

End of year Climate Change Report 2022 [Report #4]

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' 2022 Climate Change Report' covers the time period 1 January 2022– 30 June 2022, 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

Progress made towards the wider Climate Change Strategy targets (both mitigation and adaptation) will be covered in the next six-monthly climate change report.

actions collectively agreed upon. Previous reports are available on Council's climate change page under climate change reporting: https://www.whakatane.govt.nz/about- council/council-projects/climate-change/climate-changereporting























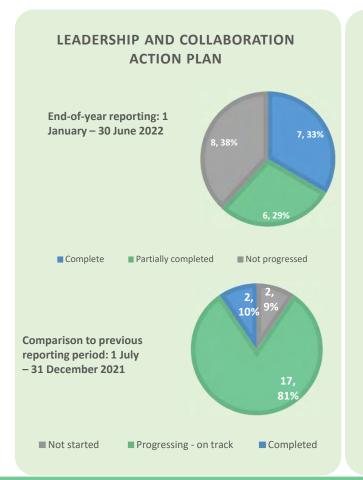


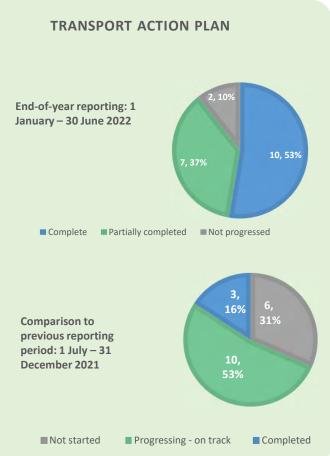


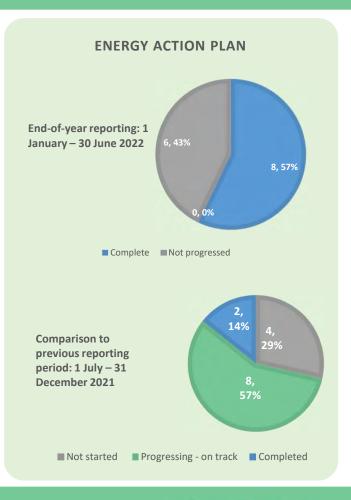






















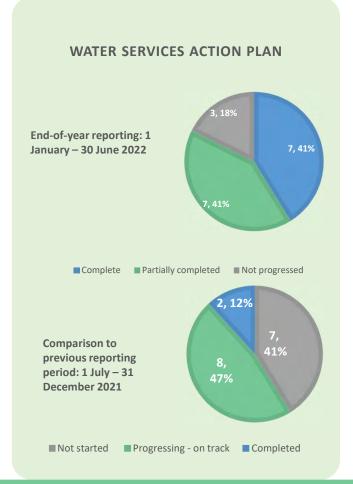


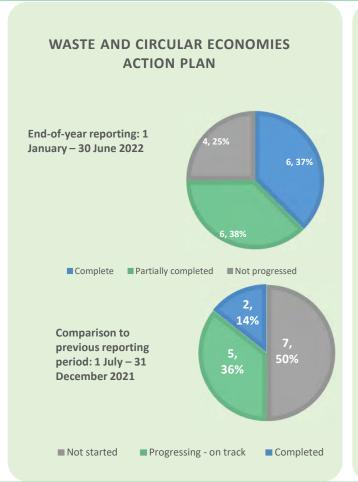




















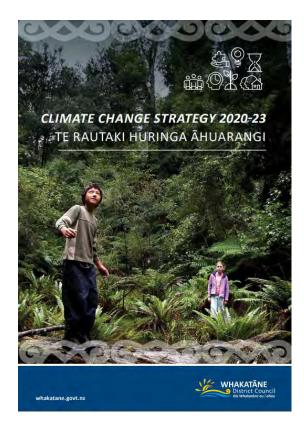












Strategy targets

Targets		Adaptation	Mitigation
Short/medium term (2020-24)	Organisation	Will make sound planning decisions in consideration of the likely effects of climate change.	Will reduce its carbon footprint by 15% by 2022, excluding biogenic methane ¹³ and nitrous oxide. ¹⁴
	District	Will develop a matrix to identify the communities most at risk from climate-related natural hazards by 2022.	* Progress towards long-term district target
Long term (2025-50)	Organisation	Will ensure infrastructure is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Will be a net carbon zero organisation by 2030, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide
			Organisational biogenic methane emissions reduction of 24% to 47% by 2050
		Will realise our climate change vision by opinciples.	elivering on bur climate change
	District	Will develop community-led adaptation plans for the communities most at risk from climate change by 2025.	Net carbon zero district by 2030, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide.
			(i) 10% by 2030; and (ii) 24% to 47% by 2050.
		Will actively prepare for a changing clima	te.



















Council emissions have been verified with Toitū Carbonreduce for the 2021/22 year. We are waiting for these to be certified.

The Toitu Carbonreduce- programme helps organisations measure their greenhouse gas emissions, and put in place strategies to manage and reduce impacts.

The programme is in accordance with ISO 14064-1, an international standard for environmental management*.

Whakatāne District Council's emissions for the year 2021/22 (01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022) were **4,227.09** tCO2e.

This can be accounted for by deforestation (745 tCO2e) and a refrigerant leakage (180.93 tCO2e).

This was an 11% increase on the 2020/21 year (**3,357.46** tCO2e).

Compared to the 2017/18 base year this was also an 18% increase in emissions.

*International Standard Organisation (ISO) https://www.iso.org/standard/66453.html





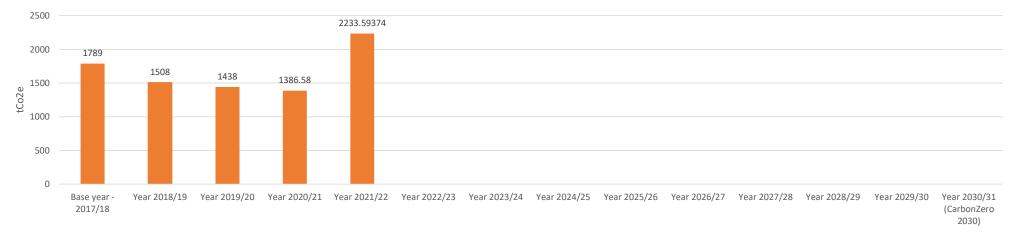
Short-term organisational mitigation target: Will reduce its carbon footprint by 15% by 2022, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide

Long-term organisational mitigation target: Will be a net carbon zero organisation by 2030, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide



The majority of Council's biogenic methane emissions are produced by wastewater processing.





ZeroCarbon 2030 target

As of 2022, the Council has increased its carbon footprint by 25% compared to the base year (2017/18), The 2022 15% (1451.52 CO2e) reduction target has not been achieved this year.















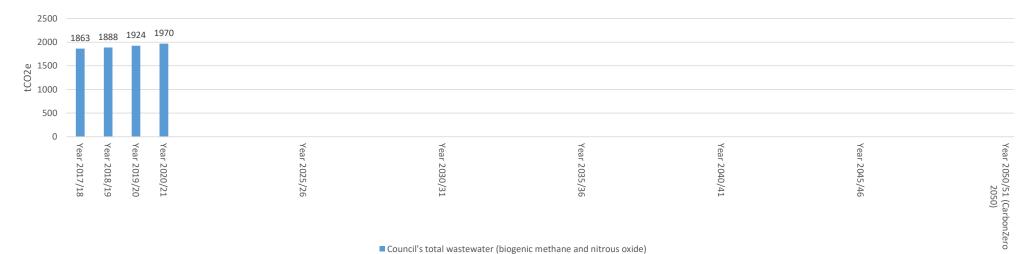


Long-term organisational mitigation target: Organisational biogenic methane emission reduction of 24% to 47% by 2050



The majority of Council's biogenic methane emissions are produced by wastewater processing.

Progress towards our 2050 biogenic methane and nitrous oxide target



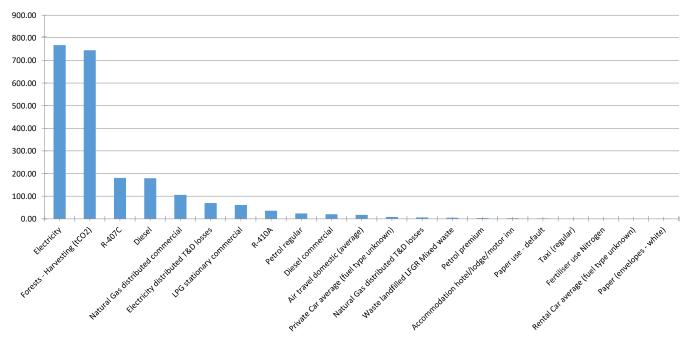




Excluding wastewater, the Council's top 3 emission sources were: electricity, deforestation and refrigerant leakage (R-407C), and natural gas.



Total emissions (tCO2e) by source



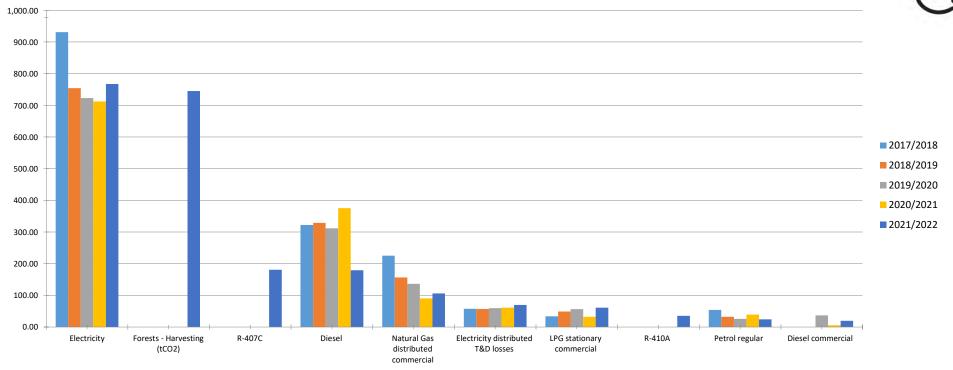




The deforestation and refrigerant leakage has only occurred in the 2021/2022 financial years. We are investing these and putting in processes to prevent this from happening in the future.

Total emissions (tCO2e) - comparison by source







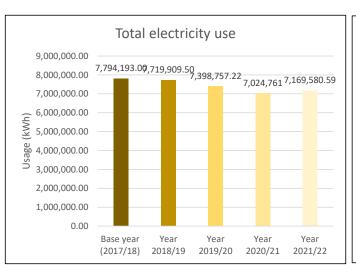


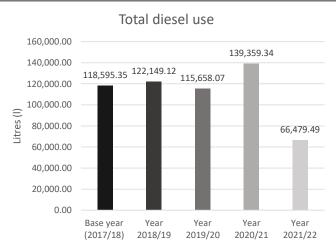
The observed reductions in Council's electricity and natural gas use is a testimony to the success of Council's energy management programme, especially the carbon emissions saved through the reduction in Council's natural gas use due to the high emission factors associated with natural gas use.

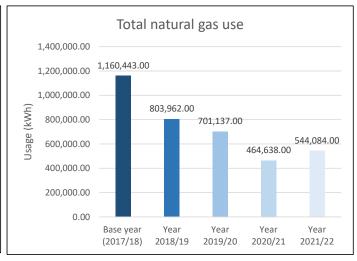


Since the base year (2017/18),

- · Electricity use has decreased by 8%,
- Natural gas use has decreased by 43%,
- Diesel has decreased 44%.







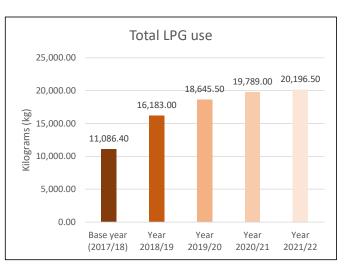


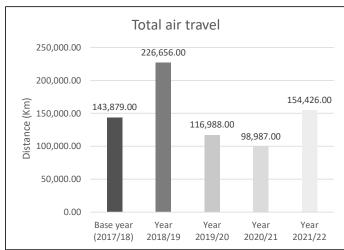


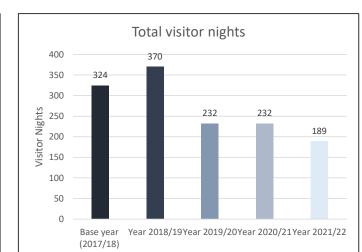
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Some other interesting trends include*:

- An 82% increase in Council's LPG gas use
- A 46% increase in air travel
- A 42% decrease in visitor nights
- * In comparison to the 2017/18 base year.







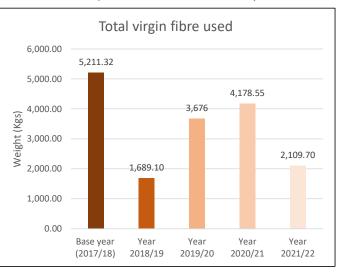


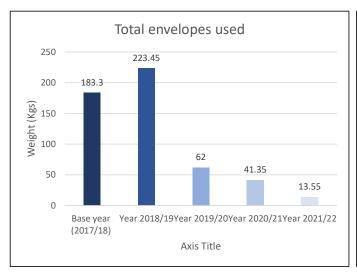


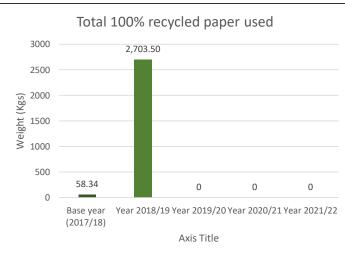
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Some other interesting trends include*:

- A 60% reduction in Council's virgin fibre use (printing paper etc)
- A 93% reduction in Council's total envelopes used
- No 100% recycled paper was bought in the last two financial years.
- * In comparison to the 2017/18 base year.









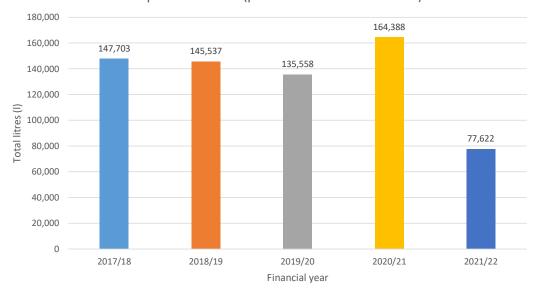


Council specific transport target

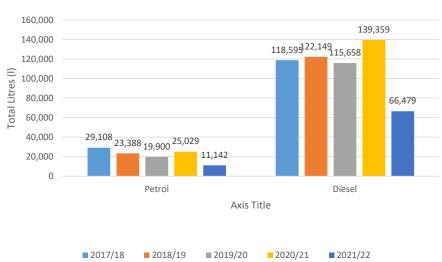
There was a 47% reduction in the Council's total purchased petrol and diesel by 2021 (compared to 2017/18). This can be attributed to lockdowns, the switch to Evs and the increase of remote working.



Total purchased fuel (petrol and diesel combined)



Petrol vs diesel amounts



The target to reduce transport emissions by 20% (from 2018/19) by 2022, has been met this year.



















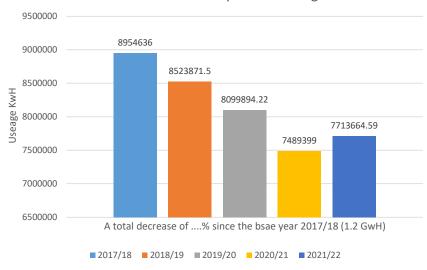
Council specific energy target

Ensure the Council delivers the benefit of 1.2GWh p.a. energy savings by June 2022 (based on the June 2017 to May 2018 baseline).

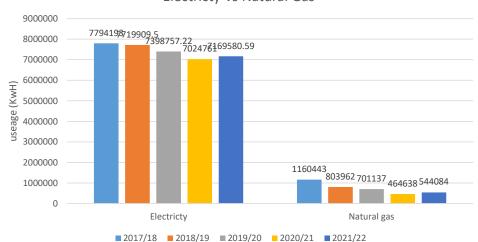
The data provided is based on Council's annual carbon footprint audit through Toitu Carbonreduce.







Electricty Vs Natural Gas



Target achieved



