A Beyond Zero Future
for South East NSW

fact sheet

Climate Action in Bega Valley

Cutting energy use emissions

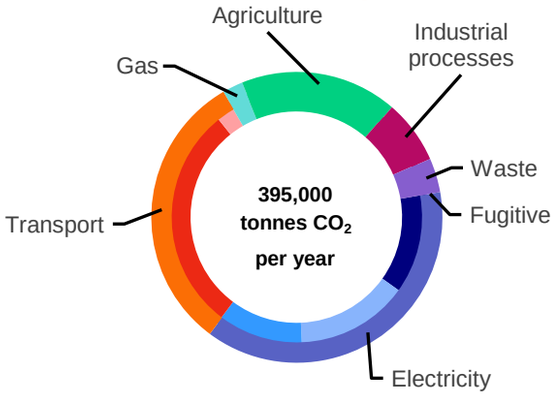
About Bega Valley

Yuin country

Industries — construction, government services, real estate, retail, retirement, aged care, tourism, dairy farming, forestry and commercial fishing

Total emissions	395,000	tonnes (t) CO_2 per year
Population:	36,133	(8 tCO_2 per person each year)
Households:	13,222	(22 tCO_2 per household each year)

2022/2023 Emissions by Sector



Electricity	Residential	13%	38%
	Commercial	14%	
	Industrial	11%	
Transport	Road	29%	31%
	Other	2%	
Gas		2%	
Agriculture		17%	
Industrial processes		7%	
Waste		4%	
Fugitive		0%	

Small solar in Bega Valley

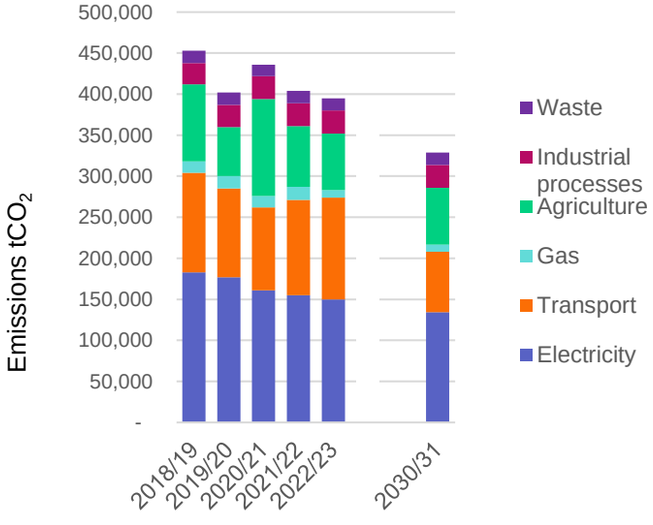
Installs to 2023 = 8782
New installs in 2023 = 863 (7% of households)
Each 5kW solar costs around $5000
Each solar install saves around 3.4 tCO_2 per year

Electric vehicles in Bega Valley

Registrations in 2023 = 91 (0.24% of all vehicles)
New registrations in 2023 = 49
Each EV saves around 3 tCO_2 per year
Running costs are up to 85% lower than a conventional car

Towards 2030: What can YOU do?

21% emissions reduction by 2030 (cf. 2022/2023) if 10% of people add rooftop solar and switch to electric vehicles each year*



What else can you do?

Retrofit your home with low-flow showers, reverse cycle heating/cooling, heat pumps for hot water, insulation and draught sealing.

Join a community energy organisation such as Southcoast Health and Sustainability Alliance (SHASA) to promote resilient networks, local ownership and cost saving.

Consult the Clean Energy Council consumer guides to choosing approved retailers and accredited installers.

Get behind the #RePowerOurCommunities campaign.

Support business and job opportunities in local clean energy technologies.

*For details on assumptions and calculations, see www.zerose.space/background-reports/

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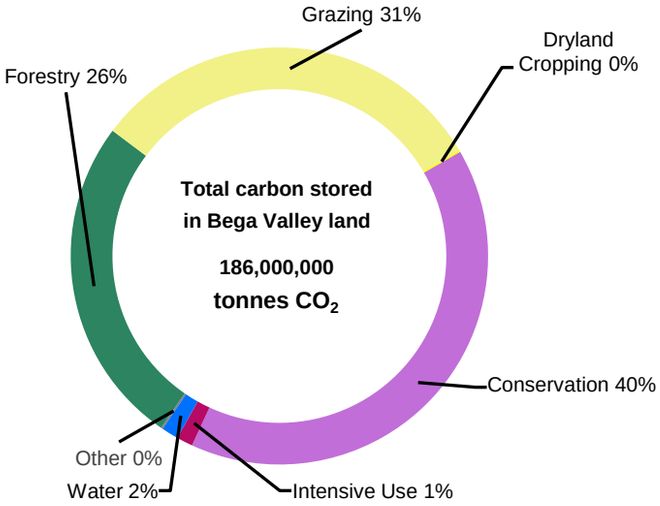
Carbon drawdown by the land

Current Land Use — Bega Valley



Soil

Soil contributes to climate solutions by drawing down carbon into soil organic matter and storing it.

Extra drawdown (tCO_2/year) if 10% of farmers improved non-native pastures and practised optimal grazing:	32,000
Value on international carbon market ($m):	$ 2.6
Emissions avoided (tCO_2/y) if don't clear 1% of native grasslands:	261,000

Carbon wealth in Farms and Trees

Changing land use is key to solving the climate crisis. South East NSW is very well placed to implement land-based climate solutions through farming practices and forest management that maintain the vast stores of carbon in trees and soils. Bega Valley is rich in trees: 79% of its land is forest or woodland.

Planting trees

In south east NSW, one hectare of farm land with mature trees draws down around 3.7t of CO_2/year.

Area (ha) of cleared farmland available for tree planting:	87,500
Extra drawdown (tCO_2/y) if 10% re-planted with trees:	49,700
Annual value on international carbon market ($m):	$ 4.0

Keeping trees

Logging of native State Forests releases huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere thus contributing to climate change.

Hectares of logged native State Forest in Bega Valley:	140,000
Annual emissions (tCO_2) avoided if logging ceased:	419,000
Proportion of Bega Valley's total emissions:	106%

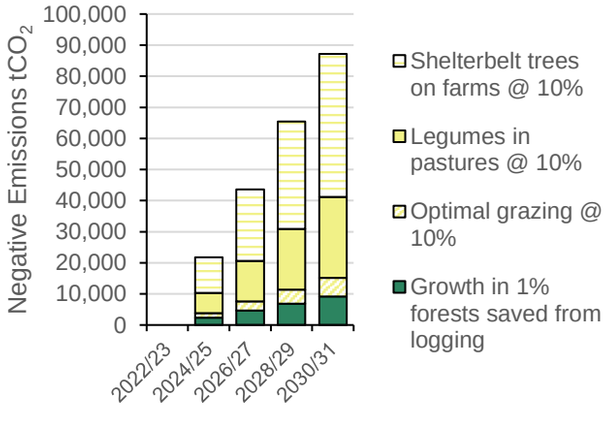
Livestock

Methane emissions from burping livestock are a major contributor to world greenhouse gases.

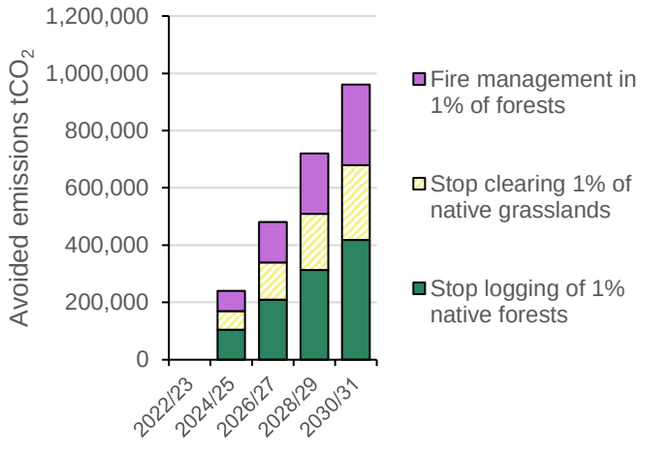
Annual emissions (tCO_2) avoided if 10% fed seaweed:	8,200
Value on international carbon market ($m):	$ 0.7

Towards 2030: Changing land management practices

By 2030, 22% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be offset through increased carbon drawdown on farms and in unlogged forests.*



By 2030, the equivalent of 243% of annual (2022/2023) energy use emissions can be avoided by stopping land clearing and through forest management.*



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