TASMAN CLIMATE RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY

AND ACTION PLAN 2024-2035

Our strategy for a low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*

27 June 2024

Contents

Whakatauki

He peka tītoki e kore e whati
The branch of the tītoki tree will not be broken
As well as many other chiefly attributes, the tītoki tree is known for its resilient nature,
its young branches bend and sway with the wind and its inner wood is extremely tough.
This term was often afforded to a person or people hard to conquer.

Foreword

Climate change impacts all of us and threatens the wellbeing of our environment and communities. The Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy highlights the importance of Tūpuna Pono/being good ancestors and the 'Together Te Tauihu partnership agreement' provides a framework for strong regional relationships across iwi and local government. We must act now to reduce emissions, prepare for current and future impacts, and respond to the effects we are already experiencing. This *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* guides our transition to a low-emissions, resilient, and innovative Tasman District.

Tasman District Council *Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere* (the Council) is committed to improving the wellbeing of our environment, communities, and economy, making this the best possible place to live, work and do business. Across the region, climate change has already affected our weather, natural environment, taonga species, food production, mahinga kai, biosecurity, health and wellbeing, infrastructure, and the economy.

Climate change impacts are predicted to increase in magnitude under all forecast scenarios. While the timing and extent of such impacts are unknown, there will be significant environmental, social, cultural, and economic consequences. The Council has already been active in responding to climate change; however, we recognise that more needs to be done and urgent action is needed. Climate change presents significant challenges and opportunities. We must plan thoroughly, act now, collaborate, strive for fairness, and seize opportunities.

Our response to this evolving challenge is the development of this *Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy*. In conjunction with our updated *Tasman Climate Action Plan* (see Appendix 1), the Strategy intends to provide a coordinated and appropriate response to assist all residents of Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere* (the District) in dealing with the challenges that climate change is expected to bring.

The Council is a signatory to the *Local Government Leaders' Climate Declaration*. In 2019, the Council approved the first Tasman Climate Action Plan with the aim of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In 2022, central government published the Emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan, both of which outline specific expectations for local government's role in climate action. Council's response and allocation of resources to all these matters require careful consideration.

This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* marks our commitment to local action on climate change. It serves as a guide for our actions, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the unavoidable impacts of changing weather patterns through the period 2024-2035 and beyond.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change can also bring opportunities, such as cost savings from lower energy bills, making better use of our resources, new business and employment opportunities, innovation, support for healthier, more sustainable lifestyles, and making our communities more resilient. The strategy aims to position Tasman District to capitalise on these opportunities.

We invite our iwi partners, businesses, community groups and individuals to embrace the transformative changes we can collectively take. We have a legal and moral responsibility to balance the needs of all species with human needs for economic wellbeing, to secure a just, safe, climate-resilient future for all.

Tim King
Mayor, Tasman District
Te Koromatua o te tai o Aorere

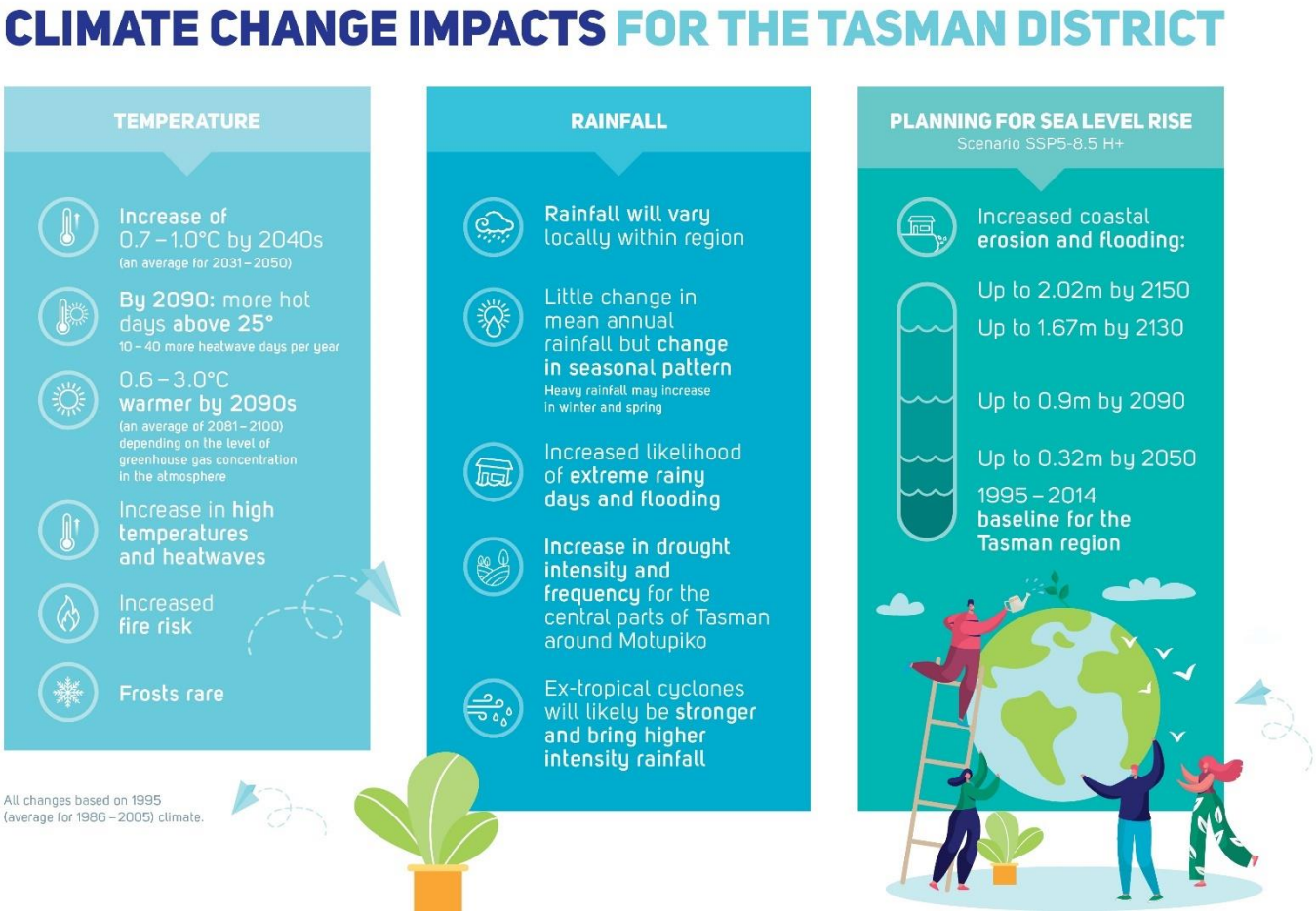
Leonie Rae
Chief Executive
Tumu Whakarae

Introduction

There are a growing number of people and organisations in Tasman District acting on climate change. We already know many of the things we need to do to tackle this challenge, but we need to do them faster and more widely. Many of these actions will make our region a better place: healthier, less polluted, more accessible, and self-reliant. Even if climate change is a global problem, its effects are most immediately felt on a local level, in our communities, workplaces, and families. It is here on the 'frontline' where many solutions lie. At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, reduce emissions across all sectors of society in the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan* identifies the key areas that the Council will prioritise to reduce emissions from its activities, adapt to the changing climate, and influence and encourage the wider community to also do so. Contextual information is provided in Appendix 2.

Some of the predicted effects of climate change in Tasman District are summarised in the following infographic [1]:



Climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. Multiple climate hazards will occur simultaneously, and multiple climatic and non-climatic risks will interact, resulting in compounding overall risk and risks cascading across sectors and regions. Some responses to climate change result in new impacts and risks[2].

[1] At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA later in 2024.

[2] Finding from the recent IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) WGII Summary for Policymakers.

Emissions profiles for the region and Council's own activities are shown in Figures 1 and 2:

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions[3]

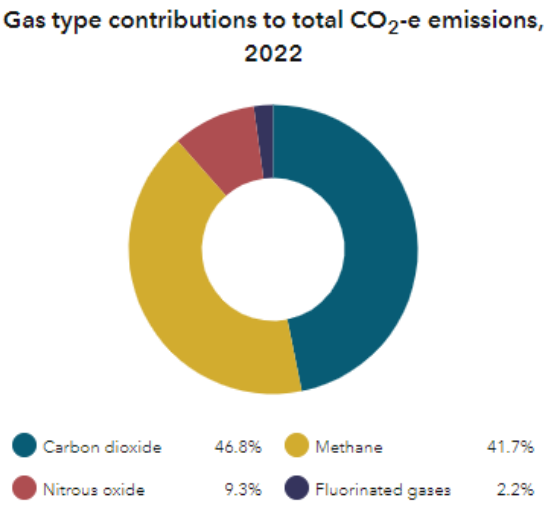
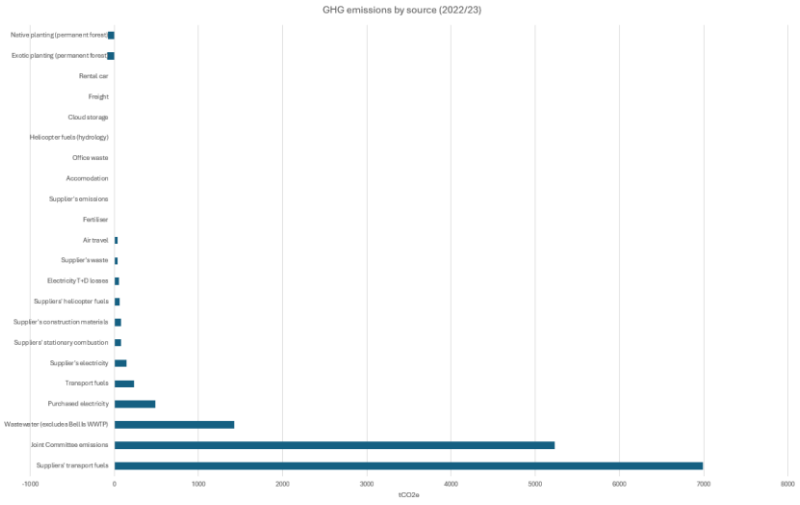


Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas emissions by source (2022/23)



We hope that this Strategy is an inspiration to iwi, communities, businesses, and everyone who lives or works in the region. We all have an important part to play in ensuring the Tasman District is a safer, wealthier, fairer, healthier, and greener place for the generations to come.

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* will be used to promote conversations on climate change and disaster resilience. Consequently, how we can be more sustainable, both internally and externally. The Council can lead on this in a variety of different ways, including making the issue locally relevant, and through the specific actions outlined within the Strategy.

Purpose

Our *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* is a framework for collaborative action and part of a larger conversation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate future harm and plan for the impacts of climate change. It reinforces Council's commitment to climate change leadership, based on the latest scientific advice, government legislation, and community calls for action. The Council is committed to adopting a 'whole-of-society' approach to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Strategy's purpose is to provide a roadmap for Council to demonstrate leadership, meet its audit and statutory obligations and community aspirations to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The Strategy, and its associated Action Plan, define targets and several actions that will contribute to achieving key outcomes. Resourcing requirements for implementing each action have been defined as part of the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 budget development (see pages 8-19 below). The action plan will be subject to regular review.

To adequately address climate change and natural disasters, plans, policies, decision-making, frameworks, and deliverables must embed legal, indemnity, budgetary, asset management, infrastructure, planning, and environmental implications and obligations. The Strategy has been designed to *mainstream* effective climate change action within Council and make it a natural part of decision-making processes, within our financial means.

It is expected that this Strategy, as a living document, will evolve through engagement with the people of Tasman District, as new opportunities are discovered, as new initiatives come forward, and as understanding and technology advance. The Strategy is therefore a starting point, rather than an exhaustive list of opportunities and actions.

[3] https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking

Council's Vision

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities
Te Manawaroatanga o Te Tai o Aorere kia tupu, kia rea

Our Mission

A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*

Our principles for guiding action on climate change

Honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi - We affirm our enduring partnership with iwi, as set out in the 'Together Te Tauihu Partnership Agreement', acknowledging and support iwi aspirations for rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga over lands, taonga and climate solutions. **Be collaborative** - we will collaborate with communities, young people, households, businesses, iwi, rural sector groups, local and central government organisations, and draw on existing knowledge to develop and implement actions. We will support individuals, families, and communities to undertake their own initiatives and adaptation responses.

Act boldly - we will display the strong leadership required to address the climate challenges and opportunities for the District.

Be equitable, fair and inclusive - we support a just transition[4], empowering inclusive, equitable Climate Resilient Development[5] for everyone.

Think long term - we will take an intergenerational approach to ensure that our responses to climate change are sustainable, long-term, and benefit current and future generations.

Be evidence-based - our actions and responses to climate change will be evidence-based, including science, data, local knowledge, values, and mātauranga Māori.

Seek opportunities - we will support positive and innovative ideas that contribute to climate solutions for Tasman District.

Climate change is integrated into decision-making - we will incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and decision-making.

Key Outcomes

This Strategy aims to achieve the following:

- Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change;
- Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition; and
- Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.

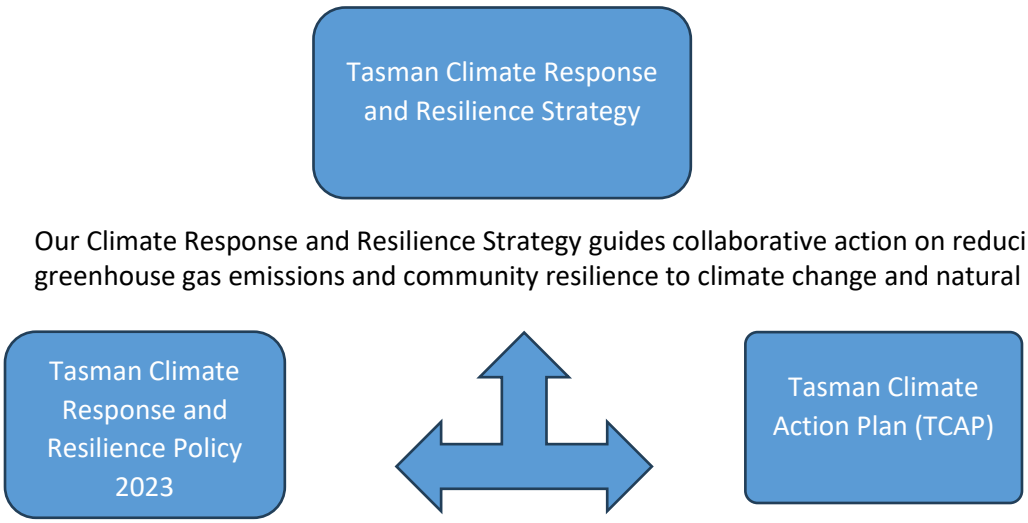
[4] The term 'just transition' is intended as an umbrella that encompasses a broad range of concepts such as inclusiveness, justice, equity, fairness, wellbeing and sustainability, as well as processes such as representation, collaboration, partnership, co-design and participatory democracy. Source: What are just transitions? | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (mbie.govt.nz).
[5] Climate Resilient Development is a framework developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. It combines strategies to adapt to climate change with actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support sustainable development for everyone.

Monitoring and Plan Review

The Strategy and Action Plan is a living document that will be updated as part of future Annual Plan or LTP processes.

Progress towards achieving our targets is reported quarterly, with detailed reports produced annually. All reports are published on the Council's website.

Figure 3: Relationship between climate strategy, policy and action plan



Strategy on a page

Our mission: A low-emissions, resilient and innovative Tasman District *Te Tai o Aorere*.

	Key outcomes	Key success measures	Priority actions	Summary of LTP budget allocated to key actions over 10 years (inflated $)	Total LTP budget allocated over 10 years (inflated $)
MITIGATION	1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier. 1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050. 1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline to align with New Zealand's commitments.	• Establish and implement emissions reduction pathways for our region and Council's emissions. • Develop a low-emissions transport network and system. • Develop planning frameworks that promote low-emissions infrastructure and buildings, and renewable energy solutions. • Promote compact, connected neighbourhoods, which enables sustainable urban intensification. • Reduce all types of solid waste and encourage others to do so via waste minimisation grants. • Embed circular economy principles in activities.	30.1m Public transport initiatives 17.55m Active transport initiatives (see Transportation AMP for details of both) 11.38m Capturing and reusing landfill gas (see AMP for NTRLBU) 5.42m Minimising waste and reducing waste to landfill 1.14m Diverting construction waste 43k Business case for diverting food waste (see Solid Waste AMP for details on these three waste budgets) 101k Auditing emissions inventories (Strategic Policy budget) 63k Warmer healthier homes funding contribution Reducing and transitioning Council vehicle fleet to EVs and installing EV chargers (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Ongoing investment in commercial forestry (see Council Enterprises AMP for details) Other planting initiatives to sequester carbon (see Environmental Management AMP for details)	66.1 million+
ADAPTATION	2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	2(a) Climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations. 2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks. 2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions. 2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	• Improve the resilience of our communities by working with them to enable and support adaptation planning. • Build the right things in the right place to reduce our climate risk exposure. • Future-proof new infrastructure and, where practicable, existing infrastructure to be climate resilient. • Protect, restore, or enhance our natural environment to enable ecosystem resilience.	3.55m Catchment enhancement/creating 'green infrastructure' in rural areas 573k Implement Tasman Biodiversity Strategy (see Environmental Management AMP for details of both) 227k Addressing climate change risks at landfills (closed landfill improvements) (see Solid Waste AMP) 1.33m Develop climate adaptation plans for communities 329k Maintain and improve Climate Risk and Resilience Explorer tool 94k Develop regional climate adaptation strategy (last three form part of the Strategic Policy budget)	6.1 million
LEADERSHIP	3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.	3(a) Council's elected representatives and staff demonstrates regional leadership. 3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations. 3(c) Climate change and disaster resilience considerations are mainstreamed into Council's plans. 3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action. 3(e) Council's staff work collaboratively to implement this climate action plan. 3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	• Integrate climate change considerations into all Council decision-making. • Partner with central government and others to share resources, fund and deliver climate-resilience and low-emissions projects across the District. In achieving this outcome, we need to ensure that we do not cause or exacerbate inequalities, or leave any individual, whānau, or community behind, as we transition to our mission.	Staff time only	0
INFORMATION	4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.	4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives. 4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District. 4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests. 4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	• Data, information, and guidance are made available to help communities and Council work together to assess and reduce their own climate risks. • Key outputs from the Nelson-Tasman Regional Climate Risk Assessment are widely distributed and utilised. • Support our businesses and communities through the low-emissions transition and reduce their emissions.	Staff time only	0
TOTAL LTP BUDGET ALLOCATED TO IMPLEMENT TASMAN CLIMATE ACTION PLAN OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS					**$72.2 million+**

Key outcomes will be measured via targets and achieved by implementing the actions set out in Appendix 1.

 Note - boxes shaded light blue are from the government's Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) 2022

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
MITIGATION ACTIONS	**1. Council and Tasman District collectively contribute to New Zealand's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.**	**1(a) Biogenic methane emissions reduce by 10% below 2017 levels by 2030 and 24-47% by 2050 or earlier.** **1(b) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases reduce to zero by 2050.** **1(c) Net emissions of all other greenhouse gases from Council's activities reduce 43% by 2030 and 65% by 2035, compared to the 2020/21 baseline to align with New Zealand's commitments.** *<u>Note</u>:* *Targets 1(a) and 1(b) are the government targets specified in the Climate Change Response Act (Part 1B) and therefore apply to both the entire Tasman District and Council's activities.* *Target 1(c) specifies interim targets for Council's emissions for intervening years.*	41.7k 24.7k Strategic Policy budget	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially. Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once the next Emissions Reduction Plan is finalised.	(i) Undertake annual inventories of Council's greenhouse gas emissions and have these independently audited biennially. Model projected emissions and monitor and review targets once future Emissions Reduction Plans are finalised.	
			35.1k Strategic Policy budget	(ii) Undertake a biennial inventory of Tasman District's greenhouse gas emissions, model projected emissions and work with others to identify actions for reducing our collective community emissions footprint.	(ii) Continue biennial updates to inventory, modelling and implementation of actions.	
			0	(iii) Review Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) to reflect final LTP budget allocation. *Note: Many of the actions aimed at reducing the Council's emissions listed in this table are described in more detail in the CERP.*	(iii) Implement Council's Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP) and review the programme prior to LTP budget development.	
			0	(iv) Investigate and prioritise potential energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets (e.g., installing solar panels at Council offices, community and recreation facilities – see CERP for details).	(iv) Implement energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets, as identified in the CERP (if budget provided for in 2027 LTP).	(iv) Monitor technology for improvements to energy efficiency and implement these where feasible.
			0	(v) Investigate the feasibility of switching to refrigerants with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre and other Council owned facilities.	(v) Begin replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.	(v) Continue replacing refrigerants to those with lower emissions impacts at Council owned facilities.
			0	(vi) Investigate potential methods of reducing emissions from the Richmond Aquatic Centre (e.g. with solar panels and other energy efficiency initiatives).	(vi) Switch to a refrigerant with a lower emissions impact at Richmond Aquatic Centre, if feasible.	(vi) Implement emissions reduction initiatives at Richmond Aquatic Centre.
			0	(vii) Develop a solar/renewable energy investment policy, focusing on both 'behind the meter' and utility scale options*, including Council's potential role in owning solar farms, co-investment with partners or leasing land for others to build solar farms on. Undertake a feasibility study of potential solar investments. ** 'Behind the meter' solar investments supply electricity to the assets/facilities they are connected to, and any excess can be sold to local electricity distribution networks. Utility scale solar farms supply local distribution networks.*	(vii) Consider investing in renewable energy initiatives on Council-owned land, co-investment with partners or leasing Council-owned land to others for this purpose. Pilot a solar farm array on otherwise unused Council-owned land or in collaboration with others.	(vii) Continue investing in renewable energy initiatives.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(viii) Update Council's Procurement Policy to include climate change considerations, that focuses on the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the requirements for major suppliers to provide annual emissions monitoring information to Council. Implement updated policy. Review and implement procurement processes to include climate change and natural hazards considerations in the purchasing of goods, including infrastructure, and services.	(viii) Continue to implement Procurement Policy.	(viii) Review and implement revised Procurement Policy.
			Refer to Council Enterprises AMP budget	(ix) Continue to invest in forest plantations and participate in the ETS programme. Explore opportunities to expand Council's forestry enterprise (apply the principles of 'right tree, right place' to investment opportunities for both plantation and carbon forest). Explore opportunities to work with rural landowners to encourage uptake of agroforestry and silvopasture in the region.	(ix) Continue to invest in forest plantations and carbon forests and participate in the ETS programme.	
			0	(x) Continue to work with others on ecological restoration initiatives to sequester carbon, including blue carbon and seaweed-based industries.	(x) Continue to work with other to increase carbon sequestration.	
			0	(xi) Develop a 'Wood Encouragement' policy for the building sector, which encourages use of timber over concrete.	(xi) Promote the 'Wood Encouragement' policy.	
			0	(xii) Consider low-emissions design principles/ construction materials when building or renovating Council-owned buildings and community facilities.	(xii) Continue to incorporate low-emissions design/materials into work on Council-owned buildings.	
	ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa will have a circular economy that keeps materials in use for as long as possible and a thriving bioeconomy.	**ERP target:** **All municipal landfills must capture gas by the end of 2026**	11.38m (expecting a positive return on investment by selling gas) Refer to NTLBU budget for details	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills. Investigate options to reuse gas from landfills.	(i) Continue capturing gas at the York Valley and Eves Valley landfills and implementing viable reuse options.	
		ERP target: **40% reduction of biogenic methane by 2035**	5.42m Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Implement the Joint Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to reduce total waste to landfill by 10% per capita by 2030 (e.g., promotion of circular economy, education, grants, service changes etc).	(ii) Implement programmes to support reduction of all types of waste across the District.	
		ERP target: **Prohibit organic waste disposal in landfills by 2030.**	1.14m Solid Waste AMP	(i) Trial diversion of construction waste at the new facility located at the Richmond resource recovery centre. Work together with NCC to reduce generation of construction waste in both regions.	(i) Build other facilities for diverting construction waste throughout the region.	(i) Continue diverting construction material.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			42.6k Solid Waste AMP	(ii) Plan for all organic waste to be diverted from landfill by 2030. Undertake a detailed business case with NCC to determine approach for potential separation and collection of household food scraps, pending government regulations (business case is 75% funded by MfE for FY24/25). Seek government/external funding for processing facilities for household putrescible waste and other organic wastes from commercial sources. No budget is assigned for actions beyond detailed business case.	(ii) Pending outcomes of business case and funding applications, begin development and implementation of new services for collecting and processing organic waste.	(ii) Continue operating and improving services for collecting and processing organic waste. Install new facilities and services in smaller communities as resources allow.
	ERP goal: By 2035, Aotearoa New Zealand will have significantly reduced transport-related carbon emissions and have a more accessible and equitable transport system that supports wellbeing.	**ERP targets:** • Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and net zero by 2050.	-	**ERP action:** Reduce our reliance on cars and support people to walk, cycle and use public transport. • <u>Public transport</u> - Improve the reach, frequency, and quality of public transport: ○ Support uplift in urban bus patronage. ○ Consider improvements to, and new opportunities for, inter-regional public transport services. - Require only zero-emissions public transport buses to be purchased by 2025. • <u>Active transport (walking and cycling)</u> -Deliver a step-change in cycling and walking rates: ○ Substantially improve infrastructure for walking and cycling. ○ Support initiatives to increase the uptake of e-bikes. ○ Provide support for local government to develop network plans for walking and cycling. - Ensure safer streets and well-planned urban areas: ○ Implement Accessible Streets proposals nationwide to support safe walking, cycling/scootering and other active modes.		
		Public transport target: • The percentage of all urban populations in the District who take public transport to work or school increases to 2% by 2035 and to 4% by 2050 (as at 2022, 1% use public transport).	0	(i) Encourage more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys (e.g., via promotions, behaviour change initiatives, travel planning, publicising the 50% public transport concession for Community Services Card holders etc).	(i) Continue encouraging more people to utilise public transport services as part of their everyday journeys.	(i) In conjunction with NCC and Waka Kotahi, investigate options for expanding and improving public transport services.
			29.27m Transportation AMP	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP) (e.g., add earlier and later bus services and, if required, increase the number of overflow buses)[6].	(ii) Implement the next stage of the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.	(ii) Review and implement the Nelson-Tasman RPTP.
			839k Transportation AMP	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, fund and improve supporting infrastructure for public transport services (e.g., construct additional bus stops and shelters).	(iii) In conjunction with central government and NCC, improve key bus stops and terminals to facilitate increasing patronage (e.g., install electronic messaging boards about bus arrival times).	(iii) Continue to fund and improve public transport services and infrastructure.

[6] Includes Total Mobility budget of $1.7m over 10 years.

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		Active transport target: • By 2050, 29% of all urban populations walking to work or school and 31% cycling (as at 2022, 11% walk and 8% cycle to work or school).	11.22m Transportation AMP	(i) In conjunction with central government, continue to maintain existing active transport networks and invest in new footpaths in urban areas.	(i) Continue to maintain and deliver improvements to active transport networks and steadily remove impediments to use of these networks (e.g., develop new separated cycle lanes, shared paths, slow-speed town centres and slow-speed residential streets/greenways).	(i) Continue to improve active transport networks, including those in rural areas and connections between urban centres.
			0	(ii) Encourage increased use of active transport networks, focusing on walking or cycling to work or school in urban areas.	(ii) Continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks. Review the Walking and Cycling Strategy.	(ii) Implement the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy and continue to encourage increased use of active transport networks.
			5.69m Transportation AMP	(iii) Create and implement a joint speed management plan for Nelson-Tasman. *Note: lowering speed limits across both regions will enhance the safety of active transport modes and reduce emissions from vehicles by reducing fuel consumption.*	(iii) Review and continue to implement the speed management plan.	
			0	(iv) Provide for active transport within new developments, as required through the resource management plan and Nelson-Tasman Land Development Manual.	(iv) Effectiveness of provisions are monitored and reviewed as necessary.	
		No net increase in vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) within Tasman District by 2050. *Note: due to population growth, and if current trends continue, an additional 16,000 daily drivers are expected in Tasman District by 2050.*	958k Transportation AMP	(i) Improve the spatial pattern of growth, to reduce the need to travel by implementing the Future Development Strategy 2022-2052 and progress rezoning of land to provide for brownfield intensification opportunities and medium density managed greenfield expansion. Maintain/provide dedicated infrastructure (e.g., by implementing the Walking and Cycling Strategy) to encourage residents to use alternative transport modes for short trips.	(i) Continue implementing the Future Development Strategy and associated zonings of land as well as the Walking and Cycling Strategy. Incorporate liveable community concepts into resource management plan development.	(i) Continue implementing the Future Development Strategy and the revised Walking and Cycling Strategy. Implement liveable community concepts in urban development.
			0	(ii) Promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).	(ii) Continue to promote, encourage, and implement incentives to increase the use of alternative transport modes (e.g., ride-sharing, EV use, fleet sharing).	
		ERP targets: • Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050. • Increase zero-emissions vehicles to 30% of the light fleet by 2035.	-	**ERP actions**: - Accelerate the uptake of low-emissions vehicles. - Improve EV-charging infrastructure across Aotearoa to ensure that all New Zealanders can charge when they need it.		
			See Property AMP budget	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council's vehicle fleet, transition the majority to electric vehicles and install EV-charging infrastructure.	(i) Continue to reduce the size of Council's vehicle fleet and transition the majority to electric vehicles.	(i) Review the need for Council to own a vehicle fleet and assess the feasibility of utilising an EV-sharing service instead.
			0	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.	(ii) Encourage flexible working arrangements, virtual meetings, and virtual conferences, to reduce travel time and associated emissions.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(iii) Encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District, in line with the Government's national EV-charging infrastructure strategy. *Note: this includes fast charging/hydrogen stations for E-bikes, light vehicles, and heavy vehicles.*	(iii) Continue to encourage providers to increase the network and capacity of zero-emissions infrastructure across the District.	
			0	(iv) Work with NCC to investigate the establishment of EV car-sharing services for Nelson-Tasman.	(iv) Promote the uptake of any EV car-sharing services that are established within Nelson-Tasman.	
		ERP targets: • Reduce transport emissions by 41% by 2035 and to net zero by 2050. • Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035. • Reduce emissions from freight transport by 35% by 2035. • Reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuels by 10% by 2035. All new large passenger, cargo, and offshore fishing vessels to meet highest carbon-intensity reduction, as set by the International Maritime Organization, by 2035.		**ERP action:** Decarbonise heavy transport and freight: - Accelerate the decarbonisation of the public transport bus fleet ($41m funding available) - Work to decarbonise freight, aviation, and maritime transport - Implement the Sustainable Biofuels Obligation - Support cross-cutting and enabling measures that contribute to the delivery of a low-emissions transport system.		
		Public transport target: • Decarbonise the public transport bus fleet by 2035.	0	(i) By mid-2023, replace at least 85% of the diesel-powered buses in Nelson-Tasman's public transport fleet with electric buses.	(i) At least 85% of Nelson-Tasman's public transport fleet is electric buses.	(i) When reviewing the provision of public transport services, ensure providers supply zero-emissions vehicles for the public transport fleet in Nelson-Tasman.
	ERP goal: By 2050, Aotearoa New Zealand's building-related emissions are near zero and buildings provide healthy places to work and live for present and future generations.	**1(d) Council decisions for planning and infrastructure design supports private individuals and businesses to reduce their emissions to near zero by 2050 and build climate-resilience.**	0	(i) Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy (NTFDS), including the housing intensification component, to reduce the need for car travel and ensure that new housing/business developments are in locations that are resilient to climate change impacts/natural hazards.	(i) Review and implement the NTFDS.	(i) Implement the NTFDS.
			0	(ii) Encourage low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.	(ii) Continue encouraging low emission materials in building industry, housing and optimise sustainable design.	
			63.1k	(iii)Work with government and local providers to encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.	(iii) Encourage people to retrofit insulation to their homes.	
			0	(iv) Include enabling provisions for appropriate renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure in resource management plans.	(iv) Planning documents enable renewable energy generation and associated distribution network infrastructure.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
ADAPTATION ACTIONS	**2. Tasman District becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change.**	**2(a) Resilient communities that incorporate climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations.**	0	(i) Council's policy statements, strategies and plans developed and implemented under the resource management system and Local Government Act: • plan for natural hazards and sea level rise and consider future climate risks when identifying areas for development; • enable climate-resilient development and infrastructure in the right locations; • prioritise nature-based solutions[7] where possible; • identify vulnerable people, communities, and transition to a more resilient environment; and • is responsive to climate change adaptation requirements. Implement the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022 – 2052. Implement national direction that includes climate change resilience.	(i) Continue to mainstream climate adaptation within the development and implementation of Council's policy statements, strategies, and plans.	
			0	(ii) Regulatory activities (resource and building consenting) continue to account for inundation and sea level rise based on Ministry for the Environment guidance and apply the TDC/NCC 'Inundation Practice Note' for setting minimum ground and floor levels for subdivision, new buildings, and major alterations.	(ii) Continue implementation. Review Guideline when new information is available.	
			329k Strategic Policy budget	(iii) Maintain and update information in the Nelson-Tasman risk and resilience explorer tool. Integrate information and recommendations from the Nelson-Tasman Climate Change Risk Assessment when developing resource management plans and Long Term Plans. Conduct scenario analysis to help Council further explore climate-related risks and opportunities to better understand the resilience of Council assets and investments.	(iii) Integrate information and recommendations from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment (and any subsequent iterations) into the development of the Nelson-Tasman resource management plans and Council's LTPs.	
			94k Strategic Policy budget	(iv) Develop a regional climate adaptation strategy for adoption by the Council and monitor and report annually on achievement of the strategy. This action may be integrated or delivered through the new resource management plan and Long Term Plan.	(iv) Implement, monitor and report annually on the strategy.	

[7] The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines nature-based solutions as "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well- being and biodiversity benefits".

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			1.33m Strategic Policy budget	(v) Collaborate with central government, iwi, businesses, and communities to co-create adaptive pathways and prepare climate adaptation plans for Tasman's communities. Adaptation plans should be based on national guidance and best practice, ensuring iwi and communities values and aspirations are embedded in our adaptation approach.	(v) Pilot implementation of one community adaptation plan. Review other plans to incorporate lessons learnt/new knowledge then begin implementing all adaptation plans.	(iv) Continue to implement and revise adaptation plans.
			227k Solid Waste AMP	(vi) Evaluate climate risks for Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) sites, closed and open landfills and contaminated sites and undertake any required work to address them.	(vi) Undertake work to manage climate risks affecting landfills and contaminated sites.	
		2(b) The resilience of network infrastructure to climate change risks is progressively improved across all Council networks.	0	(i) Work together with NCC to develop an Infrastructure Resilience Strategy for critical infrastructure (i.e., water supply sources and water security, stormwater, wastewater, transportation, and solid waste) in Nelson-Tasman. Activity Management Plans (AMPs) increasingly account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design). All Council assets are assessed for climate change risks at their proposed location before decisions on siting of a new asset/replacement of existing assets are made. Assess climate change impacts for all new developments and infrastructure, starting at the business case stage, to identify to what degree a proposal supports or conflicts with our climate goals over its lifecycle. Funding for repairing or replacement of network infrastructure accounts for climate change risks and resilience.	(i) Activity Management Plans (AMPs) align with the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and account for climate change risks, uncertainty and resilience for the entire life of current and future infrastructure (i.e., futureproof design). Implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and AMPs. Funding allocated and maintained through future plans.	(i) Review and implement relevant aspects of the Infrastructure Resilience Strategy and review AMPs. Funding maintained through future plans.
			0	(ii) The Long Term Plan 2024 - 2034 provides enough debt headroom to respond to emergency events and their anticipated repair/replacement/ relocation costs, factoring in climate-related risks.	(ii) Adequate debt headroom and/or emergency funds maintained or increased as climate-related risks increase.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
		2(c) Ecological adaptation to climate change is taken into account when making decisions.	0	(i) Continue to assess ecological vulnerability under climate change. Prioritise species and habitat protection programmes based on climate change vulnerability. Identify and support natural readjustment of habitats and ecosystems in response to climate change (sea level rise, drought, flooding, landslides, and wildfire). Recognise the role indigenous biodiversity has in climate mitigation and adaptation and implement recommendations for a prioritised biodiversity implementation programmes.	(i) Implement prioritised programmes.	
			573.4k Environmental Management AMP	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy and identify key community groups and members to liaise with.	(ii) Implement the Tasman Biodiversity Strategy alongside community. Revise Strategy as appropriate when works are identified, completed, or realigned.	
			3.55m Environmental Management AMP	(iii) Work together with other agencies to support the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas, to benefit farmers, land managers and the wider District (e.g., catchment enhancement, planting trees, riparian fencing and planting, protecting and restoring wetlands).	(iii) Continue to encourage the creation of 'green infrastructure' in rural areas through funding and grant support. Recognise and implement green infrastructure and nature-based solutions across Tasman District.	
			0	(iv) Investigate options for how Council can be more agile and responsive to increased biosecurity risks (including shipping biosecurity risks) and pest management requirements in response to the rapidly changing climate.	(iv) Continue monitoring and research into new options for biosecurity and pest management. Plan for and respond to biosecurity incursions that occur as the climate alters.	
		2(d) Climate and disaster risk reduction considerations is embedded into decision-making.	0	(i) Review best practice on how this has been achieved at a local level, including the interlinkages between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.	(i) Continue to integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
LEADERSHIP ACTIONS	**3. Council shows clear leadership on climate change issues and supports a just transition.**	**3(a) Council demonstrates regional leadership.**	0	(i) Update Council's Climate Response and Resilience Policy.	(i) Update policy.	
			0	(ii) Elected members and staff collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging, directions, and action for change.	(ii) Elected members collaborate with iwi, government agencies, NCC, youth councils and others to provide clear and consistent messaging and directions for change.	
			0	(iii) Develop and implement guidelines for elected members on incorporating climate change considerations into decision-making.	(iii) Implement guidelines.	
			0	(iv) Investigate the potential for Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to bundle resourcing requirements for this Action Plan. If viable, apply for LGFA climate change loan funding with discounted interest rates.	(iv) Where viable, access discounted LGFA loan funding to finance implementation of this Action Plan.	
			0	(v) Collaborate with others on opportunities to secure external funding for climate change initiatives, including from international funding sources.	(v) Continue to collaborate with others to secure external funding.	
			0	(vi) Leverage the 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator to showcase Tasman climate change actions and access multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement tools in support of climate action.	(vi) Continue involvement and programme.	(vi) Transition to next programme.
		3(b) Decisions of Council consider the implications of climate change for current and future generations.	0	(i) Include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan, including provisions for uncertainty, based on the latest IPCC reports and MfE guidance.	(i) Review and include assumptions for climate change in the Long Term Plan.	
			0	(ii) The Long Term Plan incorporates budgets to give effect to this climate action plan.	(ii) The LTP provides for implementation of this climate action plan.	
			0	(iii) Review and implement the guidance to staff on incorporating climate change considerations into Council reports.	(iii) Develop an assessment tool that includes operational and embodied carbon to support this guidance. Review and monitor implementation of guidance.	
			0	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs (e.g., Nelson Airport, Port Nelson, Tasman Bays Heritage Trust, Waimea Water Ltd etc) and NRDA to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions (e.g. emission reduction initiatives).	(iv) Review the Statement of Intent documents for all CCOs and CCTOs to ensure they incorporate climate change considerations and relevant directions.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(v) Explore the feasibility of a climate change dashboard, to ensure decision-making is informed by relevant data.	(v) Implement and update dashboard.	
			0	(vi) Implement 'A guide to just transitions/He puka arataki whakawhitinga tika' to develop the vision and leadership to address the challenges and disruptions Tasman District faces. Develop and implement a just transition policy and incorporate into revised action plan to ensure actions benefit communities and support the more vulnerable.	(vi) Review and monitor.	
			0	(vii) Work with others to create an "Economic Climate Change Risk Assessment for Nelson-Tasman" investment report for mitigation and adaptation.	(vii) Review and update report.	
		3(c) Climate change considerations and disaster resilience are mainstreamed into Council's plans.	0	(i) Identify and collate key documents that guide Council's climate response and ensure these are integrated into plans.	(i) Update information.	
		3(d) Council collaborates with others on climate action.	0	(i) Advocate to central government for climate action funding.	(i) Advocate to central government for climate action funding.	
			0	(ii) Identify key partnership opportunities broadly and in relation to more specific action categories (e.g., working with iwi, NCC, the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, businesses, rural communities and sector groups, public sector agencies, Youth Councils and Nelson Tasman 2050).	(ii) Key partnerships are established and joint inter-sectorial action plans are being implemented.	(iii) Joint inter-sectorial action plan implementations are continuing and sustainable.
			0	(iii) Work with others to enable use of technology and rapid prototyping of innovative ideas to transition Tasman into a low-emission and resilient region.	(iii) Continue transition initiatives.	
			0	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to low-emissions business models.	(iv) Identify and support local champions to enable resilience initiatives and transition to a low- emissions business model.	
			0	(v) Identify projects led by businesses within Tasman District that drive innovation and accelerate climate positive impact and consider funding a number of these.	(v) Provide funding support to projects.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
			0	(vi) Encourage and support community change projects that inform, educate, and inspire climate action (e.g., via community grants funding, in-kind support etc).	(vi) Support community change projects.	
			0	(vii) Align climate resilient action with international best practices and enable knowledge sharing.	(vii) Identify international best practices, and collaborate	
			0	(viii) Advocate to NEMA for improved leadership in disaster preparedness and encourage them to develop and roll out an online system to encourage, recognise and channel funds to volunteer efforts towards survival and recovery of disaster events (similar to the East Coast Exchange developed during Cyclone Gabrielle).	(viii) Continue to advocate for improved leadership in disaster preparedness at the national level, encouraging them to develop and roll out tools for use by CDEM groups in all regions.	
		3(e) Council's staff work collaboratively to implement this climate response and resilience strategy and action plan.	0	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	(i) Cross-Council climate change team is supported to progress implementation of this action plan.	
			0	(ii) Provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change (e.g., through the Take the Jump Campaign).	(ii) Continue to provide training to staff on low-emission opportunities for Council activities and encourage personal behaviour change.	
		3(f) Council reports on its progressive implementation of this climate action plan.	0	(i) Staff prepare brief quarterly reports and a detailed annual report to the Strategy and Policy Committee on progress with implementing this action plan. Develop further metrics to benchmark progress of this Action Plan. Progress updates will also be included in Council's Annual Report.	(i) Continue regular reporting on progress.	

	Key Outcomes	Key Success Measures	10-year budget ($) *inflated*	Short-term actions (2024 – 2027)	Medium-term actions (2027 – 2030)	Long-term actions (2030+)
INFORMATION ACTIONS	**4. Our communities are informed and enabled to undertake climate action.**	**4(a) Meaningful collaboration and involvement in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives.**	0	(i) Develop a communications and behaviour change programme that builds on any nationally-provided programmes to raise climate change awareness and encourage people to become involved in community initiatives. Promote innovations, changes, and initiatives that individuals and businesses can take to reduce emissions, benefit from climate changes, and improve resilience (e.g., resource sharing scheme).	(i) Implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.	(i) Revise and implement communications and behaviour change programme and promote initiatives.
			0	(ii) Develop branding to communicate messaging more effectively around climate action.	(ii) Refresh branding.	
			0	(iii) Update Council's website with relevant and up-to-date information on the local impacts of climate change and the Council's responses to climate change.	(iii) Website maintenance and updates.	
			0	(iv) Work together with others to create and maintain a Nelson-Tasman climate change information hub/platform.	(iv) Maintain the platform and continue building collaboration.	
		4(b) Private adaptation and business adaptation to climate change occurs in Tasman District.	0	(i) Work with central government, crown research institutes and other research providers to obtain updated information (e.g., from NIWA) on local climate impacts for Tasman District; and collate relevant information from other sources. Publicise this information widely.	(i) Ongoing information gathering and publication.	
			See adaptation budget above	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District. Create a targeted communication programme to explain what the data means for specific communities.	(ii) Widely publicise key findings from the Nelson-Tasman Local Climate Risk Assessment and encourage their use in adaptation planning by others across the District.	
		4(c) Council collaborates with the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum to engage with and inform Tasman residents about climate change actions and options, across a broad spectrum of interests.	0	(i) Elected members and Council staff are represented on the Leadership Group of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum. These representatives abstain from voting to maintain impartiality.	(i) Continue active involvement with Nelson Tasman Climate Forum.	
		4(d) Climate change considerations are aligned to the four wellbeings and the Sustainable Development Goals.	0	(i) Ensure that climate change considerations link the four wellbeings (society, environment, culture, and economy) and align with the Sustainable Development Goals.	(i) Review and update.	

APPENDIX 2: Context for Council's climate response

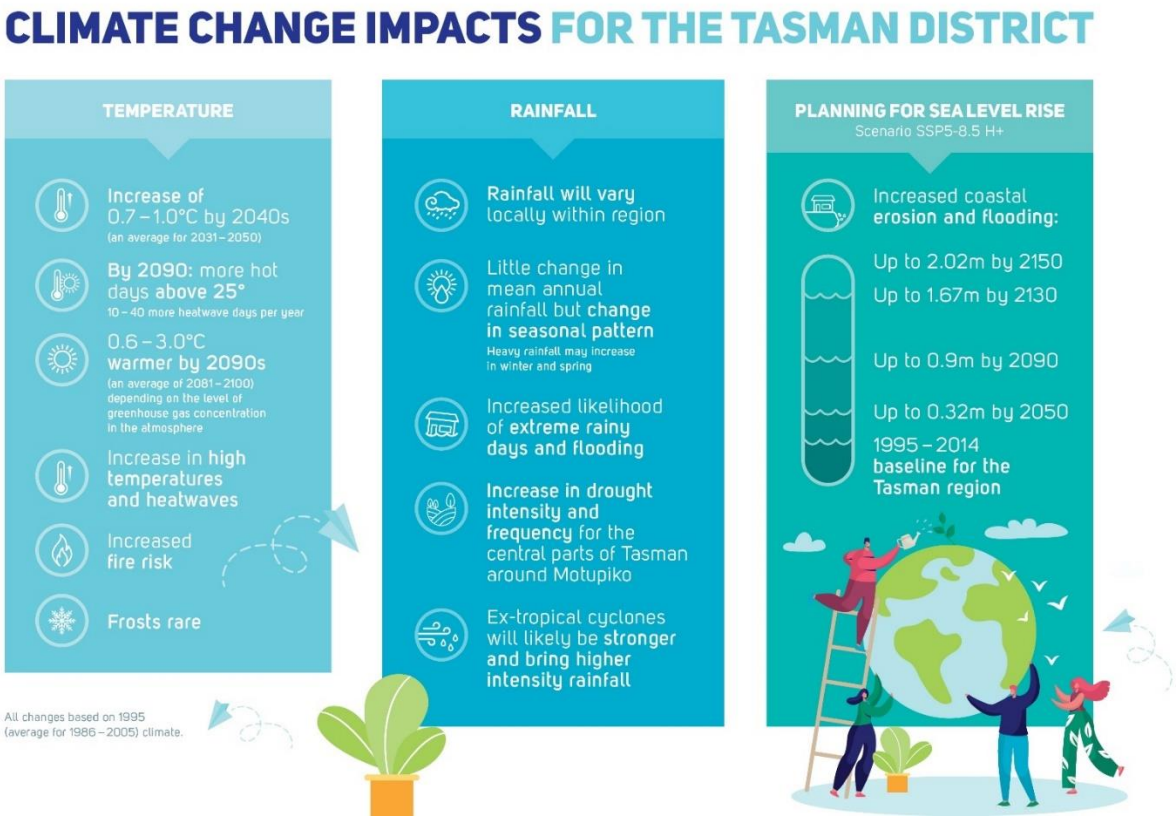
Tasman's changing climate

Significant changes to our climate are likely in the future. Average temperatures are projected to increase by a further 0.5°C to 1.5°C during the 2020s, and exceed 2°C before 2050 and 3°C by 2090, increasing heat stress on people, animals, and plants.

The local impacts of climate change

If global greenhouse gas emissions continue at their current rate, scientists anticipate that the District's coastline will be subject to a 32cm sea level rise by 2050, a 90cm rise by 2090, a 1.66m rise by 2130, and a 2.02m rise by 2150[8]. This will have significant impacts on low-lying coastal areas of the District, cause significant drainage issues and place a major strain on our infrastructure and communities. Given the exact rate and timing of sea level rise remains uncertain, we will apply the most up-to-date scientific evidence in our decision-making processes.

NIWA has predicted the effects of climate change in the Tasman District for the years 2040 and 2090 (Climate Change and Variability Tasman District, NIWA, August 2015)[9]. These impacts are summarised in the following infographic:



[8] Ministry for the Environment (2024). *Coastal hazards and climate change guidance*. Source: https://environment.govt.nz/publications/coastal-hazards-and-climate-change-guidance/

[9] At the time of writing, this was the most up-to-date information available about climate change impacts for Tasman District, which has been downscaled from global climate models. More up-to-date District-specific information is due to be released by NIWA later in 2024.

Relevant impacts of climate change for Tasman include:

Coastal hazards – There may be increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure[10] and private property from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storms, and sea-level rise.

Heavy rain – The capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded more frequently due to heavy rainfall events which could lead to surface flooding. River flooding, hill country erosion and landslip events may also become more frequent.

Drought – By 2090, the duration of droughts could more than double. More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wildfires.

Disease - There may be an increase in the occurrence of summer water-borne and food-borne diseases such as Salmonella. There may also be an increase in tropical diseases.

Biodiversity – Climate change increases pressures on our indigenous biodiversity through changes to habitat and food webs, as well as increasing competition pressures from pest species. These interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss and pressures are highest in our coastal and lowland ecosystems.

Biosecurity – Climate change could increase the spread of pests and weeds. Warmer temperatures may make pests such as mosquitoes, blowflies, ants, wasps, and jellyfish more prevalent in the region. Similarly, agricultural diseases such as fungi and viruses may infiltrate areas where they are currently excluded. There may also be a loss of habitat for native species.

Agriculture and horticulture – Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. Horticultural crops such as kiwifruit and wine grapes are likely to show the greatest gains from higher average temperatures. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought or greater frequency and intensity of storms. Other crops such as hops, and berry fruit may be more difficult to grow in our region.

Tasman District's regional greenhouse gas emissions

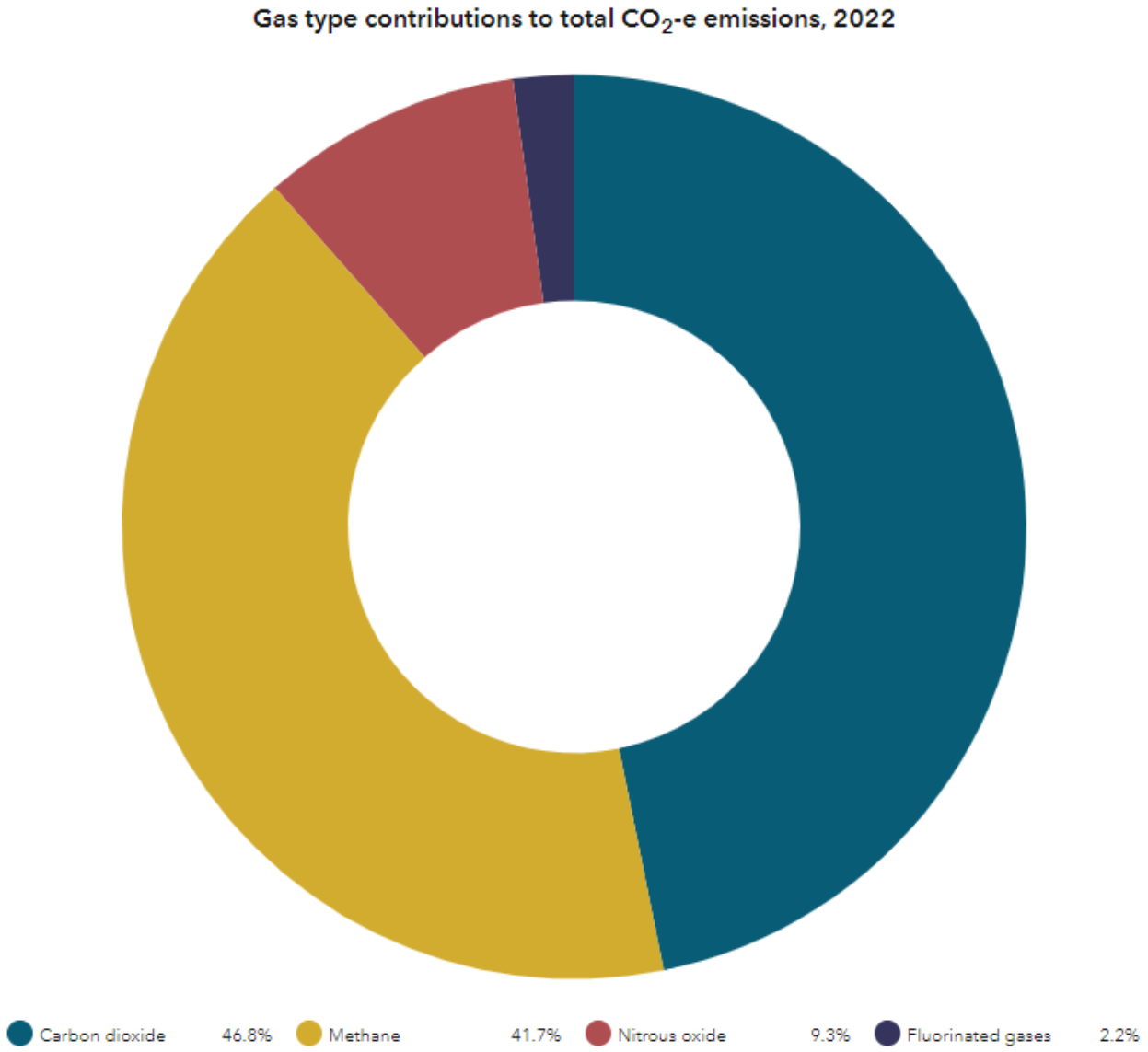
Statistics NZ estimated that Tasman District's total regional emissions in 2022 were 740 kilotonnes of CO_2 equivalents – a reduction of 4.1% since 2007. Tasman District contributes 1% to New Zealand's total emissions. We rank 15th out of 16 regions for both total emissions and methane emissions, 13th for carbon dioxide emissions and 12th for emissions intensity (i.e., 12.6 tonnes of CO_2e per capita).

We are working together with NCC to develop a more detailed analysis of community emissions in both regions, based on the Global GHG Protocol for Communities.

The Tasman region's emissions profile identifies key opportunities to focus attention efforts on agriculture (to reduce methane) and energy, as well as options for maintaining or increasing carbon removal potential through forests. Globally, we need to reduce emissions to limit the considerable adaptation costs and risks our communities will face, and we need to do it urgently.

[10] The total replacement value of exposed infrastructure for Tasman District at MHWS +0.5m is estimated at $90 million (for MHWS +1.5M is $200 million). Local Government New Zealand (2019) *Vulnerable: The quantum of local government infrastructure exposed to sea level rise*.

Figure 1: Tasman District's regional emissions[11]



Council's corporate greenhouse gas emissions

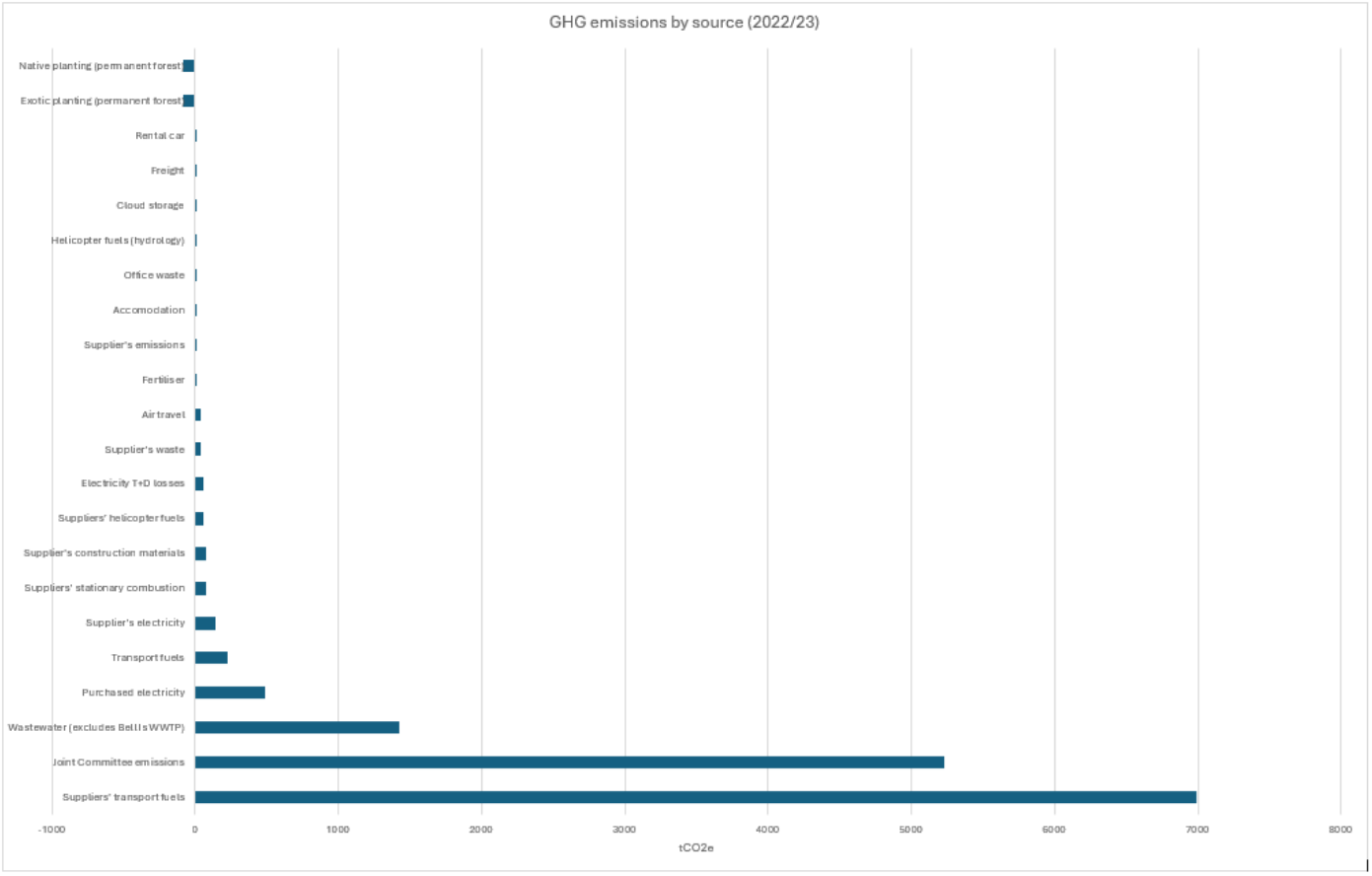
Our baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory was completed for the 2020/2021 period and we have measured Council's emissions annually since then. For the 2022/2023 period, Council's net emissions were 14,713 tonnes of CO_2e. This equates to 1.9% of Tasman District's emissions in 2022.

Council's primary emissions sources were from supplier transport fuels and Joint Committee emissions[12]. The Council's other large emission sources were other wastewater treatment plants, purchased electricity, and Council's transport fuels. Together, these sources make up 97% of our gross emissions for the 2022/23 period.

[11] https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/how-are-my-regions-emissions-tracking

[12] Joint Committee emissions are the Council's 50% share of emissions from York Valley Landfill, Bell Island WWTP and Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM). The remaining 50% of these emissions are included in Nelson City Council's GHG inventory.

Figure 2: Council's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by source (2022/23)



International commitments and science

Council uses data from multiple official international sources. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about knowledge on climate change, its causes, potential impacts and response options. The IPCC also produces Special Reports, which are an assessment on a specific issue and Methodology Reports, which provide practical guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.

International bodies and national governments, including New Zealand, have set increasingly ambitious targets to address the climate change emergency. The following summarises the most significant targets arising from international sources.

The main targets are:

Paris Agreement 2015: sets a target of net zero emissions by 2050 to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the overall increase to no more than 1.5°C. Under this Agreement, New Zealand must reduce greenhouse gas emissions. New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (updated in 2021), sets a headline target of a 50% reduction in net emissions below our gross 2005 level by 2030.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: outlines targets and priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks. New Zealand has signalled its strong commitment to adopt a 'whole-of-society' approach to implement the Sendai Framework.

United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030: Goal 13: Climate Action – sets the requirement for nations to 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030'. A set of 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015 by all United Nations member states as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The most directly applicable goal is Goal #13: Climate Action, particularly:

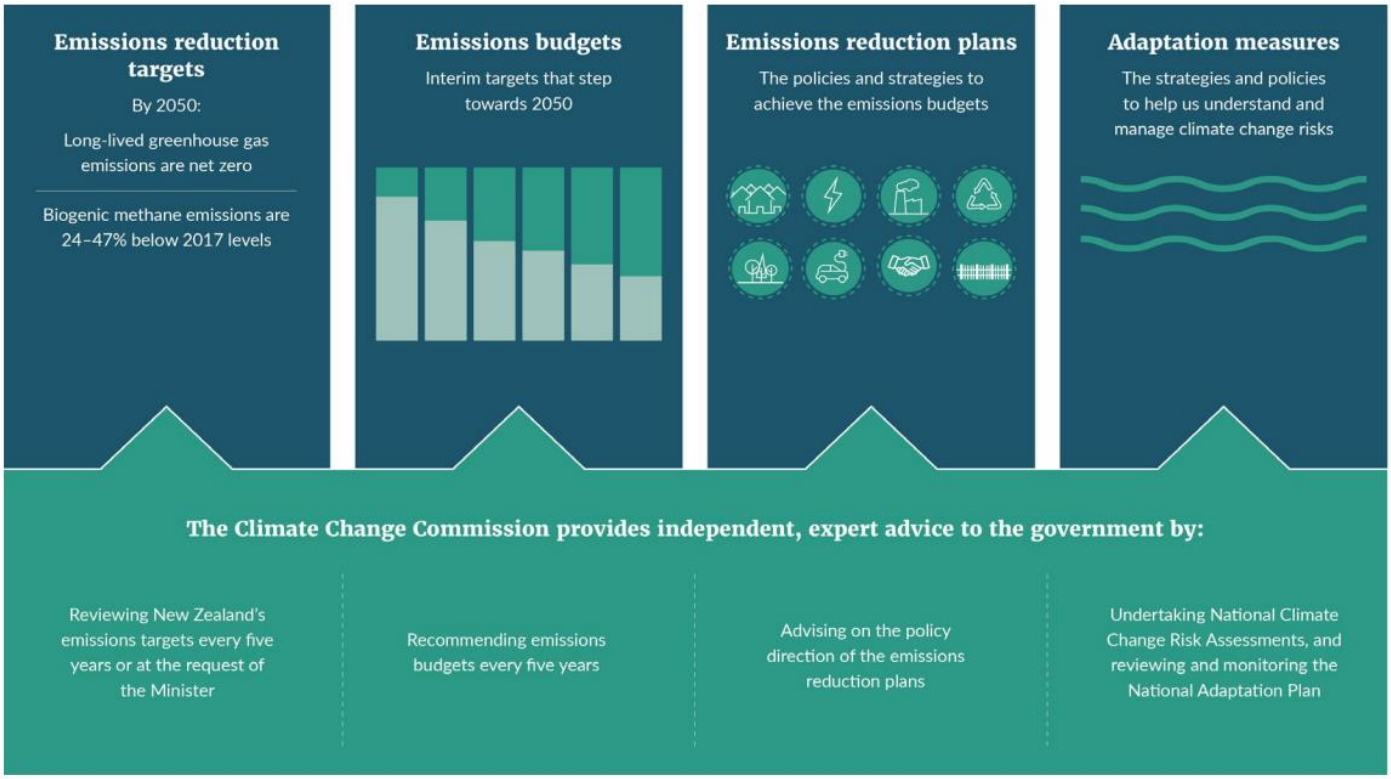
- *13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*
- *13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning*
- *13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.*

New Zealand is committed to playing its part at home and abroad to advance the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

National legislation

The ***Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019*** created a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. The ***Climate Change Response Act*** (the Act) now includes this new Zero Carbon framework, ensuring that all key climate legislation is within one Act. The legislated framework includes tools to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions (targets, emissions budgets and emissions reduction plans) and improve our climate resilience (national climate change risk assessments and national adaptation plans). The Act and associated regulations are the Government's principal response to managing climate change.

Figure 3: The Climate Change Response Act sets out tools for the transition (the Zero Carbon Framework)



Under the Act, the first National Climate Change Risk Assessment was published in 2020, identifying the key climate risks for Aotearoa. The first three emissions budgets and the Emissions Reduction Plan were published in May 2022, followed by the first National Adaptation Plan in August 2022. We have considered the new expectations for local government in implementing these plans when revising our Action Plan (see Appendix 1).

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is another key piece of legislation that requires local government to manage the significant risks from natural hazards and have regard to the effects of climate change. The resource management system reform currently underway may provide greater clarity around the roles and responsibilities for local government in relation to climate change.

Local government framework

The *Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change* highlights a critical need for proactive collaboration between central and local government, which recognises the different mandates and roles for climate change responses.

Tasman District signed the *Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration* in 2017. The declaration outlines our commitment to climate change and provides a further definition to our strategic direction and aligns with Local Government New Zealand's approach. The declaration encompasses four well-beings of environmental, social, cultural, and economic prosperity. This *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* aligns with Council's vision*: Thriving and resilient Tasman communities*.

Tasman District Council's role

The Council sets out its purpose in strategies, policies, and action plans. As the Council has a legal obligation to build climate change and sustainable development into all its work, it is important that these are considered in a full, transparent, auditable manner. Policies, developments, and decisions must be prepared and considered with due regard to their environmental impacts.

At the local level, Council plays a critical role in helping communities prepare for, and respond to, natural hazard events, whose incidence and severity are increased by rapid changes in the climate. We can, directly and indirectly, impact emissions across the region, and we are on the frontline in preparing our community for changes in the climate.

Council can have a direct impact on emissions and our climate preparedness through:

- regulatory tools like resource management plans and resource consents
- provision of infrastructures like roads, cycleways, and footpaths
- provision of services like solid waste management and public transport
- purchasing of goods and services
- reducing emissions from our own activities.

Indirectly we can have an impact on emissions and adaptation by:

- collaborating with other councils, businesses, and organisations (e.g., on joint emissions reduction or sequestration projects)
- influencing decisions (e.g., liaising with central government)
- advocating to those who have a responsibility to act (e.g., submissions to central government)
- empowering and educating our community, businesses, and industry to support behaviour change.

The Council continues to operate in a sustained period of fiscal constraint, combined with increasing energy costs and environmental levies. Although it is a time of intense pressure on resources, the expanding green economy presents an opportunity to set a positive agenda. For example, the use of renewable and low-emissions

technologies can stimulate jobs, reduce reliance on fossil fuels with associated harmful carbon emissions, reduce energy costs, and create income for the Council.

The Action Plan (see Appendix 1) collates all climate change projects that Council has allocated funding to via our LTP 2024-2034, along with several new actions that are not yet funded. Some actions will reduce Council's emissions footprint and others will reduce the community's emissions footprint. Adaptation actions aim to increase the climate resilience of Tasman District. Implementation of actions will drive change in areas such as procurement, waste production/disposal, travel and transport, and asset management.

Corporate integration

The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* does not seek to duplicate existing work, but rather to bring together and focus attention on crucial areas where the Council has to do more to increase cross-service response and maximise best value. Successful implementation requires integration with other Council strategies, management, and action plans, including but not limited to:

- Long Term Plans (including our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy)
- Activity Management Plans
- Te Tauihu Regional Land Transport Plan
- Regional Public Transport Plan
- Walking and Cycling Strategy
- Nelson-Tasman Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
- Urban Stormwater Strategy and stormwater catchment management plans
- Tasman Resource Management Plan
- Future Development Strategy
- Intensification Action Plan
- Tasman Biodiversity Strategy
- Reserve Management Plans
- Coastal Management – responding to climate change

Working in collaboration

Reducing New Zealand's emissions and adapting to climate change requires partnership with, and action by, central government, public service agencies, local government, iwi, businesses, community groups and residents. Successful implementation of this strategy relies on the sustained engagement of all sectors of society to work together to achieve mutually agreed outcomes.

Council will collaborate with other agencies, organisations, and our communities to achieve consistent understanding of environmental, social, cultural and economic opportunities and consequences of climate change, including but not limited to those related to:

- infrastructure (vertical and horizontal)
- waste management
- public transport
- regulatory function
- land use.

We also collaborate with **central and local government**, including Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council. Public services are required to work more collaboratively under the Public Service Act 2020. The Regional Public Service Commission brings sectors together locally to discuss important regional issues. Under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme, the public sector is required to become carbon neutral by 2025.

The importance to Council and community of responding to the challenges of climate change is reflected in the ***Te Tauihu: Intergenerational Strategy***. This strategy, led by Wakatū Incorporation in partnership with councils,

iwi, and stakeholders from across the Top of the South, includes climate change and regenerative outcomes as a priority area. The vision for the Strategy is that we will be good ancestors, reflecting the fact that the primary impacts of climate change will be faced by our descendants. The actions in this plan contribute to the Te Tauihu Intergenerational Strategy outcomes.

Project Kōkiri is a collaboration of local leaders, set up to navigate and mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Nelson and Tasman regions. The group has worked together to prepare a medium term economic development plan: the ***Nelson Tasman Regeneration Plan 2021-2031***. One of the top ten economic challenges identified in that plan is climate change, which is already affecting our horticulture, aquaculture and agriculture industries, native ecosystems, infrastructure, health, and biosecurity. We are a coastal region and must make challenging decisions on future investments in infrastructure and strategic land use planning. Consideration of the transitions required within the current economy to a lower-emissions focus, and a focus on the future resilience of the region in response to the significant challenges presented by climate change, is at the heart of the regenerative economic thinking in that plan.

In November 2021, the Council formally signed the ***Charter of the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum*** (the Forum) as a 'Climate Ally'. Launched in February 2020, the Forum is the first of its kind in New Zealand; a community-led initiative that enables unprecedented community involvement in climate action. Council has considered the Forum's 'Climate Action Book' when reviewing the action plan (see Appendix 1). Councillors and staff represent the Council on the Forum's Leadership Group, which meets monthly at present. We have also had initial conversations with ***Businesses for Climate Action*** (who lead the Mission Zero programme) and the ***Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce***.

Delivering the Strategy: Action Plan

The Action Plan contained in Appendix 1 details key actions required to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and a more resilient Tasman District. It demonstrates the scope and extent of the direction the Council needs to take to realise its stated targets and deliver upon the aspirations contained within this Strategy.

Due to the overarching nature of climate change, and how it affects all parts of the Council's operations, cooperation and involvement is crucial to discuss and agree key actions. Consideration of other Council priorities and workstreams need to be considered on an ongoing basis to ensure that efficiencies, both financial and operational, are realised wherever possible.

Many elements can affect the Action Plan's delivery, including funding programme timelines, technological development, and service delivery. While this makes it impossible to foresee properly over the life of the Strategy, the uncertainty emphasises the need to build a clear action plan to ensure that the Council is aware of alternative scenarios and can make long-term decisions with an appreciation of difficulties that may lie ahead. It is also acknowledged that progression of some actions is reliant upon external funding and/or legislation, and engagement with external bodies will be actively pursued in support of the progression of these actions.

Realising transformative potential in a changing climate

This requires bold, integrated, innovative action to address constraints imposed by the economic, cultural, and political dynamics. Council joins the call to 'Build Back Better' as key dimensions for resilience with a radical departure from business as usual. Recognising the root drivers of climate risk in our initiatives offers an opportunity to move in a positive direction by endorsing the need for a transformative agenda in our region.

Performance and review

The Action Plan is intended to be a living, evolving document that can account for climate change related legislative and societal changes expected over the coming years. The targets within the Action Plan provide the

performance management framework for the Strategy. Quarterly reports on progress and a detailed annual report are provided to the Strategy and Policy Committee. Selected targets may also be included in the Council's Long Term Plan and Annual Reports.

National well-being framework

Section 10(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 states that the purpose of local government is: "*(b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future*". The Treasury's Living Standards Framework provides a vision for New Zealanders' well-being, with measures of national wellbeing covering a range of economic, cultural, social and environmental indicators, and targets. The *Climate Response and Resilience Strategy* is expected to contribute positively to community well-being at both the regional and national level.

Strategy benefits

For the Council and partners:

- financial and non-financial savings, for example:
    - from making more efficient use of resources
    - it is widely accepted internationally that the costs of inaction or delayed action outweighs the cost of acting now, i.e., preventative action taken now is less costly in the long run
- supports informed decision-making and policymaking
- compliance with legal requirements
- external funding opportunities for climate change-related projects
- income generated from renewables and rural economy, tourism, and recreation
- new market opportunities (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

For householders:

- improved value for money, support healthier lifestyles
- helping reduce risk to wellbeing and home security (e.g., sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services).

For businesses:

- financial savings (reduced energy bills)
- increased efficiency/productivity
- economic opportunities in sectors such as low-emissions technology, renewable and the rural economy, tourism, and recreation
- new market opportunities and increased sales (e.g., waste-by-products linked to the circular economy, sustainable transport options to reduce congestion and improve access to jobs and services, competitive advantage, and reduced risk).

For the local environment and communities:

- healthier ecosystems and cleaner air
- species and habitats resilient to the changing climate
- promotes the redevelopment of brownfield land providing opportunities near goods and services
- fosters people-centric urban design, emphasising walkability, cycling, and efficient public transport.
- encourages the sustainable design of new buildings.

For future generations:

- A more stable, secure, resilient future.

This Strategy is critical in realising these aspirations. The updated Action Plan leverages extensive data and information collected by the Council, outlining necessary efforts that the Council and our community must take to achieve its mission.