Australian Government

Carbon Neutral Program

Public Disclosure Summary

CITY OF MELBOURNE

An Australian Government Initiative

CITY OF MELBOURNE

01 July 2018 – 30 June 2019

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Summary is true and correct and meets the requirements of the National Carbon Offset Standard Carbon Neutral Program.

25 October 2019

Justin Hanney

Chief Executive Officer

Carbon neutral certification category	Organisation
Date of most recent external verification/audit	21 October 2018
Auditor	Joshua Martin, EY
Auditor assurance statement link	

1. Carbon neutral information

1A. Introduction

The City of Melbourne ('the City'), legally known as the Melbourne City Council, is one of 79 councils in Victoria operating as a public statutory body incorporated under the Victorian *Local Government Act 1989*.

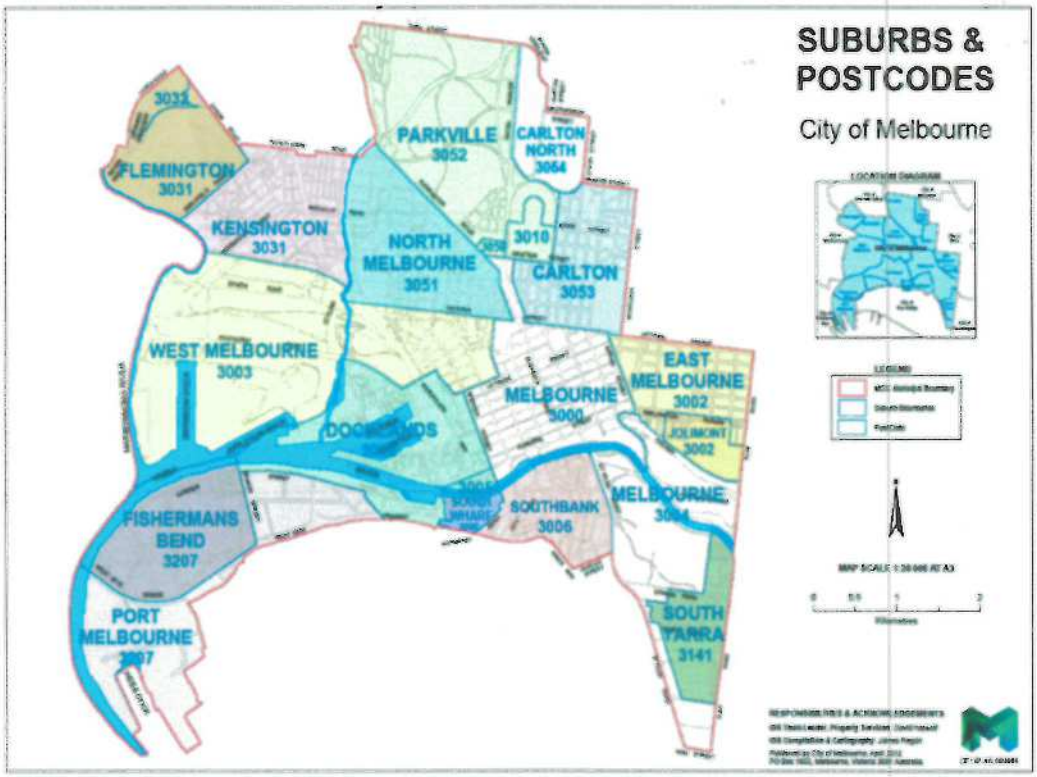
The City of Melbourne is the local government authority spanning the Melbourne city centre and surrounding areas.

The City of Melbourne sits at the heart of Greater Melbourne, the state capital of Victoria and is Australia's second largest city. The municipality covers 37.7 square kilometres and has a residential population of 169,961. On an average weekday, more than 934,000 people work in or visit the city, and Melbourne hosts over a million international visitors each year.

As a local government authority, the City strives to achieve its community's vision of a bold, inspirational and sustainable city – a great place for people to live, work and visit.

To lead the city towards this vision, the City is focused on reducing its own environmental impact, and the organisation is certified carbon neutral for council operations. This certification covers all City facilities, as well as major contracts and services.

Figure 1: City of Melbourne geographical boundary



Services and Facilities

The City of Melbourne is responsible for maintaining an extensive range of facilities and delivering a diverse range of services. The community infrastructure maintained by the City includes roads, bridges, drains, town halls, libraries, recreation facilities, child care centres, community hubs, event venues, parks and gardens.

The majority of the City's operations are run out of three main administrative buildings in the central business district, including the Melbourne Town Hall, Council House 1 and Council House 2.

Additional operations are run out of a number of external sites and facilities located throughout the municipality. The City owns and/or operates more than 350 buildings, parks, gardens and other facilities.

The services provided by the City include property, economic, human, recreational and cultural services. The City also enforces state and local laws relating to matters such as land use, planning, environment protection, public health, traffic and parking, and animal management.

Below is an overview of the services and operations undertaken by the City of Melbourne during 2018-19:

- Animal management
- Community and cultural services
- Event management and sponsorship
- Health services
- Local laws
- Parks, gardens and open space
- Planning and building
- Recreation services
- Roads and parking
- Strategic planning
- Sustainability
- Waste management

Inventory

The City of Melbourne's greenhouse gas emissions inventory has been prepared according to the National Carbon Offset Standard. The emissions boundary is consistent with the GHG Protocol *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard:*

- *Organisational boundary:* The City uses the operational control approach for measuring and reporting on the organisation's emissions. The City includes emissions from all activities over which we have full operational control (as shown in Figure 2).
- *Operational boundary:* The emissions inventory includes direct emissions sources (scope 1), emissions from purchased energy (scope 2) and other measurable indirect sources (scope 3) that are material to the City's operations (see Figure 2).

Based on an operational consolidation approach, the entities included are:

- Administration Buildings
- Child Care Centres
- Community Facilities
- Libraries
- Parks
- Public Lighting
- Recreation Centres
- Sports Grounds

Greenhouse Gases

The following greenhouse gases have been considered in the City's accounts:

- Carbon dioxide CO_2
- Methane CH_4
- Nitrous oxide N_2O
- Synthetic gases HFCs, SF_6, CF_4, C_2F_6

1B. Emission sources within certification boundary

Quantified sources

The following emission sources have been included:

EMISSIONS SOURCE	SCOPE
Natural gas	1, 3
Transport fuels	1, 3
Stationary fuels	1, 3
Refrigerants	1
Grid electricity	2, 3
Transport	3
Waste disposal	3
Reticulated water	3
Subsidiaries	3
Supply chain	3
Staff and volunteer travel	3

Excluded sources

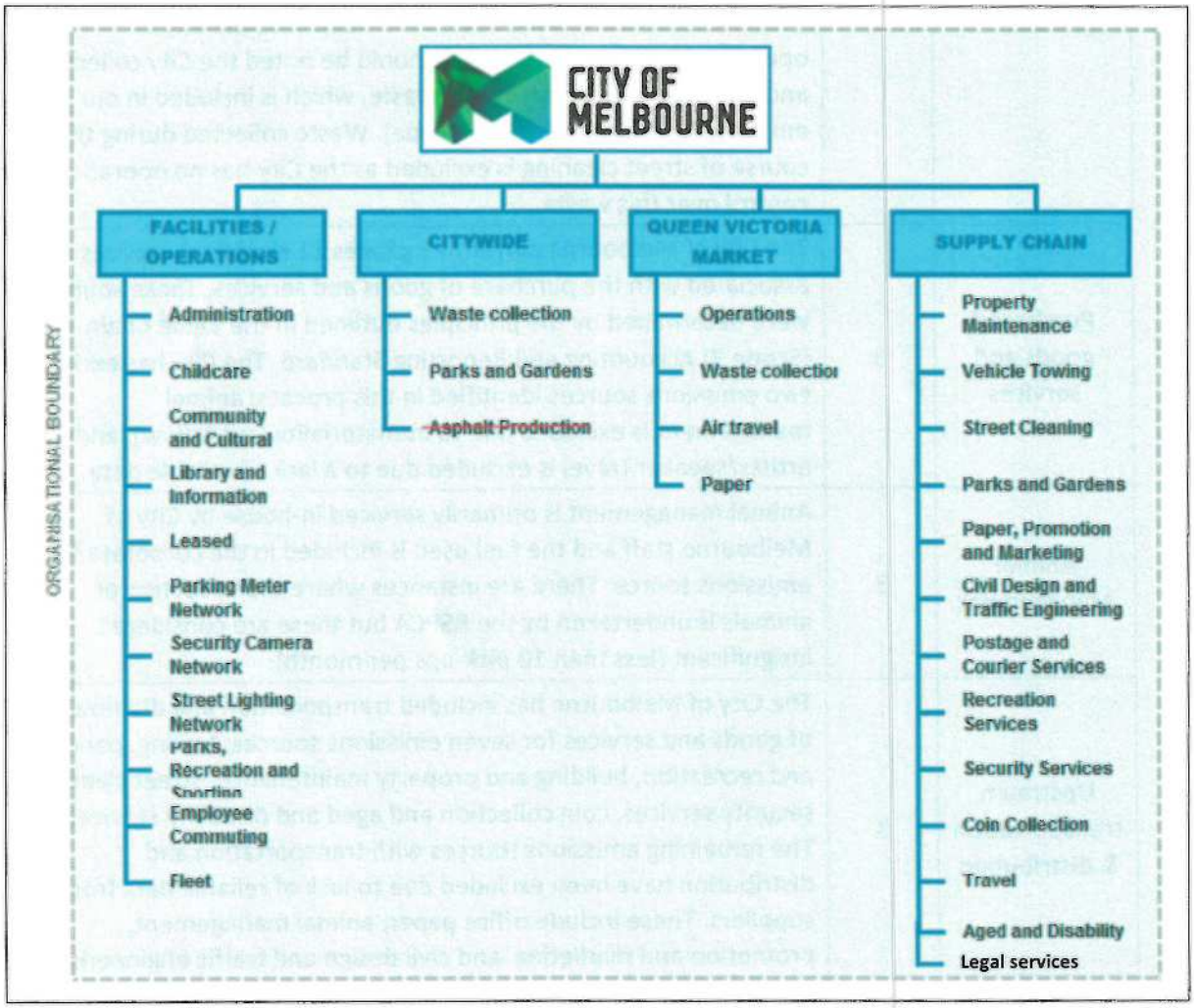
The following emissions sources have been excluded in line with the provisions of the National Carbon Offset Standard for Organisations. The impact of excluding these sources is not expected to materially affect the overall total emissions.

Emission source	Scope	Justification for exclusion & overall implications for footprint
Citywide	3	Citywide is a wholly owned subsidiary that is not under City of Melbourne's operational control. Citywide emissions not associated with City of Melbourne usage have been excluded. City of Melbourne includes 19.5% of Citywide's emissions as this is the proportion of Citywide's revenue associated with service provision to City of Melbourne (e.g. waste collection) in 2018-19. This is consistent with the method used for all contractors.
Waste	3	The City of Melbourne includes emissions associated with waste generated during the course of Council business, i.e. within the operational control of the City. The emissions associated with waste generated by residents and businesses (municipal, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste streams) have been excluded as these waste streams are not under the City's operational control. However it should be noted the City collects and transports a portion of this waste, which is included in our emissions (reported under Citywide). Waste collected during the course of street cleaning is excluded as the City has no operational control over this waste.
Purchased goods and services	3	The City of Melbourne currently includes 11 emissions sources associated with the purchase of goods and services. These sources were determined by the principles outlined in the Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The City has excluded two emissions sources identified in this process: animal management is excluded due to immateriality (see below), and artists/speaker travel is excluded due to a lack of reliable data.
Animal Management	3	Animal management is primarily serviced in-house by City of Melbourne staff and the fuel used is included in the corporate fleet emissions source. There are instances where the collection of animals is undertaken by the RSPCA but these are considered insignificant (less than 10 pick-ups per month).
Upstream transportation & distribution	3	The City of Melbourne has included transportation and distribution of goods and services for seven emissions sources; towing, parks and recreation, building and property maintenance, street cleaning, security services, coin collection and aged and disability services. The remaining emissions sources with transportation and distribution have been excluded due to lack of reliable data from suppliers. These include office paper, animal management, promotion and marketing, and civil design and traffic engineering.
Business travel	3	The City of Melbourne currently includes metropolitan public transport use by staff, hire cars, taxis, flights and use of its own

		fleet. Business travel undertaken by regional public transport or in employee vehicles are excluded due to lack of reliable data.
Downstream transportation & distribution	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products.
Processing of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Use of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products
End-of-life treatment of sold products	3	The City of Melbourne does not sell products
Franchises	3	The City of Melbourne is not franchised.

Diagram of certification boundary

Figure 2: Organisational boundary* – list of all activities CoM has full operational control over.



* Asphalt production is now outside the operational control of Citywide and therefore no longer part of the City of Melbourne's organisational boundary

Accounting for electricity emissions

The Federal Department of Environment and Energy is proposing an update the National Carbon Offset Standard from 2020, moving from a 'location based' method for accounting of electricity emissions, to a 'market based' method'. This change in approach is based on guidance from international best practice standards including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ISO 14064, and will enable organisations to more accurately reflect the emissions resulting from their electricity choices and contracts, such as Power Purchase Agreements.

A summary of the differences between these carbon accounting methods is provided below.

Location Based method

Emissions are estimated using the emissions factors published in the *National Greenhouse Accounts Factors* by the Department of Environment and Energy each year. These factors are calculated based on the total emissions of all generation sources which supply electricity into the State's grid. Emissions are then allocated to consumers in proportion to their relative level of consumption through the use of these factors.

Renewable energy which contributes into the grid is considered zero emissions. And therefore a portion of the electricity used by each consumer can be attributed to renewables through the published Renewable Power Percentage (RPP). Renewable energy which is purchased through a Power Purchase Agreement can be treated as zero emissions provided the associated Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) have been surrendered. However these renewables are also counted in the Renewable Power Percentage and in the emissions intensity of the emissions factor reducing the emissions and hence the zero emissions are double counted.

Market based method

A market based approach enables businesses to accurately reflect the emissions resulting from their electricity choices and contracts, such as from Power Purchase Agreements. It facilitates transparent reporting of all electricity sources and contracts while minimising the chance of under or over reporting of renewable energy.

The market based method calculates a 'residual mix factor' which replaces the emissions factor. It removes the portion of renewable electricity from the state-specific electricity emission factors and apportions an equivalent renewable percentage to the relative level of consumption of the consumer. Removing this zero emissions electricity increases the relative emissions intensity of each remaining unit of power in the electricity grid. This more accurately reflects the actual emissions intensity of each unit of fossil fuel generated electricity used.

Methodology trial

The Department has invited organisations to trial the market based approach and City of Melbourne, as an organisation that has signed a 10 year Power Purchase Agreement for 100 per cent renewable energy as part of the Melbourne Renewable Energy Project, has chosen to employ the new method in its 2018-19 NCOS report.

As such, this report presents calculations of emissions based on both the location based method used in previous years alongside the new market based accounting methodology. A comparison of the results is shown in section 3 (table 2). By presenting both cases City of Melbourne hopes to ensure the accuracy and transparency of the electricity emissions calculation and the integrity of carbon neutral claims against the National Carbon Offset Standard.

2. Emissions reduction measures

2A. Emissions over time

The City of Melbourne has reduced emissions from its operations by 54 per cent since its 2011-12 base year (as per the location-based method). This reduction is primarily due to the purchase of renewable energy as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades implemented across Council buildings and public lighting network. Changes to scope 1 emissions since the base year are attributable to changes in the business activity levels and reporting methods of Citywide, a wholly owned subsidiary of the City of Melbourne. The significant changes seen in scope 2 emissions this year are a result of renewable energy purchased through a power purchase agreement.

Table 1: Emissions since base year 2011-12

Scope	2011-12	2018-19*	% Change
Scope 1	1,449	1,214	16%
Scope 2	16,964	5,890	65%
Scope 3	33,646	16,601	51%
Total	**52,059**	**23,706**	**54%**

***2018-19 figures presented have been calculated using location based accounting methodology**

2B. Emissions reduction strategy

The City of Melbourne Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) (2016) for Council Operations summarises the actions that the City of Melbourne will take to reduce emissions from operations between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2021, and maintain our carbon neutrality. The ERP includes emissions reduction targets reflective of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to limit a global temperature rise to below 1.5°C.

The City of Melbourne met its emissions reduction target of 10% by 2018 compared to the 2010-11 baseline year set out in an earlier plan. The actions described in the ERP will achieve further emission reductions of 4.5% per year to meet or exceed the 1.5°C science-based target.

2C. Emissions reduction actions

The Emissions Reduction Plan describes the actions the City of Melbourne is taking to reduce emissions from our operations over five years from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2021, in seven priority areas:

- Develop a low carbon culture
- Celebrate Melbourne, without the emissions
- Zero carbon for our buildings
- Revitalise Queen Victoria Market
- Carbon neutral goods and services
- Zero carbon transport
- Reduce emissions from waste

To support delivery of the Emissions Reduction Plan, the City of Melbourne secured a loan from the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) to accelerate implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements across the major sources of emissions reported by the City of Melbourne annually under the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS). These actions include LED street light upgrades, building energy efficiency improvements, and solar installations on Council-owned buildings and community facilities.

Melbourne Renewable Energy Project

The Melbourne Renewable Energy Project (MREP) marks the first time in Australia that a group of local governments, cultural institutions, universities and corporations have collectively purchased renewable energy from a newly built facility.

The 39-turbine Crowlands Windfarm near Ararat is owned and operated by Melbourne-based clean energy company Pacific Hydro. Under this project, fourteen members of the buying group combined their purchasing power and committed to purchase 88 GWh of electricity per year from the windfarm under a long-term power purchase agreement. The agreement has enabled financing and construction arrangements for the project; and because the wind farm will generate more than the purchasing group's needs, it will bring additional renewable energy into the market.

The windfarm began supplying energy from 1 January 2019 and from this date the City of Melbourne's electrical load has been powered by renewable energy. This covers the electrical load for six months of the 2018/19 Financial Year. The renewable energy certificates generated by the windfarm are surrendered on behalf of City of Melbourne by our electricity retailer and the electricity usage is treated as zero emissions.

Public Lighting

Designing a sustainable city is a key theme identified in City of Melbourne's Public Lighting Strategy 2013. In practice this means promoting efficient technology, responsible management practices and other forms of energy conservation. It calls for large scale replacement of inefficient mercury vapour lighting with more efficient and longer-lasting technologies.

The City of Melbourne's street lighting emissions reduction program has seen the progressive upgrade of 11,816 fittings to energy efficient LED lights. This program commenced in Financial Year 2015-16 and was completed this Financial Year (2018-2019). These works are projected to deliver direct emissions reductions of 4,081 tonnes of CO2-e per year.

Solar

Since 2003 the City of Melbourne has undertaken multiple solar photovoltaic (PV) installations to reduce Council's reliance on Victoria's carbon-intensive electricity grid. As of 30 June 2019 the City of Melbourne had installed 986 kW of solar capacity across 25 sites:

Table 2: Installed solar capacity

Installed Capacity	Site
200 kW	Queen Vic Market
200 kW	North Melbourne Football Club
99.8 kW	Kensington Recreation Centre
85 kW	Library at the Dock
52 kW	Fitzroy Garden Depot
45.8 kW	Carlton Baths (2)
38.9 kW	Kensington Flemington Bowls
38 kW	Gowrie Child Care
35.1 kW	Community Hub at The Dock (2)
30 kW	Community Hub at The Dock (1)
27 kW	Fitzroy Garden Visitor Centre
20 kW	Boyd School
20 kW	Flagstaff Bowls Club
15.6 kW	Carlton Baths (1)
15.6 kW	Fawkner Park Children's Centre & Senior Citizens Centre
15.6 kW	Kensington Family Services
10.4 kW	East Melbourne Library
10.4 kW	Kensington neighbourhood Centre
6.24 kW	North Melbourne Children's Centre
5.1 kW	The Venny
4.8 kW	Urban Camp
3.6 kW	CH2
3.23 kW	Art Play
2.3 kW	North Melbourne Baths
1.3 kW	Signal

A total of 986 kW has been installed across Council assets with the majority installed since commencement of the Emissions Reduction Plan in July 2016. The City of Melbourne's current program of solar installations is now complete, and opportunities are being explored to progress further projects. The total generation from all City of Melbourne solar PV systems in 2018-19 was 1.066 MWh.

Energy Efficiency

The City of Melbourne's ERP and *Asset Management Strategy 2015-2025*[1] help to ensure we make the right decisions about community assets, with the right information, by establishing the right data and processes. The integration of these three elements helps ensure best practice energy efficiency technology is delivered across the life cycle of assets.

The energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the financial year 2018-19 include:

- LED lighting upgrades
- Heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades
- Installation of energy management controls on appliances and equipment
- Building energy optimisation and tuning projects

Waste Reduction

The City of Melbourne's *Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*[2] addresses the emissions generated by waste across the municipality and sets a key target of 1.2Mt CO2-e in greenhouse gas emissions avoided by 2030. The strategy outlines key activities to create a more circular economy that will reduce environmental impacts, improve the amenity and liveability of the city, and make the waste and resource recovery system more resilient. The City of Melbourne does not own or operate any landfills; however the waste collected from our facilities is taken to recycling stations and landfills outside the municipality. The indirect emissions associated with recycling and landfill for the waste collected at our facilities is included in our operational emissions inventory.

To manage organic food waste and associated emissions generated in City of Melbourne's facilities, eighteen worm farms are in operation and are transforming organic waste into compost and liquid fertilizer. These worm farms process up to 12 tonnes of organic waste per year, which is equivalent to 22 tonnes of CO2e.

Transport

City of Melbourne staff regularly travel by walking, cycling and using public transport and electric bicycles to avoid emissions from the use of vehicles. The emissions from any work-related air travel are offset. The staff members responsible for enforcing local laws, including our on-street compliance and animal management teams, actively use bicycle transport in their roles. We maintain carbon neutrality for our vehicle fleet in several ways: offsetting electricity emissions and transport fuel, reducing fleet size, reducing the engine size of our fleet, introducing hybrid and electric vehicles, charging electric vehicles in car parks owned by

[1] http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/about-council/governance-transparency/policies-protocols/Pages/asset-management-strategy-2015-25.aspx
[2] https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/waste-resource-recovery-strategy.pdf

the City of Melbourne, and by increasing the weighting given to fuel efficiency in the evaluation criteria applied to new vehicle models for inclusion in the fleet. Our corporate vehicle fleet comprises 69 vehicles including 16 fully electric vehicles and 12 hybrid and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Electric and hybrid vehicles constitute 41% of City of Melbourne's total fleet.

Events

The City of Melbourne delivered the first certified carbon neutral large events portfolio in 2018/19 with Melbourne Fashion Week, Melbourne Music Week and Melbourne Knowledge Week all being included. This work will continue for the 2019/20 portfolio with the same three events being certified in advance and delivering emissions savings from activities including:

- Maximising the use of venues purchasing renewable energy
- Centralised programming to reduce attendee transport emissions
- Reducing the amount of red meat in corporate and staff catering
- Reducing the number of diesel generators used
- A reduction in new construction to minimise the amount of raw materials used

The City of Melbourne is proud to have shared what it has learnt through this process with other public and private organisations which are targeting carbon neutral events of their own.

3. Emissions summary

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, City of Melbourne uses published emissions factors to determine its ongoing emissions footprint. City of Melbourne has chosen to present a calculation of emissions based on both location based and market based accounting methodologies.

Table 2. Emissions Summary		Gross emissions (before LGC surrender)	Market based Methodology*	Location Based Methodology*
Scope	Emission source	t CO_2-e	t CO_2-e	t CO_2-e
1	Natural Gas	889		
1	Refrigerants	139		
1	Transport Fuel	187		
2	Electricity	11,367	2,596	5,890
3	Chemicals	95		
3	Electricity	11,410	6,948	7,726
3	Expenditure	137		
3	Flights	312		
3	Natural Gas	1,073		
3	Office Paper	46		
3	Office Services	37		
3	Public Transport	55		
3	Refrigerants	5		
3	Stationary Fuel	766		
3	Transport Fuel	2,823		
3	Waste	2,162		
3	Water	1,363		
Total Gross Emissions		**32,866**		
GreenPower or retired LGCs			7020	7020
Total Net Emissions			**19,634**	**23,706**

***Market and Location based methodologies show the variance from the gross emissions case.**

The market based method attributes the national Renewable Power Percentage (RPP) of 18.6% in 2019 to the total electricity consumed (Scope 2 & 3). Both the RPP and the Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) which are purchased through the Power Purchase Agreement are subtracted from the total electricity consumed before converting to emissions using the residual mix factor.

The location based methodology treats the renewable power purchased from 1 January to 30 June 2019 as zero emissions and applies the published emissions factor to the remaining electricity with no adjustment to account for the RPP.

Table 2 shows that utilising a market based approach accounts for fewer emissions than location based. In order to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years' reports City of Melbourne has chosen to continue to report against the location based figure of 23,706 t CO_2-e and has retired offsets equivalent to this figure. By presenting both cases City of Melbourne seeks to ensure the accuracy and transparency of the emissions calculations and allow comparison between both past years reports and future year's in the case that an official change in methodology (to Market based) is adopted by the Department.

4. Carbon offsets

A carbon offset is generated from an activity that prevents, reduces or removes greenhouse gas emissions from being released into the atmosphere to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere. Carbon offsets are tradeable units that represent abatement of greenhouse gas emissions. Offsets represent the rights to a greenhouse gas reduction, and the carbon offsets purchased are retired through a registered third party so they cannot be counted twice. The City of Melbourne has retired eligible carbon offset units from the following projects to compensate for the emissions associated with its activities this reporting period.

Part A. Offsets summary

Table 3. Offsets Summary

Offset type and registry	Year retired	Quantity	Serial numbers
Boobera Regeneration project *Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) credits, Australian National Registry*	2019	1,212	3,784,796,405 - 3,784,797,616
Lindermans Regeneration Project *Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) credits, Australian National Registry*	2019	1,788	3,784,195,183 - 3,784,196,970
Huóshui Grouped Small Hydropower, China *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS registry*	2019	8,000	6944-360555030-360563029-VCU-051-APX-CN-1-438-26092016-31122016-1

Table 3. Offsets Summary			
Offset type and registry	**Year retired**	**Quantity**	**Serial numbers**
Mytrah Wind Energy Project (India) *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS registry*	2019	11,638	5838-263283596-263295233-VCU-034-APX-IN -1-1728-01012016-31122016-0
Mytrah Wind Energy Project (India) *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS registry* Offsets for street cleaning services delivered to the City of Melbourne by Spotless.	2019	539	5931-267972604-267973142-VCU-034-APX-IN -1-1728-01012016-31122016-0
Mytrah Wind Energy Project (India) *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) credits, APX VCS registry* Offsets for park maintenance services delivered to the City of Melbourne by Serco.	2019	1,895	5838-263281701-263283595-VCU-034-APX-IN -1-1728-01012016-31122016-0
TOTAL		***25,072***	
Total offsets retired (Note: City of Melbourne has retired an additional 5.4% buffer. Total emissions offset for 2018-19 come to 23,706 + 5.4% = 25,072)			25,072
Net emissions			0
Total offsets banked for use in future years			**31,962**

Table 4. Offsets Banked for use in future years			
Offset Project Number	**Vintage**	**Serial Number Range**	**Quantity**
ERF106185 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2017-18	3,768,791,304 - 3,768,792,103	800
EOP100766 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2017-18	3,760,629,649 - 3,760,630,648	1,000
EOP100945 (Savannah Burning, Australia)	2016-17	3,756,673,318 - 3,756,673,972	700
ERF101674 (Native Forest Regeneration, Australia)	2017-18	3,765,445,486- 3,765,446,519	1,034
VCSPD1447 (Wind Energy, India)	2015	5744-257521379-257522878-VCU-034-MER-IN-1-1447-01012015-31122015-0	1,500

Table 4. Offsets Banked for use in future years			
Offset Project Number	**Vintage**	**Serial Number Range**	**Quantity**
Huóshui Grouped Small Hydropower, China	2016	Held in South Pole's registry account, awaiting retirement on behalf of City of Melbourne.	26,000
Mytrah Wind Energy Project	2016	Held in South Pole's registry account, awaiting retirement on behalf of City of Melbourne.	928
Total			**31,962**

4B. Offsets purchasing and retirement strategy

The City of Melbourne purchases offsets according to the principles set out in our City of Melbourne Carbon Neutrality Strategy (Council Operations) approved by the Council's Future Melbourne Committee at a meeting held on 17 April 2012:

Essential principles

- Compliance with NCOS
- Social responsibility
- Timeliness

Important principles

- Certainty
- Transparency
- Cost effectiveness
- Leadership
- Biodiversity

Offsets are purchased and retired on an annual basis at the end of the reporting period after the inventory has been completed. City of Melbourne purchases and retires an additional five per cent buffer to account for any uncertainty.

4C. Offset projects (Co-benefits)

The City of Melbourne has voluntarily retired and cancelled 25,072 tCO2e of carbon offsets for 2018-19. Our emissions were offset through a variety of projects, which were chosen based on criteria including social responsibility, biodiversity, gender equity, and poverty alleviation.

All projects generate multiple co-benefits which are supportive of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The table below provides an overview of the offset projects, their co-benefits, and their alignment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Table 5. Offset projects and co-benefits		
Project	**Offsets (tCO2-e)**	**% of CoM inventory**
Boobera Regeneration project	**1,212**	**5%**

This Boobera Regeneration project undertakes ecological restoration of native vegetation in the South West of Queensland within the local government area of Paroo. It establishes permanent native forests through regeneration of land that was previously cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years. Carbon is sequestered through adjusting land management. The co-benefits from this project include diversification of farmer income streams and significant biodiversity benefits associated with the restoration of native forest, including restoration of plant communities and improved habitat availability for native fauna.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

Lindermans Regeneration Project	**1,788**	**7%**

This Lindermans Regeneration Project establishes permanent native forests through Human-Induced Regeneration activities. Permanent native forest is regenerated from in-situ seed sources on land that was cleared of vegetation or where regrowth was suppressed This project is in the North-west of NSW in the Bourke local government area. Land management practices promote the regeneration of native forests through, for example, adjusting grazing regimes, ceasing cyclic land clearing, managing pest animals/weeds and allows carbon to be sequestered into the vegetation and soil.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

Huóshui Grouped Small Hydropower, China	**8,000**	**32%**

This project consists of multiple small-scale hydropower plants that generate renewable energy for rural Southwest and South Central China. By supplying clean hydroelectric power to the local grid, the project displaces greenhouse gas emissions, helping mitigate climate change. The project helps to improve the livelihoods of people living in remote and sometimes isolated communities through funding a number of initiatives, including a social fund and sustainable agricultural workshops.

Impacts so far...

- Together the 95 small hydropower plants supply enough renewable energy to power over half a million average Chinese homes each year.

- The project funds a school support programme that provides books, pencils, dictionaries and fresh fruit, as well as other school supplies, to local students. In fact, 192 students are involved in educational programmes that teach about environmental protection.
- 240 women are employed by the project, which represents about 30% of the total workforce.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

Mytrah Wind Energy Project (India) **14,072** **56%**

The Mytrah wind energy project in the Indian states of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana harnesses prevailing winds to generate renewable electricity for the Indian National Energy grid. This improves energy security while also displacing electricity generated from fossil fuels, thus avoiding the associated greenhouse gas emissions. The project also benefits surrounding villages – providing employment, boosting access to clean water and improving education, particularly for girls.

Impacts so far...

- To date, more than 500 girls have been educated on gender rights, health and soft skills through workshops organised by Mytrah Wind.
- Education is a key priority of the project owner, with over USD 40,000 invested to improve access to schooling.
- Local economic development is given a boost thanks to the 12 permanent jobs and 84 temporary positions created.

The project contributes to the following United Nations Sustainability Goals:

5. Use of trade mark

Table 6. Trade mark register	
Where used	Logo type
City of Melbourne website	Certified organisation
Melbourne Fashion Week (programs, signage and websites)	Certified event
Melbourne Music Week (programs, signage and websites)	Certified event
Melbourne Knowledge Week (programs, signage and websites)	Certified event

6. Have you done more?

The City of Melbourne is committed to continuously improving our inventory. Improvements this year include:

- Improving data quality by constantly updating our web-based database that manages electricity consumption and emissions. Assets and meter identifiers were reviewed and removed/added to ensure accurate reporting with data feeds directly from our electricity retailer.
- Back casting – where appropriate we have included new emissions sources or recalculated (based on methodology changes) our previous years' inventories in order to accurately measure our emissions trend.