandemic and related government directives designed to slow the spread of the virus.

The District Council of Yankalilla is committed to delivering the actions detailed in this plan. It recognises, however, that timelines and revenue for these activities are likely to be disrupted by the ongoing demands of the coronavirus crisis. Actions related to reviewing and delivering the DAIP in response to a changed context and future uncertainty have been included in the plan.

2.0 Context

Disability access and inclusion is being transformed across Australia through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) and changes to legislation. In South Australia, the Disability Services Act, 1993, has been replaced by the Disability Inclusion Act 2018. The Disability Inclusion Act represents a shift in focus – from funding providers of disability services, to promoting the rights and inclusion of South Australians living with disability.

'It is proposed that a State Disability Inclusion Plan will be developed every four years in consultation with people with disability. It is also proposed that State Government departments and State authorities including local councils develop and implement a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) every four years in consultation with people with disability. Under the Disability Inclusion Act it is proposed that State Government departments and State authorities including local councils report on the progress of their DAIPs on an annual basis.' (Department of Human Services, 2018)

State Government departments are required to prepare action plans that respond to the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992, the State Disability Inclusion Plan and the objectives of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018.

Under the new SA legislation these will be called Disability Access and Inclusion Plans (DAIPs). They identify and address barriers to inclusion and aim to identify and action improvements that will achieve accessible and inclusive communities, agencies and practices for people living with disability.

The following information is adapted and updated from the Department of Human Services, Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Tool Kit.

2.1 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The development of DAIPs aligns with the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (UNCRPD) ratified by Australia in 2008, and the Optional Protocol signed by Australia in 2009. The convention acknowledges the value of existing and potential contributions made by people with disabilities to the overall wellbeing of their communities. It is underpinned by eight guiding principles based on respect, equality and non-discrimination.

Principles

The purpose of the [*United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*](#) is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Article three of the convention identifies the principles as follows:

- Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons
- Non-discrimination

- Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
- Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
- Equality of opportunity
- Accessibility
- Equality between men and women
- Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

2.2 National Disability Strategy 2010-2020

Inherent in Australia's commitment to the UNCRPD is an obligation to continually improve the lived experience of people with disability. For government, that not only means improving outcomes through the specialist disability service system but also ensuring that mainstream services, programs and infrastructure are responsive to their needs.

On 13 February 2011, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed the *National Disability Strategy 2010–2020* (NDS). The NDS provides a shared agenda to help achieve the vision of an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to achieve their full potential as equal citizens.

The NDS outlines a 10-year national policy framework for all governments to address the barriers faced by Australians with disability and will ensure that services and programs including healthcare, housing, transport and education, address their needs.

The NDS will help ensure that the principles underpinning the UNCRPD are incorporated into policies and programs to improve access and outcomes for people with disability, their families and carers.

The NDS was developed in partnership with the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments under the auspice of COAG. The Australian Local Government Association also assisted in the development of the NDS.

2.3 Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)

In 2009 the Social Inclusion Board consulted widely with people living with disability, their families, carers, advocates and service providers. *Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)* is the outcome of that consultation.

A universal theme of the consultation was that people living with disability 'felt undervalued as citizens and experienced difficulty finding a place in the wider community.' The report made thirty-four recommendations designed to shift the way disability is viewed.

In March 2012, the SA Government endorsed the introduction of DAIPs across government in accordance with recommendation six of the report *Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)*.

2.4 Disability Inclusion Act 2018

The National Disability Insurance Scheme has necessitated a change in the legislative landscape. State Government will no longer directly fund services and so the *Disability Services Act 1993* has been replaced with the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018*.

The Disability Inclusion Act 2018 supports and furthers the principles and purposes of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* and promotes the full inclusion in the community of people with disability. It reflects the South Australian Government's commitment to the NDIS and aims to provide safeguards in relation to the delivery of all supports and services for people living with disability.

Under *the Disability Inclusion Act 2018* there is to be a *Disability Access and Inclusion Plan* (DAIP) for each state authority and local council.

DAIPs must be developed in consultation with people living with disability and people or bodies representing the interests of people with disability. DAIPs should take into account the extra disadvantage experienced by children, women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

DAIPs must be published in an accessible format, reported on annually and reviewed every four years.

2.5 Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023

Inclusive SA was launched on 1 November 2019 and is the South Australian Government's first State Disability Inclusion Plan. It is a commitment to create an accessible and inclusive South Australia based on fairness and respect. The State Disability Inclusion Plan brings State Government agencies and local councils together to reduce the barriers faced by people living with disability.

Inclusive SA sets out state priorities and actions for the next four years under the following themes:

1. Inclusive communities for all
2. Leadership and collaboration
3. Accessible communities
4. Learning and employment.

3.0 Definitions

Under federal legislation (the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*) and SA legislation (*Equal Opportunity Act 1984*) it is against the law to discriminate against someone based on their disability. Disability discrimination happens when people with a disability are treated less fairly than people without a disability and the discriminator fails to make reasonable adjustments to rectify the situation. It also occurs when people are treated less fairly because they are relatives, friends, carers, co-workers or associates of a person with a disability.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates suggest that 1 in 5 Australians identify as having a disability, the incidence of disability increasing with age¹. Most of us will experience disability or will care for others with disability at some time.

‘Disability’ is a broad concept often not well understood. The Social Inclusion Board’s Blue Print Report² offers a good reflection on defining ‘disability’:

- Historically defining ‘disability’ relies on medical definitions where the ‘expert voice’ predominates. These definitions see disability foremost as a limitation or barrier to activity and participation.
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with a Disability emphasises that environmental and attitudinal barriers are just as important in defining disability as an individual’s physical or intellectual impairment.
- Disability is the product of impairment of functionality and the environment that a person lives in. Social, economic and cultural barriers can limit a person with disability’s capacity to participate and be included. These barriers compound and further define the experience of disability and associated problems which need to be overcome.
- People living with disability differ, not only in the nature and degree of their impairment, but more importantly in relation to their individual circumstances, capacities and skills.

3.1 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Definition

The UNCRPD defines persons with disabilities as including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which interact with various barriers to hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

This broader understanding recognises that disability may also be a product of the environment in which a person lives. Social, attitudinal, economic and cultural barriers can limit participation as can a person’s individual circumstances (i.e. the nature and degree of impairment, capacities and skills).

¹ The ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (2012) defined a person with a disability as someone who has a functional limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities.

² *Strong Voices: A Blueprint to Enhance Life and Claim the Rights of People with Disability in South Australia (2012-2020)*

The UNCRPD defines 'discrimination' on the basis of disability to mean "... any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*

3.2 The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 defines "Disability" as Meaning:

- (a) total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental functions; or
- (b) total or partial loss of a part of the body; or
- (c) the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness; or
- (d) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing disease or illness; or
- (e) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or
- (f) a disorder or malfunction that results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunction; or
- (g) a disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgment or that results in disturbed behaviour;

and includes a disability that:

- (h) presently exists; or
- (i) previously existed but no longer exists; or
- (j) may exist in the future (including because of a genetic predisposition to that disability); or
- (k) is imputed to a person.

4.0 Council Roles and Responsibilities

Ensuring that the rights of people living with disability are upheld is the responsibility of the whole community and requires a state-wide response. Most people take the ability to go about their daily life for granted. People with disability should also be able to access and participate in all aspects of our society, including using 'mainstream' services and programs. Social inclusion is fundamental to one's quality of life and critical to achieving positive life outcomes across all domains.

Developing a DAIP illustrates that an agency recognises the importance of access and inclusion for everyone, has a welcoming attitude and employs well informed staff who are aware of the needs of people living with disability.

Local Government has a set of roles and responsibilities in relation to our community, including vulnerable groups and people living with disability. These roles and responsibilities differ to those of other agencies.

Councils do not provide formal health services, schools and tertiary education and they do not make the laws. While Councils facilitate an environment where businesses are able to thrive, they do not have a primary responsibility for general economic security and employment.

Councils do play very important roles as advocates to, and partners with, State and Commonwealth service providers, non-government organisations (NGOs) and the private sector to enable their communities to have access to the services they need to live full and rewarding lives.

Councils do provide very important services and programs that contribute to social inclusion, health and well-being. Councils provide and manage libraries, community services, open spaces for active recreation, parks and gardens for relaxation and social interaction.

The quality of the physical and built environment that supports accessibility for people living with disability is a key focus for the design and maintenance of the public realm and Council owned and managed buildings.

Councils are often the first point of contact for local residents and businesses, highlighting the importance of appropriate information provision and customer service and support.

Councils provide a range of avenues for people to participate in making decisions about matters that affect their lives. It is important that these methods recognise and respond to any particular barriers that might limit the ability of people living with disability to participate.

Land use development and building construction are regulated through Council Development Plans. This provides an opportunity to set policies that support accessibility and influence the developer's response to meeting guidelines for inclusion and access. To this end, the Draft State Planning Policies for South Australia (2018) includes policy that promotes best practice in access and inclusion planning in the design of buildings and places by applying the principles of Universal Design and Access for All.

Councils are significant employers in most communities. Their inclusive policies and practices can provide high quality working environments for their employees and act as a model for other businesses.

Councils often have strong volunteer involvement which is another important way for people living with disability to contribute to community life.

Councils' commitment to building an inclusive, welcoming and responsive culture is reflected in its induction processes, training programs and service provision.

5.0 About the District of Yankalilla

SNAPSHOT OF YANKALILLA



5,478
population



2,059 (38%)
people aged 60+



326 (6.3%)
need assistance due to
disability



617 (13.9%)
carers



661 (29%)
people living alone



1,274 (28%)
volunteers

ABS Census 2016

5.1 Introduction

The District Council of Yankalilla is a regional community located on the Fleurieu Peninsula of South Australia, about 70 kilometres south of the Adelaide CBD. Its area is bounded by the City of Onkaparinga and the Alexandrina Council area in the north, the City of Victor Harbor in the east, the Southern Ocean in the south, and Gulf St Vincent in the west.

In 2018 the District had an estimated population of 5478 permanent residents, with a population density of 0.07 people per hectare (Profile.id). Thirty eight percent were aged 60 years and over and approximately half of all residents were aged 55 years and over. People reporting the need for help in their day-to-day lives due to disability included 6.3 % of the of the population.

5.2 The District Area

The District encompasses an area of about 750 square kilometres, including 86 kilometres of coastline. It is made-up of rural and rural-residential areas, with growing township and holiday areas. The District of Yankalilla includes the localities of Back Valley (part of), Bald Hills, Cape Jervis, Carrickalinga, Deep Creek, Delamere, Hay Flat, Inman Valley (part), Mount Compass (part), Myponga, Myponga Beach, Normanville, Pages Flat (part), Parawa, Rapid Bay, Second Valley, Sellicks Hill (part), Silverton, Torrens Vale, Tunkalilla, Waitpinga (part), Wattle Flat, Willow Creek, Wirrina Cove and Yankalilla.

Urban development is mainly within the townships of Yankalilla, Normanville and Carrickalinga, with Yankalilla being the main service centre.

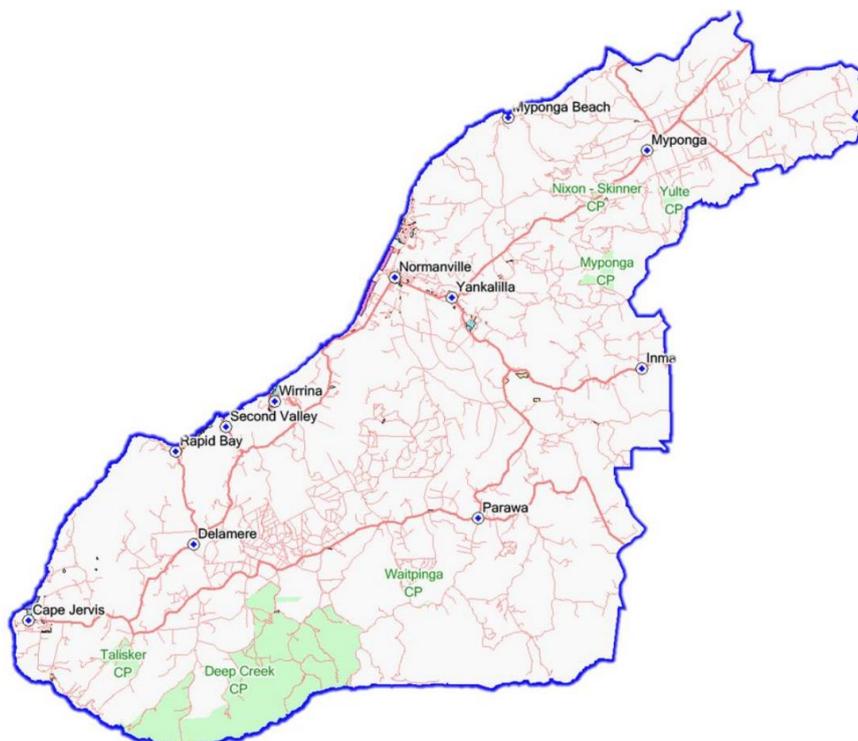


Figure 1: The District of Yankalilla

Source: District of Yankalilla Annual Report 2014-2015

5.3 Land Use

Land is used largely for agriculture (dairy, beef and sheep farming), with some viticulture and forestry. Tourism is also an important industry, with holiday accommodation mainly in the coastal settlements.

Only 5% of this area is zoned as township and residential.

While the majority of people live in Township and Residential zones, rural living is common and a number of people live in Primary Production areas.

5.4 Population

At Census 2016, the usual resident population of the District of Yankalilla was 5,159, living in 3,883 dwellings with an average household size of 2.15. This represents 17% growth since 2011 and is approximately three times the rate of growth experienced in Greater Adelaide (6%) and South Australia (5%). A high rate of population growth is forecast to continue in the next decade.

Planning for access and inclusion needs to recognise seasonal variation in the numbers and distribution of the population. On weekends and during the summer season, the number of people living in the District swells when part time residents and holiday makers occupy their second homes or rent holiday accommodation.

In addition, particular challenges are likely to be faced by people living in farming communities compared to those living in townships.

5.4.1 People Living with a Disability in the District Council of Yankalilla

A key indicator of the extent of disability experienced within a community is the proportion of people with a profound or severe disability who report that they need assistance with day to day (core) activities. In the District Council of Yankalilla, 326 people or 6.3% of the population reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability in 2016. This compares to 5.9% in Greater Adelaide, 6.2% in Regional South Australia and 6% in South Australia.

It is also important to look at those who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long-term illness or old age and so have their own lived experience of disability. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves.

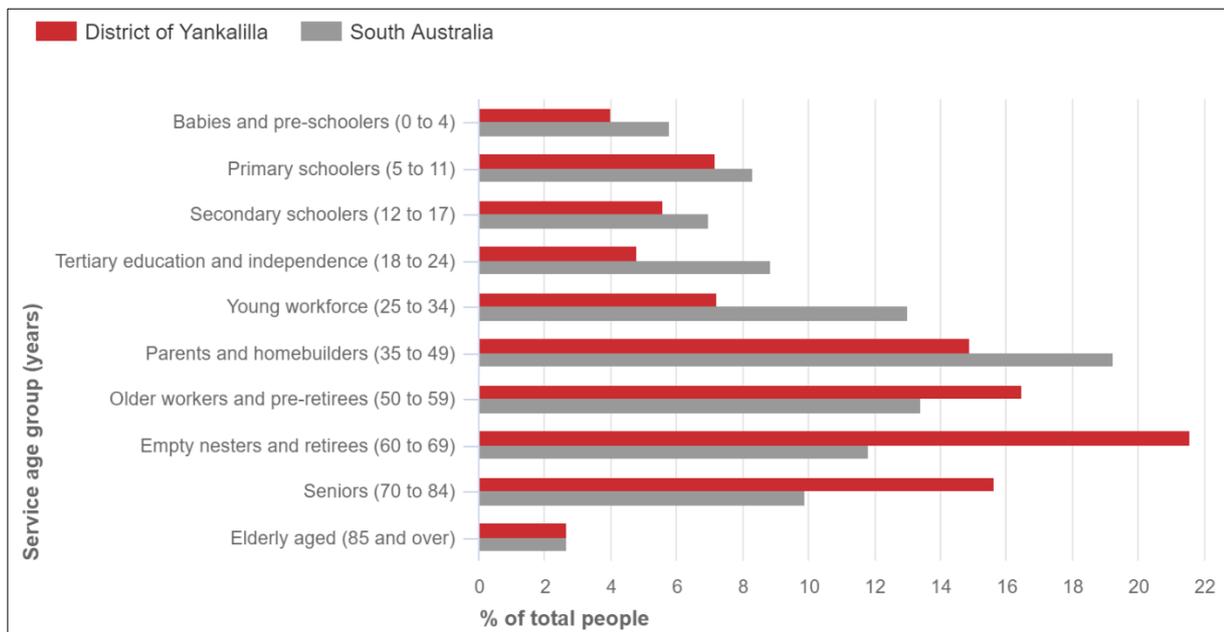
In the District Council of Yankalilla, there were 617 carers providing unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in 2016. This is 13.9% of the population, which is higher than Greater Adelaide (12.2%), Regional South Australia (12.2%) and South Australia (12.2%), and which is nearly 1% higher than the 2011 rate (13%).

5.4.2 Age Profile

The likelihood of people experiencing disability increases with age and the District of Yankalilla has a higher proportion of persons at post retirement age than Regional South Australia and South Australia as a whole.

In 2016, 16.5% of the population were older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59 years old) and 21.6% were 60 to 69 years old. In addition to that, 15.6% of the population were 70 to 84 years old, and 2.7% were aged 85 and over.

This graph shows the age structure of the District Council of Yankalilla compared to South Australia as a whole.



Age structure, service age groups, 2016

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id

The table below shows the number of people in different population age groups both at Census 2016 and as projected in 2016.

Indicator	Yankalilla 2016 Census	Yankalilla 2026 Projection	SA 2016	SA 2026
Total Population	5,159	5,702	1,676,653	1,921,120
Total Population 55 years+	2,545	2,728	520,511	607,903
% of population 55 years+	49.3	47.8	31	31.64
Total population 65 years+	1,500	1928	306,587	495,728
% of population 65 years+	29.1	33.8	18.3	25.8
Total Population 85 years+	138	186	44,479	54,165
% of population 85 years+	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.8

Sources: ABS 2016 Census and Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure Population Projections (2015) and Profile ID.

5.4.3 Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

The community in the District Council of Yankalilla is largely of Anglo Saxon and English-speaking background. In 2016, 74.9% of the population of the District of Yankalilla were born in Australia and 11.2% were born in the United Kingdom. Other minority groups of overseas-born included people born in New Zealand (1.1%), the Netherlands (0.9%) and Germany (0.7%).

Only 2.6% of the population spoke a language other than English at home in 2016, compared to 20% of people across Greater Adelaide, 4.9% in Regional South Australia and 16.3% in South Australia. Only 0.2% of the population reported difficulty speaking English in 2016 (12 people).

1.1% of the population in the Yankalilla district identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander compared to 4.1% in Regional South Australia.

5.5 Households and Dwellings

The Council area presents many characteristics indicative of a ‘sea-change’ locality in close proximity to the capital city of Adelaide. 2016 Census data shows that a relatively high proportion of dwellings were not occupied during Census night. This can be largely attributed to the holiday home or part time population that is in addition to the resident population of the district.

Just under 50% of dwellings are thought to be holiday homes or second dwellings, where the owners have their principal residence somewhere other than the district.

In 2016, 31.4% of households in the District Council of Yankalilla contained only one person (and therefore without any “live-in” support options), compared with 27.4% in Greater Adelaide, 30.3% in Regional SA and 28% in South Australia. The most dominant household size is 2 persons per household. As is the case for anywhere else in South Australia, most of the population of the District Council of Yankalilla lives in two-person households (43.6% of households).

The District Council of Yankalilla is a low-density community. The vast majority of dwellings (91.7%) are separate houses. Only 3.5% of dwellings are medium-density and 1.9% are high-density.

Home ownership in the District Council of Yankalilla area is higher than Greater Adelaide, Regional South Australia and South Australia, with 41.3% of dwellings being fully owned. In the District of Yankalilla, the proportion of people renting their dwelling is under 20%, which is lower than Greater Adelaide (28%), Regional South Australia (26%) and South Australia (27.5%).

Table: Household type

Indicator	Data Source	Yankalilla	SA
Separate House - % of dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	91.7	77.8
Semi-detached dwellings - % of all dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	2.6	14.8
Flats/units dwelling - % of all dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	2.4	6.6
Fully owned home -% of all dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	43.2	32.2

Purchasing home - % of all dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	33.5	35.3
Renting home - % of all dwellings (2016)	ABS Census	19.7	28.5
Lone person households - % of all household (2016)	ABS Census	31.4	28
People aged over 55 living alone - % of people aged over 55 (2016)	ABS Census	18.9	21.2
People aged over 65 living alone - % of people aged over 65 (2016)	ABS Census	19.4	24.5

5.6 Transport

Car ownership is necessary for people living beyond the townships, with very limited or no public transport services to many areas. In 2016, 89.7% of the households in the District Council of Yankalilla owned at least one car, while 2.8% did not. Furthermore, 54% of households in the District Council of Yankalilla had access to two or more motor vehicles, which is consistent with Regional SA. Overall, 36% of the households owned one car, 34.9% owned two cars and 18.7% owned three cars or more.

5.7 Internet Connection

An internet connection is an important utility for most households in Australia. It is increasingly required for accessing essential information and taking part in the digital economy, and it can be very important for people with reduced access to other resources including people with a disability.

Australia-wide in 2016, nearly 80% of all households had internet access. However, this decreases with age and older people are less likely to have internet access at home. The lack of internet access is likely to indicate a level of disadvantage and could be related to socio-economic factors, age, or geographical isolation.

In 2016, 75.0% homes in the District Council of Yankalilla had an internet connection. This is lower than Greater Adelaide (79.3%) and South Australia (77.3%), but higher than Regional South Australia (70.9%). Instead, 17.8% of households had no internet connection.

5.8 Finance

More residents of the Yankalilla district rely on government support as their main source of income than South Australians as a whole (40.2% compared to 32.3%). This may reflect the high proportion of people aged 65 and over and eligible for the aged pension. The ability to raise \$2000 within a week is similar for residents of the Yankalilla district compared to the state, with just over 15% struggling to raise this sum.

Table: financial status

Indicator	Data Source	Yankalilla	SA
% of people who had government support as main source of income in last 2 years	Social Health Atlas	40.2	32.3
% of people whose household could raise \$2000 within a week (2014)	Social Health Atlas	84.3	84.2

5.9 Community Strength and Participation

The District Council of Yankalilla area is consistently higher than State averages for indicators of community strength.

Feelings of safety are relatively high in the Yankalilla district, with 64.9% of residents saying they feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark compared to 51.3% of the state as a whole.

Access to support in times of crisis from someone outside their household is also high and comparable to the average across the state (93.6% compared with 93.9%).

Older residents in the Council area have slightly higher levels of post-school education than the rest of the state (12.4% compared to 10.9%). Higher levels of education may explain higher rates of workforce attachment (15.9% compared to 11%).

More than one-quarter (28.7%) of District Council of Yankalilla residents volunteer regularly for groups and organisations and the figure is slightly higher for those aged 55 and over (30.2%). This is higher than the state averages of 21.4% and 21.9% respectively, and comparable to other rural communities. Unpaid care is provided by 13.9% of Yankalilla district residents over 15 years compared with 12.2% across South Australia. Older residents in Council area are more likely to provide unpaid childcare compared to their contemporaries across the state (13.1% compared with 9.9%).

The challenge for the District Council of Yankalilla will be to tap into the strengths of its older residents and continue to foster the sense of shared responsibility for a well-functioning community.

Table: Community characteristics

Indicator	Data Source	Yankalilla	SA
Feeling of safety walking alone in local area after dark (rate per 100) (2014)	Social Health Atlas	64.9	51.3
Support in times of crisis from persons outside the household (rate per 100) (2014)	Social Health Atlas	93.6	93.9
Post-school education – diploma to post-graduate level - % of population over 65	ABS Census	12.4	10.9

Volunteer regularly for organisation or group - % of total population (2016)	ABS Census	28.7	21.4
Volunteer regularly for organisation or group - % of population over 55 (2016)	ABS Census	30.2	21.9
Volunteer regularly for organisation or group - % of population over 65 (2016)	ABS Census	29.9	21.9
Labour force participation % of population over 55 (2011)	ABS Census	15.9	11
Labour force participation % of population over 65 (2011)	ABS Census	3.7	1.9
Provider of unpaid childcare - % of population over 55 (2016)	ABS Census	13.1	9.9
Provider of unpaid childcare - % of population over 65 (2016)	ABS Census	9.7	3.2
Provide unpaid care % of population over 15 (2016)	ABS Census	13.9	12.2

6.0 Consultation

Community consultation is a requirement of disability access and inclusion planning under the Act. The District Council of Yankalilla engaged with people living with disability, service providers the general community and Council staff and Elected Members. This consultation helped to develop an understanding of disability in the District from the point of view of the lived experience of disability and community attitudes and behaviours towards people with disability.

6.1.1 Principles Underlying Consultation

- Those affected by the outcomes of the DAIP should be involved in developing the DAIP
- Those involved in delivering the actions of the DAIP should be involved in developing the DAIP
- People will be provided with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way
- Participation in engagement will be facilitated by the provision of accessible information, locations and times
- Engagement will seek to develop outcome goals that are reasonable and sustainable
- Engagement outcomes will be communicated to participants in an accessible way

6.1.2 Social Model of Ageing and Disability

The social model of disability recognises physical, systemic and attitudinal barriers as the main reason people are unable to participate in activities that most people take for granted.

While the social model recognises a person may have a physical, sensory, intellectual or psychological difference that may cause impairment, it insists that these impairments only become disabling if the environments they live, work, learn and play in fail to accommodate them.

6.1.3 Role of Local Government in Creating Enabling Environments

Adopting a social model of ageing and disability encourages us to put the person first and their limitations second. It helps us to see the value of an individual and find ways to ensure they can participate in community life. A social model of ageing and disability is a commitment to enabling access and inclusion for all people through planning and customer service that maximises opportunities and removes barriers.

Everyone is responsible and everyone benefits.

6.2 Purpose of Consultation

The purpose of consultation was to explore the experience of living with a disability in the District in order to inform planning that will maximise opportunities for people with disability (and their carers) to participate in community and to contribute in a way that values their strengths and aspirations.

Council used the opportunity of consultation to also do the following:

- Increase awareness of disability among Council staff
- Challenge perceptions of the value of people with disability to the wider community

- Build capacity among Council staff and the community to reduce barriers associated with ignorance and stereotypes.

6.3 Process of Consultation

The following consultation activities were conducted:

6.3.1 Staff Workshops

52 staff from across all areas of Council participated in interactive workshops targeted at different functions of Council (including Elected Members and Senior Management; Planning and Finance; Community and Customer Services; Public Realm). Workshops were designed to share current understanding of disability and ageing, challenge stereotyped thinking, and facilitate ownership of the process of enabling and valuing people of all ages and abilities

Key themes:

- Increased awareness increases confidence to plan for and interact with people with diverse abilities (attitude and cultural change)
- An all ages and ability lens should be applied across Council planning
- Support from leadership and via internal mechanisms is required to enable staff to adequately address access and inclusion
- Support for community champions and community organisations
- Information is vital – Council needs to understand what is available and communicate it effectively
- Opportunities exist to add access and inclusion value to business as usual and public realm/ infrastructure upgrades
- We are all part of the same community – Council staff are providers and recipients of access and inclusion activities

6.3.2 Speak Out Community Event and Community Survey

400 people participated in a Speak Out community event organised to engage the whole community on strategic planning for the district. This event was an opportunity to consult with people who would not normally engage with disability access and inclusion discussions, either because they do not have a lived experience of disability or they do not feel the discussion is relevant to their particular experience or impairment. Activities and a survey were designed to elicit feedback on the four State priorities for Disability access and inclusion planning. Further surveys were sent to people and organisations with experience of disability. Feedback was also sought on Council's online engagement tool Your Say Yankalilla.

27 surveys were completed across the community

Key Themes:

- **Inclusive communities for all** – Facilitate changes to places and attitudes to increase a sense of inclusion

- **Leadership and collaboration** – Talk to lots of us in different ways, include us on committees, and follow through
- **Learning and employment** – Support learning and training that leads to contribution
- **Accessible communities** – More than just ramps (but ramps are part of it). Main streets and beach are hot spots for action

6.3.3 Inclusion Forum

15 people attended the Access and Inclusion Forum, including people living with disability, carers and service providers. Participants reflected on State priorities as they apply to the District Council of Yankalilla. They explored local strengths, challenges and opportunities and identified the following key focus areas:

- Sustaining and sustainable environments
- Easy access to local activities
- Accessible and relevant services and programs
- Engaged and welcoming community
- Opportunities to work or contribute

7.0 Draft Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

7.1 Introduction

The District Council of Yankalilla Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) is structured around the priority areas and actions of the Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan and takes into consideration the areas of policy action under the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020.

The DAIP reflects community feedback resulting from broad consultation. Community feedback has been reviewed in a layered way to ensure DAIP actions integrate with other relevant plans:

- Consultation with people living with disability.
 - Considered in relation to consultation for Strategic Plan (adding access and inclusion value to strategic goals).
 - Tested against Age-friendly and Public Health plans to ensure integration of relevant goals and actions.

Woven through the DAIP is one big idea – **CONNECT-UP**. CONNECT-UP links actions across all State priorities. These actions are designed to build on each other and result in outcomes that are more than the sum of their parts. CONNECT-UP can be summarised in the following way:

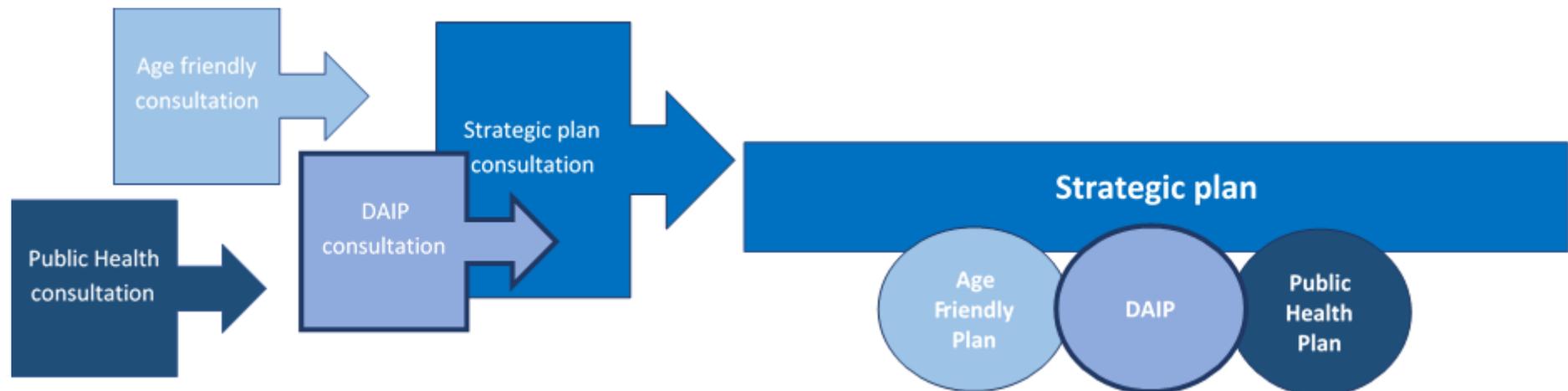
- **CONNECT-UP** – People want to be connected to opportunities that enhance their ability to participate and contribute to their local community. Creating opportunities to connect-up contributes to other important outcomes, including positive community attitudes, inclusive places and increased capacity among people with disability to participate, collaborate and lead.

A note about COVID-19:

- This DAIP was developed prior to COVID-19. We acknowledge that the public health, economic and social context of the community has been affected by the pandemic and that an accurate forecast of local government resource requirements over the next few years may be difficult.
- The DAIP accommodates this uncertainty in two ways: 1. prioritising actions in year 1 that require no significant new resource, and 2. building in a review of actions for subsequent years at the end of year 1.

7.2 Where the DAIP fits in Council business

This DAIP has been developed in a way that ensures it is integrated with the strategic directions of Council and the health and wellbeing goals of other relevant plans supported by Council. Figure 1 illustrates how consultation and previous planning have been considered.



Strategic context for the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

7.3 Strategic Synergies

The DAIP builds on access and inclusion activities currently identified across Council Plans. The table below identifies synergies between DAIP priorities and outcome goals identified in other plans.

Table: Integration of DAIP with other plans

State DAIP Priorities	Age-Friendly Outcome Goals	Public Health Outcome Goals	Strategic Plan 2020 -2024
Inclusive communities for all	<p>Goal 2: the diversity of housing and services in Yankalilla meet the needs and aspirations of older people and enable ageing in place (Strategy 4)</p> <p>Goal 4: Our community is well connected to opportunities that improve health, wellbeing, social engagement and learning (strategy 6)</p>	<p>1.3: Encourage the provision of diverse housing choices including affordable housing and housing choices that support older adults and ‘ageing in place’, people with a disability and young people. This includes allowing for and encouraging diverse housing options through Development Plans and town planning.</p> <p>2.1: Facilitate and encourage active communities through diverse programs, services and activity opportunities linked to ‘healthy environments’.</p> <p>2.4: Facilitate opportunities for people within communities to connect to each other, including a focus on connecting commuters, temporary residents and isolated people in the region.</p>	To be confirmed through strategic planning process
Leadership and collaboration	<p>Goal 1: Planning that values and supports an age-friendly community (Strategy 2)</p>	<p>3.2: With potential health partners, advocate for social health issues in the region to be addressed, including drug and alcohol abuse, mental health, domestic violence and homelessness. A coordinated approach to responding to these issues will be required.</p> <p>3.3: Participate in and support networking within the health sector, including resource sharing and partnering opportunities.</p>	
Learning and employment	<p>Goal 5: Older people are well informed, properly consulted and valued for the contributions they make to the success of our community (strategy 7 & 8)</p>	<p>2.3: Encourage and support initiatives that contribute to the positive development of children and young people, with a particular focus on welfare dependant families and children of and youth at risk.</p>	

State DAIP Priorities	Age-Friendly Outcome Goals	Public Health Outcome Goals	Strategic Plan 2020 -2024
		<p>2.5: Encourage and support volunteering and skills development opportunities that support and encourage active and connected communities.</p>	
<p>Accessible communities</p>	<p>Goal 3: Physical environments are attractive, safe and accessible; encouraging physical activity, social interaction and quiet reflection for health and wellbeing (strategy 5)</p> <p>Goal 5: Older people are well informed, properly consulted and valued for the contributions they make to the success of our community (strategy 8)</p>	<p>1.1: Aim for built environments that support communities to be active and socially connected (including all generations and levels of ability) and contribute to the health and well-being of communities. This will require a focus on creating liveable and ‘walkable’ towns and places with appealing and good quality public realm and open spaces.</p> <p>1.2: Plan for and maintain appealing and accessible natural environments and landscapes that contribute to the liveability of the region and provide unique and diverse activity opportunities.</p> <p>1.5: Identify opportunities for responding to the impacts of climate change on the health and well-being of communities, including the health risks associated with extreme heat, disease and personal safety.</p> <p>1.6: Support and encourage private sector investments in the region that contribute to the health and well-being of communities, including the development of lifestyle-oriented housing developments and leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>2.2: Contribute to community awareness of health risks in the region (obesity, substance abuse, driver safety etc) and the benefits of healthy living through physical activity and health eating.</p> <p>2.6: Advocate for good access to health services across the region including through increased and improved health services for vulnerable communities through health agencies and the private sector. This includes advocating for improved medical and health services and public transport.</p>	

7.4 Principles

Broad consultation feedback suggests the following principles be adopted by the District Council of Yankalilla DAIP:

- Application of an all ages and ability lens that actively considers the experiences of older age groups and people living with disability (to be applied to all relevant planning and written into action plans)
- Ongoing consultation will enable people with disability to influence Council planning and services
- Universal Design Principles will be applied broadly
- Integrated planning will make access and inclusion everyone's business
- Partnerships and collaboration will facilitate access and inclusion across the community

7.5 Council's Role

Council has multiple roles in ensuring people with disability have equitable access and inclusion. Council's role will depend on the nature of an activity. The following roles are particularly relevant to good access and inclusion outcomes for the District Council of Yankalilla.

- Inform, promote and advocate
- Regulate
- Facilitate
- Partner
- Deliver
- Lead

The following action plan aligns with State outcome goals and priorities for disability access and inclusion across South Australia.

Actions in bold have been prioritised for 2020. Other actions will be reviewed on an annual basis with regards to community need and feedback, as well as opportunities and challenges associated with COVID-19.

7.6 Inclusive Communities for All

Social inclusion is a priority for people living with disability as it affects all aspects of their lives. The contributions and rights of people living with disability should be valued and understood by everyone and that their rights promoted, upheld and protected. People living with disability should be supported to advocate for their own rights.

7.6.1 State Priorities

Priority 1: Involvement in the community

Priority 2: Improving community understanding and awareness

Priority 3: Promoting the rights of people living with disability

7.6.2 What we Heard

Our community wants Council to facilitate improvements to places and attitudes in order to increase the experience and feeling of inclusion.

7.6.3 Our Goal

The District Council of Yankalilla is a welcoming community for residents, workers and visitors with diverse abilities.

An accessible and inclusive place to live, work and visit	Actions	State Priority	Integrated Planning			Responsibility	Partners	Resource	Timeframe	Measurable Targets
			Age friendly	Public health	Strat plan					
	1. Develop a plain language 1-page document of guidelines for accessible and inclusive delivery of Council services, programs and events. Include information about access, communication and available supports.	P1	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	Internal	Existing	1	<p>Target 1 Council staff awareness training conducted</p> <p>Target 2 Business awareness training conducted</p>
	2. Conduct 'All ages and abilities awareness and valuing training' for Council Staff.	P2	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	Trainer	Existing	1	<p>Target 3 Increase in proportion of people with disability participating in 2 regular Council programs; 1 regular community</p>
	3. Develop 'Diversity in all documents' guidelines and practice that encourages diverse images and text in Council documents and promotion - to be rolled out at time of review or development of policies.	P3	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	

	4. Connect-Up: Conduct 'Valuing all ages and abilities for good business' workshop for local businesses	P3	✓	✓	✓	Economic Development Team	TBD	TBD	3	event; 2 community run programs
	5. Showcase examples of accessible and inclusive local businesses in local media and on Council Website.	P2	✓	✓	✓	Economic Development Team	TBD	TBD	3	

7.7 Leadership and Collaboration

People living with disability want to have a greater role in leading and contributing to government and community decision-making. The perspectives of people living with disability should be actively sought and they should be supported to participate meaningfully in government and community consultation and engagement activities.

7.7.1 State Priorities

Priority 4: Participation in decision-making

Priority 5: Leadership and raising profile

Priority 6: Engagement and consultation

7.7.2 What we Heard

Talk to lots of us in different ways, include us on committees and follow through.

7.7.3 Our Goal

People living with disability within the District of Yankalilla have accessible opportunities to contribute to decisions about what happens in their community.

Action	State Priority	Integrated Planning			Responsibility	Partners	Resource	Timeframe	Measurable Targets	
		Age friendly	Public Health	Strat plan						
An accessible and inclusive place to live, work and visit	1. Develop inclusive community consultation protocol that has an all ages, abilities and backgrounds lens and includes a checklist to ensure easy compliance	P6	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	1	Target 1 Access and inclusion register established
	2. Connect-Up: Partner with local services and business to create 'Connect-up' working group – a multi-pronged program to connect people who live with disability with opportunities to participate in local community, events, programs, volunteering and work (e.g. networking event, face-book page, newsletter, mainstream media)	P4	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	Target 2 Connect-Up working group established Target 3 People with disability represented on at least two council committees
	3. Audit council working groups, committees and supported community associations for representation of people with disability.	P5	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	Target 4 Council consultation protocols have an all ages,

	4. Connect-Up: Establish Access and Inclusion register – a list of people living with disability who are interested in Council consultation and collaboration and being given the opportunity to act as community champions.	P6	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	abilities, background lens
	5. Connect-Up: Establish a process for identifying, inviting and sustaining people living with disability to be on Council working groups, committees and council supported associations.	P4, P5, P6	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	3	

7.8 Accessible Communities

The accessibility of the built environment, sport and recreation, quality services and information are key to ensuring people living with disability are included and have the opportunity to equally participate in all aspects of community life.

7.8.1 State Priorities

Priority 7: Universal Design across South Australia

Priority 8: Accessible and available information

Priority 9: Access to services

7.8.2 What we Heard

Hot spots for action are safe access to main streets and the beach, and better communication around what is going on and how accessible things are.

7.8.3 Our Goal

People living with disability in the district of Yankalilla are well informed and have equitable access to main streets, local natural environments and the beach.

Action	State Priority	Integrated Planning			Responsibility	Partners	Resource	Timeframe	Measurable Targets	
		Age friendly	Public Health	Strat plan						
An accessible and inclusive place to live, work and visit	1. Purchase wheelchair accessible vehicle for community transport program.	P9	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	Internal	Existing	1	Target 1 Universal design principles used and maximised during Normanville foreshore upgrade
	2. Establish Internal Reference Group with representatives from existing Council staff resources (customer service, community services, human resources) to enhance responsiveness, build relationships and maximise opportunities for people with disability.	P9	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	Internal	Existing	1	Target 2 'Accessible destination' map produced for Normanville foreshore upgrade
	3. Develop standardised accessibility information to be included in all promotion of Council services, programs, buildings and public spaces.	P8	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	1	Target 3

4.	Prepare a plan to audit Council buildings and public realm to identify priority access upgrades in main streets and at the Normanville foreshore (review consultation feedback as part of this audit). Identify timetable for improving access of infrastructure upgrades or maintenance (new work or in-line with BAU)	P7	✓	✓	✓	Internal Reference Group	TBD	TBD	2	Access and Inclusion role and job description developed within existing staff resources
5.	Connect-Up: Investigate the best ways to deliver information (physical /digital) that support people with disabilities to stay connected to their communities.	P8	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	
6.	Develop accessible communication protocols that use diverse mediums and plain language.	P8	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	3	
7.	Implement accessible communication options during Normanville foreshore upgrades	P8	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	3	

	8. Ensure universal design policy is applied to planning and approvals across Council to facilitate a consistent approach.	P7	✓	✓	✓	Internal Reference Group	TBD	TBD	3	
	9. Develop an 'Accessible destination' map that identifies accessible places, services and businesses around key tourist destinations. (including defib locations and accessible parking)	P8	✓	✓	✓	Tourism Team	TBD	TBD	4	

7.9 Learning and Employment

Workforce participation is fundamental to social inclusion. It provides economic independence and choice, social connections and friendships, value, identity and belonging. People living with disability should have access to inclusive places of study, education and training that provide pathways to meaningful and inclusive employment and volunteering opportunities.

7.9.1 State Priorities

Priority 10: Better supports within educational and training settings

Priority 11: Skill development through volunteering and support in navigating the pathway between learning and earning

Priority 12: Improved access to employment opportunities and better support within workplaces

7.9.2 What we Heard

Support learning, training and volunteering opportunities that build confidence and skills and enable meaningful contribution to community

7.9.3 Our Goal

People living with disability in the District of Yankalilla have access to learning, training and volunteering opportunities that build capacity and increase access to paid employment.

An accessible and inclusive place to live, work and visit	Action	State Priority	Integrated Planning			Responsibility	Partners	Resource	Timeframe	Measurable Targets
			Age friendly	Public Health	Strat plan					
	1. Identify barriers to Council volunteering and training for people with disability.	P11	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	1	Target 1 Online access and inclusion training established for all new employees and Elected members
	2. Develop access and inclusion induction training pack for all staff and elected members (see: disabilityawareness.com.au)	P12	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	
	3. Develop skills within the Human Resources role that support staff with disability requiring assistance to do their job.	P12	✓	✓	✓	Human Resources Team	TBD	TBD	2	Target 2 Increased proportion of people with disability working, training or
	4. Work across council to remove barriers to Council volunteering and training for people with disability.	P11	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	

	5. Connect-Up: Develop diverse-ability volunteer register that identifies people’s strengths and support needs in order to facilitate their involvement in volunteering across Council and the region.	P11	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	2	volunteering at Council
	6. Connect-Up: Partner with local services and business to facilitate volunteering and training for people with disability across the region.	P11	✓	✓	✓	Community Services Team	TBD	TBD	3	

8.0 Implementation

Implementation	Actions
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish DAIP internal reference group to advise around integrated planning, implementation, evaluation and improvement. ● Following Council endorsement of the DAIP, the Team Leader, Community Services will initiate meetings across council to facilitate alignment of priority actions with the annual business plan and budget planning process. During these discussions the following should be clarified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Value adding opportunities of an access and inclusion lens > Resource and cost requirements > Responsibility for delivery and reporting of DAIP Strategies > Timing of DAIP actions for the next four years > Priority actions for the next financial year > Evaluation measures or targets for DAIP strategies over the next financial year ● Relevant areas of Council incorporate DAIP strategies and actions, and required resourcing, into their business plan and budget planning process (or Long-Term Financial Plan or Asset Management Plan). ● Access and Inclusion projects/actions approved by Council as part of the Annual Business Plan and Budget.
Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Publish the DAIP on the District Council of Yankalilla Website – in-full and easy-read version. ● Notify the Chief Executive of the SA Dept of Human Services (DHS) that the DAIP has been published on the Website.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant areas of Council deliver actions assigned to them through the planning process ● Relevant areas of Council review and update key strategy, policy and guidelines to integrate relevant DAIP strategies and ensure long-term drivers for access and inclusion outcomes.
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DAIP Internal Reference Group establish a process of annual internal review that aligns with other Council reporting activities.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quarterly progress updates (as per Council’s reporting schedule) made to the Team Leader, Community Services. ● Deliver first annual report on the DAIP to CE of DHS before 31 October 2020. ● Subsequent annual reporting to DHS due before 31 October of each year. ● DAIP review, update and submission to DHS every four years.
Continual improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DAIP Internal Reference Group establish a process of inviting external review of DAIP strategies and actions (annually or every four years). ● Establish timetable and process for ongoing community consultation that reflects on current DAIP and invites ideas about future planning.

