



MAHI MIHINARE
ANGLICAN ACTION

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Category:	Practice
Last Review Date:	July 2023
Next Review Date:	July 2026
Endorsed by:	The Anglican Action Missioner
Approved by:	The Anglican Action Mission Trust Board

Purpose

To provide clear direction for decisions made within the mission to ensure that:

1. all activities within the mission are conducted in a way that is consistent with the missions' values to care for Papatuaanuku;
2. the mission is an exemplar of good environmental practice;
3. the mission contributes positively towards addressing climate change and biodiversity loss.

Statement

Starlight Reserve

By Rangī Faith

How shall we save this land
for our children,
how to fill again those empty, silent nights,
find those bodies lost to the air
and dead water,
hear the sound of the last bird
and the last whale
that looked up for comfort,
for shelter,
to the lighted vault?
How should we save this land -
where men have hunted well
and lain down under the sacred cloak of stars
swimming like a sinuous golden eel
across the darkness
from Aoraki to the sea?
How to turn and wonder

at the starlight
 that glittered through the years
 on untouchable ice, the face of mountains,
 on lakes of clear, clean water?
 How should we save
 this earth
 for our children?

[No Other Place to Stand, 2022, Auckland University Press]

Scope

This policy applies to all Anglican Action staff members and tangata whaiora as outlined in the Definitions section of this policy.

Definitions

Employer	Employer means 'The Anglican Action Mission Trust Board', referred to as 'Anglican Action' or 'The Mission' in this policy.
Agency	Agency means the Employer or Staff member as applicable.
Tangata Whaiora	Refers to any individual whom the agency agrees to provide a service or to whom the agency is legally obligated to provide a service.
Procurement	Refers to the preferencing of purchases of both items and services to those items and contractors which have as positive an environmental impact as possible.
Staff member	Staff member means all employees (permanent, fixed-term, or casual), consultants, contractors, service providers, students, and volunteers engaged by the Mission.

Policy

Priority Areas

While all aspects of the Mission impact on the environment to some degree. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recognises that some actions have greater impact and therefore should be prioritised.

- 1) Transport mode shift away from fossil fuels
 - a) Electric Vehicles (EVs)

The IPCC contends that: *electric vehicles powered by low-emissions electricity offer the*

largest decarbonization potential for land-based transport, on a life cycle basis (high confidence). Recognizing the various co-benefits, including air quality improvements, health benefits, equitable access to transportation services, reduced congestion, and reduced material demand (high confidence). C.8

The Mission will prioritise the procurement of EVs over internal combustion engine vehicles where practicable.

b) Shared Mobility

The mission will prioritise carpooling, or other shared mobility options, on all Mission related travel.

c) Non-Motorised Transport

The Mission will encourage and support staff to make non-motorised transportation decisions in their commuting and work practices.

2) Energy

a) Renewable Energy Sources

The mission will wherever practicable, source supply from renewable energy suppliers, or onsite wind or solar alternatives.

b) Energy Efficiency

The mission will replace all appliances at the end of their lifecycle with consideration to energy efficiency.

3) Waste minimisation

a) Procurement

i) For waste minimisation a preference should exist to procure items; that contain recycled components (supporting the recycling industry); that are reusable; multi-purpose items; biodegradable items (caution that PLA plastics are not compostable in domestic compost systems); items that are locally produced, manufactured, and distributed to reduce the transport carbon footprint; items that are non-hazardous and able to be disposed of in a responsible way; items from companies that have a reduced greenhouse gas or carbon footprint; and items that are not victim to planned obsolescence.

ii) Procurement without effective waste systems is limited; for example, purchasing compostable single-use plates instead of plastic single-use plates only to dispose of them into the same landfill waste stream is problematic and is an example of how procurement, practice, and appropriate waste disposal must be implemented synergistically.

b) Responsible resource use

i) Key to the successful management of the environmental impact of waste is making it as easy as possible for people to sort and divert waste away from landfill. To this end appropriate waste bins are provided on all mission sites.

ii) To minimise waste, items will be repaired where possible.

- iii) Educational activities will ensure all staff and tangata whaiora are conscious of the need for responsible resource use.

Key Accountabilities & Responsibilities

Person / Party	Responsibilities
Governance	Review policy every two years or as required
Management	Ensure that staff members are aware of this policy and priorities and understand their obligations under it
Leadership	Ensure that staff members are aware of this policy and priorities and understand their obligations under it
Staff	Have access to this policy and understand their obligations under it

Related Policies, Legislation, Regulations and Documents

- [IPCC AR6 WGIII Climate Change 2022](#)

Appendix

The IPCC categorizes actions into the ASI framework: Avoid, Shift, Improve. Avoid relates to actions that need to be reduced, these can be complex for people and organizations to make without support. Shift relates to things that can be moved towards. Improve relates to things that can be upgraded, these are often the most accessible behaviours for people to change. The IPCC identifies the following 61 behaviours as essential in addressing climate change. It should be noted that the motivation and effort required for change increases from Improve to Shift to Avoid decisions.

A - S - I Framework		
AVOID	SHIFT	IMPROVE
Live car-free	Shift to public transport	Shift to battery electric vehicle
One less flight (long return)	Shift to active transport	Produce renewable electricity
Less transport by air	Vegan diet	Shift to fuel cell vehicle
No pets	Partial shift to dairy/plants/fish	Refurbishment and renovation
One less flight (medium return)	Vegetarian diet	Shift to plug-in hybrid vehicle
Less car transport	Organic food	Shift to plug-in electric vehicle
Telecommuting	Mediterranean and similar diet	Renewable electricity
Fuel efficient driving	Regional / local food	Heat pump
Less packaging	Service/sharing economy	Shift to a smaller car
Food waste reduction	Sustainable diet (unspecified)	Renewable-based heating
Less animal products	Shift to lower carbon meats	Improved cooking equipment
Food sufficiency	Car-pooling/sharing	Energy and material efficiency
Lower room temperature	Eat out eco-friendly	Passive house
Less living space/co-housing	Nutrition guidelines diet	Smart metering
Fewer purchases / durable items	Seasonal/fresh food	Better thermal insulation
Less textiles	Walk instead of bus	More efficient appliances
Fewer appliances		Better use of appliances
Bio-plastics/less plastic/chemicals		Produce own food
Less paper		Low-carbon construction
Less processed food / alcohol		Recycled materials
Hot water saving		Green roofs
Less energy use (clothing)		Recycle
		Food waste management