

# Section 7

# Environmental Sustainability Report

The Government of Jersey recognises its environmental responsibilities and the impacts of its many and varied operations upon the environment.

This section forms the Sustainability Report and is the ninth to be included in the Annual Report and Accounts in line with the Government of Jersey Financial Reporting Manual (JFRoM). The JFRoM is based on the UK version of the same document (with a one-year delay), which is prepared by HM Treasury and is subject to scrutiny by an independent board, the Financial Reporting and Advisory Board.

The Report includes information on key areas of environmental performance, such as emissions and finite resource consumption. The Government of Jersey will continue to develop and enhance this information in future years.

This report focuses on Government departments where data collection is better established. Wherever the data allows, the performance of the wider States of Jersey group, including the subsidiary companies, has been included. The report identifies where that is the case.

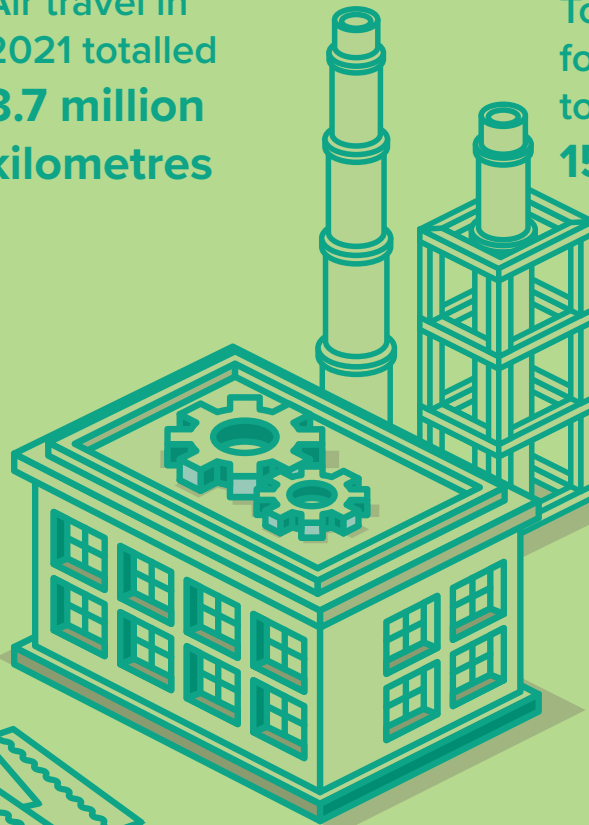
# Environmental Key Statistics



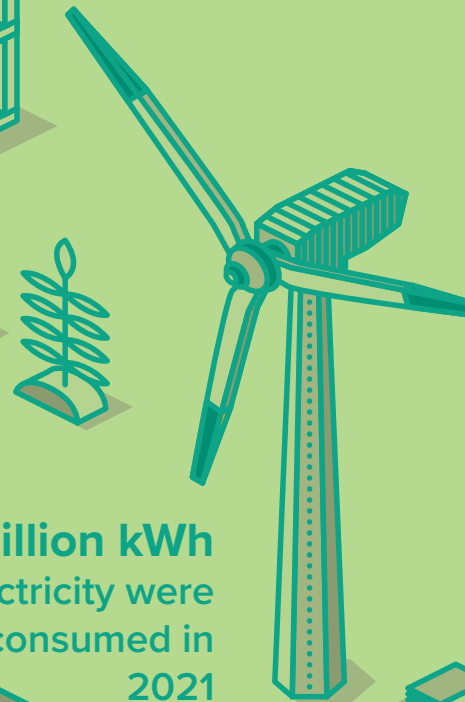
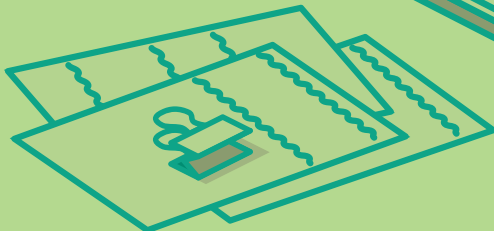
Air travel in 2021 totalled **3.7 million kilometres**

Total emissions for 2021 totalled **15.5 (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)**

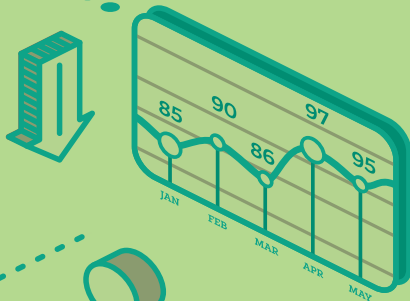
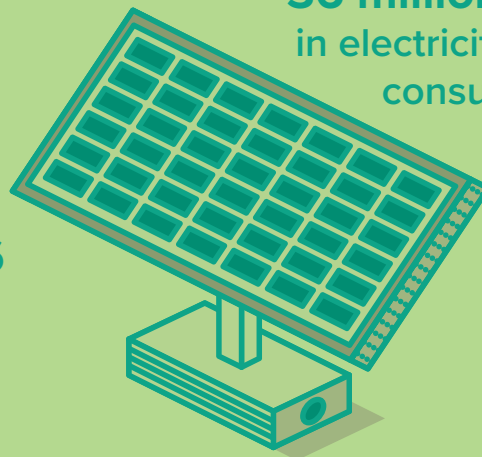
down by **2.9 (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)**



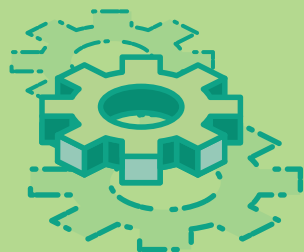
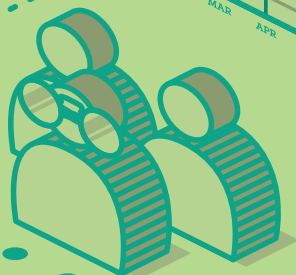
Reduced total print volume by **10% in 2021**



**36 million kWh** in electricity were consumed in 2021



Total water incidents **96** down by **33**



Metered water consumption **745 litres**  
% of total water supply costs as metered water **100%**  
Water supply costs **£2.0m**

## Introduction

The Government of Jersey is committed to managing its environmental performance and resource use to help deliver efficiency savings. We remain committed to reducing the environmental impacts caused by the day-to-day operations of our services and activities.

We will work to reduce the negative environmental impact of departments by:

Complying with the requirements of environmental legislation and approved codes of practice

- Improving environmental performance
- Reducing pollution, emissions and waste arising from our activities
- Reducing the use of all raw materials, energy and supplies
- Raising awareness, encouraging participation and training employees in environmental matters
- Encouraging similar environmental standards from all suppliers and contractors
- Assisting customers and clients to use products and services in an environmentally sensitive way
- Liaising with the local community
- Participating in discussions about environmental issues.

## Highlights in 2021 include

During 2021, a light touch programme of staff engagement and awareness took place due to the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic on the organisation, with staff members working in a very different way throughout the year.

The People Strategy for the Government of Jersey was launched in 2021. It makes a commitment to working more sustainably, reducing the organisations impact on the environment and working towards the Island's carbon neutral ambition. The People Strategy 2022 delivery plan includes:

- Promoting agile working and practices that support diversity, attracting and retaining talent and supporting increased wellbeing and productivity
- Investing in technological solutions that enable sustainable and agile working practices and promote collaborative working.

The Island Public Estate Strategy 2021-35 was also launched in 2021. This provides the framework which will be used when determining how to meet competing needs for publicly owned land and buildings. The framework will be used to develop detailed property and asset management plans which will enable the Government of Jersey to make more informed choices about the utilisation of its estate. This includes improving and maintaining a sustainable environment. The Strategy ensures that new projects will consider green buildings technology to contribute to carbon reductions, improve air quality within buildings and ensure any discharges are compliant with regulations.

Throughout 2021, Commercial Services built upon and enhanced Government of Jersey's existing capabilities to enable the delivery of Social Value; providing economic, social and environmental benefits to the Island through Government spend.

The Government's Social Value approach makes a strong commitment to sustainable wellbeing and is central to the way the Government makes decisions. Embedding Social Value into Government procurement processes enables a shift in focus from the bottom-line price or cost of services/goods, towards the overall value and sustainability of commitments. These commitments will contribute to the long-term wellbeing and resilience of Islanders, the Island community and the wider environment.

The Government's Social Value approach is in line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and contributes towards the delivery of the priorities in Government's Common Strategic Policy

With the support of a Standard and Toolkit, the Government's Social Value approach aims to:

- Embed Social Value and benefits into existing processes
- Ensure that all goods and services are sourced and delivered in a sustainable way by considering the resources used; whether that be human, material or financial, and how they can benefit the Island
- Improve accessibility to Government contracts for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and voluntary, community and social enterprises
- Effectively manage and monitor the delivery of Social Value to ensure receipt of the benefits promised
- Develop employees' Social Value skills, improve practices and promote Social Value across Government

In 2022, Commercial Services will continue to work with stakeholders to look for further opportunities to embed Social Value. Commercial Services will support and encourage the organisation to consistently consider sustainability in decision making, delivering maximum benefits across Government and the Island.

In 2021 the Government of Jersey began a pilot project of the Green Kitchen Standard to assess its suitability for Jersey. The pilot is taking place with the Hospital Catering team, the catering team at La Moye Prison and with Flourish (primary school meals partnership with local charity Caring Cooks). To be awarded with the standard, caterers must prove their environmental credentials which can mean cost savings as well as tackling energy and water consumption and waste management in line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. This pilot project is due to conclude in 2022.

## Climate Emergency

In 2019, the States Assembly declared a Climate Emergency and in doing so recognised that climate change could have profound effects on Jersey. The Carbon Neutral Strategy was developed as a result and was unanimously agreed by the States Assembly in February 2020.

The Carbon Neutral Strategy identifies four areas of challenge and opportunity for decarbonising Government:

- 1. Our people:** supporting people to travel more sustainably and volunteer in support of carbon neutral projects
- 2. Our buildings:** putting carbon reductions at the heart of our new Public Estate Strategy
- 3. Our services:** ensuring emissions reductions in our partners and suppliers and delivering services that support the reduction of emissions across the Island
- 4. Our vehicles:** trialling biodiesel as a transition fuel, acquiring electric fleet where available and providing sustainable transport solutions to reduce mileage

Building on the Carbon Neutral Strategy, the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap was published in December 2021, with the consultation closing 31 January. Policy EN1 'Decarbonising Government of Jersey' sets out how operational emissions will be reduced in line with the Paris Agreement. The policy proposes that a new decarbonisation unit will be established in 2022 to develop a comprehensive action plan, which will set quantified emissions reduction targets in Departmental Operational Business Plans from 2023. Second Generation Renewable Diesel (SGRD) will be phased into the Government of Jersey fleet from 2022, and a range of exemplar projects undertaken.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Jersey has lower carbon emissions per capita than other jurisdictions because the Island has little manufacturing or on-Island power generation. Most of the Island's emissions come from local transport, with this sector accounting for 44% of emissions in 2019. Significant emissions are also generated by heating and cooling the Island's homes and businesses.

In March 2007, the UK's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol was extended to Jersey. The protocol requires Jersey to reduce its carbon emissions by 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. Adopted in 2014, Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey set out a series of 27 actions to reduce on-Island greenhouse gas emissions in line with this reduction target.

The Kyoto Protocol ran from 2005 to 2020 and was superseded in 2016 by the Paris Agreement. The goal of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

In Glasgow, 2021, Jersey was represented at a Conference of Parties for the first time. This was a pivotal conference where global ambition was focused and challenged, given the scientific evidence of the increased severity of climate degradation since Paris. Jersey's Minister for External Affairs, Senator Ian Gorst, attended and there was formal recognition of the intention of the UK to extend the Paris Agreement to the Island, aligning Jersey with the International community. The basis on which Jersey is considered eligible is the adoption of an emissions reduction pathway that is steered by the science to limit warming to well below 2°C.

Jersey's draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap was launched for public consultation in December 2021, setting out the policies needed for Jersey to meet Paris Agreement targets. Policy EN1 of the draft Roadmap sets out how Government of Jersey will reduce its operational emissions in line with the Paris Agreement trajectory. All policies in the draft Roadmap have been informed by ideas from Islanders and the recommendations from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change, as well as technical evidence and an understanding of what is working well elsewhere. The final Roadmap will be considered for adoption by the States Assembly in the Spring of 2022.

## Reducing Emissions from Transport

The Sustainable Transport Policy (STP) was adopted by the States Assembly in early 2020. Both the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and Sustainable Transport Policy make clear the need to decarbonise the Government fleet.

The Government of Jersey vehicle fleet is made up of low emission lease hire pool cars which include a growing number of electric vehicles, together with a fleet of owned vehicles. The owned vehicle fleet, internally leased to Departments by Jersey Fleet Management (JFM), are subject to a fleet replacement policy that ensures ongoing compliance with European emission standards as they develop, as well as being in line with the vehicle's planned economic life. In line with the Government of Jersey's commitment to the environment, the owned fleet includes a growing number of electric and hybrid vehicles. In 2020 this stood at 26 EVs, growing to 45 EVs in 2021, with a further 24 EVs on order and due to arrive in early 2022.

## Environmental Sustainability Report

During 2021 the Government of Jersey's fuel usage increased compared to 2020, this in part is due to working from home restrictions been eased, and an increase in commercial vehicles added to the Government of Jersey fleet. JFM's policy of timely fleet replacement provides the Government of Jersey fleet with the ability to maximise the environmental benefits of new technology in a planned manner as it comes online by the manufacturers.

In July 2021 Government commissioned a review of its vehicle fleet, undertaken by the Energy Saving Trust (EST). The EST investigated where carbon savings could be made within the fleet operation, and how renewing the fleet could be best undertaken to maximise opportunities to reduce emissions. JFM are leading work to develop a decarbonisation programme based on the recommendations from the EST review.

Following a successful trial of Second-Generation Renewable Diesel (SGRD) in 2020, this lower emission fuel will be phased into the Government of Jersey fleet in 2022.

Since 2015, Government of Jersey's off-Island travel has been booked through a travel provider, managed through the Corporate Procurement Service. Flights booked through this service include all Government departments and non-Ministerial departments. Jersey Hospital off-Island patient travel, including emergency transfers, is co-ordinated separately but are now included in sustainability reporting figures. Greenhouse gas emissions from air travel have been estimated using UK Government emissions factors for business travel by air.

COVID-19 restrictions significantly reduced travel activity in 2020 and reduced it further still in 2021. Associated greenhouse gas emissions from this activity have therefore also continued to decrease as a result.

Our air travel in 2021 totalled 1.4 million kilometres, which is approximately one fifth of pre-COVID levels. As a consequence, our travel expenditure reduced and resulted in just 0.3 kt CO<sub>2</sub>e in greenhouse gas emissions.

		2019	2020	2021
Total distance travelled by air (km)	Corporate Procurement Service (km)	6.6m	2.1m	1.4m
	Jersey Hospital (km)	4.4m	2.0m	2.3m
GHG emissions (kt CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Corporate Procurement Service (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2.6	0.5	0.3
	Jersey Hospital (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1.1	0.5	0.6
	<b>Total GHG emissions from all air travel (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

## Environmental Sustainability Report

This table represents the energy consumption and emissions from all Government of Jersey departments within the Government of Jersey Accounting Boundary.

		2019	2020	2021
Energy consumption	Electricity (millions of kWh)	38.4	39.5	36.0
	Heating oil (millions of litres)	3.4	3.3	3.7
	Fleet vehicle fuel (millions of litres)	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Gas (millions of kWh)	4.5	5.3	5.6
Equivalent emissions <sup>1</sup>	Electricity (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	3.9	4.0	2.9
	Heating oil (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	10.3	10.5	9.0
	Fleet vehicle fuel (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1.4	1.6	1.4
	Gas (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1.1	1.3	1.3
	<b>TOTAL emissions (ktCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Financial indicators	Total energy expenditure (electricity, gas, heating oil and vehicle fuel) (£m)	8.7	9.3	9.9

## Reducing emissions from heating and energy use in buildings

The COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily changed the way we work and use our buildings. This has seen changes in office occupancy and density patterns with significant numbers of people working from home. The need for increased fresh air ventilation rates and reduction in recirculating air movement also impacted overall energy use.

In 2021 we continued to deliver on and improve our building portfolio, including:

- Removing Fort Regent swimming pool and returning the land back to nature
- Refurbishing and extending St Marys Primary School
- Replacement of Phase 5 at Grainville Secondary School
- Installation of 3G pitches (limiting irrigation and maintenance requirements of sites)
- Refurbishing Haute Vallee Special Educational Needs and Reception

The promotion and continued increase of Photovoltaic Panels (PV) and LED lighting now forms part of standard installation. Heat pumps are our chosen heat generating equipment for new installations with fast acting heat generating boilers as back up. On existing sites, where possible, heat pumps are being added to existing fossil fuel-based heating systems to create hybrid systems. This will result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions but may also result in increases in energy use and cost. These refurbished and new projects have been delivered through a more holistic sustainable approach based on larger environmental issues rather than purely based on cost.



## Finite resource consumption – Water

### Water Use

The total amount of water purchased by the Government of Jersey includes all public toilets, showers and schools, plus the airport, hospital and all other Government of Jersey activities. This means that it is difficult to compare overall performance against recognised good practice benchmarks not all water usage is directly controllable (e.g. water use will increase if there are more visitors using public facilities).

By 2017, 100% of properties had water meters in place enabling more accurate reporting of water consumption. Water metering also makes it much easier to identify leaks and take corrective action more quickly to avoid waste. In reducing water consumption, there is potential for significant cost savings, as well as a reduction in energy that is used to collect, process, clean and transport potable water to the workplace.

		2019	2020	2021
Non-financial indicators	Metered water consumption (millions of litres)	781	807	745
	Metered water costs as % of total Water supply costs	100%	100%	100%
Financial indicators	Water supply costs (£m)	2.0	2.2	2.0

### Water protection

The Regulation Directorate within the Department for Infrastructure, Housing and Environment respond to approximately 100 water pollution incidents per year. Oil is the pollutant at approximately a quarter of these, although other types of pollution include sewage, chemical, construction, agricultural and contaminated land. The Government of Jersey are responsible for a very small proportion of incidents each year, as set out in the table below. Pollution prevention campaigns and public engagement activities are run to raise awareness and to reduce incidents.

	2019	2020	2021
Total incidents	110	129	96
Government incidents	11	7	10
Government % of all incidents	10	5	10

Island farmers (diary and arable) continue their close liaison with officers from the Government's Natural Environment Department and Jersey Water through work on the 'Action for Cleaner Water Group'.

The power of differing sectors coming together to solve and deliver joint goals, in this case to improve the quality of our Island's water, has delivered real improvement. The annual average nitrate levels in streams and groundwater have continued to reduce year on year

from 83 mg/l in 1994 to below the EU limit of 50mg/l. The number of pesticide detections in surface waters has also reduced.

Government of Jersey Water Officers continued to meet to co-ordinate the work on PFAS in St Ouen's Bay and Pont Marquet water catchments. Monitoring of the quality of island waters and regulation of the water resources and various discharges have continued.

## Finite resource consumption – Paper

In 2021, Government of Jersey continued to follow the Corporate Management Board endorsed policy of using recycled white A4 paper as its default primary paper product.

Government continues to use a managed print service for most of its office print volumes. Use of printing configuration controls results in less waste, such as Pull printing where users must intentionally pull their printing from machines rather than printing automatically and default double sided mono printing. In 2021, a total of 357,261 A4 sheets were not printed due to the pull print function, which equates to saving of 4.4 trees and 1,607kgs CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Home working and other COVID related changes reduced total print volume by 10% in 2021 resulting in a knock-on reduction in overall paper consumption used for printing. Unsurprisingly, 2021 printing volumes mirror that of 2020.

## Waste

The Government of Jersey has been working to Jersey's Waste Strategy as adopted in 2005. With significant changes to the Island Plan and the declaration of a Climate Emergency, a review of the Island Waste Strategy will commence in 2022 to ensure that it supports these key Island policies. The model will continue to prioritise the different waste management strategies with the greatest focus given to waste minimisation; followed by reuse; then recycling, recovery and disposal.

Government has continued to share this approach and encourage businesses, organisations and individuals to apply this model to their own waste management. This information has been shared through formal talks and meetings and online through social media channels during 2021.

Due to the changing circumstances presented by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, Government focused on maintaining core services for the Island by changing operating procedures to ensure its waste management facilities remained open and disruption to non-essential household recycling facilities kept to a minimum.

Legislation was passed in July 2021 to ban single use carrier bags in order to reduce waste and support Jersey's move towards a carbon neutral future. This legislation will come into effect on 22 July 2022. Work is ongoing between departments within IHE to deliver the changes required by this legislation. Actions identified during the consultation phase of this work for the removal of other single use items from Jersey's supply chain will be incorporated into the future review work on the overall Island Waste Strategy.

Following extensive review work of the waste glass delivered to La Collette, a new contract has been awarded for the receipt and processing of all material, to further develop plans for recycling Jersey's inert waste. The recycling of this material stream will help to continue with Government's aim to ensure that all inert waste received at La Collette can be reused or recycled to reduce the Islands requirements on the use of virgin materials.

## Biodiversity and the natural environment

Jersey has international responsibilities through the Convention on Biological Diversity to protect habitats and wildlife, and to engage the public in these conservation efforts. In a move towards fulfilling these obligations, the Biodiversity Strategy and the Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021 identify local habitats and species in need of protection. Jersey also has responsibilities under other Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements on biodiversity which are implemented through local legislation, policies, active conservation management activities, and education and awareness raising programmes. Full details of the Biodiversity Strategy and international commitments are available on [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je).

The Wildlife (Jersey) Law was adopted in June 2021, replacing the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000. The Wildlife Law will aid in the conservation and protection of wild animals, birds and plants, and the promotion of biodiversity in Jersey. It provides a strengthened framework for the regulation and enforcement of activities affecting wildlife and introduces a hierarchy of protection for different species according to their conservation status. New provision is included to further the conservation of biodiversity, including measures to control invasive non-native species, the designation of Areas of Special Protection and the need for public bodies to promote biodiversity in Jersey when carrying out their functions.

Work has commenced on the Island's first Tree Strategy through a broad stakeholder engagement process. In conjunction with other work streams the objective is to protect, maintain and enhance Jersey's current and future tree stock. The aim is to finalise and publish Jersey's Tree Strategy in early 2022.

Evidence collected during the COVID-19 lockdowns in 2021 has shown Islanders increased use and dependence on Jersey's open countryside and coast and the important contribution they make to people's health and wellbeing. The launch of the 'Respect Protect Enjoy' campaign in early 2022 aims to remind people of their responsibilities when enjoying Jersey's countryside and coast.

Other activities include:

- Delivery of the Wild About Jersey Campaign. Wild About Jersey helps Islanders improve their behaviours, encourages them to become environmental volunteers, promotes the monitoring of Jersey's wildlife, and connects organisations allowing increased collaboration. 2021 saw the delivery of the volunteer recording and training programme in collaboration with the Jersey Biodiversity Centre. The program covered Pondwatch JE, Reptilewatch JE, the Jersey Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and Flower Insect timed counts
- A report on Jersey's contribution towards the UK's biennial report for 2019/20 under the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats was submitted

## Environmental Sustainability Report

- The 2021 an inter-island environmental meeting was held in partnership with the Jersey Biodiversity Centre. The meeting showcased how biodiversity connects the Channel Islands, and how pan-Channel Island environmental projects can achieve more and create an ambitious way forward to tackle the biodiversity crisis. By protecting the biodiversity network and pooling our limited resources, the aim is to better protect and maintain healthy and sustainable ecosystems
- Technological advances to improve collection and recording of biodiversity datasets. This has been done through the creation of a mobile map package to support more accurate location capturing capability using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) apps. These improvements to data capture in the field support much of the biodiversity monitoring work of Government including freshwater and marine monitoring, bio-security monitoring, key habitat and species monitoring and surveying requirements
- Conservation sheep grazing expanded to further enhance semi natural habitats. Expanding the service across a more diverse range of key habitat areas seeks to improve the quality and value of some of our most important designated areas
- Partnership work with the Jersey Access Forum and the Jersey Access Providers Forum (groups established through the Countryside Access Strategy for Jersey 2016). Collaboration continues to identify opportunities for improvement to the Island's access network, linking existing access routes and improving the network for the different user groups
- Standardised approach to signage and interpretation across the countryside and coast. The agreed templates and formats will be rolled out by members of the Jersey Access Providers Forum in 2022.

## Data Sources

The sustainability report above, which has not been audited, uses the following data sources:

### Electricity usage

Based on information provided by Jersey Electricity Company.

### Heating oil usage

Based on information provided by central procurement and relates to the total deliveries received rather than use.

### Vehicle fuel usage

Based on information provided by Jersey Fleet Management (JFM) and fuel suppliers on fuel purchases.

### Business miles by air

Based on information provided by the States corporate travel management provider. Jersey Hospital specific travel data provided directly by Health and Community Services.

### Gas usage

Based on information provided by Jersey Gas.

### Water usage

Based on information provided by the Jersey New Water Works Company.

### Paper usage

Based on information provided by the States Corporate Supplier for Stationary.

Relevant amounts have been converted into emissions information using standard conversion factors in line with Jersey's Building Bye Laws. Emission factors for business air miles are based on UK Government emission reporting factors.

The Government of Jersey would like to thank all the companies and departments that have provided information to support the drafting of the 2021 Sustainability report.