

End of Year Climate Change Reporting 2020/21 [Report #2]

About this report:

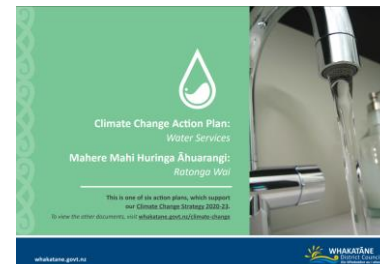
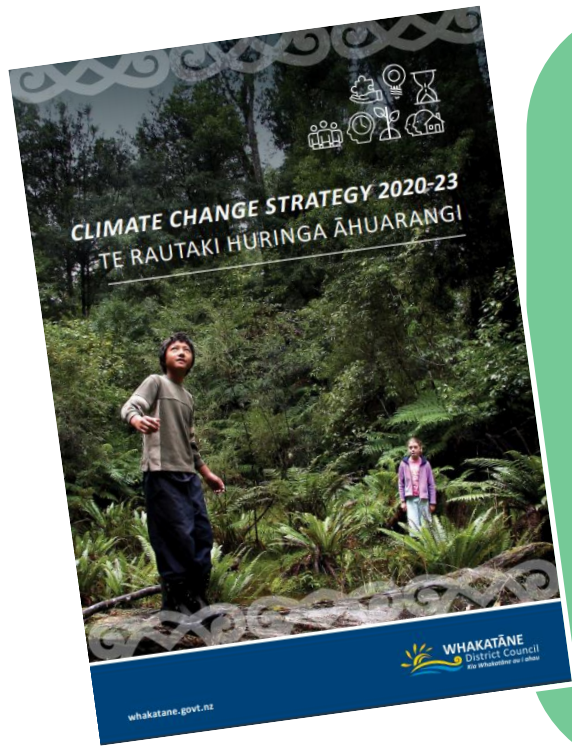
Whakatāne District Council adopted its climate change strategy and six action plans in September 2020. These documents are available on Council’s climate change page on: <https://www.whakatane.govt.nz/climate-change>

This ‘End of Year 2020/21 Climate Change Report’ covers the time period 1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021, and summarises the progress made towards the short-term actions (2020/22) specified in the Council’s six climate change action plans. This report also provides an update on Council’s ongoing energy management programme.

Progress made towards the wider climate change strategy targets (both mitigation and adaptation) will be covered in the next six-monthly climate change reporting due in February 2022. Findings from Council’s annual carbon footprint audit for the 2020/21 financial year (through Toitu Carbonreduce) will also be included then.

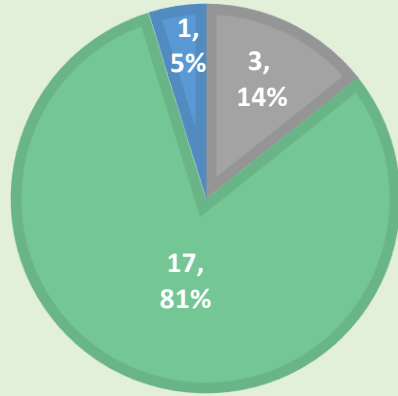
This report is our second round of reporting on the targets, goals and actions collectively agreed upon. The first set of reporting is available on Council’s climate change page under climate change reporting:

<https://www.whakatane.govt.nz/about-council/council-projects/climate-change/climate-change-reporting>



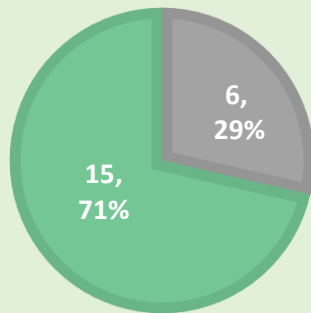
LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION ACTION PLAN

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



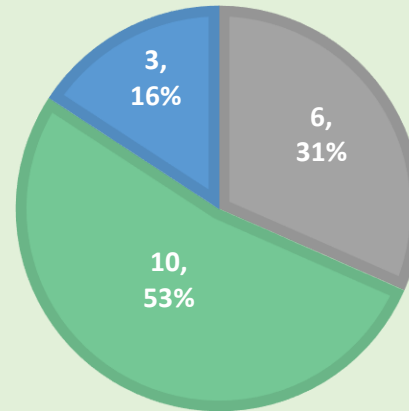
- Not started
- Progressing - on track
- Completed
- Requires review

Comparison to previous reporting period:
30 September 2020 – 31 December 2020



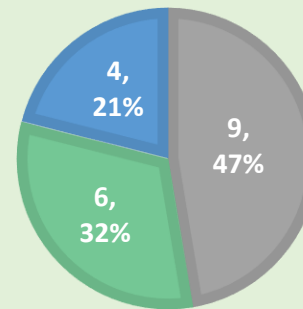
TRANSPORT ACTION PLAN

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



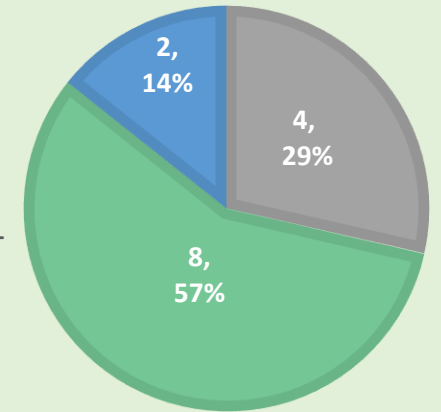
- Not started
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- Completed
- Requires review

Comparison to previous reporting period:
30 September 2020 – 31 December 2020



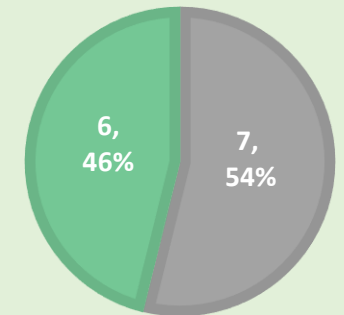
ENERGY ACTION PLAN

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



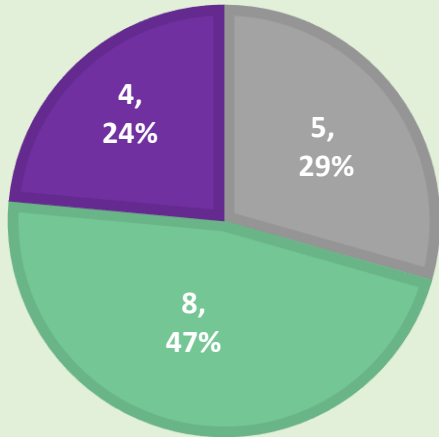
- Not started
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Comparison to previous reporting period:
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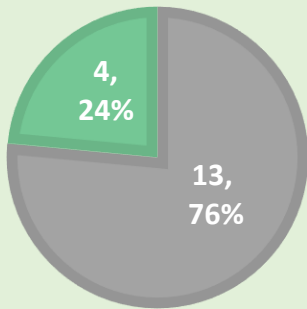
WATER SERVICES ACTION PLAN

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



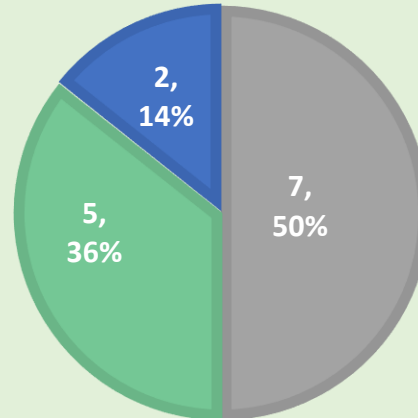
■ Not started
■ Progressing - on track
■ Completed
■ Requires review

Comparison to previous reporting period:
30 September 2020 – 31 December 2020



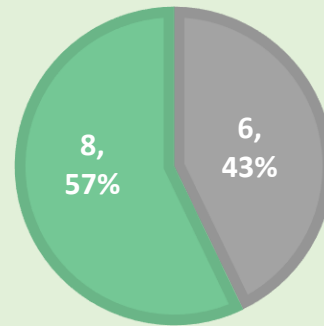
WASTE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMIES

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



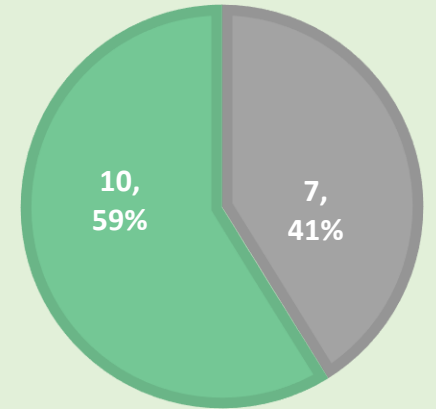
■ Not started
■ Progressing - on track
■ Completed
■ Requires review

Comparison to previous reporting period:
30 September 2020 – 31 December 2020



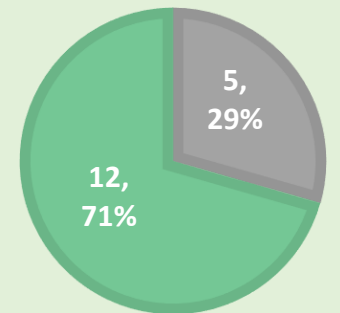
LAND USE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

End of year reporting:
1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021



■ Not started
■ Progressing - on track
■ Completed
■ Requires review

Comparison to previous reporting period:
30 September 2020 – 31 December 2020





Our climate change principles state we will act now and we will be part of the solution. Showing leadership and working with others are two crucial roles to ensure we can effectively respond to this challenge. Climate change will impact us all in different ways, so we must work together and consider a range of viewpoints. Access the full Leadership and Collaboration Action Plan [here](#).

This action plan includes four goals setting out 21 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS

PROGRESS ON EACH ACTION

SNAPSHOTS

Goal 1: Align the Council’s culture, key documents and decisions with our climate change principles



a. The Annual Report 2019/20 includes a climate change section. The new vision and goals adopted through the LTP encompasses climate change considerations (contributes to goal 1).

Goal 2: Build the Council’s organisational knowledge about climate change, mitigation and adaptation



b. All Council reports now include a climate change assessment. Internal training on the new report template has been provided to regular report writers (contributes to goal 1 & 2).

Goal 3: Collaborate with stakeholders, partners, and the community, for a unified approach to the climate crisis



c. Key stakeholders and partners, including our iwi partners, were invited to attend the streaming of a two day ‘Climate change and local government’ –forum organised by Taituarā in mid-June (contributes to goal 2, 3 & 4).

Goal 4: Build community awareness about matters relating to climate change, including the Council’s response



d. Climate change strongly considered in submissions made to the Climate Change Commission’s draft advice to Government, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council’s Long Term Plan 2021-31, the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-31 and the Ōpōtiki District Council Long Term Plan 2021-31 (contributes to goal 3).

e. Two new climate change case studies published and shared as best practise examples through our engagement activities (contributes to goal 4).

Key

action progressing	action complete
action not started	action requires review





Transport (of people and products) is directly responsible for a large portion of emissions (20% for New Zealand, 16% for the district and 14% for the Council). Significantly reducing transport emissions will help achieve our mitigation targets. Transport infrastructure is at risk from a changing climate and increasing resilience of our roads and key routes will make communities less vulnerable. Access the full Transport Action Plan [here](#).

This action plan includes five goals setting out 19 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS	PROGRESS ON EACH ACTION	SNAPSHOT
Goal 1: Promote travel efficiency	● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigation undertaken into staff car pooling options (contributing to goal 1). b. Staff encouraged to participate in the Aotearoa Bike Challenge month in February to encourage more active transport uptake (contributing to goal 2).
Goal 2: Enable and encourage active transport	● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Budget of \$1M per year confirmed through the LTP towards the implementation of the Active Whakatāne Strategy (contributing to goals 1, 2 and 3).
Goal 3: Increase low carbon transport options	● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Strong climate change focus in our submission to the draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/31, including a strong focus on enhanced, accessible, affordable and low-emissions public transport (contributing to goal 3).
Goal 4: Manage climate change risks to existing transport infrastructure	● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Additional EV charging station to be installed part of the Civic Centre upgrade (contributing to goal 3). f. Some of the actions for goal 4 and 5 will be progressed through the development of a localised climate change risk assessment as part of the Land Use and the Built Environment Action Plan (contributing to goal 4 & 5).
Goal 5: Build future transport infrastructure for a changing climate	● ●	

Key	
● action progressing	● action complete
● action not started	● action requires review





Nationally, New Zealand generates a large amount of renewable energy, but energy still accounts for 41% of our emissions. Energy represents the second largest emissions sector for the district (17%), primarily from natural gas use. Energy also makes up 38% of the Council’s overall emissions, primarily electricity. Localised energy generation may also help improve community resilience. Access the full Energy Action Plan [here](#).

This action plan includes three goals setting out 14 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS	PROGRESS ON ACTIONS	SNAPSHOT
Goal 1: Enhance energy efficiency	● ● ● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Council’s energy management programme continues. The achieved emission, energy and cost reductions are explored further in the following three slides (contributing to goal 1). b. Case study celebrating the achievements of the new pump upgrades at the Murupara and Braemar Rd pump stations developed and shared with the community (contributing to goal 1). c. The final decision for the upgrade of the Civic Centre includes a range of improvements to help minimise the energy footprint of the building. This includes hot water heat pumps, LEDs and lighting controls, solar photovoltaic panels, submetering and energy monitoring etc. (contributing to goal 1, 2 and 3). d. Significant reductions in natural gas use have been achieved at the Whakatāne Library and Exhibition Centre and Whakatāne Museum and Research Centre as a result of Council’s ongoing energy management programme, on top of the already achieved reductions at the Whakatāne Aquatic Centre (contributing to goal 2). e. Generator outlets continues to be installed at community halls, increasing the resilience of our rural communities (contributing to goal 3).
Goal 2: Encourage low carbon energy options	● ●	
Goal 3: Encourage the development of resilient low carbon energy options	● ● ● ● ●	

Key	
● action progressing	● action complete
● action not started	● action requires review



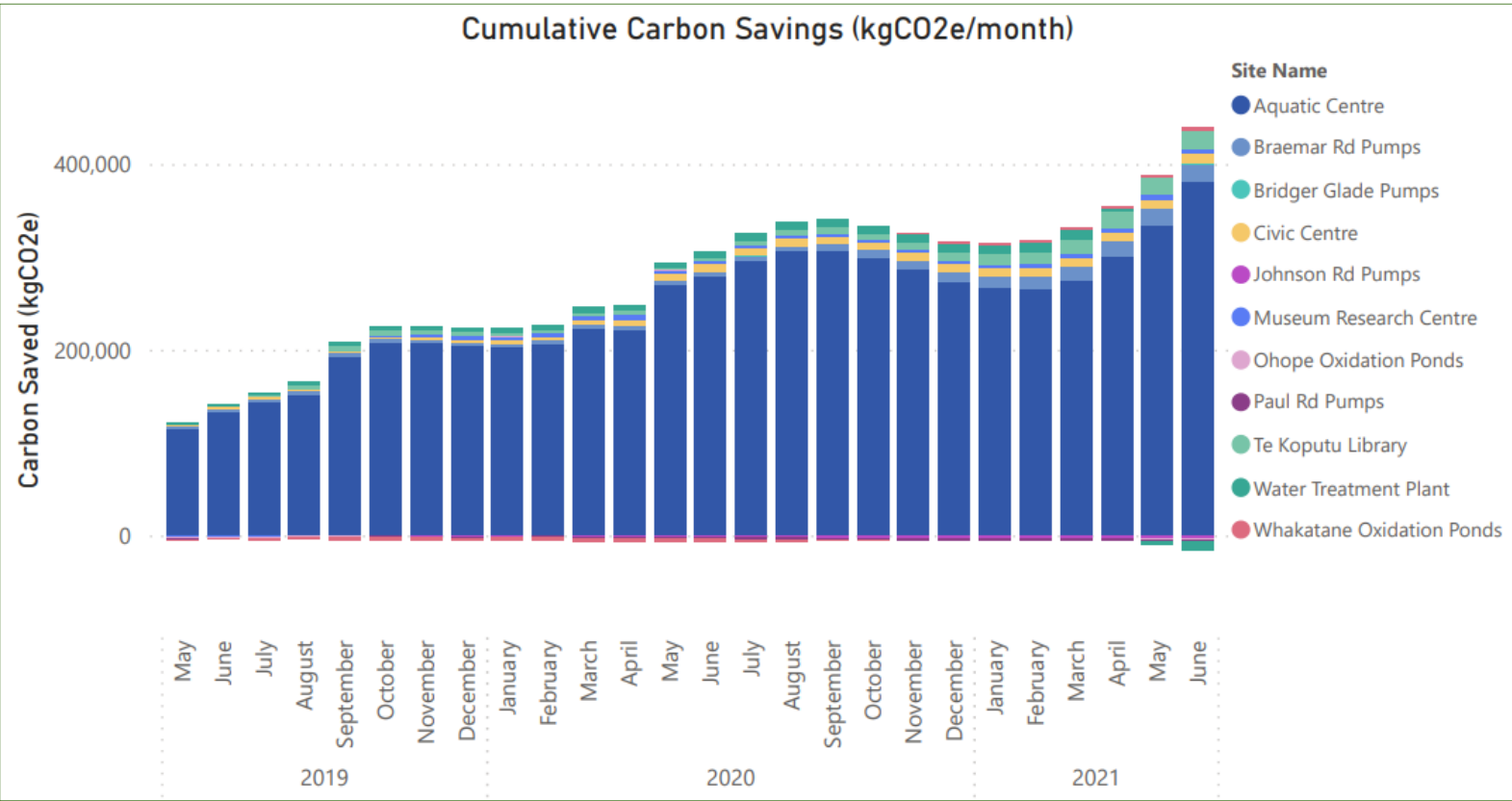
Council’s energy management programme

The Council undertook an energy audit in 2018 in collaboration with the [Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority \(EECA\)](#) and with the support of Council's [energy management contractor EMSOL](#). Since September 2019, an energy management programme has been underway to identify opportunities for energy savings and emission reductions.

Council’s energy management programme with Emsol continues, with monthly meetings being held to monitor energy use at 11 specific sites/facilities which contribute the majority of the Council’s energy use.

Approximately 420,000kgCO₂e has not been emitted since the start of Council’s energy management programme, as illustrated in the graph below.

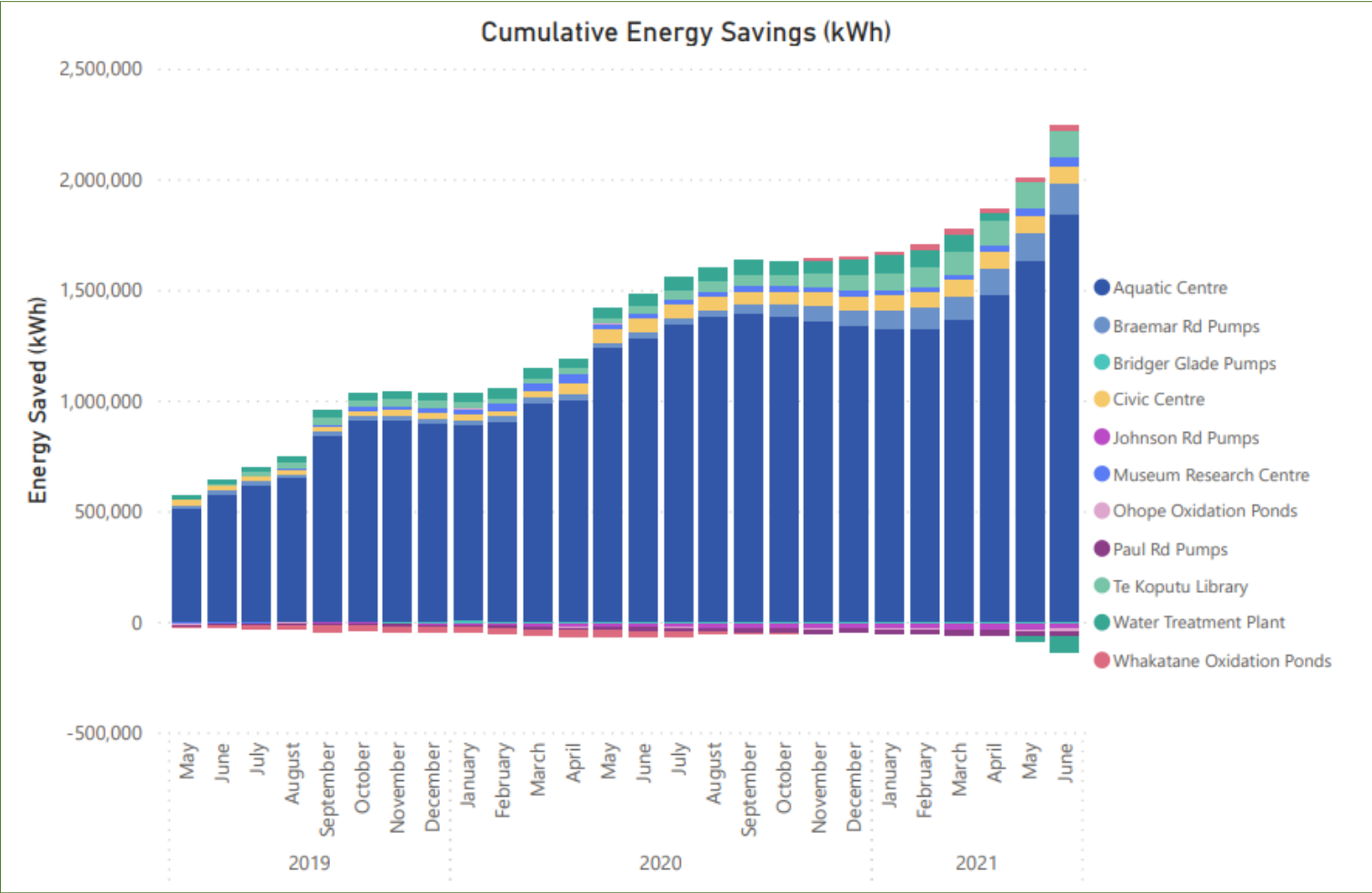
This is equivalent to the average annual carbon footprint of 56 New Zealanders or 14 households*.



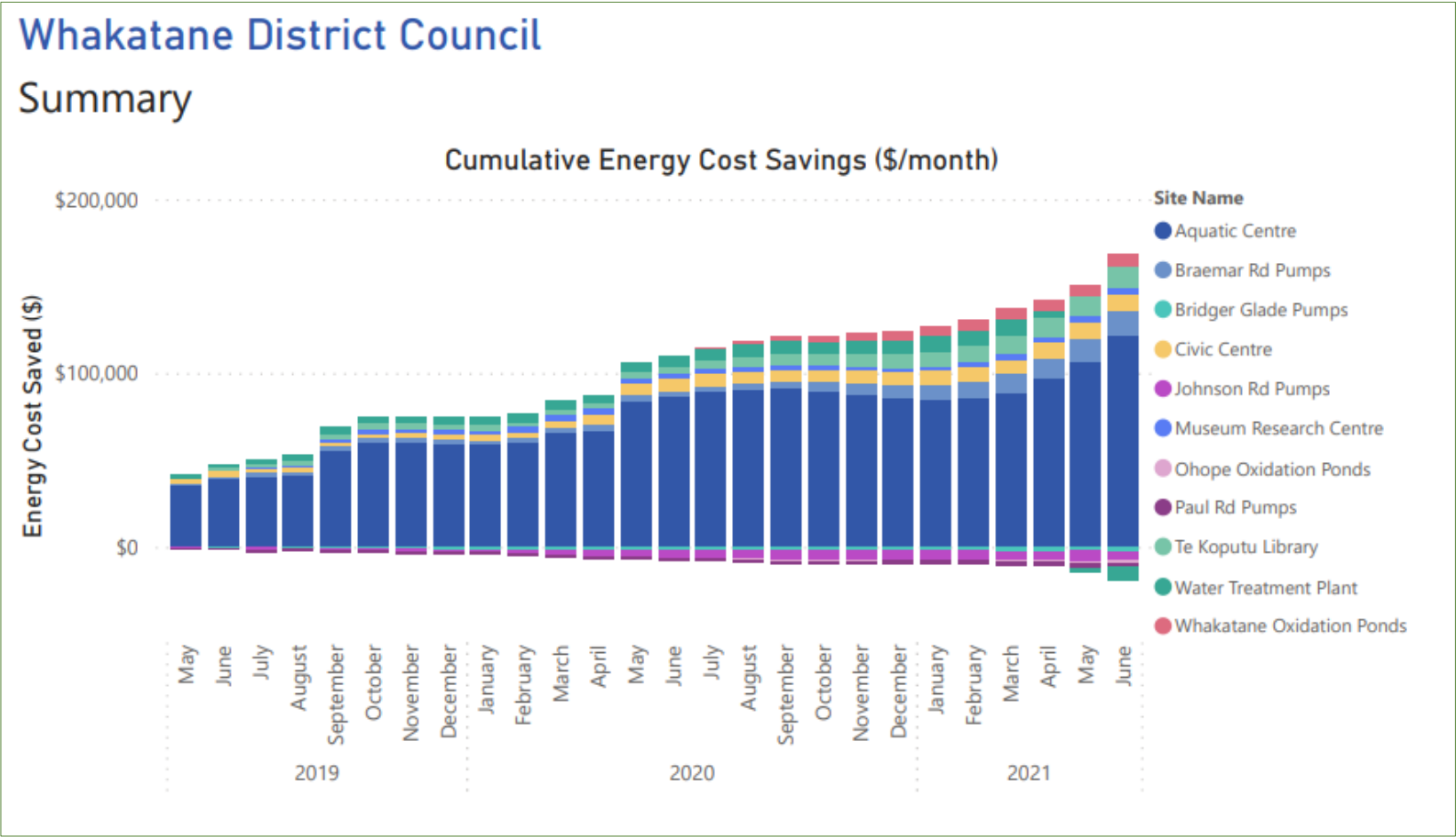
*Estimated based on the Ministry for the Environment report “New Zealand’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2017” defining the New Zealand gross carbon dioxide emissions in 2016 to be 7.4 tCO₂ per capita and assuming an average four person household.



Approximately 2.3GWh of energy has been saved since the start of Council’s energy management programme, as illustrated in the graph below.



Approximately \$170,000 has been saved since the start of Council’s energy management programme, as illustrated in the graph below.





Water supply and wastewater (also known as sewage) have both mitigation and adaptation implications. Wastewater contributes significantly to emissions, with 63% of Council’s emissions coming from the district wastewater treatment plants. A changing climate will have many implications for water, including droughts, flooding and sea-level rise. Access the full Water Services Action Plan [here](#).

This action plan includes 4 goals, setting out 17 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS	PROGRESS ON ACTIONS	SNAPSHOT
Goal 1: Manage water responsibly and sustainably	● ● ● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A reduction in water loss has been achieved in the Awatapu area as a result of pressure optimisation and other demand management initiatives. (contributing towards goal 1). b. The Digital Waters project focusing on pressure and water flow monitoring has begun, funded by the 3waters stimulus funding. The project will continue to be rolled out over the coming years, finishing in 2023 (contributing towards goal 1 & 2).
Goal 2: Reduce and manage greenhouse gas emissions from water supply and wastewater services	● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Investigation undertaken into the energy efficiency of new pump upgrades part of Council’s ongoing energy management programme (contributes to goal 2).
Goal 3: Manage climate change risks to existing water supply and wastewater services	● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. There has been significant pressure across local government three waters departments as a result of central government’s three waters reform – programme. This has resulted in uncertainty and limitations for some of the actions (contributes to goal 1 and 3).
Goal 4: Incorporate climate change considerations into future water supply and wastewater services	● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Some of the actions for goal 3 and 4 will be progressed through the development of a localised climate change risk assessment as part of the Land Use and the Built Environment Action Plan. Development a Council dynamic adaptive planning pathways (DAPP) – approach will also inform future action.

Key

● action progressing	● action complete
● action not started	● action requires review





New Zealanders still have a ‘throw away’ mind-set. More than 4% of New Zealand’s emissions are from waste, mostly due to domestic waste sent to landfill. To change the environmental effects of our waste, we need to change our behaviour. Responsibility for waste management lies with the whole community. Access the full Waste and Circular Economies Action Plan [here](#)

This action plan includes four goals, setting out 14 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS	PROGRESS ON ACTIONS	SNAPSHOT
Goal 1: Reduce the amount of waste generated by the Council	● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lots of waste reduction campaigns currently underway internally for Council staff (contributing towards goal 1). b. Action completed to review, update and adopt the 2021-27 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), including actions to investigate options for food waste collections and processing (contributes to goal 2).
Goal 2: Move community waste patterns up the waste hierarchy	● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. A range of submission have been prepared on upcoming waste related central government policies on behalf of the Territorial Authority Officers (TAO) forum, a national group that Council is part of (contributing towards 2).
Goal 3: Reduce waste transportation emissions	● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. The WMMP looks at dealing with waste more locally. For example, local organic waste processing (contributing towards goal 3).
Goal 4: Manage climate change risks to existing and future waste services	● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Some of the actions for goal 4 will be progressed through the development of a localised climate change risk assessment as part of the Land Use and the Built Environment Action Plan. Development of a Council dynamic adaptive planning pathways (DAPP) – approach will also inform future action.

Key

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The District is already vulnerable to natural hazards including slips, flooding, coastal erosion and inundation. The consequences and impact of these hazards are likely to get worse as the climate changes, adding to the existing pressures on the natural environment like habitat loss, pollution and intense resource use. Access the full Land Use and the Built Environment Action Plan here.

This action plan includes six goals, setting out 17 short-term actions for 2020-22

GOALS	PROGRESS ON ACTIONS	SNAPSHOT
Goal 1: Identify, understand and reduce climate change risk to existing building and infrastructure, including storm water services, the airport and wharves, community buildings such as halls, public toilets, the Civic Centre, museum and library	● ● ● ● ●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work continues to advance a climate change risk and adaptation specific project for the Council. As part of this project, a local climate change risk assessment will be undertaken. This assessment will inform several work streams across the six action plans (contributes to goal 1). b. Work on the Asset Management Plans (AMPs) have been completed part of the LTP 2021/31 work programme. All AMPs include high level climate risk assessments (contributes to goal 1). c. Work continues reviewing coastal hazard, flood modelling and quantitative landslide risk assessments (contributing towards goal 1). d. Work on the Future Development Strategy continues, to enhance resilience through land use decisions (contributes to goal 2). e. Minimum floor levels for low lying areas currently being reviewed. This work continues to use the most recent NIWA and BOPRC climate projections (contributes to goal 1 & 4).
Goal 2: Enhance resilience through land use decisions	● ● ● ●	
Goal 3: Recognise cultural heritage and values in land use decisions	● ● ●	
Goal 4: Promote a built environment which is resilient to climate change impacts	●	
Goal 5: Care for biodiversity and ecosystems, and protect them from the impacts of climate change	● ●	
Goal 6: Promote low emissions and sustainable land use, building practises and day-to-day operations	● ●	

Key	
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● action not started	● action requires review

