



Waimate District

Climate Resilience Strategy

July 2025

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Waimate
District Council

Waimate District Climate Resilience Strategy



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Whakatauki

“He taura whiri
kotahi mai anō te
kopunga tai no i te
pu au.”

*From the source
to the mouth of the sea,
all things are joined together
as one.*

This proverb highlights the interconnectedness of all elements in the environment, a concept crucial to understanding the impacts of climate change across our economy, natural environment, community and personal wellbeing.

Message from the Mayor



Craig Rowley, Mayor
Waimate District Council

The world around us is evolving at a remarkable pace, presenting both challenges and opportunities. Our Climate Resilience Strategy represents a pivotal step towards securing a prosperous, sustainable future for the economy, environment, and overall wellbeing of our district's community. Accordingly, this strategy is focused on our district and what is happening at a local level. It gives us an opportunity to work locally to ensure that the Waimate District is in the best possible position moving forward into an ever-changing environment with both challenges and opportunities to be faced together for the security and safety of our district and residents

Climate change stands as one of the most critical issues of our time. Though there remains much to uncover, its effects are already visible in our weather patterns, public health, natural ecosystems, cherished taonga species, mahinga kai, food systems, biosecurity, infrastructure, and economy.

In 2024, through a comprehensive community engagement effort, we undertook a district-wide assessment that underscored a strong local commitment to climate action. By working together, we can shape a brighter future for the Waimate District, unlocking new possibilities as we transition to a low-emission, innovative, and sustainable region.

The Waimate District Council Climate Resilience Strategy serves as both a roadmap for collective action and a platform for meaningful dialogue. It shifts the focus beyond debates about the existence of climate change to understanding its broader implications and addressing its impacts. By taking this inclusive approach, we aim to enable both mitigation and adaptation efforts across the Waimate District, collaborating closely with neighbouring councils and the Canterbury Region as a whole.

This strategy provides overarching guidance for decision-making and planning related to climate adaptation and mitigation. It envisions a shared responsibility between the Council and the community, working hand-in-hand towards achieving goals that safeguard the wellbeing of our people—today and for generations to come.

By embracing a forward-thinking mindset, we can not only enhance community wellbeing but also generate a ripple effect of positive outcomes. Together, we must acknowledge the challenges ahead and reimagine our district's future amidst a changing climate.

**Now is our opportunity –
let's seize it together.**

What is climate change?

Climate encompasses the weather patterns of a specific geographic area, the Waimate District is characterised by a generally 'dry' climate. Over the vast timeline of Earth's history, the climate has always been in a state of flux and will continue to change naturally.

The global concern with 'human-induced' climate change, however, arises from its disruptive impact on the relative climate stability that has persisted for the last 10,000 years, following the end of the last ice age. This stability has been a cornerstone for humanity, enabling agriculture to flourish and laying the foundation for civilization as we

know it. It has provided millennia of economic, environmental, social, and personal security.

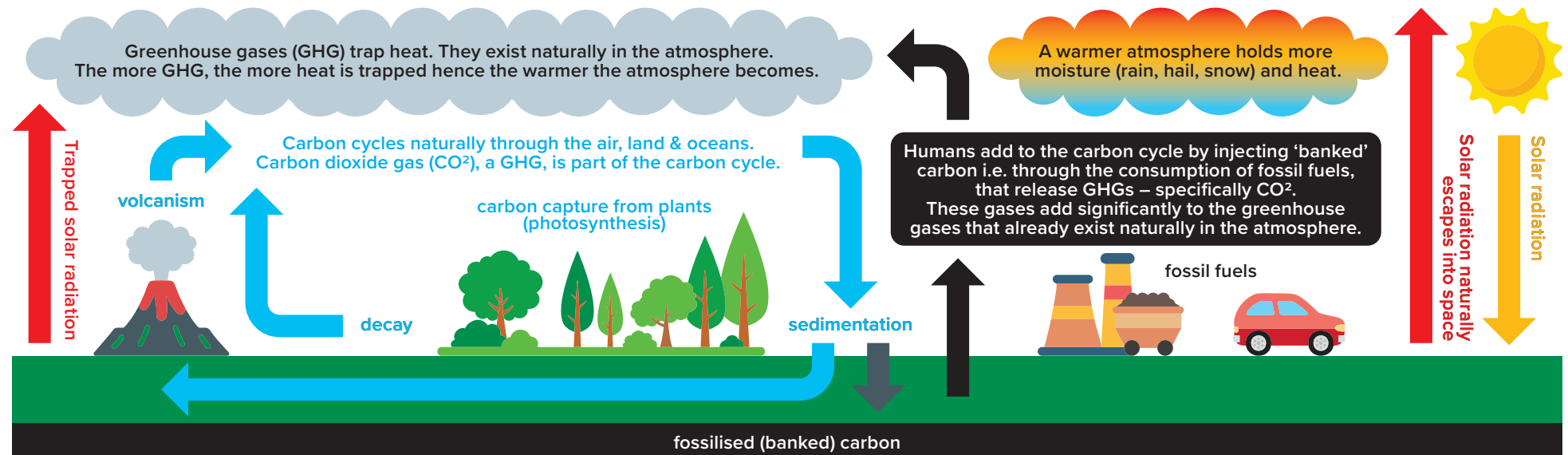
Since the mid-1800s, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, humans have been extracting and burning 'banked' carbon stored in fossil fuels. This process releases greenhouse gases – specifically carbon dioxide gas (CO_2), which trap more of the Sun's energy that would otherwise escape into space, resulting in a warming effect on both the atmosphere and oceans.

A warmer atmosphere holds increased moisture. As a result, areas that are typically wet can expect

heavier rainfall, while dry regions are likely to experience intensified heat and aridity. Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels during this phase of Earth's history, are driving these climatic shifts, creating a 'new normal.' Addressing this new reality is at the heart of our strategy.

Extreme weather events have already proven costly for our district. A well-developed Climate Resilience Strategy allows us to adapt effectively to these changes, ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future. Additionally, this strategy aligns with broader Canterbury and national climate policies, as well as our international commitments.

The Carbon Cycle, CO_2 and Climate Change



Likely impacts of climate change for the Waimate District

Climatic changes to the Waimate District are generally reflective of Canterbury as a whole. Looking towards the years 2050 and 2100, these changes are likely to be more significant than what we are experiencing today. Reflecting on climate extremes over the past 30 years and projecting these 30 years into the future can provide context beyond the immediacy of what we see and experience on a day-by-day basis. Increases in temperature and drought potential are among the main impacts to our district. It is important to note that climate stability is a key input and consideration for the sustainability of our rural economy.



Ref: Canterbury Climate Change Risk Assessment.



The sea level is projected to rise by about 0.8m above present day levels.



Wildfires will become more likely as hotter, drier summers occur. Rural areas will be more highly exposed.



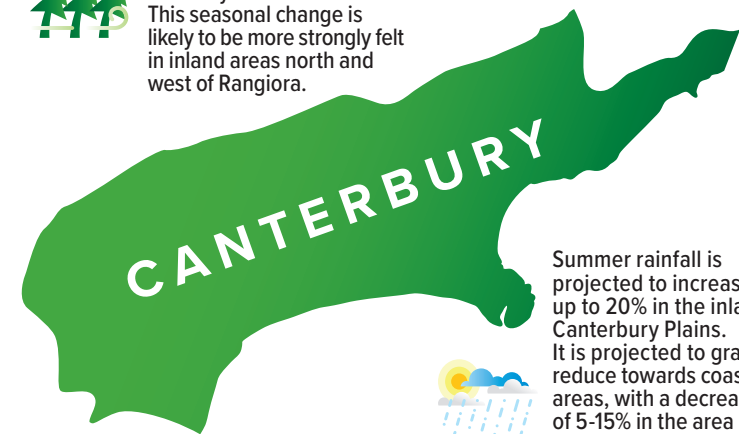
Drought potential is likely to increase across most of Canterbury.



Hot days are those over 25°C. It is projected that there will be between 20 and 60 more hot days annually by 2100.



Wind is likely to increase in speed, and winter and spring are likely to be windier. This seasonal change is likely to be more strongly felt in inland areas north and west of Rangiora.



Summer rainfall is projected to increase up to 20% in the inland Canterbury Plains. It is projected to gradually reduce towards coastal areas, with a decrease of 5-15% in the area around Christchurch.



An increase in winter rainfall of 15-40% is expected in the eastern, western, and southern parts of the region. Winter rainfall has the potential to be more strongly associated with storm events.



As temperatures rise, there will be less snow days across the region.

It is projected that there will be 20-50 fewer cold days per year, where the temperature is at or below 0°C.



Extreme weather events (e.g., severe storms) are likely to happen more often.

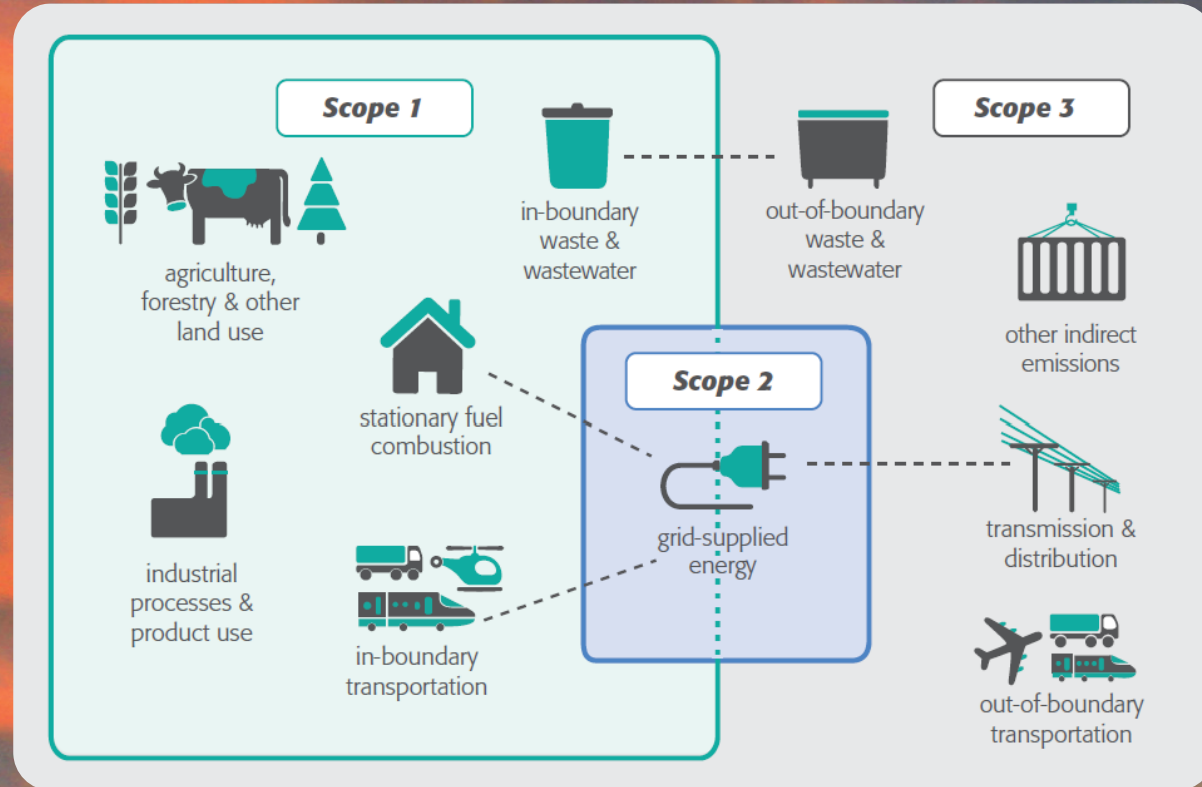


Our annual mean temperature is set to rise by 1.5-3.5°C. Overall, our maximum daytime temperatures will be up 2-5°C. Canterbury's alpine and subalpine areas could be 5-6° warmer.

Understanding carbon emissions

For reporting purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are expressed as CO2 equivalents (CO2e). These express all GHG emissions in terms of the warming potential of carbon dioxide. This allows a comprehensive view of total emissions across all gases. GHG's are further grouped into scope 1, 2, and 3 and refer to where emissions occur in relation to a geographic area.

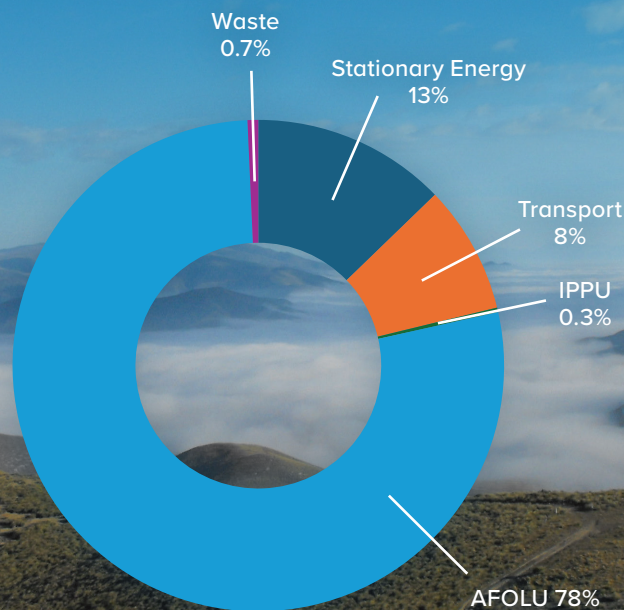
- **Scope 1 (Direct Emissions)**
Emissions from sources directly controlled by an organisation, such as fuel burned in vehicles or boilers on-site.
- **Scope 2 (Indirect Energy Emissions)**
Emissions from the production of energy (like electricity or heat) that the organisation purchases and uses.
- **Scope 3 (Value Chain Emissions)**
Indirect emissions related to the organisation's activities but occurring in its supply chain, such as emissions from suppliers, transportation, waste management, or employee commuting.



Ref: Emissions inventory a first for Canterbury | Environment Canterbury.

Carbon emissions from the Waimate District

Waimate District, emissions by sector, kilotonnes CO₂e per year (2021)



Ref: Emissions inventory a first for Canterbury | Environment Canterbury (2023).

A 2021 report, commissioned by the Canterbury Regional Council, showed a 2% drop in emissions since 2018. Four main greenhouse gases were measured—CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and fluorinated gases (F)—expressed as kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year (tCO₂e). Rural areas like ours, with little urban or industrial activity, have higher emissions of CH₄ and N₂O, while CO₂ emissions are more typical of urban areas. Across Canterbury, our district had the second highest per capita emissions at 119.9 tCO₂e. Our gross emissions were 995 tCO₂e. The overall gross GHG emissions in Canterbury were 13,176 kilotonnes (thousand tonnes) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per year in 2021 with a corresponding regional per capita emissions of 20.3 tonnes per person.

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector is the largest source of emissions, mainly from livestock (710 tCO₂e), fertilisers (55 tCO₂e), and crops (9 tCO₂e). The transport and stationary energy sectors follow, with smaller contributions from industrial processes and waste.

Stationary energy and transport produce most of the CO₂, but little of the other gases. Industrial processes primarily emit fluorinated gases, but their overall impact in our district is minor. Methane (CH₄), mostly from agriculture, is the biggest single greenhouse gas emitted, with the AFOLU sector also producing large amounts of nitrous oxide (N₂O). Waste contributes minimally, with methane from solid waste disposal being the main source (6 tCO₂e).

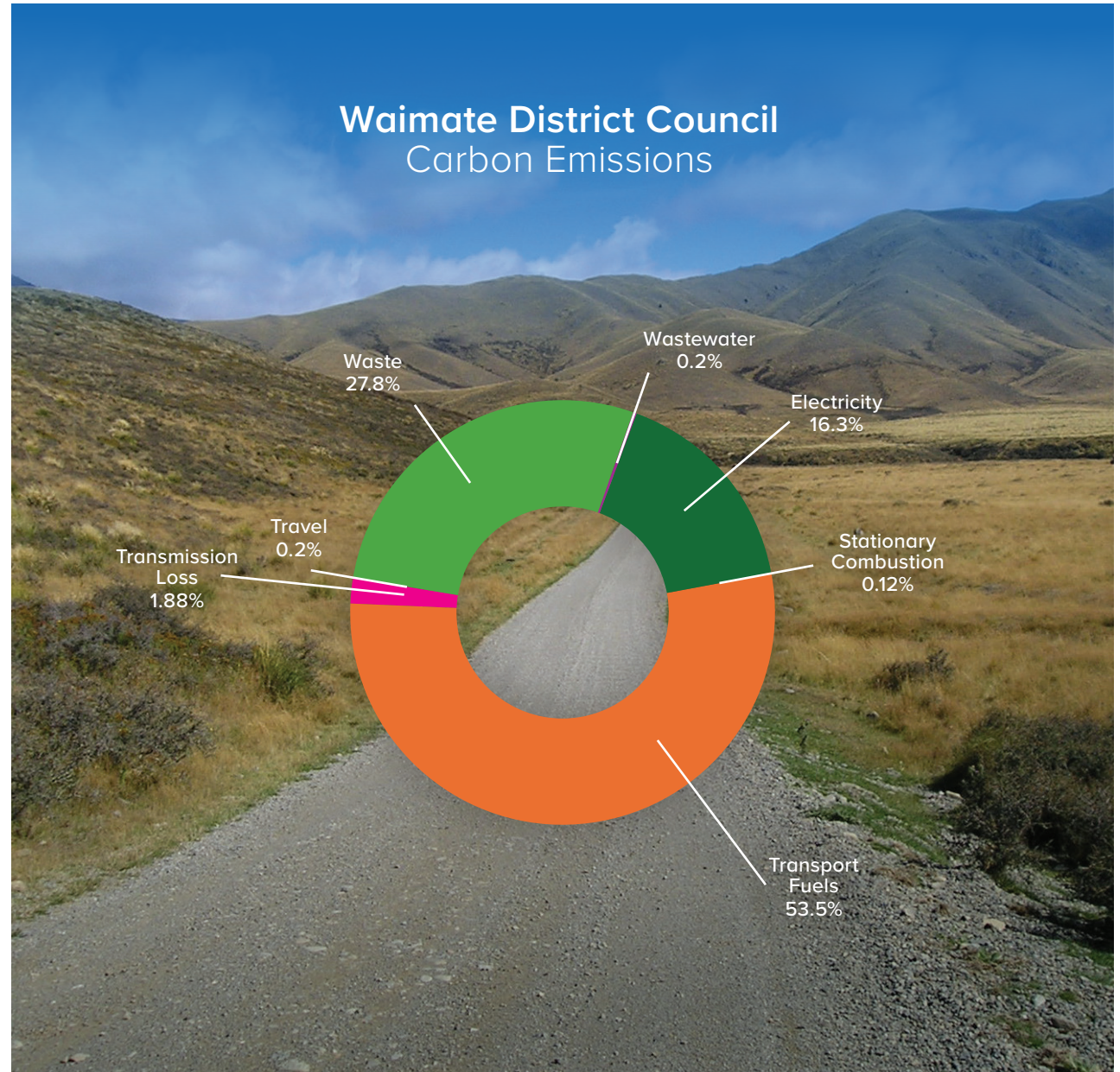
Stationary energy emissions mainly come from heating and industrial energy production. In transport, on-road vehicles are the largest source (45 tCO₂e), followed by off-road transport (38 tCO₂e). Industrial processes mostly emit fluorinated gases from refrigeration systems. In agriculture, CH₄ emissions from livestock are the biggest contributor, while methane from waste mainly comes from solid waste disposal.

The Council prepared its second Greenhouse Gas Emission report for the 2022/23 tax year (the first was for 2018/19). The Waimate District Council manages 142 hectares of forest, which acts as a 'net carbon sink,' absorbing more emissions than it produces. Forests removed -1,207 tonnes of greenhouse gases, while the Council's gross emissions were 959 tonnes. This results in net emissions of -248 tonnes, showing that the Council is overall contributing positively to combating climate change.

The Council's biggest emissions come from transport fuels, largely due to roading works that use many vehicles and equipment across the district.

For solid waste emissions, it's best to know the exact composition of the waste to use accurate emission factors. Since the type of waste in Waimate District isn't fully known, estimates have been made. Based on public facilities like campgrounds and pools, a ratio of 95% general waste to 5% office waste has been assumed. Office waste has a higher emissions factor because it likely contains paper. Landfills that don't capture methane (CH₄) have much higher emissions than those with gas systems. Waimate's waste goes to Redruth Landfill in Timaru, which has methane capture and a gas flaring system

For electricity, emissions depend on the energy source. The emission factor reflects the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from electricity generated on the national grid. It accounts for emissions from burning fuels at power stations and geothermal emissions, based on data from MBIE.



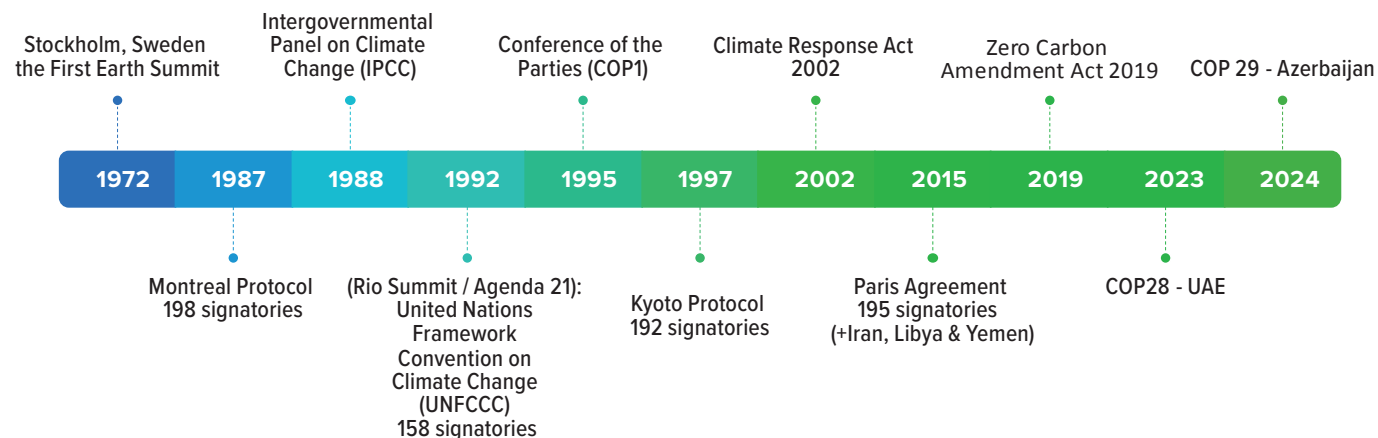
Ref: Waimate District Council Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2022/23 Tax Year

The pathway to our climate resilience strategy

This strategy has been framed from both statutory obligations and community feedback.

New Zealand's key policy pathways for climate change have evolved over time, influenced by both international commitments and domestic priorities.

Climate Policy Pathway



International Agreements

New Zealand's climate policies are shaped by its commitments under international agreements, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. As at 2023, approximately 180 nations had emission profiles similar to ours, i.e. less than 2% of total global emissions. These nations collectively contributed 30% of total emissions, nearly three times more than the US alone (ref: EDGAR - The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research). Hence the requirements for nations to act collaboratively for the good of all. Historically New Zealand has shown strong leadership in international collaboration earning a justifiable respect amongst nations.

There are three main international policies that guide climate adaption and mitigation.

- I. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992):** The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has universal membership with 198 countries having ratified the Convention. In 1994, when the UNFCCC took effect, there was less scientific evidence than there is now. The UNFCCC borrowed a very important line from one of the most successful multilateral environmental treaties in history (the Montreal Protocol, in 1987): it bound member states to act in the interests of human safety even in the face of scientific uncertainty. The UNFCCC is a "Rio Convention", one of two opened for signature at the "Rio Earth Summit" in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. The three are intrinsically linked.
- II. **The Kyoto Protocol (1997)** built on the UNFCCC and commits signatories to reducing greenhouse gases based on the scientific consensus that the atmosphere is warming due to humans injecting 'banked carbon' from burning fossil fuels. The Kyoto Protocol has been signed by 192 parties. The Protocol was adopted in 1997 and entered into force in 2005.
- III. **The Paris Agreement (2015)** is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its overarching goal is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels."

Government Frameworks

The New Zealand Government has developed comprehensive frameworks and strategies to address climate change. This includes the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019, which sets the legal framework for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

As of July 2024 ...

New Zealand is working to reduce emissions and has committed to:

By 2030:

- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (Target 9).
- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to 50 per cent below gross 2005 levels by 2030 (New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement).
- Reduce biogenic methane to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030.

By 2050:

- Reach net zero for long-lived gases by 2050.
- Reduce biogenic methane to 24 to 47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050 (The 2050 methane target is currently subject to an independent expert review).

In April 2024, the Government announced nine targets to achieve better results in areas that matter to New Zealanders.

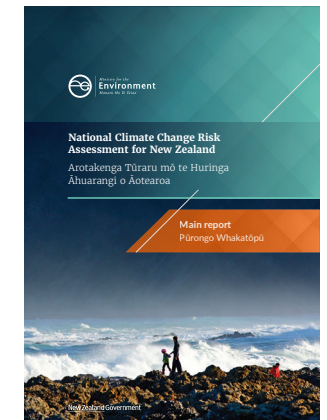
Target 9 is focused on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions to no more than **290M tCO₂-e from 2022 to 2025 and 305M tCO₂e from 2026 to 2030**.

This keeps us on track to meet New Zealand's 2050 net zero target. The **Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)** is a crucial piece of legislation in New Zealand. It mandates that local governments must account for the impacts of climate change on communities. The RMA requires that climate change considerations be integrated into existing frameworks, plans, projects, and standard decision-making processes. This Act serves as a key guiding document for the Council when addressing climate change.

National Adaptation Plan and Emissions Reduction Plans: Local governments are required to consider these plans when developing or changing regional policy statements, regional plans, and district plans. This ensures that RMA planning aligns with New Zealand's long-term climate strategies and goals.

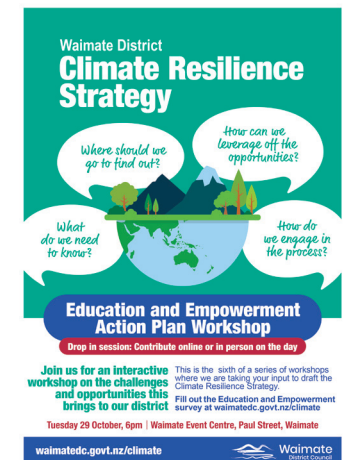
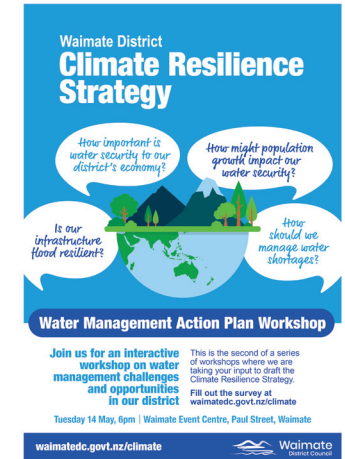
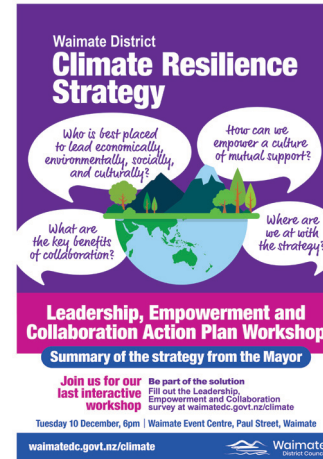
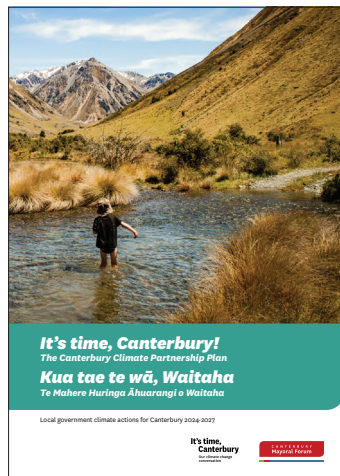
Two other key documents used in framing this strategy were the **National Climate Change and Canterbury Climate Change Risk Assessments**.

Ref: J001281-MfE-Climate-strategy-brochure-FF_webV2.pdf



How our community shaped this strategy

Starting in late 2023 The Waimate District Council enacted 10 public engagement sessions with the community, seven aimed specifically at what ended up by community consensus as the six Action Plans that form the basis of this strategy. Each Action Plan was further critiqued for clarity and consistency by a reference group made up of four elected representatives and the specialist in-council manager pertaining to that Action Plan. In total there were 488 community contributor engagements. 111 people responded to our first online survey in September 2023.



Additionally, our district's strategy seeks alignment with the wider Canterbury Region through the collaborative 'Canterbury Climate Partnership Plan' of which our council through the Mayoral Forum and its elected representatives were key contributors to.

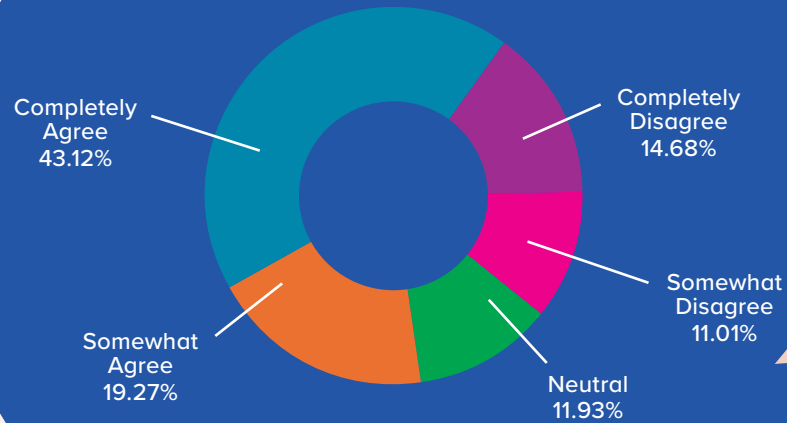


Here's what you said

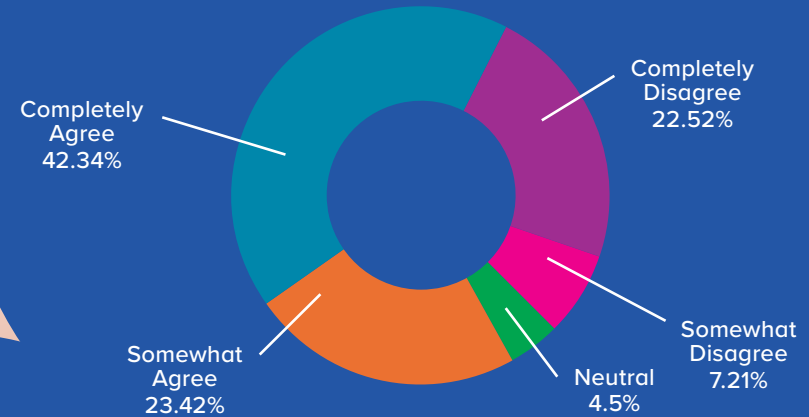
1. Acknowledge that climate change is occurring, and we all must act responsibly going forward. We are all in this together, so we all have a collective responsibility to care for our environment.
2. Keep pushing the economic opportunities for businesses to be engaged with climate change (whether they believe in CC or not).
3. Have a more transparent Council, and elected members to show leadership.
4. Education around how being climate friendly does not necessarily need to affect the bottom line, and in some cases may help it.
5. Bring together individual community groups doing great things with the environment. Ensure communication is flowing so that efficiencies and collective impact is greater.
6. We are now a diverse cultural community. Draw on these cultures to broaden our understanding in and of the world. No one should be isolated, encourage participation in various clubs. Wellbeing depends on positive interaction among people.
7. It is important that those who want to be involved are able to.
8. Consider long-term climate impacts when we design and invest in infrastructure, so the right infrastructure is in the right places.
9. The Council is on the right track. It won't happen overnight.
10. There are no threats that can be directly attributed to climate change. There always have been floods, droughts windstorms and these will continue to occur.
11. Our country has its head in the clouds as our impact as a country globally will make no difference!
12. We want a vision to be the district that contributes the least to climate change emissions. This means innovation, being brave and trialling things and allowing planning rules and master plans to be enablers not hinderers.
13. It might be challenging in the long run to keep current land use compatible with a new climate. Strong governance in relation to irrigation and the protection of source water is of paramount importance.
14. The use of a te ao Māori (Māori world view) framework and mātauranga Māori is particularly helpful for understanding and addressing issues that affect several different parts of the environmental system.
15. There needs to be a long term vision and action plan.
16. Bring together individual community groups doing great things with the environment. Ensure communication is flowing so that efficiencies and collective impact is greater.
17. Projects that involve youth in meaningful ways. I think people love it when they can point to something and I say I was a part of this. Young people can be better at thinking "outside the box" for solutions. Also young people can feel helpful so being a part of solutions can help them to feel empowered.



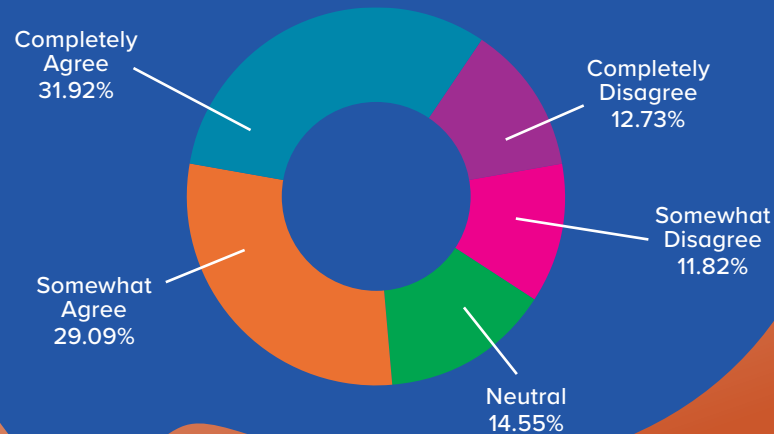
Human Induced Climate Change is happening right now



Climate Change poses a serious threat to our environment, economy, society and wellbeing



Climate Change is caused by Human Activities



Our climate resilience vision

Our vision is to create a sustainable future by reducing emissions, protecting our environment, and preparing for impacts and opportunities of a changing climate. We aim to work with our community, iwi, businesses, and other partners to promote renewable energy, greener transport, sustainable land use, and climate resilience. Together, we strive for a thriving, low-carbon district that safeguards its people and natural resources for generations to come.

Strategy purpose

This Climate Resilience Strategy aims to guide our district in reducing emissions, safeguarding the natural environment, and preparing for the effects of a changing climate. It seeks to align ongoing climate-related efforts across Waimate District Council activities while establishing a framework for collaboration. This includes working together with neighbouring councils, iwi partners, local and central government, private industry, NGOs, educational institutions, and the wider community.

Waimate District Council's role

Our community looks to the Council and its elected representatives for leadership. We are committed to supporting local businesses and community initiatives while fostering collaboration across the district. Together, we can work toward our shared goals in a changing climate. However, this is not a challenge we can tackle alone—success will require a collective effort from everyone in our district.

Strategy objectives

- Coordinate and integrate climate resilient initiatives across all areas of Council operations.
- Increase community awareness of the impacts and opportunities a changing climate presents.
- Demonstrate leadership in addressing the impacts of a changing climate.
- Facilitate meaningful conversations within the community about climate action.
- Establish a framework to prioritise and initiate climate-related actions.



Our climate resilience principles

Council's climate resilience principles help integrate work already underway in the climate resilience space, and to guide future projects and decisions. Under each principle are specific statements about what they mean for our community. The statements are based around legislative responsibilities and feedback from our community. The district's Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plans will be guided by these principles e.g. setting mitigation and adaptation targets.

- 1. Be proactive**
We will model strong leadership to address climate challenges and opportunities for the district.
- 2. Think intergenerational**
We will take an intergenerational perspective that is inclusive of short, medium and long term planning that spans political, and financial cycles to plan for a changing climate.
- 3. Seek opportunities and maximise co-benefits**
We will choose adaption actions that achieve complementary goals while avoiding maladaptation and support positive and innovative ideas that contribute to climate solutions for the district.
- 4. Promote equity and inclusiveness**
We will prioritise helping people, places and infrastructure that are most vulnerable to climate impacts, while building adaptive capacity for the whole district.
- 5. Be collaborative**
We will work in partnership with the local Runanga, the agriculture sector, community groups, businesses, households, youth; local, regional and central government organisations to build on existing knowledge to develop and implement actions.
- 6. Climate change adaption, mitigation and transition**
We will embed climate resilience as a core consideration in all decision making.
- 7. Make well-informed decisions**
We will base our climate change actions on a foundation of sound evidence including science, data, local knowledge and mātauranga Māori.
- 8. Kaitiakitanga and working with nature**
We will uphold the principle and duty of kaitiakitanga (guardianship). Our policies, planning and regulation should protect, enhance and restore nature, and any impacts on nature should be mitigated as much as possible.
- 9. Be transparent**
We will be open about what we are doing and how we are tracking to help people shape and understand our decisions.
- 10. Promote wellbeing**
Our climate actions will improve environmental, social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

Our climate resilience targets



In 2019, the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act (CCRA) set domestic targets into law. Our districts climate targets are reflective of these under the CCRA. Subsequently our Climate Resilience Strategy has three target aims:

1. Carbon neutral by 2050 for the district.
2. Build climate resilience through a just and equitable intergenerational approach to planning and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate.
3. We factor in intergenerational sustainability of our natural environment, economy, society, and cultural wellbeing.

Our Climate Resilience Strategy sets targets for the Council as an organisation, the District as a whole, and collaborative efforts with the community and contractors. These targets are supported by our six Climate Change Resilience Action Plans, which detail specific steps to achieve short- and medium-term goals, while long-term goals provide aspirational milestones for both the Council and the community.

Within our district, there are already many examples of leadership aimed at achieving these targets, such as farm carbon reduction initiatives and regenerative farming practices, driving transformation in this sector. Although the Council has limited influence to directly speed up this progress, we fully support the leadership being demonstrated within our district and will continue to seek ways to advocate for and promote these changes for our collective advantage.

Targets		Adaption	Mitigation
Short Term	District	We will conduct an inventory and risk matrix to identify communities and infrastructure most vulnerable to climate-related hazards.	Progress towards long-term district target.
	Council	We will make informed planning decisions that take into account the expected impacts of climate change.	Will reduce our carbon footprint by 5% below 2023 levels, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide.
Medium Term	District	We will create community-driven adaptation plans to address the needs of communities and infrastructure most vulnerable to climate hazards.	Progress towards long-term district target.
	Council	We will ensure that infrastructure is designed to withstand the impacts of a changing climate.	Will reduce our carbon footprint by 10% below 2023 levels, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide. Progress towards long-term district target.
		We will realise our climate resilience vision by delivering on our Climate Change Principles.	
Long Term	District	Net carbon zero district by 2050, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide.	
	Council	Will be a net carbon zero council by 2050, excluding biogenic methane and nitrous oxide. We will actively prepare for a changing climate.	



Climate Resilience Action Plans

“ If you fail to plan, you plan to fail ”

Benjamin Franklin

Our six Action Plans are based on the five ‘risk’ domains identified in the ‘National Climate Change Risk Assessment’: Natural Environment; Human; Economy; Built Environment and Governance.

They are the result of the online community consultation taken in late 2023 and subsequent Action Plan workshops conducted throughout 2024.

They seek to address the two key climate goals that have stemmed from the Paris Agreement through to the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act (CCRA) and intergenerational sustainability.

1. Carbon neutral by 2050 for the district.
2. Build climate resilience through a just and equitable intergenerational approach to planning and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate.
3. We factor in intergenerational sustainability of our natural environment, economy, society, and cultural wellbeing.

The key objectives for each Action Plan are outlined below with key Action Points highlighted in the Action Plans themselves.



AP1: Leadership, Empowerment and collaboration

Objectives

1. The Council shows leadership in addressing the issues and opportunities climate change presents by both working and facilitating collaborative partnerships with and between local iwi, key stakeholders, and the community.
2. The community are empowered to address the issues and opportunities climate change presents through an increased understanding of climate change issues and opportunities by taking an active role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Goals

1. Integrate climate change principles into the Council's culture, key documents, and decision-making processes.
2. Develop the Council's organisational knowledge about climate change, mitigation, and adaptation.
3. Empower and collaborate with stakeholders, partners, and the community to create a unified approach to addressing climate issues and opportunities.
4. Develop community awareness about matters relating to climate change, including the Council's response.

AP2: Transport

Part 1 Outcome: Reduce transport related carbon emissions.

Objectives

1. Promote low carbon and travel efficiency.
 - 1.1. Enable reduced and more efficient council travel.
 - 1.2. Enable reduced and more efficient community travel.
 - 1.3. Enable and encourage active transport.
2. Embed nature-based solutions as part of our response to reducing transport emissions and improving climate adaptation and biodiversity outcomes.
3. Develop freight efficiencies to, from and within the district.
 - 3.1. Engage with industry to streamline supply chain and freight distribution.

Part 2 Outcome: Improve the resilience of transport infrastructure.

Objectives

4. Reduce the vulnerability of transport infrastructure exposed to climate change.
 - 4.1. Identify transport infrastructure that is at risk or vulnerable to climate change.
 - 4.2. Prioritise the risk management of assets so that services can continue if disruption occurs.
5. Ensure all new transport infrastructure is fit for a changing climate.
 - 5.1. Apply climate change assumptions to new transport projects.
 - 5.2. Collaborate with other transport providers, within the Canterbury Region, to build climate resilience.
6. Use renewal programmes to improve adaptive capacity.
 - 6.1. Consider long-term climate impacts when making decisions to maintain, upgrade, repair or replace existing infrastructure.

AP3: Water Management

Part 1 Outcome: Reduce and manage Water Management related greenhouse gas emissions.

Objectives

1. Reduce and manage greenhouse gas emissions from water infrastructural services.
 1. 1. Consider and optimise greenhouse gas reduction measures in any new projects.
 1. 2. Embrace new technologies.

Part 2 Outcome: Improve the resilience of water infrastructure.

Objectives

2. Reduce the vulnerability of water infrastructure exposed to climate change.
 2. 1. Identify water infrastructure that is at risk or vulnerable to climate change.
 2. 2. Prioritise the risk management of assets so that services can continue if disruption occurs.
 2. 3. Develop adaptive design and planning pathways when making decisions to maintain, upgrade, repair or replace existing infrastructure.
3. Ensure all new water infrastructure is fit for a changing climate.
 3. 1. Apply climate resilience assumptions to new water asset projects.
 3. 2. Use renewal programmes to improve adaptive capacity.

Part 3 Outcome: Manage water responsibly and sustainably.

Objectives

4. Increase Council and community understanding of water use.
5. Increase understanding of water supply assets.
6. Develop demand management strategy.

AP4: Land use and the built environment

Part 1 Outcome: Reduce Land Use and the Built Environment related GHG emissions.

Objectives

1. Promote low emission and sustainable land use and building practises.

Part 2 Outcome: Ensure land use activities and buildings are resilient to climate change.

Objectives

2. Ensure land use decisions improve resilience.
3. Acknowledge cultural and heritage values in land use decisions.

Part 3 Outcome: Improve the resilience of community infrastructure.

Objectives

4. Identify and reduce climate change risk to existing community building and infrastructure e.g. community halls, public toilets, the Event Centre, museum, library and the LGC.

AP5: Carbon Sequestration and Natural Restoration

Objectives

1. Support native afforestation, land reversion and establishment of new production forests in the right location (right tree, right place, right purpose).
2. Prioritise nature-based solutions.
3. Embrace matauranga Māori approaches to native forest establishment.
4. Develop a District Biodiversity Strategy that promotes and enhances native biodiversity across the district.

AP6: Waste and circular economies

Part 1 Outcome: Reduce waste related carbon emissions.

Objectives

1. Reduce the volume of waste generated by council.
2. Increase the amount of organic waste diverted from landfill.
3. Reduce waste transportation emissions.
4. Promote upstream waste hierarchy and circular economy principles.

Part 2 Outcome: Improve the resilience of waste infrastructure.

Objectives

5. Reduce the vulnerability waste infrastructure exposed to climate change.
6. Ensure all new waste infrastructure is fit for a changing climate.



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