



Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee

Date: Thursday, 27 May 2021

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: Council Chamber, Level 2, Town Hall Extension

Everyone is welcome to attend this committee meeting.

Access to the Public Gallery

Access to the Public Gallery is on Level 3 of the Town Hall Extension, using the lift or stairs in the lobby of the Mount Street entrance to the Extension. **There is no public access from any other entrance.**

Filming and broadcast of the meeting

Meetings of the Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee are 'webcast'. These meetings are filmed and broadcast live on the Internet. If you attend this meeting you should be aware that you might be filmed and included in that transmission.

Membership of the Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee

Councillors - Appleby, Butt, Chohan, Flanagan, Foley, Hassan, Holt, Hughes, Igbon (Chair), Jeavons, Lynch, Lyons, Razaq, Sadler, Shilton Godwin and Wright

Agenda

- 1. Urgent Business**
To consider any items which the Chair has agreed to have submitted as urgent.
- 2. Appeals**
To consider any appeals from the public against refusal to allow inspection of background documents and/or the inclusion of items in the confidential part of the agenda.
- 3. Interests**
To allow Members an opportunity to declare any personal, prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interest they might have in any items which appear on this agenda; and [b] record any items from which they are precluded from voting as a result of Council Tax/Council rent arrears. Members with a personal interest should declare that interest at the start of the item under consideration. If members also have a prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interest they must withdraw from the meeting during the consideration of the item.
- 4. Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25: latest progress and priorities 2021/22+** 5 - 70
Report of Mike Wilton, Chair, Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Jonny Sadler, Deputy Director, Manchester Climate Change Agency

This report provides an overview of progress against the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 and priorities for 2021/22+.
- 5. Overview Report** 71 - 76
Report of the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.
- 6. Exclusion on Press and Public**
The officers consider that the following item contains exempt information as provided for in the Local Government Access to Information Act and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. The Committee is recommended to agree the necessary resolutions excluding the public from the meeting during consideration of this item.
- 7. Scrutiny Committees' work on cross-cutting themes of the Our Manchester Strategy** 77 - 80

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive and City Treasurer

This report provides an overview of how cross-cutting themes in the Our Manchester Strategy – Forward to 2025 reset document are covered by the Council’s Scrutiny Committees during the 2021/22 municipal year.

The report is to form part of the Work Programming session at the rise of this meeting for Committee Members only.

Information about the Committee

Scrutiny Committees represent the interests of local people about important issues that affect them. They look at how the decisions, policies and services of the Council and other key public agencies impact on the city and its residents. Scrutiny Committees do not take decisions but can make recommendations to decision-makers about how they are delivering the Manchester Strategy, an agreed vision for a better Manchester that is shared by public agencies across the city.

The Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee areas of interest include The Climate Change Strategy, Waste, Carbon Emissions, Neighbourhood Working, Flood Management, Planning policy and related enforcement and Parks and Green Spaces.

The Council wants to consult people as fully as possible before making decisions that affect them. Members of the public do not have a right to speak at meetings but may do so if invited by the Chair. If you have a special interest in an item on the agenda and want to speak, tell the Committee Officer, who will pass on your request to the Chair. Groups of people will usually be asked to nominate a spokesperson. The Council wants its meetings to be as open as possible but occasionally there will be some confidential business. Brief reasons for confidentiality will be shown on the agenda sheet.

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Agenda, reports and minutes of all Council Committees can be found on the Council's website www.manchester.gov.uk.

Smoking is not allowed in Council buildings.

Joanne Roney OBE
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Further Information

For help, advice and information about this meeting please contact the Committee Officer:

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This agenda was issued on **Wednesday 19 May 2021** by the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit, Manchester City Council, Level 3, Town Hall Extension , Manchester M60 2LA

**Manchester City Council
Report for Information**

Report to: Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee – 27 May 2021

Subject: Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25:
latest progress and priorities 2021/22+

Report of: Chair, Manchester Climate Change Partnership
Deputy Director, Manchester Climate Change Agency

Summary

This report provides an overview of progress against the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 and priorities for 2021/22+.

Recommendations

The Committee is requested to:-

1. Note citywide progress during 2019/20 (Section 2).
 2. Note the Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency's progress during 2020/21 (Section 3).
 3. Note the recently launched Zero Carbon Communities Programme and promote it to local residents through ward structures and other appropriate channels (Sections 4.1-4.19).
 4. Note the development of the Manchester Climate Change Youth Board Manifesto and its planned launch in Summer 2021 (Sections 4.20-4.26).
 5. Note the development of a new Zero Carbon Business Programme and its planned launch in January 2022 (Sections 4.27-4.31).
 6. Note the planned expansion of Manchester Climate Change Partnership and promote it to businesses and other organisations (Section 4.32).
 7. Promote the public consultations planned for July to August 2021 and October to November 2021 to support the refresh of the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 and development of the Implementation Plan for 2022-25 (Section 4.33-4.37).
 8. Discuss the development of Framework 2.0 at future Committee meetings, as outlined in Section 4.38.
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Wards Affected: All

Environmental Impact Assessment - the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city

This report is based on the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 and progress towards its implementation. The Framework's aim is that 'Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change and create a healthy, green, socially just city where everyone can thrive.' And includes the carbon reduction objective: 'To ensure that Manchester plays its full part in helping to meet the Paris Agreement objectives by keeping our direct CO₂ emissions within a limited carbon budget, taking commensurate action on aviation CO₂ emissions and addressing our indirect / consumption-based carbon emissions.'

Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	The Framework includes the objective: 'To ensure that Manchester establishes an inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy where everyone can benefit from playing an active role in decarbonising and adapting the city to the changing climate.'
A highly skilled city: world class and home grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	The Framework includes the objective: 'To ensure that Manchester establishes an inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy where everyone can benefit from playing an active role in decarbonising and adapting the city to the changing climate.'
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	The Framework includes the objective: 'To improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in Manchester through actions that also contribute to our objectives for CO ₂ reduction and adaption and resilience, with particular focus on those most in need.'
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	The Framework includes the objective: 'To improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in Manchester through actions that also contribute to our objectives for CO ₂ reduction and adaption and resilience, with particular focus on those most in need.'
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	The Framework's 'Transport and Flying' section sets out five headline action: 'Increase walking and cycling; Increase public transport use; Private vehicles; Rail connections to other cities within the UK and Europe (and beyond); work with UK Government to ensure that flights from Manchester Airport and all UK airports are fully in line with the Paris Agreement.'

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Background documents (available for public inspection):

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy please contact one of the contact officers above.

Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25
www.manchesterclimate.com/framework-2020-25

Manchester Climate Change Annual Report 2020
www.manchesterclimate.com/progress

1.0 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 The Our Manchester Strategy sets out the commitment that *'Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change.'*
- 1.2 The responsibility for developing and facilitating the delivery of the citywide strategy to fulfil this commitment is devolved to the Manchester Climate Change Partnership (the Partnership, MCCP) and Manchester Climate Change Agency (the Agency, MCCA).
- 1.3 In February 2020, the Partnership and Agency published Version 1.0 of the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 as the city's high-level strategy for achieving the commitment to 'play our full part'.
- 1.4 Framework 1.0 was endorsed by Manchester City Council's Executive in March 2020, formally establishing it as the city's climate change strategy.
- 1.5 The Framework's aim is:
- 'Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change and create a healthy, green, socially just city where everyone can thrive.'*
- 1.6 The Framework sets out four headline objectives:
- 1) Staying within our carbon budgets:
 'To ensure that Manchester plays its full part in helping to meet the Paris Agreement objectives by:
 - keeping our direct CO₂ emissions within a limited carbon budget,
 - taking commensurate action on aviation CO₂ emissions and
 - addressing our indirect / consumption-based carbon emissions.'
 - 2) Climate adaptation and resilience
 'To adapt the city's buildings, infrastructure and natural environment to the changing climate and to increase the climate resilience of our residents and organisations.'
 - 3) Health and Wellbeing
 'To improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in Manchester through actions that also contribute to our objectives for CO₂ reduction and adaption and resilience, with particular focus on those most in need.'
 - 4) Inclusive, Zero Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy
 'To ensure that Manchester establishes an inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy where everyone can benefit from playing an active role in decarbonising and adapting the city to the changing climate.'

1.7 And six priority areas for action:

1. Buildings (existing and new)
2. Renewable energy
3. Transport and flying
4. Food
5. The things we buy and throw away
6. Green infrastructure and nature-based solutions

1.8 Approach to implementation – bottom-up and top-down:

1.9 The Framework sets out that the approach to making progress in these six areas will be through a combination of ‘bottom-up’ and ‘top-down’ actions:

1.10 Bottom-up – engaging and mobilising residents and businesses

1.11 Every individual and organisation in the city needs to play their part in helping the city to meet its targets, and, at the same time, realising the wider financial, health and wellbeing benefits that will also come as a result. The Agency has developed a list of 15 Actions for every individual and organisation in the city to take: www.manchesterclimate.com/15-actions.

1.12 Top-down – removing barriers

1.13 There will be occasions when structural or systemic barriers prevent or limit the city’s residents and businesses from fully delivering the 15 Actions. In these instances, new ‘top-down’ or strategic interventions are needed to remove the barriers. For example, the delivery of new cycling infrastructure to enable residents to cycle safely, changes in school or council policy to enable school children to follow a plant-based diet, changes in national policy and legislation to incentivise business investments in energy efficiency improvements.

1.14 Facilitating the implementation of the Framework

1.15 The Framework’s implementation is championed and facilitated by the Agency and Partnership. The preferred approach is to work with existing structures and organisations, as far as possible. However, whenever required, the Partnership and Agency work with partners to create new structures and partnerships to ensure the successful delivery of the Framework.

2.0 Latest Progress – citywide progress 2019/20

2.1 The Agency and Partnership produce an annual report covering progress against their own objectives and the city’s objectives. The citywide data is based on analysis by the Partnership’s two independent advisory groups¹: the Zero Carbon Advisory Group, and the Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Group.

¹ <https://www.manchesterclimate.com/advisory-groups>

- 2.2 The latest report was published in July 2020, setting out citywide progress during 2019/20. It is provided as Appendix 1 to this report and available from the link in Section 6.
- 2.3 Headlines from the 2020 report include:
- 2.4 Direct CO₂ emissions – overall:
- 40% reduction 2005 to 2019, on track for the 41% target for 2020.
 - 2018 and 2019: 2% and 4% (estimated) reductions in emissions, versus 13% annual target.
 - 26% of Manchester’s carbon budget for 2018-2100 was used in 2018 and 2019.
 - 58% of Manchester’s carbon budget for 2018-2022 was used in 2018 and 2019.
 - In order to stay within our carbon budget for 2018-2100 reductions of 14.8% per year now need to be achieved.
- 2.5 Direct CO₂ emissions – buildings:
- Emissions from industrial, commercial and domestic buildings reduced by 41% during 2010 to 2018.
 - Emissions from electricity use reduced by 58% during 2010 to 2018, associated mainly with the decarbonisation of national electricity generation and supply (i.e. the continued shift away from coal).
 - Emissions from gas use reduced by 18% during 2010 to 2018, reflecting the need for more progress in decarbonising heating and hot water.
- 2.6 Direct CO₂ emissions – renewable energy:
- In 2019, 21MW of solar photovoltaics (PV) were installed in Manchester.
 - Only 3% of Manchester’s domestic properties have solar PV installed.
- 2.7 Direct CO₂ emissions – ground transport:
- Only 6% reduction between 2010 and 2018.
- 2.8 Aviation emissions:
- In 2019, UK aviation emissions are projected to have increased by 2.9%.
 - In 2019, flights from Manchester Airport are estimated to have increased by 4.5%.
 - 4.8% of flights taken from Manchester Airport relate to Manchester residents.
 - Of all the flights taken by Manchester residents, 88% are from Manchester Airport, 12% are from other UK airports.

2.9 Consumption-based emissions:

- Data is not yet available to accurately monitor progress against Manchester's consumption-based emissions objective.
- However, they are estimated to be 60% higher than direct emissions.
- Further work has been undertaken in 2021² and Manchester's consumption-based emissions are understood to be from five main hotspots: food and drink, waste and wastewater, construction, other goods and materials, and transport beyond the city.
- Dr Joe Blakey from the Zero Carbon Advisory Group and University of Manchester is seeking funding to further develop our understanding of progress and the further action needed on Manchester's consumption-based emissions.

2.10 Data for 2020/21: This data is not yet available. The 2021 Manchester Climate Change Annual Report will cover citywide progress in 2020/21 and will be published in September 2021.

3.0 Latest Progress – Partnership and Agency Progress Summary 2020/21

3.1 The following section provides a summary of Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency's key activities during 2020/21. Further details will be provided in the Annual Report 2021, which will be published in September 2021.

3.2 The Partnership appointed a new chair, Mike Wilton, in November 2020. Mike is the Office Leader for Arup Manchester, an employee-owned global engineering and design consultancy. Mike has been part of several of Manchester's regeneration projects over the last 30 years.

3.3 An updated set of terms of reference (ToRs) for the Partnership were published in March 2021. Their development was underpinned by two objectives: to increase the proportion of Manchester's CO₂ emissions involved in the Partnership, and to engage all organisations (not just businesses) who have a commitment to climate action and collaboration with others. The ToRs are available from www.manchesterclimate.com/MCCP.

3.4 The following section provides an overview of progress against the Partnership's objectives.

3.5 *Objective 1 – Targets: Ensure the city maintains targets based on the Paris Agreement and the latest science, informed by the advice of the Partnership's Independent Advisory Groups, and the council's objectives for diversity, inclusion and social justice.*

² www.manchesterclimate.com/green-recovery/decarbonising-consumption

- 3.6 The targets in the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 are based on the recommendations of the Zero Carbon and Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Groups, in line with the latest science and the Paris Agreement³.
- 3.7 In December 2020 Manchester was one of the first 500 cities globally to join the Race to Zero⁴. The criteria include following an internationally recognised methodology for target-setting; in Manchester's case, the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research methodology.
- 3.8 The Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Group are preparing for the launch of the Race to Resilience⁵, a new sister initiative to the Race to Zero. The Group are planning to review Race to Resilience and make recommendations on Manchester's potential participation.
- 3.9 Funding has been secured from UK Research and Innovation to further develop Manchester's climate adaptation and resilience objective to better enable progress to be measured and to ensure the city is on track. This work is being undertaken by Dr Paul O'Hare from Manchester Metropolitan University, on secondment to the Agency during 2021⁶.
- 3.10 *Objective 2 – Strategy and Implementation Plan: Develop a Manchester Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan to meet the city's science-based targets, built on the views of the city's stakeholders, and a governance structure for the successful delivery of that Plan.*
- 3.11 The Partnership has delegated responsibility from the Our Manchester Forum to develop and facilitate the delivery of Manchester's strategy to ensure the city 'plays its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change'. The Agency has day-to-day responsibility for the delivery of this role, working with and on behalf of the Partnership.
- 3.12 The Partnership and Agency published Version 1.0 of the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 in February 2020⁷. It was formally endorsed by Manchester City Council's Executive in March 2020⁸.
- 3.13 Version 2.0 of the Framework and a new Implementation Plan for 2022-25 are being produced during 2021. Further information is provided in Sections 4.33-4.37 below.
- 3.14 *Objective 3 – Action: Champion the delivery of the Strategy and Implementation Plan by raising awareness and promoting urgent and sustained action within the private sector, public sector, third sector, education sector, academia, and in all communities.*

³ www.manchesterclimate.com/targets

⁴ www.manchesterclimate.com/racetozero

⁵ <https://racetozero.unfccc.int/race-to-resilience/>

⁶ <https://nerc.ukri.org/funding/application/currentopportunities/uk-climate-resilience-embedded-researcher-scheme-phase-two-embedded-researchers/>

⁷ <https://www.manchesterclimate.com/framework-2020-25>

⁸ <https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=147&MId=625&Ver=4>

- 3.15 The Partnership has been designed to directly engage with organisations, sectors and communities across the city and support and influence them to take action. There are currently 70 members, from across 11 sectors, with collective responsibility for over 20% of the city's direct CO₂ emissions, and with routes to influence some of the remaining 80%.
- 3.16 To date, sub-groups and working groups have been established for:
- Property: currently working on the development of a roadmap for all new developments to be zero carbon from 2023.
 - Culture: the Manchester Arts Sustainability Team was established in 2011 and has recently been part of an EU-funded project, C-Change, to promote its work and support replication in five other European cities.
 - Sport and leisure: Manchester City Football Club are currently scoping the establishment of a new sport and leisure group.
 - Corridor Manchester: a Zero Carbon group has been established to facilitate joint-working by the Corridor partners.
 - Social housing: Manchester Housing Providers Partnership established a Zero Carbon Group in 2019 to facilitate joint working.
 - Faith: the Our Faith Our Planet group was established in 2018.
- 3.17 A summary of some Partnership members' progress during 2020/21 is provided in Appendix 2 in Section 7.
- 3.18 *Objective 4 – Action: Where actions within the Implementation Plan are within the control of the Manchester community, take responsibility for initiation of those actions by engaging and influencing relevant partners and networks, and by providing support to secure the resources required for action.*
- 3.19 Bottom-up engagement and support programmes:
- 3.20 The Partnership and Agency are developing three programmes to engage, support, influence and enable the city's residents and organisations to take action. These are designed to support the 'bottom-up' dimension of the Framework's implementation. Further information is provided in Section 4.0 on the three programmes:
- Zero Carbon Communities Programme
 - Manchester Climate Youth Board Manifesto and Programme
 - Zero Carbon Business Programme
- 3.21 Top-down / Removing Barriers – Manchester City Council Climate Change Action Plan 2020-25
- 3.22 In addition to the above 'bottom-up' programmes, Manchester City Council have committed to deliver a range of 'top-down' actions to remove the barriers that are currently limiting and preventing resident and business action. These actions are set out in the 'Influencing behaviour and being a catalyst for change' section of the Manchester City Council Climate Change Action Plan

2020-25⁹. The Plan was approved by the Council's Executive Committee in March 2020, alongside the endorsement of the citywide Framework. Work is planned to further develop the Council's action plan, as part of the development of Framework 2.0. See section 4.33-4.37 for further information.

- 3.23 *Objective 5 – Action: Where actions within the Implementation Plan are outside the direct control of the Manchester community, working collaboratively with colleagues in Greater Manchester, the Partnership will take responsibility for engaging with the responsible bodies to secure their active involvement and to offer, where appropriate, to mobilise the support of the Manchester community for the achievement of the action. In parallel, to monitor the progress of the responsible body towards achievement of the action, and report to the Manchester community on that progress.*
- 3.24 Activities under this objective form part of the Partnership and Agency's contribution to the 'top-down' / removing barriers dimension of the Framework's implementation, in addition to the actions the City Council will deliver.
- 3.25 Greater Manchester:
- 3.26 The Greater Manchester Combined Authority has statutory responsibility for strategic policy including land-use and transport planning, as discharged through the forthcoming Places for Everyone strategic development plan and the GM2040 Local Transport Plan. It also facilitates significant business growth and place-based investment particularly through the GM Housing Investment Fund and associated programmes. The Partnership and Agency are active in seeking to influence and shape these policy and investment programmes to ensure that they are designed to align with the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 priorities.
- 3.27 Manchester City Council is a member of a number of Greater Manchester groups, including the Green City-region Board. This ensures that Manchester can benefit from participating in GM-wide programmes as well as piloting new initiatives that can subsequently be rolled out across the other districts. A recent example of this approach in action is MCC and GMCA working together to secure £78m from the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, £23m of which was for MCC buildings.
- 3.28 UK and UK Government:
- 3.29 Research by the Coalition for Urban Transitions¹⁰ estimates that for cities around the world to realise their climate ambitions the powers and responsibilities for action, when decarbonisation of the electricity supply is included, are:
- 14% with the city

⁹

https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/info/500002/council_policies_and_strategies/3833/climate_change/4

¹⁰ <https://urbantransitions.global/en/publication/climate-emergency-urban-opportunity>

- 67% with the national government
 - 19% through working together
- 3.30 On that basis, the Manchester Climate Change Framework 202-25 (Version 1.0) sets out a commitment for Manchester to establish a new partnership with Government. The Partnership and Agency has delivered the following activities to support this work.
- 3.31 Manchester Economic Recovery and Investment Plan: the Plan sets out a list of £800m of projects to support the city's economic recovery. This includes £290m green recovery projects that were developed by the Partnership and Agency with local partners.
- 3.32 Place-based Climate Action Network: The P-CAN project is supporting UK cities and towns to develop local structures and plans for action on climate change, and to build a stronger working relationship with national government. Manchester is one of the network members, represented by the Agency. A joint bid has been submitted with P-CAN members to showcase the Partnership and Agency at COP26 in November 2021.
- 3.33 UK100: UK 100 is a network of 100 UK local authorities committed to action on climate change, including Manchester City Council. UK 100 are developing a Net Zero Delivery Framework to better enable local and national government to collaborate on climate action, as recommended by the Committee on Climate Change¹¹. The Agency will be contributing to this work and aligning Framework 2.0 to help strengthen any policy and funding asks of national government.
- 3.34 *Objective 6 – Progress reporting: Provide evidence based and transparent reports on the city's progress against its climate change strategy and implementation plan, drawing on analysis by the Partnership's Independent Advisory Groups.*
- 3.35 The Partnership and Agency has produced annual progress reports since 2015. They are available from www.manchesterclimate.com/progress.
- 3.36 Ongoing news stories and updates are also provided at www.manchesterclimate.com/news and via social media: <https://twitter.com/mcrclimate>; www.facebook.com/McrClimate.
- 3.37 *Objective 7 – World class: Aspire to establish Manchester as a world class city for action on climate change by 2025, in line with the Our Manchester Strategy vision.*
- 3.38 Race to Zero: Manchester was one of the first 500 cities to join the UN and UK Government's Race to Zero campaign, in December 2020. The commitment was originally proposed by the Agency, and formally made, on behalf of the city, by Manchester City Council.

¹¹ www.theccc.org.uk/publication/local-authorities-and-the-sixth-carbon-budget/

- 3.39 Race to Resilience: the Manchester Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Group is awaiting the launch of the Race to Resilience campaign and will be making recommendations to Manchester Climate Change Partnership on Manchester's potential participation.
- 3.40 City-Business Climate Alliance: Manchester is one of eight global cities selected to participate in the first phase of the City-Business Climate Alliance (CBCA)¹². CBCA is an initiative of the C40 Cities network, CDP and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, to accelerate business climate action in cities. Manchester's participation will support Partnership members to act and help identify new members to broaden the Partnership's reach. It will also help to shape the developing 'CBCA Model' and will be shared with the other cities in the wider CBCA network. Manchester's participation is led by the Agency, on behalf of the City Council and the city more widely.
- 3.41 Zero Carbon Cities project¹³: Manchester is leading the EU-funded ZCC project, to support six other European cities to set targets in line with the latest science and Paris Agreement. The project and funding bid were developed by the Agency in 2019.
- 3.42 GrowGreen project¹⁴: Manchester is leading the EU-funded GrowGreen project, to support five other European cities to deliver nature-based solutions to help increase resilience to the changing climate. The 'park that drinks water' in West Gorton has been delivered as part of GrowGreen and has been inspired by the Sponge Cities programme in Manchester's Chinese sister city, Wuhan. The project and funding bid were developed by the Agency in 2015.
- 3.43 C-Change project¹⁵: Manchester is leading the EU-funded GrowGreen project, to support five other European cities to engage and mobilise their culture sectors to take action on climate change. The project and funding bid were developed by the Agency in 2018.
- 3.44 CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting Platform¹⁶: reporting to the Platform is the international best practice for city climate change progress reporting. The Agency has reported Manchester's progress since 2019 and is one of 812 global cities and 33 UK cities to report in 2020¹⁷.

4.0 Partnership and Agency Priorities 2021/22+

4.1 Residents and communities – Zero Carbon Communities Programme

4.2 Overview

¹² www.city-businessclimatealliance.org/

¹³ <https://urbact.eu/zero-carbon-cities>

¹⁴ <http://growgreenproject.eu/>

¹⁵ <https://urbact.eu/c-change>

¹⁶ <https://www.manchesterclimate.com/gcom-cdp-reports>

¹⁷ www.cdp.net

- 4.3 The Zero Carbon Communities Programme is Manchester's largest community-focused climate change programme.
- 4.4 The aim of the programme is to support residents and communities to help make Manchester a zero carbon city and create a toolkit of tried and tested initiatives that can be replicated by communities across the UK.
- 4.5 Phase 1 of the programme launched on Monday 10th May 2021 as 'In Our Nature'. The online hub for the programme is the Commonplace community engagement portal (see <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is>), which provides practical information to help people to take part and have their say on the programme's development.
- 4.6 In Our Nature runs for one-year, until May 2022. It will bring together a coalition of local and national partners including local social enterprises and charities Groundwork and Sow the City. The programme is funded by a range of funding partners, including the National Lottery, the Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Garfield Weston Foundation, Wates Enterprise Family Trust, the Co-op, and others.
- 4.7 The programme is currently being piloted across six communities: Hulme, Levenshulme, the Northern Quarter, Moss Side, Rusholme, and Miles Platting and Newton Heath.
- 4.8 In Our Nature's development and delivery is led by MCCA, bringing together a team of delivery partners to support and enable community-led climate action. The partners' expertise covers carbon accounting to community engagement and campaigns, to policy development and fundraising. For further details on the partnership members see <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is/project-team>.
- 4.9 During 2021/22 In Our Nature will:
- Deliver a city-wide communications campaign giving residents provide practical tips, hacks and advice to help them save money, improve their health, strengthen community cohesion, make life easier and improve the appearances of neighbourhoods.
 - Support six climate action groups in Hulme, Moss Side and Rusholme, Newton Heath and Miles Platting, Levenshulme, and the Northern Quarters to work together to develop and lead projects which respond to the climate emergency.
 - Deliver a series of behaviour change projects in communities including the launch of community fridges to tackle food waste, a Nature Takeover, setting up a Tiny Forest, a project supporting novice gardeners to make their home greener and wilder, a planting kit giveaway and more.
- 4.10 **Supporting community-led climate action**
- 4.11 Each of the six communities will have a tailored package to support residents to develop climate action plans, provide seed funding for practical action, and

join a citywide movement for urgent climate action. The programme will be led by local people from every part of the community, including local community groups, education establishments and faith groups.

- 4.12 Amity CIC are providing a support programme for up to 12 people in each of the 6 pilot areas with a structured engagement package called “Inspired Community Action”. This package will also include advice and guidance from the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, setting out the resident and community-led actions that will help to achieve the city’s annual 15% CO₂ reduction targets.
- 4.13 The programme aims to put communities at the heart of climate action and support them to reduce CO₂ emissions through a combination of behaviour change and the removal of structural and systemic barriers that are currently limiting and preventing action.
- 4.14 Communications is a vital part of the programme, led by Hubbub. Hubbub have developed strong relationships with local partners and communities and will be supporting residents across the city to get involved and sharing our communities’ voices.
- 4.15 The “Stories we Love” campaign¹⁸ and “Tips for Change”¹⁹ areas of the Commonplace engagement portal provide excellent resources and support for everyone in the city to understand the key issues of climate action and start to take action.

4.16 **Call to action – promote to your communities**

The success of the programme lies in developing a programme that is interesting, relevant, informative and engages with the city’s resident across the board, not just to those who are interested in environmental matters or climate change. The Agency are asking partners and other organisations across the city to help raise awareness of the programme and to encourage Manchester residents and communities to get involved. This can be done by signing up to the newsletter and following our social media platforms.

4.17 **Call to action for residents**

Visit the online hub for the programme at <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is> and follow @InOurNatureMCR on social media to find tips and advice, and share ideas on what residents want to see in their communities.

4.18 **Call to action for community groups / stakeholders**

As above, plus apply for grant funding at <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is/proposals/community-grant/step1>

¹⁸ <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is/proposals/stories-we-love/step1>

¹⁹ <https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is/proposals/tips-for-change/step1>

4.19 **Call to action for organisations / partners**

Organisations interested in supporting the programme can contact the Agency at hello@manchesterclimate.com.

4.20 **Young People – Youth Board Manifesto and Programme**

4.21 The Manchester Climate Change Youth Board brings together 13-28 years olds from across the city who are passionate about ensuring Manchester plays its full part on climate change²⁰.

4.22 Members of the Youth Board sit on the Manchester Climate Change Partnership. They represent the city's young people and ensure that Partnership members are also playing their full part on climate change.

4.23 The Youth Board have three main workstreams for 2021/22: Manifesto Launch, Board Communications Plan and, Manifesto Implementation.

4.24 **Manifesto Launch**

The Youth Board has developed its first ever Manifesto, setting out its priorities for 2021/22. The Board have agreed an outline timetable for the Manifesto to be launched in two phases. A soft digital launch in June and July 2021 is planned via the Youth Board's social media. This will build up to the physical launch of the Manifesto via a physical event in August 2021, with young people and city leaders, COVID restrictions allowing. Further details will be shared via www.manchesterclimate.com and the Youth Board's social media channels, including Twitter @McrClimateYB.

4.25 **Board Communications Plan**

The Youth Board recognises that their profile is growing across the city, leading to increased social media engagements across a number of platforms, particularly with other groups and organisations within the youth-focused sector. Accordingly, the Youth Board have committed to developing and implementing a new communications plan from June 2021.

4.26 **Manifesto Implementation**

Following the launch of the Manifesto, the Youth Board will develop and deliver an accompanying implementation plan. The plan will set out the resources and actions required to take forward each Manifesto priority.

4.27 **Businesses – Zero Carbon Business Programme**

4.28 A new Manchester Zero Carbon Business Programme is in development during 2021, to support Manchester businesses to take action on climate change in line with the city's commitments and the Paris Agreement.

²⁰ www.manchesterclimate.com/youth-board

- 4.29 The programme is being supported through Manchester's participation in the City-Business Climate Alliance initiative (see Section 3.40) to help ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement and the latest international best practice.
- 4.30 A workshop was held in March 2021 to better understand the needs of Manchester businesses and to begin to scope the programme. The workshop report and next steps will be available from www.manchesterclimate.com/zero-carbon-business-programme in June 2021.
- 4.31 Funding bids are currently in development, with a view to the programme launching in January 2022.

4.32 Manchester Climate Change Partnership Expansion 2021

The Partnership will be inviting applications for new members to join. Further details will be available at www.manchesterclimate.com from Summer 2021.

4.33 Framework 2.0 and Implementation Plan 2022-25

- 4.34 Framework 1.0 was published in February 2020 and sets out '...we know this Framework would benefit from further details on what needs to be achieved and by when. It is intended these details will be developed as part of a refreshed version of this Framework.'
- 4.35 Framework 2.0 is being produced in order to provide this additional detail, and to develop an accompanying Implementation Plan for 2022-25.
- 4.36 Framework 2.0 will be made up of five key components:
- 1) Aim
 - 2) Headline objectives: CO₂ reduction; climate adaptation and resilience; health; economy
 - 3) Thematic objectives: buildings; renewable energy; transport; food; the things we buy and throw away; green infrastructure and nature-based solutions
 - 4) Bottom-up: actions for all residents and businesses
 - 5) Top-down / removing barriers: Implementation Plan 2022-25
- 4.37 The project will kick-off in June 2021 and will be delivered according to the following key milestones:
- June 2021: project kick-off
 - June to July 2021: 'Thematic Objectives' and 'Actions for resident and businesses' developed
 - July to August 2021: Consultation 1 asking residents and businesses two key questions: 'Which actions are you already delivering?' and 'Which barriers are limiting/preventing you from taking action?'
 - September 2021: draft Implementation Plan 2022-25

- October to November 2021: Consultation 2 on the draft Implementation Plan, asking residents and businesses, ‘Are these the right actions to remove your barriers’?
- January/February 2022: final Framework 2.0 and Implementation Plan 2022-25 published
- February/March 2022: presented to MCC Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee for comments
- March 2022: presented to MCC Executive Committee for formal endorsement

4.38 The Committee are asked to schedule items at future meetings to discuss the development of Framework 2.0. The Partnership and Agency would suggest October 2021 to discuss consultation 2, on the draft Implementation Plan, and February/March 2022 to discuss the final draft Framework and Implementation Plan.

4.39 **Greater Manchester Joint-working**

4.40 The Partnership and Agency will work with MCC and with GMCA directly to increase Manchester participation in the development and delivery of Greater Manchester projects and programmes.

4.41 **UK Government Joint-working**

4.42 Local-National Government Net Zero Delivery Framework: The Partnership and Agency will work with MCC and UK100 to ensure the Net Zero Delivery Framework includes Manchester actions from the Manchester Implementation Plan 2022-25.

5.0 **Recommendations**

5.1 Recommendations are at the front of this report.

6.0 Appendix 1 – Manchester Climate Change Annual Report 2020

6.1 The full Manchester Climate Change Annual Report 2020 is available from www.manchesterclimate.com/progress.

7.0 Appendix 2 – Summary of Manchester Climate Change Partnership Members Progress 2021/22

7.1 Bruntwood

7.2 During 2020 and to date in 2021 Bruntwood has:

7.3 In 2019 we began working with Carbon Trust to set Science Based Targets (SBTs). Since then we have reduced our carbon emissions by 21%. This year we are re-baselining our SBT's, working with Carbon Intelligence. Whilst setting SBT's is an important step in reducing overall emissions, it's key that these are reviewed and re-baselined as our portfolio expands and contracts, ensuring we continue to stay aligned to the Paris Agreement.

7.4 Achieved ISO 50001 certification, integrating energy management to help us to use energy more efficiently and set targets for reduction.

7.5 Worked with Farm Urban to install the UK's first hydroponic edible wall in a workspace.

7.6 Deployed solar PV installations at Bruntwood properties Atria, Landmark, Station House, Booth's Park, Lancastrian, Innovation Birmingham, and Sale Point.

7.7 Continued to roll out EV charging at a number of our buildings. We are planning to continue installing EV charging points to meet customer demand for increased electric vehicle usage and as travel patterns continue to change.

7.8 Received carbon negative certification for fit-outs at Circle Square.

7.9 Developed a new appraisals model for net zero carbon (NZC) buildings and developed a plan for NZC 2030.

7.10 MAST – Manchester Arts Sustainability Team

7.11 Our network has grown to over 50 organisations working collectively across the city-region and we have been supporting emerging networks in other cities including Leeds, Liverpool and Oxford who have been inspired by our work to date. In February 2020 the Manchester Cultural Leaders Group, chaired by the city's Director of Culture, agreed to prioritise the climate and ecological crisis as well as endorse the targets set out in the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25.

7.12 C-Change – Arts and Culture Leading Climate Action in Cities sees the MAST practice applied to an 'URBACT Transfer Network', a network of five other European cities looking to learn from Manchester's approach to engaging and mobilising a city's culture sector.

7.13 Manchester City Council, working with MAST, led the network and this has offered the opportunity to take our model to the next level. We have focused

on capacity-building and leadership in the sector through training and the development of resources available via a new G(reater)MAST website. It is also aimed at other cities and their cultural sectors and will be open source.

- 7.14 We also co-funded a programme of cultural community engagement projects aimed at educating and inspiring behaviour change in Manchester citizens. The legacy of this project gives us new and lasting relationships with MCC.
- 7.15 In September 2021 we will formally launch our new online home, 10 Years of cultural collaboration and our sector's more detailed response to the Manchester Climate Change Framework. We will look to this critical next decade in advance of COP 26 and Arts Council England's National Portfolio Round.
- 7.16 **Manchester City Council**
- 7.17 Since declaring a Climate Emergency, the Council has set about transforming the way it works to ensure that climate change is at the heart of the organisation and our work with partners, residents and with our young people. The Our Manchester Strategy and our Corporate Plan priorities have both been refreshed to reflect the city's zero carbon ambitions, resulting in the inclusion of a new 'Zero Carbon Manchester' priority.
- 7.18 We are one-year into delivering our ambitious Climate Change Action Plan 2020-25, which includes action from across all parts of the Council. The policies, plans, infrastructure and funding are now being put in place to support the city to transition to zero carbon. Highlights from the past 12 months include:
- 7.19 Completion of the first phase of our Estates Decarbonisation Plan, investing £6.3m into capital works that will deliver 1,400 tonnes of annual CO₂ savings and £700k of annual cost savings.
- 7.20 Securing £23m of Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme funds from UK government to support energy efficiency improvements, the decarbonisation of heat and the installation of renewable energy generation assets across 11 Council buildings.
- 7.21 £32.8m investment programme to replace 56,000 streetlights with LED lamps was completed in September 2020 and is projected to save over 8,400 tonnes CO₂ and £2m every year for the Council.
- 7.22 A joint bid between the Council and registered housing provider One Manchester to the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund secured £3.12m towards a £7m project to undertake a full retrofit of 96 social housing properties and a partial retrofit to 60 private properties.
- 7.23 The Council invested £9.8m into 27 electric refuse collection vehicles which will save approximately 900 tonnes CO₂ per annum. Electric charging

infrastructure has now been installed at two depots and the Council's wider operational fleet now has 10 electric vehicles with a further 14 expected.

- 7.24 An ambitious City Centre Transport Strategy was approved in March 2021 following major consultation during 2020. The strategy sets out ambitious plans to improve air quality, increase the amount of quality public space and prioritise walking, cycling and public transport to further reduce dependence on private cars.
- 7.25 £5.5m of funding via the Government Active Travel Fund has been secured for the City Centre Triangle to improve cycling and walking links between the city centre's train and bus interchanges and cycling and walking improvements between Wythenshawe town centre, Wythenshawe Hospital and the city centre.
- 7.26 The £13.4m Chorlton to Manchester City Centre cycling route, which includes the UK's first 'Cycle Optimised Protected Signals' (CYCLOPS) junction at Royce Road in Hulme, has been completed.
- 7.27 In March 2020, the Council's Executive approved a new Social Value Policy, which includes a new 30% weighting for social value with 10% attributed to environment. This is being rolled out over the second half of 2021.
- 7.28 The Horizon 2020 funded West Gorton 'Sponge Park' officially opened on 24th July 2020. The University of Manchester will be monitoring the benefits it delivers until 2023. The Park is an innovative example of how nature-based solutions can be used to adapt to climate change, boost biodiversity and improve resident health and wellbeing. The project has been co-developed with West Gorton residents.
- 7.29 The Council set an ambitious target to plant 1,000 trees, 1,000 hedge trees and 4 orchards per annum during 2020-25 and committed £1m to fund the planting programme over the next three financial years. As of April 2021, over 1,000 trees and 540 metres of hedgerows have been planted since 2020.
- 7.30 The Council was awarded Silver Accreditation from the Carbon Literacy Project for training over 1,050 staff and elected members to become Carbon Literate. The training moved from face-to-face delivery to virtual delivery during 2020/21 as a result of the COVID pandemic.
- 7.31 The Council's Neighbourhoods Team have been working with residents across all 32 wards to embed climate action into ward plans and have recruited three new Climate Change Neighbourhood Officers (one for each of the three area teams) to provide additional capacity to support this work.
- 7.32 A full progress update on the Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2020-25 was presented to Neighbourhoods and Environment Scrutiny Committee in February 2021²¹.

²¹ <https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=148&MIId=3393&Ver=4>

7.33 **Manchester City Football Club**

- 7.34 The Club completed its main work to replace all its lighting, including stadium floodlights, with LED. Through the 55% more efficient bulbs this has reduced energy consumption and saved 26.9 tonnes CO₂ each year.
- 7.35 Building on its work to reduce waste, the Club established a programme to become a zero-waste organisation. In this, removal of all single-use plastics was achieved – removing over 800,000 plastic cups, utensils and sachets were also removed and a programme begun to reduce and eventually eradicate all PET plastics.
- 7.36 The Club's ecology programme was recognised by the Institute of Groundsmanship's national awards scheme, where City Football Academy gained the Environment/Ecology Project of the year. It was also recognised for new-to-the-north-west wildlife species and providing homes for voles and an extended bee population.
- 7.37 The Club reduced energy and water consumption, and continued its programme to measure and report all its environmental impact covering scopes 1,2 and 3.
- 7.38 Working groups to consider future and sustainable transport actions and the renewal of social value targets have all been engaged in the period to aid a new five-year sustainability action plan. This will also be developed across all City football group activities – building on the Manchester experiences and ensuring collaboration with all parties and positive knowledge exchange.

7.39 **Manchester Housing Providers Partnership**

- 7.40 The Manchester Housing Providers Partnership (MHPP) has established a collaborative approach to addressing the first year of its five year action plan. Significant progress has been against establishing a baseline position of carbon emissions for housing providers' portfolios and estimating the level of investment needed to meet the 2038 zero carbon target. This has culminated in the development of a bid to Government through MCCA and the Council for investment to kickstart an initial 4-year retrofit programme to enable MHPP members to establish a collaborative approach to procurement and delivery of around 3,500 properties per year and funding of £260m.
- 7.41 Until funding has been secured, members of MHPP have been continuing to deliver their retrofit programmes to improve the standards of their existing stock. There has considerable success in attracting external funding through the Green Homes Grants, Decarbonisation Fund and European Regional Development Fund.
- 7.42 Significant progress has also been made on improving standards in new build developments with a number of organisations moving towards no gas ahead of the 2025 national target and specifying new developments at standards in excess of the current Building Regulations.

- 7.43 The coming year will see the group merged with the wider Greater Manchester Housing Provider Group and an agreed shared resource will be established to focus on the key priorities in the MHPP five year zero carbon plan. The focus for 2021/22 will be to reinforce the scale of investment required to retrofit social housing, gain greater understanding of the technology and level of measures required, and to continue lobbying national government for longer term funding to start accelerating investment in homes.
- 7.44 **Manchester Metropolitan University**
- 7.45 Manchester Met approved its Carbon Management Plan (CMP) 2020-26, the first of three six-year CMPs in its journey towards zero carbon by 2038, at the latest. It also delivered Carbon Literacy to its university leaders and is launching a Carbon Literacy for Leaders programme in May 2021.
- 7.46 The University's Young Enterprise programme was recognised for enhancing students' enterprise skills in a way that brings benefits to society and the environment, winning a national Green Gown Award.
- 7.47 The University, with Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), Trafford Council, Carlton Power, Cadent Gas and Electricity North West will be joining forces to set up Greater Manchester's first hydrogen hub. The hub will be a new addition to Trafford Low Carbon Energy Park – a green energy storage facility, which already consists of a number of net zero industrial projects.
- 7.48 The University is leading a new project that aims to define and develop the skills needed by the future workforce to support the North West's decarbonisation plans. The University, along with partners across the region, is working to define the existing skills gaps in the sustainable energy sector and highlight where investment in infrastructure and employment is needed. A strategy will be developed to bridge these skills gaps and outline a roadmap to a low carbon future in line with the Government's targets to have net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The goal is to develop the roles required by the sector and create as many as 33,000 jobs in the UK.
- 7.49 Manchester Met was named in the world top 100 of the Times Higher Education's (THE) University Impact Rankings 2021. It was the first year Manchester Met entered THE's Impact Rankings; ranking 66th globally in the league table and 15th in the UK. The rankings shine a light on the commitment of universities to take positive action on sustainable development.
- 7.50 The University is developing its new Sustainability Strategy to 2030. The Strategy will set out the University's response to the climate crisis and commitments to support global agendas to tackle poverty, inequality and injustice and will be launched in November 2021.
- 7.51 **Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust**

- 7.52 Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust has continued to make progress across the sustainability agenda during 2020/21, although the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on some priorities.
- 7.53 A 14% reduction in the carbon impact of anaesthetic gases has been achieved, facilitated by clinically-led behaviour change campaigns strongly encouraging the use of less carbon-intensive anaesthetic gases.
- 7.54 Carbon emissions from energy have reduced by 7%, and this year a REGO-certified energy tariff has been introduced for imported electricity. The Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) scheme provides transparency to consumers about the proportion of electricity that suppliers source from renewable generation²².
- 7.55 The in-house transport fleet has been upgraded with the introduction of nine electric vans replacing diesel equivalents, and a pilot has begun to trial the use of an electric cargo bike service for transport needs within the Chorlton area.
- 7.56 Continued work has taken place to remove single-use plastic from catering outlets and we've actively supported the Greater Manchester NHS research to identify and target the top 100 single-use plastic items within the healthcare supply chain.
- 7.57 Collaboration with NHS Forest has facilitated the planting of 86 trees within our sites including a mini-orchard at Trafford General Hospital, improving the biodiversity and resilience of the site.
- 7.58 £100,000 of charity funding has been secured to improve cycling infrastructure and facilitate active commuting. £7 million has been secured through the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund to further to support our progress to net zero. Both of these schemes will be fully implemented in 2021/22.
- 7.59 **University of Manchester**
- 7.60 2020 was a challenging year for the University of Manchester's sustainability plans, with COVID slowing or halting work in some areas. However, plans are gathering pace for action throughout the rest of 2021 and beyond.
- 7.61 Funding has been approved for the University to develop a 'Zero Carbon Masterplan', which will inform how the University can deliver on its commitment to be net zero across its estate (scopes 1 and 2) by 2030. In addition, a new strategy will be developed which will bring together all our work in relation to the environment, including net zero, biodiversity, food, research, teaching and public engagement. The launch of this new strategy and accompanying action plan will give fresh impetus to our environmental sustainability work, building on the work in recent years.

²² <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/rego/about-rego-scheme>

- 7.62 In addition, the University of Manchester has just been ranked number one in the world in the Times Higher Education's (THE) University Impact Rankings 2021 for the quality and scale of our impact against the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are contributing to the SDGs through our research, learning and students, public engagement activities and responsible campus operations. We are very proud of this achievement but recognise there is still much more for us to do.

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Manchester Climate Change
ANNUAL REPORT
2020

July 2020

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Introduction

Introduction from the Chair of the Manchester Climate Change Partnership

2020 is a critical year for climate action. This is the year from which all cities need to start delivering Paris Agreement-aligned action plans. It is the pivotal year that decides whether or not we can get on track to limit global heating to between 1.5 and 2°C.

This statement had been ringing out since the last UN Climate Change Conference (COP25) in November 2019, designed to start building momentum towards COP 26 in Glasgow. In February 2020 the Manchester Climate Change Partnership added our views to this growing movement, publishing the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 as the city's strategy for urgent action.

Then the world changed.

The UN and UK Government's ambitions to make 2020 a turning point in global climate action changed almost overnight due to COVID-19.

The resulting decision to delay COP 26 to November 2021 appears to be the last thing we need. In many ways that is true. This delay, however, does give us the opportunity for one essential ingredient for successful talks in Glasgow. The opportunity to build an unstoppable movement to re-imagine the world, the cities and the neighbourhoods where we live, our relationship with the natural environment, and the outcomes we should expect from our jobs, our businesses and our economies.

For the Partnership, the way forward is clear. 2020 provides us with the last chance to get the world on track to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. And at the same time, 2020 also now gives us the much-needed opportunity to improve our health and wellbeing, save money, invest in technologies that tackle climate change, and grow socially responsible businesses that provide meaningful and rewarding jobs.

The Framework and our letter to Manchester City Council in June 2020 sets out the city we believe is possible. With only 6% of people wanting to go back life pre-COVID, we believe it's the city that the majority of Mancunians want as well.

However, the report on the following pages sets out that while we are making progress towards our goals, it is not yet enough. So, where next?

Vision and strategy. The Our Manchester Strategy is being reset this year. We all need to ensure it sets out the city we have been talking about over the last few months; a green, healthy, fair, inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient city. Get involved in the consultations being planned by Manchester City Council in Autumn 2020.

Taking personal and organisational responsibility. We already have many examples of individuals, groups and organisations proactively taking action. But we need much more of this. The

'Get Involved' section of our website can help if you don't know where to start or which step to take next.

Asking for and supporting the structural changes we need. New policies, legislation, infrastructure, financial incentives and other structural changes need a political mandate. Where Manchester City Council, Greater Manchester Combined Authority or Government are proposing such changes, make your voice heard. Support the proposals you like and help improve the ones you don't. No structural change on the horizon? Set out your idea and how it will help us achieve the Our Manchester vision. You can contact local and national politicians at <https://www.writetothem.com/>.

By the time the Partnership produces its 2021 report we need to see these three things coming together. Get it wrong and we miss the opportunity to create the city we know we want. Get it right and we'll not only put ourselves on track to be a healthier, more prosperous, fair and inclusive city, but we'll also have championed a new blueprint for other cities to follow. I hope you'll join us.

Steve Connor

Interim Chair,
Manchester Climate
Change Partnership



Part One

The Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency action in 2019-20

Progress against the actions in the 2019 report:

1) Action! Engage, Influence and Support Manchester Residents and Organisations to Take Action Urgently and Over The Long-Term:

Residents and communities

1. Work with partners to expand the range of initiatives to engage and support residents and communities to take action.

Underway. The Agency is working with Manchester City Council to develop a new programme to support residents and communities to take action on climate change. The Agency led a bid to the National Lottery Climate Action Fund to support the delivery of this programme. The bid was unsuccessful and so alternative funding is currently being sought. A number of local Climate Action Groups have been set up by the City Council in response to the city's Climate Emergency Declaration. These groups are being supported to develop local action plans on climate change through local workshops and events.

Organisations

1. Pioneers: continue to support the ten 'Pioneer' organisations/ sectors (responsible for over 20% of Manchester's CO₂ emissions) to take urgent action in 2019 and to establish their plans for 2020-38.

Underway. See the summary of MCCC members' progress and new plans at: <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/MCCP>

2. Fast-movers: engage five new Fast-mover organisations/sectors to take urgent action in 2019 and to establish their plans for 2020-38.

Not complete. The Partnership have focused on the 'fast movers' / original Partnership members in 2019/20. This approach has been adopted to ensure momentum and the establishment of clear organisation and sector plans, in line with the Climate Change Framework 2020-25. A review of new sectors to be engaged will be undertaken following the new chair's appointment in 2020.

3. Crucial contributors: engage five new Crucial Contributor organisations/ sectors to help them start their zero-carbon journey.

Not complete. MCCA was one of the partners in a feasibility study to understand the potential to establish a 'Greater Manchester Zero Carbon Accelerator' to support SMEs to deliver energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The study identified positive high-level potential but with further work required to engage SMEs and develop an investable pipeline of projects. The intention is for the study and its recommendations to be revisited once the Agency has additional capacity.

Schools and colleges

1. Work with Manchester City Council and other partners to deliver a Youth Climate Action Summit in July 2019.

Complete. The Agency supported Manchester City Council in the organisation of two summits, one in July 2019 and a follow-up event in January 2020. Over 300 young people aged between 9 and 14 attended the events and voiced their opinions on how they and their schools can start to become zero carbon. Further information on the Summits is available from <http://www.manchesteryouthcouncil.co.uk/news/youth-climate-action-summit-2020>.

2. Work with Manchester Environmental Education Network and other partners to engage and support schools and colleges, including through the Eco-Schools programme.

Underway. The focus in 2019/20 has been on supporting the organisation of the two Youth Climate Action Summits (as above) and establishing new strategic capacity to enable Manchester to increase its youth-focused climate work. The Agency has worked with Young Manchester and Groundwork Manchester to support the creation of a new 'Manchester Climate Action Lead' post to build

capacity in Manchester's youth sector. The recruitment process was underway at the time of writing. Preparations have also been undertaken for the Agency's new 'Manchester Youth Champion for Climate Action' post, which is being established to represent the views of Manchester's young people and influence senior political, educational, business and community leaders. It is envisaged the new Youth Champion will be in post before the end of 2020.

3. Work with the Carbon Literacy Project to support the roll-out of climate education to residents and workers across the city.

Ongoing. Carbon Literacy is one of the '15 Actions' (<http://www.manchesterclimate.com/15-actions>) the Partnership and Agency have developed and started promoting to schools, residents and organisations over the last 12 months.

2) Influencing Policy:

1. Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-38 and Action Plan 2020-22: Develop a final draft Framework and Action Plan, based on the latest science and the needs of Manchester residents and organisations.

Complete. The Partnership revised this action to focus on urgent action over the next five years, resulting in the Manchester Climate Change Framework for 2020-25. Additionally, the Partnership chose to promote the development of action plans for all organisations, sectors, households, schools and communities, in line with the aim to build a citywide movement. On that basis the Framework is not accompanied by a single action plan, rather a growing number of action plans, with the first round produced by members of the Partnership, as above.

2. Manchester Industrial Strategy: Aim to influence the final strategy to ensure it is fully aligned with and contributes to the city's climate change commitments.

Complete. The Partnership contributed to the Strategy's development through bespoke workshop sessions and as a member of the Our Manchester Forum, with support from the Agency. The Strategy was approved by the City Council in September 2019.

3) Honest Communication and Reporting:

Honestly and transparently report and communicate the city's progress against its climate change commitments.

1. Annual Communications: Deliver the Annual Report and Conference 2020.

Complete. The Annual Report was published and a launch webinar held on 21st July 2020. The Annual Conference will be held on 22nd July 2020.

2. Social Media: Social media and website articles to highlight progress and areas where more work is needed, on an ongoing basis.

Ongoing on Twitter at @McrClimate and at www.manchesterclimate.com.

4) Knowledge Sharing With Other Cities:

Share our experiences, learn from others, and contribute to a global movement of cities acting on climate change.

1. Contribute to the city's participation in the Covenant of Mayors and Eurocities networks.

The Agency is the point of contact for Manchester's participation in the European¹ and Global Covenant of Mayors². Over 2019/20 the Agency has started to develop the city's participation through a new relationship with the secretariat for the EU Covenant of Mayors, Energy Cities. Work to date has included participating in an Energy Cities event at the European Week of Cities and Regions in October 2019³, engaging with Energy Cities-led projects supporting other cities⁴, and participating in Phase 1 of the URBACT Zero Carbon Cities project (see below).

The Agency has been representing Manchester in the Eurocities Climate Change Strategy Roundtable⁵, a group of approximately 20 cities with ambitious climate change commitments, since April 2019.

2. Contribute to the URBACT Zero Carbon Cities⁶ project to further develop Manchester's plans and to learn from best practice in the other six partner cities; Bistruta Frankfurt, Modena, Tartu, Vilvoorde, and Zadar.

The Agency has supported Manchester City Council (as the project lead) with the delivery of Phase 1 of the project (September 2019 to March 2020)⁷ and the submission of a successful application for Phase 2. The Agency is bidding to represent Manchester in the delivery of Phase 2 (June 2020 to August 2022), which will focus on the refresh of the Manchester Climate Change Framework.

1 https://www.eumayors.eu/about/covenant-community/signatories/overview.html?scity_id=12114

2 <https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/cities/manchester/>

3 <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/news/2019/10/zero-carbon-europe-whats-going>

4 <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/news/2020/06/manchester-climate-change-framework-2020-2025-tomorrow-webinar-18th-june>

5 <http://www.eurocities.eu/>

6 <https://urbact.eu/zero-carbon-cities>

7 <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/news/2019/12/zero-carbon-cities-study-visit-modena-october-2019>

5) Operations and Governance:

1. Partnership and Ambassadors: expand the current Manchester Climate Change Board into a wider Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Ambassadors scheme.

Partnership: underway. the Manchester Climate Change Board became the Manchester Climate Change Partnership in [May 2019]. Membership of the Partnership will be developed following the appointment of the new chair in 2020.

Ambassadors: not complete. The Ambassadors scheme has not been developed during 2019-20. As above, the Partnership's focus has been on existing members and the development of their organisation and sector-specific plans. The scheme will be reviewed following the appointment of the new chair in 2020.

2. Diversity and Inclusion: Diversity and Inclusion Sub-group: establish the terms of reference and work plan for the sub-groups work during 2019-20.

Underway. The group's terms of reference and work plan are in development. Work has been delayed due to COVID-19 and is expected to be completed during 2020-21.

3. Youth Board: Review the membership and terms of reference and put in place new arrangements for 2019-20.

Underway. The Youth Board recruited new members in early-2020. The Board now has eight members between 13 and 28 years old. Work is currently underway to set out their priorities for 2020-21.

4. Agency Development: establish plans for the development of the Manchester Climate Change Agency during 2019-20

Complete. The Agency's Board of Directors have agreed a development plan for 2020-21. The plan is to expand the Agency from three members of staff to 13, subject to funding.

5. MCCP Chair: appoint the new chair of MCCP.

Not complete. The role was advertised during November and December 2019. However, a suitable candidate was not found. The Partnership re-advertised the role on 2nd July 2020, with a 10th August 2020 deadline. (This was originally planned for Spring 2020 but was delayed due to COVID-19).



Part Two

Citywide Progress 2019-20

This section provides progress against the four objectives in the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25:

- Staying within our carbon budgets
- Climate adaptation and resilience
- Health and wellbeing
- Inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy

The Carbon Budgets and Adaptation and Resilience sections of this report have been produced by two independent advisory groups⁸; the Zero Carbon Advisory Group and the Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Group. These groups have been established by Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Manchester Climate Change Agency to provide independent monitoring and reporting against the city's commitments.

The advisory groups for Health, Wellbeing and Climate Change, and Inclusive, Zero Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy are not yet in place and will be established during 2020-21. (These sections have been produced by Manchester Climate Change Agency, based on data available publicly and from partners).

The Partnership and Agency believe this approach is important to ensure the city has an honest and transparent view of progress against its commitments. As a result it will enable the city to celebrate and encourage more activity in the areas where good progress is being made, at the same time as focusing attention on areas where progress is not yet good enough and new interventions are required.

Given the Framework was published in February 2020 this section does not cover a full year's report on progress against its objectives. Where indicators and data are not yet available, work will be undertaken during 2020-21 to put them in place, in time for the Annual Report 2021.

⁸ <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/advisory-groups>



Staying within our carbon budgets

Our headline objective for 2020-25:

To ensure that Manchester plays its full part in helping to meet the Paris Agreement objectives by keeping our direct CO₂ emissions within a limited carbon budget, taking commensurate action on aviation CO₂ emissions and addressing our indirect / consumption-based carbon emissions.

This section has been produced by the Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group⁹:

Simeran Bachra,
UK Cities Manager, CDP (chair)

Dr Ali Abbas,
Joint-coordinator, Manchester Friends of the Earth

Dr Joe Blakey,
Lecturer, University of Manchester

Prof Paul Hooper,
Centre for Aviation, Transport and the Environment, Manchester Metropolitan University

Dr Christopher Jones,
Knowledge Exchange Fellow, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of Manchester

Matt Rooney,
Principal Consultant, Anthesis

This section covers progress against our three sub-objectives for:

- Direct CO₂ emissions
- Aviation emissions
- Consumption-based emissions

⁹ <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/zero-carbon-advisory-group>

Direct CO₂ Emissions

Reported local area data for Manchester's energy CO₂ emissions in 2018 (2.03 MtCO₂)¹⁰ show a 2% fall in emissions from 2017 (2.07 MtCO₂). Local and regional CO₂ emissions data is currently only available to 2018. If Manchester follows the UK national average emissions change in 2019 (4% reduction from 2018) then CO₂ emissions for 2019 are projected to be 1.95 MtCO₂.

The breakdown of Manchester's CO₂ emissions from energy by end user type for 2018 is shown in figure 1.

Manchester has seen a similar trend to the wider UK in terms of sectoral emissions trends. While emissions have reduced over time in industrial, commercial and domestic sectors (driven in part by significant decarbonisation of the national electricity grid since 2013), transport emissions have not fallen significantly. Transport therefore now accounts for an increasingly large share on the city's climate change impact.

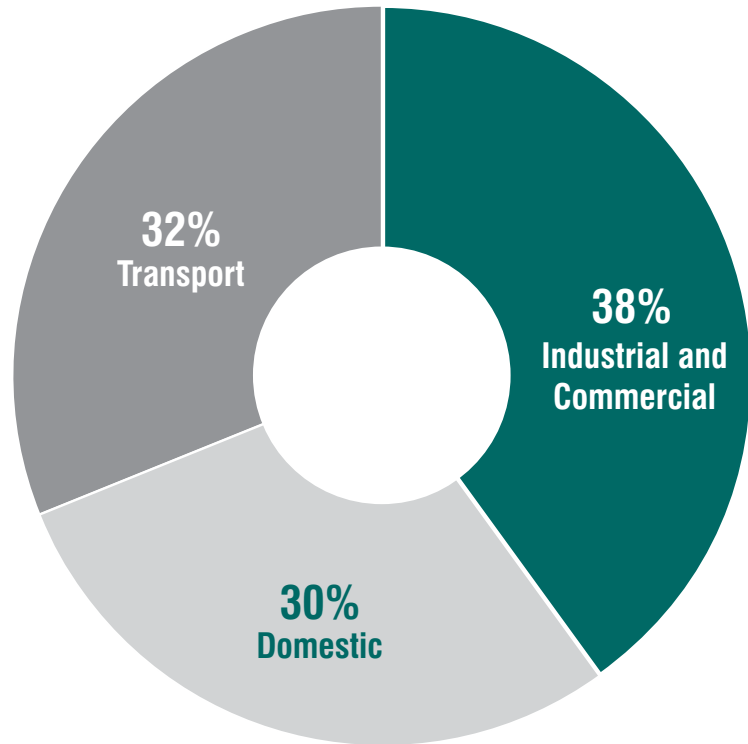


Figure 1: Manchester Emissions by sector 2018. BEIS 2020 Local Authority and Regional CO₂ Statistics

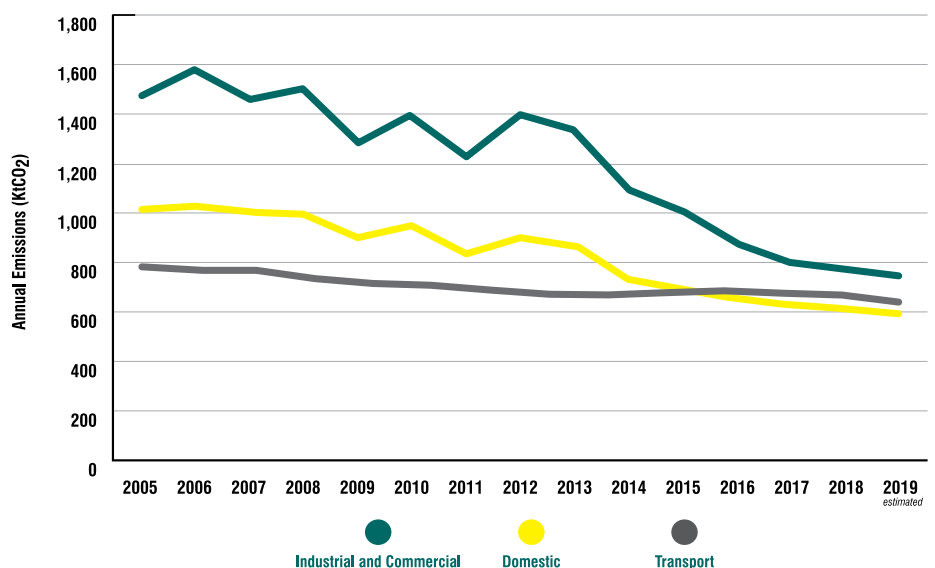


Figure 2: Sectoral CO₂ emissions for Manchester (BEIS 2020)

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>

Our objective for 2010-20:

To reduce direct (Scope 1 and 2) CO₂ emissions by 41% against a 2005 baseline by 2020, from our climate change strategy 2010-20¹¹.

Our direct CO₂ emissions are estimated to be 40% lower in 2019 than in 2005 and on track for the 41% target.

Since 2015 we have also reported progress against a notional carbon budget for 2005-2020. This budget was not formally set in the 2010-20 strategy but we felt it was important to help the city start to understand a carbon budget-based approach (this is the approach now adopted as part of the city's new strategy for 2020-25; further information below).

This would equate to a carbon budget for 2005 to 2020 of 41.7 MtCO₂ with a linear (straight line) reduction rate. Since 2005 we have emitted 40.7 MtCO₂. Therefore, while emissions are estimated to be 40% lower in 2019 than in 2005 and on track for the 41% target, there is only 0.9 MtCO₂ remaining in the carbon budget for this period. With annual emissions estimated to be around 1.95 MtCO₂ in 2019 this would require a significant change in annual emissions in 2020 to remain within this budget.

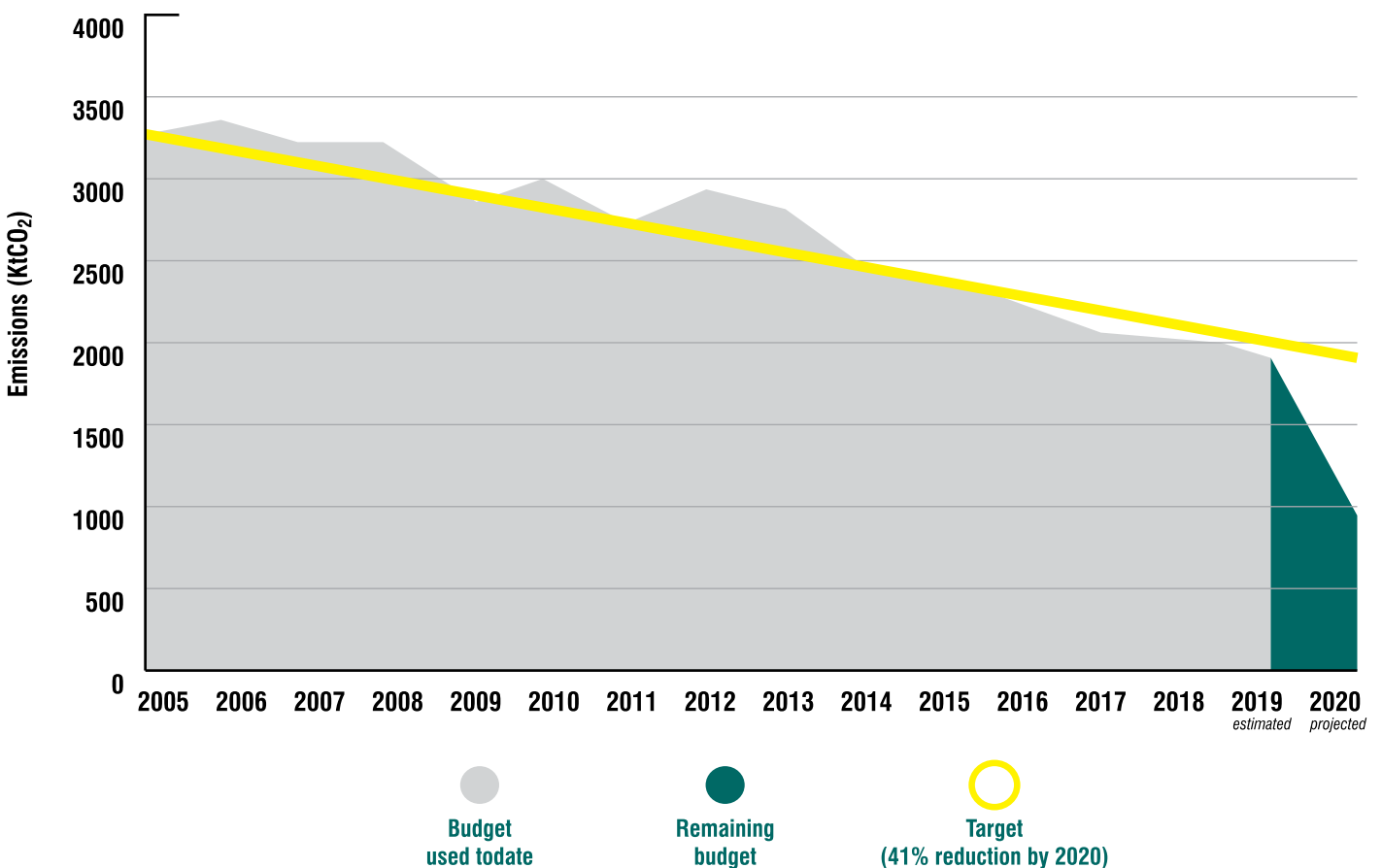


Figure 3: Progress against 2020 Target

Our objective for 2020-25:

To emit a maximum of 15 million tonnes CO₂ from our homes, workplaces and ground transport from 2018. We will reduce our direct CO₂ emissions by at least 50% between 2020-25. In line with this budget we will emit:

- A maximum of 6.9 million tonnes during 2018-22,
- A maximum of 3.6 million tonnes during 2023-27.

This sets a commitment for the city to limit its carbon emissions from energy from 2018 onwards to 15 MtCO₂. Figure 4 shows Manchester's emissions (provisional for 2019) compared to a pathway that evenly distributes the carbon budget over time. The emissions estimated for 2018 and 2019, the first two years of the carbon budget period, show Manchester is not yet following the recommended pathway meaning the carbon budget is being used at a faster rate. Emissions fell in these years by 2% and 4% respectively. This is against the 13% year-on-year reduction in emissions that are set out in the Climate Change Framework.

Based on the data for 2018 and projected emissions for 2019, 26% of Manchester's remaining carbon budget for 2018 to 2100 has been used in the initial two-year period (2018 and 2019). The distribution of the carbon budget can be in a variety of ways, however slower reduction rates must be compensated for by faster reduction rates in the future to keep within the budget.

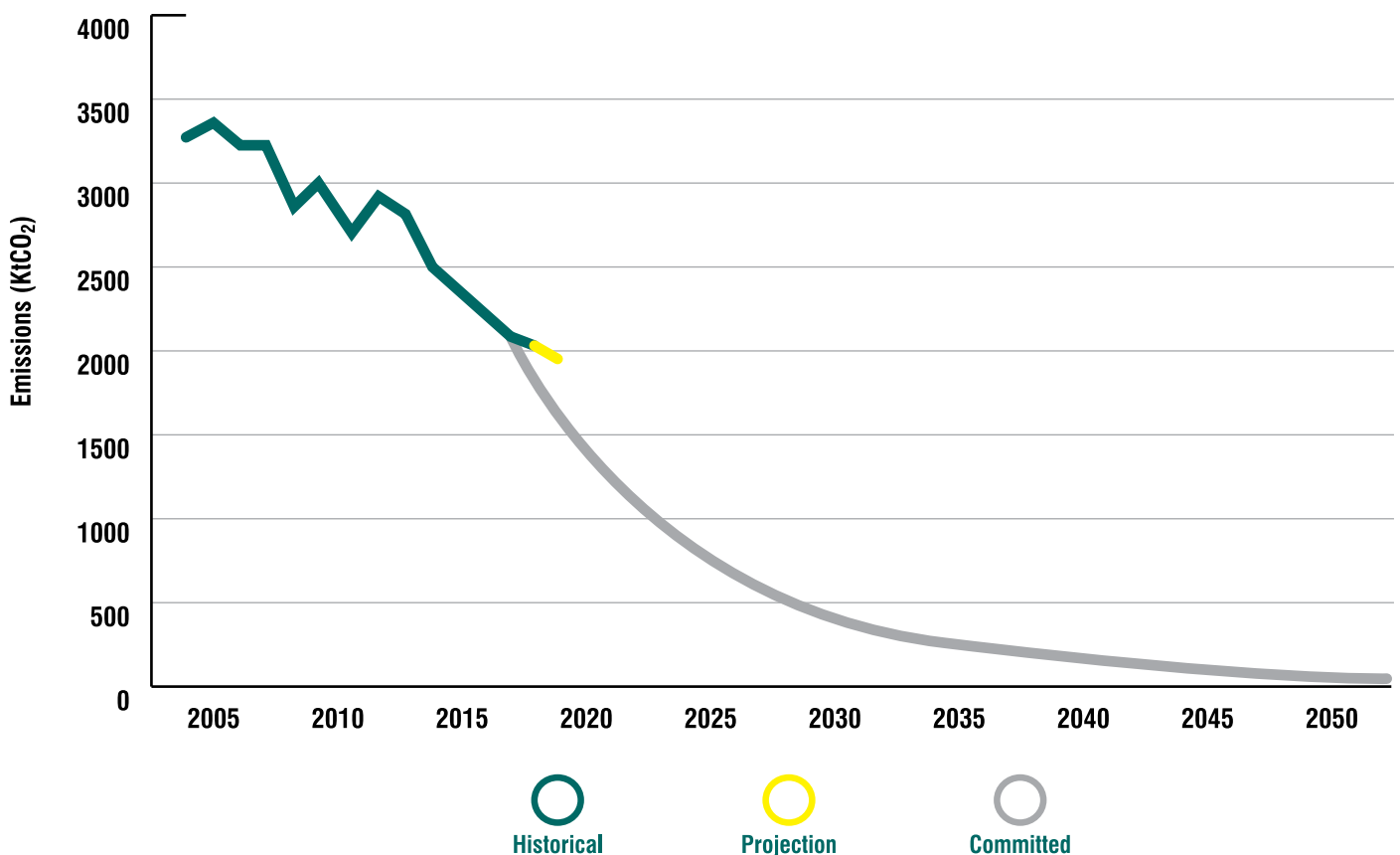


Figure 4: Progress against UN Paris Aligned Carbon budget

Figure 5 shows how much of Manchester’s carbon budget, split into 5-year periods have been used so far. Over 2018 and 2019, 58% of the 2018 to 2022 interim carbon budget has been used.

In order to stay within our budget we now need to reduce emissions by 14.8% every year from 2020, up from the 13% target we originally set ourselves. The Climate Change Framework 2020-25 sets out six headline actions that need to be delivered for the city to meet its targets. Three of them are particularly important for us in meeting our direct emissions objective:

Buildings

As shown in figure 2, there has been a decrease in energy related emissions from industrial, commercial and domestic buildings within the city. Emissions from these sources have fallen by 41% from 2010 to 2018. This may largely be attributed to emissions associated with electricity (Scope 2) halving in this period.

Figure 6 shows how much of the progress in the domestic sector can be attributed to improvements with electricity supply (-58% reduction since 2010). Emissions from gas consumption, largely reflecting energy demand for space and water heating in homes, has not declined to the same extent (-18% reduction since 2010)¹². This highlights the immediate importance of improving energy efficiency of the housing stock and decarbonising heating supply.

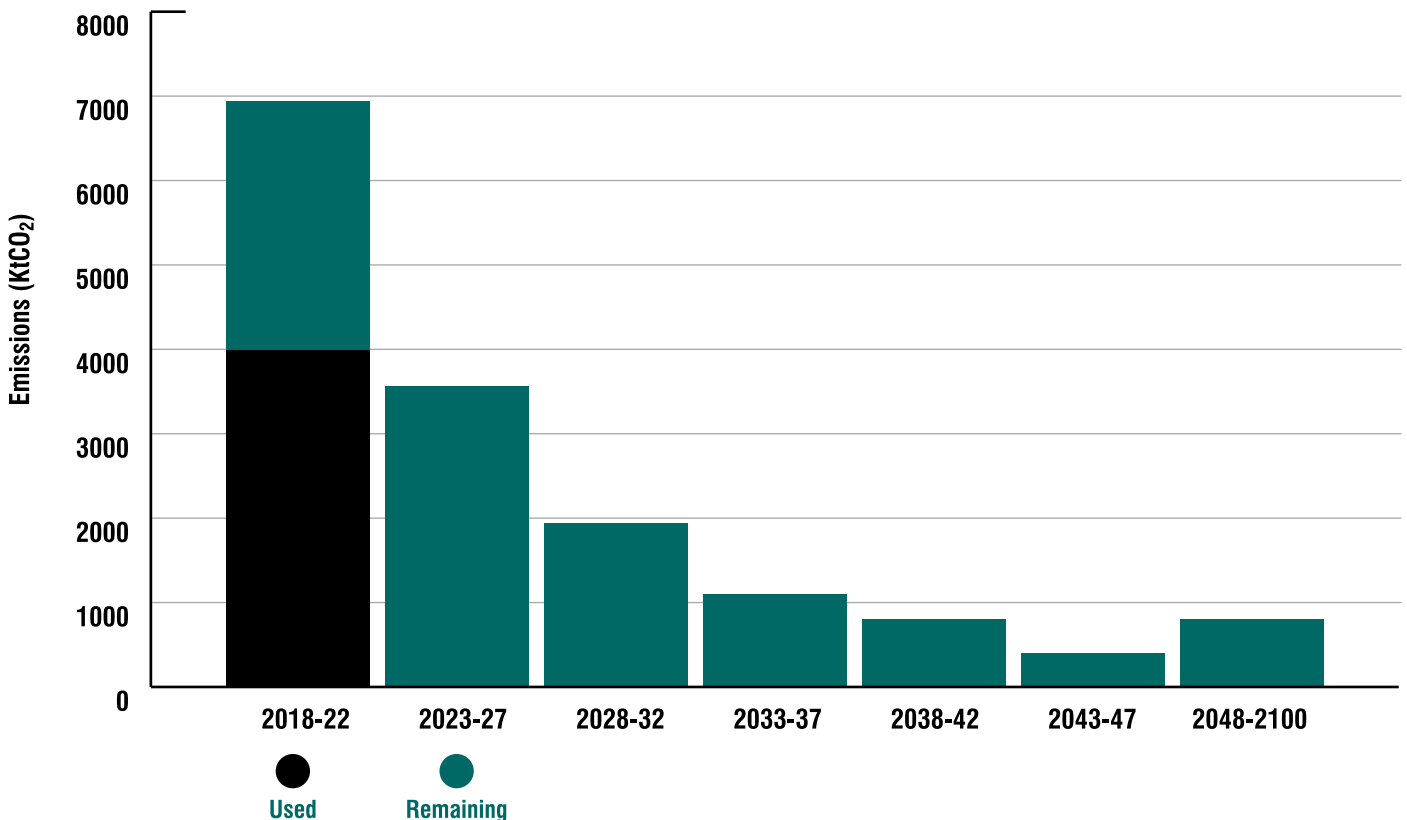


Figure 5: Proportion of 5 year interim carbon budgets used 2018-2019

Renewable energy

As of 2019 Manchester has an estimated 21 MW of installed solar PV. With no reported hydro, wind or anaerobic digestion reported in the statistics for local renewables, this is currently the extent of Manchester’s locally generated renewable electricity. According to these statistics only around 3% of households in Manchester have a domestic PV system installed, representing significant opportunity to increase capacity¹³.

Transport (excluding aviation)

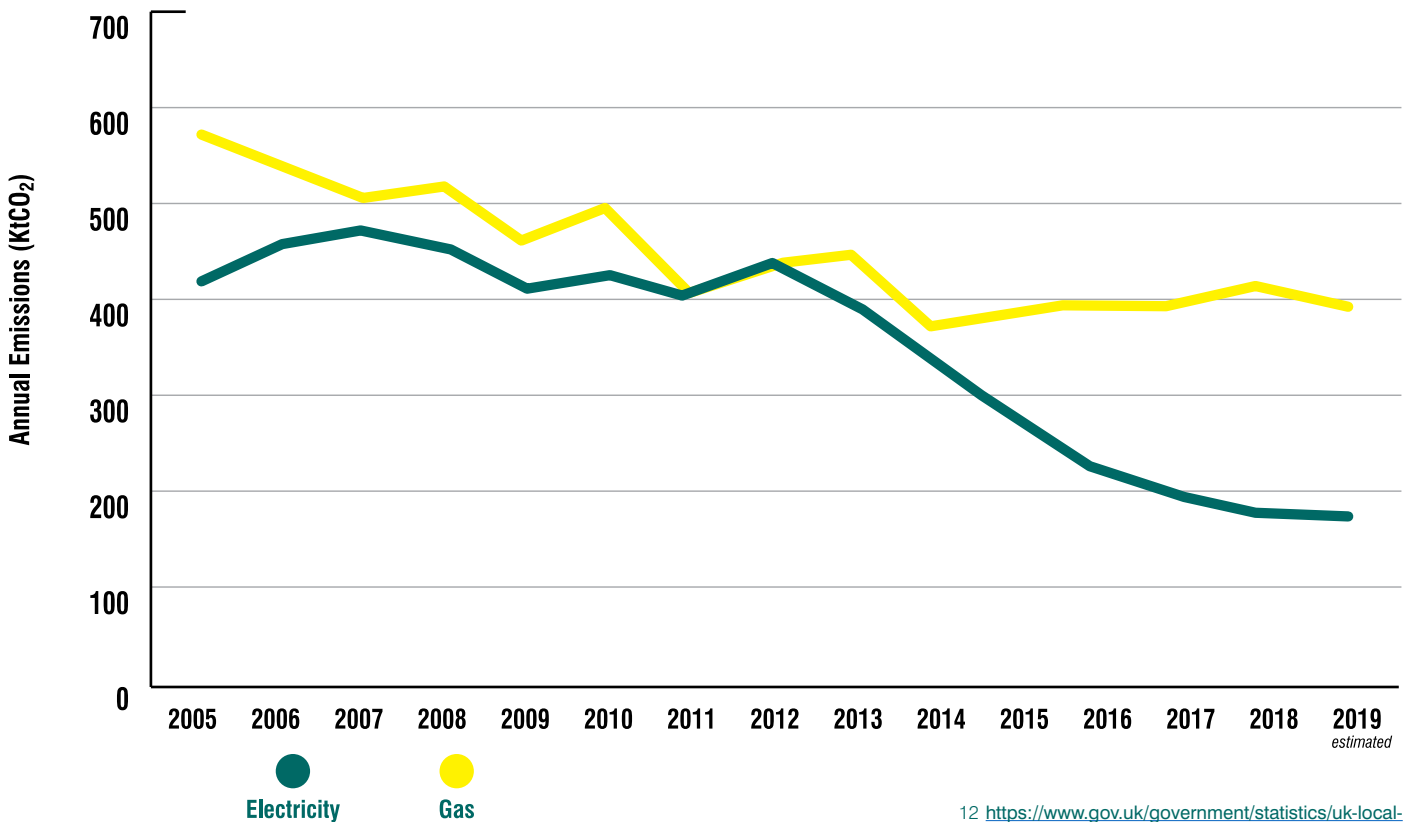
As shown in figure 2 emissions from surface transport have remained relatively static over the past decade, falling by only 6% between 2010 and 2018¹⁴. Unlike electricity supply there has been no fundamental transformation in surface transport emissions. There is a significant need to transform transport around the city, including through active travel and public transport.

Produced by Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group – Direct CO₂ Emissions Sub-group

Dr Christopher Jones,
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of Manchester

Simeran Bachra,
CDP

Matt Rooney,
Anthesis



¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>
¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>
¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

Figure 6: Emissions Associated with Domestic Buildings in Manchester Page 49

Aviation Emissions

Our objective for 2020-25:

We want the emissions from all flights from Manchester Airport to be fully aligned with the Paris Agreement. We believe this means operating within a limited carbon budget for UK aviation, as part of a wider international budget.

Introduction

Manchester Airport is located within the city boundaries and is part-owned by the city – Manchester City Council has a 35.5% share in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd (MAG), which owns and operates Manchester, East Midlands and Stansted airports.

Emissions from flights aren't directly included in the city's carbon budget because there is currently no agreed way of allocating responsibility for them. However, the city's carbon budget is dependent on aviation emissions being managed at UK level. To calculate the city's carbon budget in line with the Paris Agreement, Tyndall Centre researchers proposed an allocation of 1,262 MtCO₂ for all UK aviation CO₂ emissions. An example pathway that meets this allocation has emissions remaining at 2018 levels until 2030 and then falling to zero by 2075¹⁵.

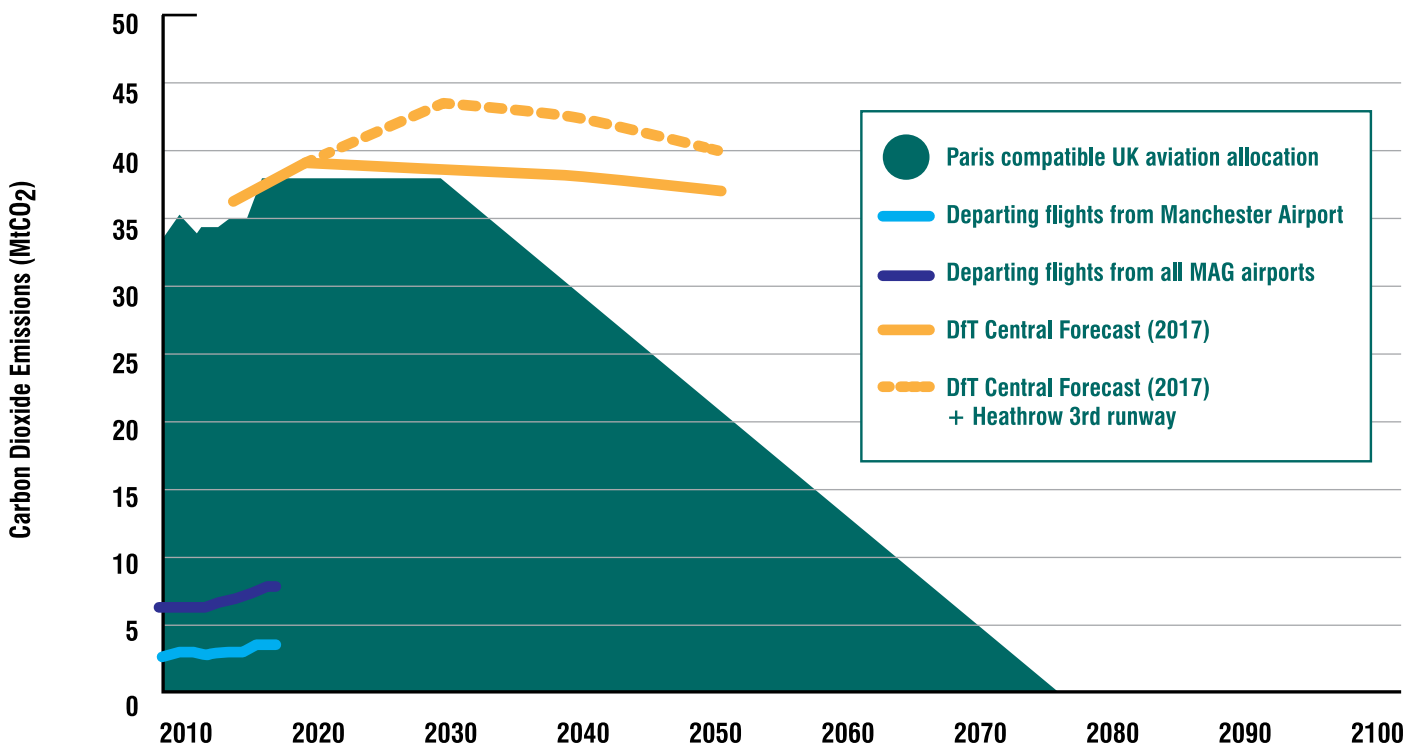


Figure 7: UK aviation pathways (Broderick, 2020)

15 https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/files/83000155/Tyndall_Quantifying_Paris_for_Manchester_Report_FINAL_PUBLISHED_rev1.pdf

This aviation budget was then deducted from the UK's total carbon budget for energy, along with a similar budget for shipping. The remaining budget for heating, power and ground transport was then apportioned down to a city level. This is how Manchester's 15 million tonne carbon budget for direct emissions was calculated (see above 'direct emissions' section).

It's therefore important that we monitor emissions from flights at Manchester Airport and other UK airports to ensure they are following the Paris-aligned pathway. If aviation uses a greater share of emissions from the UK carbon budget, this will leave less for heating, power and ground transport.

It's also worth noting that the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)¹⁶ will require airlines to offset any growth in international aviation emissions above a 2020 baseline. However, the Tyndall Centre report, as referenced above, concluded that current carbon offset arrangements are currently open to criticism as being ineffective at reducing emissions. The Aviation Sub-group have accepted the recommendation that emissions reduction credits should not be recognised in the monitoring of aviation targets¹⁷.

2019 aviation emissions

In 2019, UK aviation emissions are projected to have increased by 2.9% from 38 to 39 MtCO₂ based on the growth in passenger numbers. Over the same period, we estimate that Manchester Airport's aviation footprint increased by 4.5% from 3.6 to 3.7 MtCO₂¹⁸.

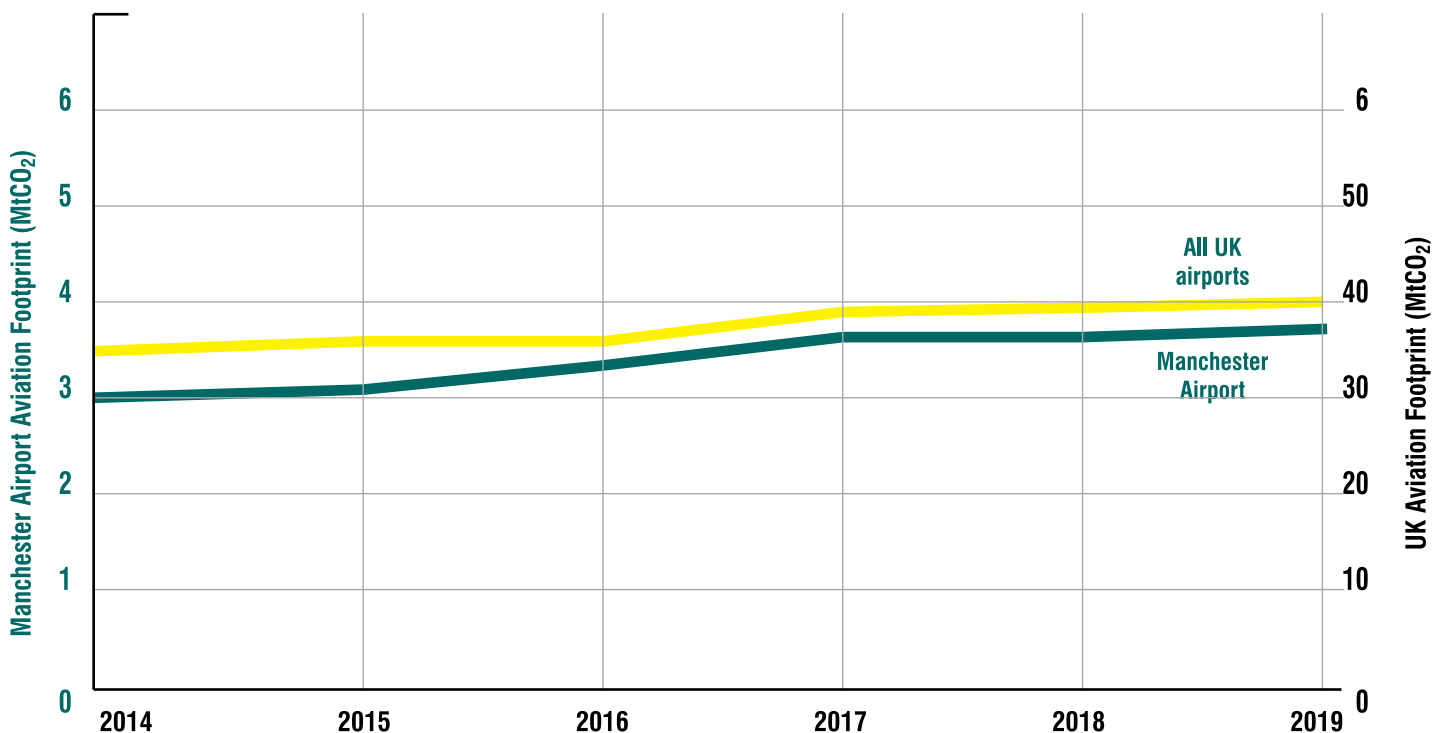


Figure 8: UK and Manchester Airport Aviation Footprints

¹⁶ <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSIA/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷ Aviation Sector Emissions and the Manchester Climate Change Framework (Dr John Broderick, Tyndall Centre, February 2020): http://www.manchesterclimate.com/sites/default/files/Manchester%20Aviation%20Emissions_Review%202020.pdf

¹⁸ Manchester Airport's aviation footprint comprises carbon emissions associated with taxiing, take-off, cruise and landing for departing flights.

Drawing on passenger data from the Civil Aviation Authority¹⁹, the Aviation Sub-group has modelled the emissions from all departing passenger flights from Manchester Airport, taking into account the whole duration of the flight.

Between 2014 and 2017, the annual emissions from Manchester Airport flights rose 20% from 3.0 MtCO₂ to around 3.6 MtCO₂ – shown in Figure 9. Whilst emissions from departing

flights in 2018 were only marginally more than the previous year, 2019 saw emissions increase by 4.5% to 3.7 MtCO₂.

Flights to Europe (including domestic emissions) comprised 64% of emissions in 2019 (Figure 9). These are the journeys that are most easily replaceable by other modes of transport and are a key area of intervention now and in the future.

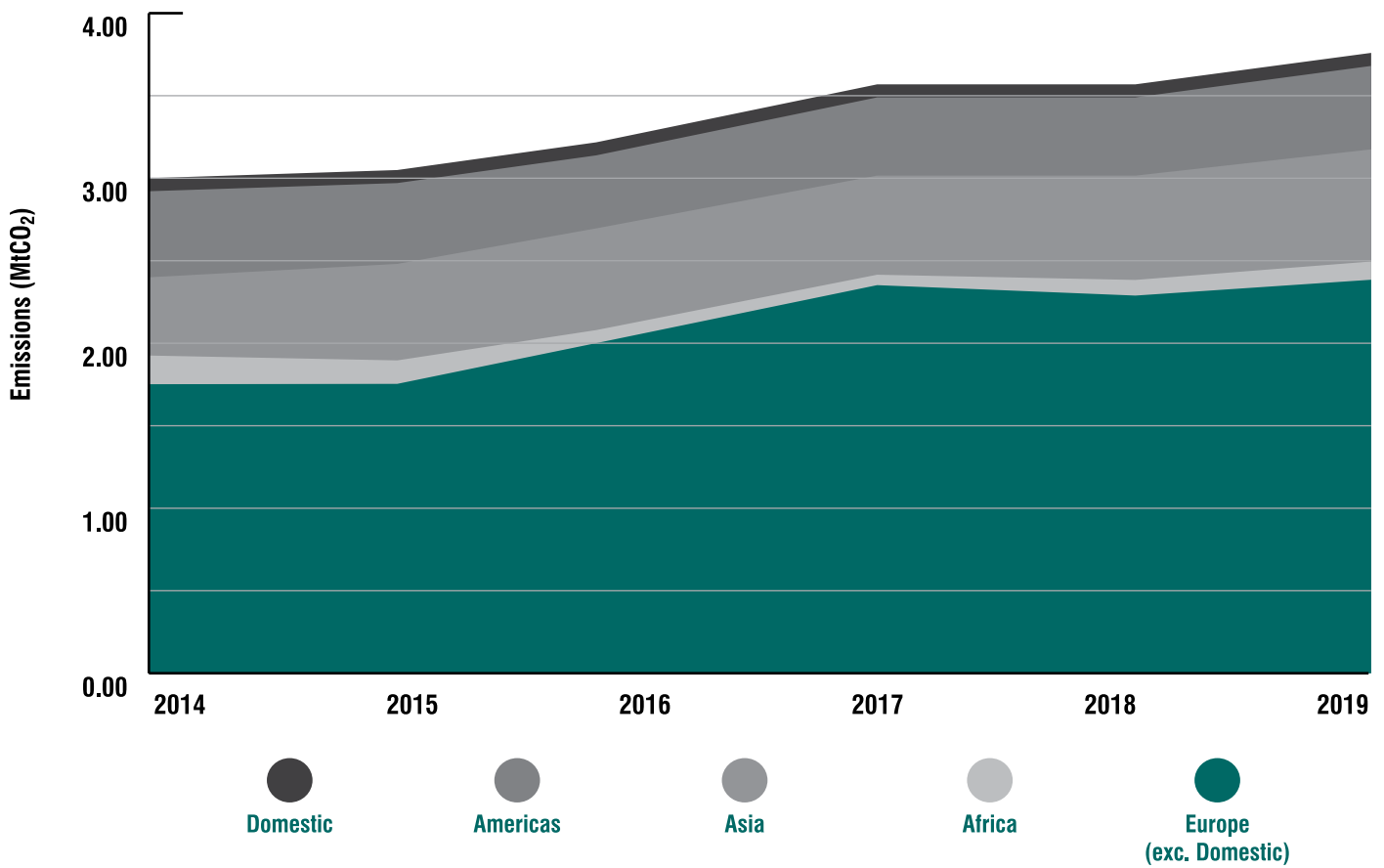


Figure 9: Carbon footprint of departing flights from Manchester Airport by destination

¹⁹ UK airport data for 2019 (Civil Aviation Authority): <https://www.caa.co.uk/Data-and-analysis/UK-aviation-market/Airports/Datasets/UK-Airport-data/>

Flights taken by Manchester residents

Our analysis also enables us to estimate the aviation footprint of Manchester residents.

In 2019, 4.8% of aviation emissions at Manchester Airport related to flights taken by Manchester residents (0.18 MtCO₂).

We have also assessed flights taken by Manchester residents from other UK airports. These account for a further 0.025 MtCO₂.

The total aviation footprint of Manchester residents in 2019 was therefore 0.20 MtCO₂, with 88% of this relating to flights taken from Manchester Airport.

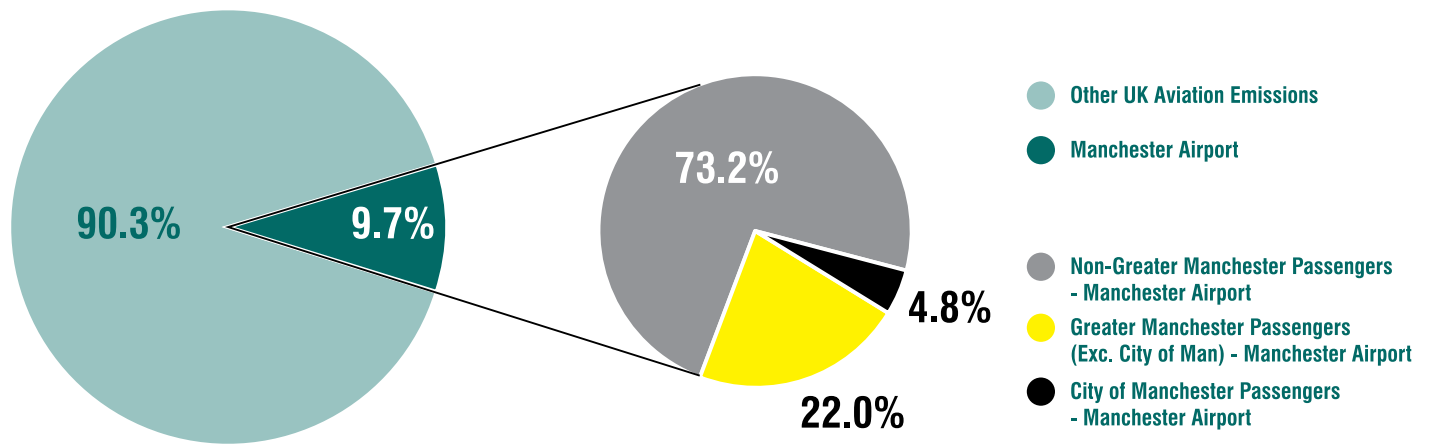


Figure 10: Manchester Airport aviation footprint by where passengers reside.

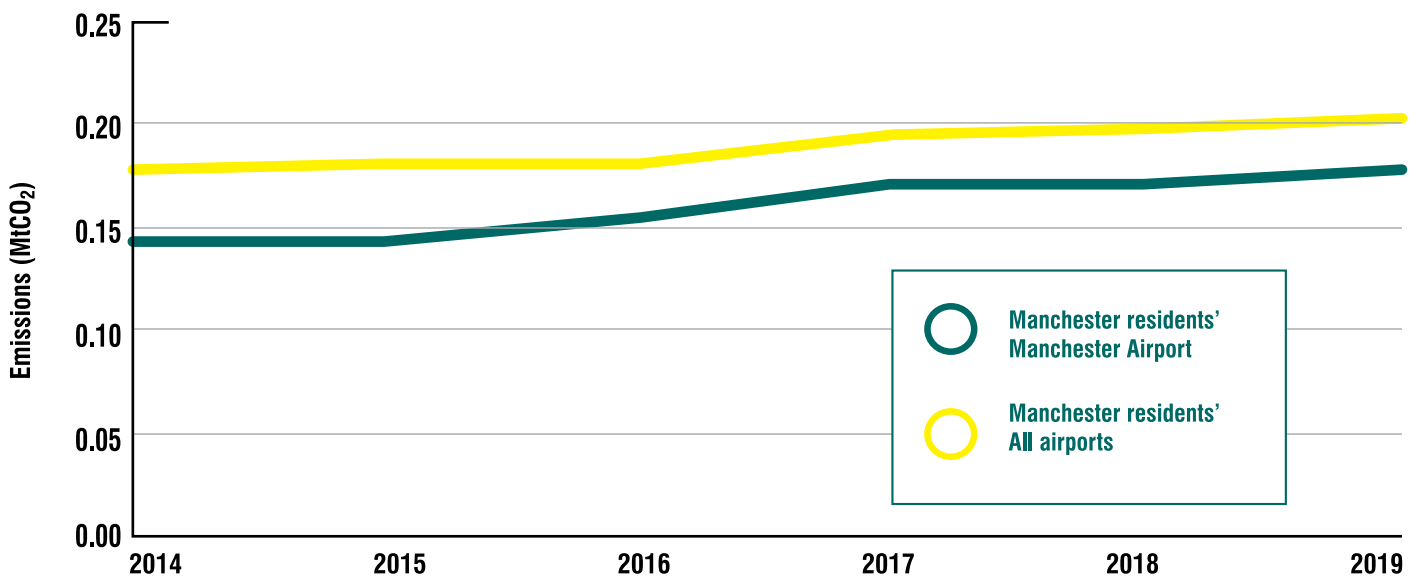


Figure 11: Emissions from flights taken by Manchester residents Page 53

If emissions from flights taken by Manchester residents follow the pathway proposed by Tyndall Centre researchers for UK aviation emissions - remaining at 2018 levels to 2030 and then falling to zero by 2075 - this would equate to an absolute carbon budget of no greater than 6.6 MtCO₂ to the end of the century.

The Zero Carbon Advisory Group will propose the adoption of this budget to the Manchester Climate Change Partnership, so that it can be considered as part of the upcoming refresh of the city's Climate Change Framework.

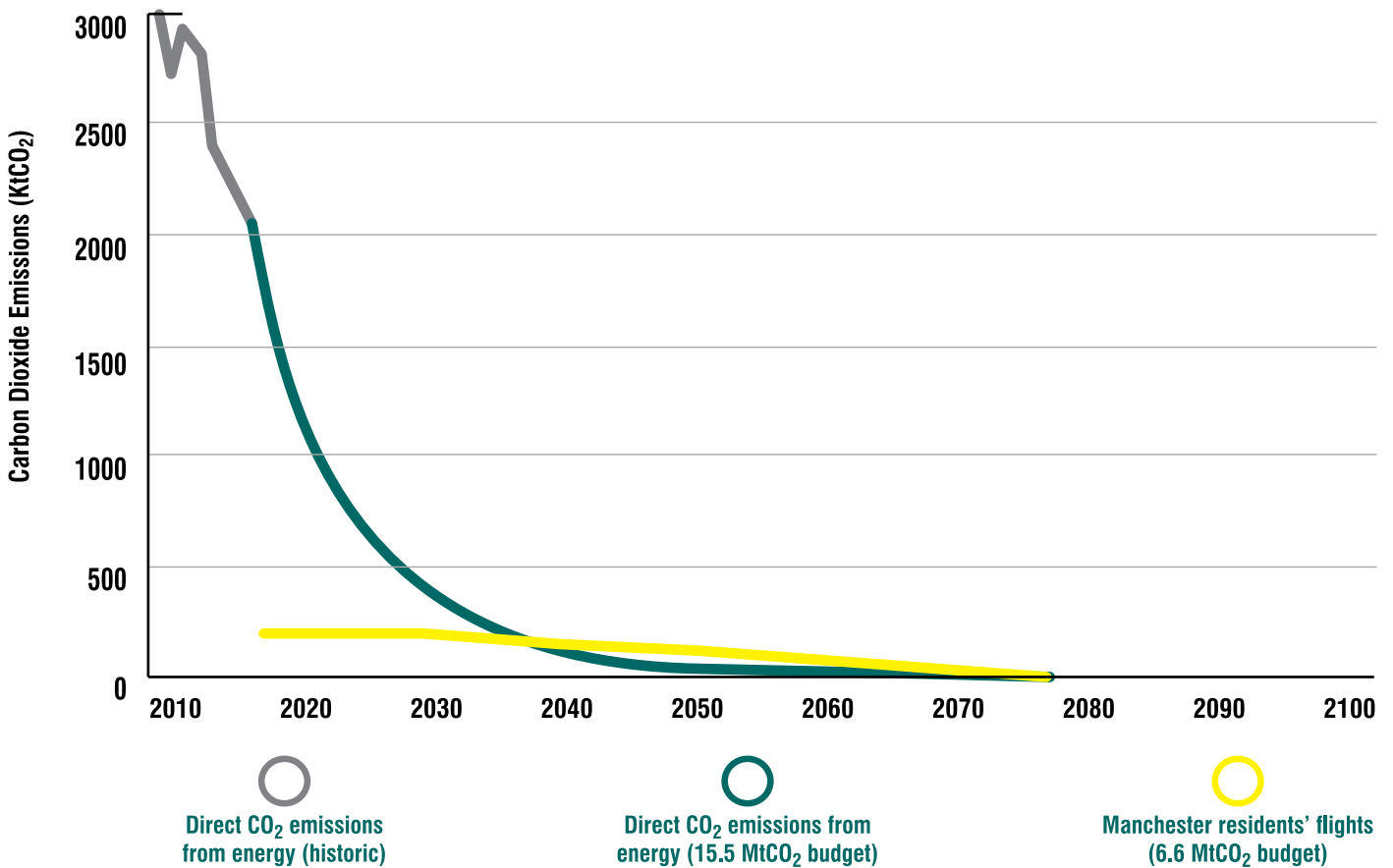


Figure 12: Carbon budgets for energy and Manchester residents' flights (Broderick, 2020)

Conclusion

The city's carbon budget of 15 MtCO₂ for heating, power and ground transport is based on the premise that emissions from flights departing UK airports remain at 2018 levels to 2030 and then decrease to zero by 2075.

However, an increase in aviation emissions of 4.5% at Manchester Airport and a projected increase of 2.9% across the UK in 2019 suggests that this assumption is not being met²⁰.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic reduction in flights in the short term, but the long-term impacts on passenger numbers and on investment into efficiency improvements and fleet renewal are still uncertain.

The extent and longevity of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains to be seen but local plans, policies and actions should be aligned to the Tyndall Centre's proposed UK aviation budget, such that growth in demand does not exceed improvements in aircraft efficiency.

We all have an important role to play in managing aviation emissions - from residents and businesses deciding whether flying is essential, to MAG's business plan aligning with the Tyndall Centre's proposed UK aviation budget, to Manchester City Council working with other cities and the UK Government to establish a Paris-aligned national aviation strategy.

The Zero Carbon Advisory Group Aviation Sub-group will continue to monitor aviation emissions and refine the methodologies used in the production of this annual report. We will also work with members of the Partnership to quantify the footprint of business flights taken by their staff.

Produced by the Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group - Aviation Sub-group:

Dr Ali Abbas,
Manchester Friends of the Earth

Dr Joe Blakey,
University of Manchester

Dr John Broderick,
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change
Research at the University of
Manchester

Prof Paul Hooper,
Centre for Aviation, Transport and the
Environment, Manchester Metropolitan
University

²⁰ We have not yet been able to account for aircraft efficiency improvements since 2016, although historically these haven't been sufficient to compensate for the annual growth in demand.

Consumption-based Emissions

Our objective for 2020-25:

To better understand the broader climate change impact of the city's consumption of goods and services and take action to develop more sustainable consumption practices for the city's residents and organisations.

A consumption-based approach is an alternative way to understand the impact of Manchester's actions on planetary carbon emissions.

Manchester's carbon budget for direct CO₂ emissions (as above) is based on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) 'production-based' approach to carbon footprinting. This approach counts emissions and removals directly occurring within the city and those emissions which occur to produce electricity consumed within the city.

However, it excludes many emissions associated with the things consumed in the city because lots of these occur beyond its boundary. Consider, for instance: a punnet of strawberries grown in Cheshire; a mobile phone

manufactured in Zhengzhou, China; or cement produced in the Peak District.

This is where understanding our consumption-based footprint is useful. A consumption-based approach measures all of the carbon emissions resulting from goods and services consumed within the city, regardless of where they are produced.

Monitoring and managing our consumption-based footprint is therefore an additional and vital part of our commitments to help the planet become zero carbon and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Understanding Manchester's Consumption-Based Footprint

In November 2019 the Tyndall Centre was commissioned by the Manchester Climate Change Agency to review the city's climate change targets. As part of this review Dr Christopher Jones made a series of recommendations on how Manchester might measure and manage its consumption-based emissions²¹.

This review noted that obtaining accurate and up-to-date data for city-level consumption-based footprints is a major challenge. Centrally, there is currently insufficient data on trade flows in and out of the city. This means that city-level consumption-based footprints rely heavily on assumptions, downsampling and estimations, painting a fuzzy picture.

Moreover, given the lack of local-level data it is very hard to account for change that is specific to Manchester. We cannot, therefore, currently track our progress year-on-year effectively or set aggregated consumption-based emissions targets.

Nonetheless, based on a study by the C40 Cities Group²² we can estimate that Manchester's consumption-based footprint is around 60% greater than its production-based footprint. Drawing upon this and Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) data²³, we can roughly estimate the city's consumption-based footprint to be around 3.3 MtCO₂ (Figure 13 opposite).

²¹ <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/targets-2020>

²² <https://www.c40.org/researches/consumption-based-emissions>

²³ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/723c243d-2f1a-4d27-8b61-cdb93e5b10ff/emissions-of-carbon-dioxide-for-local-authority-areas>

Moving Forwards

As set out in the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25, we now need to undertake additional work to better understand the broader climate change impact of the city's consumption of goods and services and take action to develop more sustainable consumption practices for the city's residents and organisations.

The Consumption-Based Emissions Sub-Group of The Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group, led by Dr Joe Blakey (The University of Manchester), will work to expand our understanding of Manchester's consumption-based emissions, enabling the city to better monitor and manage them.

Whilst we can only currently paint a fuzzy picture of Manchester's consumption-based footprint, following the Tyndall Centre's advice we will work towards understanding and tracking key imported emissions hotspots. We have already made progress in some areas. We now know, for instance, that flights taken by Manchester residents accounted for 0.20 MtCO₂ in 2019.

From reviewing previous studies, the Tyndall Centre advise that other likely hotspots of consumption-based emissions include: food and drink, construction, clean and waste water, and non-food manufactured goods.

We will work towards understanding these hotspots and improving our understanding of Manchester's overall consumption-based footprint. That way, we can identify key areas where the city can reduce emissions associated with the things we consume.

Produced by The Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group: Consumption-Based Emissions Sub-Group

Dr Joe Blakey,
University of Manchester

2.1 MtCO₂
Production-based
emissions

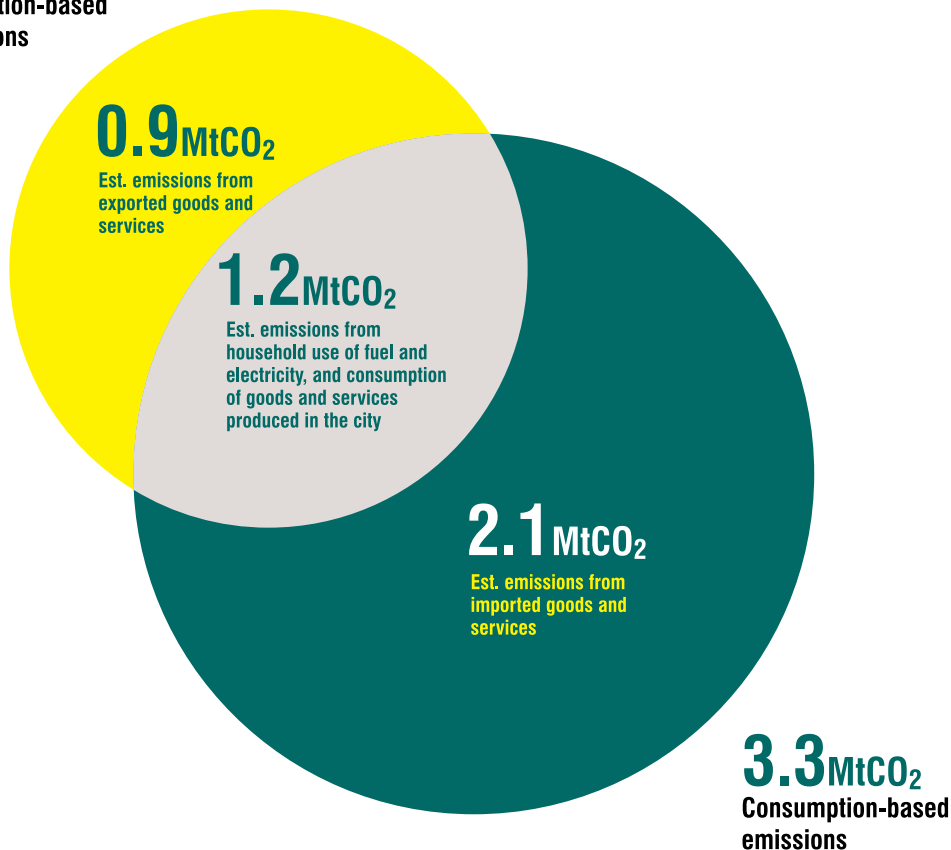


Figure 13: Estimated consumption-based footprint for the City of Manchester. Based on 2017 BEIS data and the consumption-based footprint of the G40 cities.

International Reporting: Global Covenant of Mayors and CDP

As a member of the Global Covenant of Mayors, Manchester also produces an inventory (database) of emissions that follows the World Resources Institute's Global Protocol for Cities (GPC) accounting standard²⁴. This standard is promoted by the Global Covenant of Mayors and CDP and is considered best practice internationally, offering greater consistency, comparability and relevance as more cities and regions look to report.

Manchester's reports to CDP, since 2019, are submitted by the Manchester Climate Change Agency and are available on the Manchester Climate website²⁵. The 2020 Report will be submitted and published online in August 2020.

To help us to establish our GPC inventory we use the SCATTER tool²⁶. SCATTER was commissioned by the Government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), to help UK local authority areas to take action on climate change.

The opposite diagrams provide a summary of and comparison between our BEIS and GPC/SCATTER data:

The GPC/SCATTER method of reporting differs from the BEIS Local Authority Emissions data. This is due to three main reasons:

1. GPC/SCATTER includes other greenhouse gases beyond CO₂ (such as Methane and Nitrous Oxide)
2. GPC/SCATTER includes estimates of emissions from other sources not currently accounted for by BEIS (such as waste, aviation and livestock)
3. Methodological differences in estimates may exist (for example with on-road transport, 'other' non-electric/non-gas fuels, large industrial installations, there is limited visibility of source data and methods published by BEIS/DfT).

On that basis, we currently have two overlapping reporting regimes for the city's action on CO₂ reduction:

- This report: against our sub-objectives for direct, aviation and consumption-based emissions, and
- CDP/Global Covenant of Mayors report: using the GPC/SCATTER methodology

Work will be undertaken by the Manchester Zero Carbon Advisory Group in 2020 and 2021 to identify how best to align these two reporting regimes.

²⁴ World Resources Institute, Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) (2014) https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/GHGP_GPC_0.pdf

²⁵ <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/gcom-cdp-reports>

²⁶ Anthesis, Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emissions Reduction (2020) <https://scattercities.com/>

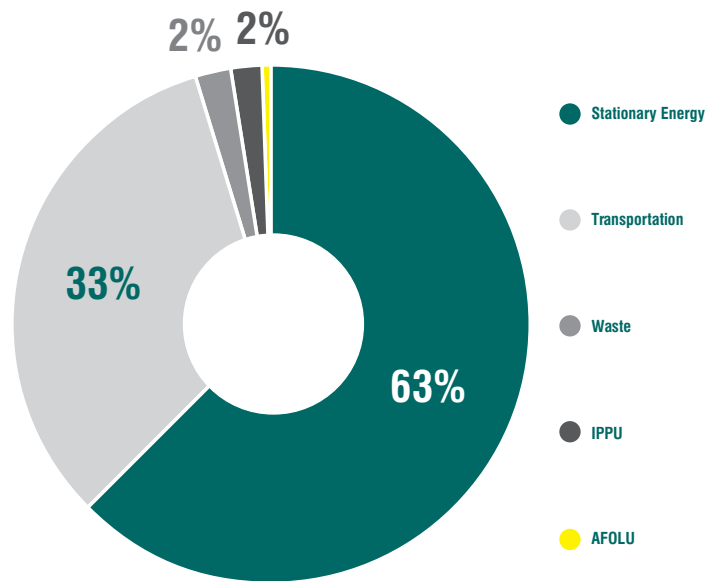


Figure 14: SCATTER 2017 inventory category breakdown (Scope 1 “Direct” and Scope 2 “Indirect” only).

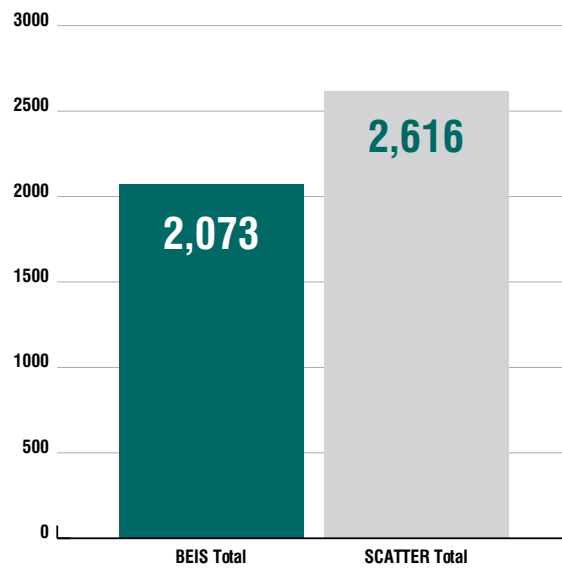


Figure 15: SCATTER inventory totals 2.62MtCO₂e (2017 BEIS LA CO₂: 2.07MtCO₂).

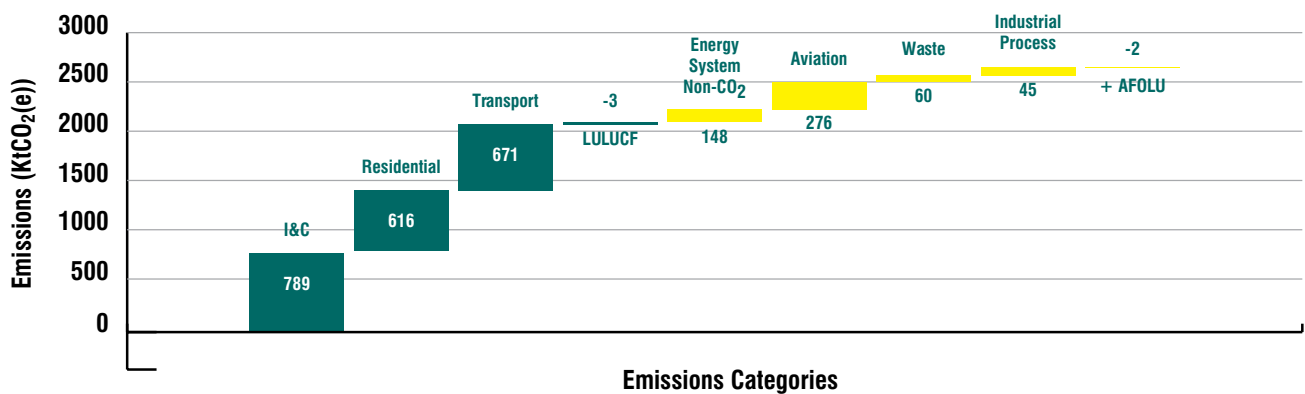


Figure 16: Key differences between BEIS LA and SCATTER inventory reporting.

2. Resilience to a Changing Climate

Our objective for 2020-25:

To adapt the city's buildings, infrastructure and natural environment to the changing climate and to increase the climate resilience of our residents and organisations.

Manchester is facing the prospect of an increasingly unstable climate with a higher frequency of extreme weather events. The city is also experiencing gradual changes in the climate with a projected shift towards higher temperatures and seasonal changes in precipitation patterns with drier summers and wetter winters.

Flooding is Manchester's most prominent extreme weather and climate change risk. Floods in February 2020 provide one of the latest examples of the major damage that these events can cause. Storms and high winds, which may occur alongside flooding events, are also a significant risk. Although they are currently uncommon, droughts, heatwaves and wildfires are risks to Manchester going forwards.

Extreme weather and climate change risk such as these can negatively affect Manchester's communities, businesses, infrastructure and natural environments. Responses to adapt and build resilience are needed. The Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 recognises this need and includes the above climate change adaptation and resilience objective. This will increase the focus on this element of the climate change agenda in Manchester, complementing efforts going into reducing CO₂ emissions. The Climate Change Framework places particular emphasis on reducing flood risk and enhancing green infrastructure (GI) and nature-based solutions (NBS) as a key response to the changing climate.

Although the risk associated with climate change cannot be eliminated altogether, it is possible to build capacity and take action to adapt and build climate resilience. Here, it is increasingly understood that green infrastructure can help to reduce risks linked to flooding and high temperatures for example, whilst also providing a range of other benefits. Work is required during 2020 and 2021 to establish a set of indicators for monitoring progress against our Adaptation and Resilience objective.

In the meantime, the following outlines key projects and activities that have progressed in 2019 and 2020, which are helping Manchester to make progress in this area:

- **IGNITION:** the headline objective of this project is to establish innovative funding and delivery mechanisms to increase Greater Manchester's urban green infrastructure over the next two decades. To date the project has produced a green infrastructure baseline that will be used to better understand and plan the enhancement of existing and new green spaces in Manchester. <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/ignition/>
- **GrowGreen:** an €11.2m project running from 2017-22, coordinated by Manchester City Council, to support cities to develop and implement plans to become greener and better adapted to climate change.

Manchester's new community park in West Gorton is due to open in July 2020 and will demonstrate how nature-based solutions such as swales, bio-retention tree pits, rain gardens and permeable paving can be used to reduce surface water flooding in urban areas. Work on Manchester's Green and Blue strategy refresh has commenced and a piece of work has been commissioned to develop a river valley strategy for Manchester demonstrating how they

can be better utilised to mitigate the impact of climate change and maximise other benefits such as improved biodiversity and health and wellbeing. www.growgreenproject.eu

- **Northern Gateway development:** this development, on the River Irk is planning to invest over £16m into flood mitigation and river works alongside major enhancements to the existing green spaces.
- **Mayfield development:** Mayfield will include a new multifunctional city park to provide recreation space for Manchester residents and visitors, manage flood water, and increase biodiversity. It will be the biggest creation of public open space in the city since the Victorian parks were created.

During 2020 and 2021 work is planned to:

1. Further develop the Adaptation and Resilience objective, including the establishment of indicators to enable progress to be monitored
2. Encourage research and planning to include climate risk and associated adaptation and resilience responses.
3. Include adaptation and resilience in the engagement, education and support activities delivered by Manchester Climate Change Agency, Partnership, and their partners
4. Start to deliver the 'Green Infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions' action in the Climate Change Framework

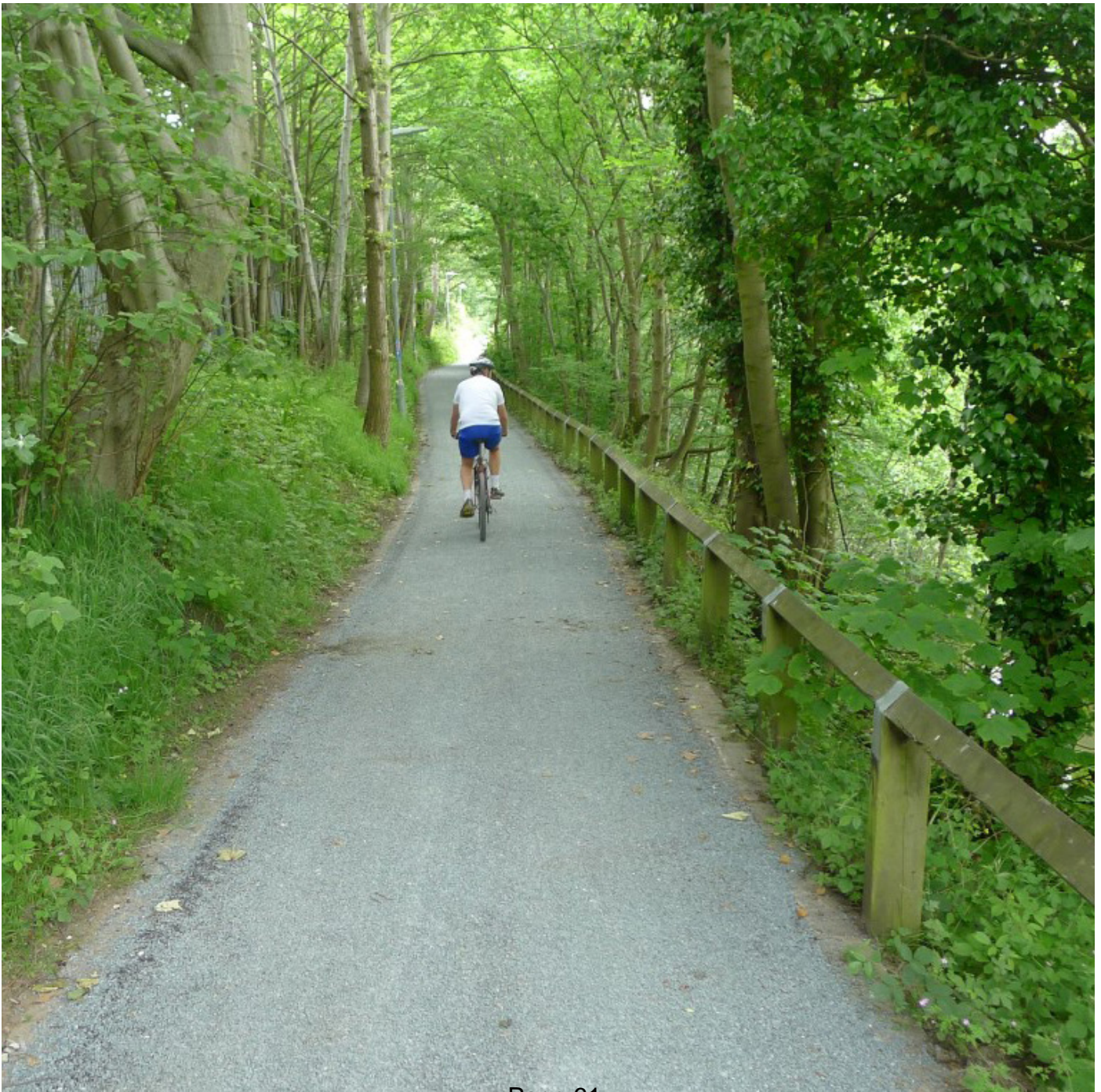
Taking these steps will enhance our ability to adapt and build resilience to climate change. Making progress is further supported by the existence of strong stakeholder networks in Manchester, and more widely in Greater Manchester and beyond. Our key challenge is to increase recognition of the risks posed by climate change to Manchester's prosperity and quality of life, and to link adaptation and resilience responses to other priorities in the city.

Produced by the Manchester
Adaptation and Resilience Advisory
Group²⁷:

Dr Jeremy Carter,
University of Manchester

Dr Paul O'Hare,
Manchester Metropolitan University

²⁷ <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/adaptation-resilience-advisory-group>



3. Health and Wellbeing **Percentage of households in fuel poverty**

Our objective 2020-25:

To improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in Manchester through actions that also contribute to our objectives for CO₂ reduction and adaptation and resilience, with particular focus on those most in need.

The Manchester Health, Wellbeing and Climate Change Advisory Group has not been established at the time of writing, due to relevant partners' focus on COVID-19 during 2020. This section has therefore been produced by Manchester Climate Change Agency, based on data available publicly and from Manchester organisations.

The Manchester Health, Wellbeing and Climate Change Advisory Group will be established during 2020 and 2021. One of the group's tasks will be to establish a set of indicators to enable reporting against this objective, for inclusion in the Annual Report from 2021.

In 2018, 15.5% of Manchester households were in fuel poverty, according to the most recent data provided by BEIS. This equates to 33,216 households who cannot afford to heat their homes sufficiently. This is a decrease of 5,019 households from the previous year. Further analysis is required to understand this performance. However, it should be noted that the numbers of homes in fuel poverty have fluctuated over the last ten years so there is no evidence at this point to suggest the city is now on a downward trajectory. Fuel poverty remains a key issue for Manchester residents. This issue may be further compounded due to increased numbers of people staying at home due to COVID-19.

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
% of Manchester households in fuel poverty²⁸	22.48	13.3	15.9	14.9	14.5	15.3	16.2	17.9	15.5

Table 1: Percentage of Manchester households in fuel poverty

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2020>

Transport: morning peak

The below figure and table show the usage of different modes of transport into Manchester city centre, during the morning peak 7.30-9.30am. From a health perspective it is encouraging to see that walking and cycling levels are increasing, whilst private car journeys (and the associated pollution) are reducing. However, there is still a long way to go for the city to establish a healthy and sustainable transport system and travel behaviours. Investment in cycling infrastructure underway during 2020 is a positive indication of Manchester's trajectory, however, this investment will need to be sustained and increased over the long-term to realise the commitments in the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040.

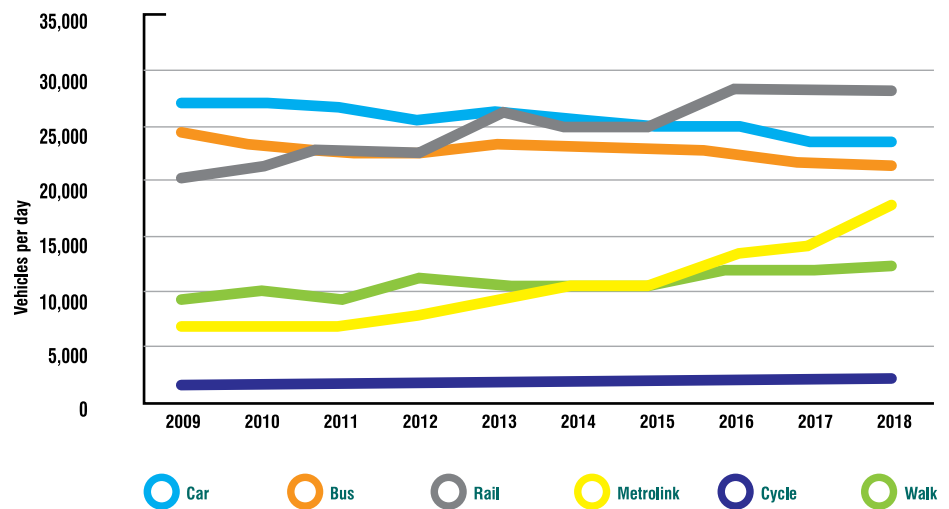


Figure 17: Trips into Manchester city centre (7.30–9.30am) by various modes of transport.
Source: Manchester city centre cordon count, TfGM © Crown Copyright 2018²⁹

Local food and growing initiatives

Sustainable food production is not only key to the reduction of the city's carbon emissions and increasing our resilience to climate related hazards, it also has the ability to increase our residents health and wellbeing. The Growing Manchester programme is a local community food growing programme that supports residents to grow and live sustainably. Supported by Manchester Health and Care Commissioning and delivered by Sow the City CIC, since 2011, the programme has grown to include 115 growing groups across the city and delivered workshops to over 2,000 attendees³⁰.

To date the programme has increased access to sustainable, locally grown food; improved the physical and mental health of residents involved in the projects, and; increased awareness of the contribution that food makes to climate change.

Year	Car	Bus	Rail	Metrolink	Cycle	Walk
2009	27,021	24,615	20,386	6,716	1,102	8,877
2010	27,402	23,418	21,291	6,448	1,143	9,599
2011	26,801	22,438	22,899	6,832	1,190	9,207
2012	25,734	22,286	22,414	7,787	1,476	11,009
2013	26,815	23,300	25,949	9,086	1,542	10,348
2014	25,835	23,038	24,914	10,731	1,638	10,277
2015	24,988	23,092	25,435	10,942	1,648	10,506
2016	25,085	22,640	28,533	13,183	1,781	11,773
2017	23,779	21,727	28,669	14,437	1,892	11,821
2018	23,377	21,210	28,527	18,100	2,129	12,536

Table 2: Trips into Manchester city centre (7.30–9.30am) by various modes of transport.
Source: Manchester city centre cordon count, TfGM © Crown Copyright 2018

²⁹ https://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/7121/state_of_the_city_report_2019/whole_document

³⁰ <http://www.sowthecity.org/growing%20manchester%20programme.htm>

4. Inclusive, Zero Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy

Our objective 2020-25:

To ensure that Manchester establishes an inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy where everyone can benefit from playing an active role in decarbonising and adapting the city to the changing climate.

The Manchester Inclusive, Zero Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy Advisory Group has not been established at the time of writing, due to relevant partners' focus on COVID-19. This section has therefore been produced by Manchester Climate Change Agency, based on data available publicly and from Manchester organisations.

The Manchester Inclusive, Zero Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy Advisory Group will be established during 2020 and 2021. One of the group's tasks will be to establish a set of indicators to enable reporting against this objective, for inclusion in the Annual Report from 2021.

Manchester's CO₂ emissions per £m GVA

Carbon Intensity is the amount of carbon that is emitted per unit of economic activity. Manchester's economy is projected to grow around 2% a year³¹. In 2019, Manchester's economy produced 104 tonnes of CO₂ per £1m GVA (Gross Value Added) which is a reduction of 55% on 2005 levels. As the city's economy continues to grow it is expected that by 2020 the city's carbon intensity will need to fall to around 99 tonnes of CO₂ per £1m GVA; this is a 57% reduction on 2005 levels.

Business Growth Hub Support to Manchester SMEs

The Manchester Climate Change Framework sets out the significant potential that our zero carbon transformation presents in terms of jobs, the growth of local businesses, and helping businesses to save money on energy and materials.

The Greater Manchester Business Growth Hub offers custom advice to support small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) in their progression towards a zero carbon future; cutting carbon emissions, improving products and processes, increasing energy efficiency and boosting profitability. The Growth Hub's approach is to empower businesses to make their Green Growth Pledge to celebrate their green commitments and implement their bespoke zero carbon action plans.

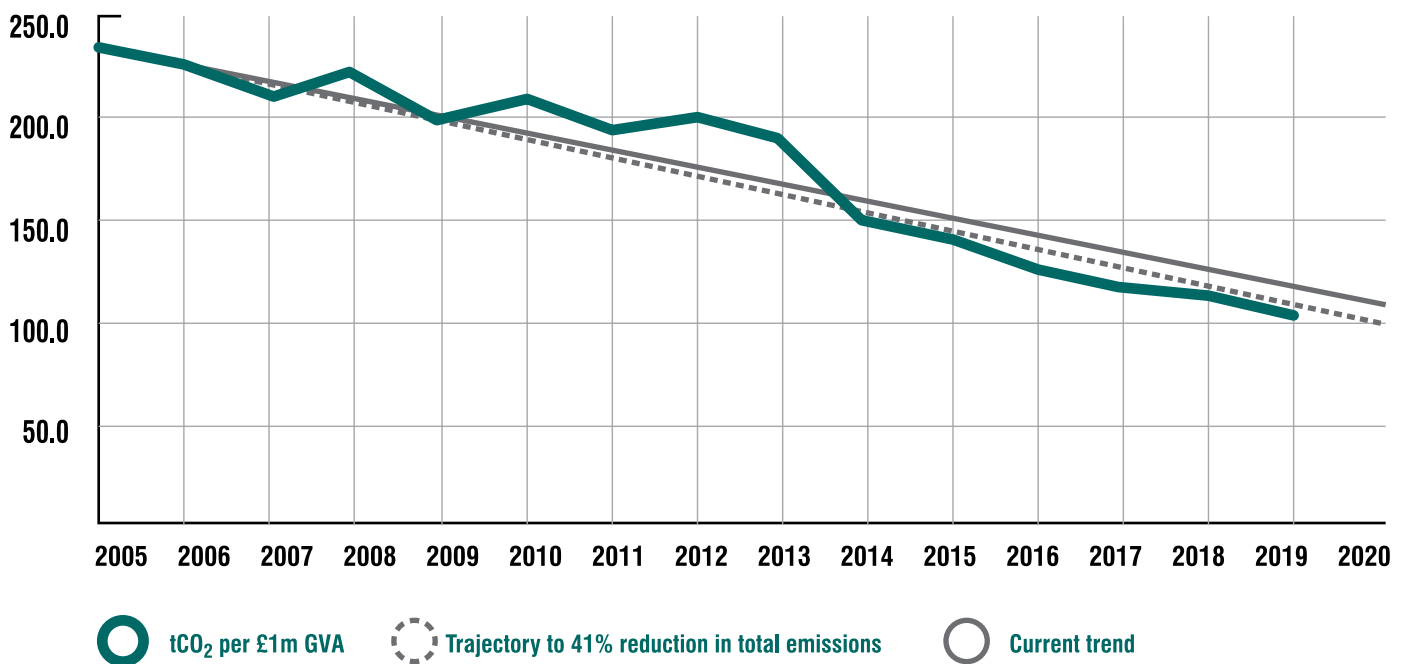


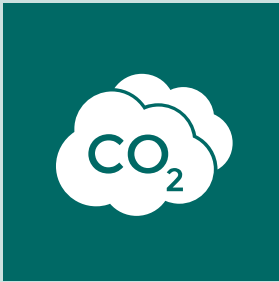
Figure 18: Carbon emissions per £1 million Gross Value Added (GVA)*
 Source: 2005–2018 figures available from BEIS. 2019 figure estimated based on national trend in CO₂ figures in BEIS data. GVA figure from Greater Manchester Forecasting Model 2018

31 https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/1730/final_gmfm2018_baseline_web.xlsx



£38,290,365

Cost savings achieved in businesses, by improving environmental performance



175,826

Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) saved



13,483

Tonnes of solid, liquid and gaseous materials saved



1,426,878

Cubic metres of water saved



68.11

Jobs Created



£7,996,336

Sales Increased (Count)



165,295

Tonnes of waste diverted from landfill



143

Businesses Assisted (minimum of 12 hours)

19
Jobs Safeguarded

14
Sales Increased (Value)

106
Intensive support (12+ hours)

Figure 19: Impact of the Business Growth Hub in Manchester from 2012/13 to present

Part Three

Priorities for 2020-21

Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency Priorities

The Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25 sets out four headline objectives for the Partnership and Agency to deliver during 2020-25. It had been envisaged that the Partnership and Agency would publish their action plan for this period alongside this annual report. This work is currently on-hold, pending the appointment of a new Chair for the Partnership and a new Director for the Agency. This section therefore sets out commitments for the period 2020-21 only.

Objective 1:

Helping our city to set the right objectives and targets, in line with the Paris Agreement and the latest science

1. Establish Advisory Groups for:
 - a) Health, wellbeing and climate change
 - b) Inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy
2. Further develop two of the Framework's objectives:
 - c) Consumption-based emissions: develop a more detailed understanding of our consumption-based emissions to enable us to target action and monitor progress.
 - d) Adaptation and resilience: better understand the level of risk and vulnerability faced by our residents and businesses so that we can more effectively focus our efforts on the key risks and locations most in need.
3. Establish performance indicators and data for all four Framework objectives, for inclusion in the Annual Report 2021.

Objective 2:

Helping our city to establish the strategy, governance and partnerships needed to meet the targets

4. Appoint a new Chair for the Partnership (carried over from 2019).
5. Develop the Agency's capacity, including the appointment of a new Director.
6. Embed the priorities from the Framework in the Our Manchester Strategy reset and the city's recovery, in line with the letter to Manchester City Council in June 2020³².
7. Develop a plan for refreshing the current Framework 1.0, including the production of a new 'Recovery Annex' (working title) by end-2020. Followed by the production of a draft Framework 2.0 by September 2021 and a final Framework 2.0 by June 2022, at the latest, as part of the EU-funded Zero Carbon Cities project³³.

³² <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/news/2020/06/manchester-climate-change-partnerships-green-recovery-proposal>

³³ <https://urbact.eu/zero-carbon-cities>

8. Start to further develop the membership of the Partnership, including through Manchester's participation in the 'City-Business Climate Alliance' project with seven other global cities, the C40, CDP and World Business Council for Sustainable Development³⁴.
9. Diversity and inclusion: complete work to establish terms of reference and a work programme for the group. To include ensuring the full inclusion and participation of BAME people in the Partnership and all its activities and ensure that the Agency's staffing also reflects the racial diversity of our city region.

Objective 3:

Helping our city to take action

10. Engaging and empowering businesses and organisations: work with partners to establish new/refreshed climate change action plans for all Partnership members (existing and new), to ensure they can all reset, recover and thrive, and play key roles in the city's green recovery.
11. Engaging and empowering residents and communities: work with partners to establish a new programme to engage and support Manchester's residents and communities to play an active role in and benefit from the city's green recovery.
12. Engaging and empowering young people: Manchester Climate Change Youth Board to develop and oversee the delivery of a new programme of youth-led climate action, supported by the Manchester Climate Partnership, Agency, Young Manchester, Groundwork, and other partners.
13. Participate in the EU-funded GrowGreen project³⁵ to support the roll-out of nature-based solutions citywide, building on the demonstration project in West Gorton.

Objective 4:

Helping our city to understand its progress

14. Annual reports: produce the Manchester report to CDP / Global Covenant of Mayors 2020 (August 2020); produce the Manchester Climate Change Annual Report 2021 (July 2021).

³⁴ <https://www.city-businessclimatealliance.org/>

³⁵ <http://growgreenproject.eu/>

Citywide Priorities 2020-21

What we need to do as a city is set out in the Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25, across our six priority areas:

- Buildings: retrofitting existing and building zero carbon new buildings,
- Renewable energy: working towards 100% as quickly as possible,
- Transport: walking and cycling more; using more public transport; switching to zero emission vehicles,
- Food: shifting to diets better for our health and the planet's,
- The things we buy and throw away: buying less; only buying products and services with high environmental and social credentials; reusing and recycling more,
- Green infrastructure and nature-based solutions: to adapt to the changing climate and absorb CO₂ as well as increasing biodiversity, improving health and achieving other benefits.

Urgent and sustained action in all these areas is needed to ensure we meet our existing climate change commitments. And also realise the opportunity to create jobs, support the growth of socially responsible businesses, improve Manchester residents' health, and address the inequalities that still exist throughout our city. This integrated approach needs to be at the heart of Manchester's recovery. To support this Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency will be working with Manchester City Council during 2020 to embed climate change at the heart of the Our Manchester Strategy reset and associated recovery work. The Strategy is expected to be published in early-2021.

15 Actions for Every Resident and Organisation

There are 15 actions we need every resident and organisation to take. To get started on your journey or take your next step, select your actions from this list at:

<http://www.manchesterclimate.com/15-actions>

You can also get inspiration from the many actions already being delivered right across the city. Check out the case studies and news on our website at:

Case studies: <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/case-studies>

News: <http://www.manchesterclimate.com/news>

Thank You

Manchester Climate Change Partnership and Agency wishes to thank all those involved in the production of this report:

Members of the Zero Carbon Advisory Group

Members of the Adaptation and Resilience Advisory Group

The Greater Manchester Growth Company

Sow the City

Our designers at BDP

And finally, thank you for reading. If you have any feedback or questions please contact Manchester Climate Change Agency at info@manchesterclimate.com

Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25: Latest Progress and Priorities 2021/22+

MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE
PARTNERSHIP

Manchester City Council Environment and Climate Change
Scrutiny Committee

27TH MAY 2021

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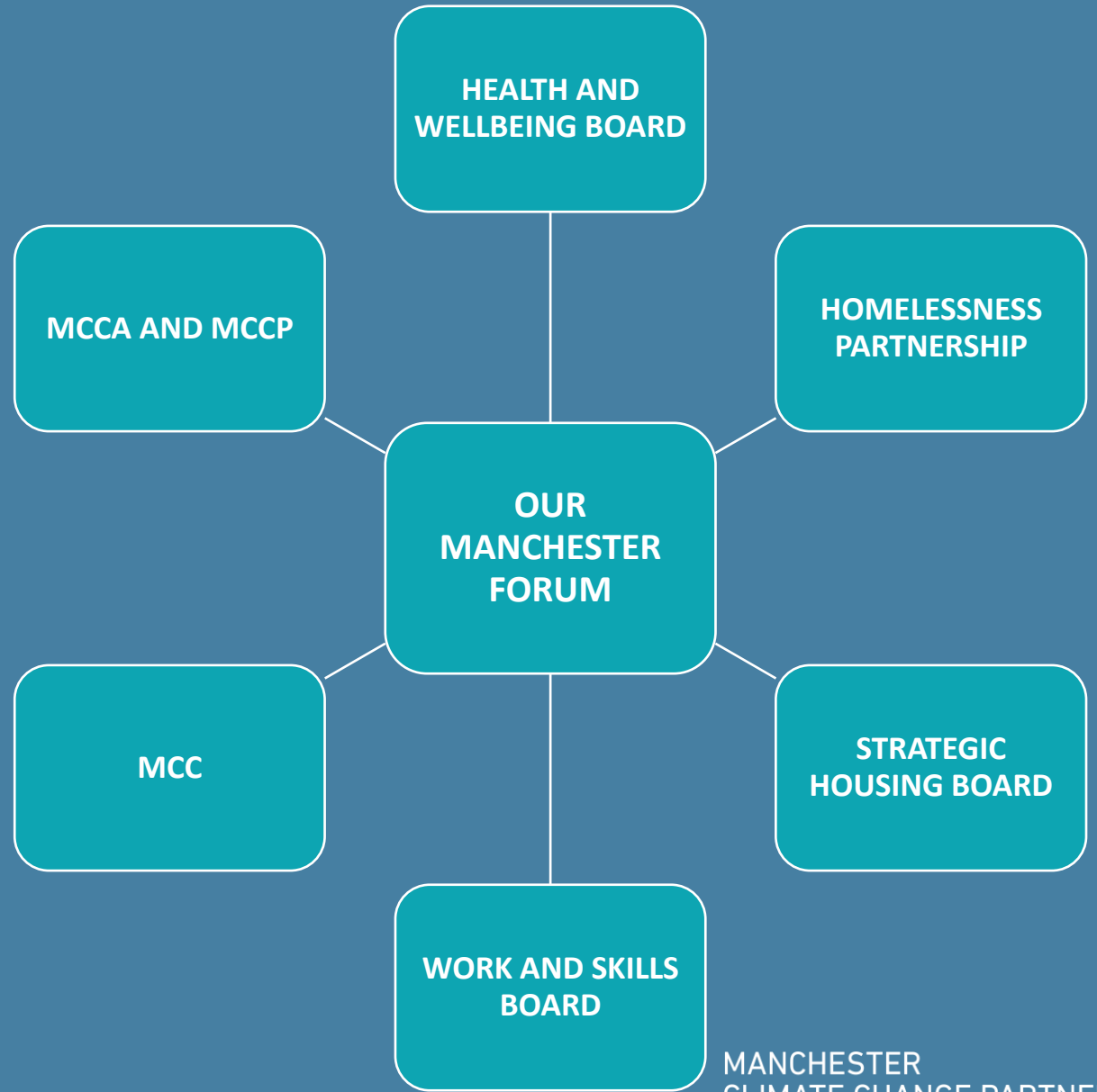


Appendix 2, Item 4



AGENDA

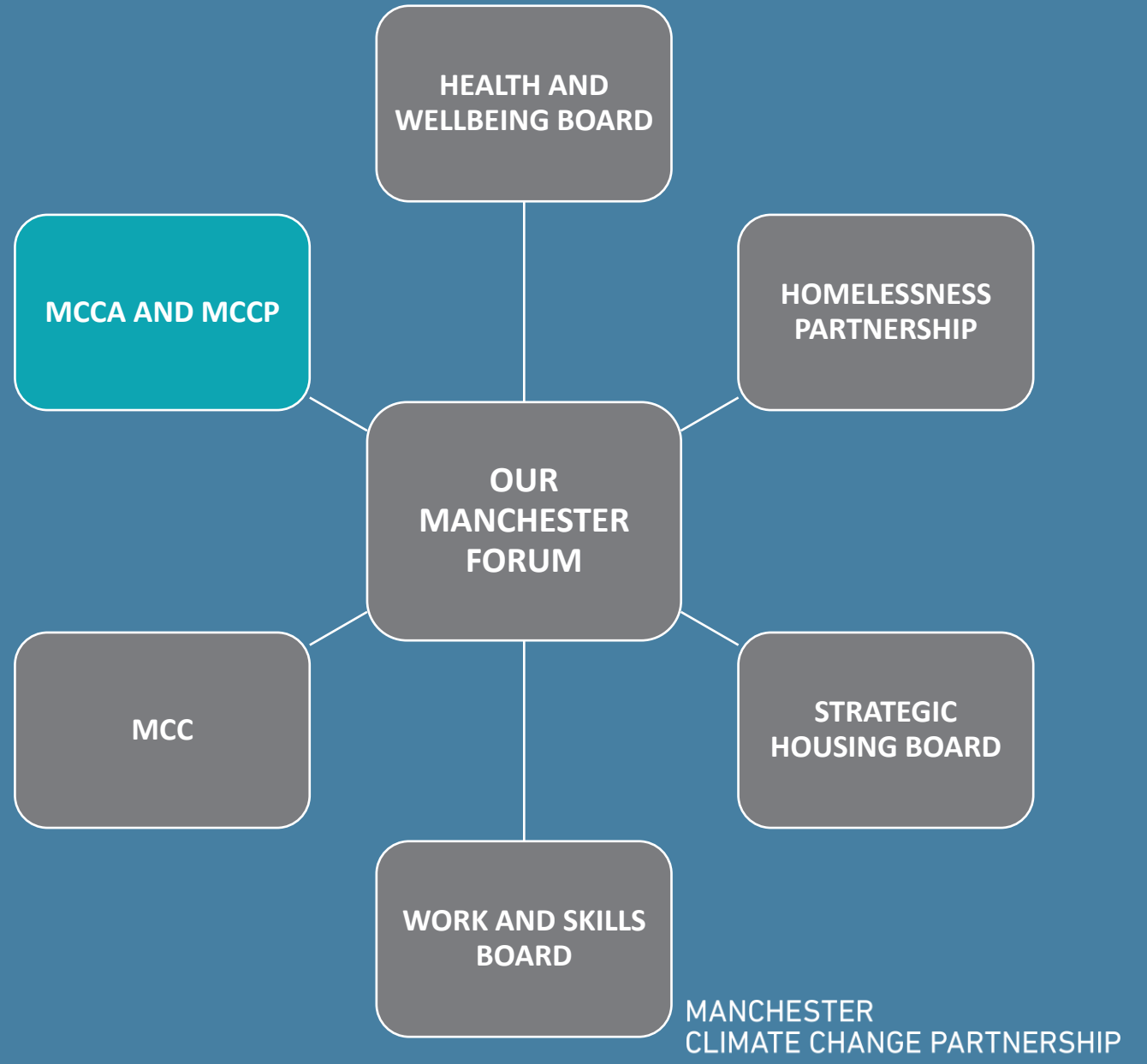
1. Context
2. Framework Overview
3. Priorities 2020
4. Priorities 2021+



MANCHESTER CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

‘Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change’

Our Manchester Strategy, arch 2021



MANCHESTER CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK 2020-25

Our strategy towards making Manchester a thriving, zero carbon, climate resilient city.

Version 1.0
February 2020

MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE AGENCY

MANCHESTER CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK 2020-25

MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

1) AIM: Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change and create a healthy, green, socially just city where everyone can thrive

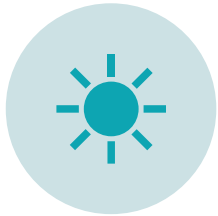
2) HEADLINE OBJECTIVES

CO ₂	Resilience	Health	Economy
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3) THEMATIC OBJECTIVES



**BUILDINGS
(EXISTING AND
NEW)**



**RENEWABLE
ENERGY**



**TRANSPORT AND
FLYING**



FOOD



**THE THINGS WE
BUY AND
THROW AWAY**



GI & NBS

4) BOTTOM-UP ACTION

Resident Action
Business Action

**5) TOP-DOWN ACTION / REMOVING BARRIERS –
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2022-25**

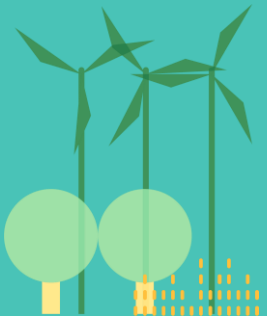
Infrastructure, policy,
legislation, funding, etc

OUR AIM

- Manchester will play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change and create a healthy, green, socially just city where everyone can thrive.

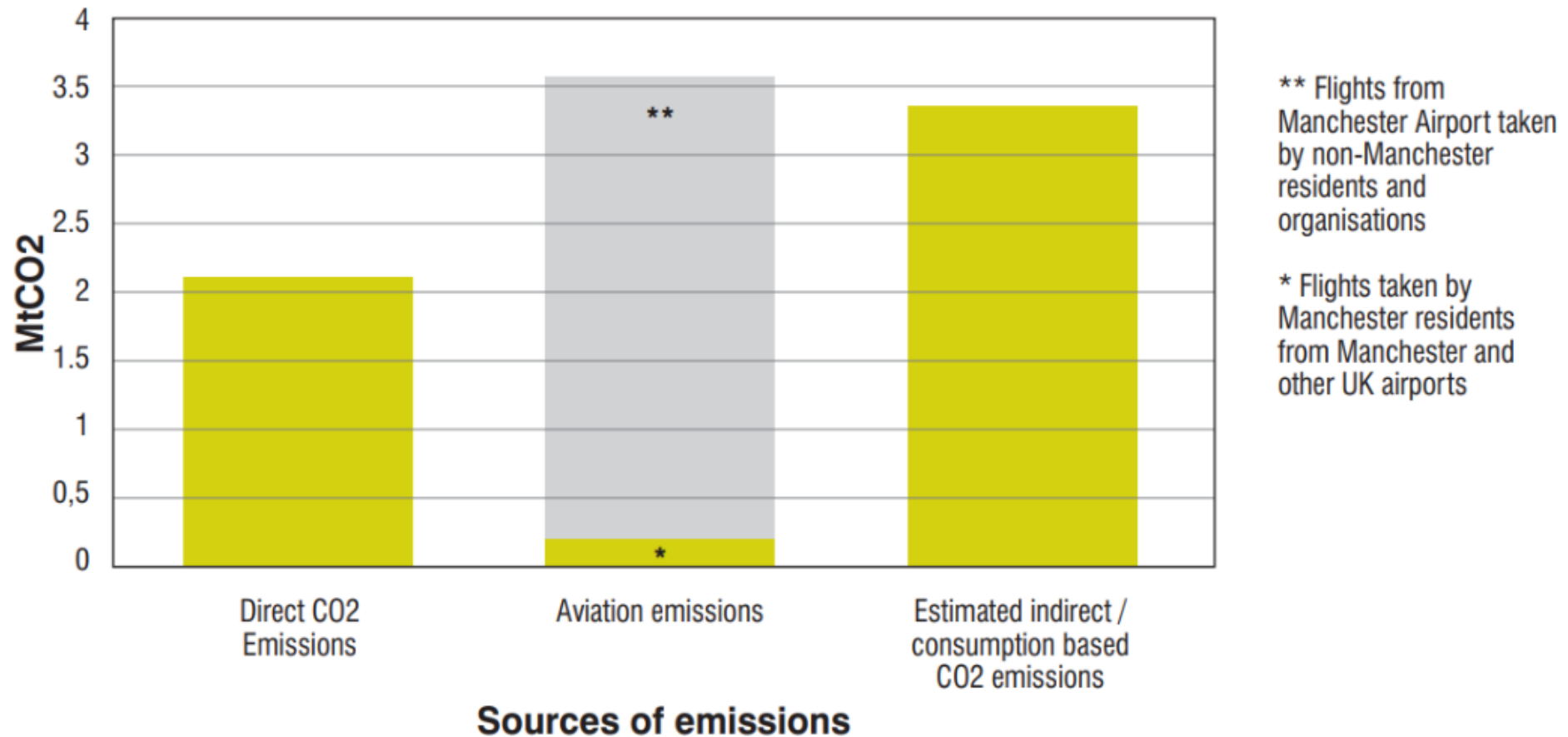
OBJECTIVES

1. Staying within our carbon budgets
2. Climate adaptation and resilience
3. Health and wellbeing
4. Inclusive, zero carbon and climate resilient economy



1. STAYING WITHIN OUR CARBON BUDGETS

OUR CO₂ EMISSIONS



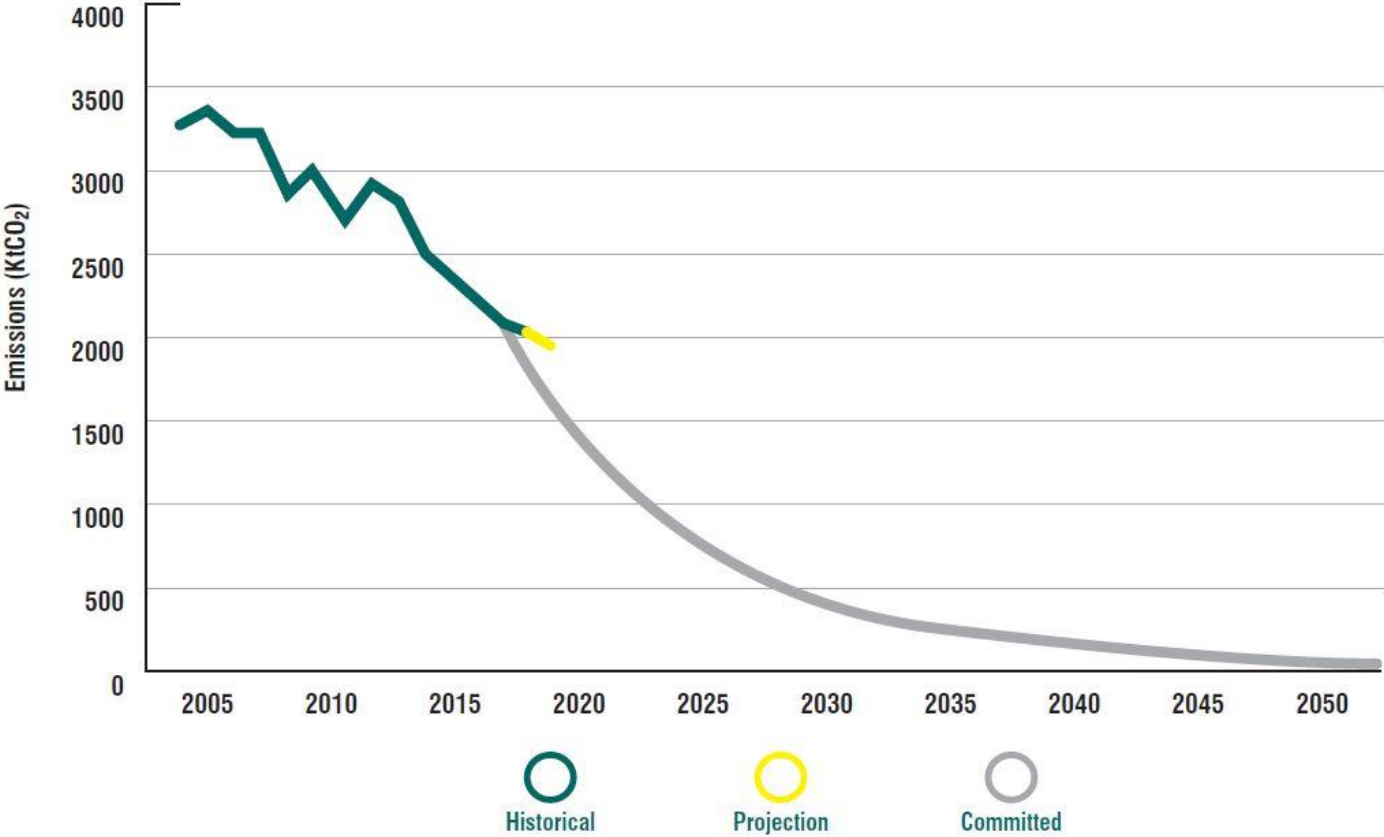
2. CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

OCCURRENCE OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS IN GREATER MANCHESTER

EVENT	1945-1969 EVENTS		1970 – 1993 EVENTS		1994 – 2017 EVENTS	
FLOOD (ALL FORMS)	36	(44%)	24	(36%)	109	(52%)
STORM	18	(22%)	24	(36%)	44	(21%)
COLD	17	(21%)	11	(16%)	27	(13%)
FOG	8	(10%)	2	(3%)	15	(7%)
HEAT	2	(2%)	4	(6%)	10	(5%)
DROUGHT (WATER SHORTAGES)	1	(1%)	2	(3%)	5	(2%)
TOTAL EVENTS	82		67		210	

1. STAYING WITHIN OUR CARBON BUDGETS: PROGRESS

DIRECT EMISSIONS



1. STAYING WITHIN OUR CARBON BUDGETS: PROGRESS

CONSUMPTION BASED EMISSIONS

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WASTE AND
WASTEWATER



CONSTRUCTION



FOOD AND DRINK



OTHER
MANUFACTURED
GOODS



USE OF TRANSPORT
BEYOND THE CITY

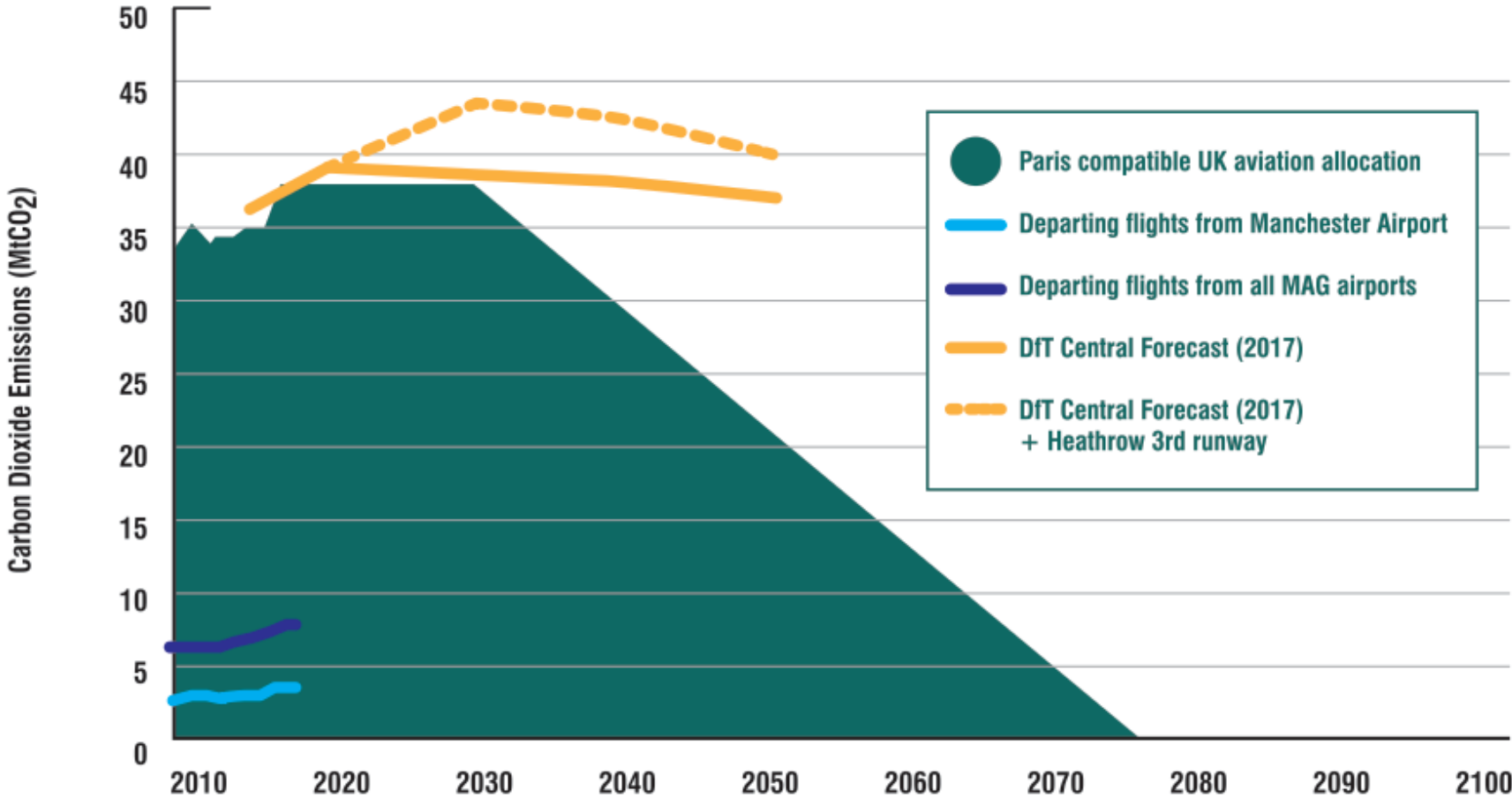
(Jones, 2019)

Full report available at:
https://www.manchesterclimate.com/sites/default/files/Decarbonising%20Consumption%20in%20Manchester_0.pdf

1. STAYING WITHIN OUR CARBON BUDGETS: PROGRESS

AVIATION EMISSIONS

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Appendix 2, Item 4

PRIORITY 1: RESIDENTS AND COMMUNITIES

Zero Carbon and Resilient Communities

Have your say

Collaboration is the key to change, and we will need your help to make the programme a success. We are inviting residents, community groups and local businesses to get involved and help shape the programme.

<p>Meet the partners involved</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>Meet the different groups behind the collaboration.</p> <p>View details</p>	<p>How you can get involved</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>We're looking for residents, community groups and local businesses to get involved and help shape the programme.</p> <p>View details & comment</p>	<p>What do you think of the name and visuals?</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>We're trying to choose a name for our campaign and would love to hear your thoughts.</p> <p>View details & comment</p>
<p>Introducing: Community fridges</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>We're bringing Community Fridges to Manchester. Learn more and get involved here.</p> <p>View details & comment</p>	<p>Share your ideas</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>Got a great idea for a community project? Want to get stuck in? Share your feedback on your local area.</p> <p>View details</p>	<p>Share your project</p>  <p>0 comments</p> <p>Are you involved in a community project or group? We'd love to hear from you!</p> <p>View details & comment</p>

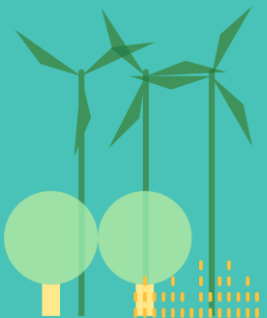
<https://zerocarbonmanchester.commonplace.is/>

PRIORITY 2: YOUNG PEOPLE

Manchester Climate Change Youth Board Manifesto to be launched in June 2021

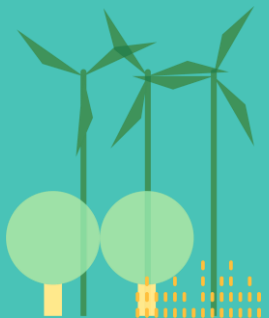


MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP



PRIORITY 3: BUSINESSES AND ORGANISATIONS

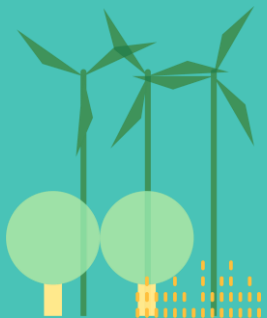
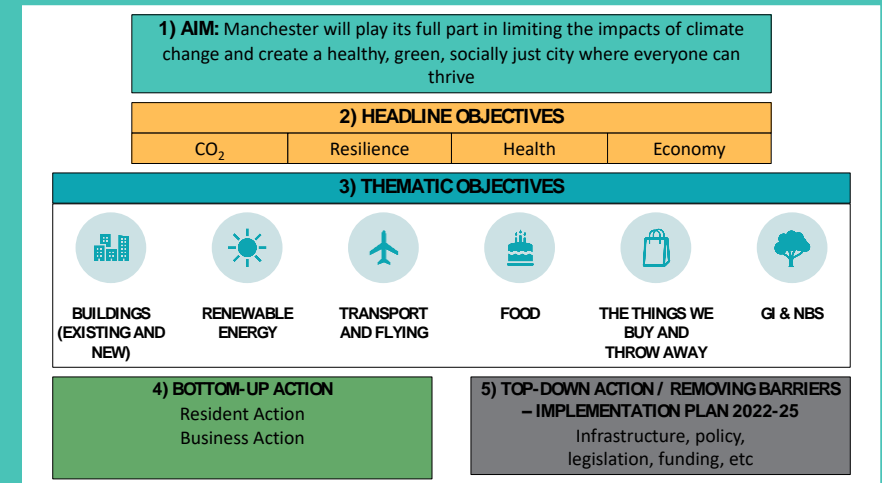
<https://www.manchesterclimate.com/zero-carbon-business-programme>



PRIORITY 4: FRAMEWORK V2

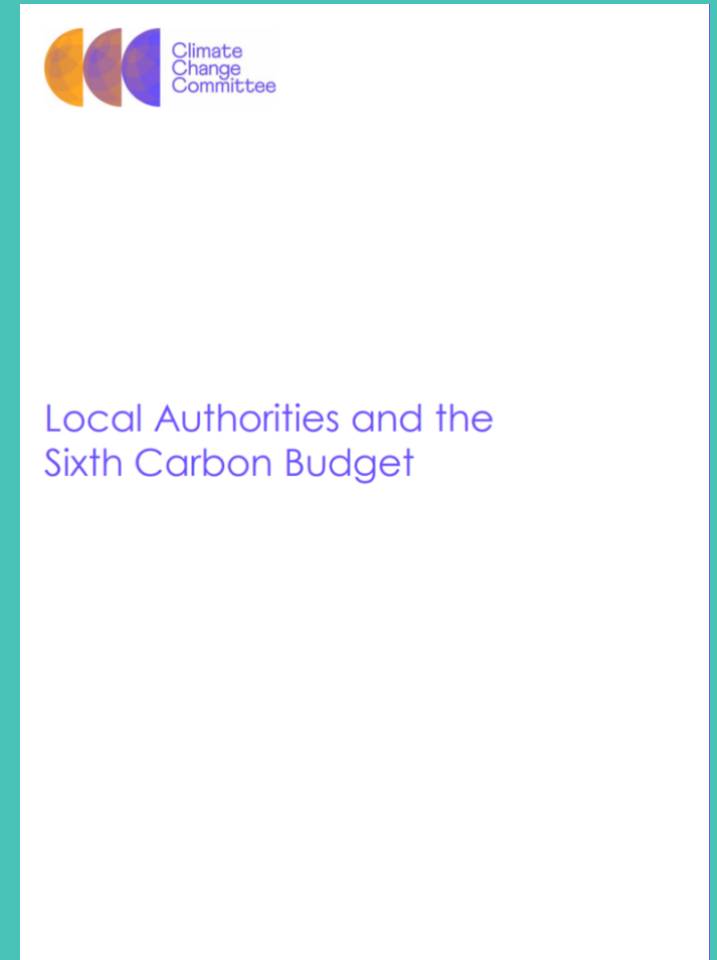
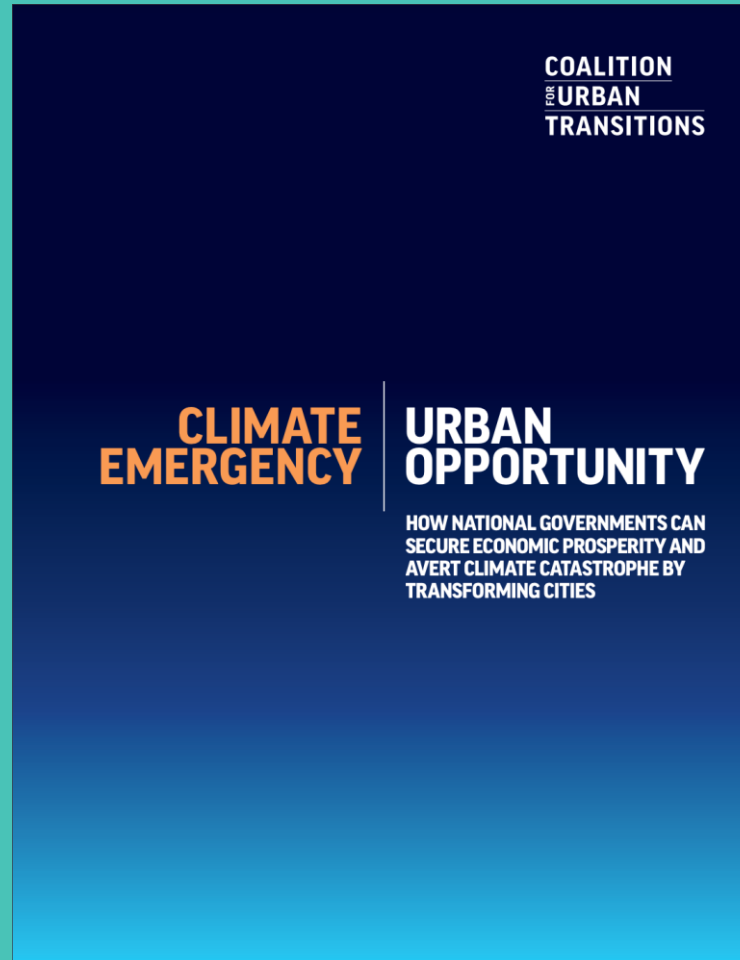
TIMESCALES:

- Jun: thematic objectives developed & actions for residents & businesses developed
- Jul-Aug: consultation 1
- Sep: draft implementation plan 2022-25 developed
- Oct-Nov: consultation 2 – draft implementation plan 2022-25
- Jan-Mar 2022: published & endorsed by MCC

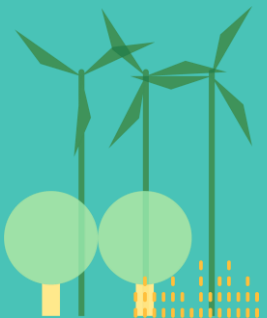


PRIORITY 5: ALIGNMENT WITH GMCA AND GOVT

1. Unblocking barriers to action in Manchester
2. New partnership with gov
3. Net zero delivery framework



MANCHESTER
CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP



THANK YOU

MANCHESTER CLIMATE CHANGE PARTNERSHIP

For any further enquiries, please contact:

info@manchesterclimate.com

Or visit:

www.manchesterclimate.com



**Manchester City Council
Report for Information**

Report to: Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee
– 27 May 2021

Subject: Overview Report

Report of: Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

Summary

This report provides the following information:

- Recommendations Monitor
- A summary of key decisions relating to the Committee's remit
- Items for Information
- Work Programme

Recommendation

The Committee is invited to discuss the information provided and agree any changes to the work programme that are necessary.

Contact Officers:

Name: Lee Walker
Position: Scrutiny Support Officer
Telephone: 0161 234 3376
Email: lee.walker@manchester.gov.uk

Background documents (available for public inspection):

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy please contact one of the contact officers above.

None

1. Monitoring Previous Recommendations

This section of the report lists recommendations made by the Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee. Where applicable, responses to each will indicate whether the recommendation will be implemented, and if it will be, how this will be done.

Date	Item	Recommendation	Response	Contact Officer
13 January 2021	NESC/21/02 Neighbourhoods Directorate Budget Proposals 2021/22	Recommend that the Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport considers undertaking an audit of all road safety measures around schools and capital funding be used to fund the delivery of appropriate signage and road markings to improve road safety around all Manchester schools where any deficiencies are identified.	This recommendation has been referred to the Economy Scrutiny Committee.	Steve Robinson Director of Highways in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment, Planning & Transport
13 January 2021	NESC/21/05 Manchester Green and Blue Strategy and Implementation Plan, including: Annual update and a report on the Tree Action Plan	Recommend that Officers, in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport explore the options for delivering a programme of tree maintenance training. This training to be made available to all relevant partners, including staff working in schools.	This recommendation is being progressed.	Julie Roscoe Director of Planning, Building Control and Licensing in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment, Planning & Transport
13 January 2021	NESC/21/06 Monitoring and Compliance – Construction Sites	Recommend that the Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport give consideration to establishing a bespoke Manchester Considerate Constructors Scheme that had to be adhered to by	This recommendation is being progressed.	Julie Roscoe Director of Planning, Building Control and Licensing in consultation with the Executive Member for

		contractors and be included as a mandatory condition of any planning consent.		Environment, Planning & Transport
13 January 2021	NESC/21/06 Monitoring and Compliance – Construction Sites	Recommend that Officers, in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport arrange a briefing session for Members of the Committee that provides an overview of a range of activities that included, but not restricted to planning and related enforcement; roles and responsibilities and Traffic Regulation Orders.	A response to this recommendation has been requested and will be reported back once received.	Julie Roscoe Director of Planning, Building Control and Licensing

2. Key Decisions

The Council is required to publish details of key decisions that will be taken at least 28 days before the decision is due to be taken. Details of key decisions that are due to be taken are published on a monthly basis in the Register of Key Decisions.

A key decision, as defined in the Council's Constitution is an executive decision, which is likely:

- To result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates, or
- To be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the city.

The Council Constitution defines 'significant' as being expenditure or savings (including the loss of income or capital receipts) in excess of £500k, providing that is not more than 10% of the gross operating expenditure for any budget heading in the in the Council's Revenue Budget Book, and subject to other defined exceptions.

An extract of the most recent Register of Key Decisions, published on **15 May 2021**, containing details of the decisions under the Committee's remit is included overleaf. This is to keep members informed of what decisions are being taken and to agree, whether to include in the work programme of the Committee.

Decisions that were taken before the publication of this report are marked *

There are no Key Decisions currently listed within the remit of this Committee.

**Environment and Climate Change Scrutiny Committee
Work Programme**

Thursday 27 May 2021, 10am (Report deadline Monday 17 May 2021)				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments
Manchester Climate Change Agency	This report will provide an update on the wider work in the city to address climate change and describe the priorities for the next year.	Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport	Jonny Sadler Deputy Director Manchester Climate Change Agency	
Overview Report	The monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	N/A	Lee Walker	
Work Programming Session	The Committee will receive presentations from Directors on upcoming issues and challenges within the Committee's remit, following which Members will determine the work programme for the forthcoming year.	Executive Member for Neighbourhoods Executive Member for Environment, Planning and Transport	Fiona Worrall	This part of the meeting will be closed to the public.

Thursday 24 June 2021, 10 am (Report deadline Monday 14 June 2021)				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments
Overview Report	This is a monthly report, which includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.	-	Lee Walker	

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

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