



Ref: [REDACTED]

Civic House, 110 Trafalgar Street
PO Box 645, Nelson 7040, New Zealand

7 December 2023

P (03) 546 0200
E LGOIMA@ncc.govt.nz
nelson.govt.nz

Dear [REDACTED]

OFFICIAL INFORMATION REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE TASKFORCE INFORMATION

I refer to your official information request dated 27 November 2023:

I have just asked via telephone about the work of the Climate Change Taskforce since it was created earlier this year; that was needed because I have so far been unable to find any mention of the meetings of the Taskforce on the Council website; I was told that the meetings so far have not been open to the public, but that following governance changes they soon will be, and that these changes includes public access to information about the meetings that have already been held; please let me have :

- 1) A list of the dates and times of all the meetings that have been held so far
- 2) Copies of the agenda and minutes of those meetings
- 3) Copies of all the presentations (PowerPoint or document) given to those meetings
- 4) The dates and times of future meetings that have already been scheduled, if any
- 5) If those future meetings will be public

The climate change taskforce has met to date as follows:

- 24 August 2023, 11.30am
- 21 September 2023, 9.00am
- 12 October 2023, 2.00pm
- 10 November 2023, 2.00pm

There are no future sessions of this taskforce that have already been scheduled.

The papers for the sessions to date are enclosed (agendas, notes and any presentations). Some information has been withheld at this time under sections 7(2)(a), 7(2)(i) and 17(d) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 – to protect the privacy of natural persons, to enable negotiations without prejudice or disadvantage, and that some information requested will soon be publicly available.

Internal Document ID: [REDACTED]

I believe you may have inadvertently been provided with some incorrect information when you called recently. Information created or held by Council in relation to its activities has been requestable since the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 came into force. There is no intended change to the operations of taskforces at this point.

As a member of the Climate Change Advisory Group established to work closely with Nelson City Council on its Climate Change strategy, we would certainly invite you to liaise with your contacts at Council for any questions you may have relating to climate change matters.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or Freephone 0800 802 602.

If you wish to discuss this decision with us, please feel free to contact LGOIMA@ncc.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'DN' or 'DS' with a large flourish.

Devorah Nicuarta-Smith

Manager Governance and Support Services

Encl: Climate Change Taskforce session papers



Notes of the

Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

24 August 2023 11.38a.m. to 1.05p.m.

Ruma Waimarama - L2A

Chairperson: Councillor Aaron Stallard

Members present: His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors Matthew Benge, Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson

In Attendance: Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), Senior Adviser - Mayor and Councillors Office (Stephen Rainbow) and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)

Apologies (Members): Nil

Matters discussed.

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Context for Taskforce work (David Measures)

- Taskforce to consider advisory group's recommendations and may conduct workshops before presenting to Council.

3. Current climate change work programme (David Measures/Daniela Ramirez/Marie Becdelievre)

- Council's emission targets align with national guidelines, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Climate Action Plan adopted 2021; Climate Strategy in development for 2024, informed by the Climate Change Advisory Group.
- No standardised forecasting tool for local emissions; advocacy to Ministry for the Environment (MfE) ongoing.
- Biennial internal GHG inventory with third-party verification; sector-specific estimates available but not fully accurate.

4. Role and approach of Taskforce (Chair and Taskforce Members)

- General consensus on governance oversight and local leadership, prioritising significant emission sources, and promoting community engagement.
- Suggestions included setting clear targets, publicising good practices, and creating an inspiring narrative for climate action.

5. Climate change in Long Term Plan (Nicky McDonald).

- Asset management guided by Council views; budget constraints will prioritise initiatives.
- A symposium is planned to consider the issue of sea level rise in the context of the guidance from MfE on sea level rise data.

Action points

- Invite General Manager Regional Services (Nathan Clarke) to update the taskforce on emissions reduction measures the landfill. (David Measures)
- Letter of advocacy to MfE from the Chair of the taskforce.
- Staff to provide an update on Council emissions.
- Staff to provide an emissions profile and breakdown for Nelson community emissions when the verification is completed.

Climate Change Āhuarangi Agenda

21 September 2023

9.00am to 11.00am

Rūma Waimārama
Civic House

Nelson City Council

1. *Attending/Apologies*

<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Apologies</i>
Councillor Aaron Stallard (Chair) Councillor Matthew Bengé Councillor Mel Courtney Councillor Rachel Sanson Mayor Nick Smith Nicky McDonald David Measures Daniela Ramirez Helgard Wagener Quorum: Three	

1. Welcome
2. Notes of last meeting
3. Adaption work programme (held over from previous meeting)
4. Overview of Council's tools to reduce emissions
5. Council emissions compared to targets
6. Community emissions targets
7. Community messaging



Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

[1982984479-6553](tel:1982984479)

Climate Change Taskforce

Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Climate Change Taskforce is to advance Council's efforts to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with its adopted targets
- progress adaptation planning in conjunction with the community.

2. Role of the Taskforce

The Taskforce will:

- Provide guidance on prioritising the actions and policies that will reduce Council and community greenhouse gas emissions
- Consider progress in implementing Council's Climate Action Plan, Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi, and any future climate strategies or plans
- Provide guidance to staff on how climate change action is included in the development of the Long Term Plan 2024-34
- Consider barriers to emissions reductions and how Council could help to reduce these
- Consider how Council could engage with central government on matters related to climate change and undertake other advocacy
- Provide guidance to staff on Council messaging regarding climate change.

3. Membership

The Group shall comprise the following members:

Councillor Aaron Stallard (Chair)

Councillor Matthew Benge

Councillor Mel Courtney

Councillor Rachel Sanson

Mayor Nick Smith

In the Chair's absence another member will be selected by the Taskforce to undertake the chair's role.

The Taskforce may invite external experts or community members to attend and/or present to its meetings from time to time.

4. Quorum

The quorum of the Taskforce is three.

5. Powers to decide

None.

6. Powers to recommend

The Taskforce may make recommendations to Council.

7. Role of the Chair

The Chair will:

- review the agenda with staff prior to Taskforce meetings;
- chair meetings according to the agreed agenda;
- assist the Taskforce to reach consensus on issues and options; and
- report Taskforce views and recommendations to Council

8. Role of Staff

Staff will provide advice and technical expertise, project management and administrative support to the Taskforce. Their role includes:

- Preparation and distribution of agendas for Taskforce meetings
- Taking notes of Taskforce meetings and maintaining records of processes used, options considered, and recommendations

9. Meetings

The Taskforce will meet as required.

10. Conflicts of Interest

Any conflicts of interest should be declared at the start of Taskforce meetings.

11. Reporting

Notes of Taskforce meetings will be taken.

Reports to Council will be prepared by staff on behalf of the Taskforce as required. The Taskforce may make recommendations to Council but will have no decision-making powers.

12. Local Government Official Information Act 1987

For the avoidance of doubt, the meeting provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 do not apply to Taskforce meetings, as no decisions are made at these meetings.

13. Amendments to these Terms of Reference

These Terms of Reference can be reviewed and amended by Council. This includes the replacement of any members no longer able to participate.

14. Dissolution of the Taskforce

The Taskforce will be dissolved when Council decides it is no longer required.



Notes of the

Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

24 August 2023 11.38a.m. to 1.05p.m.

Ruma Waimarama - L2A

Chairperson: Councillor Aaron Stallard

Members present: His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors Matthew Benge, Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson

In Attendance: Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), Senior Adviser - Mayor and Councillors Office (Stephen Rainbow) and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)

Apologies (Members): Nil

Matters discussed.

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Context for Taskforce work (David Measures)

- Taskforce to consider advisory group's recommendations and may conduct workshops before presenting to Council.

3. Current climate change work programme (David Measures/Daniela Ramirez/Marie Becdelievre)

- Council's emission targets align with national guidelines, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Climate Action Plan adopted 2021; Climate Strategy in development for 2024, informed by the Climate Change Advisory Group.
- No standardised forecasting tool for local emissions; advocacy to Ministry for the Environment (MfE) ongoing.
- Biennial internal GHG inventory with third-party verification; sector-specific estimates available but not fully accurate.

4. Role and approach of Taskforce (Chair and Taskforce Members)

- General consensus on governance oversight and local leadership, prioritising significant emission sources, and promoting community engagement.
- Suggestions included setting clear targets, publicising good practices, and creating an inspiring narrative for climate action.

5. Climate change in Long Term Plan (Nicky McDonald).

- Asset management guided by Council views; budget constraints will prioritise initiatives.
- A symposium is planned to consider the issue of sea level rise in the context of the guidance from MfE on sea level rise data.

Action points

- Invite General Manager Regional Services (Nathan Clarke) to update the taskforce on emissions reduction measures the landfill.
- Letter of advocacy to MfE from the Chair of the taskforce.
- Staff to provide an update on Council emissions.
- Staff to provide an emissions profile and breakdown for Nelson community emissions when the verification is completed.

Notes of the

Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

21 September 2023 9.00a.m. to 11.00a.m.

Ruma Waimarama - L2A

Chairperson: Councillor Aaron Stallard

Members present: His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors Matthew Benge, Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson

In Attendance: Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)

Apologies (Members): Nil

Matters discussed.

Karakia: Councillor Sanson

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Notes of last meeting

- Update on development of Climate Strategy: Goals and programmes to be identified at a workshop on 17 October with the Climate Change Advisory Group then to explore options for targets that will be presented to the Taskforce, possibly before the end of 2023.

3. Adaptation work programme (held over from previous meeting)

- Officers updated the Taskforce on progress with Council's adaptation work programme. As recommended by Ministry for the Environment, Council is using the Dynamic Adaptive Policy Pathways (DAPP) approach that allows Council to make decisions despite uncertainty.
- The Climate Change Team is currently holding a series of stakeholder workshops to understand regional risks across various domains to inform the Climate Change Risk Assessment. Risk information will be integrated into an interactive online tool.

4. Overview of Council's tools to reduce emissions

- Deferred to next meeting

5. Council operational emissions compared to adopted targets

- Council operational targets are aligned with national targets.
- The ISO 14064-1 standard is used to measure and report Council's carbon operational footprint.
- Emissions for the landfill and the wastewater are allocated on a 50/50 basis between Nelson and Tasman District and not based on contribution or population. More accurate estimation would require investment of resources without commensurate benefits.
- NTRLBU exploring options for further use of captured methane.
- Council is on track to achieve its biogenic methane emissions target. There is some work needed to progress towards the "other than biogenic methane emissions" target. This will mainly be through energy efficiency initiatives.

6. Community targets/engagement

- Taskforce discussed the role of the Climate Change Advisory Group in developing community targets.
- Consideration to be given to multiple targets ie aspirational through to minimum necessary.
- Staff requested to plan for extensive community engagement on the Strategy, including pre-engagement. Noted the timing will need to be set so it does not clash with the Long Term Plan engagement.

Action points

- Staff to explore inclusion of iwi representatives in the taskforce
- Staff to consider ways to raise climate change awareness through Council communications channels
- Nathan Clark to be invited to a future meeting to discuss options for further use of captured methane.

Climate Change Āhuarangi Agenda

12 October 2023

2.00pm to 4.00pm

Rūma Waimārama
Civic House

Nelson City Council

1. *Attending/Apologies*

<i>Attendance</i>	<i>Apologies</i>
Councillor Aaron Stallard (Chair) Councillor Matthew Benge Councillor Mel Courtney Councillor Rachel Sanson Mayor Nick Smith Nicky McDonald David Measures Daniela Ramirez Helgard Wagener Quorum: Three	

1. Welcome
2. Notes of last meeting
3. Overview of Council's tools to reduce emissions
4. Input to submission on community led retreat and adaptation
5. Updates (climate change audit, sea level rise symposium)



Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o **Whakatū**

Climate Change Taskforce

Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Climate Change Taskforce is to advance Council's efforts to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with its adopted targets
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The Taskforce will:

- Provide guidance on prioritising the actions and policies that will reduce Council and community greenhouse gas emissions
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- Provide guidance to staff on how climate change action is included in the development of the Long Term Plan 2024-34
- Consider barriers to emissions reductions and how Council could help to reduce these
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- Provide guidance to staff on Council messaging regarding climate change.

3. Membership

The Group shall comprise the following members:

Councillor Aaron Stallard (Chair)

Councillor Matthew Benge

Councillor Mel Courtney

Councillor Rachel Sanson

Mayor Nick Smith

In the Chair's absence another member will be selected by the Taskforce to undertake the chair's role.

The Taskforce may invite external experts or community members to attend and/or present to its meetings from time to time.

4. Quorum

The quorum of the Taskforce is three.

5. Powers to decide

None.

6. Powers to recommend

The Taskforce may make recommendations to Council.

7. Role of the Chair

The Chair will:

- review the agenda with staff prior to Taskforce meetings;
- chair meetings according to the agreed agenda;
- assist the Taskforce to reach consensus on issues and options; and
- report Taskforce views and recommendations to Council

8. Role of Staff

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9. Meetings

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10. Conflicts of Interest

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13. Amendments to these Terms of Reference

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14. Dissolution of the Taskforce

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Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

21 September 2023 9.00a.m. to 11.00a.m.

Ruma Waimarama - L2A

Chairperson: Councillor Aaron Stallard

Members present: His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors Matthew Benge, Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson

In Attendance: Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)

Apologies (Members): Nil

Matters discussed.

Karakia: Councillor Sanson

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Notes of last meeting

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- Consideration to be given to multiple targets ie aspirational through to minimum necessary.
- Staff requested to plan for extensive community engagement on the Strategy, including pre-engagement. Noted the timing will need to be set so it does not clash with the Long Term Plan engagement.

Action points

- Staff to explore inclusion of iwi representatives in the taskforce
- Staff to consider ways to raise climate change awareness through Council communications channels
- Nathan Clark to be invited to a future meeting to discuss options for further use of captured methane.



Notes of the

Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

12 October 2023 2.06p.m. to 3.30p.m.

Ruma Waimarama - L2A

Chairperson:	Councillor Aaron Stallard
Members present:	His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors, Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson
In Attendance:	Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), Climate Change Programme Coordinator (Sarah Stephens) Acting Manager Communications (James Murray) and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)
Apologies (Members):	Councillor Matthew Benge

Matters discussed.

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Notes of last meeting

- A report will go to the next Te Ohu Whakahaere meeting seeking an indication of iwi interest in participating in the Taskforce. Noting General Manager Regional Services, (N Clarke) is currently on leave but will be invited once he is available.

3. Communications Strategy by Acting Communications Manager

- Community segments: Highly engaged; Sceptical; Willing (target for communication due to time/finance constraints).
- Strategy comprises five categories aligning with climate change strategy: visions of success, leap of faith, personal best, community-led action, measurable recaps.

- Council to emphasise showcasing projects impacting emissions reduction or adaptation.

4. Overview of Council's tools to reduce emissions (Presentation)

- Three tools available: legislation, government guidance and resources. to Council: Legislation, Guidance, and Resources.
- Noting the phasing out of coal under the National Policy Statement of coal by 2037.
- Noting the use of diesel for backup electricity generation.
- Resources available to the Council from EECA includes technical and financial assistance, e.g. to convert the power source of the furnace at the crematorium to a lower carbon source.
- Noting the Council may facilitate the application of contestable funding from MBIE for renewable community projects.
- Explore an interim measure to prevent consenting/reconsenting the use of coal as a source of fuel through a Council- initiated plan change.
- Provide Council examples (case studies) of each source of GHG aligned with the Comms strategy "Show and don't tell"
- Develop a dashboard with climate change data so can see progress on emissions reduction. Climate change team to identify opportunities for information to be displayed
- Discussion about Council opportunity to promote use of electric vehicles (EV)
 - o Invite EV suppliers for a talk
 - o Designate exclusive carparks for EV drivers
 - o Free car park for EV drivers
 - o Showcase the advantage of cost savings to drive an EV
 - o Note the equitable principle and just transition

5. Input to submission on community led retreat and adaptation (Presentation).

- The Ministry for the Environment is seeking feedback on an Issues and Options paper related to Climate Change Adaptation.
- Nelson City Council's draft comments available on 26 October; submission deadline on 30 October. Staff will seek retrospective approval.
- Proposal to delegate authorisation to the Chair of the Climate Change Taskforce and allowing all elected members to review and comment. Cr Stallard to coordinate feedback from other elected members..
- Staff requested to plan for extensive community engagement on the Strategy, including pre-engagement. Noted the timing will need to be set so it does not clash with the Long Term Plan engagement.

6. Updates (climate change audit, sea level rise symposium)

- Nelson City Council is one of only four authorities chosen by the Office of the Auditor General for a performance audit on climate actions.

- Following up questions from a previous taskforce meeting, staff advise that the Council is currently using regional climate data; Pending the release of new free-to-use localised data mid-2024. Localised data is currently available from NIWA but there is a charge.

Action points

- Group Manager Strategy and Communications to discuss with the Planning Team available measures to prevent resource consents approval and renewals for the use of coal as fuel and provide feedback at next taskforce meeting.
- A letter from His Worship the Mayor is to be sent to the new government to establish a relationship and advising of Nelson's progress on dealing with climate change.
- Acting Communication Manager to identify climate change related projects in each portfolio of the Communication Advisors, to be showcased for the community.
- Cr Sanson requested to include in the next agenda a discussion about carbon sequestration and the usage of the available carbon credits hold by Council

Climate Change Āhuarangi Agenda

10 November 2023

2.00pm to 4.00pm

Rūma Whakatu

Civic House

Nelson City Council

1. Attending/Apologies

Attendance	Apologies
Councillor Aaron Stallard (Chair) Councillor Matthew Benge Councillor Mel Courtney Councillor Rachel Sanson Mayor Nick Smith Nicky McDonald David Measures Daniela Ramirez Marie Becdelievre Helgard Wagener Nathan Clark Quorum: Three	

1. Welcome
2. Notes of last meeting
3. Plan Change to prevent new developments using coal as fuel (Dennis Bush-King)
4. Landfill overview (Nathan Clark)
5. Planetary boundaries and overshoot (Aaron Stallard)
6. Carbon credits/carbon sequestration (Daniela Ramirez)
7. Update on the Climate Change Strategy/work of the Advisory Group (David Measures)
8. Update on Adaption work programme (Marie Becdelievre)



Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

1982984479-6758

Climate Change Taskforce

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Apologies (Members): Councillor Matthew Bengé

Matters discussed.

1. Welcome (Chair)

2. Notes of last meeting

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- Explore an interim measure to prevent consenting/reconsenting the use of coal as a source of fuel through a Council- initiated plan change.
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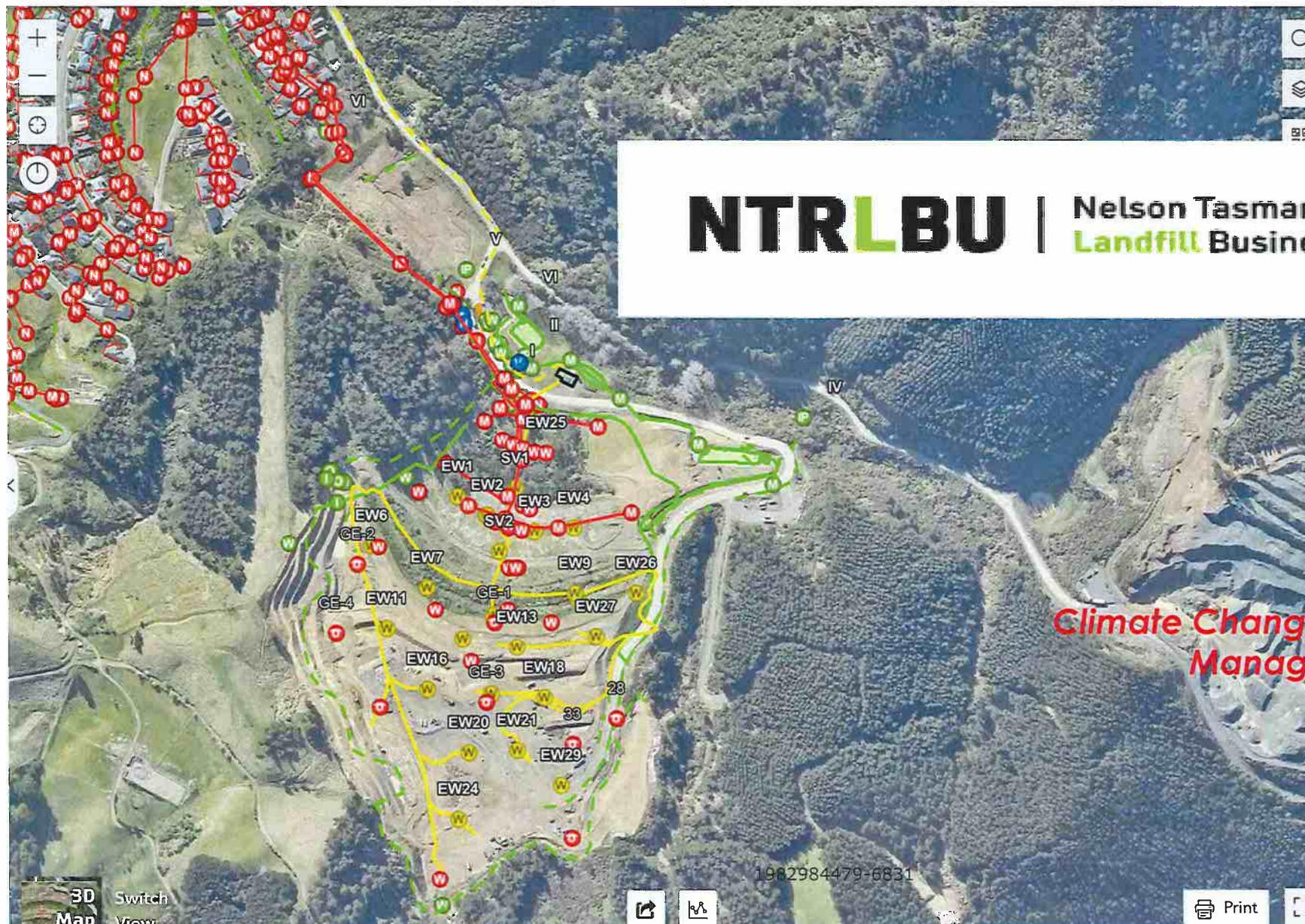
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Nelson City Council Climate Change Taskforce

- Following up questions from a previous taskforce meeting, staff advise that the Council is currently using regional climate data; Pending the release of new free-to-use localised data mid-2024. Localised data is currently available from NIWA but there is a charge.

Action points

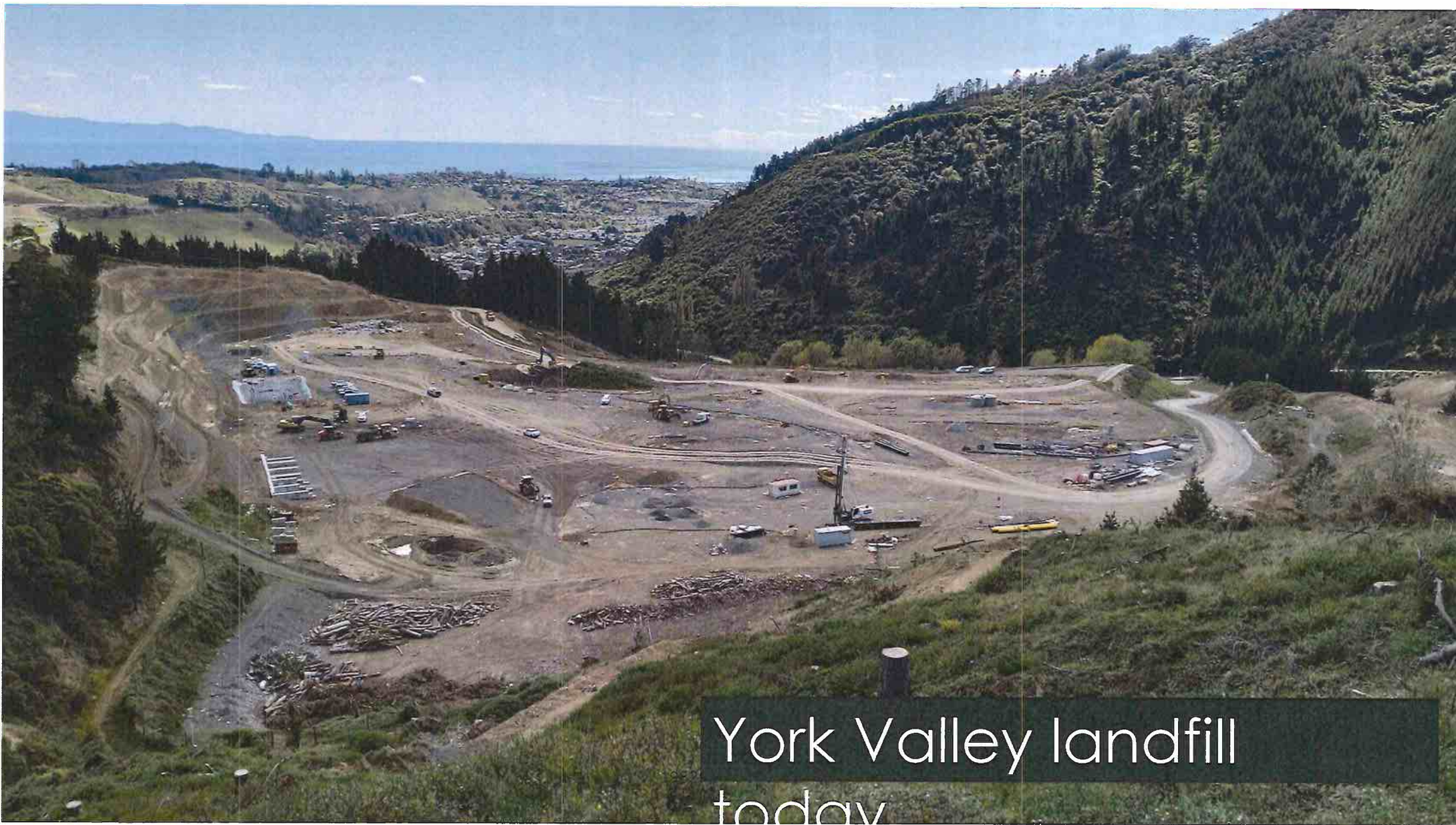
- Group Manager Strategy and Communications to discuss with the Planning Team available measures to prevent resource consents approval and renewals for the use of coal as fuel and provide feedback at next taskforce meeting.
- A letter from His Worship the Mayor is to be sent to the new government to establish a relationship and advising of Nelson's progress on dealing with climate change.
- Acting Communication Manager to identify climate change related projects in each portfolio of the Communication Advisors, to be showcased for the community.
- Cr Sanson requested to include in the next agenda a discussion about carbon sequestration and the usage of the available carbon credits hold by Council



NTRLBU

**Nelson Tasman Regional
Landfill Business Unit**

**Climate Change and Emission
Management**



York Valley landfill

today

What have we been doing?

- ▶ Increasing resilience of our infrastructure
 - ▶ Upgrading stormwater systems to increased intensity of storm events.
 - ▶ *Add additional stormwater cut off drains around landfill to reduce stormwater flows.*
 - ▶ *Increase storm channel sizes*
 - ▶ *include large rock armouring in storm channels*
 - ▶ *change stormwater routes to avoid very steep and unstable land*
 - ▶ Improve access to the landfill sites to allow continued access during and after significant events.
 - ▶ *Give redundancy for access roads at York.*
 - ▶ *install Box Culvert across stream at Eves.*
 - ▶ Focus on Reducing landfill gas emissions.

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NTRLBU Carbon Journey

NTRLBU covered by the NZ Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

- ▶ 2018/19 Applied for Unique Emission Factor (UEF) for methane destruction.
- ▶ 2019/20 Planning and funding requests for upgrade works.
- ▶ 2020/21 Install Flare Eves, Gas System Eves. replace Flare York,
- ▶ 2021/22 Gas system improvements and Pioneer landfill gas energy system purchase
- ▶ 22/23 Pioneer purchase completed, New gas pipework at York, 30 New gas extraction wells at York.
- ▶ 22/23 Gas reuse plan investigation and funding developed and will start being implemented.
- ▶ 23/24 Electricity production Eves, hospital long term gas contract, Hospital Supply resilience upgrade commences.

Focus 1 - Get control of Gas from York Valley

- **Goal:** Purchase boiler and contract from Pioneer Energy Ltd to remove exclusivity constraint that prevented reuse additional use of landfill gas.
- **Complete:** NTRLBU now own the landfill gas boiler and steam supply contracts.
 - NTRLBU now supply steam commercially to the hospital under a steam supply agreement.
- **Next steps:** Negotiate a longer-term gas supply agreement with DHB.
 - Negotiate to sell boiler to hospital for them to optimize, and just sell gas (not steam)
 - Implement resilience actions to support long term gas use at the hospital (10 + year contract)
 - *Need to increase system resilience to get long term contract with Hospital*



Focus 2 – Maximize gas extraction and destruction.

Goal: Increase gas capture, conveyance and destruction to minimize **actual emissions, and reduce ETS costs.**

Items Complete

- ▶ New flare at York and flare at Eves.
- ▶ New collection system at Eves.
- ▶ New gas wells at York
- ▶ Upgrade gas collection pipework at York.

Next Steps

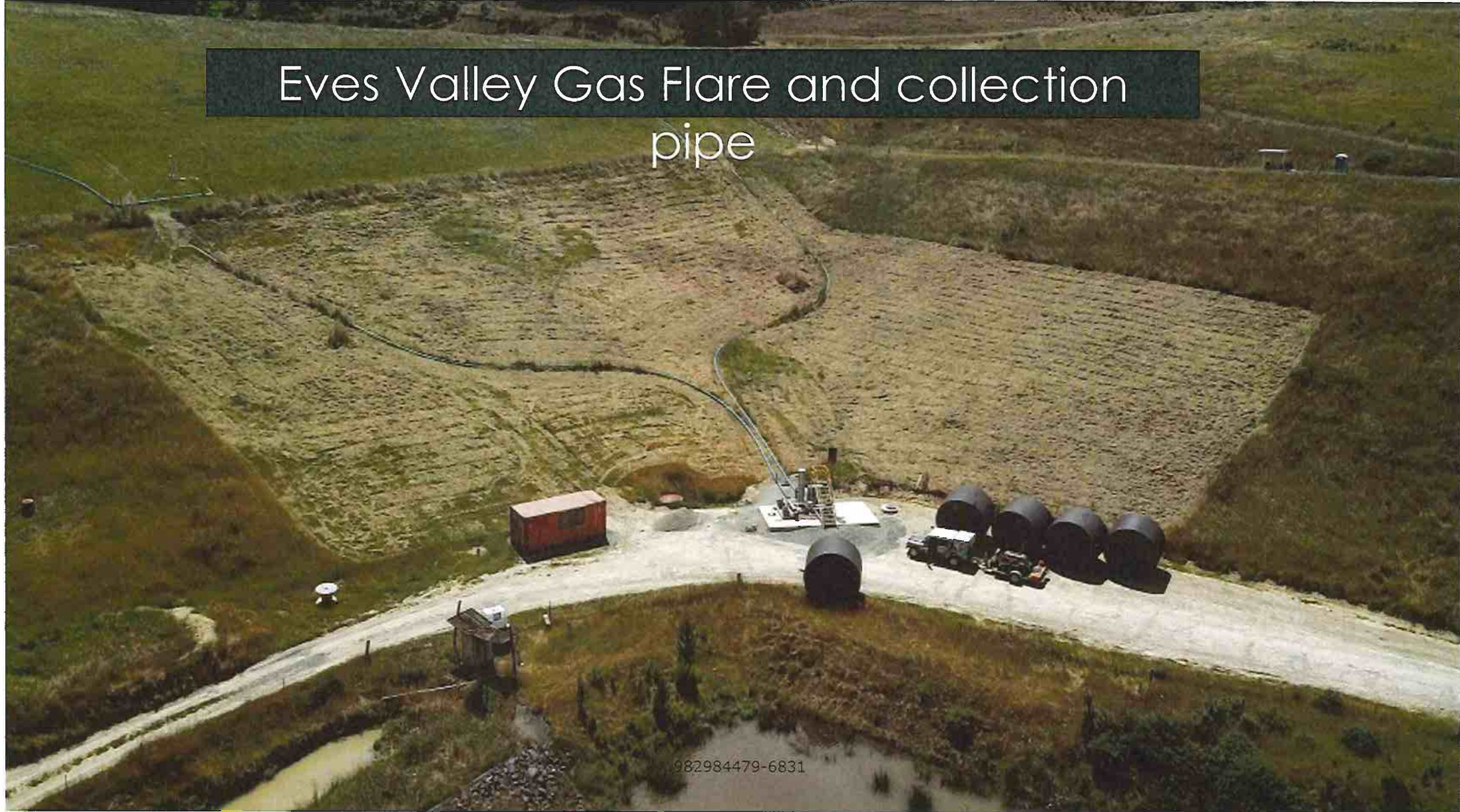
- ▶ Gas storage at York as part of hospital resilience system



New York Valley Landfill Gas flare

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Eves Valley Gas Flare and collection pipe



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York Valley LFG Status

Overall Status: **Normal**

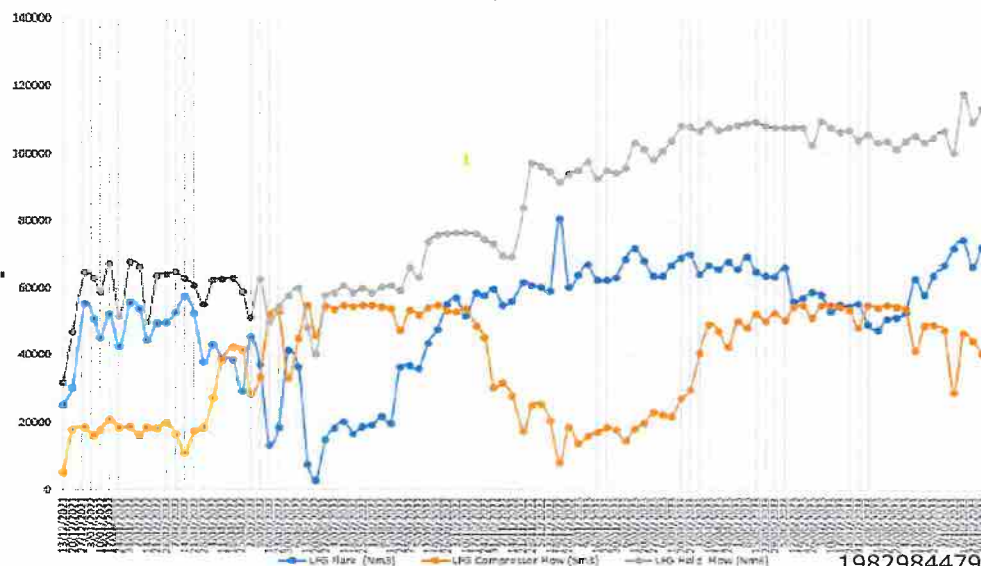
Project Name: NCC York Valley Landfill Gas – Collection and Destruction

Report No. 442023

Weekly Report	
Report Start:	24/10/2023 9:00 AM
Report End:	30/10/2023 9:00 AM

Client Project Manager:	Graeme Sellars
Mobile: Cell Phone:	0274449051
Email: Email:	Graeme@inmar.co.nz

Nelson York Valley Landfill: LFG Extraction



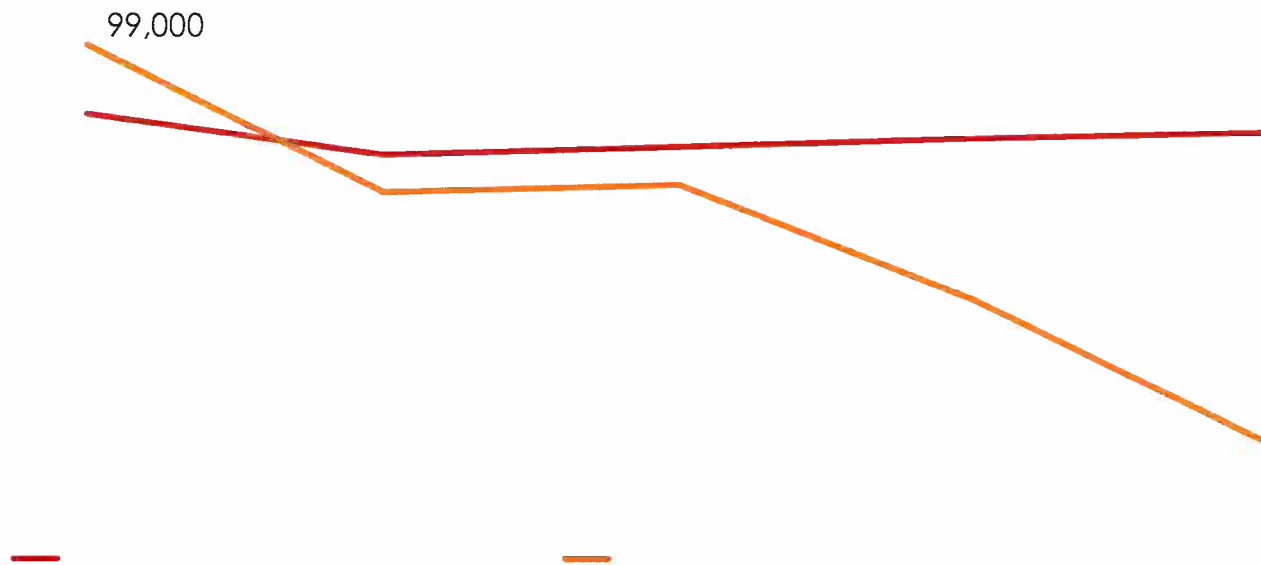
LFG Totals				
	4/1/2023 to date	4 Week Average	Last Week	Movement +/- 5%
LFG Field Nm3	4484611	108644	113424	
LFG Compressor Sm2	1773540	41908	40681	
LFG Flare Nm3	2673592	69974	72237	
Hospital Steam Totals				
Boiler Steam (Ton)	12136	241	232	

LFG Composition			
CH ₄ %	CO ₂ %	O ₂ %	Balance %
53.5	38.1	0.5	7.9

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What has NTRLBU achieved?

>90% Emission reduction since 2018



Focus 3 – Support Councils Waste Minimisation

- ▶ Collaborate in with TDC and NCC for JWMMP development.
 - ▶ Undertake annual SWAP analysis.
 - ▶ Upgrade weighbridge software to improve data collection. – In progress
 - ▶ Assist to identify ways to manage organic waste in Nelson Tasman Region.
 - ▶ I personally prefer renewable fuel production from organic wastes to allow displacement of fossil fuels.
 - ▶ Examples of possible actions
 - ▶ Food waste to Anaerobic Digestion?
 - ▶ Wastewater treatment plant sludge digestion – 2028/29 Included in 2021 -2031 AMP

Focus 4 – Current Focus Beneficial Gas Reuse

- ▶ Gas reuse is planned to get revenue and reduce emissions from captured landfill gas.
- ▶ Options considered for reuse to mitigate emissions.
 - ▶ Electrical generation
 - ▶ Bottling for transportable boiler fuel/ CO₂ capture and use?
 - ▶ Conversion to biodiesel?
- ▶ Selected options
 - ▶ Eves Valley - Gas to electricity.
 - ▶ York Valley
 - ▶ Gas reuse at hospital
 - ▶ Gas to Bio-Methane for transportable fuel.
 - ▶ Small generator at York to use any residual.



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Landfill gas - Virtual Pipeline



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Focus 5 – How Can we Reduce emissions further?

- ▶ HAIL blending facility for reuse, or storage – 2023/24
 - ▶ Included in 23/24 budgets (~8000ton/annum)
- ▶ Waste diversion options (including procession considerations)
 - ▶ Landfill separation trial – in progress 22/23
- ▶ Dry fraction organic Waste to Fuel Options
 - ▶ Investigate non food waste organics degradation to energy
 - ▶ Degradation trial Auckland university – in progress
 - ▶ Pilot degradation trial 2024/2025
 - ▶ Identify Voluntary Carbon Opportunities
 - ▶ Eves Valley gas reuse
 - ▶ Waste to Fuel System

How can we reduce emissions



We have maximised emission reduction under the ETS by gas capture and destruction on-site.



If we reduce wastes being received at the landfill, or change the composition, then we can reduce the ETS liability.



Could turn waste into fuel. Study showed around 10% (~8000 tonnes) of organic material could be diverted.



If we change our vehicles from diesel to landfill gas or electricity, we can further reduce our emissions. - Bio-CNG/ electric diggers, tractors, and trucks etc.

When are we
implementing
the above.

Engine to go it at Eves Valley
(2023/24.)

Negotiating with DHB to increase
gas use to maximum. (2023/24)

Will need to upgrade gas supply
system to hospital. (2023 - 25)

York Valley gas reuse systems. (2026
- 28)

Overview

- NTRLBU have reduced emission by 90% and cannot reduce further under ETS rules.
- However, methodology for measuring emissions currently not as good as it could be.
 - *Improved accounting method being developed.*
- To further reduce emissions
 - *Use the gas to displace other fossil fuels – already being planned.*
- Reduce wastes to landfill
 - *Food wastes*
 - *HAIL and contaminated soils.*
 - *C&D materials*
- Turn Waste into Energy/Fuel?



Questions?

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The ETS overview

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The NZ ETS - what it
is trying to do.

Emissions trading
creates a price signal
that transforms
behavior in order to
encourage emission
reduction.

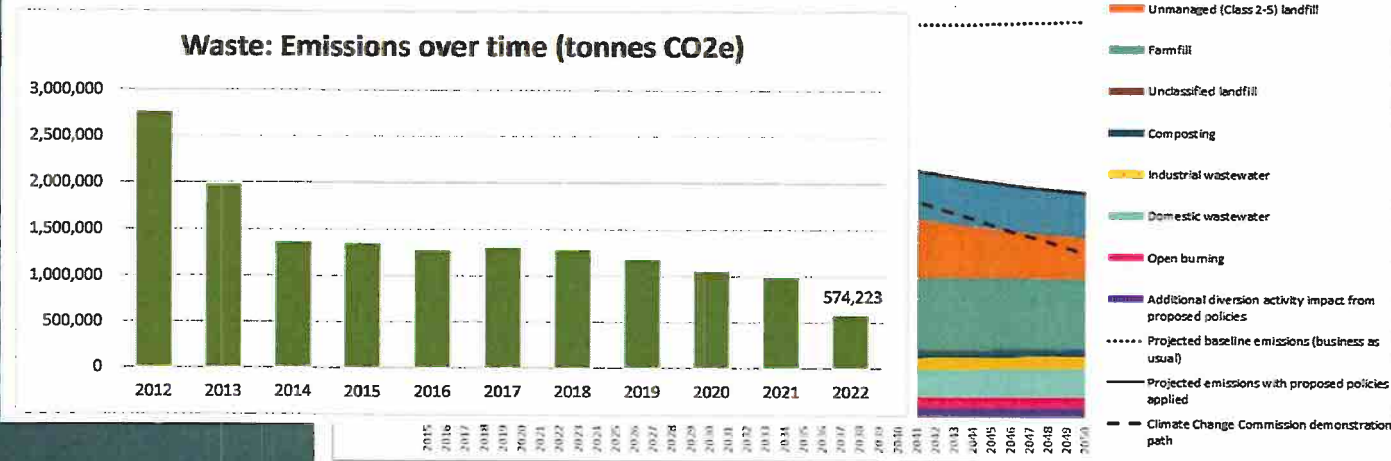
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What is the aim?

Figure 1: Total projected methane emissions from waste showing the impact of proposed combined waste policy options

Figure 11: Reported emissions – waste sector



Source: Ministry for the Environment. 2021. *Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future: Have your say and shape the emissions reduction plan*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

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Obligated parties are required to surrender to the government a tradable emission unit for each tonne of emissions for which they are liable

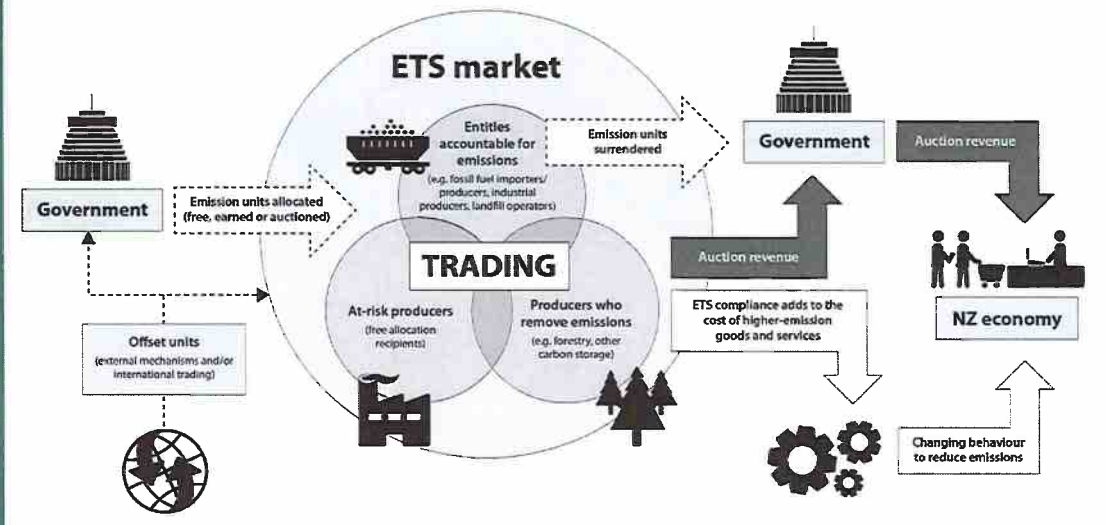
Emission Liability / tonne waste

2021 - 1.19 tonne CO₂/ tonne waste

2022 - 0.91 tonne CO₂/tonne waste

2023 - 1.023 tonne CO/ tonne waste

Figure 1: How emissions trading works

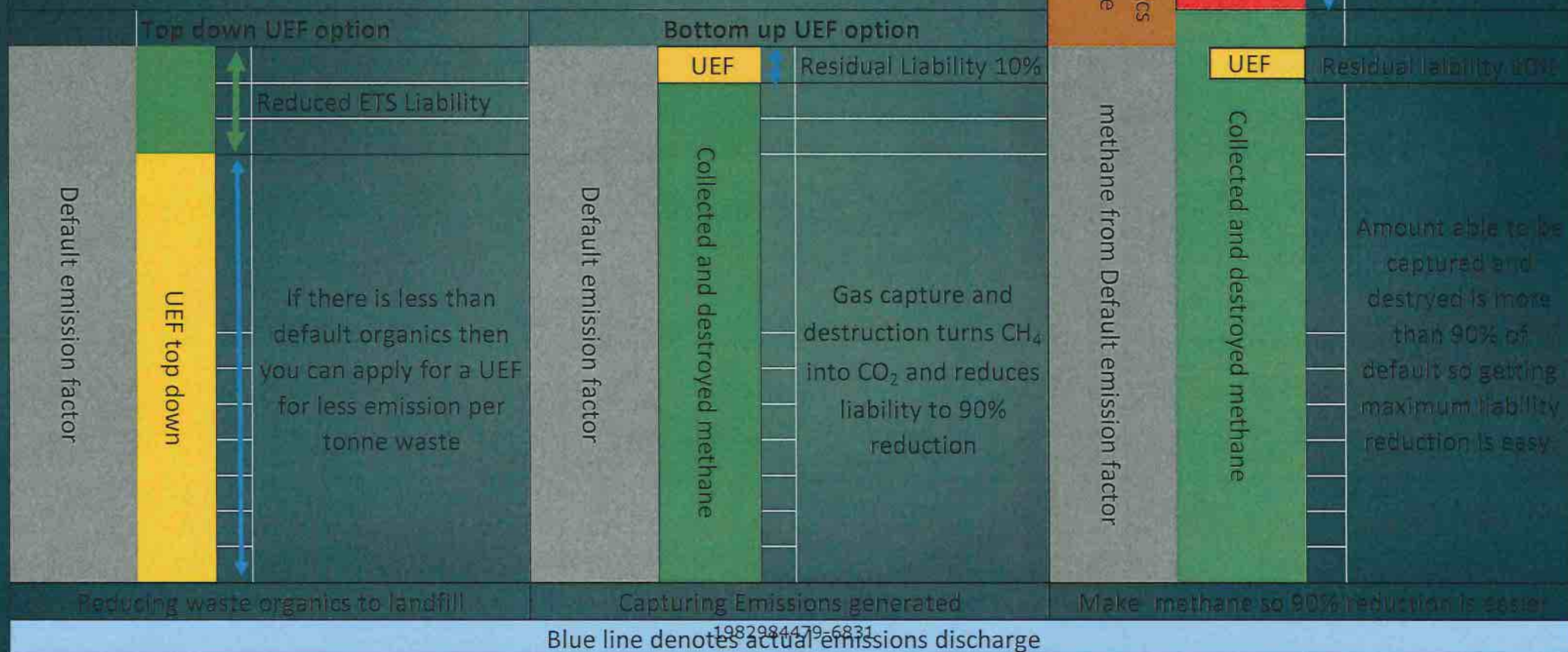


One comment is that it is hard to budget for the ETS costs when the basis for calculation changes regularly.

Dramatic
changes in
NZU prices
since I
started with
NTRLBU.

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Cost Containment Reserve volume (millions of NZUs)						
Tier 1	8.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9
Tier 2	0	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4
Total	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.4
Cost Containment Reserve prices (NZD)						
Tier 1	\$173	\$184	\$194	\$205	\$215	\$226
Tier 2	\$216	\$230	\$243	\$256	\$269	\$283
Auction reserve price (NZD)	\$60	\$64	\$68	\$72	\$75	\$79

Unique Emission factors for the landfill - Blunt tool!



Might be
blunt but it
is important
if we want
to reduce
climate
emissions.

NTRLBU have spent around \$4 million on upgrades to the gas system (including buying the Hospital Stem supply contract and assets.

NTRLBU has saved more money in ETS Liability in the last two years than has been spend on the upgrades, and these ETS liability savings will continue for the foreseeable future.

ETS has made the implementation of these improvements a rational financial decision.

Environment Committee/Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Taiao
en@parliament.govt.nz

Dear Environment Committee,

Inquiry into community-led retreat and adaptation funding

Nelson City Council (Council) welcomes this opportunity to submit on the Environment Committee Inquiry. Climate change adaptation is a critical issue requiring urgent attention. Strong collaboration between central government and local government (as well as others) will be essential to the successful design and implementation of the adaptation framework.

Key points and general comments on the inquiry are included in this letter. Responses to specific sections and questions in the Issues and Options paper, as well as information on the Nelson City Council context, are attached.

Key points and general comments

Nelson is a coastal city with a major river running through the centre (the Maitai River) and residential areas built on steep hills. Council supports a multi-hazard (including compounding and cascading hazards) approach to adaptation to reduce unintended consequences of exacerbating one hazard in efforts to address another hazard. For example, Nelson City is geographically constrained by hills. Council is aware of the risks of shifting development away from the coast and rivers to hilly areas, which are prone to slope instability. These risks were considered when Council developed the 2022 Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy.

Like many other regions in New Zealand, Nelson has been affected by natural disasters recently, resulting in coastal and river flooding, land instability and other effects. Following the August 2022 flooding in Nelson and Tasman, Council has focused on “building back better” – making decisions that will improve resilience to climate change in the long term. However, in doing so, Council has encountered funding constraints and a lack of guidance and direction at a central government level. These challenges are highlighted in this submission.

One issue needing to be addressed is the gap in financial support for where, following a disaster, homes are undamaged (or repairable) but cannot be occupied again due to the unacceptable risk of future hazard (for example, due to slope instability on a more elevated property). In this case, the owner cannot move back in, and the property has essentially become worthless, yet insurance and EQC payments might cover only a fraction of the property's pre-event value. This is discussed further in the response to Chapter 8.

Council supports the shift in focus towards communities implied by “community-led retreat” but is concerned that the term “led” suggests more autonomy than is realistic or achievable. Further, the term

“retreat” may be more appropriate to use following a disaster rather than for a well-planned, anticipatory process. An alternative term, “community-centered relocation” is suggested.

The new adaptation framework needs to provide for consistency in approaches across Aotearoa New Zealand, while allowing for strong local collaboration and input. Many aspects of adaptation are likely to be contentious, given the significant impacts decisions will have on people and property. It is important that local government is provided with robust frameworks and tools, to reduce potential liability and avoid unnecessary delays in acting. The framework also needs to clearly establish roles and responsibilities.

More funding needs to come from central government to local government for adaptation. Council already faces a significant financial burden resulting from the August 2022 flooding. With future natural disasters likely, it is critical that Council receives support from central government to be able to take anticipatory adaptation action and improve resilience to future events.

There is little mention in the Issues and Options paper of the effects of community-led retreat on the natural environment, including threatened species and important ecosystems. Retreat provides an opportunity for ecosystem enhancement and the pursuit of nature-based solutions to hazard mitigation on the land that is left behind, however this needs to be adequately planned and resourced. Nature-based solutions have significant co-benefits, such as carbon sequestration. These co-benefits need to be given sufficient weight when identifying and evaluating adaptation options.

The adaptation retreat framework needs to consider (and avoid) unintended consequences. There is a risk that, in adapting to climate change, other environmental issues could be worsened. Climate change is just one of many symptoms of the underlying problem of overshoot, which has resulted in the transgression of six of the nine identified planetary boundaries. It is important that in taking adaptation measures, we do not inadvertently worsen the situation regarding the eight other planetary boundaries. In Nelson, there is limited land available to retreat to and Council and the community will need to grapple with whether to develop land with high biodiversity values. This could result in threatened species or rare ecosystems coming under further pressures. Retreat processes need to include ecological impact assessment which will help determine suitable land to open up for development.

The recently enacted Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and Spatial Planning Act 2023 contain tools which will assist local government with adaptation action. However, the recent change in Government and likely repeal of these two Acts creates uncertainty for local government. As well as continuing the development of the Climate Adaptation Bill, Council urges Parliament to consider reintroducing the climate change provisions if the two resource management Acts are repealed.

Council is supportive of this Inquiry being led by Select Committee, as cross-party support is needed to create an enduring approach to adaptation.

Finally, in the absence of central government direction, many councils (including Nelson City Council) have progressed with adaptation planning. The design of a new adaptation system by central government should not penalize Councils who have proactively progressed with adaptation planning. Instead, it should complement existing initiatives in place.

Ngā mihi

Cr Aaron Stallard

Nelson City Council contacts:

Aaron Stallard, Councillor, Nelson City Council, aaron.stallard@ncc.govt.nz

Rachel Pemberton, Climate Change Manager, Nelson City Council, rachel.pemberton@ncc.govt.nz

Attachment 1 – Nelson City Council context and responses to the Issues and Options paper

Nelson City Council context

As a coastal city with the Maitai River running through the city centre and residential areas, many parts of Nelson City are significantly exposed to climate change risks. In the flat areas the most significant risks are from river and coastal flooding. In the hilly areas, slope instability poses the greatest risk.

In August 2022, a severe weather event caused significant damage to both public and private property in Nelson and Tasman. Flooding and numerous slips impacted the roading and piped infrastructure network, and gravel build-up in rivers and streams was significant. Over 200 homes were evacuated. The region still has a number of red stickered homes. Nelson City Council (Council) is committed to building back better. Council is still working with the homeowners of the remaining red-stickered properties to determine a resolution.

Nelson faces a significant challenge in financing climate change adaptation measures due to the scale of the projected impacts and lack of currently available funding. The community is under pressure with rising costs impacting household budgets and business viability. Many community members will find it difficult to afford to fund adaptation measures, without support. As in other regions, Council is already under financial pressure because of the recent flooding, inflation and other financial stresses impacting local government across New Zealand.

There are eight iwi with mana whenua in the Nelson region. Council is committed to working with iwi to adapt to climate change impacts.

Council's climate adaptation work to date

Council is following the Ministry for the Environment's *Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance for Local Government*, using the Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP) framework, to develop and implement a long-term strategy for adapting to climate change.

In mid-2022, Council carried out community engagement on values and objectives to guide adaptation planning (step 3 of DAPP). Council is currently working with Tasman District Council and consultancy Urban Intelligence to develop a Nelson Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment which will assess vulnerabilities to climate change risk (step 4 of DAPP) and provide an assessment of cascading impacts.

Responses to questions

Context (Chapter 1)

Question 1: Do you think we should use the term 'community-led retreat'? If not, what do you think we should use and why?

Council supports the shift in focus to the community – the term “community-led retreat” signals communities will be empowered in the decision-making process. In conversations with the community on adaptation options, Council has seen a negative reaction to the term “managed retreat”, in part because it implies the process will be determined by central or local government and forced on the community. However, Council is concerned that “community-led” may imply more choice by communities in the process than is possible or realistic. An alternative suggestion is “community-centered”.

Further, the term “retreat” implies a hasty process which might be more suited to a post-disaster process, rather than an anticipatory process. A better term to use for an anticipatory, proactive process is “relocation” (“community-centred relocation”).

Question 3: Are there other issues that affect the quality of risk assessments and local adaptation planning? How can we strengthen our approach?

The complexity of climate change impacts in many cases makes quantification of impacts difficult (for example, impacts on social cohesion, governance systems, or environmental impacts). However, when discussing potential options and action, decision-makers often request data to support decision making.

There is a lack of familiarity by stakeholders and decision-makers with the range of specialised decision-making tools such as Multi-criteria Analysis and DAPP. More guidance is needed on how to present and utilise these tools early in the assessment and planning stages to build trust and confidence between adaptation practitioners, stakeholders and decision-makers.

The need for change (Chapter 2)

Question 5 – Are there other issues with the way we fund adaptation? How can we improve our approach?

Funding is currently more readily available for reactive adaptation (following a disaster) than proactive. More funding needs to be available for proactive adaptation.

There is uncertainty about what adaptation actions local government should fund. For example, when should local government offer to buy out or offer other funding support to homeowners following a disaster? Should local government fund relocation of major infrastructure? Should local government pay for remediation of assets and infrastructure which is for private benefit but is on public land? Further direction, and greater financial support for local government from central government, is needed.

Further, under the headings ‘The Consequences of not adapting well’ (page 19) and the ‘The goals for adaptation’ (page 21) there is little mention of the need to protect and enhance. The term biodiversity needs to be included in the goals for adaptation as protecting and enhancing indigenous ecosystems needs a specific focus.

Te Tiriti based adaptation (Chapter 3)

Council agrees that a Te Tiriti based approach, which involves empowering mana whenua to carry out their own risk assessments, conduct adaptation planning and carry out adaptation actions (including retreat) in relation to Māori land, is essential.

Direction is needed on where additional resourcing and support for iwi to lead their own adaptation processes will come from. Councils are currently not resourced to provide funding to iwi to carry out adaptation actions.

Risk assessment (Chapter 4)

General comments:

Council supports new legislation or national direction which clarifies roles in relation to risk assessments and how they are done. However, this should be flexible enough to allow for innovation in the process.

Direction is needed on the appropriate scale of risk assessments. The scale of risk assessments across Aotearoa New Zealand is variable – some assessments cover whole regions and involve both regional and district councils, while others cover only one council's jurisdiction. The larger scale assessments enable a better understanding of cross-boundary risks, facilitate cooperation between councils and more efficiently use resources.

Council supports having a range of expert groups at national, regional and local levels to support the technical nature of risk assessment. Funding support should be available for this, or some resources should be freely available to councils (such as a national advisor on risk assessments) to reduce the cost burden on councils.

Question 13: How many stages do you think are needed for risk assessment and what scale is appropriate for each of those stages?

The three-stage risk assessment process described in table 6 is the process Nelson Tasman is following. Council is currently completing the detailed assessment at district and community level. A fourth stage may also be necessary to engage with the most-at-risk communities to identify options and pathways (step 5 of DAPP).

Question 14: How frequently should a risk assessment be reviewed?

A review could be carried out every six years, in line with the cycle of national climate change risk assessments. However, due to the resource constraints councils face, the scope of this review should be limited to areas where the context has changed since the last risk assessment (for example, due to new risks being added to the national climate change risk assessment, new information is obtained or where extreme events have altered the risk landscape), rather than a full review.

Question 15: what do you think make a risk tolerable or intolerable?

When referring to community-led retreat (or relocation), what is tolerable or intolerable should ultimately be determined by the community, guided by national direction. The criteria for the assessment should include consideration of financial risk and risk of harm to people and property.

***Question 16:** Do you think local risk assessments should be carried out or reviewed by a centralised agency or a local organisation? Why?*

There are merits in both approaches. Council is conducting a risk assessment with Tasman District Council and external support from Urban Intelligence and Resilient Organisations. The process to date has built internal capability, strengthened internal relationships and built the confidence of stakeholders. This will be important for the next stages of adaptation planning.

However, Council is funding the risk assessment through ratepayer funding – having an external agency carry out the risk assessment would assist with resourcing pressures and enable consistency in risk assessments across the country.

An alternative option is to have a centralized agency that provides support (financial support, as well as guidance and expertise) to local government to carry out risk assessments. There is also a clear need for a centralised data and information platform to support risk assessment, which Council is aware is under development at a national level.

Local adaptation planning (Chapter 5)

General comment

The change in Government following the 2023 general election and likely change in direction of resource management legislation (as the National Party made a pre-election commitment to repeal the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 (NBEA) and Spatial Planning Act 2023) creates significant uncertainty for local government. Council is concerned that there could be further delays in providing local government with much-needed tools to take adaptation action.

Council previously raised concerns (in a submission to Select Committee on the Bills) about the long implementation timeframes under the two Acts and resulting delay in adaptation action (it would take over 10 years for the Acts to be fully implemented). The two Acts provide much-needed tools and powers to enable community-led retreat, for example through Spatial Planning and the provision in NBEA plans to make rules affecting existing use rights and land use consents where there are risks associated with natural hazards and climate change. However if these Acts are repealed, this could create further delays. Council urges Parliament to bring key climate change provisions back in through new legislation or legislative amendment.

Council also urges Parliament to continue working on the Climate Adaptation Bill and for this to be considered an immediate priority. For this legislation to be enduring, it needs to have cross-party support. For that reason, Council is supportive of this inquiry being led by Select Committee.

***Question 18:** Do you think there should be a requirement to undertake local adaptation planning? If so, should the trigger be based on the level of risk or something else?*

There is a strong case for mandatory local adaptation planning due to:

- Localised vulnerabilities: Local areas may have unique vulnerabilities that a national or regional adaptation plan might overlook. A local approach ensures these specific issues are addressed.
- Effective implementation: Local authorities often have a better understanding of on-the-ground realities and can more effectively implement and enforce adaptation measures.

- Community engagement: Local adaptation planning allows for better engagement with communities, leading to adaptation measures that are more in line with local needs and realities.
- Flexibility: Local plans can be more easily modified based on changing conditions or as new information becomes available, especially in areas with high vulnerabilities or where local circumstances significantly differ from the broader region.

However, ensuring adequate resources and integrating local plans with broader strategies will be essential for the success of local adaptation measures. Funding support from central government will be needed to achieve this.

Question 20: Do you think there should be a requirement to plan for different scenarios, such as changes in the level of risk or what happens if there is a disaster? Why or why not?

Yes, there should be a requirement to plan for different scenarios, because:

- Climate change impacts are inherently unpredictable. While models give a general idea of expected changes, there can always be unexpected shifts in climate patterns
- By planning for different scenarios, councils can adopt a proactive approach to potential disasters rather than a reactive one
- History has shown that when disasters strike unprepared regions or communities, the impacts are far greater. Preparedness based on different scenarios can help mitigate some of these impacts
- Knowing what actions to take under various scenarios allows for a more efficient allocation of resources
- When communities are aware of potential scenarios and know there's a plan in place, it can alleviate anxiety and stress related to the unknown
- Scenario planning is a key part of adaptive planning - adjusting actions based on changing conditions and new information
- Having a pre-disaster recovery plan can ensure that recovery efforts post-disaster are focused on long-term adaptation rather than just short-term fixes
- Integration with other plans, for example with local adaptation planning to ensure a coordinated response across different departments or agencies.

However, scenario planning can be resource-intensive. Councils might not have the technical expertise or financial resources to plan for multiple scenarios. There is also a potential for analysis paralysis – too many scenarios can create confusion and uncertainty about which action to take.

Question 21: How can we make sure that local adaptation planning is inclusive and draws on community views?

There is a risk that if councils engage through traditional methods, they are unlikely to reach some communities who may be significantly impacted by climate change. For example, in Council's community engagement to date, Māori, young families and rangatahi were underrepresented. Council intends to carry out further targeted engagement with these communities.

One option is to establish iwi panels and community panels that would be supported by a technical advisory group to develop adaptation options. To ensure panels are representative of a community,

members may need to be compensated. Standards and guidance set by central government in relation to equitable compensation would help councils to establish inclusive and equitable panels.

Community-led retreat (Chapter 6)

General comment

This chapter does not include a focus on ecological processes or indigenous biodiversity. Community-led retreat should prioritize the use of the newly vacated land for nature-based solutions to hazard mitigation that also enhance ecological processes, where possible.

In Nelson and many other places in New Zealand, there is limited land available to retreat to and Council and the community will need to grapple with whether to develop land with high biodiversity values. This could result in threatened species or rare ecosystems coming under further pressures. It is important that the process provides for ecological impact assessment in determining land to open up for development.

Question 23: What do you think are the most important outcomes and principles for community-led retreat?

Council supports the outcomes and principles outlined in Table 7. In addition to these outcomes, Council suggests including:

- Avoid unintended consequences (principle: take a systems thinking approach to ensure progress in addressing climate adaptation does not result in problems in other areas such as biodiversity or land use change)
- Protect and enhance the natural environment.

It is important that these outcomes are included, as climate change is just one of many symptoms of the underlying problem of overshoot, which has resulted in the transgression of six of the nine identified planetary boundaries (the six transgressed boundaries are climate change, biosphere integrity, freshwater availability, land use change, P and N flows, and novel entities). In taking measures to address the problem of climate change adaptation, there is a risk that ~~situation-is-we~~ inadvertently ~~worsened-worsen the situation~~ regarding the eight other planetary boundaries. For example, communities may be forced to retreat to land that has high biodiversity values, such as Public Conservation Land. In doing so, significant habitats could be damaged or destroyed.

The community-led retreat process should also consider managed species migration – for example a habitat may be destroyed from coastal erosion and a bird species may be unable to reestablish in a new location without support. This highlights the importance of environmental impact assessments, to understand the effect a retreat process will have on the natural environment and determine mitigation options.

Question 24 – Do you prefer option 1 (voluntary) or option 2 (a mix of voluntary and mandatory parts)? Are there any other options?

Council prefers option 2, a mix of voluntary and mandatory. For the Nelson context the risks associated with a voluntary system of retreat outweigh the benefits. Although a voluntary system supports autonomy and recognises the importance of the connections people to their homes, for the reasons

outlined in paragraph 184, a purely voluntary system is likely to lead to vulnerable populations becoming more vulnerable and more disjointed from the wider community as retreat takes place. Some degree of mandatory retreat will be required to minimise community risk and ensure equitable relocation. -A voluntary system would also lead to significant variation in approaches across Aotearoa New Zealand and increases the risk of delayed action or inaction.

Council agrees that that people should be allowed as much choice as possible within the process, while still providing for retreat.

Questions 25 and 26 - Do you agree that affected land should no longer be used at the end of a retreat process (with limited exceptions for things like ceremonial events, recreation, some agricultural or horticultural uses and mahinga kai gathering)? Why or why not? Do you think there should be any other exceptions? If so, what, and why?

The vacated land presents opportunities for alternative use. The land should be used within the constraints of certain criteria (e.g., safety and not exposing infrastructure to risk) with an emphasis on ecological restoration and nature-based solutions to hazard mitigation. Activities which may be allowed include recreation, ecological restoration, temporary commerce and scientific research. However, it is important to ensure the safety of the community using the space. Restrictions should be put in place to manage access to areas leading up to forecast weather events, and during and after forecast and unexpected weather events that may inundate or adversely affect the land.

Land use controls could allow for temporary commercial activities in these areas (such as pop-up shops or markets) which will maximise use of the areas but without placing permanent structures or assets at risk. Converting risk-prone areas to recreational use would allow existing recreational/open space areas in non-risk prone areas to be converted to habitable land for new builds, which can house families affected by relocation. This will require land use and zoning changes to be able to adequately utilize 'available' land in non-risk prone areas.

As land is retreated from, this also provides opportunities for natural habitats to be restored, which can also enhance adaptation (for example dune restoration) and biodiversity outcomes. -The land left behind could be a valuable resource for scientific research and act as a carbon sink, for example research to improve understanding of species recovery or enable the development of blue carbon.

Question 27 – Do you agree that these powers are needed to ensure land is no longer used once a decision has been made to retreat? What powers do you consider are needed?

Council agrees that additional powers are needed to restrict use of the land. The following powers may be needed:

- Powers (held by territorial authorities) to ensure people don't return to their homes (or the homes aren't re-occupied) once they've been required to relocate. The roll out of these powers will need to be prefaced by extensive community engagement, so homeowners understand the justification for this.
- Powers associated with land acquisition and use which involve purchasing properties or implementing land swaps, similar to after the Christchurch earthquake. It is important these powers are applied equitably across communities.

- Ability for affected communities to have central role in the decision-making processes.

A challenge for Nelson is where people will relocate to given the topography is highly restrictive. A plan change (such as Council's Plan Change 29 on Housing and Hazards) is essential to provide for additional, intensive housing to house displaced people. However, there has been significant push back from the community on this plan change. A similar response to a community-led retreat process is likely. Council hopes to learn lessons from the Plan Change 29 process to assist with the communication and engagement around community-led retreat. It will be important to communicate that it's not just the individual communities (i.e. those in low lying/risk prone areas) that will be affected by community-led retreat but the whole of the city. Clear communication, consultation, information and education is essential to ensure community-led retreat can be undertaken effectively.

Question 28 - What do you think the threshold or trigger should be for withdrawing services once a decision has been made to retreat?

Both options (a plan for the withdrawal of services included in a retreat plan and service providers to request an independent decision-maker to withdraw services) are needed. In some cases it may be difficult for local authorities to make the decision to withdraw services due to significant push back from residents. A referral to an independent decision-maker could enable an impartial and evidence-based decision to be made.

A set timeframe should be agreed and understood by the affected community for the withdrawal of services. If services are affected by a disaster before the planned withdrawal occurs then it should be assessed as to how many households are still occupied in the affected area and a cost analysis undertaken to determine whether resupplying/replacing services for the number of still-occupied residences is justified.

Question 29 - In what circumstances, if any, do you think decision-makers should be protected from liability? What are your views on option A, option B or any other possible option?

Council agrees that there needs to be some protections of decision-makers from liability. Council supports option b, to ensure that decision-makers can still be held accountable for failure to consider whether retreat is necessary.

Funding and financing (Chapter 7)

General comments:

Council disagrees with the statement paragraph 233 that "roles and responsibilities under the current funding approach are generally appropriate." Too much responsibility for adaptation is currently held by property owners and local government, and not enough by central government. Local government faces significant affordability challenges already, for example with degrading infrastructure, and cannot afford to pay for significant adaptation actions, such as relocation of infrastructure. Central government or other centralized funding (e.g. public insurance system) support is needed.

Question 30 – Which parts of the current system work well and which do not? Are there any other issues with our current approach to adaptation funding?

The beneficiary pays system is not working well as the ability of homeowners to pay for remediation or proactive adaptation action is highly variable and many cannot afford to pay. Climate change risks are likely to be disproportionately felt by communities who are already vulnerable - the beneficiary pays approach is likely to exacerbate existing inequities.

In the current system, funding is more readily available for adaptation post event than for proactive adaptation. There needs to be more funding available for proactive adaptation.

Question 32 – In what circumstances (if any) do you think ratepayers and taxpayers should help people pay for the costs of adaptation?

Taxpayer and ratepayer funding should be prioritized and made available where there is an urgent need (as described in figure 7) with some funding also available where there is a moderate need. Funding should not be available when there is a low need. A question Council is currently considering is whether the owner of a house or asset should receive funding when they have not taken out insurance. National-level direction or guidance on this would help to avoid differing approaches on this throughout New Zealand.

Question 33 – In what circumstances should central government help councils to meet adaptation costs?

There should be a range of factors considered in determining the funding available for local government, the most important ones being risk exposure, population and population density and affordability/ability to pay. An approach which only focuses on where central government has significant responsibilities would mean that some councils miss out on funding and are faced with an overwhelming cost burden.

Question 37 – What should central government's initial funding priorities be and why? Which priorities are the most important and why?

Council supports the priority areas identified in the Issues and Options paper. Another funding priority should be environmental remediation and restoration for areas where communities have retreated from. There is currently very little understanding of the costs of environmental remediation, which are likely to be significant, or the benefits of ecological restoration of the vacated land and its use for nature-based solutions to hazard mitigation. This should be factored into central government funding priorities.

Question 39 – Should funding priorities cover councils as well as central government?

Direction should be provided to councils from central government on funding priorities to ensure consistency throughout New Zealand. However, councils should also be able to consider their own community needs and priorities.

Adapting through recovery (Chapter 8)

General comments

This section highlights many good opportunities for improved recovery processes, including that local adaptation planning include pre-disaster recovery planning, as proposed by the Expert Working Group. In the absence of this there will likely be missed opportunities for implementing adaptive responses such as retreat from badly impacted areas or other resilience initiatives that reduce long term risk. Many of the risks identified in this section were present in the flooding in Nelson Tasman in August 2022.

The issue highlighted in this section of property owner uncertainty in the recovery process and whether they will be bought out by council or central government applies to flood affected areas in Nelson. In the wake of a disaster, property owners need to make investment decisions over whether and how they re-build. Councils currently have limited capacity to deal with the multitude of issues following a disaster event and tend to limit risks by reactively responding to immediate issues rather than initiating dialogue and working with affected property owners on good long-term adaptive outcomes.

~~The~~ An important issue to be resolved is the current gap in insurance/EQC cover when it comes to undamaged (or repairable) homes that cannot be occupied again because the unacceptable risk of future hazard (e.g., landslide from a more elevated property) ~~is problematic~~. In this case such cases, the owner cannot move back in and the property has essentially become worthless, yet insurance and EQC payments might cover only a fraction of the property's pre-event value. In the case of the August 2022 event, Council and central government have jointly taken the role of 'insurer of last resort' and are intending to buy out such properties, yet this represents a new activity for councils and is not financially sustainable. ~~It is necessary for~~ We would ask central government to investigate a solution to the problem, so homeowners are able to subscribe to a comprehensive insurance package that covers the full value of the property in such cases. This is a vital component of adaptation planning and ~~should will~~ ensure that homeowners ~~take on the risks of~~ are able to insure themselves against natural hazards, ~~thereby taking appropriate responsibility for their property.~~

In the case of the August 2022 flood recovery in Nelson ~~this, discussions on~~ longer-term ~~approach~~ has adaptive outcomes have been limited to properties impacted by slips which were seen as higher liability for Council and higher priority for central government assistance. In the absence of a proactive approach from councils, property owners are likely to progress with reinstating what was there previously.

Paragraph 305 refers to legislative changes that would give local authorities the ability to implement land use changes following a disaster (quickly and at scale). This is relevant to Nelson as there are already instances of property owners in impacted areas seeking to build additional structures in the wake of the flood event and in areas where the long-term strategy is likely to include managed retreat. We should support further work on developing this option.

Incentives need to be in place to "build back better" following a disaster, rather than rebuilding like-for-like. Section 10 of the Resource Management Act 1991 sets out that land may be used in a manner that contravenes a district plan rule if the use of the land was previously lawfully established and the effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale. Homeowners may be more inclined to rebuild like-for-like under section 10 if "building back better" triggers the need for resource consent.

Stringent land use controls do not incentivise homeowners, who are likely already financially affected by a hazard, to rebuild with adaptation in mind following disaster events.

Further, discussion needs to be had on whether, in future, ratepayer funds should be used to buy out high-value properties where the risk is already well known.

Question 42: *Are there any other issues that make it difficult to adapt during a recovery?*

It is important that decisions made during a recovery are aligned with the long-term direction of adaptation action, but this is difficult to achieve when the direction has not yet been determined. Community-led retreat will often be part of a broader response strategy to increase resilience to natural hazards for the wider community. For example, a council purchases properties within a high flood risk area in order to relocate a stopbank further back from the riverbank. This makes room for the river, provides a planted riparian esplanade and increases floodway capacity to reduce risk to other properties in the floodplain. However it takes time to establish the feasibility of the works and arrive at a consensus with the community. Additionally, a local authority will need to have budgeted for these works and may need to be quite advanced in its planning to implement adaptation options as part of a recovery process.

Some councils were unable to access the 'shovel ready' COVID19 recovery funding for river flood schemes, as the funding was offered only to councils with projects that were ready to implement.

Question 43: *Do you think our approach to community-led retreat and adaptation funding should be the same before and after a disaster? Why or why not?*

The overall approach may be similar but disasters present an opportunity for the implementation of adaptive options such as retreat, given there is likely to be damage and a reduction in property value. Following an event, property owners are likely to be more receptive to the prospect of relocation or other measures that would significantly reduce risk. Further, insurance funding may be used to contribute towards a more resilient solution, which would not be available before a disaster. Ideally, community-led retreat should be discussed as part of adaptive planning with residents in areas identified as susceptible to disasters, so that expectations and understanding are clearly established prior to an event.



Carbon credits accrued for Nelson City Council forestry assets

Climate Change Taskforce
10 November

Nelson – A Smart Little City
He Tāone Tōrire a Whakatū

789843239-7460



Nelson
City Council

Te Kaunihera o
Whakatū



Emission Trade Scheme (ETS)

The ETS is based on trading New Zealand Units (NZUs or units). These units are sometimes called "carbon credits", "carbon units", or "emission units". One unit represents 1 tonne of carbon dioxide, or equivalent greenhouse gases.

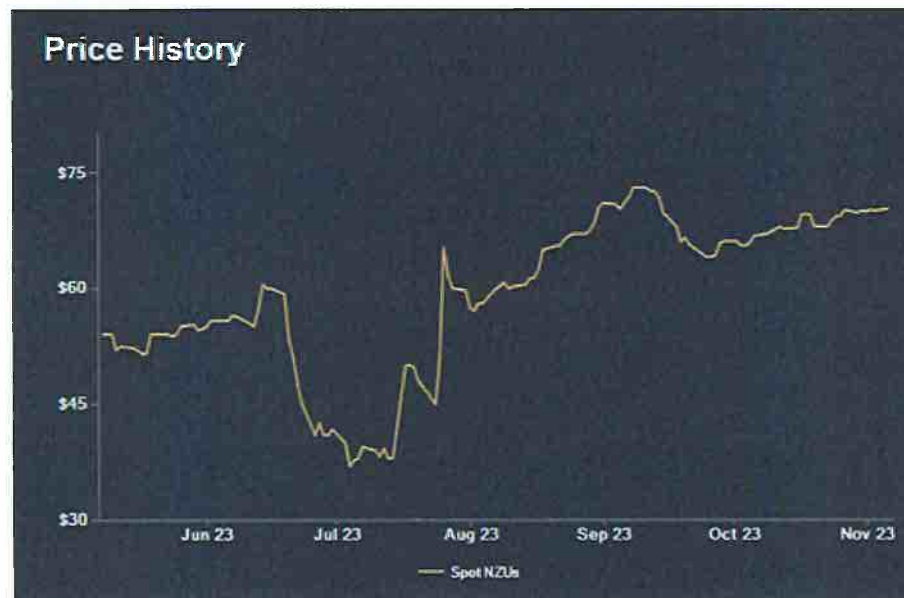
You can receive units from the government when you remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Carbon price (NZUs)

Units can be bought or sold. The price for units reflects supply and demand in the scheme and changes over time.

MARKET LATEST: NZUs \$70.25

Today 10:30am



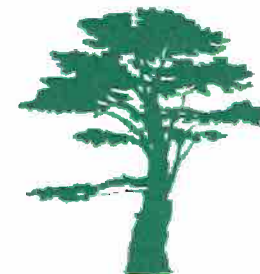
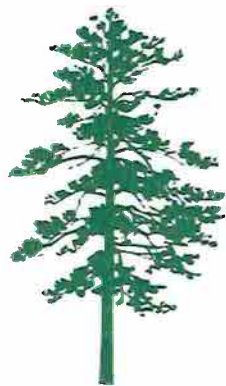
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Council carbon credits

Forest comprising exotic forest species

Forest comprising indigenous forest species

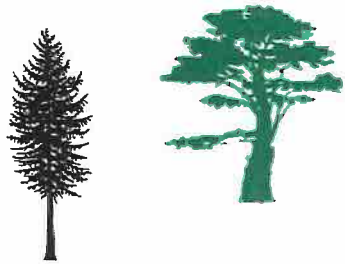


Total number of units received is 14,453 for registered Post-1989 forests



Council carbon credits

Forest comprising exotic forest species - 17 stands (133.3 ha)



- Carbon accounting methodology: Averaging
- 26.8 ha
- Carbon accounting area 1-6: 5,000 NZUs
- \$350,000 valued at current carbon price
- No future liabilities, units can be used

- Carbon accounting methodology: Stock change
- 106.5 ha
- Carbon accounting area 7-17: 8,784 NZUs
- \$614,880 valued at current carbon price
- Depends on future forest management
- Require surrender if all trees are felled



Council carbon credits

Forest comprising indigenous forest species

- 6 stands (11.0 ha)
- Carbon accounting methodology: Averaging
- 669 NZUs
- \$46,830 valued at current carbon price
- Carbon accounting area 19-22
- Switch to Permanent Forest, units can be used





Right Tree Right Place Taskforce recommendation

Recommendation 8:

All forest returns (and carbon credits) earned since the forests were reregistered into the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme should be 'ring-fenced' in Nelson City Council accounts, to help fund forest transitions and restoration.





Climate Change Strategy

Nelson – A Smart Little City
He Tāone Tōrere a Whakatū



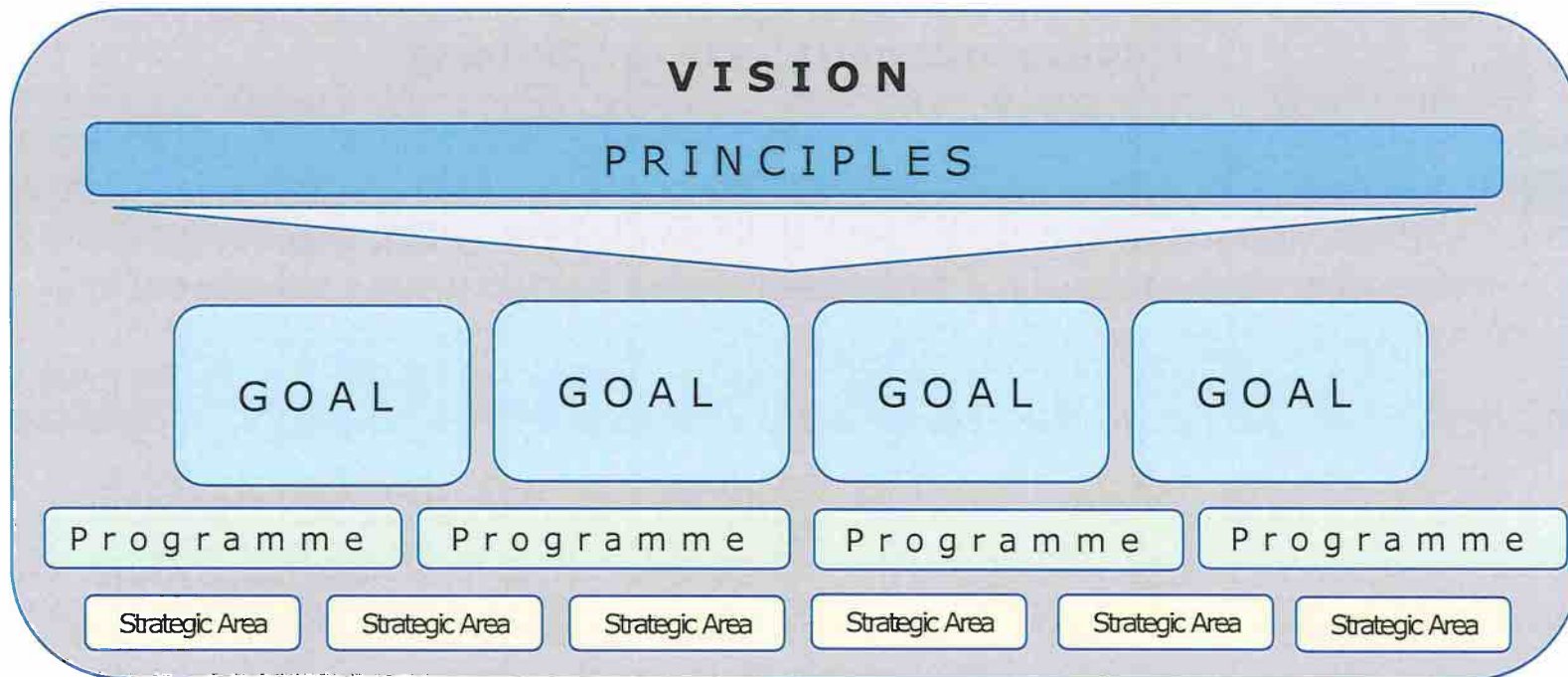
Nelson
City Council

Te Kaunihera o
Whakatū



Developing a Climate Change Strategy

Climate Change Advisory Group





Developing a Climate Change Strategy

Vision (Long-term Impact):

The vision is the overarching aspiration for the future. It paints a picture of the desired state Nelson Community aims to achieve in the long run concerning climate change

Goal (Relatively Direct Effect for People / Effect Objectives):

Goals are specific outcomes that the strategy aims to achieve. They represent tangible benefits or changes for the community and environment.

Programmes (Immediate Achievements / Immediate Objectives):

Programmes represent the broad strategies or initiatives the Council will employ to achieve the goals. They are not detailed activities but rather overarching approaches that will lead to the desired outcomes.

|| Programme || Programme || Programme || Programme ||

Strategic Areas (Thematic Areas):

Strategic areas are high-level focus points or themes that the strategy emphasises. They provide context and guidance for the programmes.

Climate Change Strategy

Vision (Long-term Impact):

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Climate Change Strategy

Vision (Long-term Impact):

The vision sets the foundational direction for the entire strategy. All subsequent elements (goals, programmes, strategic areas) should align with and contribute to realising this vision.

Goal (Relatively Direct Effect for People / Effect Objectives):

Goals operationalise the vision by breaking it down into more specific outcomes. Each goal should be a step towards realising the vision.

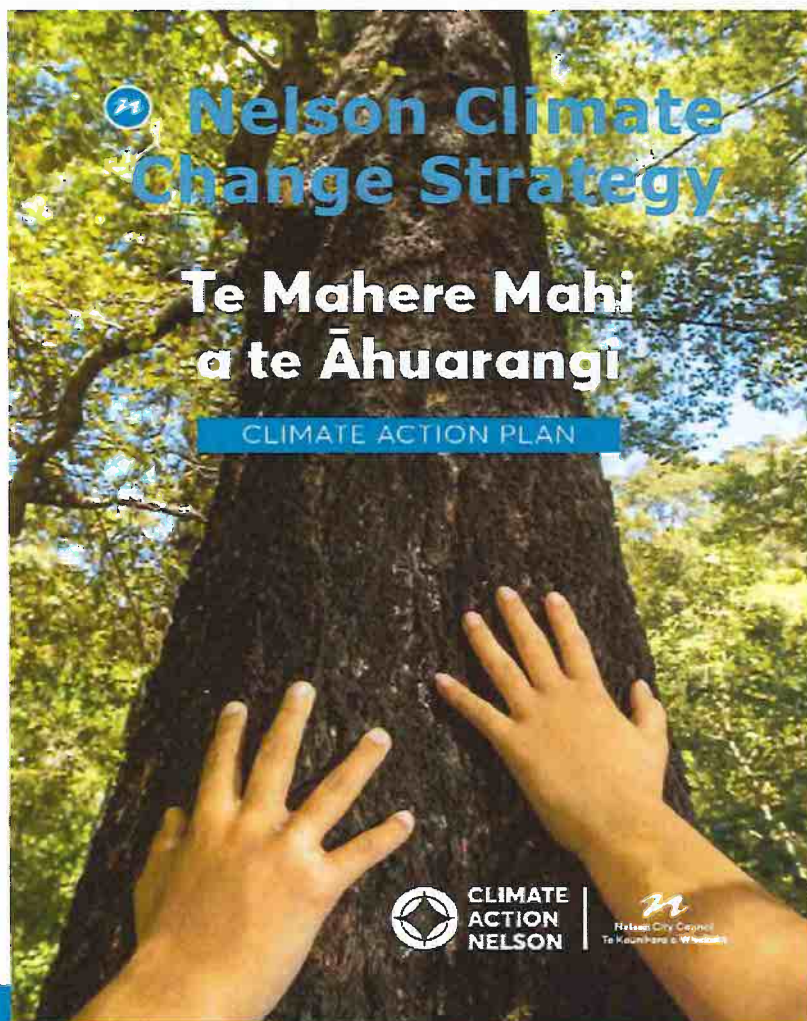
outlining the broad approaches (programmes) to achieve the goals. The detailed

Programmes (Immediate Achievements / Immediate Objectives):

Programmes provide a structured approach to ensure that the goals are met. Each programme should have clear linkages to one or more goals.

Strategic Areas (Thematic Areas):

Strategic areas offer a thematic lens through which programmes are developed. They ensure that the programmes are aligned with the broader priorities of the strategy.



1. Introduction

- Background on Climate Change in Nelson
- Purpose of the Strategy

2. Vision

3. Principles

4. Values

5. Goals, Programmes, and Strategic Areas

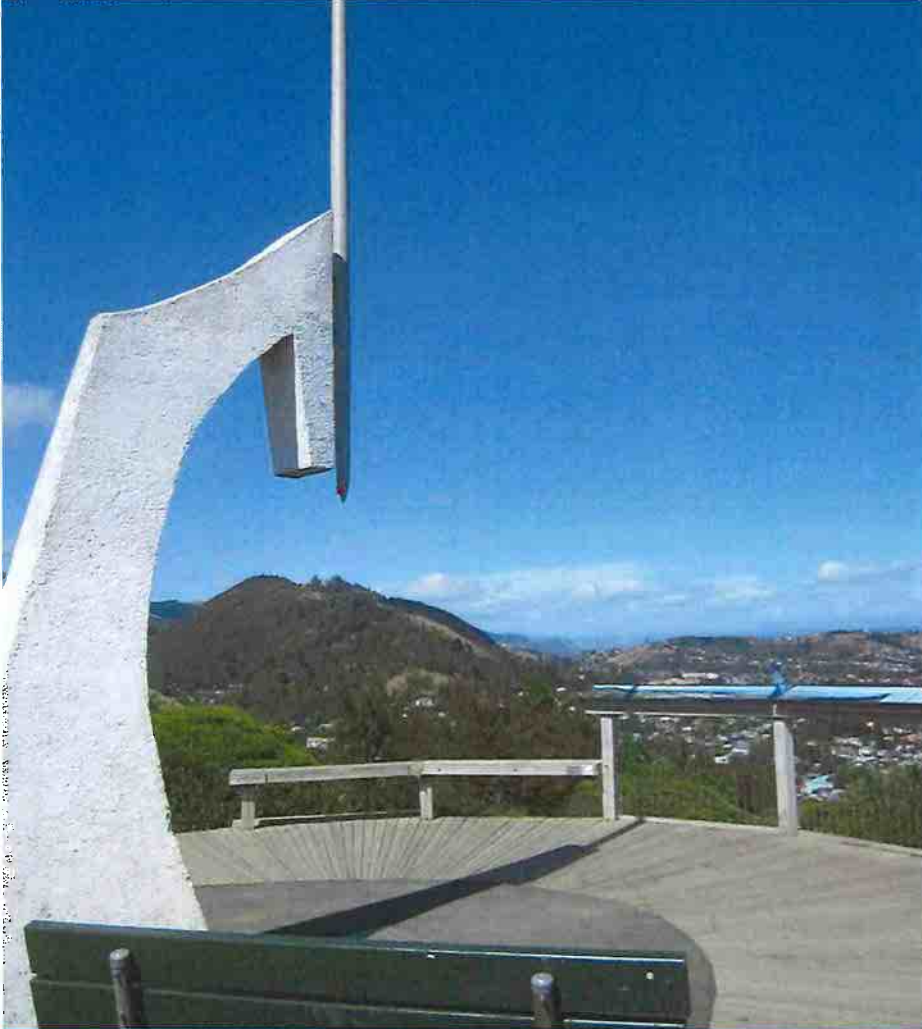
- Goal 1: We have a healthy natural environment that is resilient to the impacts of a changing climate
 - Programme: Restoration of Nature
 - Strategic Area: Increase carbon sequestration through the regeneration of indigenous forest
 - Strategic Area: Protect and restore areas of significant biodiversity
 - Strategic Area: Restore coastal ecosystems

6. How will this inform the Climate Action Plan



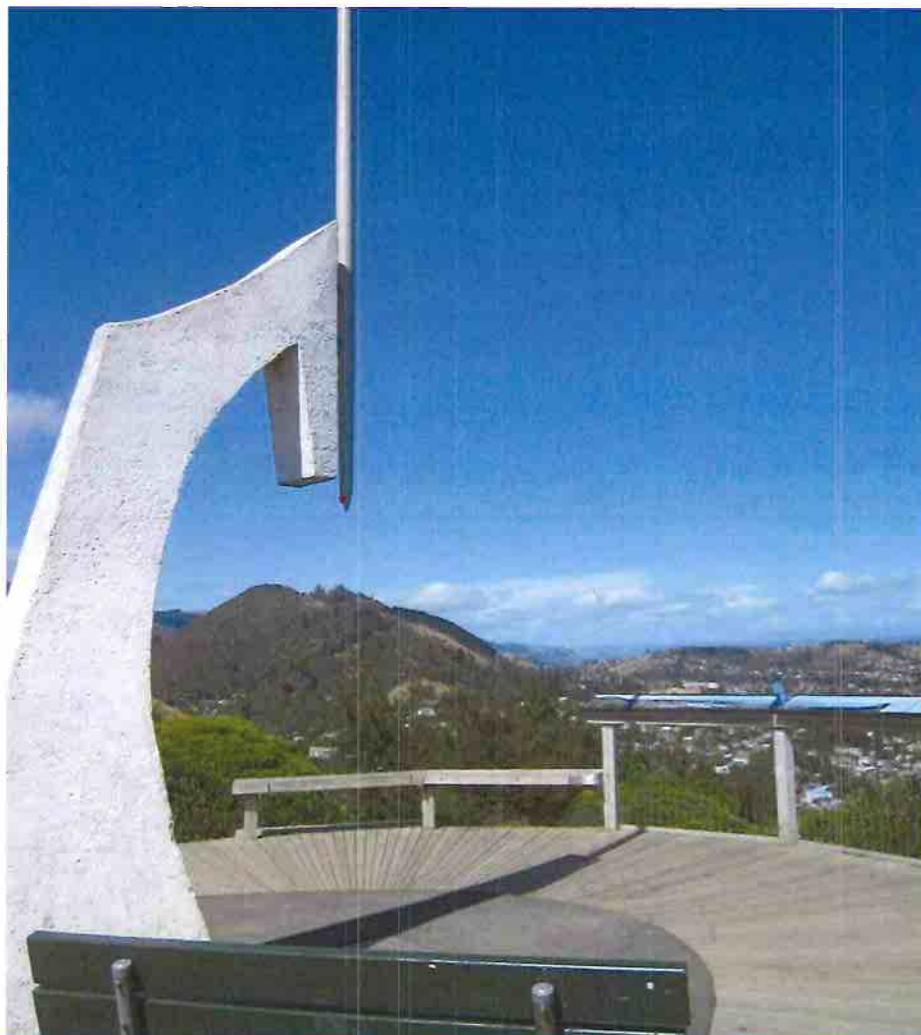
Vision

In 2050, Whakatū Nelson is a beacon of climate resilience thanks to the bold actions we took to transform our city. Our enduring commitment to bold climate action has led to radically improved social, cultural, economic and environmental outcomes for all.



Principles

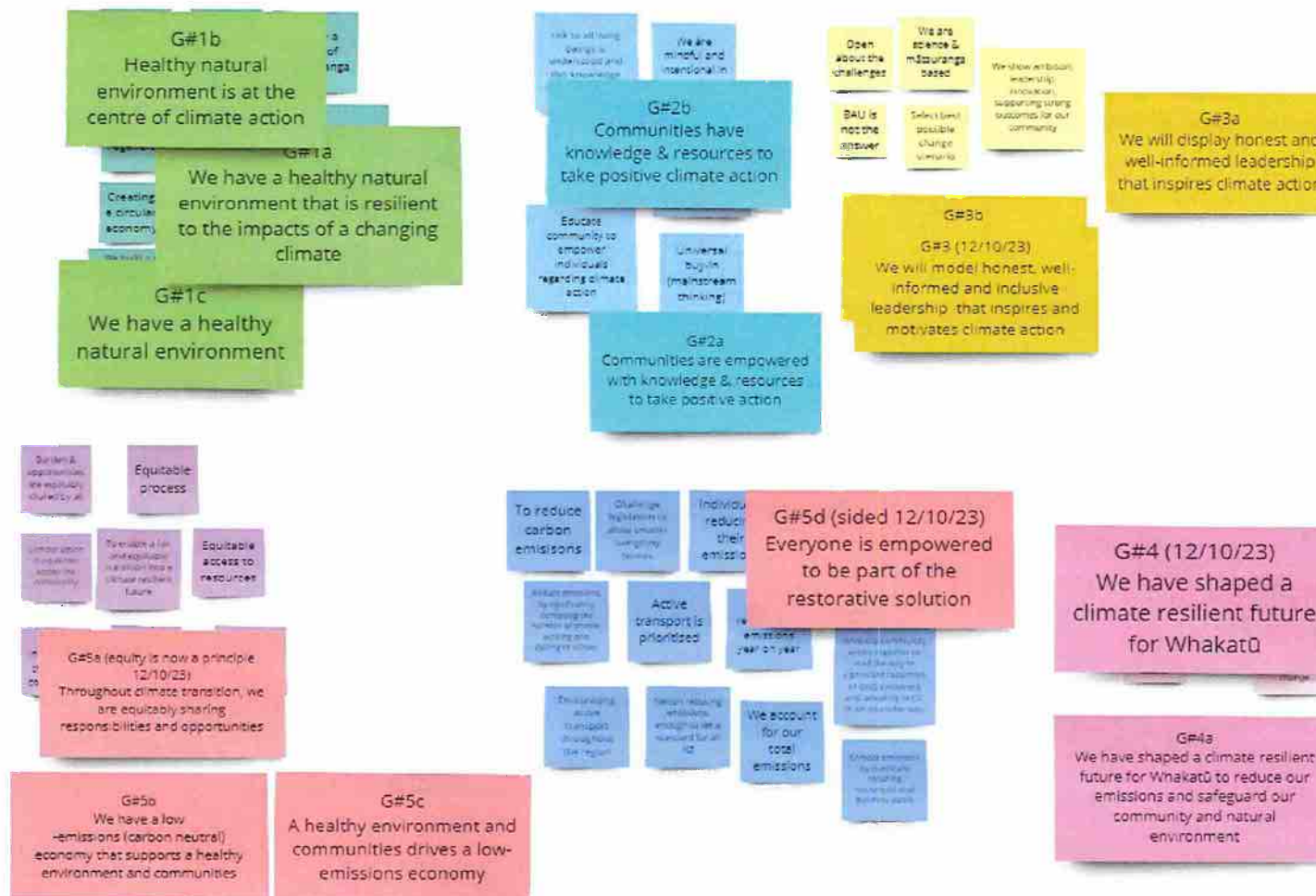
- Collective Effort
- We Act with Determination
- Informed Leadership
- Holistic Approach
- Honouring Te Tiriti
- Honesty

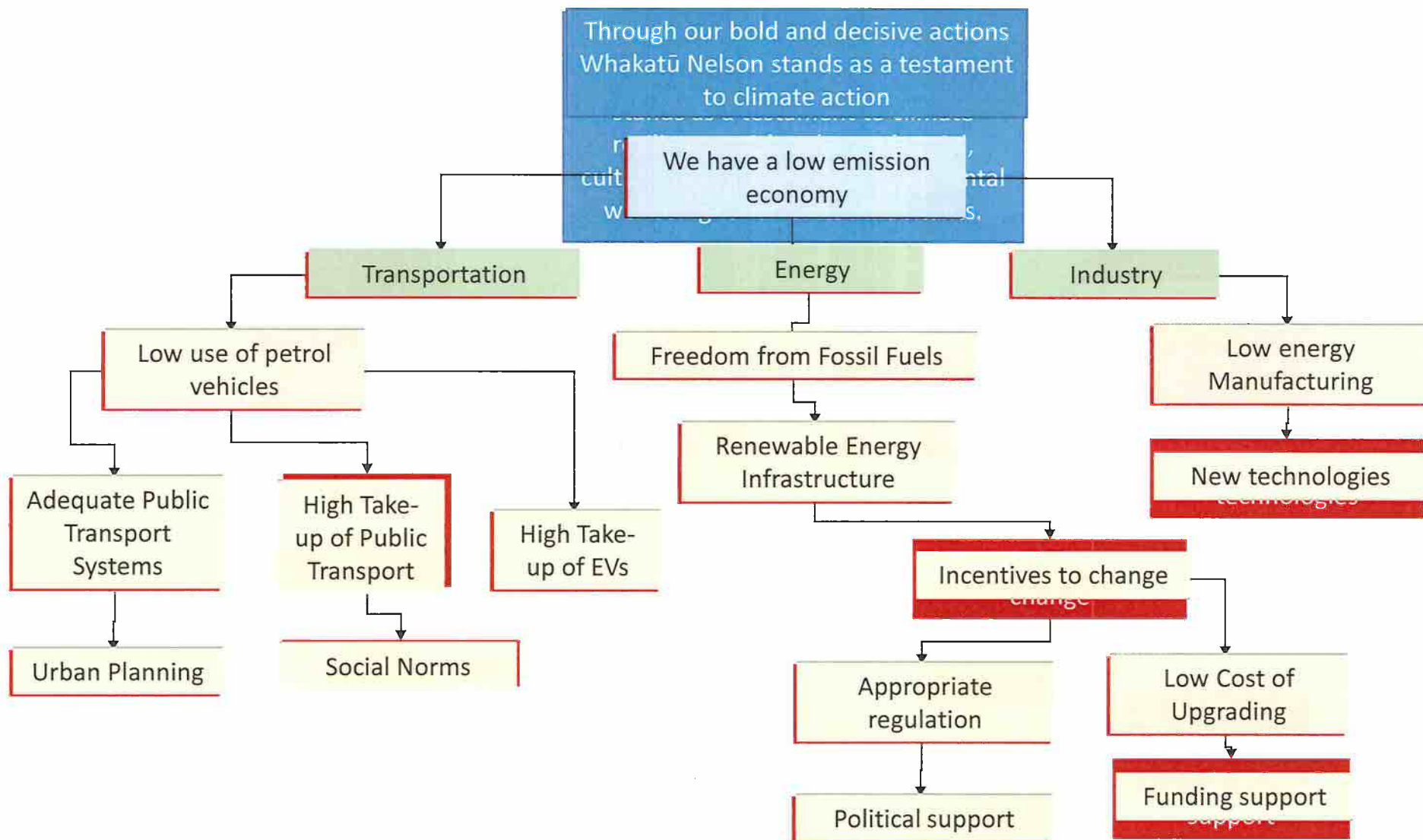


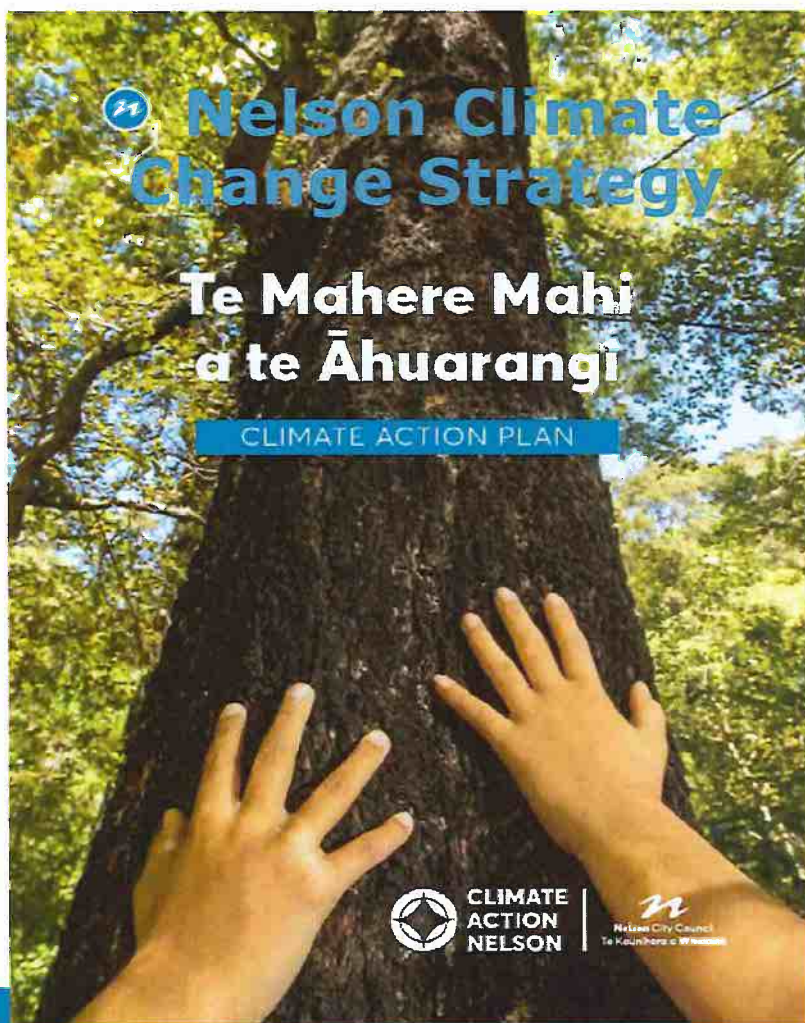
Our Values

As reflected in our collective Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy:

- **Whanaungatanga** – We value relationships, we will work together and with tangata whenua.
- **Manaakitanga** – We care and support one another.
- **Rangatiratanga** – We are excellent in everything that we do.
- **Mana Taurite** – We are inclusive and strive for equity and equality.
- **Pono** – We are honest and accountable.
- **Auahatanga** – We are innovative and passionate about what we do.
- **Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho** – We honour and respect our taonga, our legacy.







1. Introduction

- Background on Climate Change in Nelson
- Purpose of the Strategy

2. Vision

3. Principles

4. Values

5. Goals, Programmes, and Strategic Areas

- ❑ Goal 1: We have a healthy natural environment that is resilient to the impacts of a changing climate
 - Programme: Restoration of Nature
 - Strategic Area: Increase carbon sequestration through the regeneration of indigenous forest
 - Strategic Area: Protect and restore areas of significant biodiversity
 - Strategic Area: Restore coastal ecosystems

6. How will this inform the Climate Action Plan



Climate Change Adaptation

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Whakatū

Climate Change Adaptation - Updates

- ACAN hui – Key messages
- Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment – Final stages
- Tāhunanui Spit erosion report – Cross-council & risk management

ACAN hui (Aotearoa Climate Adaptation Network) - he, take awa, s

100 community meetings over 4 years

Face-to-face with ~1,300 community members

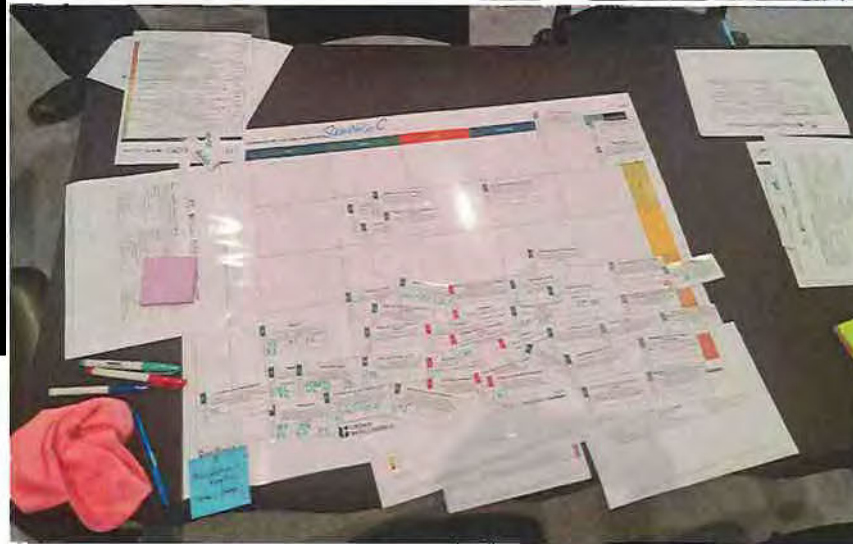
Successful in building the needed social mandate

Regional Climate Change Risk Assessment - Final stages

Place-based workshop

7(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons

7(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons



7(2)(a) to protect the privacy of natural persons



Notes of the

Climate Change Taskforce

Āhuarangi

10 November 2023 2.03p.m. to 4.15p.m.

Ruma Whakatu

Chairperson:	Councillor Aaron Stallard
Members present:	His Worship the Mayor Nick Smith, Councillors Mel Courtney, Rachel Sanson, and Matthew Benge
In Attendance:	Group Manager Strategy and Communications (Nicky McDonald), Manager Climate Change (David Measures), Senior Climate Change Adviser (Daniela Ramirez), Climate Change Adviser (Marie Becdelievre), Climate Change Programme Coordinator (Sarah Stephens), General Manager Regional Services (Nathan Clark), Principal Planner (Dennis Bush-King), and Senior Governance Advisor (Helgard Wagener)
Apologies (Members):	None

Matters discussed.

3. Plan Change to prevent new developments using coal as fuel (Dennis Bush-King)

- National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat prohibits discharges of greenhouse gases from new industrial heat devices that burn coal at low-to-medium temperatures (below 300 degrees Celsius) and phases out existing devices by 2037.
- Prior to 2037 below 300 kilowatt is a restricted discretionary activity and requires a resource consent;
- Nelson City Council can prohibit the discharge during the transitional phase but will have to do a plan change and extend airshed to include Kākā Valley.
- Four resource consents currently approved; these include South Pine (Nelson), Ltd, Nelson Hospital, Nayland College and McCashins Brewery; and there is also some community household coal use.

4. Landfill overview (Nathan Clark)

- PowerPoint Presentation covering NTRLBU carbon journey

5. Planetary boundaries and overshoot (Aaron Stallard)

- Deferred

6. Carbon credits / carbon sequestration (Daniela Ramirez)

- PowerPoint Presentation

7. Update on the Climate Change Strategy/work of the Advisory Group (David Measures)

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Proposed meeting of the Advisory Group on 5-6 December 2023. Taskforce members invited to attend.

8. Update on Adaption work programme (Marie Becdelievre)

- PowerPoint Presentation

Action points

- Chair, Councillor Stallard to update His Worship the Mayor on the briefing on a possible plan change re coal use.
- Upload the Climate Action Plan to LGHub.
- Taskforce members invited to the advisory group meeting on 5-6 December 2023.



Climate change

24 August 2023

1982984479-6540

 Nelson City Council
te kaunihera o whakatū



Climate Change context





Timeline of climate action – NZ and Whakatū Nelson

AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

2002: NZ Emissions Trading Scheme established
2016: NZ ratified Paris Agreement

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 passed

Independent Climate Change Commission established

Commission provided advice on emissions budgets and the emissions reduction plan

May: Emissions reduction plan and emissions budgets released
August: National adaptation plan to be finalised

Climate Adaptation Bill planned for introduction to Parliament

2002 - 2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

WHAKATŪ NELSON

Council demonstrated commitment to climate action, e.g. Nelson 2060 Strategy, Local Government Climate Change Declaration

Council declared Climate Emergency and supported Zero Carbon legislation

Climate change challenges recognised in Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy

Council adopted national 2050 targets for reducing operational emissions

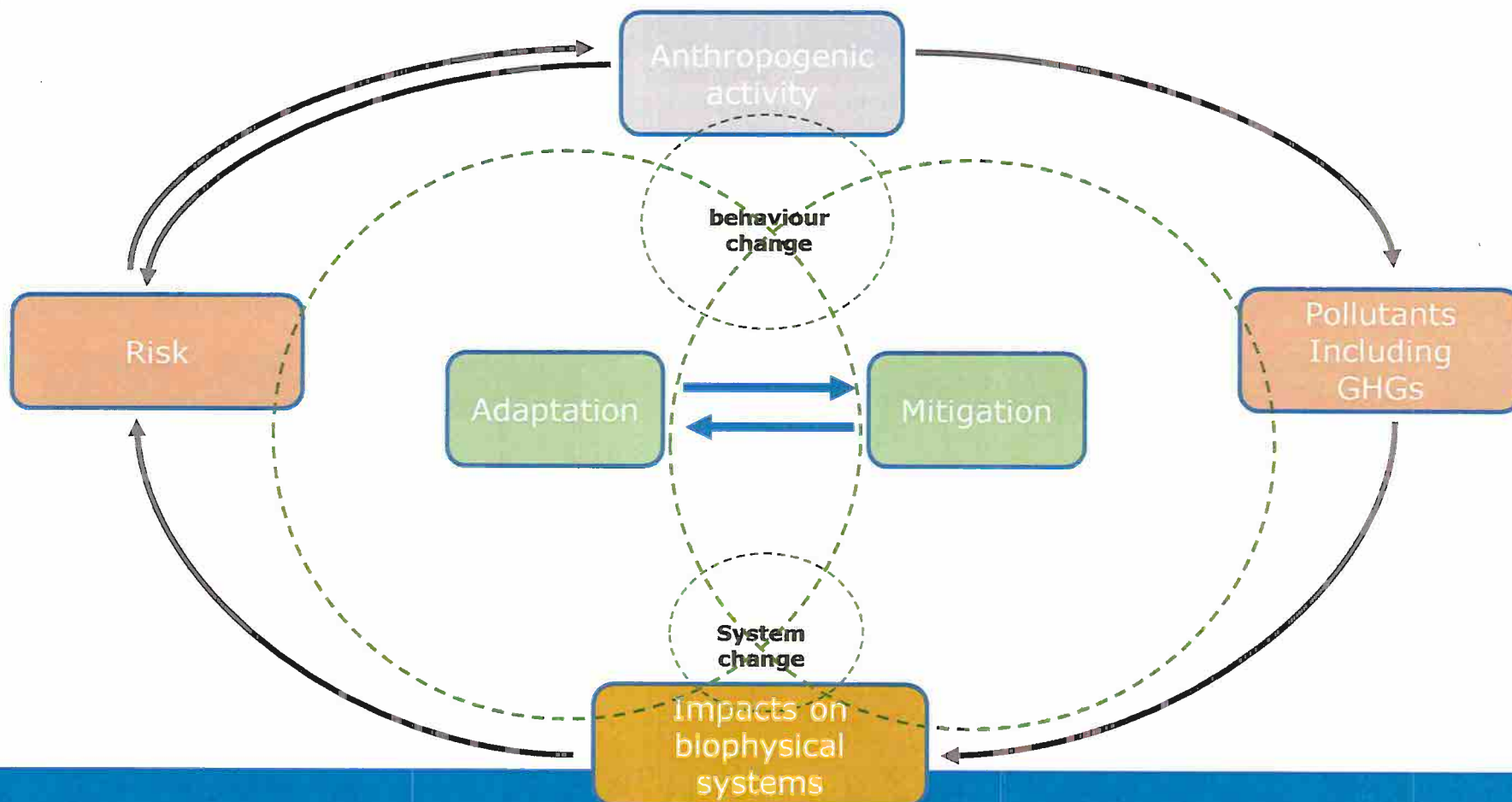
Nelson's Long Term Plan 2021-2031 adopted

Climate Action Plan adopted

Development of Climate change Strategy
Implementation of the Climate Action Plan projects
Nelson Climate Adaptation (DAPP) - objectives, risk assessment, options development



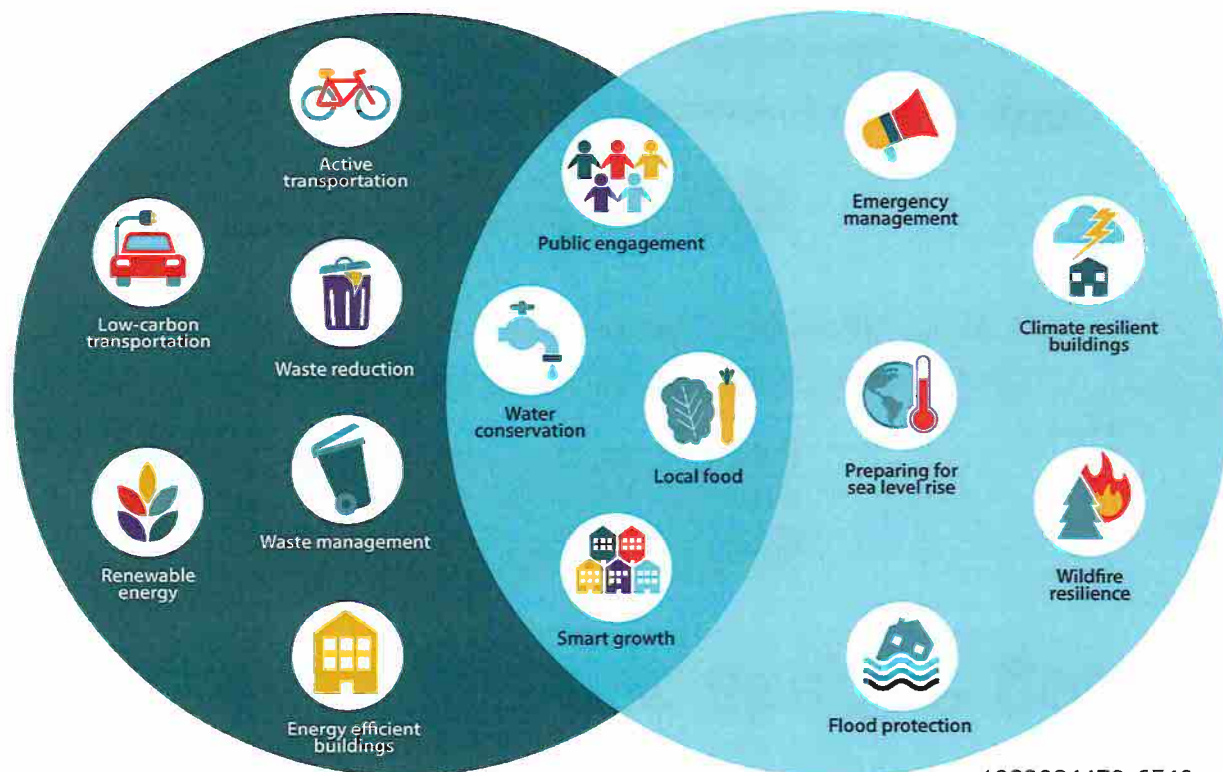
CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK



NCC climate change work programme

Mitigation

Adaptation



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National policies

E.g., Emissions Reduction Plan, National Adaptation Plan

Whakatū Nelson's climate change response

Climate Change Strategy (*under development*)

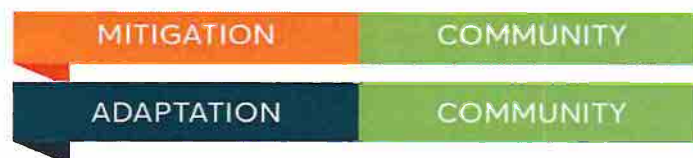
Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi:
Climate Action Plan (*adopted Dec 2021*)

Mitigation projects
(*underway*)
e.g., community carbon
footprint, solar panels,
walking and cycling

Adaptation projects
(*underway*)
e.g., Dynamic adaptive
planning pathways
Climate change risk
assessment

Partnerships – Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

NCC climate change goals



Climate Change Strategy (*under development*) – emissions reduction and adaptation goals to be set



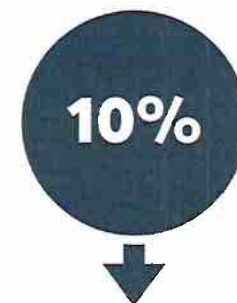
Council emissions targets (*adopted by Council 2020*):

- 2050 national targets
- Interim targets in line with emissions budgets

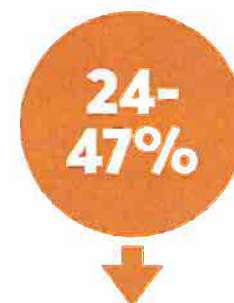
The domestic 2050 target requires at least:



Emissions of all GHGs other than biogenic methane by and beyond 2050.



Reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2030.

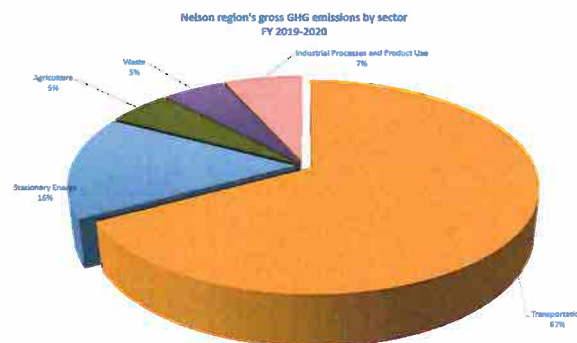
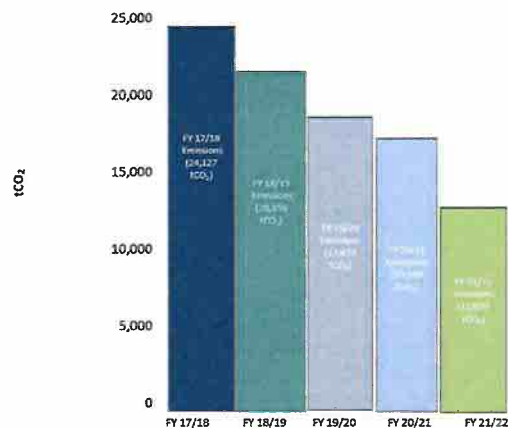


Reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by and beyond 2050.



The Risk Explorer - your tool

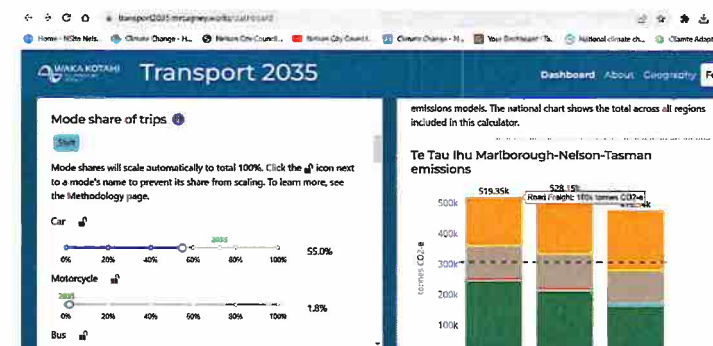
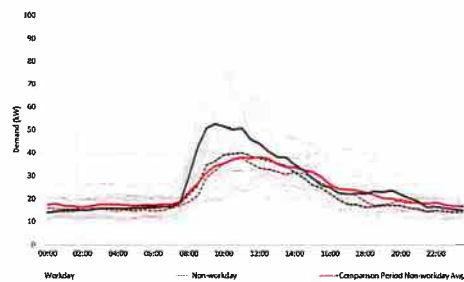




Sector	FY 18/19 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	FY 19/20 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Transport	212,561	203,857
Stationary Energy	43,725	47,473
Agriculture	21,092	16,153
Waste	18,961	15,991
Industrial Processes and Product Use	21,313	20,242
Total Gross GHG Emissions (excl. Forestry)	317,652	303,717

Table 19 GHG emissions comparison by sector by FY

Founders Park 24hr Load Profiles 1/05/2022 - 31/05/2022 Compared to 1/10/2021 - 31/10/2021





TE ARATOI O WHAKATŪ
THE SUTER
ART GALLERY



Nelson The Smart Little City
He tāone tōire a Whakatū

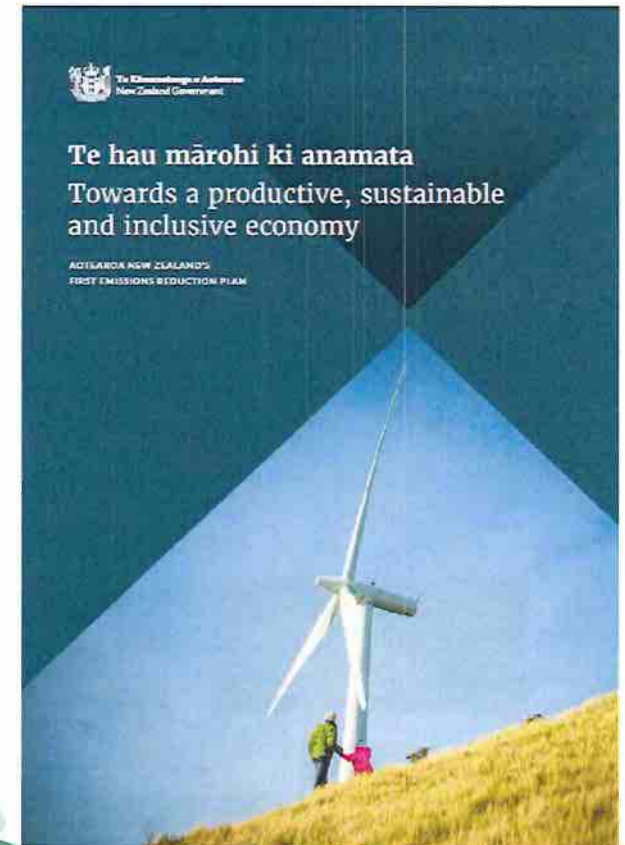
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 Nelson City Council
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Advocacy

- Advocating for Eco-Design Adviser funding from MBIE or MfE
- Advocating for a standardize model to project GHG emissions by region



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Whakatū



Adaptation Work Programme

21 September 2023

Nelson – A Smart Little City
He Tāone Tōrire a Whakatū



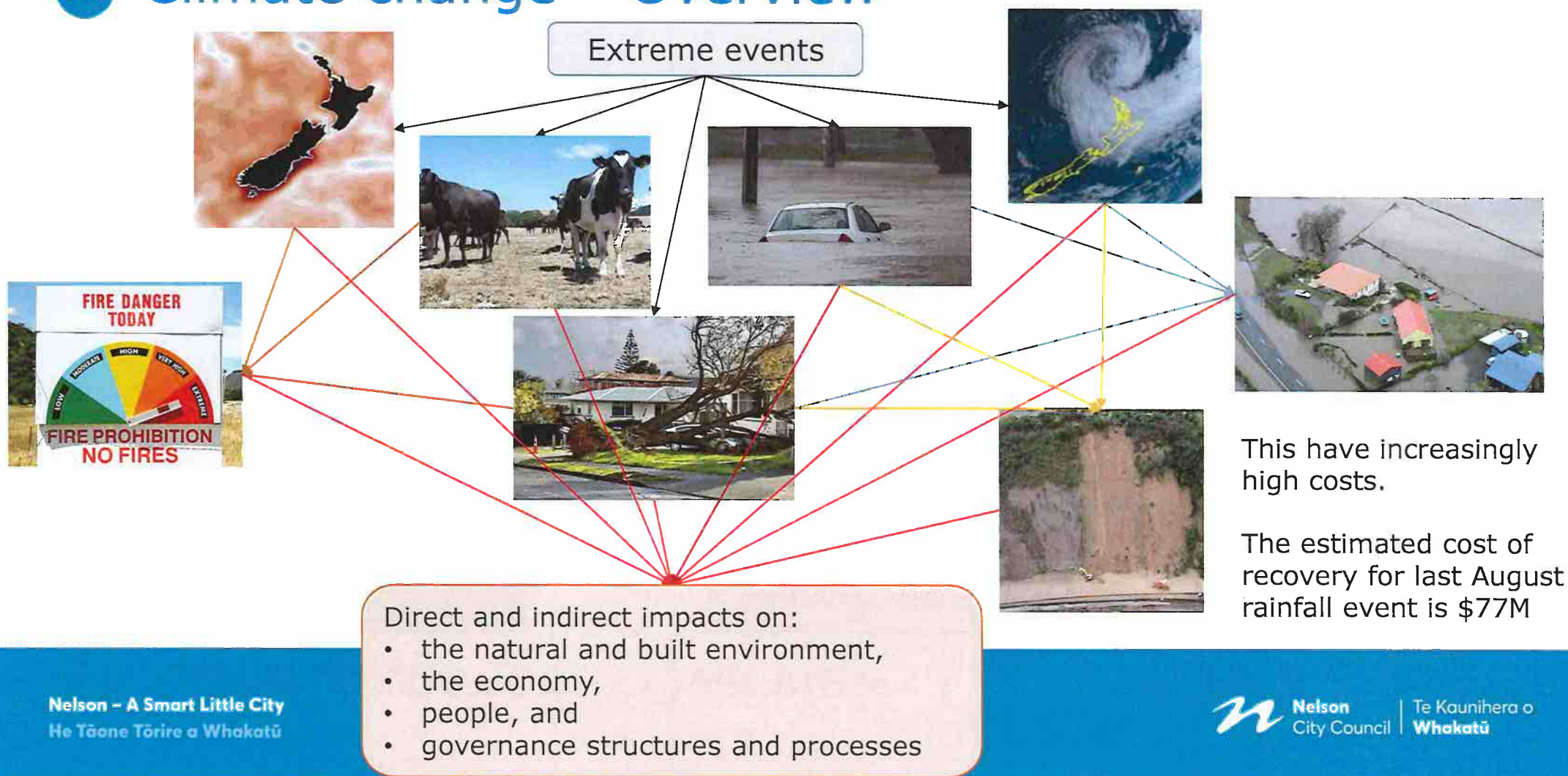
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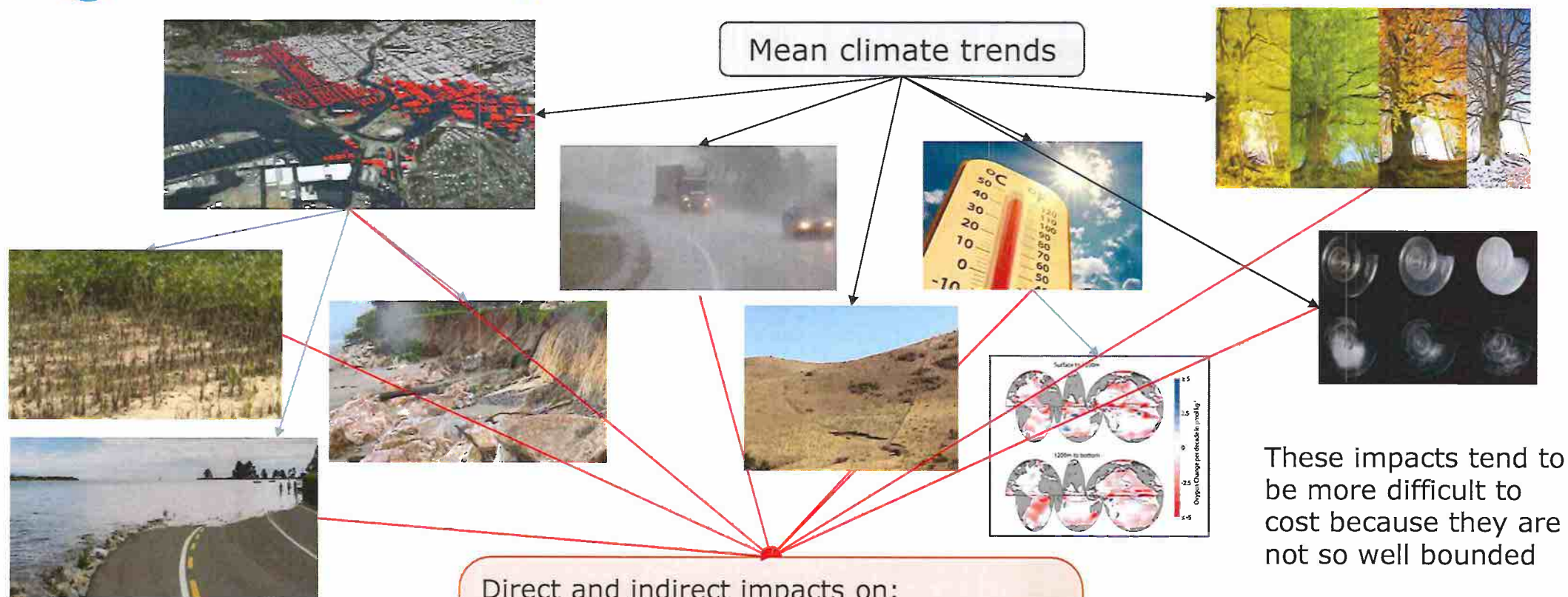
Content

- Climate change impacts
- Understanding climate-related risks
- Developing adaptation options
- Building response capacity effectively – Our strategy

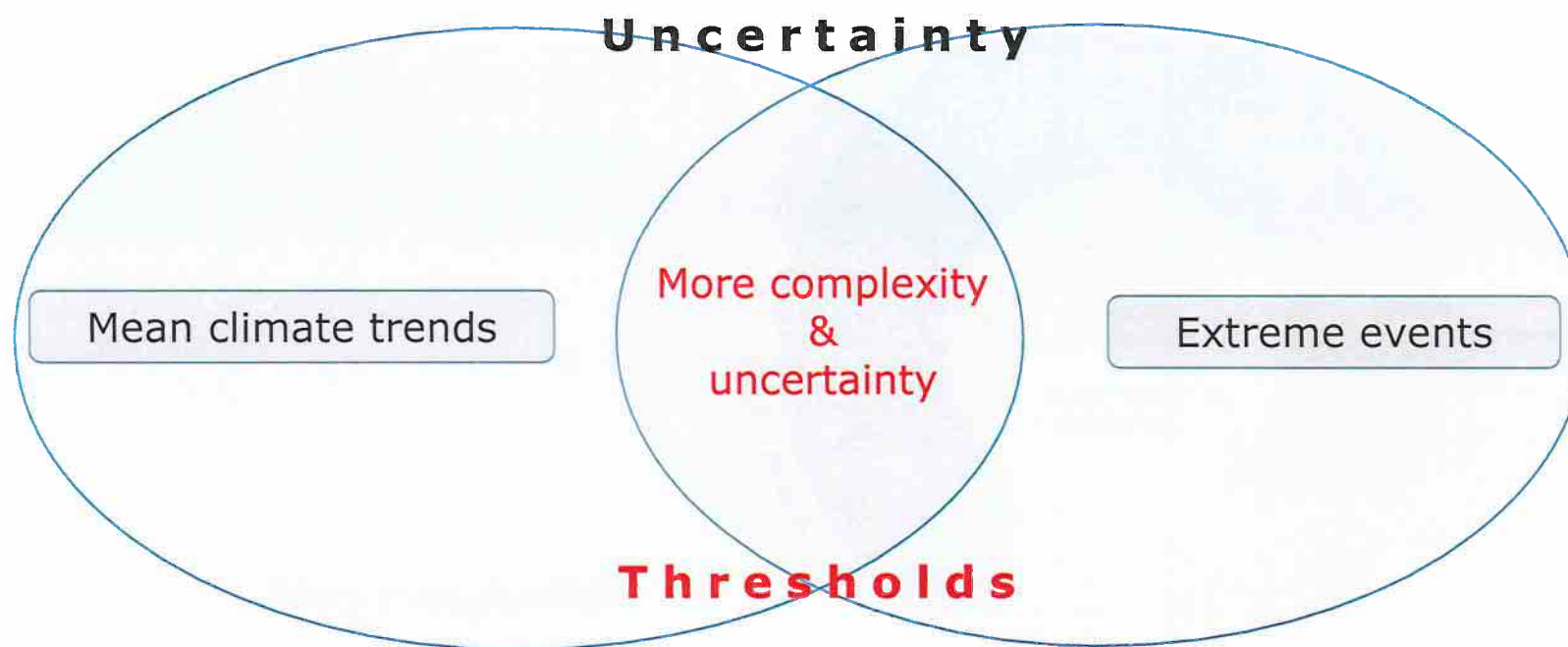
Climate change – Overview



Climate change – Overview



Climate impacts – Interactions



(Lawrence et al. 2023, Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand)



Planning in times of change and deep uncertainty?

Dynamic Adaptative Pathways Planning (DAPP)

- What is happening?
- What matters most, what is at risk?
- What can we do about it?
- How can we implement an adaptive strategy?
- How is it working?

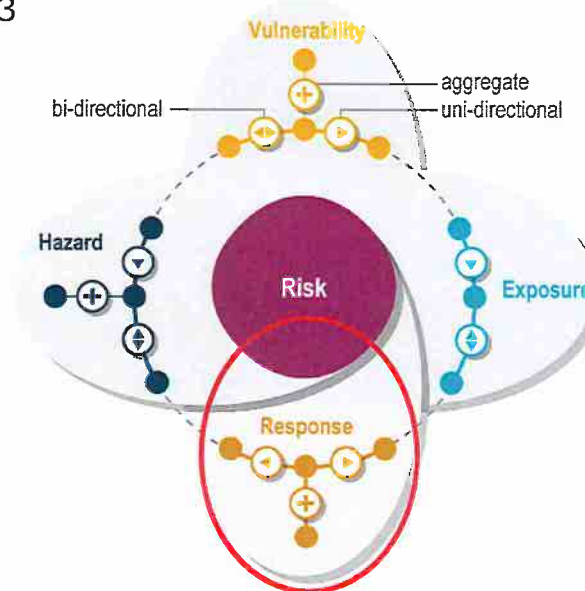


Thinking about risk

The Intergovernmental
Panel on Climate Change
(IPCC) AR5 - 2014

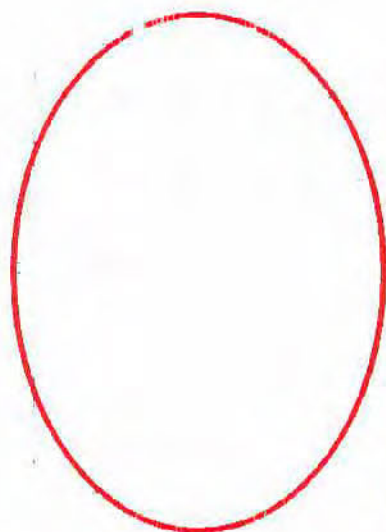


IPCC AR6 - 2022/23



Assessing Vulnerability and Risk – Outcome and Process

Nelson Tasman Climate Change Policy Assessment



7(2)(b) to enable negotiations without prejudice

DAPP – Next Step

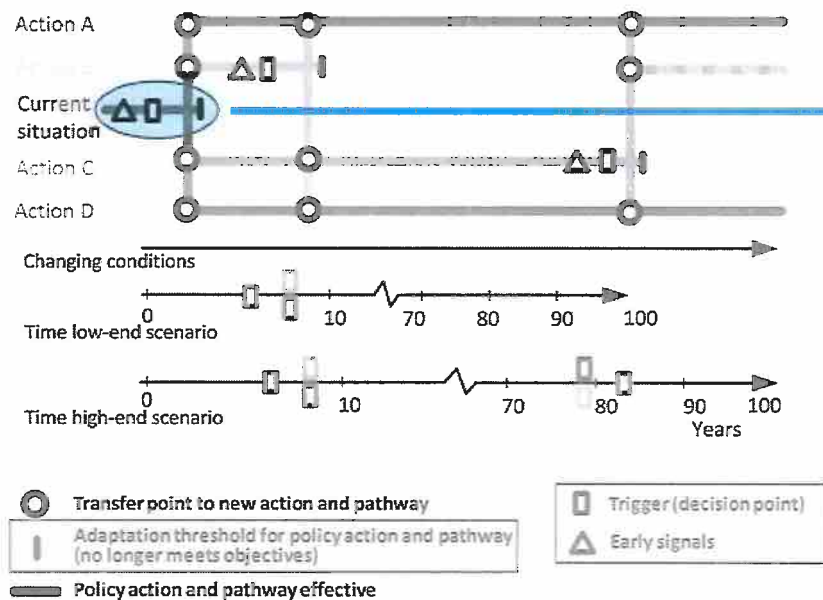


Most common approach:

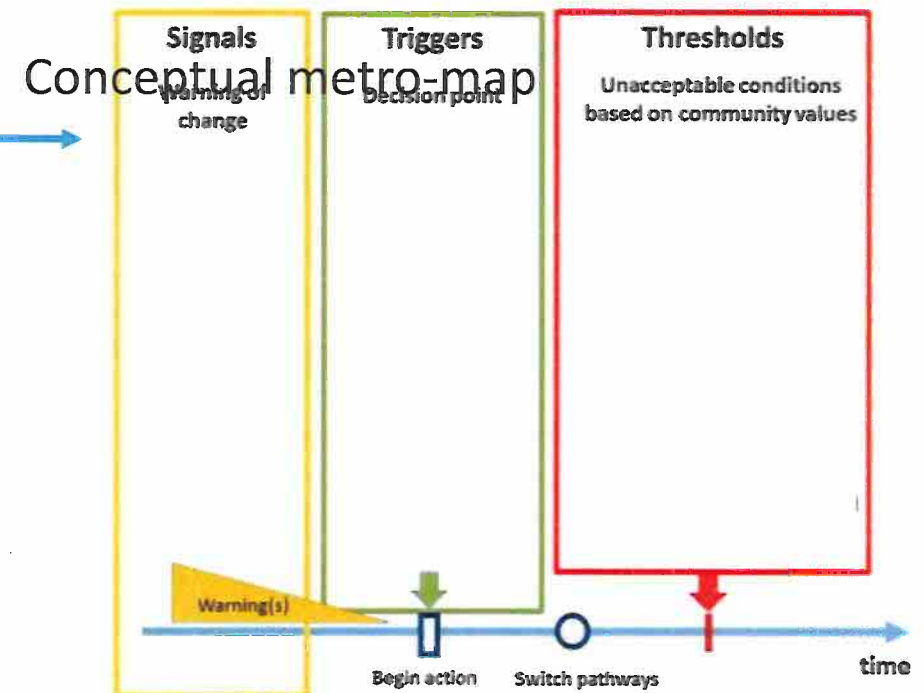
- Community panels, supported by Technical Advisory groups, including council staff
- Iwi and hapū are invited be part of local panels, and/or supported to also develop their adaptation approaches

Community panels make recommendations to council for final decision-making

Options Development - Adaptive Planning in Practice



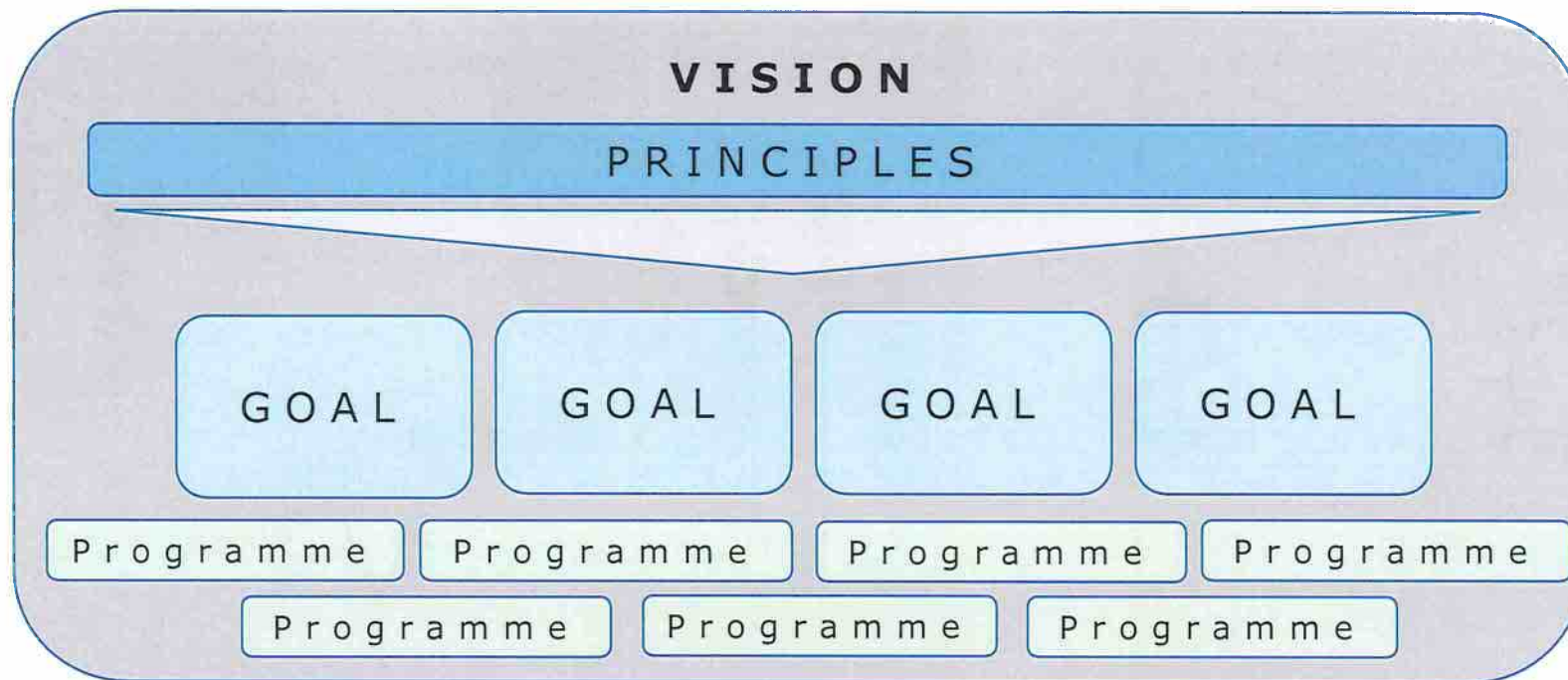
After Haasnoot et al. (2013), Hermans et al. (2017)



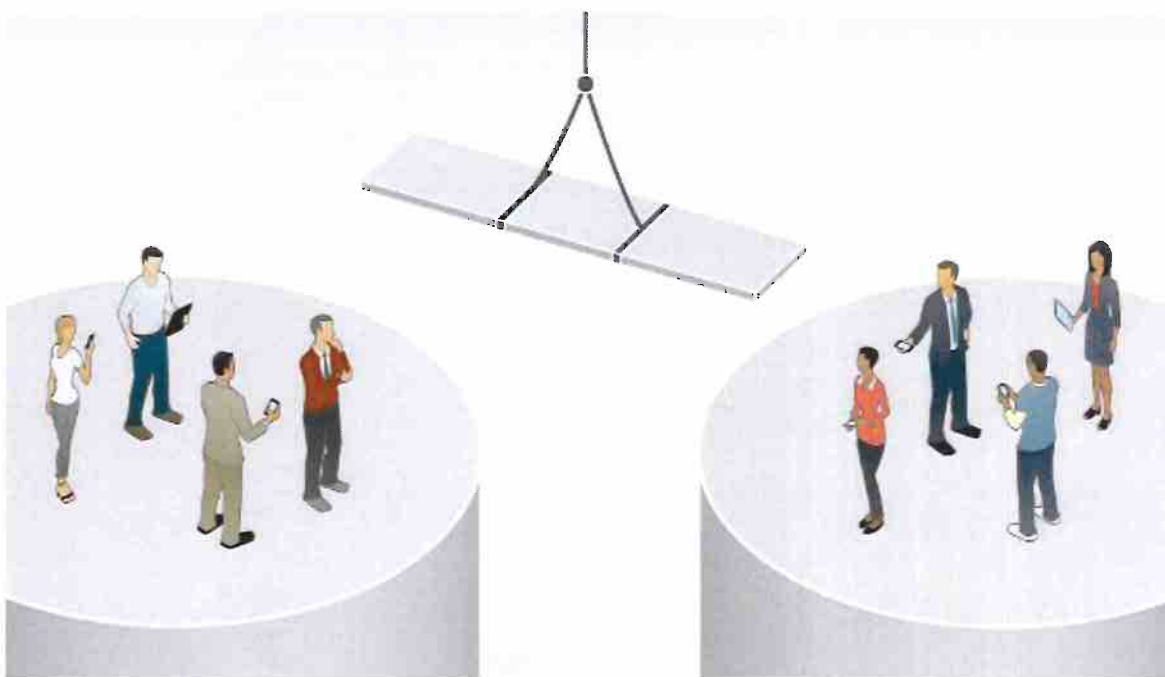


Developing a Climate Change Strategy

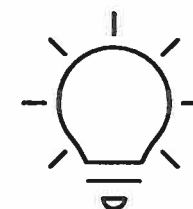
Climate Change Advisory Group



Building response capacity



\$



Climate Change Response – An indicative timeline

	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24
WORKSTREAMS	TASKFORCE										
	CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY GROUP										
CLIMATE STRATEGY		Climate strategy 1- to 2-day workshop		Climate strategy Final Draft (goals and targets)		Climate strategy Council workshops/briefing	Public consultation		Climate strategy Finalised		
DAPP	Step 4 - Assessing risks and vulnerability Step 5 Preparation - Development planning approach					Adaptation approach - Council workshop/briefing	Preparation for public release	Adaptation planning approach - public release	Steps 5+6 - Options development and assessment		
CCRA	Domain workshops		Place-based workshops	Risk Explorer Tool completion Council briefing	Preparation for public release		Risk Explorer Public release	Living tool			
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN							Update of the CAP (projects & processes)				
COMMS STRATEGY	COMMUNICATION - NARRATIVE DESIGN & CONTROL										
	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24



Climate Change Adaptation – Questions?



Nelson City Council

Daniela Ramirez: Senior Climate Change Adviser

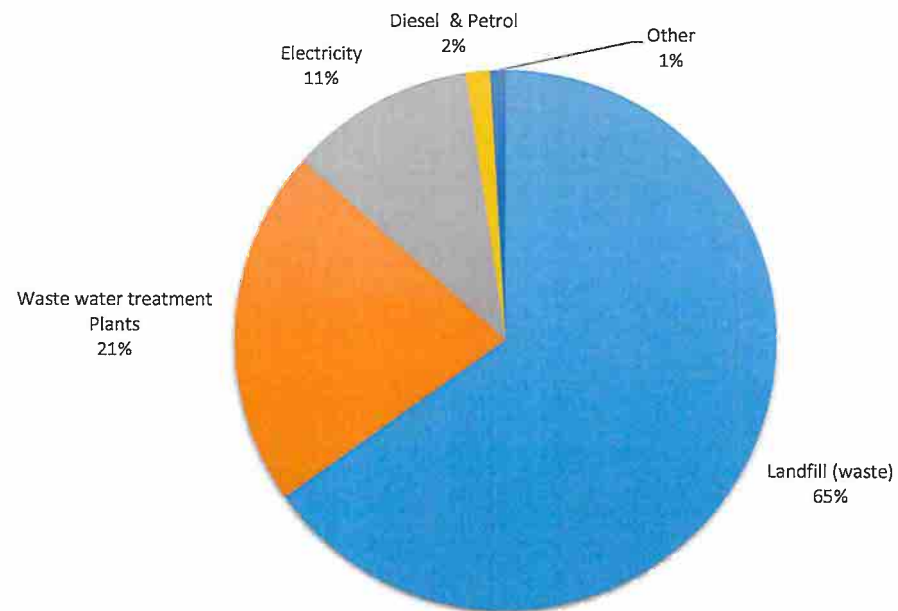
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Council operational footprint



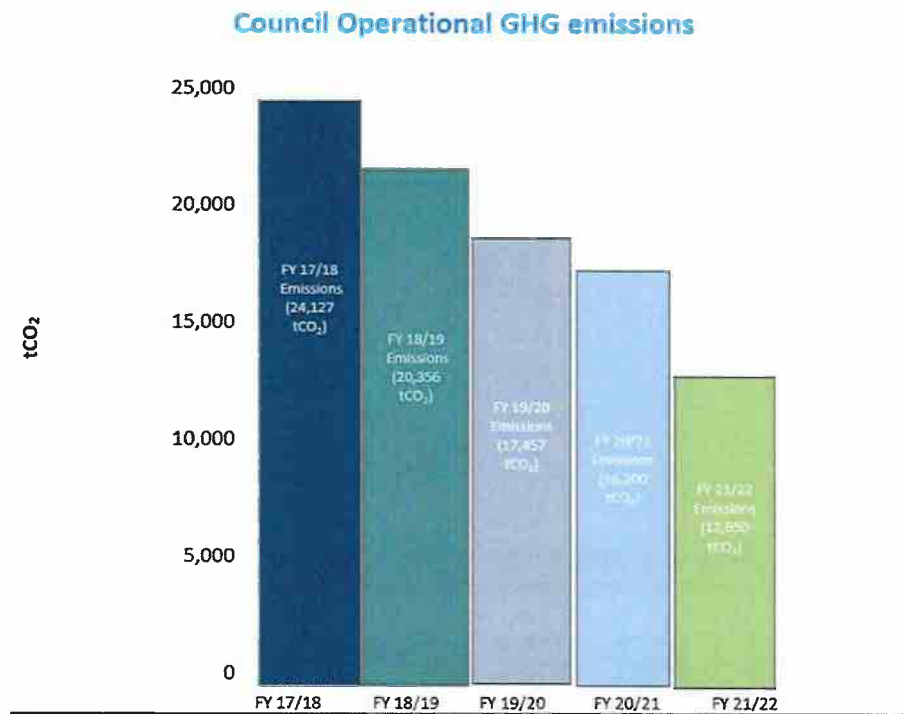
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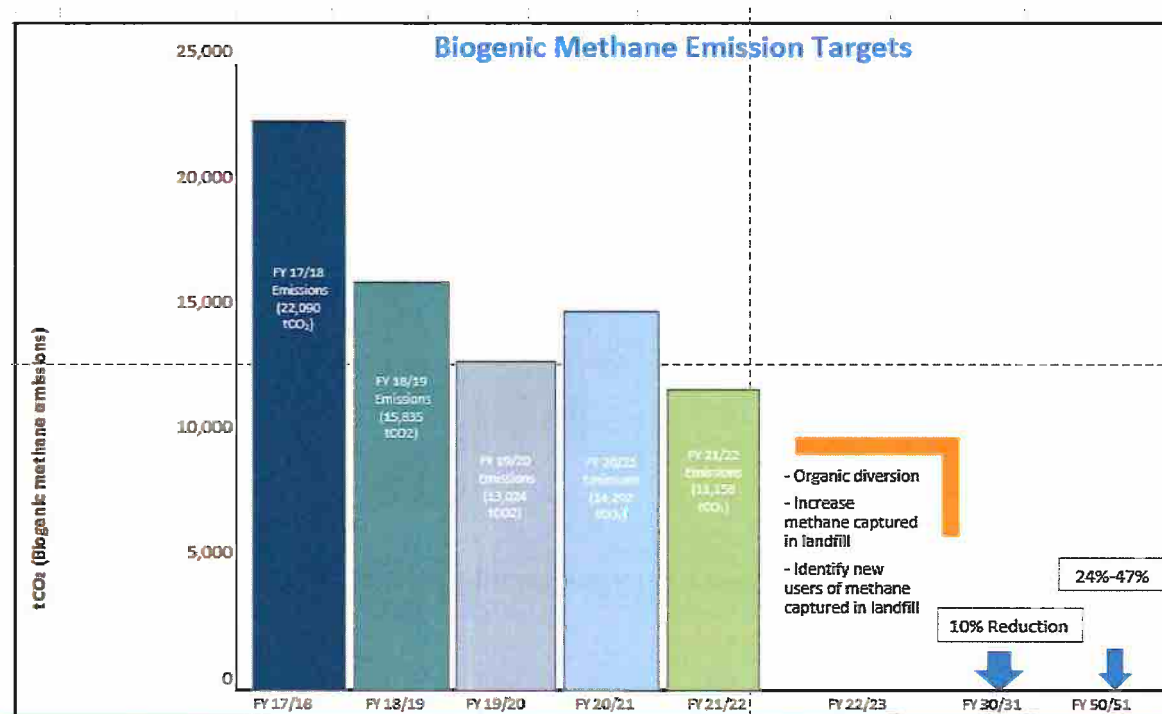


Council operational footprint

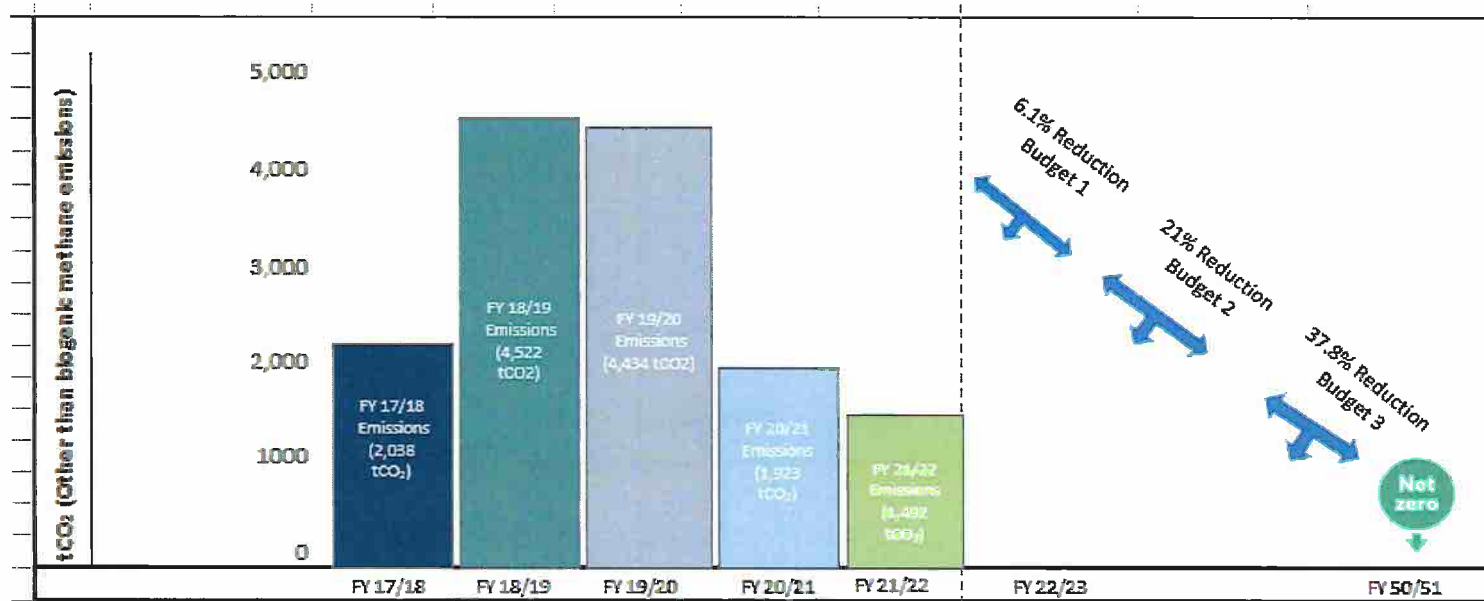




Council operational footprint – Biogenic methane emissions



Council operational footprint- Other than biogenic emissions





Council operational footprint

Breakdown of emissions	FY17/18	FY17/18 Adj	FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22	FY22/23	Reduction (%)			
								FY18/19	FY19/20	FY20/21	FY21/22
Biogenic methane emissions from landfill tCO ₂ e :	17,212.8	17,213	13,973	11,012	12,223	8,833		-13%	-26%	-21%	-35%
Biogenic methane emissions from WWTP tCO ₂ e :	1,891.0	4,877	1,862	2,012	2,069	2,325		-12%	-12%	-12%	-11%
Total Biogenic methane emissions tCO₂e :	19,103.9	22,090	15,835	13,024	14,292	11,158		-26%	-38%	-32%	-45%
Other than biogenic methane emissions from Council tCO ₂ e :	1,749.8	1,750	1,556	1,453	1,565	1,109.76		-1%	-1%	-1%	-3%
Other than biogenic methane emissions from WWTP (Total (N ₂ O) tCO ₂ e) :	49.0	288	2,966	2,981	358	381.84		11%	11%	0%	0%
Total "Other than biogenic methane emissions" :	1,798.8	2,038	4,522	4,434	1,923	1,492		10%	10%	0%	-2%
Total emissions tCO₂e :	20,902.72	24,127	20,357	17,457	16,200	12,650		-16%	-28%	-33%	-48%
** Assumptions: Including both WWTP (Nelson North and Bell Island)											
Total WWTP emissions	1,440.0	5,165	4,828	4,993	2,427	2,707		-1%	-1%	-11%	-10%
Percentage of Landfill emissions, compare with total Council emissions:	84%	1	1	1	1	1					

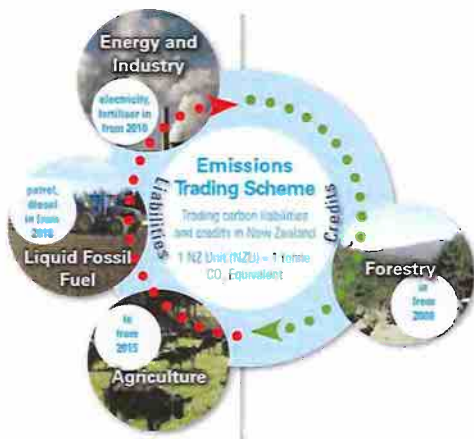


Emission Reduction Tool Box for Nelson City Council

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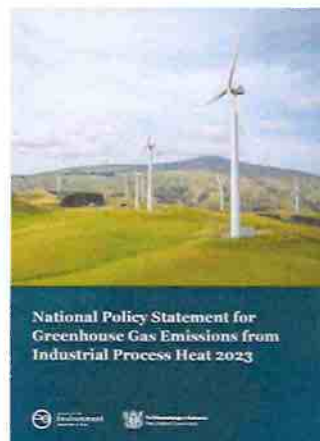
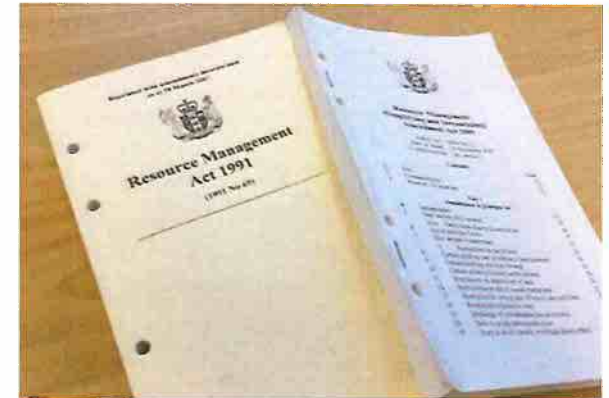
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1. Legislation

Legal frameworks that empower or mandate local government and other stakeholders to act towards reducing emissions. These may change with a transition in Government following the election.



Version as at 1 January 2023



Climate Change (Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Levies) Regulations 2013
(SR 2013/46)

Jerry Matapara, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 25th day of March 2013

Present:
His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

Version as at 24 August 2023



Local Government Act 2002

Public Act 2002 No 84
Date of assent 24 December 2002
Commencement see section 2

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Procurement guide to reducing carbon emissions in building and construction

A practical guide



Emissions reduction targets

New Zealand has several greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. They include both domestic and international targets up to the year 2050.

2. Guidance:

Frameworks, plans, or guidelines provided to local government on how emission reduction can be achieved.

3. Resources

Financial or technical resources available to local government to support the implementation of emission reduction initiatives.

United Nations
CERF | Central
Emergency
Response
Fund

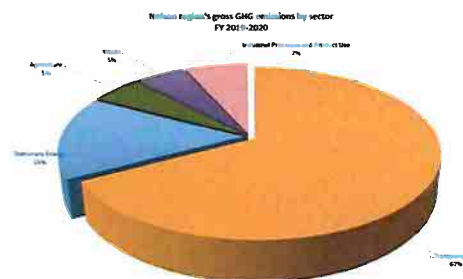
EECA
TE TARI TIAKI PŪNGAO
ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Community Renewable Energy Fund

The government has committed \$4.5 million to support community-based renewable energy projects to help households afford and secure the energy they need. This new Fund further supports the government's effort to enhance resiliency in communities and trial innovative ways to store and distribute locally generated electricity.

State sector decarbonisation fund

The Government aims to make the public sector carbon neutral from 2025.



4. Additional Tools/Lever:

Other strategies available to local government to support emission reduction efforts.



Engagement and partnerships
Education and awareness
Innovative programmes
Emissions measurements
Climate Change Strategy
Leading by example
Comms – science and narrative



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A top-level strategy

Climate Change Communications

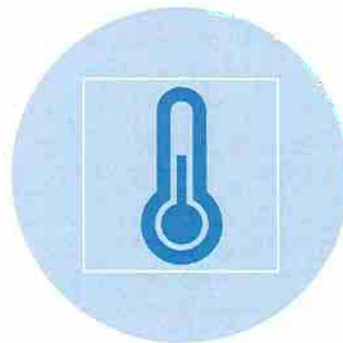
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Where we are, where we want to go, how to get there

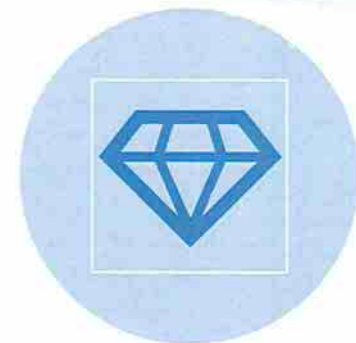


WHERE WE ARE PRODUCING A CLIMATE
CHANGE STRATEGY

THREE AUDIENCES – HIGHLY ENGAGED,
WILLING BUT TIME POOR, SCEPTICAL



WHERE WE WANT TO GO – HELP THE
MIDDLE GROUP FIND WAYS TO TAKE MORE
ACTION



HOW TO GET THERE SHOW DON'T TELL,
LEAD BY EXAMPLE

The Sun (is killing us)

11 OCT 2023

453 ways you can save the world on your lunch break

By BY JAMES MURRAY

Worried about flooding? Stressed about droughts? Here's a gazillion things you should be doing right now...



come from China", says McRobson, The Chinese government has invested heavily in moose infrastructure over the past decade, and their commitment to macrofauna is beginning to pay dividends". Since 2004 China has expanded moose pasture from 1.5% of arable land to nearly 3.648% and moose numbers are expected to rise to 60,000 making China a net moose exporter for the first time. This is good news for neighbouring Mongolia, a barren moose-wasteland whose inhabitants nonetheless have an insatiable desire for the creatures. The increase in Beijing-Ulanbataar trade is anticipated to relieve pressure on the relatively strained Russian suppliers, but increase Mongolia's imbalance of trade with its larger neighbour.

Historically the only competitor

velopment of the eastern european populations compared to last year when they contributed significantly to europe's strong growth figures. Norway, which is not an EU member but has observer status, strengthened in numbers relative to the Euro area with numbers of Norwegian moose, known locally as elk" expected to rise for the tenth consecutive year, particularly thanks to a strong showing in the last quarter.

As moose season reaches its close, researchers world wide are turning to science in an attempt to boost next year's figures. NASA stunned the scientific community today with the announcement of their discovery that the moon is significantly smaller than previously believed. This conclusion, which is the conclusion of a ten-

STOP SMOKING START REPAIRING

In 1 week
your sense of taste
and smell improves

In 3 months
your lung function
has increased 30%

In 8 hours
excess carbon
monoxide is out
of your body

In 12 weeks
your lungs regain the
ability to clean themselves

In 12 months
your risk of heart
disease has halved

In 5 days
most nicotine
is out of your
body

In 1 year
a pack-a-day
smoker will
save over
\$4,000

EVERY CIGARETTE YOU **DON'T SMOKE
IS DOING YOU GOOD**

Quitline 137848
australia.gov.au/quitnow





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- **Visions of success** – instead of bombarding people with newsletters and tips about how they should make change, we show relatable examples of people successfully making the change
- **A leap of faith** – we show innovative examples of emissions reduction in a positive way
- **Your personal best** – we show people who are doing their best to make a change, despite the pressures of life
- **Community led action** – we show examples of what happens when people work together as a team
- **Measurable recap** – we look back at what we have done and show the impact it has had in a visually appealing way

