CITY OF HOBART

AGENDA

Special City Planning Committee Meeting

Open Portion

Monday, 23 November 2020

at 4.40 pm
Council Chamber, Town Hall

THE MISSION

Working together to make Hobart a better place for the community.

THE VALUES

The Council is:

People	We care about people – our community, our customers and colleagues.
Teamwork	We collaborate both within the organisation and with external stakeholders drawing on skills and expertise for the benefit of our community.
Focus and Direction	We have clear goals and plans to achieve sustainable social, environmental and economic outcomes for the Hobart community.
Creativity and Innovation	We embrace new approaches and continuously improve to achieve better outcomes for our community.
Accountability	We are transparent, work to high ethical and professional standards and are accountable for delivering outcomes for our community.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Business listed on the agenda is to be conducted in the order in which it is set out, unless the committee by simple majority determines otherwise.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Special City Planning Committee Meeting (Open Portion) held Monday, 23 November 2020 at 4.40 pm in the Council Chamber, Town Hall.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Deputy Lord Mayor Burnet (Chairman)
Briscoe
Harvey
Behrakis
Dutta
Coats

Apologies:

Leave of Absence:

NON-MEMBERS
Lord Mayor Reynolds
Zucco
Sexton
Thomas
Ewin
Sherlock

1. CO-OPTION OF A COMMITTEE MEMBER IN THE EVENT OF A VACANCY

2. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Ref: Part 2, Regulation 8(7) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

Members of the committee are requested to indicate where they may have any pecuniary or conflict of interest in respect to any matter appearing on the agenda, or any supplementary item to the agenda, which the committee has resolved to deal with.

3. REPORTS

3.1 Sustainable Hobart Action Plan Including Community Engagement Report
File Ref: F20/119643; 18/327-0002-003

Report of the Manager Smart & Sustainable City and the Director City Innovation of 18 November 2020 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: **SUSTAINABLE HOBART ACTION PLAN INCLUDING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT**

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Manager Smart & Sustainable City
Director City Innovation

1. Report Purpose and Community Benefit

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's endorsement of the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan*. Please refer to the following attachments to this report:

(i) Attachment A (Sustainable Hobart Action Plan);
(ii) Attachment B (Seed Consulting Report – Engagement Activities Report for the Climate Change Strategy Review);
(iii) Attachment C (Community Engagement Plan); and
(iv) Attachment D (Engagement Summary Report) respectively.

2. Report Summary

2.1. The document: *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan*, has been prepared in line with the City of Hobart's Annual Plan 2019, major action and initiative:

(i) *"3.1.1 Finalise the Hobart Climate Change Strategy."*

2.2. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* refers to various related programs within other divisions and newly developed City-wide actions and programs that encompass the key principles of sustainability, energy efficiency and resilience to respond to the changing climate. This inclusive approach has provided the framing of the Sustainable Hobart program, which encapsulates these principles.

2.3. The document details strategies and actions to reduce Hobart's energy use and carbon footprint, emphasising areas of action such as transport where new technologies are increasingly making emission reductions achievable. They likewise shape our responses to the changing climate and increased intensity and frequency of natural hazards that are reshaping the City's risk profiles and impacting local economies and driving the building of connected and resilient communities.

2.4. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* builds on the City's declaration, on 17 June, of a 'Global Climate and Biodiversity Emergency.'

2.5. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* is informed by the *Engagement Summary Report – Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan Nov 2020* by the City of Hobart Engagement team services (refer to Attachment D). The Engagement Activities centred on the Draft Action Plan, and used communication material such as fact sheets, videos and a survey through the process. The engagement identified:

(i) 84.2% of the survey respondents supported the Draft Plan as is or with minor amendments;
(ii) 89.7% of survey respondents support the City adopting corporate greenhouse gas reduction targets and 88.9% of respondents support community targets; and
(iii) There is a high level of community awareness of City of Hobart waste projects.

2.6. Key activities delivered by the Engagement Plan are summarised in the following table and detailed in the Community Engagement Plan, marked as Attachment C:

Consultation / Media Activity

- Your Say City of Hobart website: survey and reports available for comment
- Sustainable Hobart Forum
- Social media posts
- Stakeholders, participants and contributors to the preliminary consultation – invite comment
- Councillor/Alderman engagement
- Internal officer engagement
- Media release

2.7. Following the consultation process, the responses and outputs, were included in the final *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* (refer Attachment A, to be provided to the Council for endorsement.

2.8. It is further noted the preparation of the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* has been prepared in relation to the *Hobart Community Vision for our Island Capital* and *Capital City Strategic Plans 2019 – 2025*, to ensure guidance and alignment with these key strategic documents.

3. Recommendation

That:

1. The Council endorse the Sustainable Hobart Action Plan, marked as Attachment A to this report.

2. The General Manager be authorised to complete final amendments and edits as necessary to publish the* Sustainable Hobart *Action Plan.

4. Background

4.1. The *City of Hobart Annual Plan 2019* includes the major action and initiative:

(i) *3.1.1 Finalise the Hobart Climate Change Strategy."*

4.2. The document: *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* (refer Attachment A) has been prepared to deliver this action.

4.3. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* builds on the two previous climate change strategies. It details technological, community and legislative strategies and actions designed to reduce Hobart's energy use and carbon footprint and respond to a changing climate. It also seeks to mitigate risk and potential liability, assist in the transition to a low carbon economy, and support increasing resilience of communities.

4.4. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* has been prepared following preliminary consultation in 2017 – 2018, by Seed Consulting Services (refer Attachment B) and through the City of Hobart's Engagement Summary Report – November 2020 (refer Attachment D). The 2020 engagement process included:

(i) Your Say Hobart project page, open from 9 August – 25 September 2020, which included:

(a) Online feedback form (survey);
(b) Question and Answer tool; and
(c) Frequently Asked Questions.

(ii) A face-to-face information session for members of the community, held at Mather's House on 23 August 2020.
(iii) An online webinar session held via Zoom on 26 August.

4.5. Feedback to the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* identified:

(i) The City of Hobart is seen as a leader in sustainability.
(ii) Several respondents identified additional projects for consideration such as additional bikes lanes, repair café and tool library, increased local manufacturing opportunities and active transport options.

4.6. The strategic goal of the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* (page 9, Attachment A) is to help Hobart to grow sustainably, while delivering on the community's vision in an environmentally and economically efficient and sustainable way.

4.7. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* has been constructed around the key themes of:

(i) Leadership: Initiatives involving the City influencing, educating or collaborating with other governments and stakeholders

(ii) Mobility: Initiatives to move around the city in more sustainable ways
(iii) Energy: Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use renewables more effectively and at lower cost
(iv) Resilience: Initiatives that make Hobart better prepared for the changes climate change is bringing
(v) Waste: Initiatives to make better and more efficient use of resources and prevent them becoming pollutants at end-of-life
(vi) Governance: Initiatives that utilise the City of Hobart's legislative frameworks to effect change.

4.8. Changes to the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* in response to community and business consultation include:

(i) The document naming was finalised as: "Sustainable Hobart Action Plan: Towards a zero emissions Hobart".

(ii) After consultation, three targets were added to the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan*, as recommended by community and stakeholder feedback, and well-aligned with Tasmanian State Government targets:

(a) **City of Hobart Corporate Greenhouse Gas Target (2030)** (By 2030, the City of Hobart will reduce its 2020 corporate greenhouse gas emissions by a further 20%)

(b) **Hobart Community Greenhouse Gas Target (2022)** (The City will support the community to identify targets and actions to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions. Refer section 4.9.2 for further detailed information on this goal.)

(c) **Renewable Energy Target (2040)** (The City of Hobart will achieve 100% net renewable electricity by 2040)

(d) Collectively these targets support Hobart working towards the overall goal of zero net emissions.

(iii) The deletion of one Action (GOVE-09 Corporate Climate Adaptation Program Review), which was replaced with GOVE-09 Guidelines For Low-Carbon Construction And Manufacture.

(a) The inserted action addresses concerns from several responses during the community and business feedback process and includes a suggestion that Hobart explore the benefits of joining the global Fab City initiative, which details methods for promoting local, advanced manufacturing. (The deleted action is not abandoned, but was seen to be a BAU function of several other actions.)

(iv) Edits to actions in the Energy section of the plan, to make it clearer that these actions are consistent with the City's role as an electricity consumer, able to choose between retailer options and operate within the rules as they are adapted by the market operator and TasNetworks. These actions were fully supported by the Tasmanian State Government Climate Change Office.

(v) Minor changes to the strategic goals of the Sustainable Hobart program.

(vi) Changes to layout and the addition of new information about the consultation process.

(vii) Insertion of an Acknowledgement of Country and space for a message from the Lord Mayor, consistent with other City strategies and plans.

4.9. The targets chosen are economically achievable, with low upfront costs and medium-to-long term financial returns to the City. The targets are designed to be achieved by local action, not by methods such as purchasing offsets from corporations around the world.

(i) Target 1 (reducing corporate greenhouse gas emissions by a further 20%) involves continuing along the past decade's strategy of innovation, focussing on reduced waste to landfill, electrifying the City's vehicle fleet, energy efficiency in our buildings and lighting, better control of electricity, and other savings. This strategy has already made significant cuts to the City's energy bills, more than offsetting the cost of the programs over the medium term.

(ii) Target 2 is a target to set a target with the community by the end of 2022, to reduce community emissions. This approach reflects the discussions and stakeholder engagement that are necessary to work through the economic and social implications of setting such a target. The City does not control community emissions. Hence, the long-term goal of a zero net emissions Hobart will require strategic and financial input from all levels of government, and full community support.

(a) Furthermore, emissions are calculated in Tasmania by applying the state average to the local population. This makes it almost impossible for a single region to show it has achieved zero emissions. To cut Hobart's 500,000 tonne (CO2 equivalent) emissions completely (i.e. a zero emissions target) may require collective funding of up to $1 billion from all stakeholders, notwithstanding that delivery could also bring significant revenue and future innovative investment to Hobart.

(b) The end-of-2022 milestone gives time to more fully explore the ramifications of setting a target for reducing community emissions with both industry and households.

(iii) Target 3 (100% renewable **electricity** for the City of Hobart by 2040) is an achievable target based on present budgets and technologies. The cost is a modest $50,000 per year, in projects that would be self-funding in the medium term.

(a) Note that Target 3 is not designed to achieve 100% renewable **energy** for the City's operations. This alternate target would require an investment of around $500,000 per year over 20 years. However, it is noted that significant steps towards this goal will be achieved through BAU activities across the City, such as fleet upgrades and ongoing reductions in waste to landfill. Council can also support and accelerate this kind of transition by assisting in investment attraction to the city for industries and businesses associated with the hydrogen economy, in line with the State Government's efforts in this area.

5. Proposal and Implementation

5.1. It is proposed that the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* is endorsed for operational delivery.

5.2. It is proposed that the General Manager be authorised to complete final amendments and edits as necessary to publish the *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan*.

6. Strategic Planning and Policy Considerations

6.1. Issues of: sustainability, energy efficiency and climate change are embedded across the *Capital City Strategic Plans 2019 – 2025*. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* furthers these and directly responds to the following strategic outcomes:

(i) "1.1 Hobart keeps a strong sense of place and identity, even as the city changes.
(ii) 1.3 In City decision-making, we consider how different aspects of Hobart life connect and contribute to sense of place.
(iii) 4.5 Hobart's economy is strong, diverse and resilient.
(iv) 5.1 An accessible and connected city environment helps maintain Hobart's pace of life.
(v) 6.3 Hobart is a city with renewable and ecologically sustainable energy, waste and water systems.
(vi) 6.4 Hobart is responsive and resilient to climate change and natural disasters."

7. Financial Implications

7.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result

(i) The costs in the current year are already built into the operational and capital plans of the City, requiring only officer time and some aspects of project funding within the broader Smart and Sustainable City business unit.

7.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result

(i) There is an estimated $350,000/year for 5 years required to fund this program (approximately 0.25 of 1% of annual budget). However, this amount is significantly offset by existing funding and anticipated savings thereby reducing the required extra funding to under $100,000/year. If approved, offsets include:

(a) Existing OPEX budget $50,000 (e.g. professional services funding);
(b) Existing CAPEX budget $100,000 (e.g. Energy Savings Action Plan);
(c) Divisional Co-Funding $50,000 (e.g. collaborative divisional programs);
(d) Efficiency Savings up to $100,000 (e.g. Smart Lighting initiatives;)
(e) Grants (e.g. portion of the sustainable grants – former DHEG); and
(f) Other external grant applications (where successful).

7.3. Asset Related Implications

(i) The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* strengthens capabilities to inform future decision-making including asset replacement, renewal and investment attraction strategies, and the overall management of Council's multi-billion dollar asset portfolio.

8. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

8.1. Climate governance is increasingly viewed as a board responsibility due to its potential strategic legal, financial and insurance risks and implications.

8.2. As reported by the Australian Institute of Company Directors in 2019, Directors could face liability for breaching their duties if they cannot show they have adequately considered and responded to the risks of climate change.

8.3. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* provides a low-risk, low-investment approach to allow Council to demonstrate appropriate consideration, and report on and disclose risks due to climate change.

9. Environmental Considerations

9.1. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* continues to progress the City's climate actions across two climate action spheres: mitigation and adaptation.

9.2. **Mitigation** is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy use from its corporate activities and across the community.

9.3. The City has had a strong program and considerable success in reducing it greenhouse gas emissions across its corporate assets and services and has achieved strong targets. However, further efforts are required in the areas of transport and in influencing the community to reduce theirs. The *Sustainable Hobart Action Plan* sets out a program to embrace new technologies and enable the City to add to existing programs, as well as realise new opportunities for the collection and collation of data to inform strategic decision making and management of assets.

9.4. **Adaptation** is societal responses to a changing climate and increased intensity and frequency of natural hazards including bushfire, extreme storm events, flooding, coastal hazards and heat wave.

9.5. The City has engaged with science and used technologies and data to better understand the risk profile for increased climate hazards. It is delivering innovative programs to mitigate bush fire hazard and strengthen connections through its community resilience program.

9.6. Adaptation responses need to consider: financial and transitional risks as economies shift away from exposure to carbon-intensive industries; coincidental and cascading natural hazards; statutory planning, place-making, capital works and significant infrastructure planning and implications for emergency management, preparedness and recovery.

9.7. In Tasmania, baseload hydro energy underpins the electricity grid, placing a greater emphasis on sustainable transport responses, since oil-based liquid fuels result in significant emissions, at local and state levels.

10. Marketing and Media

10.1. A community and media engagement plan details how the engagement process was promoted is attached, marked Attachment C.

10.2. The Sustainable Hobart Action Plan is intended to be given significant zero-cost marketing via Council platforms and external media. Marketing channels include the new digital screens in the City's car parks, a media release, social media coverage, City circulars and newsletters, and email marketing to relevant groups who expressed interest in the program during consultation.

10.3. Furthermore, the Sustainable Hobart webpage is to be upgraded (as one of the early actions) and this would become a hub for ongoing information and updates etc. Included here would be real-time information about the City's energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and targets, as well as updates on the progress of the Sustainable Hobart program.

11. Delegation

11.1. This is a matter for the Council to determine.

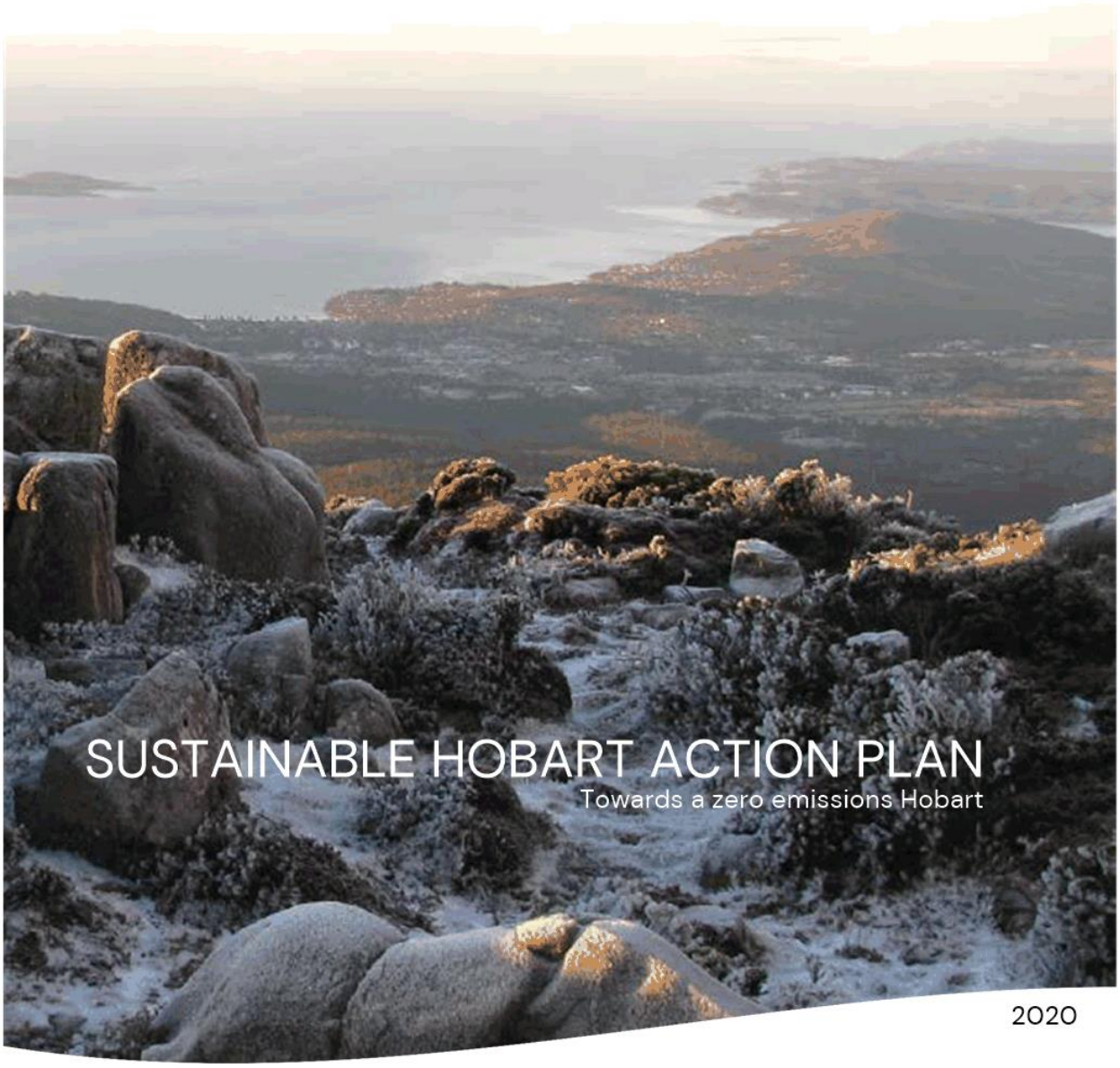
As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Robert Stevenson
MANAGER SMART & SUSTAINABLE CITY

Peter Carr
DIRECTOR CITY INNOVATION

Date: 18 November 2020
File Reference: F20/119643; 18/327-0002-003

Attachment A: Sustainable Hobart Action Plan ⇩
Attachment B: Seeding Consulting Services - Engagement Activities Report for the Climate Change Strategy Review ⇩
Attachment C: Community Engagement Plan - Sustainable Hobart Action Plan ⇩
Attachment D: Engagement Summary Report - Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan November 2020 ⇩



HOBART BY NIGHT

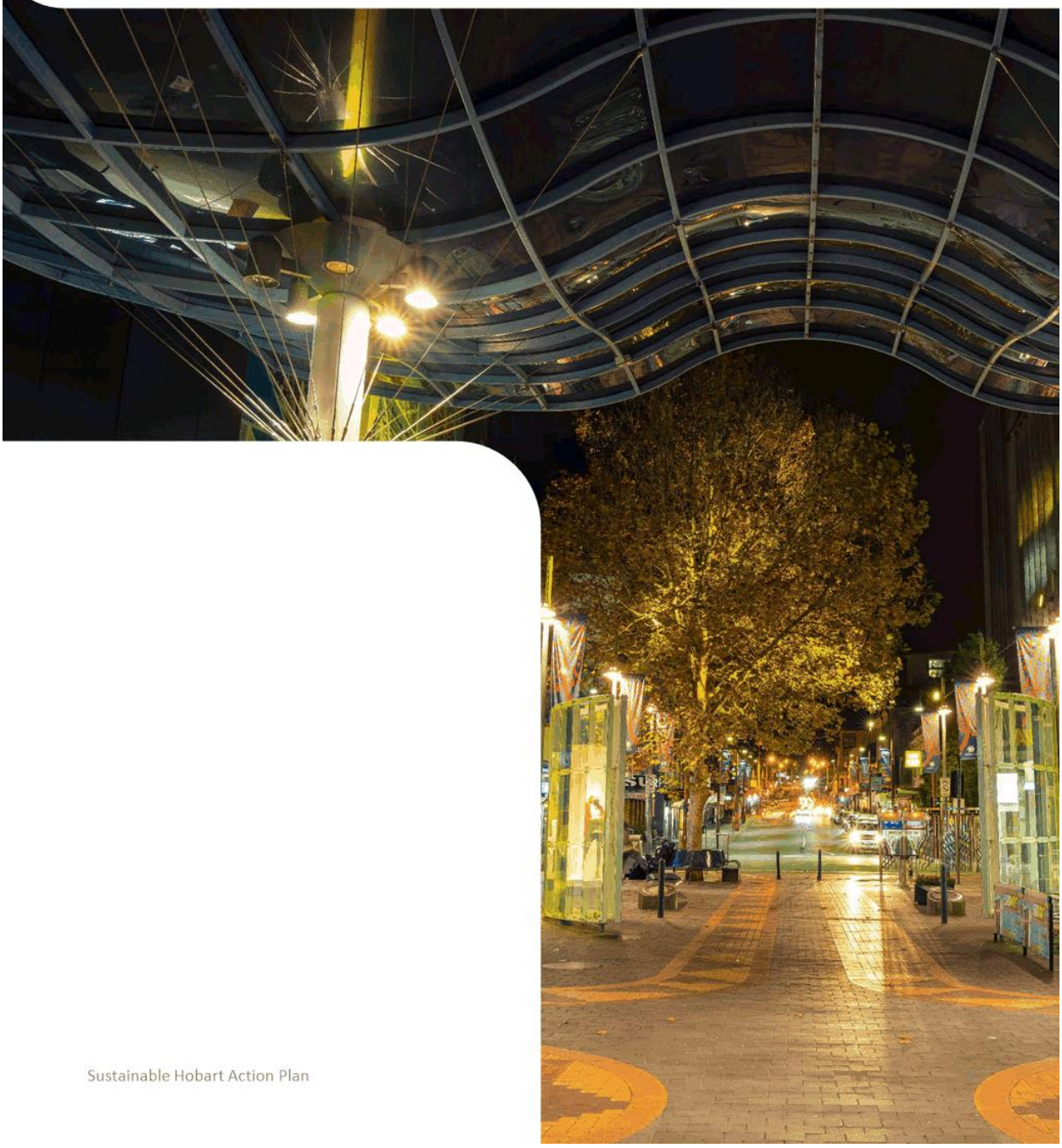
SUSTAINABLE HOBART

AN INITIATIVE OF
City of HOBART

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

In recognition of the deep history and culture of our city, we acknowledge the determination and resilience of the palawa people of Tasmania, who have survived dispossession and continue to maintain their identity, culture and rights. Tasmanian First Nations People have lived sustainably in this place for more than 40,000 years. Tasmanian First Nations People moved with the seasons, respecting resources and using fire to support hunting and fresh growth of vegetation, allowing them to replenish. Tasmanian First Nations People applied the stories and lessons of their ancestors and planned for generations into the future. We acknowledge that we have much to learn from Traditional Custodians here in Hobart as we move into the future.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the City of Hobart's 2018 document, *A Community Vision for our Island Capital*, the people of Hobart said they wanted the Council to act to mitigate climate change and put adaptation strategies in place. The community spoke strongly in favour of valuing and enhancing biodiverse ecosystems and designing for energy efficiency. They also asked the Council to encourage the movement of people ahead of cars, and to be bold in investigating, trialling and implementing energy-efficient transport and technology alternatives for the community.

Our commitment is to adopt a mix of new ways of thinking and highly practical actions making the community's vision a reality, in an ecologically and economically sustainable way. We will adapt to a changing climate but continue our mitigation path to a zero-emissions future, and act to protect and enhance biodiversity in and around our city.

Changes to our climate impact Hobart's economy and its built and natural environments. For two decades, the City has been embedding climate considerations into its decision-making processes and operations. We have measured and significantly reduced our energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, and used climate science predictions of rainfall, temperature, wind and sea level rises to set policy, identify barriers and create opportunities.

We will respond to the global issue of climate change in an intelligent, localised and community-focused way.

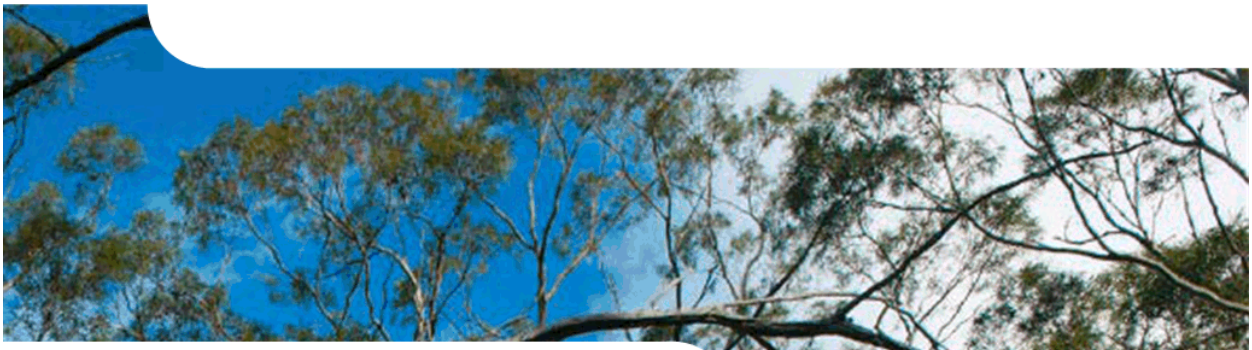
The actions we have developed are organised into six areas: Leadership, Mobility, Energy, Resilience, Waste and Governance.

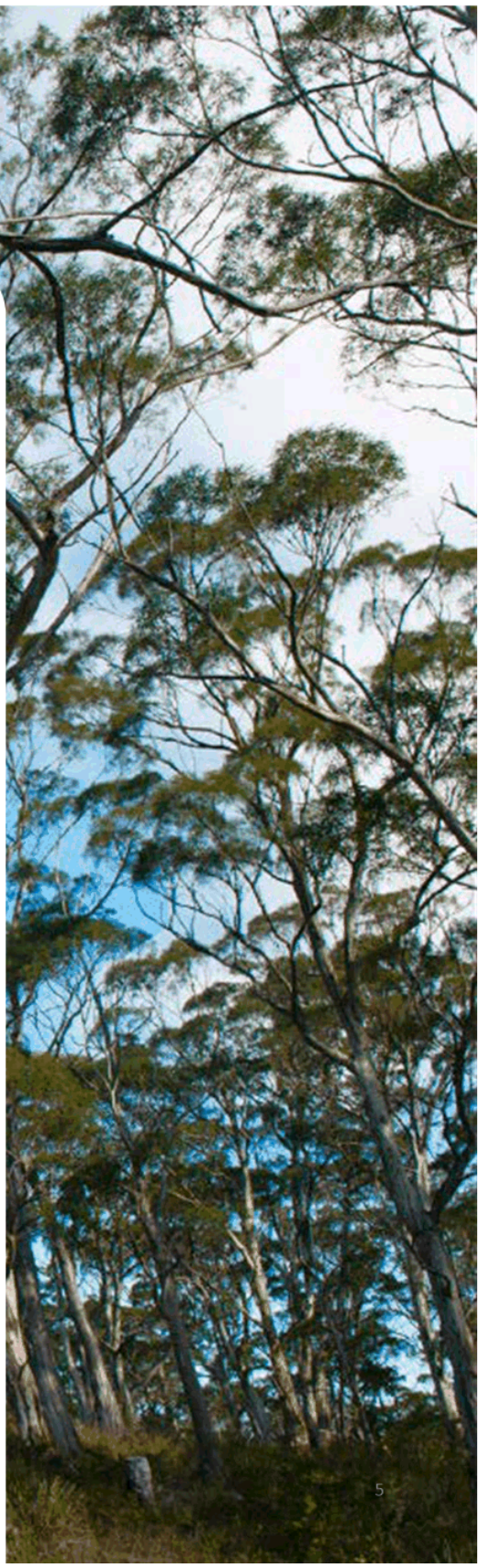
As fire and flood are two of our biggest threats, many actions are directed at practical actions we can take to protect Hobart against the kind of devastation seen recently in mainland Australia. Related actions seek to protect our wildlife by increasing habitat and developing the communications and education pathways to allow our communities to understand the local actions they can take for the greatest effect.

Many actions are developed to combine a sustainable and social goal. For instance shopping online is convenient, but flying in individual goods increases their carbon debt while taking business away from local retailers. So, we suggest actions promoting models for the development of sustainable digital commerce in Hobart, combined with the benefits of low carbon mobility options that deliver mutual benefit to both our business and consumer communities.

Moreover, the Greater Hobart Act, Hobart City Deal and UTAS relocation create once-in-a-generation opportunities to develop whole-of-region sustainability actions in transport, energy and planning to benefit and protect the people of Hobart, their jobs, wellbeing and future, as well as the natural environment of our region and beyond.

With our community's help, we will deliver practical, targeted and local actions with real and ongoing sustainability and biodiversity outcomes for the people of Hobart and the natural environment.





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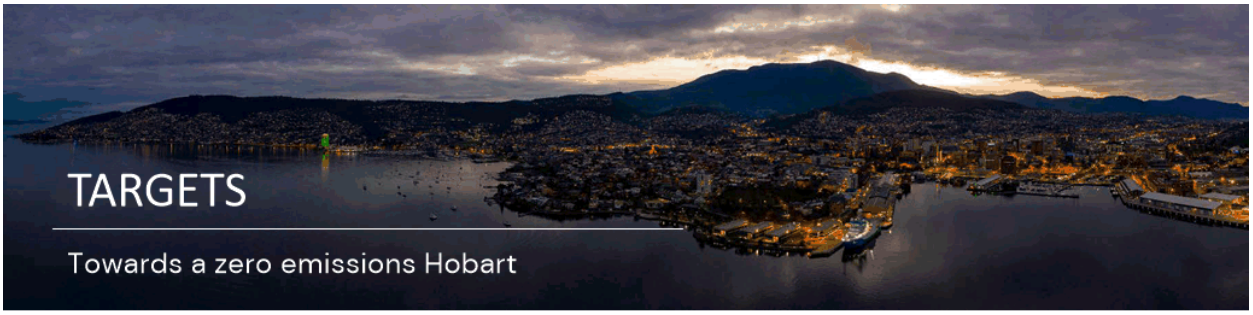


1. City of Hobart Corporate Greenhouse Gas Target (2030)

By 2030, the City of Hobart will reduce its 2020 corporate greenhouse gas emissions by 20%

2. Hobart Community Greenhouse Gas Target (2022)

The City will support the community to identify targets and actions to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions

3. Renewable Energy Target (2040)

The City of Hobart will achieve 100% net renewable electricity by 2040

Setting targets

In our consultation with the community we asked the people of Hobart whether they wanted us to set targets for greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy use for the City in its operations, and for the community as a whole.

The response was resounding. 90% supported targets for the City and 89% supported community targets.

- We believe targets should be **real** and **achievable**.
- We also believe targets should be achieved by **local action**, not by purchasing offsets from corporations around the world.

Our goal is a zero emissions Hobart. But we can't yet set this as an achievable target. For instance, McRobies Gully landfill is the source of 70% of our corporate emissions and will give off greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. We have already trapped what we can of these emissions to turn them into energy and less harmful gases.

What we can do is steadily replace our fleet with EV or H2 vehicles as the technology becomes available. We can also set ambitious targets to keep reducing emissions as we have done over the past two decades and adjust our electricity mix to economically source all of our electricity from renewable energy.

We can achieve 100% net renewable electricity, and gain full economic payback on the investment. We have already saved $1 M from our annual energy bill thanks to our energy action programs over the past decade.

We will also make significant reductions to overall corporate emissions (electricity, gas, petrol etc.) as we upgrade fleets and buildings and develop better public transport and micromobility options.

Between 2010 and 2020 the City reduced its greenhouse gas output by 17%. We will achieve a further 20% reduction over the next decade through reduced waste to landfill, electrifying the City's fleet, energy efficiency in our buildings and lighting, better control of electricity and other savings.

The Hobart community's greenhouse gas emissions come from industry (42%), transport (28%), commercial (14%), residential (10%) and agriculture/forestry (6%). The City's ability to directly affect these emissions is limited, but we can enable change through our leadership role in supporting electric vehicles, public transport, domestic energy efficiency and education, as well as working with the community to set an emissions reduction target before the end of 2022.

The Tasmanian State Government has committed Tasmania to a net 200% renewable target by 2040. As the state's capital city, the City of Hobart will meet the challenge to source reliable, net 100% renewable electricity for its operations. Changes to other energy use over the same period will help push us beyond this target, towards zero corporate emissions.

ABOUT THIS PLAN

The focus areas and all individual actions are guided by the "pillars" of *Hobart: A Community Vision for Our Island Capital* and the *Capital City Strategic Plan 2019–29*, which together guide the City of Hobart's work.

- **Pillar 1:** Sense of place
- **Pillar 2:** Community inclusion, participation and belonging
- **Pillar 3:** Creativity and culture
- **Pillar 4:** City economies
- **Pillar 5:** Movement and connectivity
- **Pillar 6:** Natural environment
- **Pillar 7:** Built environment
- **Pillar 8:** Governance and civic involvement

These eight pillars were chosen as part of a large body of strategic work, by a representative community panel.

We are deeply grateful to the members of the Hobart community who gave so much of their time to take part in debating, writing and creating a strategic vision for Hobart.

This Action Plan complements the City's other key strategies and plans, which together seek to deliver sustainable and smart outcomes.

"The Paris Agreement recognises the important role of sub-national governments in addressing climate change. It is fantastic to see the City of Hobart have such a comprehensive plan for action that complements the work of the Tasmanian Government."
Sophie Muller
Director
Tasmanian Climate Change Office

This plan contains over 40 individual actions in six areas:

1. **Leadership:** Initiatives involving the City influencing, educating or collaborating with other governments and stakeholders
2. **Mobility:** Initiatives to move around the city in more sustainable ways
3. **Energy:** Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use renewables more effectively and at lower cost
4. **Resilience:** Initiatives that make Hobart better prepared for the changes climate change is bringing
5. **Waste:** Initiatives to make better and more efficient use of resources and prevent them becoming pollutants at end-of-life
6. **Governance:** Initiatives that utilise the City of Hobart's legislative frameworks to effect change.

This Action Plan responds to the City's key strategies and action plans, which together seek to deliver climate safe and smart Hobart outcomes. These include:

- Capital City Strategic Plan 2015–25
- Hobart: A community vision for our capital island 2018
- Energy and Greenhouse Action Plan 2018–20
- Hobart Corporate Climate Adaptation Plan 2013 - 2016
- Waste Management Strategy 2030
- Biodiversity Action Plan 2019
- Strategic Fire Management Plan (draft)
- Municipal Emergency Management Plan 2018
- Stormwater Strategy 2020-2025 (draft)
- Social Inclusion Strategy 2014 - 2019
- Transport Strategy (draft) 2019–30
- Connected Hobart (2019)

WELCOME TO SUSTAINABLE HOBART

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

We define sustainability as the quality of progressing in a way that minimises or removes the requirement for the consistent increased application of new resources. A sustainable Hobart is a city that can produce a portion of its own power, manage its waste without creating landfill, power its own vehicles and light its streets without wasting energy lighting the sky. Sustainable economies are those that spend resources wisely, achieving multiple outcomes with each investment and investing in things that earn dividends rather than accumulate future debts.

This plan takes steps towards making Hobart more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. Fossil fuel transport, powered by imported fuels, can be replaced with locally-sourced energy. Costly lighting of the night sky is planned to be curtailed, saving money, helping biodiversity, increasing safety and bringing back our view of the stars. Sustainable Hobart supports local business over those that fly products in on demand and provides residents with regulatory planning guidance, knowledge and support networks, advice about how best save money and energy heating homes of various types and pathways to become involved in creating a world-leading sustainable city.

KEY SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The Sustainable Hobart Action Plan is preceded by two major bodies of work, which inform the science and data behind the program.

- The City's Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Use Annual Report
- City of Hobart Responding to Climate Change Background Paper

The latest version of both of these documents is available on the City's website at cityofhobart.com.au

Several high level and strategic projects with important links to climate change have also taken place while Sustainable Hobart has been in development. They include:

- Hobart: A community vision for our island capital
- Capital City Strategic Plan 2019–29
- Connected Hobart Framework and Action Plan

STRATEGIC GOALS

The actions in this plan are designed to move the City toward meeting the strategic goals of the Sustainable Hobart Program:

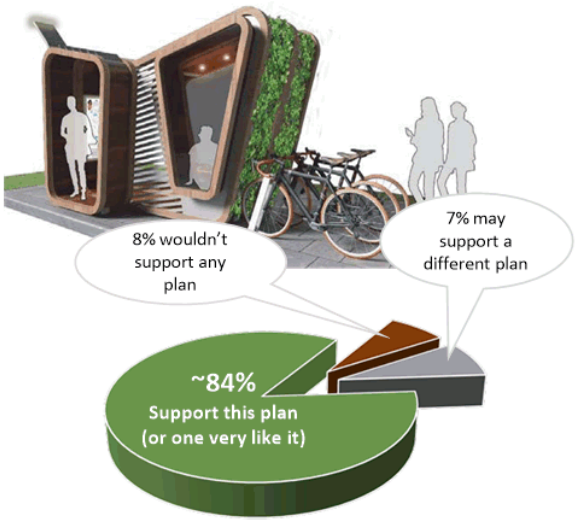
1. To sustainably meet the rapid changes in Hobart's demographics and population
2. To create a path to a zero-emissions future for the City and community
3. To deliver on the community's vision for Hobart, described in the document *Hobart: A community vision for our island capital* (2018)
4. To prepare our city to withstand storm, sea level rise flood, bushfire and other natural hazards
5. To challenge the people of Hobart with exciting, smart, innovative and affordable solutions to energy management, transport and other areas
6. To collaborate with all areas of the City and external stakeholders to drive efficiency in our processes, development and actions
7. To provide leadership and collaboration at local, regional, national and international levels
8. To deliver better and more efficient services and programs for the people of Hobart

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Over 2000 people visited the City's YourSay page during our community engagement process.

- 820 people downloaded the Action Plan
- 227 people downloaded the fact sheets
- 126 people filled in the survey
- 7 organisations responded with written submissions

We also received significant media coverage, engaged the public through out Facebook presence, published videos online and in the Council's Customer Service Centre, held public forums, hosted a webinar and invited the business community to discuss how we could help them to make their businesses more sustainable.



BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

Hobart's business community was invited to an engagement session to discuss the Action Plan and how the City could assist local businesses to achieve sustainability goals. This valuable discussion with a broad range of highly engaged business owners covered economic and environmental sustainability, Council regulations, local procurement and manufacturing and the value of a Sustainable Hobart brand.

The City presented the Action Plan and discussed various grant schemes available, as well as the potential to report against globally recognised sustainability programs such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG).

The idea was raised of bringing night-time retail lighting into the City's dark skies initiatives while being careful to watch the effects of spectrum changes in night lighting on both animal migration and human psychology. UTAS spoke of its ten-year sustainability plan—which focusses on both the financial and human side of sustainability—and the parallels between the City's plans and the University's.

Some businesses explained that environmental sustainability was not a major concern a decade ago, but has become central to businesses and their customers. Retailer experience shows customers are willing to pay a little more for products that have demonstrable sustainability credentials.

A local business that bulk-buys second-hand electric cars was heartened by the City's installation of EV fast-charging technology (which is both economically and environmentally sustainable for the City). Others raised the City's potential role in influencing the reuse of building materials and old buildings. Carbon Neutral Adelaide presented on their business/council partnerships, which provided an interesting potential model for Hobart's transition to a zero carbon city. And finally, FabCity, a worldwide program supporting local manufacturing, was suggested as a low-carbon option for Hobart's future.

YOUR INPUT

In response to survey results, business community engagement and submissions, we have amended some parts of the Action Plan.

The draft plan had no corporate or community greenhouse gas/renewable energy targets. These have been added, and some of the actions have been amended to respond to suggestions and better suit achieving our targets. More emphasis has been given to engagement with state government agencies and stakeholders, and targets have been aligned with the new Tasmanian State Government target of a 200% renewable Tasmania by 2040. "Energy" actions still focus on reduced dependence on fossil fuels, but now align more clearly with industry and university partners.

Sustainable Hobart has included three rounds of community and stakeholder engagement involving a range of activities, including:

- written public submissions sought on two background papers: "Responding to Climate Change" and "Managing Greenhouse Gas Emissions";
- direct input through surveys and workshops;
- engagement with local schools;
- discussions and workshops with City of Hobart elected members and employees;
- final stakeholder public consultation.

Throughout our engagement process we received feedback that the City of Hobart has excelled in:

- climate governance and planning;
- waste management; and
- energy management.

FLOOD AND FIRE

Many of the actions in this plan are connected with two of the greatest threats to Hobart: bushfire and flood. The 2020 bushfire season in mainland Australia has alerted most Australians and many around the world to the drastic consequences of global climate change. In 2018 Hobart also experienced major flooding from a significant rainfall event, and mainland Australia faced disastrous flooding immediately after the fires, due to a rainfall event with vastly depleted vegetation cover.

Hobart is a bushland city at the base of kunanyi/Mt Wellington. Depending on how we act, the mountain can be a moderator or a significant multiplier of both fire and flood risks to the city.

Our regional microclimate is strongly influenced by the mountain which collects higher rainfall than the city itself. **Fire and flood risks are moderated if this moisture stays on the mountain.**

- Absorption of rainfall is aided by mountain geology (porosity) and vegetation cover.
- The vegetation of the mountain also aids the condensation of atmospheric moisture thereby increasing effective precipitation in times of low actual rainfall.

Water stored in vegetation and soil on the mountain, moderates the local regional microclimate, cools surface temperatures through shading, acts to halt and store runoff, and maintains small water cycles which, in turn, promote more rainfall.

Extreme rainfall events together with higher winds and warmer temperatures will dry out this landscape system, leading to even warmer weather, vegetation changes and lower absorptive capacity of the mountain.

Acting together these will create a vicious cycle of further drying, warming and bushfire risk. If bushfire removes vegetation from the mountain, rainfall absorption drops, flooding is exacerbated and local temperatures can increase in subsequent years.

We are far from powerless against the massive forces of flood and fire.

The Sustainable Hobart team works with others in Council, like the City's Bushland team, which focuses on the safety, accessibility, biodiversity and protection of our bushland assets.

Education and information are crucial actions:

- Prioritising the efforts of volunteers and groups
- Changing public perceptions, for instance of the need to "tidy up" for aesthetics / amenity, which can lead to unnecessary slashing, removing habitat, plant cover and shading, and exposing the ground layer to drying and heating.

As we maintain and build trails in bushland areas, we can increase the capture of runoff from Mt Wellington and its absorption back into the soil though appropriate structures in built assets such as retention ponds, leaky weirs, absorption swales and ponds on fire trails and roads.

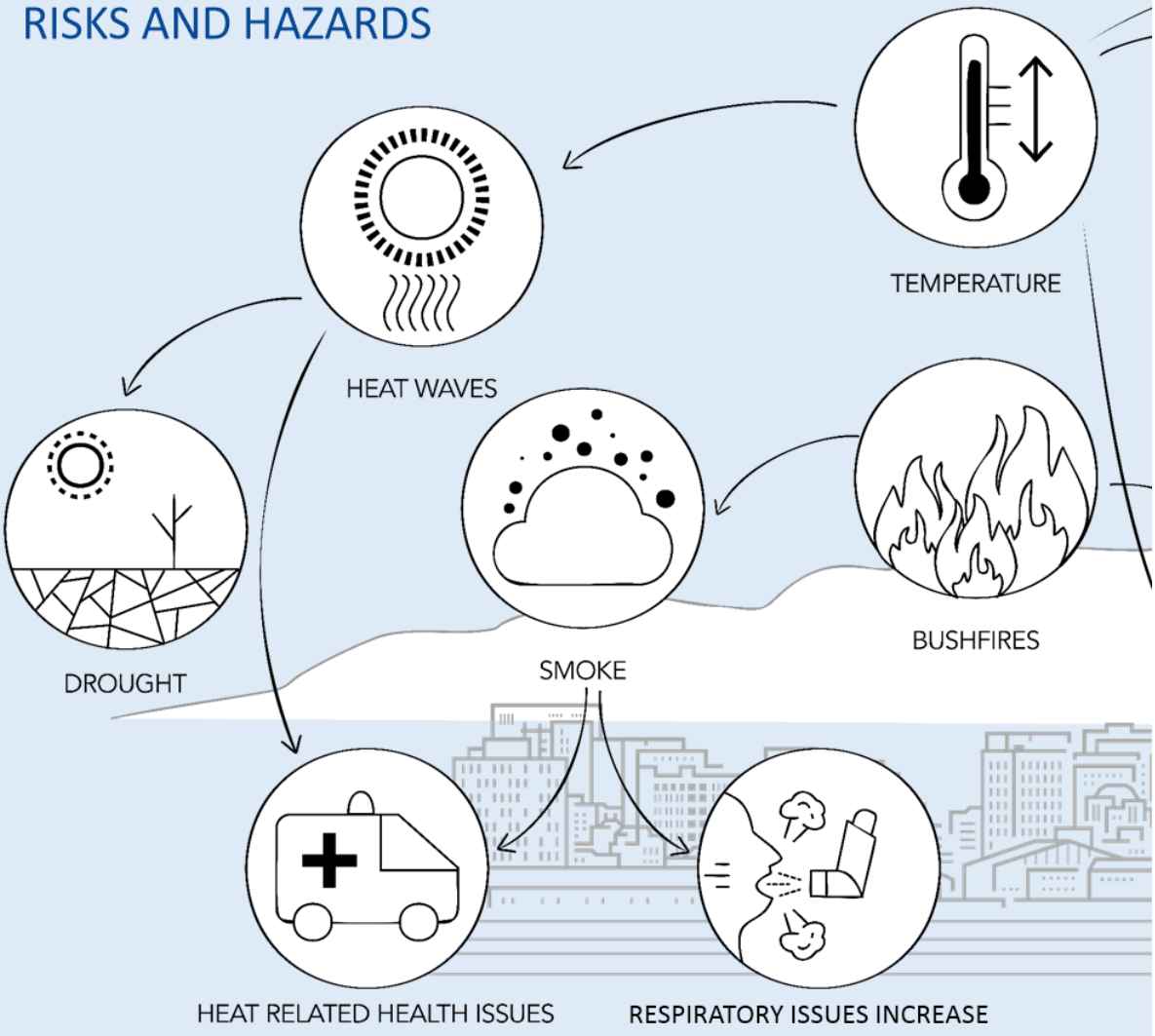
Urban parks, green spaces and private gardens all play a role, through simple measures like shading, providing paths for flood waters, and the incorporation of humus from green waste. Appropriate vegetation anywhere in the city not only moderates fire and flood risk but can create islands of habitat to encourage native birds and wildlife to jump between existing habitat islands and repopulate areas or increase species diversity.

We reduce runoff with appropriate vegetation cover, which also reduces the heat island effect of Hobart City and suburbs. "Green firebreaks" can reduce evaporation, runoff and erosion along fire breaks.

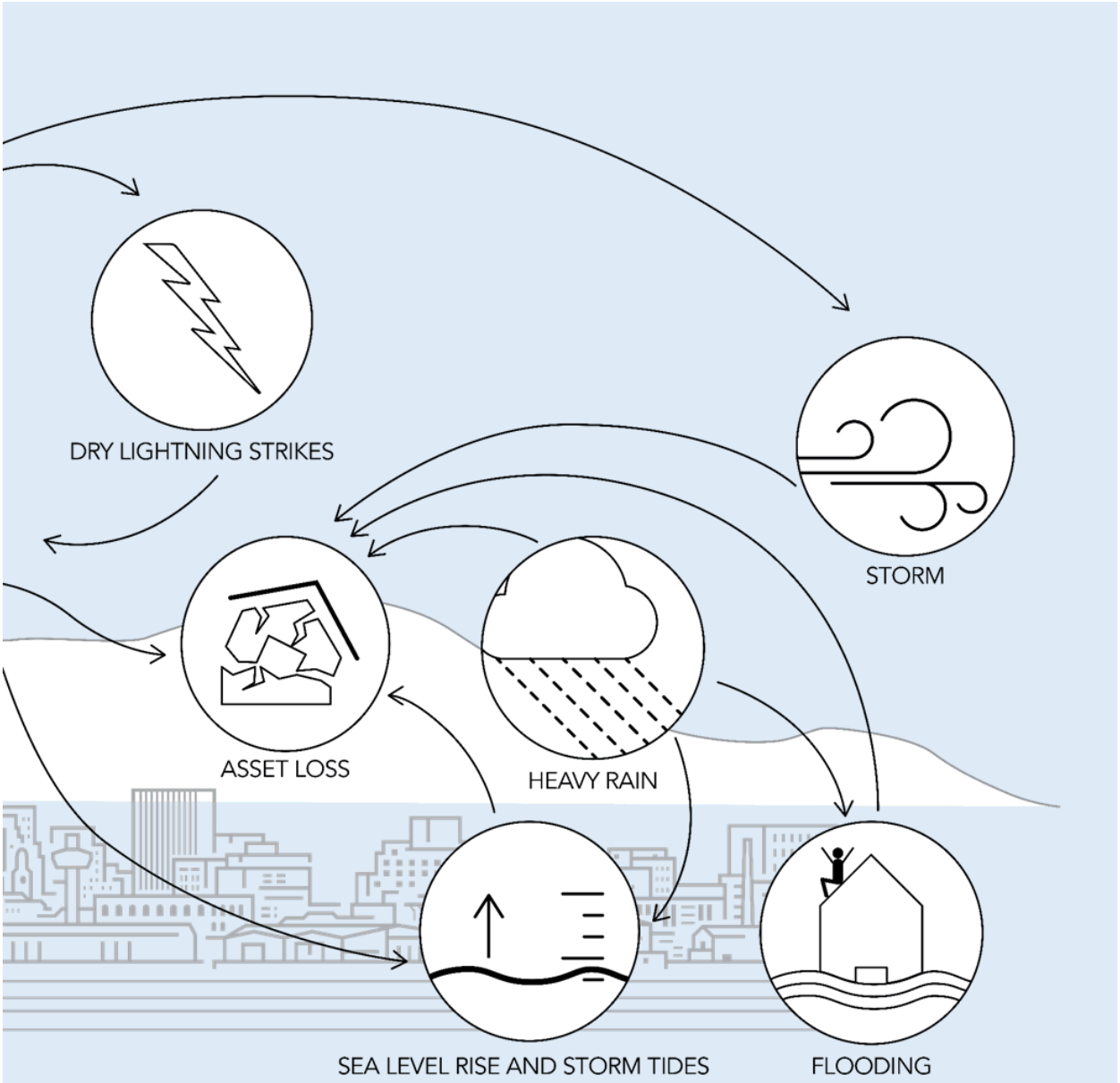
We can encourage the capture of water from rainfall in built storage structures (tanks, ponds etc.) and its incorporation back into local soils or use for bushfire fighting. Capture and storage for local and private use during bushfires will also reduce pressures on public supplies at critical times.

We continually increase our levels of cooperation with surrounding councils and other groups to promote regional solutions to protect local biodiversity and moderate the fire and flood threat we all face.

A CYCLE OF INCREASING RISKS AND HAZARDS



SUMMER 2013	SUMMER 2015–16	JUNE 2016	SUMMER 2016
Dunalley Fires 93 buildings and homes lost **$69 M COST TO TASMANIA**	Marine Heatwave Black lip abalone mortality and warm water fish species	Floods in Northern Tasmania **3 LIVES LOST COST $180 M**	World Heritage Area Fires **LOSS OF 1500 YEAR OLD PENCIL PINES**



SUMMER 2017–18	MAY 2018	SUMMER 2018–19	SUMMER 2019
Marine Heatwave: hottest on record Increase in long-spine sea urchin and loss of giant kelp forests	Hobart Flood **$100 M+ COST TO TASMANIA**	Hottest summer on record	Fires 2500 dry lightning strikes caused over 70 fires burning 187 000 hectares

ACTION PLAN OVERVIEW

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SUSTAINABLE HOBART WEB PORTAL

LEAD-02
COMMUNITY EMISSIONS PROFILE

LEAD-03
HELPING COMMUNITIES HEAL

LEAD-04
CLIMATE YOUTH PROGRAMS

LEAD-05
URBAN SUSTAINABILITY DISPLAYS

LEAD-06
SUSTAINABLE HOBART COMMUNITY FORUM

LEAD-07
TOURS OF HOBART'S ENERGY SYSTEMS

LEAD-08
OTHER CITY PROJECTS

MOBILITY

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DIVERSIFYING AND ELECTRIFYING THE CITY'S FLEET

MOBI-02
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGERS

MOBI-03
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MOBI-04
PLANNING FOR AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

MOBI-05
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MOBI-06
LEARNING TO CROSS THE ROAD AGAIN

MOBI-07
CHARGE YOUR E-BIKE

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HABITAT EXTENSION AND RESTORATION

RESI-02
RECOGNISING AND MONITORING "EDGE" HABITATS

RESI-03
VERTICAL GARDENS

RESI-04
RECLAIMING LOST SPACES

RESI-05
EDIBLE PLAYGROUNDS

RESI-06
CLIMATE READY HOMES

RESI-07
URBAN COOLING VEGETATION PROGRAM

RESI-08
A SAFE AND RESILIENT CITY

RESI-09
MEASURE YOUR HOME'S PERFORMANCE

RESI-10
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RECLAIMING DARK SKIES

WAST-02
TRASH TALKING

WAST-03
SMOKE SIGNALS

WAST-04
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GOVE-02
CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY WORKING GROUP

GOVE-03
URBAN SUSTAINABILITY GRANTS SUPPORTING COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

GOVE-04
DISASTER SCENARIO PLANNING

GOVE-05
ENERGY ACTION PLAN AND GREENHOUSE GAS ANNUAL REPORTING

GOVE-06
PUBLIC REALM DESIGN GUIDELINES

GOVE-07
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

GOVE-08
CITY EMPLOYEE CLIMATE INDUCTION

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GUIDELINES FOR LOW-CARBON CONSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURE

GOVE-10
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COLLABORATIONS

GOVE-11
INFILL DEVELOPMENT

GOVE-12
OTHER CITY PROJECTS

LEADERSHIP

Initiatives that involve the City influencing, educating or collaborating with other governments and stakeholders.

As a capital city, Hobart can lead conversations and embark on ambitious projects not available to smaller municipalities. The City's role can also be to bring those municipalities along – sharing what worked, advising on what didn't and having broader stakeholders benefit from Hobart's experience.

LEADERSHIP

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- Our leadership is willing to take risks and is open to new ideas. Our people are creative, inventive, honest and resilient, and our government and community decision makers are too. We recognise these qualities are a means to an end: it is up to us to decide what we are trying to achieve.
- We deliver on the intent of our vision, identity statements and pillars

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Ensure City leadership aligns with Council values.
- Support initiatives for residents and visitors to build their connection to nature.
- Demonstrate how projects, policies and other City initiatives have responded to community feedback and input.
- Lead the development and implementation of a regional response to the global climate and biodiversity emergency.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

Hobart is a leading environmental city. The Council has responded proactively to climate change for over two decades and in 2019 declared a Global Climate and Biodiversity Emergency. The City continues to show leadership in responding to climate change. Furthermore we embrace the new partnerships being formed under the Hobart City Deal and Greater Hobart Act, which are are new federal, state and local government instruments designed to encourage and create avenues for regional solutions and planning.

We will continue our citizen-scientist programs where families and schools can monitor the environmental performance of their buildings, and enhance these programs with smart technologies that can monitor over days and weeks.
We will showcase what we have achieved and give others the opportunity to tour our facilities and learn from the successes and failures encountered in our programs.
We will use our platforms and community connections to publish and promote sustainable solutions.
We will work constructively with our neighbouring councils to developed whole-of-region solutions.

LEADERSHIP

LEAD-01 SUSTAINABLE HOBART WEB PORTAL

Making a wealth of climate, sustainability, energy and mobility knowledge available in video, text and database formats in one location on the City's web page.
The Sustainable Hobart web page will provide resources, links and information to encourage sustainable and carbon-neutral building construction, design and development. It would be the information hub to bring together the resources within this plan and report on the progress of this list of actions.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

LEAD-02 COMMUNITY EMISSIONS PROFILE

Determining the source of community GHG emissions.
The City has developed a methodology for determining local community emissions. To ensure its accuracy, the methodology was peer reviewed and will continue with international certification. The City will lobby the Tasmanian Government to adopt this methodology and provide annual municipal emissions summaries for Tasmanian councils to enable the development of evidence-based programs to reduce energy use and emissions and contribute to state, national and international targets to limit warming to less than 2 ˚C. Within the Targets section of this plan, we have committed to working with the community to developing a community emissions reduction target by the end of 2022.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Lobbying

LEAD-03 HELPING COMMUNITIES HEAL

Bringing practical knowledge to help communities build back with resilience following major environmental events.
Major environmental events take a toll on communities and can have terrible psychological effects, particularly to the most vulnerable. However, they can also bring communities together. For instance, following the floods of May 2018 the communities living around the Hobart Rivulet saw major destruction of property and disruption to their lives. As well as rebuilding infrastructure and public artworks, the City of Hobart worked creatively with other agencies including the Tasmanian and Australian governments, artists and other groups to harness the goodwill of united communities and create small artworks, stories, community events and publications commemorating resilience.

TIMEFRAME: Ongoing
ACTIVITY TYPE: Publications / Engagement

LEAD-04 CLIMATE YOUTH PROGRAMS

Partnerships with schools and universities to bring youth voices to the City's sustainability programs.
Hobart's youth are critical and active players in climate action. The City will partner with University of Tasmania and school students to pilot a climate mentorship program and provide an opportunity for students to engage with elected representatives and share the youth voice on issues with direct impacts on their future. Other programs for young people involve teaching schools and youth organisations to become active users of the internet of things using the City's LORA network, for instance to monitor environmental indicators.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Education / IoT

LEAD-05 URBAN SUSTAINABILITY DISPLAYS

Public displays and videos to explain the work the City does in sustainability, energy management, climate change and greenhouse gas reduction.
The City has been taking action on climate change since 1999 and sustainably delivering its services even longer. There are many visible signs of action, such as the installation of over 1400 solar panels on the Doone Kennedy Hobart Aquatic Centre. But much of what we do has simply become business as usual for the community and the City of Hobart, spread across all our operations. Sharing the City's sustainability story will help build awareness and constructive community engagement about past, current and future sustainability action, showing the difference that can be made over time.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

LEAD-06 SUSTAINABLE HOBART COMMUNITY FORUM

Establishing a Sustainable Hobart Community Forum to share knowledge between the community and the City.
Engaging with communities is key to increasing community climate resilience and deepening climate action. To enable local responses requires individuals to understand how impacts affect them and from this find solutions. It also requires them to understand the efforts of the City. By establishing a Sustainable Hobart Community Forum the City will have a platform to continually explore local climate and sustainability issues, sharing knowledge and insights both inwards (by bringing the community voice and perspectives to the City's programs and services and governance structures) and externally (through community networks building awareness and understanding of the City's Sustainable Hobart programs.)

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement

LEADERSHIP

LEAD-07 TOURS OF HOBART'S ENERGY SYSTEMS

Creating opportunities for the public and other organisations to learn from the City's implementations of sustainable, energy-saving infrastructure.
The City has a strong and successful program of reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions across its assets: buildings, depots, community halls, car parks, vehicles and plant fleet, street lighting, recreational facilities and services. Sharing lessons and efforts through the delivery of peer-to-peer energy tours with other councils and other interested groups and individuals will extend the reach of the program to the community and other key stakeholders.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Tours

LEAD-08 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Programs and actions developed under the *Capital City Strategic Plan* and various other divisional strategies.

MOBILITY

Initiatives to move people and goods around the city in more sustainable ways

Hobart's electricity is largely sourced from hydro and increasingly we rely on PV and wind sources too. Only about 10% of our electrical energy comes from fossil fuel sources.
However almost 100% of our transport comes from fossil fuels.
By shifting to alternative fuel sources, like electric cars or hydrogen powered trucks and buses, we can start to bring down our vehicle emissions.
If you fill your car using hydroelectricity sourced in one of Tassie's dams, you're saving the environment and potentially buying a job for a fellow Tasmanian.

MOBILITY

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- We are bold: we investigate, trial and implement energy efficient transport and technology alternatives for the community. We are a city where everyone has effective, safe, healthy and environmentally-friendly ways to move and connect, with people, information and goods, and to and through spaces and the natural environment.
- We seek out and respond to transport and technological opportunities that reduce emissions. We are open to investigating, trialling and/or implementing new or reinvigorated transport modes.
- Our cityscape is easy to access and move through, encouraging the movement of people ahead of cars. People of all abilities have access to effective and efficient transport options
- Technology and information systems support and enhance transportation options, increasing ease of use, efficiency, sustainability and uptake.
- We build smart and creative transport and connectivity solutions through collaborations with all levels of government, education, private industry, and wider communities.
- We make active and public transport easy, planning and building the infrastructure needed to make these modes convenient and effective. We respond to new opportunities for energy efficient transport and design.

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Improve connectivity throughout Hobart's inner city and suburbs.
- Consider social, environmental and economic elements in transport and technology decision-making. Investigate transport and technology possibilities that reinforce values of efficiency, sustainability, connection and helping people to meet the needs of daily life.
- Ensure equal access is factored into transport and technology decision-making. Increase the climate resilience of transport and connectivity networks.
- Work with stakeholders to prioritise low emission, energy efficient, renewable transport and technology initiatives, including trialling emerging solutions; and on the efficient, sustainable and innovative movement of people, information and goods.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

Hobart's greenhouse gas emissions are largely a result of petrol powered cars. Meanwhile, the elderly, people with disabilities, people living away from major public transport routes and community members without access to a car or a licence gain the least benefit from the City's road and parking systems, one of its most expensive assets. We will develop the first fast charging station in central Hobart, and create charge points for electric bikes and scooters. We will trial innovative forms of transport, like driverless buses and delivery vehicles. We will lobby for changes to pedestrian access to road crossings. We will use apps and other technologies to help encourage shared trips and bicycle use, so that changing pedestrian access doesn't increase congestion.

MOBILITY

MOBI-01 DIVERSIFYING AND ELECTRIFYING THE CITY'S FLEET

Creating opportunities for the City to bring electric vehicles and other mobility types into service to augment or replace petrol vehicles over time.
The City has a large fleet of vehicles, mainly petrol and diesel. But as other options become available our fleet may rapidly change in nature. Whether that means more walking, more EVs, scooters and bikes, or hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, the City will develop its maintenance, refuelling and vehicle-pooling schemes to upskill our staff and make our systems smarter to work with new vehicle types and their refuelling regimes. The City making such a change would also create opportunities to work with Metro and other operators to share ideas and resources, improve knowledge of public transport options and reduce emissions across the region.

TIMEFRAME: Medium-Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Data

MOBI-02 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGERS

Installing the infrastructure to fast-charge electric vehicles in Hobart.
The City installed Hobart's first fast charger in Dunn Place car park in 2020 to help create the conditions for the faster uptake of electric vehicles. Renewable and energy storage options may allow the City to develop fast charger points without expensive grid infrastructure upgrades. With over 80% of Hobart's electricity coming from hydro and wind sources, vehicles make up a larger proportion of our fossil fuel use and CO2 emissions than they do in other parts of Australia.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure

MOBI-03 ENCOURAGING SHARED TRIPS

Developing the data and links to allow more successful ride sharing.
As our systems get smarter and more connected, we are working with commercial vendors, councils and other government agencies (who are also custodians of data sets) to help turn the City of Hobart's parking data, security camera footage, pedestrian counts, capital works programs, roadworks information and other mobility data into usable app-based systems to help manage congestion, find rideshare opportunities, drive straight to where the parking is available and discover other options that don't involve an extra car in the city. Better cooperation and intelligent data management can mean fewer cars, lower emissions, reduced roadkill and less stress on our roads and drivers.

TIMEFRAME: Short-Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: App / IoT

MOBI-04 PLANNING FOR AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

The City of Hobart and partners such as RACT are trialling autonomous vehicles in the City from late 2019.
In the City's December 2019 demonstration, it was clear that many embraced autonomous vehicle technology, and saw the significant benefits it offers to less mobile groups and those without easy access to existing public transport routes. Elderly people and less-able residents were excited by the possibility of home-to-hub routes that could take people the first mile of their journey at very low cost and drop them at major bus interchanges to go on to the city or elsewhere. By testing and overcoming the legal, risk and community barriers to autonomous vehicles, we are creating the conditions for low-cost, driverless, electric transport as a future solution, particularly for groups who are currently isolated or worried about having to leave their lifetime home because of mobility issues.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Legal / Planning / Trial

MOBI-05 HELPING HOBART'S RETAILERS

Online shopping from local retailers
Online shopping is convenient and easy, but it increases the carbon cost of purchases flown in for quick delivery and it tends to direct spending away from local retailers – major job creators in our community. Most online shopping deliveries to Tassie come by air for next-day delivery by courier, which is a poor environmental outcome. Imagine if online shopping could be through local retailers, with same-day deliveries by micro-mobility vehicles, electric vehicles or autonomous vehicles. That's delivery in a few hours, buying locally online and not using your car. We will work with innovators, retailers, entrepreneurs and autonomous vehicle experts to support a model that brings access to local online shopping and delivery to Hobart's citizens and retailers. We will also work with the state government to examine how to best achieve delivery on our roads, quickly, safely and legally.

TIMEFRAME: Medium-Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Partnerships / IoT / Lobbying

MOBI-06 LEARNING TO CROSS THE ROAD AGAIN

Making walking easier, quicker and more pleasant.
Walking is by far the most ecologically friendly way to get around our city. But it doesn't feel friendly when you just miss the 5 second green-man window to cross the road... in winter... in the rain. Then, if you're crossing diagonally, you wait for two more light-cycles to reach the corner you want. The Council doesn't control the traffic lights, but we do gather automated data and significant public feedback through community work, which can help to determine what people desire in their city, with regard to pedestrian waiting times, walking accessibility, footpath use and condition, and other factors. The Council controls footpaths, parking, pedestrian bridges and bike lanes, and can provide information to other stakeholders when our data or feedback suggests that changes to pedestrian wait times, diagonal crossings or other innovative road-sharing options would benefit the largest number of people.

TIMEFRAME: Short-Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Lobbying

MOBILITY

MOBI-07 CHARGE YOUR E-BIKE

Developing the charging infrastructure for electric micromobility vehicles.
E-scooters and e-bikes need charge points just like electric cars, but their power needs, energy requirements and connection infrastructure costs are far lower. The City would assist in the development of publicly- and privately-owned charging points, to create more opportunities for commuters and shoppers to e-bike, knowing they'll get back up the hill with their shopping.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Data

MOBI-08 NEW MICRO-MOBILITY OPTIONS

Trialling micromobility options in Hobart.
Getting new mobility options onto our roads is fraught, but fortune favours the bold (just ask Uber). E-scooters, e-skateboards and e-bikes are becoming more and more common as commuting options, although they are not all legal on Tasmanian roads and footpaths. Electric tuk-tuks are another innovation replacing the noisy and polluting versions that have plied the streets of India and Asia for decades. These vehicles are efficient, quiet, non-polluting, quick, low cost and a fun way to move individuals and small groups of people around the city. The City will continue to work with the state government, commercial operators and other stakeholders to trial (and help make legal!) new micro-mobility transport types, particularly to suit the types of short trips likely to be more common as the University of Tasmania moves its base from Sandy Bay to the city centre, bringing over 10,000 new young people into the CBD every day.

TIMEFRAME: Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Lobbying

MOBI-09 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Programs and actions developed by other units of the City, including under the *Transport Strategy (draft) 2019–30*, the *Capital City Strategic Plan* and various other divisional strategies.


MANUAL DRIVING
ST Engineering
www.ydrive.me
yDrive
AUTONOMOUS SOLUTIONS
Sustainable Hobart Action Plan
27

ENERGY

Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and use renewables more effectively and at lower cost.

We live in a state with abundant renewable hydro energy. As wind farms are installed and PV panels multiply our electricity is getting greener by the day. But tomorrow we may need double the energy to power the state's electric cars, or produce huge surges of power to lower emission from ships in port using a renewable grid connection instead of the ship's own engines. The City is today a customer of traditional retailers and providers of energy in Tasmania, but there are examples from around the world where changing the relationships between energy retailers and customers and developing new ways of procuring energy and services has brought sustainable and economic benefits to local people and regions. The next generation of energy procurement is going to be about renewables, bulk storage, cost reductions, peer-to-peer power networks, understanding predictability, microgrids, smart networks and other innovations.

ENERGY

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- We make the ecologically sustainable and energy efficient thing the easy thing.
- We are bold: we investigate, trial and implement energy efficient transport and technology alternatives for the community.
- We develop appropriate long-term and sustainable solutions by investing in skills, systems and processes in conjunction with the community and a variety of partners.
- We challenge ourselves to invent. We are driven by creative thinking. We inspire and are inspired by our city, its people, built environment and ecology
- We use closed loop energy and waste systems. We respect our access to water, food and energy as critical to life.
- Renewable energy systems power our city.
- Best practice in energy efficiency is our standard.

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Work with stakeholders to prioritise low emission, energy efficient, renewable transport and technology initiatives, including trialling emerging solutions.
- Extend the City's sustainability leadership in energy and closed loop resource systems.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

Using renewable energy is not just good for the environment. It is rapidly becoming the lowest-cost and most resilient form of energy, not subject to oil shocks, stranded-asset risks or global supply.

We will bring the energy-producing rooftops of Hobart into the City's energy plan, buying and storing energy from our residents, giving the City a source of lower-cost energy, while still offering residents a higher price for their solar power than they can get from feed-in tariffs.
We recognise that energy storage is the missing link in the renewable energy revolution and we will trial innovative storage solutions, from batteries to pumped-hydro.
We will use our data to allow interested residents to watch and analyse power flows in real-time and, most importantly, to perform economic analysis of the renewable investments we have made, to determine which are the most bankable for future programs.

ENERGY

ENER-01 REIMAGINING ENERGY

Encouraging new ways of selling, storing and purchasing energy through the grid.
We are investigating new ways of generating and sharing energy, in technology parks, microgrids and apartments, as well as working with UTAS researchers and TasNetworks to investigate the possibility of peer-to-peer energy sharing and virtual power networks. As electric vehicle numbers increase, we will increase the number of chargers in our car parks and on our footpaths, and explore new ways to bring energy to those chargers, or utilise them in an aggregated way as grid stabilising batteries. As our own electricity usage will likely increase as we electrify our vehicle fleet, we are keen to establish economical self-generation through our existing PV assets, and to potentially purchase energy from residents with solar panels, where developing peer-to-peer technologies make this possible.

TIMEFRAME: Medium–Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / App / IoT

ENER-02 CITY-SCALE ENERGY STORAGE

Storing energy in the most environmentally friendly ways.
There are many methods to store energy – in batteries, flywheels, gravity trains and more. Hobart is a city of small to medium water sources sitting at various altitudes, many already interconnected with pipes. This also provides the perfect opportunity to explore pumped hydro, the world's most successful and environmentally friendly bulk energy-storage method. We would engage with stakeholders and industry to investigate the most cost-effective storage methods to better manage high-demand loads and to get the best value from City-owned generation sources.

TIMEFRAME: Medium–Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT

ENER-03 REAL-TIME DATA

Aggregating and publishing the City's energy, emissions and climate data.
Data nerds love to engage with the figures. As our metering and networks become smarter, the City would make the live data available on various platforms, to allow tech-savvy residents identify trends and help show where the City is succeeding or falling short of its commitments to energy efficiency, emissions reduction and cost savings. In 2020 we aggregated our PV asset data into a single system for the first time, and will publish this data in a publicly available portal to give the City and other stakeholders high-quality information about real PV performance across 16 Hobart sites.

TIMEFRAME: Medium–Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT

ENER-04 EVALUATING REAL RETURNS

Determining the real return of the City's past investments in efficiency and energy technologies.
Investments in renewables and storage have long term returns, but they also have real financial and ecological costs, such as finance, disposal, depreciation, life performance, recyclability etc. As a power generator rather than just a consumer, the City will continuously measure and report on the performance, reliability, ecological footprint and lifetime cost-effectiveness of various energy options, so that we can make (and help others make) the best financial and ecological choice every time we reinvest.

TIMEFRAME: Medium–Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: IoT / Data / Analysis

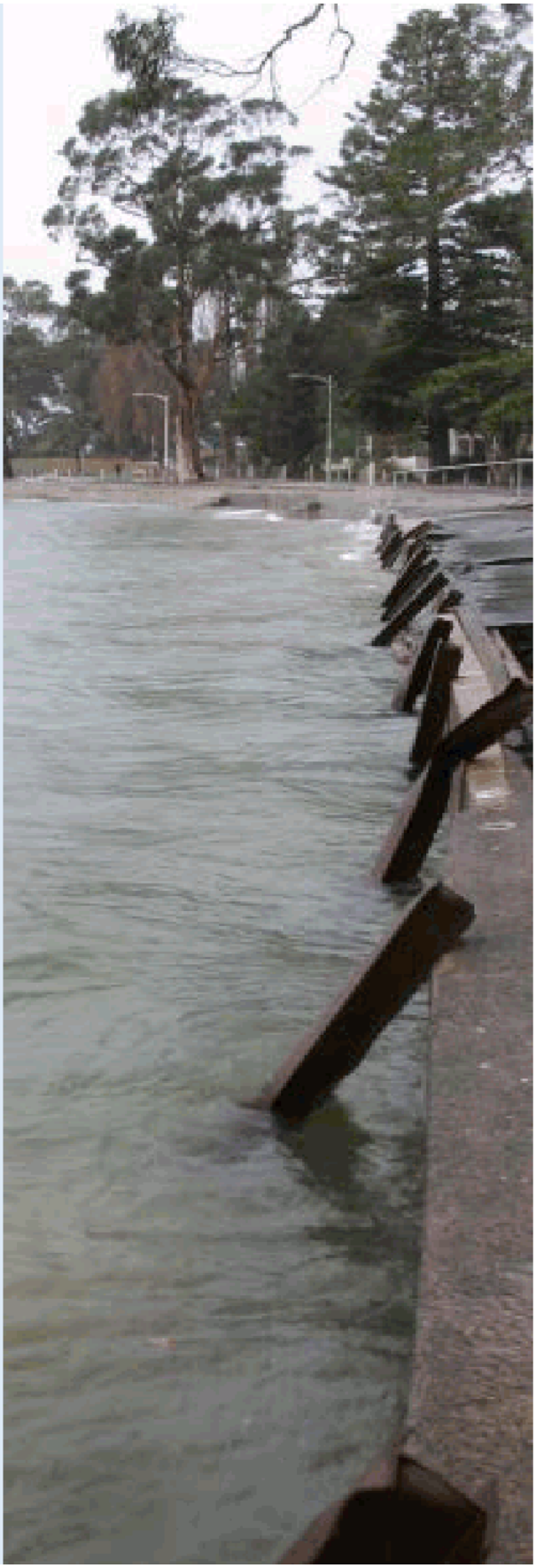
ENER-05 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Programs and actions developed under the *Capital City Strategic Plan* and various other divisional strategies.

RESILIENCE

Initiatives that make Hobart better prepared for the changes climate change is bringing.

Some aspects of climate change are already apparent. All over Australia we are seeing earlier starts to the bushfire season and less water available to fight the fires. Resilience is about toughening our city to withstand shocks and changes. As summers get hotter, we can find lower energy ways to cool our homes. As rainfall patterns change we may have to store differently or design our communities to cope with more frequent floods.



RESILIENCE

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- We mitigate climate change and have adaptation strategies in place
- Our city is a part of nature and nature is a part of our city
- We are prepared for and resilient to natural disasters
- We are active and aware in regenerating the ecosystems that have been harmed by human development.
- Hobart's biodiversity is preserved, secure, and flourishing. Protecting and rehabilitating native wildlife, vegetation and other species is central to how we live and work.

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Encourage an ecologically sustainable, resilient, healthy, equitable and economically viable food system.
- Support and implement initiatives to build resilience to emergencies, with a focus on those most vulnerable.
- Increase the climate resilience of transport and connectivity networks.
- Adopt a holistic approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation across all pillars of the strategic plan.
- Pursue corporate and community environmental sustainability.
- Create development guidelines that facilitate working with existing building stock, including making energy efficient and climate change resilient upgrades.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

As we experience changing weather and climate events, our communities will need to build resilience and adapt. This plan begins a program of assisting our communities in this process.

We will bring more gardens, green space, bird-life and animal habitat into the city and give communities more ownership over the care of green spaces in playgrounds and community gardens. We will engage the community to work together on building resilience and rebuilding after severe weather events.
We will put the smart monitoring and data systems in place to allow wildlife abundance, indicators around climate and microclimate zones and other environmental factors to be measured and tracked over time. Meanwhile we will increase the tree canopy and replace lost fauna habitats.
We will build awareness of better building and energy-use techniques to respond to climate change.

RESILIENCE

RESI-01 HABITAT EXTENSION AND RESTORATION

Helping our bushland teams develop a more resilient landscape.
As bushfires increase in frequency and urban development continues, the loss of vegetation, hollow logs, dead trees and other crucial habitat is increasingly stressing native animals, insects and birds. The City's Bushland group designs its hazard reduction burns specifically to protect existing habitats, but it is possible to involve all areas of our Council and community together to not just preserve what we have, but create natural habitat within our gardens, parks, reserves and open spaces, while beautifying and protecting our waterways and the riparian corridors that exist around them.
Technology can help: we will use drone footage to provide our Bushland teams with map overlays of locations of certain types of trees and vegetation crucial to some of our threatened natural species, and then work with volunteer groups to identify places to plant new ones to encourage wildlife to hop across and spread to new areas.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: IoT, Engagement

RESI-02 RECOGNISING AND MONITORING "EDGE" HABITATS

Increase awareness of niche habitats on the edges of open spaces, and use technology to map and protect it.
People love open spaces and manicured lawns, but insects and small mammals love fallen timber and hiding places. Both can coexist, however people need to become aware that cleared ground is not habitat. Our wildlife requires niche habitats, at least on the edges of our open spaces, such as understory plants, dead timber, long grass and areas that aren't tidied and trimmed.
As we develop new data publishing platforms and monitoring technologies (like our LORA network) we can monitor habitats for change, soil moisture, light levels, noise and animal activity, and also allow citizen scientists and volunteer groups to locate and map zones the City could allow to develop as habitat. Sponsor volunteer groups would be sought and signage would raise awareness that a messy edge is not poor maintenance, but in fact evidence of careful management.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: App / IoT

RESI-03 VERTICAL GARDENS

Growing green vertical spaces.
Vertical spaces - like walls and fences - are rarely considered as part of the real estate of the city. But they make up a significant percentage of the built environment. Increased planting on suitable vertical spaces is not only environmentally advantageous (both to microclimates and as to birds and insects) it can also be extremely beautiful. The City would work with scientists, horticulturalists and artists to develop beautiful and self-sustaining patches of beautiful, vertical habitat to bring a new dimension to the city's vertical space.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Small Infrastructure

RESI-04 RECLAIMING LOST SPACES

Developing and encouraging low-cost methods to beautify forgotten functional spaces.
The verges of roads like the Brooker Highway, parts of Queens Domain, and degraded creeks and waterways are often seen as a handy dumping ground for fast-food containers. This is not only revolting, it also costs the City money to continuously clean up. The City would work with various stakeholders, including the fast-food multinationals who have a role to play, to reach a holistic solution. Cameras to catch dumpers, packaging tagged back to the purchaser and heavy penalties are one part of the solution. But another is to change the environment. Research shows that beautiful verges with artworks and suitable planting are at lower risk of litter and dumping, and are better protected by public vigilance.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Small Infrastructure

RESI-05 EDIBLE PLAYGROUND

Incorporating edible plants into our City and play spaces.
Our diets and our children's diets are changing, as marketing messages bombard us, altering our idea of what constitutes healthy eating. The simple message is that unprocessed food is better for us, and better for the environment. The City will develop a program of integrating edible plants into playgrounds, while encouraging children and parents to tend and water them (as well as eating straight off the plant). Community gardens and similar developments have become a natural part of life in many global cities. To do the same here is child's play.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Small Infrastructure

RESI-06 CLIMATE READY HOMES

Helping you measure your home's performance.
The City's Climate Safe Homes fact sheets will help the community of Hobart build resilience to future climate hazards. The fact sheets will be available through the Sustainable Hobart Web Portal (which is created by another action in this plan), the Customer Service Centre and through development application processes. The material would help householders increase energy efficiency and encourage sustainable adaptation principles in construction, design and development.

TIMEFRAME: Short-Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

RESILIENCE

RESI-07 URBAN COOLING VEGETATION PROGRAM

More trees in more streets and in waterway corridors.
Urban heat islands are built areas that are significantly warmer than surrounding areas due to human infrastructure and activities. Buildings and paved areas store more heat, resulting in heat-stress related negative health outcomes for residents. These trends are set to intensify with climate change. Smart data collection will identify heat island locations, helping to prioritise areas for street tree planting. This initiative will include evidence-based communications about the benefits of green infrastructure, trees and nature in urban spaces, as well as a review of which species are planted, to ensure they will be tolerant to the future climate. This initiative will support the City's goal of reaching 40 per cent canopy cover by 2046.

TIMEFRAME: Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

RESI-08 A SAFE AND RESILIENT CITY

Scanning, mapping and monitoring environmental threats to the city.
The City is using projections and modelling to understand what a future climate means for Hobart and its assets and services. This understanding will enable the City's programs to provide natural, social and built responses to climate hazards. Working with other areas of the City and surrounding councils, these programs include actions such as: future-proofing stormwater assets and protecting overland flow paths, reducing flooding impacts, managing the threat of fire, strategic land-use planning and minimising coastal hazards. Outcomes in this area would, for instance, be the use of 3D mapping of the city to assist the City's Bushland teams to identify potential locations for trapping water on our surrounding hills to help moisten, green and fireproof our environment and cool the local microclimate. Also important is increasing the community's awareness of the benefits of integrated water cycle management (e.g. stormwater detention, porous gardens, vegetation cover), preserving open overland flow paths, and improving the community's awareness of flood and fire risk at their own property.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Climate Considered Management Plans

RESI-09 MEASURE YOUR HOME'S PERFORMANCE

Updating and creating tools to help the Hobart community maximise their energy savings.
The City pioneered the Home Energy Audit Toolkits (HEAT), and Take it Home versions for schools. The kits used in this program can be enhanced to include automated logging devices that connect to the City's LORA network, which would allow schools, households and businesses to view their building's environmental performance against benchmarks and compare performance during different seasons, different overnight temperatures, and in various weather events and wind directions.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Kits / IoT / Data

RESI-10 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Projects and actions developed to assist the Bushland team and other divisional strategies.

WASTE

Initiatives to make better and more efficient use of resources and prevent them becoming pollutants at end-of-life.

Our City is already a world leader in sustainable waste management, and it is planning to improve this record in ways laid out in the visionary *Waste Management Strategy 2030*.
The waste strategies Sustainable Hobart program touch on waste issues that we can address with our existing and growing long-range wide area network (LORAWAN) technology, or take action on to the type of waste products not considered by the City's waste management team, like light pollution.

WASTE

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- We see our city as a system, where built, natural and human environments are part of each other.
- Future generations can see the night sky as we do. We work to improve the health of the air and water.

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Extend the City's sustainability leadership in energy and closed loop resource systems.
- Support and run initiatives to reduce light pollution and enhance the quality of Hobart's night sky.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

The City's Waste Management Strategy 2030 responds to the problems of landfill and other issues in innovative ways, which we do not attempt to replicate in this document. However there are broader issues around waste that can form part of the response to climate change that are addressed in the Action Plan that accompanies this document.

We will change the way lighting is used in the city by beginning a program of appropriate lighting levels and direction. Today much of our lighting energy is sent into space, not only creating massive and wasteful inefficiency and expense, but despoiling our view of the stars.
We will implement smart technologies and environmental sensors to track atmospheric pollutants and also reduce the frequency of garbage collection, saving money and energy, while reducing emissions.

WASTE

WAST-01 RECLAIMING DARK SKIES

Making the stars more visible.
Lighting our city at night is expensive and extremely inefficient, as a large amount of energy is sent directly into the sky. This is wasteful and also deprives residents and visitors a view of the wonders of the southern stars and the auroras that we are lucky enough to experience. A comprehensive program of appropriate streetlight design, better-directed street lighting, education to shop owners about lighting cleverly rather than lighting brightly, recognising that people want their city to feel safe, but cosy like firelight at night (not stark like a tennis stadium). Installing dimmable and sensor-driven lighting will also save the city money, extend asset life and give us better access to our once-visible night sky.

TIMEFRAME: Medium-Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Data

WAST-02 TRASH TALKING

Emptying bins only when they are full.
Smart bins can send back information through the LORA network about their current capacity and times of frequent use. This helps the city use fewer trips in trucks to empty bins that didn't need emptying, saving money and reducing emissions. (And of course the data can be associated with weather information and odour sensing to make sure bins are emptied even if they are not full if they have become unpleasant to be around.) The City's investment in LORA technology brings great outcomes in connectivity, innovation, citizen engagement, data sharing and environmental monitoring.

TIMEFRAME: Short-Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Data

WAST-03 SMOKE SIGNALS

Sensing particulate emissions for safety, health and climate information.
Tell-tale atmospheric traces can alert the City and emergency services to fires, illegal burn offs, pollution leaks and other environmental issues. The City's LORA network allows low-cost monitors to be placed in various locations, or for citizen-scientists to install them at home, meaning fewer unknown or unmonitored atmospheric contaminants.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Infrastructure / IoT / Data

WAST-04 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Projects and actions developed under the *Waste Management Strategy 2030*, the *Capital City Strategic Plan* and various other divisional strategies.

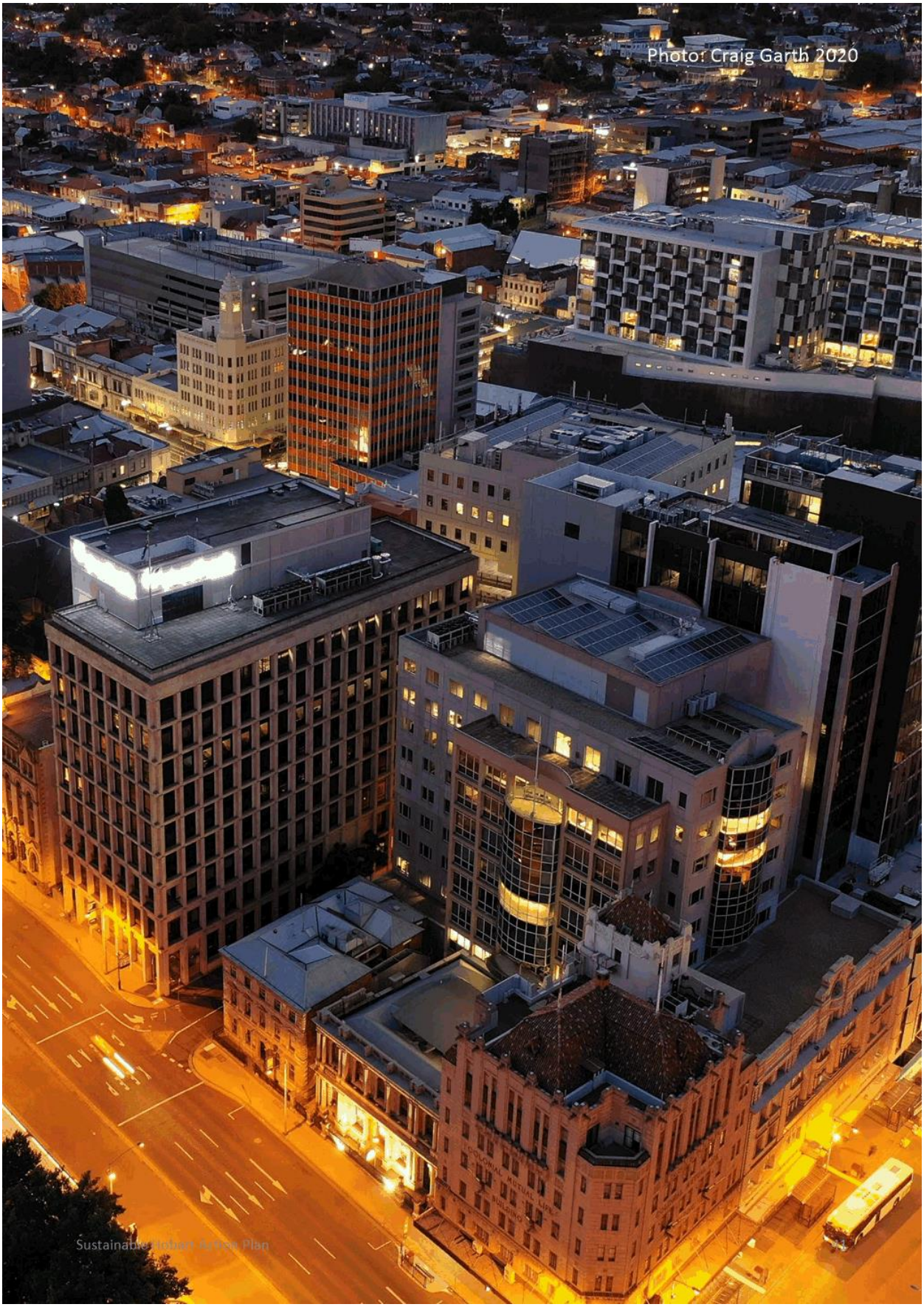


Photo: Craig Garth 2020
Sustainable Hobart Action Plan

GOVERNANCE

Initiatives that utilise the City of Hobart's legislative frameworks to effect change.

The City of Hobart has legal authority over many aspects of our community. The City approves planning applications, raises money from parking, zones areas for development, manages local roads, manages and monitors its energy use, sets limits on allowable waste and takes charge in disaster situations. These instruments of governance can be used to set an agenda to respond appropriately to climate change.

GOVERNANCE

In Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital, the community told us their vision:

- We respect natural resources and design for energy efficiency.
- We incentivise ecologically responsible development, including with materials that are responsibly sourced and used.
- We ensure buildings and infrastructure lead to the best possible environmental outcomes.
- We feel and are empowered to make good environmental decisions.
- Ensure that social and economic outcomes, climate change, biodiversity and green infrastructure are factored into city design

In the Capital City Strategic Plan, in response to the vision, the City committed to:

- Prepare for the impacts of long-term trends, such as climate change, transport modes, and tourism and housing demand cycles, on the Hobart economy.
- Ensure that social and economic outcomes, climate change, biodiversity and green infrastructure are factored into city design.
- Consider social, environmental and economic elements in transport and technology decision-making
- Make effective use of research, evaluation and data to inform the City's work and respond to trends and changes.
- Provide active stewardship of the community vision.
- Embrace opportunities to incorporate participatory community engagement methods.
- Maintain a strategic risk framework to identify, manage and mitigate major risks.

In this Action Plan we respond to the community's vision in the following ways:

The governance structures of the Hobart City Council give it the power to effect deep and lasting change. The City is more than an organisation, it is a branch of government. The community of Hobart trusts the City and the Council to create and manage rules to bring about the community's vision.

We will be guided by the community in our use of planning regulations, grant funding, City-wide disaster planning, master planning, approaches to procurement and reporting.
We will put working groups in place that can help foster City-wide responses to climate change, that promote efficient use of resources and cooperation between different parts of the City's operational and procedural arms.
We will forge relationships with other councils, government bodies and non-government groups that help us to lead climate discussions and adopt best practice solutions.

GOVERNANCE

GOVE-01 CLIMATE PARTNERSHIPS

Building knowledge sharing partnerships with other councils, universities and research bodies.
Improving action on climate change by increasing collaboration and cooperation with government and other institutions to make the best climate information available to inform decision-making and strategic planning. We mine the best information from the University of Tasmania and IMAS, to access the best climate models and research to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in our City.
We will use the opportunities presented by the Hobart City Deal to forge new ways to approach transport, energy use and land-use planning, across the Greater Hobart region.

TIMEFRAME: Medium–Long
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

GOVE-02 CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABILITY WORKING GROUP

A Climate and Sustainability Working Group will be established to include employees working in key strategy, policy and operational roles from across the organisation.
It is critical that climate change is considered a mainstream issue across the whole of the City's operations, and that it is not isolated to one aspect of its functions. The group will lead, coordinate and integrate corporate climate and sustainability actions across energy management, environmental sustainability, community development and resilience and climate change adaptation programs.

TIMEFRAME: Immediate
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

GOVE-03 URBAN SUSTAINABILITY GRANTS SUPPORTING COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

Providing opportunities for the community to develop solutions to climate change and sustainability issues through grants.
Run annually, the program will allocate up to $55 000 for projects that support waste reduction, energy efficiency, air and water quality and local food and biodiversity projects.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Funding

GOVE-04 DISASTER SCENARIO PLANNING

The City will undertake disaster scenario planning for predicted changes in weather events.
The planning will consider systemic vulnerability and coincident events, integrating the findings into policy, investment and sustainable development across the region. The May 2018 Southern Tasmanian Extreme Weather Event and the bushfires in the Huon Valley in 2019 and Dunalley in 2013 all demonstrated communities' vulnerability to extreme weather.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Research / Publication

GOVE-05 ENERGY ACTION PLAN AND GREENHOUSE GAS ANNUAL REPORTING

Renew and continue the significant renewable and efficiency gains of the City's Energy Action Plan.
The City's annual Energy Action Plan has set out ways to reduce corporate energy use and greenhouse gas emissions across our assets, and the Greenhouse Gas Annual Report provides an annual update on progress. The Energy Action Plan will be reviewed in 2020 in line with the new corporate targets, and annual reports provided following the end of each financial year.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Research / Publication

GOVE-06 PUBLIC REALM DESIGN GUIDELINES

Encouraging sustainable solutions in public space design.
As Hobart's population and activity levels grow, we will need to work harder to support more people, day and night. Streetscape and public space enhancements are needed to provide improved walking and cycling connectivity, improved amenity for a range of users, and better urban resilience (including providing safe pathways for flood waters.) In recent years, many enhancements have been completed, giving us the chance to learn what has worked well and what could be improved, helping identify the standards for future work. The City will prepare public realm design guidelines to foster high quality, integrated public spaces, incorporating integrated water management for resilient and sustainable outcomes.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Guidelines

GOVERNANCE

GOVE-07 SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

Review procurement procedures to encourage options that support sustainable manufacturing, and emissions and energy use reductions.
The City purchases approximately $80 million annually on goods, services and works annually, creating many opportunities to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits through our purchasing practices. Possible features of this initiative include awareness raising for staff and suppliers and a process for monitoring, reporting and reviewing sustainable procurement performance.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Research / Guidelines

GOVE-08 CITY EMPLOYEE CLIMATE INDUCTION

The City's Employee Induction Handbook will be updated to include a 'climate safe and smart' section.
A climate savvy workforce is critical to mainstreaming climate considerations across the council's operations and programs. We will make sure our new employees are aware of the City's climate and sustainability priorities, helping them to build climate considerations into their work patterns and roles.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Research / Guidelines

GOVE-09 GUIDELINES FOR LOW-CARBON CONSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURE

Energy and sustainability guidelines for construction and development
The City will examine local, national and international actions and programs for lowering carbon emissions in building, development and manufacture. Options include leading by example and reporting on successes in the City's own developments, encouraging and increasing awareness of adaptive-reuse of materials, developing guidelines and recommendations for low-carbon concrete and other materials, developing stronger partnerships with local, national and international groups (such as one of the sustainability ratings groups), or joining the Fab City Global Initiative, which prioritises global connectivity but local design, production and manufacturing.

TIMEFRAME: Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Guidelines

GOVE-10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COLLABORATIONS

Build inter-council knowledge and understanding.
In conjunction with the Hobart City Deal working groups We will build on and improve the capacity for local governments to collaborate in regional planning, transport links, data and information sharing, and creating alignment in response to a more sustainable Southern Tasmania. The City will continue to work toward climate safe and smart outcomes across southern Tasmania in the delivery of the work program for the Southern Tasmanian Council Authority's Regional Climate Change Initiative, by developing a Regional Climate Strategy (mitigation and adaptation) and Council Climate Action Plans and a Regional Coastal Hazards Strategy.

TIMEFRAME: Short
ACTIVITY TYPE: Engagement / Research / Publication

GOVE-11 INFILL DEVELOPMENT

Encourage low-impact development to activate spaces.
Building is a major contributor to energy use and greenhouse gas emissions and the City will encourage low-impact development to activate spaces that are poorly utilised. There are many "infill" spaces that are difficult to use for traditional retail activities that are nevertheless perfectly suited to small popup developments. Such developments may require rethinking of aspects of planning, but there are endless ways to activate them: as fun, quirky, and even temporary venues that may require only a paint-job, minimal lighting, a few tables, a power supply and an eftpos machine; or as a venue for a hacker space; as a temporary cinema; as an art gallery; as a homeless shelter.

TIMEFRAME: Short–Medium
ACTIVITY TYPE: Small infrastructure / IoT

GOVE-12 OTHER CITY PROJECTS

Programs and actions developed under the *Capital City Strategic Plan* and various other divisional strategies.

Glossary

Action Plan
A detailed plan outlining the specific actions that will be taken to meet a goal or goals.

Adaptation
Ways that we seek to moderate or avoid harm from changes in climate risks and hazards. Adaptation is when we change our behaviour or the way that we live so that we can avoid or accommodate increased natural hazards and risks

Buffer Zones
An area of land designated for environmental protection usually around development.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2-e)
An internationally accepted measure that encapsulates all greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. Different greenhouse gases have different warming potential

Carbon Emissions
The release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. The term carbon emissions is utilised interchangeably with the term greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Models
Climate models use quantitative methods to simulate the interactions of the important drivers of the earth's climate systems Climate Resilience The capacity to absorb maintain function in the face of external pressures by climate change and the ability to evolve to new situations brought on by climate change.

Community Vision
The City's highest-level strategic document, called Hobart: A community vision for our island capital. It articulates community values about and aspirations for Hobart now and into the future based on in-depth engagement. The vision is critical for ensuring that the City's work aligns with what is important to Hobart communities.

Framework
A structure and system used to guide planning, decision-making and implementation.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions
The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. A greenhouse gas is an atmospheric gas that absorbs and emits infrared or heat radiation, giving rise to the greenhouse effect. Typical greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and refrigerants. The term carbon emissions is utilised interchangeably with the term greenhouse gas emissions.

Gigawatt Hour (GWh)
A unit of electrical energy equal to one million kilowatt hours; about the energy output of a large coal-fire power station per hour. The Global Covenant of Mayors A global coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the future impacts of climate change.

Kilowatt Hour (KWh)
The amount of energy used by a one kilowatt appliance (say, an average toaster) in one hour. It costs you about 25 cents to use one KWh.

LoRaWan (Lora)
Long Range Wide Area Network. A Lora network is a low-cost (essentially free) method of transmitting small packets of data across very long distances. It is ideal for environmental sensors and other remote devices that operate on ultra-low power, lasting for many years on a single battery charge. To transmit using the 4G mobile phone network allows higher data transfer rates, but with significantly higher financial costs per device, requiring far more power.

Low Carbon Economy
An economy based on low carbon power sources that has a minimal output of greenhouse gas emissions.

Mitigation
Climate change mitigation generally involves reductions in greenhouse gas emissions

Megawatt (MW)
A unit of power equal to one million joules per second (about the power output of ten passenger car engines, or one vintage Spitfire engine).

Pillars
The major aspects of city life, used in the community vision and the strategic plan. Programs A group of projects or initiatives about the same general topic.

Precinct
A specified area in a town that is designed or reserved for a common purpose, such as industry or recreation.

Renewable Energy
Energy that comes from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

Strategic Drivers
The forces shaping the direction an organisation chooses to take.

Strategic Plan
The City of Hobart's primary planning document, outlining the outcomes we aim to achieve over a 10year period, in response to the community vision. It is required under the Local Government Act 1993 and must be reviewed every four years.

Sustainable Development
Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Southern Tasmanian Council Authority
A regional organisation of Councils established to facilitate cooperative working partnerships and to take joint action to address regional development issues and progress sustainable economic, environmental and social outcomes for Southern Tasmania, its local communities and the State.

Regional Climate Change Initiative
Provides a source of independent and pragmatic science-based climate change information and advice to Tasmanian Local Government in the southern region and to encourage collaborative action.

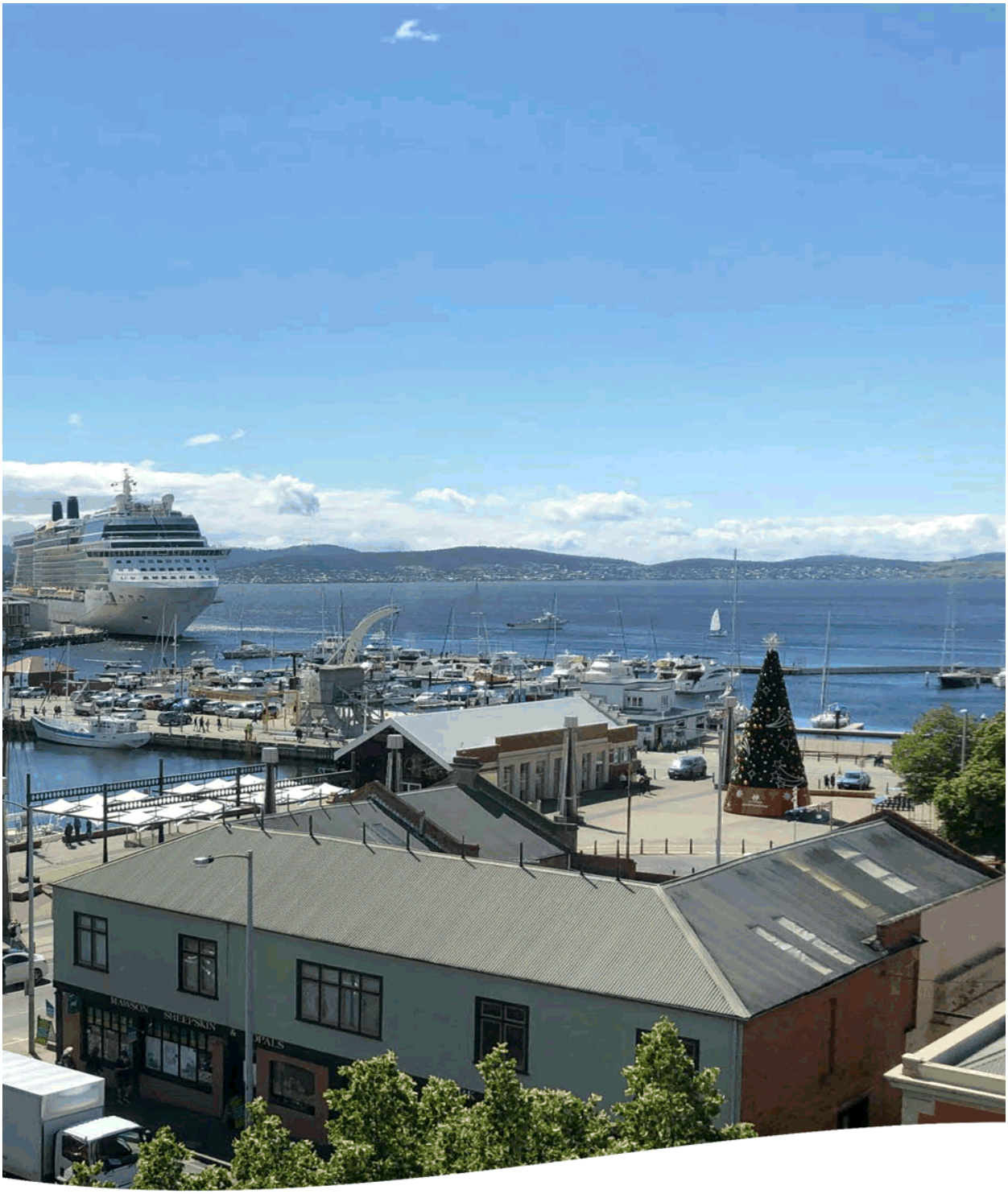
Reference Documents
informing this action plan

Council Documents

- Hobart Street Tree Strategy 2017
- Stormwater Strategy 2012 – 2017
- *Energy and Greenhouse Action Plan 2018-20*
- Hobart Corporate Climate Adaptation Plan 2013-2016
- Waste Management Strategy 2030
- Biodiversity Strategy 2018
- Bushfire Management Strategy 2014
- Connected Hobart Framework and Action Plan (2019)
- Transport Strategy (draft) 2019
- Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2019
- Emergency Management Plan
- Investment of Council Funds Policy
- Climate Change Adaptation Policy
- Resilient Hobart program
- Grants and funding program
- Strategic Risk Register
- Asset Management Strategy
- The City's Greenhouse Gas Emissions and
- Energy Use Annual Report
- City of Hobart Responding to Climate Change

State Government Documents

- State Government Climate Change Action Plan 2017 – 2021
- Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010 -2035
- Regional Councils Climate Change Adaption Strategy 2013 -2020
- The Energy Strategy – Restoring Tasmania's Energy Advantage 2015
- Local Government Act (Content of Plans and Strategies) Order 2014 Section 70F LGA (Tas) S. 8 Asset Management Policy (2) (b) (vii) planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Draft Tasmanian Renewable Energy Action Plan Nov 2019



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V3.00: November, 2020

Engagement activities report for the Climate Change Strategy Review

Prepared for the City of Hobart
22 May 2018

seed
consulting services

Engagement activities report for the Climate Change Strategy Review

Prepared for the City of Hobart

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Front cover photo: City of Hobart Facebook page.

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Executive summary

The City of Hobart has a strong history of responding to climate change and has been actively addressing the issue for nearly two decades. Over this time, targets for emissions reduction have been met and reset, and specific adaptation strategies identified and implementation initiated.

From November 2017 to March 2018, the City of Hobart sought input from across the community into the review of the climate change strategy. The broad aim of the engagement process was to increase community understanding and awareness of action to date, provide input into evidence based actions that have community support, and recalibrate corporate climate strategies within the current state, national and international policy settings.

The engagement strategy segmented the target audience into a range of groups that represent the cross section of people in the Hobart community. The structure of all engagement activities was guided by two discussion papers prepared by the City of Hobart, titled:

- "Responding to Climate Change – Background Paper", which focussed on the following themes:
  - Disasters and emergency management;
  - Human health and vulnerable communities;
  - Settlements, infrastructure and industry;
  - Natural systems;

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Background Paper", which focussed on the following themes:
  - Waste;
  - Residential and community;
  - Transport; and
  - Commercial.

The engagement process was based on the following activities:

- survey on Your Say Hobart;
- public art creation;
- stakeholder group meetings;
- council staff workshop;
- public forum; and
- school forum.

It is estimated that over 600 people were aware of the project by the time the survey was closed in early March 2018. Of this broader group, it is estimated that at least 150 people provided direct input to the process primarily through completing a survey or attending a face to face workshop or meeting. The trend in growth of engagement numbers during the life of the project suggests that additional activities should further grow the size of the community willing to be involved in further engagement activities.

Feedback during the engagement process suggests that the City of Hobart is recognised as a leader in taking action on climate change. Areas in which council has excelled in the past (strengths) are in relation to climate governance and policy, waste management, and energy management. Opportunities for improvement were in relation to engagement, communication and awareness raising, governance and policy, and transport.

Based on the results and discussion of the engagement process the following recommendations are presented for consideration as part of developing the revised Climate Change Strategy for the City of Hobart:

- develop an external stakeholder engagement strategy;
- develop an internal stakeholder engagement strategy;
- further build internal decision-making processes;
- continue to use the creation of public artworks as an engagement tool;
- continue to lead on climate governance and policy; and
- develop an action plan with roles and responsibilities.

1 Introduction

1.1 Context

Under climate change, Tasmania will become warmer on average, there are likely to be hotter summer days and more heat waves relative to what has been previously experienced, sea levels will rise, and East Coast water temperatures will increase. Responding to climate change will require Tasmanians to contribute to reducing greenhouse gases and taking action to adapt to a different future climate.

The City of Hobart has a strong history of responding to climate change and has been actively addressing the issue for nearly two decades. Robust mitigation targets for emissions reduction have been met and reset, and specific adaptation strategies identified and implementation initiated.

At a strategic level action on climate change is being directed by the Capital City Strategic Plan 2015-2025, which has amongst its strategic objectives "Increased resilience to climate change". On ground, action has been directed primarily by two strategic climate documents: 'Hobart Climate Strategies x 5' 2008 – 2013 (HCCS5) and the 'Hobart City Council's Corporate and Community Greenhouse Local Action Plan (GLAP) 2001.'

1.2 Aim and objectives

The City of Hobart sought input from across the community into the review of the climate change strategy. The primary written material supporting the process were two background papers, focusing on

- responding to climate change (adaptation); and
- managing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation).

The broad aim of the engagement process was to increase community understanding and awareness of action to date, provide input into evidence based actions that have community support, and recalibrate corporate climate strategies within the current state, national and international policy settings.

The specific objectives of the engagement program were to:

- engage with Hobart residents, commuters, students, businesses and key stakeholder from the broader community to seek their input into the review of the climate change strategy;
- clearly identify and articulate the roles and responsibilities of City of Hobart (and local government) and other key stakeholders (public and private) in addressing climate change;
- identify important topics of interest and concern for Hobart community members and stakeholders in the City of Hobart's response to climate change aims, objectives and actions around the themes of mitigation and adaptation;
- raise awareness about climate change issues and hazards facing the city and identify opportunities and barriers to respond;
- create the conditions for Hobart community members and stakeholders to have positive, meaningful and connecting experiences with each other and the council leading to

informed response and increase resilience to climate change and climate related hazards and events; and
- consider the inclusion of other means of communication mediums such as audio, graphic and art to engage the community, increase participation and capture outputs.

This report provides a summary of the results of several engagement activities. The findings are discussed in the context of how they can inform future development of the City of Hobart Climate Change Strategy. The engagement process was designed to provide feedback from key stakeholders and the general community about the climate change strategy, but is not a technical review of the strategy and direction of City of Hobart.

2 Approach

2.1 Overview

The approach to engagement was described in a stakeholder engagement strategy (SES) that was drafted with input from City of Hobart staff. The SES was informed by IAP2 principles and designed to align with the City of Hobart Community Engagement policy, its objectives and principles. The SES outlined a broad range of engagement channels to provide the greatest chance for feedback and awareness raising, including workshops, forums, a survey, public art and social media.

The SES segmented the target audience into the following groups:

- Residential;
- Working in the city – Retail;
- Working in the city – Public sector;
- Working in the city - Education, training and research sectors;
- Tertiary students;
- Students and youth;
- Community services;
- Heritage;
- Climate aware residents;
- City of Hobart staff; and
- Other local councils.

The structure of all engagement activities was guided by two discussion papers prepared by the City of Hobart, titled:

- "Responding to Climate Change – Background Paper", which focussed on the following themes:
  - Disasters and emergency management;
  - Human health and vulnerable communities;
  - Settlements, infrastructure and industry;
  - Natural systems;

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Background Paper", which focussed on the following themes:
  - Waste;
  - Residential and community;
  - Transport; and
  - Commercial.

The Your Say Hobart website was used as a central digital platform to provide access to project documents, coordinate forum RSVPs and to host the project survey.

2.2 Workshops and forums

The key stakeholder groups were engaged through a series of six workshops held from 27 to 29 November. The aim was to have each workshop focus on a different stakeholder group to provide for a more focused and sector specific discussion. A list of workshops and the number of attendees is provided in Table 1. Aside from Council staff, invitations were distributed to at least 196 people, who were encouraged to distribute the invitation amongst their network.

Date	Stakeholder group(s)	Number of attendees
27 Nov 2018	City of Hobart staff	21
27 Nov 2018	Public sector	10
28 Nov 2018	Working in the City – Education/Research	8
28 Nov 2018	Climate active residents; Living in the City Residential	16
29 Nov 2018	Tertiary students	2
29 Nov 2018	Lunchtime Council presentation	19

Table 1. Stakeholder workshops and number of attendees.

To cater for input from the broader community, two community forums were held on 14 February 2018 in the City of Hobart Town Hall. A total of 17 people attended these two events. A separate meeting was also held with stakeholders (3) from the cultural target audience. The forums were delivered by Seed with the assistance of the consulting firm Optimum Standard.

The workshops and forums generated significant amounts of qualitative data. This was entered into a structured spreadsheet and themes were assigned to phrases. Text mining analysis techniques were used to identify recurrence of common themes, words and phrases using the eTable Utilities tool to analyse and manipulate data.

2.3 Schools

Instead of engaging with students in the same manner as other stakeholder groups, the project utilised the creation of art as a method for involving students in a discussion about climate change. This involved developing two pieces of art that can be displayed as an output from the project.

Lansdowne Crescent Primary Students (Year 6) worked Tasmanian cross disciplinary artist Selena de Carvalho on the public art component of the project. The process was captured on video and can be shared on line. Students were also invited to write letters to the future climate and environment, soliciting their responses to climate awareness.

Primary aged students (Year 6) were also provided an opportunity to attend a specially designed school's session on the day of the community forums. This was attended by a total of 65 students from Campbell Street and Goulburn Street Primary School. The public art materials: the two shields, the movie clip, climate letters and vox pop comments, are available through the City of Hobart website. No further reporting is provided on engagement with schools in this report.

2.4 Survey

It was anticipated that not all stakeholder group members would be able to attend a face to face workshop or forum and hence a survey was designed to provide an opportunity for additional feedback. The survey was designed based on the structure and content of the two background papers. As such it consisted of eight groups of questions (one for each of the four themes in the two papers).

Survey questions were structured so as to raise awareness about actions that have already been undertaken by the City of Hobart and identify what additional actions could be a priority for future action. Questions were structured as multiple choice, Likert scale and open comment. Responses provided qualitative and semi-quantitative information about current and future climate change response actions.

The survey was not designed to provide a technical review of past and future climate change strategies. Instead the content and language was designed to ensure that it was accessible to respondents with a low to moderate understanding of climate change impacts and response options.

A copy of the survey questions is provided at Attachment A.

3 Results

3.1 Participation

The SES was designed to use a range of engagement channels to raise awareness and gain feedback on past and possible future responses options. A summary of engagement through the different channels is as follows:

Your Say visits

- There was a total of 938 visits to the Your Say Hobart "Climate Change Strategy Review" web page from August 2017 to March 2018. Of these visits there were:
  - 665 aware visitors - An aware visitor, or a visitor that is considered to be 'aware', has made one single visit to the project site;
  - 319 informed visitors - An informed visitor has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on a link on the project page;
  - 75 engaged visitors - Every visitor that contributes to a tool is considered to be 'engaged'. In the case of this project this was either completing the survey or RSVPing to the Forums.

- There were 118 visitors who downloaded 232 copies of the project documents; 132 of the "Responding to Climate Change – Background Paper" and 100 of the Managing Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Background Paper".

- There were 226 visitors to the survey page, of which 60 people provided a response.

- Nearly half of all visits came from direct traffic to the website (421 or 45% of visits), with the second most coming from social media, primarily Facebook (183 or 20% of visits), and the third most from a newsletter sent to registered users on Your Say Hobart. The translation of visits to engaged visits ranged from 7 to 10% across these platforms.

- Traffic to the site grew during the project, suggesting that as awareness was raised, more people chose to seek out further information.

Face to face engagement

- Seventy nine people attended one of the stakeholder group workshops or supporting meetings. The best attended sessions were those designed for council staff, followed by "Climate active residents" and "Living in the City Residential".

- The community forums were attended by 17 people.

- An estimated 65 students from two primary schools attended the school session on 14 February 2018.

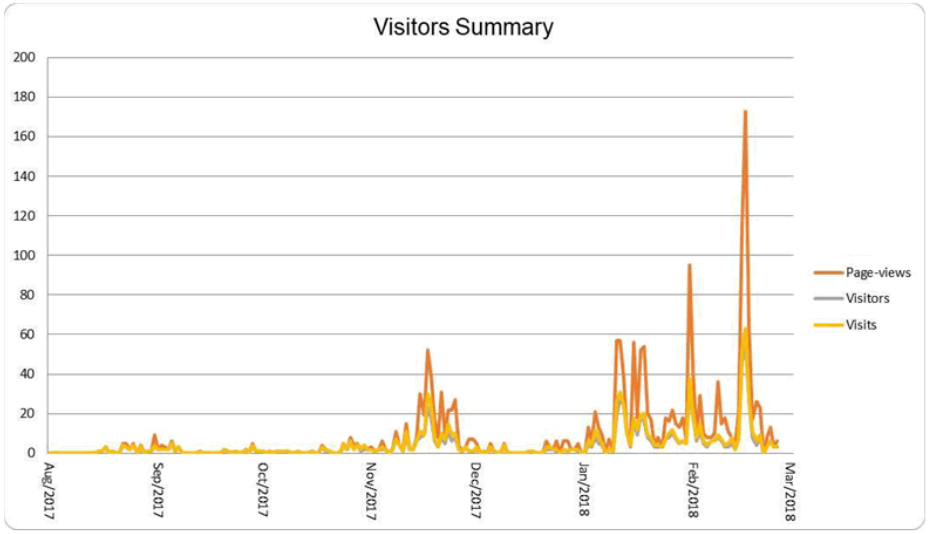


Figure 1. Page views, visitors and visits for the climate change review project site on Your Say Hobart.

Other consultation activities

It should be noted that at the time of the consultation the City was engaged in other consultation around transport (consultation on a Transport Strategy and ongoing issues around peak hour congestion were very topical in the local media) and waste (a survey on banning on single use plastic containers was being undertaken). These activities may have consequently resulted in a higher response to these issues in the climate change consultation.

3.2 Stakeholder group meetings

3.2.1 Successes and areas for improvement

Following a presentation summarising actions taken to date by the City of Hobart to address climate change, attendees at all stakeholder group meetings were asked to identify what they believed the Council had excelled at. The strongest responses were against the following types of actions (Figure 2):

- climate change governance and policy (42% of responses);
- waste management (18%); and
- energy management (13%).

The majority of responses for governance and policy recognised the strong leadership role that Council has played in setting targets and delivering outcomes in recent decades, and the work in coordinating, creating partnerships and action planning across councils. Waste management was also a focus of feedback, especially in relation to the success in reducing greenhouse gas emissions at McRobies landfill.

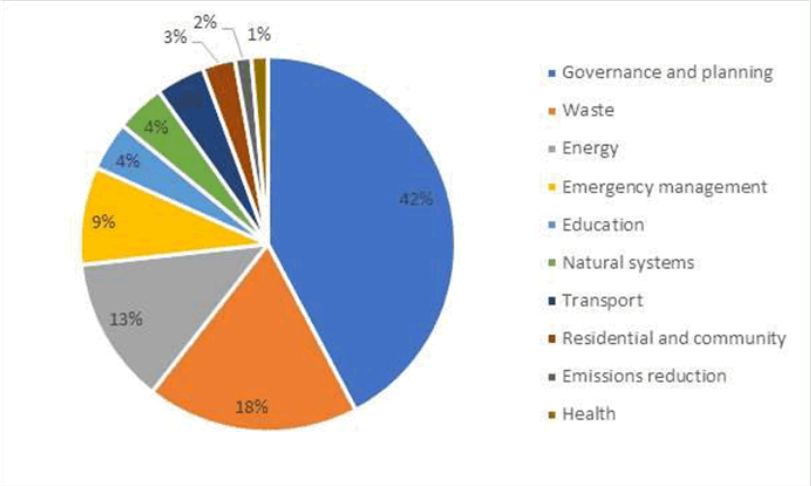


Figure 2. Areas of activity that the City of Hobart has excelled at in responding to climate change.

Areas for improvement for Council in delivering action on climate change focussed on three main areas (Figure 3):

- engagement, communication and awareness (29% of responses);
- governance and planning (28%); and
- transport (24%).

With respect to engagement, communication and awareness raising, the feedback was broad, including[1]:

- *tell people more about what we are doing;*
- *community awareness and engagement;*
- *consistency of messaging;*
- *awareness raising about past, present, future projects;*
- *promotion [of] activities such as bushcare and community development programs;*
- *promotion of wins;*
- *more proactive engagement with state government on climate change issues;*

[1] Italics are used throughout the results and discussion sections to indicate where the text presented is verbatim from engagement activities.

- *engaging with community groups;*
- *add on Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat; and*
- *sharing information about what can/can't be recycled.*

The focus of a number of comments in relation to governance and planning were on target setting, benchmarking and clarifying roles and responsibilities.

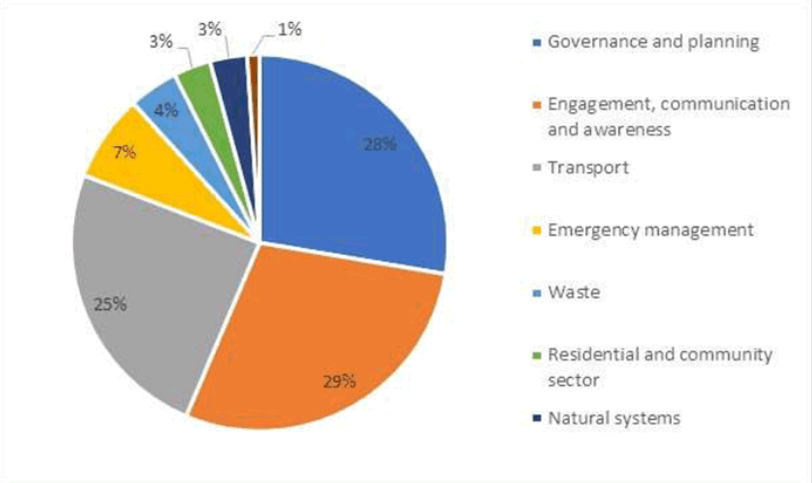


Figure 3. Areas of activity that the City of Hobart could improve on in responding to climate change.

3.2.2 Responding to a different future climate

In total, 307 responses were provided to the question of what action could be taken to respond to a different future climate at three scales (Individuals and businesses, local government, state and Federal government) across four broad themes. The majority of responses were either at a local (36%) or state and Federal scale (39%).

The most commonly referenced word across all responses was “community” (26 or 8% of responses) followed by “fire” (15), “emergency” (13), “building” (13), “water” (12) and “planning” (11). Community was included in responses such as:

- *community expectations;*
- *engaging the community around fire;*
- *strong community culture;*
- *work with community to get information out;*
- *community education programs; and*
- *build the capacity of the community.*

Theme	Individuals and businesses	Local government	State and federal government	Total
Emergency and disaster	25	39	34	**98**
Settlement and industry	19	26	22	**67**
Health and vulnerability	21	27	25	**73**
Natural systems	14	17	38	**69**
Total	**79**	**109**	**119**	**307**

Table 2. Number of responses across three scales of activity for the four adaptation themes.

For settlements and industry, common responses at an individual level were a focus on working from the bottom up with community leaders and networks to share information in a timely manner. Learning how to live and cope with change was also identified as an important response. At a local and state government level there was a desire for more action in relation to what and where to build in hazard prone areas. This in turn needs to be integrated into considerations for how differing levels of housing density are planned across the city.

For emergency and disaster management, there was a focus at the individual scale of people being part of a community taking action, especially in relation to fire. This requires strong support from community groups such as progress associations, neighbourhood Watch, Country Women's Association, Lyons, Returned Services League, Apex. Local and state government can assist this by working with community groups and delivering education programs, supporting compliance monitoring and undertaking fuel reduction actions. Stricter controls on development in hazard prone areas and guidance on building design were proposed for local and state government action.

Health and vulnerability response were primarily in relation to concerns over the housing stock in some areas, and the importance of building neighbour connections and resilience in the broader community. At a local and state government scale this can be supported by developing metrics for resilience.

About half of the responses for natural systems were relevant to the state and Federal scale, covering issues such as management, information sharing, leadership, capacity building, and legislative change. At an individual level there was the suggestion that "*our idea of nature must change*".

3.2.3 Reducing future emissions

In total, 464 responses were provided to the question of what future action could be taken at three scales (Individuals and businesses, local government, state and Federal government) across four broad themes (Table 3). The majority of responses were relevant to either the local (38%), state and Federal scale (37%).

The most commonly referenced words across all responses were "transport" (28 or 6% of responses) and "waste" (27) followed by "energy" (23). Fifty four percent of the transport responses were in relation to greater access to public transport.

Theme	Individuals and businesses	Local government	State and federal government	Total
Waste	29	45	45	**119**
Residential	31	53	50	**134**
Transport	29	54	56	**139**
Corporate	21	27	24	**72**
Total	**110**	**179**	**175**	**464**

Table 3. Number of responses across three scales of activity for the four adaptation themes.

The focus of many waste responses was on packaging and plastics, with an emphasis on reducing consumption and encouraging more recycling. Reductions in food waste were also highlighted, including the need for council to consider a strategy for food waste collection and processing. There was a strong view that better waste management could be supported through more stringent state government regulations.

In the residential sector, responses for individuals were focused on retrofitting the building stock with energy efficiency measures. This can be supported by local and state government through education programs (e.g. for solar PV and insulation), bulk buy schemes and funding incentives. The role of maintaining green space as a measure to reduce heat stress which in turn impacts energy consumption was also discussed.

While the number of responses for transport were large, they generally converged on transitioning from personal car use to greater uptake and provision of public transport and encouraging cycling. This move could be supported by decreasing public transport costs or increasing parking costs in the city. There was also support for council to consider replacement of its fleet with a focus on electric vehicles.

In the corporate sector, the focus was on changing behaviour for energy use in businesses (e.g. renewables and energy efficiency), but this moved to battery technology at a

State scale. At the business and local government level there was also a focus on greening strategies.

3.3 Council workshop

The Council workshop's conclusions (27 November 2017 session) in relation to building future resilience focused strongly on working with the community to raise awareness and educate people about the risks of future climate change and how they can respond (Table 4). As part of this direction, local government was seen to have a role in facilitating and nurturing community capacity and building educated and resilient communities. This was re-enforced by cross scale responses such as "upskilling for all" and developing efficient systems to communicate with vulnerable people.

Feedback on emissions reduction responses focused on how to encourage different behaviours in the community through a combination of incentives and policy (Table 5). It was noted that emissions reduction needs to be made cost effective if action is to occur. A further cross scale response that was noted was the importance of reducing plastic waste by changing consumer behaviour and purchasing policies.

Scale	Responses
State and Federal Government	• Move toward long term planning and policy development with time horizons of 50 to 100 years • Ensure that public transport is affordable and reliable • Develop greater strategic landscape responses to climate hazards • Engage with stakeholders at a private, business and local government level
Local Government	• Breakdown internal silos • Improve public education of waste management issues and approaches • Facilitate and nurture community capacity and connections • Build and celebrate educated and resilient communities
Individuals and businesses	• Take responsibility and do not assume local or state government will respond on community's behalf in terms of mitigation • Awareness raising and engagement • Foster and protect community connectedness

Table 4. Responses to how resilience can be built in the community and the responsibility of individuals, business, local, state and Federal Government.

Scale	Responses
State and Federal Government	• International agreements on energy and emission policy • Product stewardship and lifecycle management • Incentives and regulation
Local Government	• Corporate transport policy including fleet • Disincentivise community in car by increasing the cost of carparks • Clear policy and implementation
Individuals and businesses	• Better choices (seek out information and respond) • Make emission reduction cost effective e.g. solar PV • Action through community networks • Less barriers and more incentives • Embedding day to day lifestyle choices and behaviours • Life style choice (food, transport, house, population)

Table 5. Responses to how emissions reduction can occur and the responsibility of individuals, business, local, state and Federal Government.

3.4 Survey results

Italics are used in this section to indicate where a respondent's feedback has been included verbatim. A full record of all responses has been provided to the City of Hobart as an output of this project. The verbatim responses provided were selected on the basis of being representative of responses or providing novel comments not presented elsewhere.

A small number of responses were provided that criticised the process and rejected claims of a changing climate. These have been removed from reporting on the data below as they are considered as outliers, but can be viewed if required in the full data set.

3.4.1 Disaster and emergency management

When asked what respondents had done to build resilience in their community, the strongest response was that they had made sure they knew where to find the best sources of up to date emergency information (n=25). This was followed by people who had hosted a "get to know you" street party (n=12). Only 3 people indicated that they had written an emergency response plan. Respondents suggested that other actions that could be taken to build resilience in the community, include:

- *Drafting local community fire plan;*
- *Workplace role in emergency management response; and*
- *Have exit plans for home and suburb in case of natural disaster.*

There was no strong preference about the type of response options relevant to improving Hobart's response to disasters and emergency events, although providing community

information was considered less important than action on ground such as maintaining fire breaks and controlled burning. Aside from the range of responses outlined in the survey, other suggestions to help improve Hobart's response to disasters and emergency events included:

- *Leverage local community groups (e.g. neighbourhood houses, community centres, sports clubs) ability to involve people who might not normally;*
- *Publicise how access will be managed in an emergency event; and*
- *Limit development in disaster-prone areas.*

3.4.2 Human health and vulnerable communities

When asked what they had done to support health and well-being in their community (Figure 4), the majority of respondents said that they had pruned or mowed vegetation before it created a pollen or seed problem. In contrast, one of the lowest responses was for people who had volunteered as part of a community network.

When rating the importance of proposed response options to help build resilience in the health and well-being of Hobart's community, the strongest response was to share information about natural hazards and pending emergency events with local communities (53% of the 60 respondents rated this as very important). In contrast, providing community information session was considered to be very important by only half as many respondents.

Respondents provided a broad range of alternative options that could contribute to building resilience in the health and well-being of Hobart's community, including:

- *Community information sessions are likely to cater to the very small percentage of people who probably already have time to prepare those sorts of plans. A simple online site where you can prepare a plan in guided steps would help the rest of us :)*
- *Advise residents about ways to retrofit their homes to cope with heat, council to bulk-buy required materials for retrofitting and coordinate tradespeople.*
- *Involve rather than passive info - leverage local community groups to involve those who would not normally*
- *Financial assistance (not in the form of a loan, but in the form of a grant) and assistance to improve thermal efficiency of their homes (thinking of both extreme heat and extreme cold events) to poor income families and elderly*
- *Sharing information about community networks that exist. I don't know of any.*

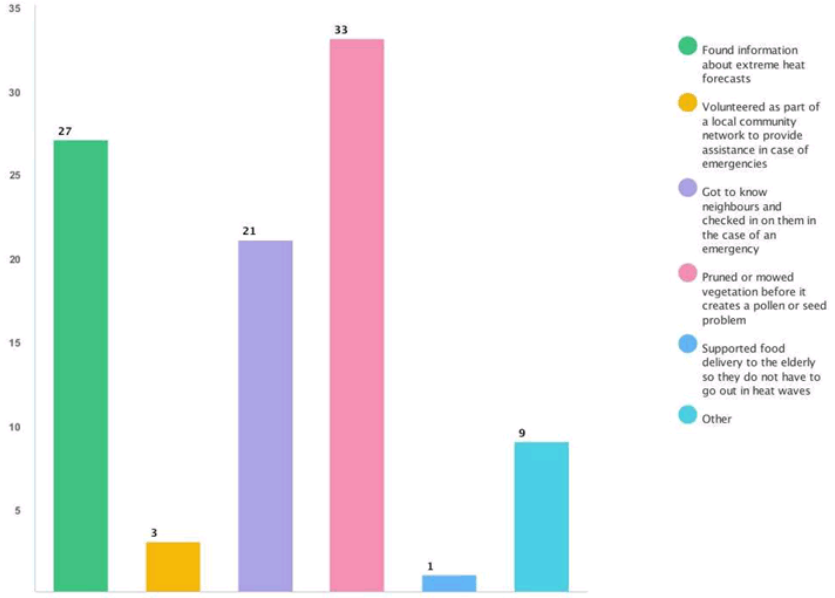


Figure 4. Which of the following have you done to support health and well-being in your community?

3.4.3 Settlements, infrastructure and industry

When asked what respondents had done or had been involved in doing to build resilient settlements, infrastructure and industry, three quarters of respondents said that had kept up to date with information about pending emergency events such as bushfire, intense rainfall and storm surge (Figure 5). Only half as many people again said that they had kept an eye out for damage to community infrastructure, and/or had installed local renewable energy solutions.

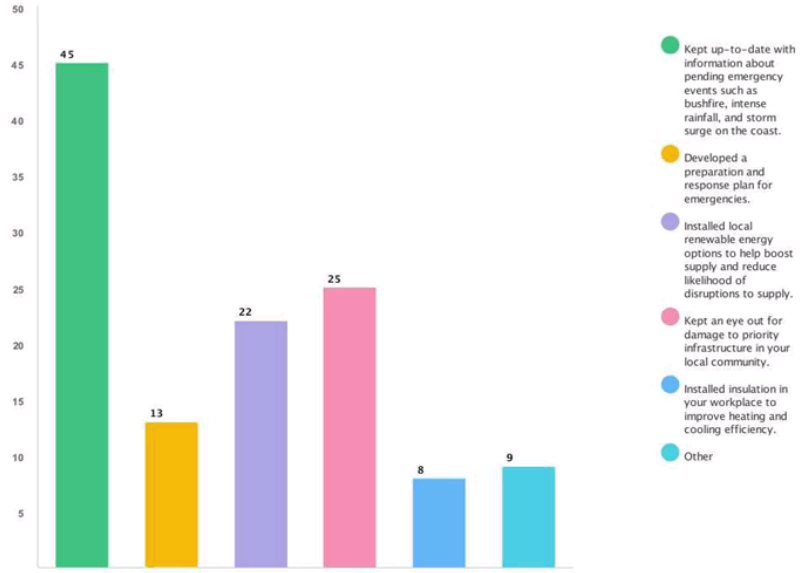


Figure 5. Which of the following have you done or have you been involved in doing to build resilience in settlements, infrastructure and industry?

When asked to consider the importance of a range of proposed response options that could contribute to building resilience of settlements, infrastructure and industry, the most popular response (rated as very important) was to share information about natural hazards and pending emergency events with local communities and businesses (55% of 60 respondents). Prioritising assets for protection and upgrading coastal infrastructure to protect assets were also rated as very important by 49% and 43%, respectively.

A broad range of other actions were identified that could be undertaken by the City of Hobart, community or businesses to reduce the risk of climate hazards on settlements, infrastructure and industry, including:

- *Facilitate a future-proofing network of business's and community groups to network and provide up-to-date options available for business to access new technologies*
- *Explore novel funding solutions to move/migrate communities out of high risk areas/prohibit new development in such areas.*
- *Make maps of natural hazardous areas (including areas prone to bushfire, flooding or other) available to the community, so people can make informed decisions about where to live and how to best prepare their homes for the future*
- *Ensure that building/planning permits for risk zones have conditions placed upon them that ensure only buildings with appropriate design features are built there.*

3.4.4 Natural systems

The most common actions to help sustain natural systems are to participate in community weed removal activities and help with rubbish clean up and vegetation restoration projects (Figure 5). A comparatively small number of respondents had joined or formed networks of landholders.

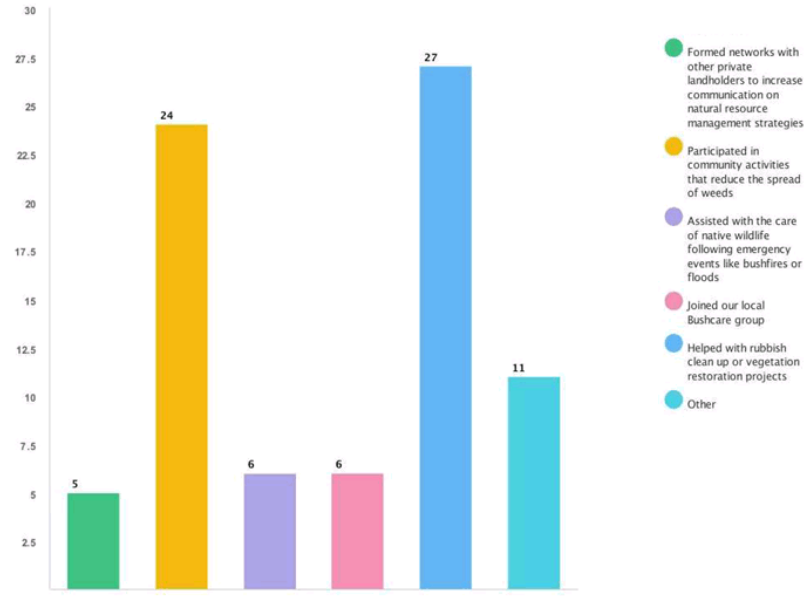


Figure 6. Which of the following have you done to help sustain our natural systems?

Protecting habitat for species of conservation significance was considered to be very important by 77% of respondents, which was amongst the highest response for any survey question. In contrast, building community preparedness by increasing understanding of how to help wildlife during bushfire emergencies was considered very important by only 27% of respondents. Other actions included:

- *Ensuring that there are adequate buffer zones around important areas that can be managed or protected in an emergency, and ensuring that the community close to these areas are aware of them*
- *Strongly promote Councils Volunteer Bushcare Program. This is an excellent way to educate, increase community participation in our community*
- *Ensure sufficient public land is available for natural habitat migration*
- *Centralise information about bushcare and other groups action days. Identify ways that full time workers can help as well as those who can meet during business hours.*

3.4.5 Waste based emissions

The response to actions that contribute to better waste management was very strong. Of the actions proposed, at least half of all respondents had been involved in each of the nominated actions, led by recycling and reusable bags (Figure 7). Of the additional comments provided, the most common themes were to reduce consumption, reduce the use of soft plastics and increase food waste recycling through composting.

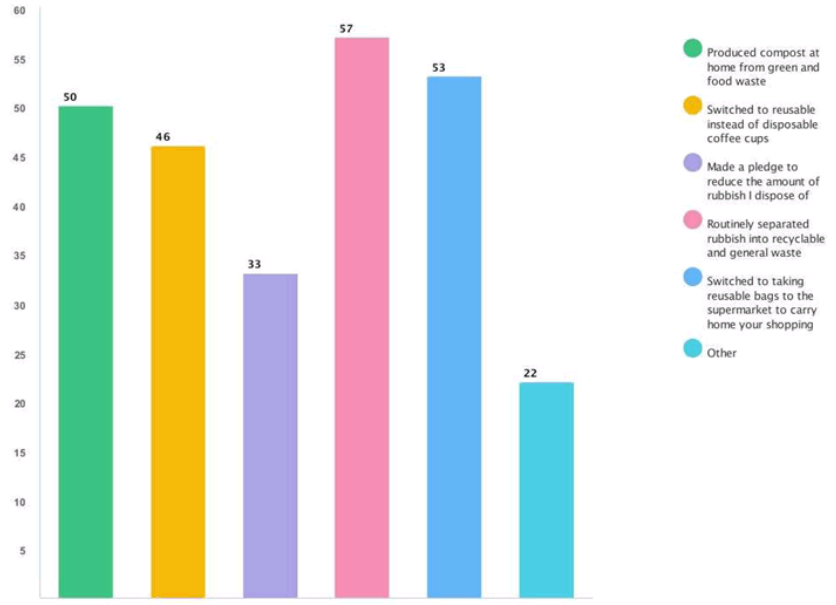


Figure 7. Which of the following have you done to reduce waste based emissions?

The response options considered to be very important for better managing Hobart's waste based emissions were encouraging recycling and waste minimisation at events (71%) and supporting programs with businesses to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill (68%). Community information sessions to explain the benefits of recycling were rated as very important by the lowest number of people (42%). There were a broad range of additional comments provided in relation to future responses, including:

- *Providing easy-to-understand information to all Hobart residences & businesses about how to recycle. I would estimate at least 50% of people do not know what is recyclable & what isn't. But we must make it EASY for them.*

- *Heavily promoting/subsiding/providing home composting /worm farms, normalising reduction in plastic bag use (not necessary in rubbish bins etc), use comms to show this as normal mainstream behaviour, not 'weird or hippy'*
- *Put a big sign up on the tip that explains the methane flare and how much energy saved*
- *Move away from landfill for waste and explore other waste options such as incineration or waste sorting, recycling and composting,*
- *Broader recycling options (i.e. plastics); more trash can size options (i.e. smaller and cheaper); offer food waste recycling.*

3.4.6 Residential and community sector

About three quarters of respondents have installed quality insulation, chosen an efficient heating source, and switched to energy efficiency lights and appliances. The majority of comments about "other "responses referred to installing solar panels.

When asked to indicate how important respondents believed a range of pre-defined response options were to reducing carbon emissions from the residential and community sector, advocating for financial incentives for solar PV and supporting energy efficiency switchovers such as LED lighting were considered very important by over half of respondents. In contrast, encouraging the use of Home Energy Audit Toolkits was considered very important by about one quarter of respondents. Other suggested responses options include:

- *Landlords should be given financial incentives for renewable energy;*
- *Information doesn't create change - council can support/provide bulk buys for households to retrofit to reduce energy usage - manage contractors to do this work;*
- *Better subdivision design, stronger standards, better industry engagement;*
- *Provide incentives to landlords to invest in energy efficiency for tenanted buildings; and*
- *Making developers (domestic and commercial) comply with strict energy efficiency and waste guidelines.*

3.4.7 Transport

About three quarters of respondents indicated that they had used or do use public transport, walking or cycling as a way to reduce vehicle-based emissions. In contrast, about half of respondents had chosen a low emissions vehicle and car pooled.

Respondents were asked to indicate how important they believed a range of pre-defined response options were to reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector. Three quarters of respondents indicated that increased uptake of public transport was very important, and 65% said that expanding the network of quality cycling tracks and walking trails was very important. In contrast, only 15% of people thought biofuels were very important and 22% thought that low emission driving behaviours were important.

When asked what other actions could be taken to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector, responses included:

- *More dedicated bike lanes, more frequent buses, allow bikes on buses; we should be looking at European towns and cities for "green" transport suggestions;*
- *Free parking for Electric vehicles in the city;*
- *The current public transport network is not very convenient (and on the expensive side). Create park and ride options in the outskirts of the city; and*
- *Shoulders on all roads (in city and out) for cyclists. More cycling facilities. Extend the cycleway to Kingston and New Norfolk.*

3.4.8 Commercial

Respondents indicated that in order to assist with reducing emissions in their business or workplace, they had encouraged employees or work colleagues to switch off equipment when not in use (42%) and chosen energy efficient lighting (31%). Installing insulation and upgrading hot water systems was less common (12% and 10% of respondents respectively).

When asked how important they believed a range of pre-defined response options were to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the commercial sector, 58% of respondents said that refurbishing buildings with better insulation, low emissivity glass and improved heating and cooling was very important. In contrast building energy audits and information sessions on how small businesses can save money on power bills were rated as very important by one third of respondents. Other actions that could be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the commercial sector were thought to include:

- *I think council needs to actively assist businesses, not inform them.*
- *Provide an annual "green tick award" to promote business's taking initiatives*
- *Financial incentives for solar roofs, wind or heat pump. Annual prize for most improved company.*
- *Encourage renewable energy installations. Provide financial incentives to do so.*

3.4.9 General

In addition to the structured questions against the themes identified in each of the discussion papers, respondents were asked to provide other feedback that could help Hobart and the City to reduce its carbon footprint and respond to climate change impacts. Comments or options not reflected in responses to the previous questions included:

- *Regular success or "good news" stories would be inspirational.*
- *I question to way the report state's that council's role is largely to inform the community. I think council can do a range of things within the legislation, and can even provide a retro-fitting service to residencies and business premises. Information provision doesn't create action, and won't help people to adapt to climate change.*
- *Realistic, truthful and balanced information needs to be provided to the public about "Climate Change" - the public have been hoodwinked by journalists and the self-interested for far too long and we have far greater challenges which we have caused and can do something about*
- *Continue tree-planting programs. provide taps for access to water in public places. develop more green spaces in the urban areas.*

- *I encourage Council to develop a specific community education, communication, ideas, program of how we can collectively with council, business, work together to reduce the carbon footprint.*
- *Divestment sends a strong signal, and engaging the community in the manner you are now is also highly important.*
- *Hobart should lead by example and advertise itself as a clean green city, leading the way in reducing carbon emissions, renewable energy uptake and introducing electric vehicles, improving public transport options from surrounding municipalities and areas and reducing waste and encouraging recycling.*
- *Just make rational decisions based on where spending money will make the greatest impact - not the most popular one.*

4 Discussion

4.1 Process

The engagement process was designed to provide Council with a broad reach into different stakeholder groups. This was done by using a range of channels and engagement activities and different types of messages, noting that the objective of the project was both awareness raising and seeking feedback on future responses. Importantly, the process was not designed to provide a technical review of past and future climate change strategies. Instead the content and language was designed to ensure that it was accessible to respondents with a low to moderate understanding of climate change impacts and response options.

It is estimated that over 600 people were aware of the project by the time the survey was closed in early Mach 2018. Of this broader group, 118 engaged directly with background material prepared for the project, 60 people responded to the survey and 79 people attended one of the stakeholder group workshops or supporting meetings. While there was undoubtedly some duplication in people across the engagement activities, it is estimated that at least 150 people provided direct input to the process and were actively engaged. The confidentiality of responses through the engagement site means that it is not possible to be definitive about the overlap between stakeholder group workshop attendance and online engagement.

Traffic to the engagement website was initially slow but grew during the course of the project, suggesting that as awareness was raised, more people chose to seek out information. The low initial numbers suggest that there is not a well engaged group of community stakeholders around Council's climate change initiatives.

Effective engagement requires building a relationship with stakeholders, which requires frequent communication of relevant information. It is understood that frequent communication with community stakeholders has not necessarily been a feature of past climate change strategy implementation. As identified in Section 4.2, action by the community is a priority both for building resilience and reducing emissions and should be supported by a dedicated stakeholder engagement strategy and action plan.

Nearly half of all visits came from direct traffic to the website. This suggest that people clicked the website link in an email sent out by the Council. This highlights the importance of having an active stakeholder group who want to be engaged in the work that Council is doing in acting on climate change. Social media generated good responses, with Facebook driving 20% of traffic to the site. Future engagement can use social media therefore as a way of broadening the number of people connected with council's action on climate change.

The public art component of the project provided a unique way to engage with the community about climate change, providing a different way to have the conversation about climate action and also providing a permanent output that can be used for other engagement activities. The development of the art pieces with students could be repeated in the future with other schools in the region.

4.2 Key issues

Feedback during workshops suggests that the City of Hobart is recognised as a leader in acting on climate change. Areas in which council has excelled (strengths) are in relation to governance and planning, waste management, energy management. Opportunities for improvement were in relation to engagement, communication and awareness raising, governance and planning, and transport. These key issues are explored further below.

Communication and awareness raising

Not only was communication and awareness raising listed as an area for improvement, it also yielded the strongest response during the survey, in workshops and the forums. The need for improved communication and awareness is re-enforced by the conclusion that there is not a well engaged group of community stakeholders in relation to Council's climate change initiatives.

Improved communication, education and awareness raising was seen as important in sharing information so that the community and businesses can become better prepared for natural hazards. It is also seen as being critical for encouraging preferred behaviours with respect to transport and waste management as well as supporting the transition to greater energy efficiency in the home and for businesses.

Feedback suggested that engagement, communication and awareness raising in the future could include:

- greater promotion of past, present, future projects;
- advising the community of programs in which they can become involved;
- greater utilisation of social media; and
- supporting the development of local emergency management plans.

It was noted though that traditional community information sessions may not be the answer as this caters to only a small percentage of people who already have time to attend such sessions. Instead digital communications, such as simple online sites where emergency plans can be prepared in guided steps, could be equally as important.

Another central plank of future engagement will be to involve the community rather than provide passive information. This could be done by leveraging local community groups to involve people who might be outside of the reach of traditional engagement activities.

A dedicated stakeholder engagement plan is needed to support this future activity supported by resourcing within council for its implementation. A community based social marketing approach would help to determine which activities are likely to yield the greatest benefits for both building resilience and emissions reduction.

Climate change governance and policy

Climate change governance and climate policy was the only key theme to emerge as both an area of excellence and an opportunity for improvement. The positive aspect of governance, policy and planning was the evidence that the Council has been actively

addressing climate change for two decades, having provided leadership on the issue across the public and private sector. It had also played a key role in supporting councils in southern Tasmania to collaborate on climate change action.

Most of the areas for improvement, as identified through survey and workshop feedback were in relation to planning and development, for example:

- drafting community emergency response plans, such as in relation to fire and flood;
- limiting development in high risk or hazard prone areas;
- ensuring that building codes encourage climate resilient housing;
- ensuring that there are adequate buffer zones around natural assets that can be managed or protected in an emergency; and
- generating maps of natural hazard areas.

Waste management

The activities at McRobies Gully Waste Management Centre to capture methane and covert it to energy were widely recognised as a success, having been the main contributor to Council reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its operations in the past two decades.

The stakeholder group meetings and forums suggested that future action in relation to waste should focus on (a) reducing consumption of plastic and encouraging further recycling and (b) encouraging reuse of food and green waste either through residential composting or coordinated services through Council. These are clearly already occurring in the community with both actions responded to strongly in the survey. What remains unclear and requires further investigation is the extent to which either of these actions will materially reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore how they should be supported.

Energy management

Improved energy management is a key feature of the City of Hobart's success in relation to climate change action. This is demonstrated by activities across the residential, corporate and even waste sector such as installing low energy use LED lights in council buildings.

There is a strong drive for more investment in energy efficiency and renewables such as solar PV at the home, business and government building scale. For example, the survey showed strong support for reducing carbon emissions in the residential and community sector through Council advocating for financial incentives for solar PV and supporting energy efficiency switchovers such as LED lighting.

A key decision for Council is whether it supports the move toward improved energy management through education and awareness raising programs or bulk buy schemes and funding incentives. This should in part be informed by the magnitude of cost and greenhouse gas savings and whether the benefit is to council or distributed across the community.

Transport

The need to improve transport primarily focused on transitioning from personal car use to greater uptake and provision of public transport and encouraging cycling. For example, three

quarters of survey respondents indicated that increased uptake of public transport was very important, and 65% said that expanding the network of quality cycling tracks and walking trails was very important.

A key question for Council will be the role it wants to take in addressing public transport concerns and the extent that it can influence transport-based emissions. Options to achieve this include upgrading Council's vehicle fleet to include more electric or low emission vehicles, working with Metro Tasmania to encourage use of public transport, and developing incentives to move from private car use. An alternate strategy is to explore how to support greater private electric vehicle use in Hobart.

Other

There were two other issues that were discussed during the engagement activities that straddled multiple themes are require further consideration. First, is the provision of incentives or bulk buy schemes to encourage transition to preferred behaviour, especially in relation to energy management. The following comments highlight the perceived need for incentives:

- *"Information doesn't create change - council can support or provide bulk buys for households to retrofit to reduce energy usage"*

- *"I question the way the report state's that council's role is largely to inform the community. I think council can do a range of things within the legislation, and can even provide a retro-fitting service to residencies and business premises. Information provision doesn't create action, and won't help people to adapt to climate change."*

The provision of incentives highlights a challenge for council and strategic issue for further discussion, which is that the community want more assistance than council may be able, or willing, to provide.

A second issue is the nature of current and future residential development. This was referred to in multiple themes and relates to (a) preventing or restricting development in high risk areas, (b) retrofitting older housing stock and (c) managing the growth of high density versus low density residential zones.

4.3 Recommendations

Based on the results and discussion of the engagement process the following recommendations are presented for consideration as part of developing the revised Climate Change Strategy for the City of Hobart:

- **Develop an external stakeholder engagement strategy** – A dedicated external stakeholder engagement strategy should be developed to assist with implementation of the next version of the climate change strategy. The ultimate aim of this is to develop a well engaged group of community stakeholders who will contribute towards meeting emissions reduction and resilience building objectives. The strategy should:
    - identify how different stakeholder groups need to be engaged using traditional and emerging digital platforms;
    - outline a strategy for ensuring that important information, such as the location of hazard prone areas and how to develop emergency management plans, is available to the community;
    - support the development and maintenance of a dedicated stakeholder database, building on the database generated for this project; and
    - consider the role of community champions as a way to connect with the broader community.

- **Develop an internal stakeholder engagement strategy** – Continuing to identify actions within Council's operations that contribute to emissions reduction and resilience building requires further culture and organisational change. This can be supported through the development and implementation of a climate action internal engagement strategy which seeks to develop an organisational narrative of the need for change, identify champions who demonstrate preferred behaviour, review performance metrics and provide skill development and capacity building opportunities.

- **Further build internal decision making processes** – Continue to embed climate action into existing Council strategies (e.g. transport and waste) and asset management plans, develop a culture of evidence based decision making, and work toward a cost-effective and reasonable decision-making framework to guide future investment.

- **Use the creation of public artworks as an engagement tool** – The engagement process engaged a local artist to collaboratively produce artworks that conveyed key messages about how Hobart can respond to climate change. This proved successful in engaging some parts of the target audience in the project and provided a different way to involve people in generating the narrative. Generating public art as a way to communicate and raise awareness about climate change impacts and response options should continue to be used in the future, preferably as part of the broader external stakeholder engagement strategy.

- **Continue to lead on climate governance and policy** – The City of Hobart is already recognised as a leader in governance and development of policy for taking action on climate change in Tasmania. It is also noted that many people who live in outer suburbs work in Hobart. In support of its leadership role, the City of Hobart should continue to coordinate and engage with the community, councils, research sector and state government. Work is also required to ensure that actions identified are more than just business as usual and considered transformational change that may be required.

- **Develop an action plan with roles and responsibilities** - Develop an action plan that identifies clear targets and roles and responsibilities for the community, local and state government. This especially needs to articulate the role of Council in supporting action versus incentivising or regulating it. The action plan should also be supported by quantified climate risk and emissions reduction targets (e.g. vulnerability scores or carbon abatement targets). This should be supported by building capacity to communicate targets more broadly.

Attachment A – Survey

Introduction

The City of Hobart was the first council in Tasmania to commit to act on climate change and is keeping up the momentum with the development of a new Climate Change Strategy. The review of the Climate Change Strategy is being informed by two background papers:

- *Responding to Climate Change*, which consider how Hobart can adapt and build resilience to a different future climate; and
- *Managing Hobart's Carbon Footprint*, which discusses options to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Both papers are available through the website hobartcity.com.au

The City of Hobart is seeking feedback from the community to help review the Climate Change Strategy. To develop sound solutions will require contributions from individuals, businesses, the broader community and different levels of Government. This is why we need your help; to make sure we are on the right track.

Completing the survey

This survey has been developed to help guide input into the review of the Climate Change Strategy. The survey should take approximately 10 minutes to complete or longer if you wish to provide detailed feedback.

The survey is structured to provide feedback in relation to building resilience to climate change and reducing emissions. The focus areas of the survey are the same as those outlined in the background papers. If you are completing the survey, we encourage you to also read one or both of the background papers.

The online survey can be completed up until **5 pm on Monday, 5th March 2018**.

Making a submission

If you do not want to complete the survey you can also email through your feedback. Submissions provides by email should be sent to coh@hobartcity.com.au by no later than 5 pm on Monday, 5th March 2018.

Building Hobart's resilience to climate change

The City of Hobart, its community and businesses have already taken significant action to respond to climate change.

The background paper *Responding to Climate Change* provides information on how climate change will impact Hobart and how action is already being taken to build resilience.

The Climate Change Strategy review focuses on building resilience in relation to the following four key areas:

- disasters and emergency management;
- human health and vulnerable communities;
- settlements, infrastructure and industry sectors; and
- natural systems.

Question 1. Disasters and emergency management

Emergency management and service providers help the community, businesses and the natural environment prepare, respond to and recover from natural hazards like bushfires and flooding. They are essential for a resilient community.

Experience shows that the most resilient communities are those that have strong social networks and communication lines, are prepared for potential hazards, and have response and recovery plans.

Continued investment in emergency management and building a resilient community will be an essential response to climate change.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Hosted a 'get-to-know-you' street party
2. Prepared an emergency kit with supplies for a couple of days.
3. Written a plan, with contact numbers of local community members.
4. Made sure you are aware of where the best sources of up to date emergency information is available from.
5. Volunteered as part of a local community network to provide services in case of emergencies.
6. Other _____

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to helping to improve Hobart's response to disasters and emergency events:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Providing community information sessions to explain the risks of extreme weather events for individual health and well-being and property
2. Providing advice on how to access up to date emergency information
3. Maintaining fire breaks on the edge of the City
4. Undertaking controlled burning to reduce bushfire risk.
5. Providing advice on building resilient to extreme weather conditions

What other actions could be taken to help improve Hobart's response to disasters and emergency events?

Question 2. Human health and vulnerable communities

There are a range of quality health services available in Hobart, including access to immunisation, clinical and mental health care and aged care services. Collectively these are essential for the general health and well-being of the community.

Climate change will impact the health and well-being of the community in a variety of ways, including through increased periods of extreme heat and direct impacts from enhanced natural hazards such as bushfire and coastal flooding and erosion.

Continuing to collaborate in the provision of heath care services to promote community and individual health and well-being and to support vulnerable members of the community will become increasingly important in the face of climate change.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Found information about extreme heat forecasts.
2. Volunteered as part of a local community network to provide services in case of emergencies.
3. Got to know neighbours and checked in on them in the case of an emergency.
4. Pruned or mowed property vegetation before it creates a pollen or seed problem.
5. Supported local food delivery so the elderly do not have to go out in heatwaves.
6. Other _____

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to helping build resilience in the health and well-being of Hobart's community:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Providing community information sessions to explain the risks of extreme weather events on community and individual health and well-being.
2. Advice on how to develop residential preparation and response plans for emergencies.
3. Share information about natural hazards and pending emergency events with local communities.
4. Promoting healthy indoor environments and climate resilient housing by raising awareness.
5. Providing cool refuges to escape hot weather during periods of extreme heat

What other actions could be taken to promote community and individual health and well-being and to support vulnerable members of the community?

Question 3. Settlements, infrastructure and industry

The Hobart community and economy is supported by a range of services underpinned by communications, energy, water and wastewater infrastructure.

Under climate change, resources need to be managed to ensure that the infrastructure provided can respond to the demands from a growing population, emerging technology changes, the needs of innovative local industries and ensuring access for everyone, including people with disabilities.

Adaptation actions for settlements, infrastructure and industry need to focus on low emission solutions to avoid contributing to further climate change impacts.

Which of the following have you done or have you been involved with doing?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Kept up to date with information about pending emergency events, such as bushfire, intense rainfall, and storm surge on the coast.
2. Developed a preparation and response plan for emergencies.
3. Installed local renewable energy options to help boost supply and reduce likelihood of disruptions to supply.
4. Kept an eye out for damage to priority infrastructure in your local community?
5. Installed insulation in your workplace to improve heating and cooling efficiency
6. Other

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to helping build resilience in Hobart's settlements, infrastructure and industry:

[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Providing information sessions to explain the future risk to settlements, infrastructure and industry of climate change.
2. Advising on how to develop preparation and response plans for emergencies.
3. Sharing information about natural hazards and pending emergency events with local communities and businesses
4. Prioritising assets for protection that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts.
5. Upgrading coastal infrastructure to protect assets such as parklands and recreational spaces

What other actions could be taken by the City of Hobart, community or businesses to reduce the risk of climate hazards on settlements, infrastructure and industry?

Question 4. Natural systems

Hobart's residents and visitors value and enjoy the natural environment.

Climate change threatens Hobart's natural assets and is likely to lead to ecosystem changes, including local species extinction.

The community, along with the natural resources and primary industry sectors, will need to work cooperatively to sustain natural landscapes and seascapes.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Formed networks with other private landholders for increased communication on natural resource management strategies.
2. Participated in community activities to reduce the spread of weeds.
3. Assisted with the care of native wildlife following emergency events like bushfires or floods.
4. Joined your local Bushcare group.
5. Helped with rubbish clean up or vegetation restoration projects.
6. Other

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to helping build resilience in Hobart's natural systems:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Providing community information sessions to explain the future risk to natural systems.
2. Increasing community involvement in local bushcare or wildlife rescue groups.
3. Increasing the capacity of communities and industry to help natural systems adapt to a changing climate.
4. Building community preparedness by increasing understanding of how to help wildlife in bushfire emergencies.
5. Protecting habitat for important species.

What other actions could be taken by the City of Hobart or community to reduce the risk of climate hazards on natural systems?

Managing Hobart's Carbon Footprint

The City of Hobart, its community and businesses have already taken significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The background paper *Managing Hobart's Carbon Footprint* provides information on Hobart's carbon footprint. It focuses on local energy use and greenhouse house gas emissions, provides examples of action taken by the City of Hobart and community, and describes potential priority areas for future action.

The Climate Change Strategy review focuses on reducing emissions in relation to the following four key areas:

- waste management;
- residential and community sector;
- transport; and
- commercial sector.

Question 5. Waste management

As waste breaks down in landfill it creates greenhouse gases such as methane. Waste takes more than 30 years to fully decompose once it is buried. As a result, even though the amount of waste being landfilled can decline, emissions can still continue into the future for decades.

The City of Hobart is responsible for the McRobies Gully Waste Management Centre is supporting the move towards a low carbon future by reducing waste generated emissions.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Produced compost at home from green and food waste.
2. Switched to reusable instead of disposable coffee cups.
3. Made a pledge to reduce the amount of rubbish you dispose of.
4. Routinely separated rubbish into recyclable and general waste.
5. Switched to taking reusable bags to the supermarket to carry home your shopping.
6. Other ……

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to helping better manage Hobart's waste based emissions:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Community information sessions to explain the benefits of waste recycling and options for going waste free.
2. Generating renewable energy from landfill methane gas.
3. Collecting green waste to produce mulch and certified organic compost.
4. Supporting programs with businesses to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.
5. Encouraging recycling and waste minimisation for events.

What other actions could be taken to help better manage Hobart's waste based emissions

Question 6. Residential and community sector

Reducing emissions is everyone's responsibility. For example, the Tasmanian Government has overall responsibility for the provision of the State's energy assets and resources and has committed to zero emissions by 2050.

The City of Hobart has a role in working towards a low carbon future by better informing, supporting and working with the community to reduce energy use and emissions.

The community sector, businesses and households is responsible for the management of its own energy use and installation of renewable energies such as solar and wind.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Installed quality insulation.
2. Chosen an efficient heating source.
3. Upgraded your hot water system to be efficient, correctly sized and insulated.
4. Sealed heat escaping cracks, block unused chimneys and have closable vents.
5. Switched to energy efficient lights, fridges, washing machines or TV appliances.
6. Other_____

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to reducing carbon emissions from the residential and community sector:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Advocate for financial incentives that decrease the upfront cost of purchasing solar PV and hot water systems.
2. Supporting energy efficient switchovers such LED lighting.
3. Providing information about options for installing rooftop solar PV.
4. Encourage the use of the Home Energy Audit Toolkit to support decisions about home energy use.
5. Develop publications like the Energy Efficient Design Guidelines that can be used to improve the energy performance of new homes and renovations.

What other actions could be taken to reduce carbon emissions from the residential and community sector?

Question 7. Transport

Vehicles engines powered by fossil fuels such as petroleum and diesel produce greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. The City of Hobart wants to support the move towards a low carbon future by helping to reduce transport-based emissions.

Extensive public consultation on transport issues has recently occurred for development of the City of Hobart's Transport Strategy 2018–30. While this included consideration of options to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, additional comments and suggestions can be made through the consultation for the Climate Change Strategy.

Which of the following have you done?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]

1. Car pooled.
2. Chosen a low emission vehicle based on vehicle fuel labels).
3. Use public transport, bike or walk to commute.
4. Organised a "walking bus" for your local school.
5. Purchased safe, gripping tyres and kept them pumped up to ensure more efficient car travel.
6. Other

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to reducing energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Supporting increased uptake of public transport and active transport options.
2. Expanding the network of high-quality tracks and trails into the city to encourage people to walk or ride to work.
3. Encouraging the switch to biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel.
4. Increasing charging points for electric vehicles.
5. Providing information on low emission driving behaviours.

What other actions could be taken to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector?

Question 8. Commercial sector

The commercial sector is vital to the Hobart economy. As for other sectors, it contributes to greenhouse gas emissions in a variety of ways, from fuel consumption for transport and use of electricity through to generation of waste and materials manufacturing.

The City of Hobart wants to encourage and support more efficient, cost effective businesses and a low emissions future.

Which of the following have you done or have you been involved with doing?
[Using the multiple choice feature select which of the following apply for the user]
1. Chosen energy efficient lighting for your workplace.
2. Installed insulation or increased the thickness of insulation.
3. Upgraded a hot water system to be efficient, correctly sized and insulated.
4. Encouraged employees or work colleagues to switch off equipment when not in use.
5. Used timers on air conditioning systems to avoid excessive heating.
6. Other

Please indicate how important you believe the following response options are to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the commercial sector:
[Using a Likert scale, rate each of these from 1 through to 5, with 1 being not important through to 5 as very important]

1. Encouraging building energy audits
2. Providing information sessions on how small businesses can reduce their energy use and save money on power bills.
3. Refurbishing buildings with better insulation, low emissivity glass windows and improved heat pump heating and cooling.
4. Supporting the replacement of hot water services with energy efficient heat pump based systems.
5. Supporting the installation of energy efficient LEDs in place of older lights to reduce energy use and emissions.

What other actions could be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the commercial sector?

Question 9. Other
Are there any other comments that you would like to make to help Hobart and the City to reduce its carbon footprint and respond to climate change impacts.

Sustainable Hobart Action Plan: Communications and Engagement Plan

Council: 25th May 2020 – consultation process approved
Strategy Forum:
Consultation process: 10 August – 27th Sep

	WHEN	WHAT	OUTCOME	COMMUNICATION PROCESS	Collateral
WEEK 1	9 Aug Sunday	Landing Page goes up on Your Say	Public can engage in survey		Factsheets FAQ Survey Links to documents Landing page Action plan Engagement dates
	9 Aug Sunday	Exclusive Sunday Tas story	Public aware of engagement period	Lea to organize week before	
	10 August Monday	Public display in Customer Service Centre - banners	Promoting engagement to community who enter CSC	Display and videos? on tv behind counter	All videos on a loop with closed captions and no sound
	10 August Monday	Staff email Stakeholders email out	Awareness of opening of engagement process	Email with link	Words letter
	10 August	Launch on Facebook	• Opening of engagement process	Facebook post	Overall video go on FB Post with link to YOURSAY
tentative	12 August 11.30 am? **International Youth Day**	• TV's • Newspaper • Media Release • Doorstop with Mayor	Promoting engagement to community Announcing EV Launch	Launch of EV charger with Mayor and Premier	Media Release on EV charger – Location photos for internal media

	WHEN	WHAT	OUTCOME	COMMUNICATION PROCESS	What we need
WEEK 1	12 August **International Youth Day**	7 HO discussion about youth and having a voice in sustainability – linking to Youth forum	Discussion about engagement process	7HO Sarah Mick Johnno	Young person & Mayor
WEEK 2	17- 21 August **Keep Australia Beautiful week** **National Science Week 15 - 23**	Media Event - Sustainable Hobart • data Sensor going up on one of our roofs • environmental sensors going up on roof	Raise Public awareness around engagement process Remind about upcoming forum/engagement day etc Doorstop with images	Mercury story **Linked into science week** – how data will inform us into the future REMIND people of forum/engagement day	Media release People installing
	17- 21 August	Reminder on Facebook	Raise Public awareness around engagement process Remind about upcoming forum/engagement day etc	Facebook post	Graphic and text for Facebook
	WHEN	WHAT	OUTCOME	COMMUNICATION PROCESS	What we need
WEEK 3	24 Aug	Facebook post	Reminding everyone about the forum/engagement date	* Facebook post	Text and video LED lights

	24 Aug	Media release on upcoming Engagement forum/webinar/date • Solar Dashboard	Raise Public awareness around engagement process	Media release	Media relase
	26th Aug	Engagement forum/webinar/date	engagement		
WEEK 4	30 Sep or 31 – 4 Sep **Walk to work day Friday 4th Sep**	Sunday Tas/ Opinion Piece Preempting walk to work On mobility initiatives – Crossing the road Diversifying fleet	Remind everyone of engagement period Highlight mobility initiatives	Pre organized Sunday Tas Story	Line up Mercury for story
WEEK 5	6 – 11 Sep **National Threatened species day 7th Sep**	Radio ABC Discussion on Hobart's threatened species – habitat fringe initiative **Media release** on habitat extension and restoration –	Talk about sustainability and programs linked to habitat fringe	ABC – segment/ Leon Compton	Tee up interview ABC for Mayor and maybe John Fisher talking about bush management
		Facebook post	Reminding everyone about engagement period and to head to Your Say	* Facebook post	Text and video Landfill
	WHEN	WHAT	OUTCOME	COMMUNICATION PROCESS	What we need
WEEK 6	14 – 18 Set		Inspire Public engagement around strategy	Post on **Facebook**	Image and text

		Facebook post	Reminding everyone last chance - engagement period	* Facebook post	Text and graphic
WEEK 7	21 – 25 sep **Sustainable house day 20 Sep**	**Media release** **Doorstop** - Climate ready Homes -	Wrap up the engagement and announce the next stage -	Media Release	House - someone renovating
		Facebook post	Reminding everyone last chance - engagement period and to head to Your Say	* Facebook post	Text and graphic
	TBC	Collation of feedback			
	TBC	Collation of feedback			
	TBC	Collation of feedback			
	26th October	Compiled for City Planning			
	2 Nov	Council Meeting			

Other Media Release Possibilities:	MR – Bus Shelter – announcing some of the designs
	MR – E Bikes – LM – wants the possibility of CoH staff buying an Ebike by salary sacrificing
	MR – Thermal imaging MR – dark skies- Night lights Leaking project – Craig Drone

ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan

November 2020

YOUR SAY HOBART

yoursay.hobartcity.com.au

Prepared by

City of HOBART

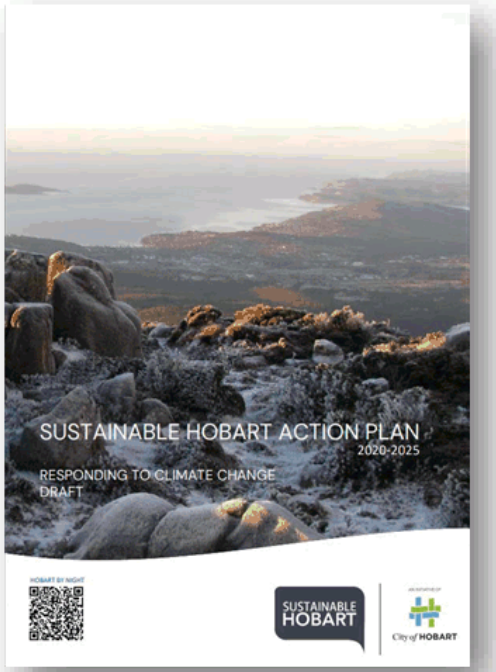
Project Background

Project background

- The Hobart City Council resolved at its meeting on 25 May 2020 to endorse the Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan for community engagement.
- The draft Plan describes 42 projects planned for the next 5 years. These have been created in response to the consultation undertaken with the Hobart community for the *Community Vision* document in 2018 and through the review of the *Climate Change Strategy 2013*.
- The Draft Plan aims to promote and develop the City's climate action leadership by putting forward a series of practical steps to make Hobart a more sustainable city.

Purpose of engagement

- The purpose of the engagement was to:
  - **Inform** the community of the Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan
  - **Consult** with the community on the actions in the Draft Plan and to identify the level of support for the Draft Plan to ensure it meets community expectations.
- Community and stakeholder feedback gathered during the engagement process will be used to inform the final document before it is presented to Council for final endorsement.

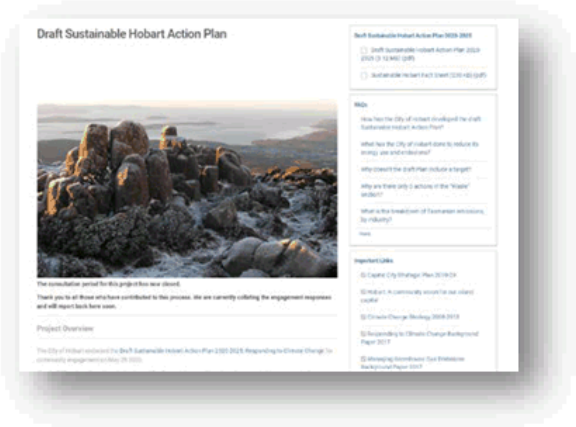


City of HOBART

Project Background

Key statistics:

- Over the course of the engagement period, the Your Say Hobart project page had more than **2,000** visits
- **126** respondents completed the feedback form on the Your Say Hobart site
- 2 questions were posted on the Question & Answer section on the Your Say Hobart project page
- There were **59** total views of 3 videos
- Document downloads:
  - **227** downloads of the Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan fact sheet
  - **820** downloads of the Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan
- The following **organisations provided feedback** by completing the feedback form on the Your Say Hobart project page:
  - Greening Australia
  - Sustainable Living Tasmania
  - Rainbow Communities Inc
  - Climate Tasmania
  - South Hobart Sustainable Community
  - Co-Housing Cooperative
  - Australian Institute of Architects
- **7 additional written submissions** were received from the following organisations:
  - Australian Institute of Architects
  - Australian Architects Declare
  - University of Tasmania
  - NRM South
  - Macquarie Point Development Corporation
  - Hobart Airport
  - Friends of Sandy Bay Rivulet



How we engaged

Scope of engagement:

The engagement process addressed the following aspects of the Draft Plan:

- The level of support for corporate and community emission and energy reduction targets
- Program areas of focus in the Draft Plan
- Respondents were encouraged to prioritise draft actions and suggest new actions for inclusion in the Final Plan
- Level of awareness of previous or existing City of Hobart sustainability-focussed programs
- Level of support overall for the Draft Plan

Notification:

- The community were informed of the engagement through:
  - A series of Facebook posts
  - Your Say newsletters
  - Targeted stakeholder email to identified stakeholders
  - Phone calls

Key Engagement Activities:

- The engagement on the Draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan was open from **9 August to 25 September** 2020.
- The Your Say Hobart project page had the following features to inform and consult with the community:
  - Online feedback form (survey)
  - Q & A tool
  - Frequently Asked Questions section
- Members of the community were also invited to participate in two information sessions:
  - Face to face information session held at Mather's House on 23 August
  - Online info session held via Zoom on 26 August

City of HOBART

Key findings

YOUR SAY HOBART

Level of support for the Draft Plan

40.5% of survey respondents support the Draft Plan as drafted

+

43.7% of survey respondents support the Draft Plan with minor amendments

=

84.2% of survey respondents support the Draft Plan as is or with minor amendments

Support for additional targets

89.7% of survey respondents support corporate targets

88.9% of survey respondents support community targets

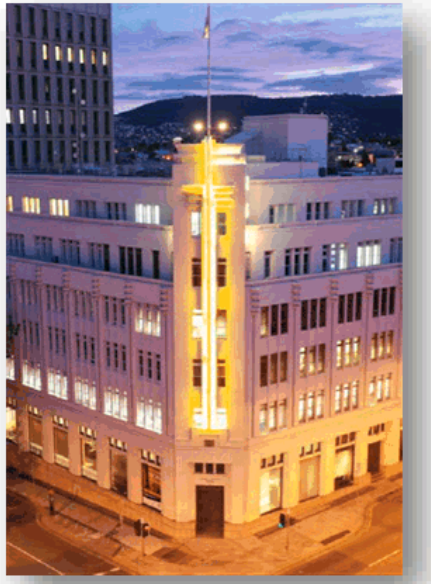
Support from stakeholder organisations

High level of support from organisations & opportunities for collaboration

Other key themes

The majority of suggested amendments were in the areas of transport & energy

High level of community awareness of City of Hobart waste projects



City of HOBART

Key findings - submissions

University of Tasmania:

"The University acknowledges the first-mover status and ongoing leadership within the Tasmanian and global communities over many years displayed by the City of Hobart especially with respect to climate strategies and attendant action plans in carbon, waste, energy, transport, and risk management."

"we [UTAS] look forward to continued collaborations to support a climate resilient and climate positive Hobart and Tasmania"

Hobart Airport:

"We commend the City of Hobart on its leadership and making sustainability a key focus for the immediate future. We look forward to ongoing involvement in your vision for Hobart and ways in which we can contribute to broader sustainability objectives for Tasmania."

Macquarie Point Development Corporation:

"The Macquarie Point Development Corporation (Corporation) is committed to ensuring that this important Tasmanian urban renewal development maintains its focus on sustainability by assessing developments against triple bottom line imperatives and importantly, maintaining a focus on future proofing the site and subsequent developments.

This commitment is evident and demonstrated through our partnerships with various entities, including the Hobart City Council, to pursue sustainable goals which benefit the entire community. "

Australian Institute of Architects:

"It is exciting to think that the Hobart could become a leader in the area of sustainable building design and construction, and we suggest that there may be scope for a dedicated action plan and policy focussed on the built environment that includes achievable but ambitious targets"

Key findings - submissions

Organisation	Level of support
University of Tasmania	Broadly supportive (see quotes)
Australian Institute of Architects	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 as drafted
Australian Architects Declare	*"Notwithstanding our comments above, we are very supportive of HCC's intent in developing the Action Plan for a Sustainable City of Hobart."*
NRM South	*"We commend you on the document and its vision. The actions align with those of NRM South"*
Macquarie Point Development Corp	Opportunities for collaboration and partnerships with the City of Hobart (see quotes)
Hobart Airport	*"We commend the City of Hobart on its leadership and making sustainability a key focus for the immediate future."*
Friends of the Sandy Bay Rivulet	*"Supports the draft plan and the actions proposed, subject to the [following] comments"*
Climate Tasmania	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 with minor amendments
Greening Australia	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 with minor amendments
Sustainable Living Tasmania	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 as drafted
Rainbow Communities Inc	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 with minor amendments
South Hobart Sustainable Community	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 as drafted
Co-Housing Cooperative	Support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025 as drafted

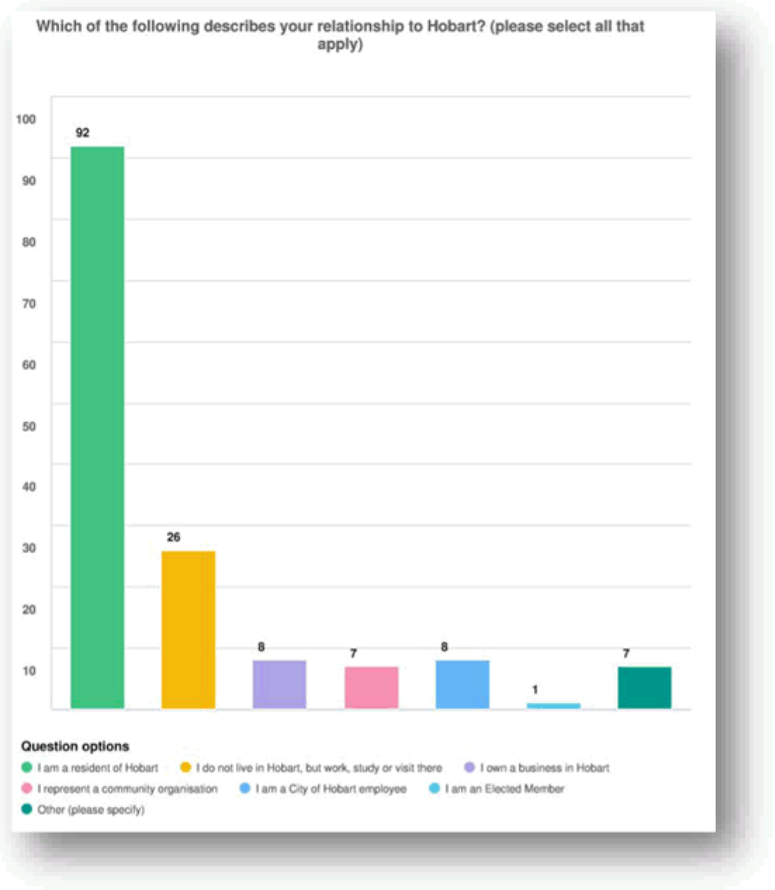
Survey results

Q1: Which of the following describes your relationship to Hobart *(126 responses)*

- As shown the majority of survey respondents (92) were residents of Hobart
- 26 survey respondents work, study or visit Hobart
- 8 survey respondents own a business in Hobart

Through the survey, we also heard from the following community organisations:

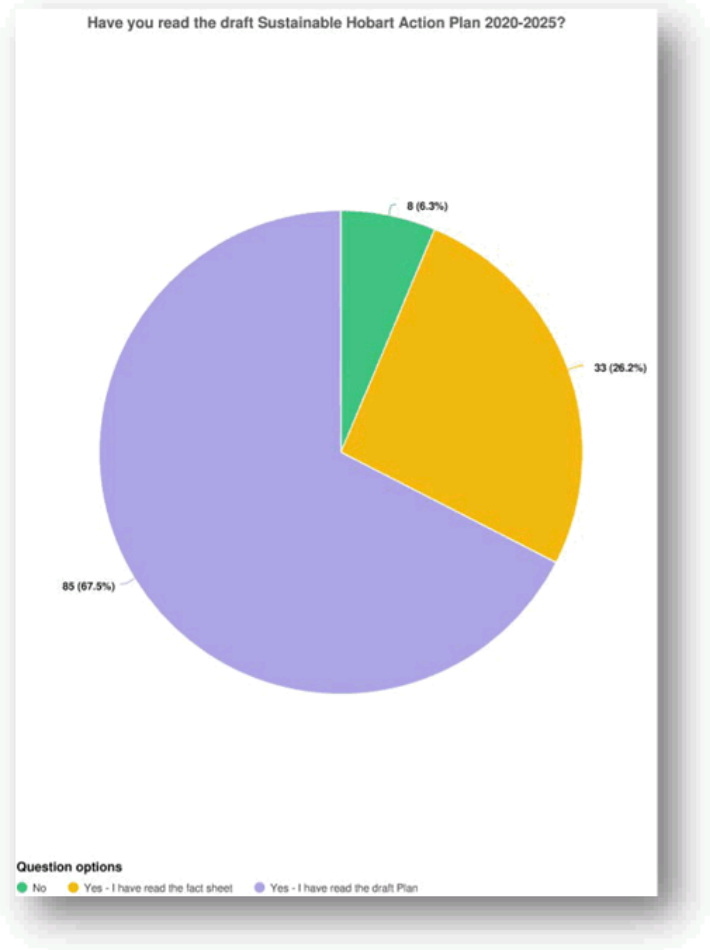
- Rainbow Communities Inc
- Climate Tasmania
- Sustainable Living Tas Inc
- Cohousing Co-operative
- Greening Australia
- South Hobart Sustainable Community Inc



Survey results

Q2. *Have you read the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan?*

- 67.5% of survey respondents had read the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan
- 26.2% of survey respondents had read the fact sheet



Survey results

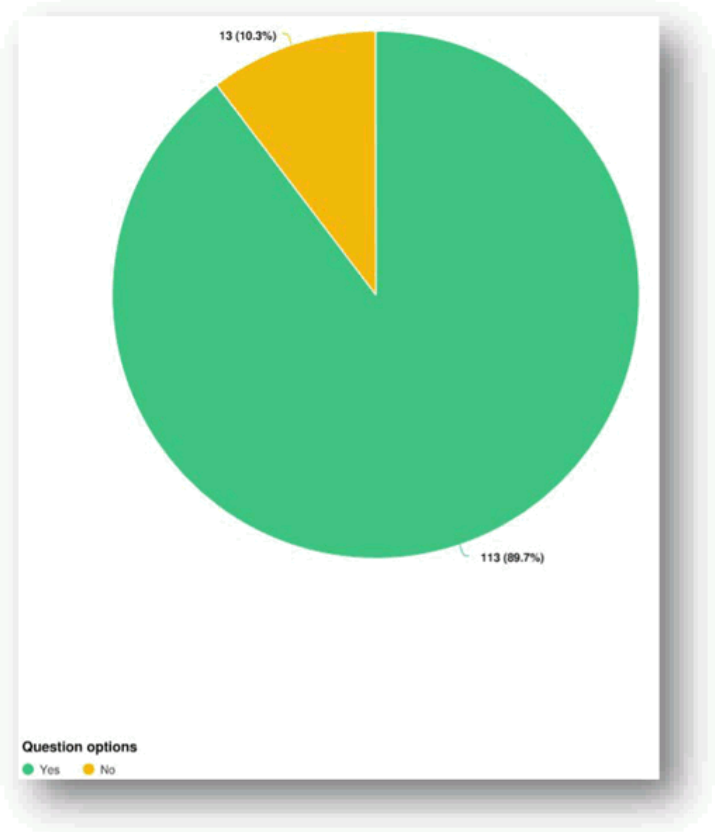
Q3. TARGETS – City of Hobart

Do you support targets that attempt to further reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions at the City of Hobart by 2020?

- 89.7% of survey respondents support corporate targets
- 10.3% of survey respondents do not support corporate targets

Survey respondents who were not supportive of corporate targets were asked a follow up question: *Why not?* (12 responses)

- 5 respondents didn't think the targets would be achievable: *"Not a realistic goal"*
- 3 respondents stated that they didn't think setting corporate targets was the role of local government: *"Unnecessary for a council to be involved in issues which are a State and Federal responsibility"*
- 2 respondents expressed concern about the financial impact of such measures: *"too costly and puts pressure on ratepayers"*



Survey results

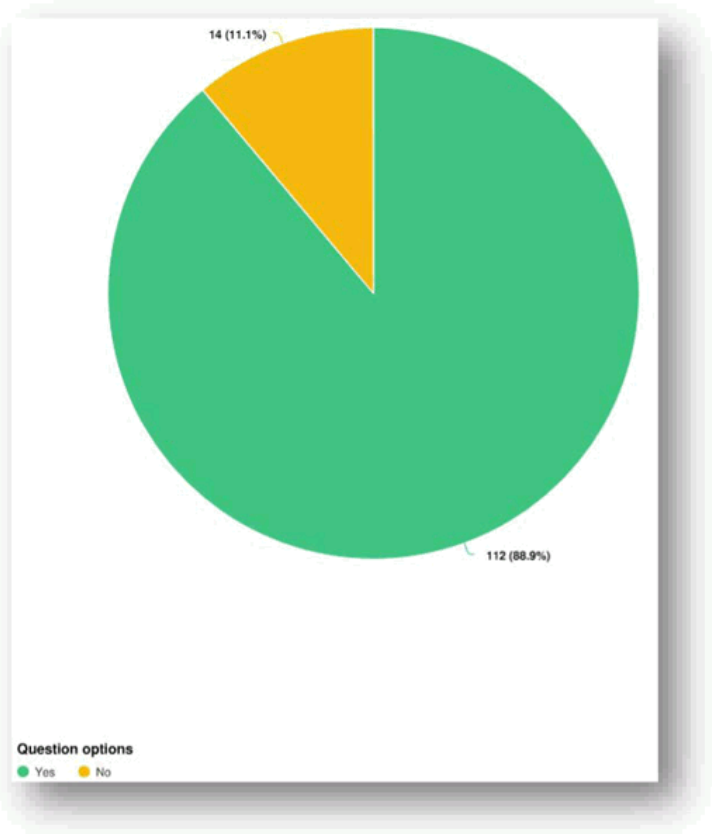
Q4. TARGETS – Community

Do you support targets that attempt to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in the Hobart Community by 2030?

- 88.9% of survey respondents support community targets for energy use and greenhouse gas emissions
- 11.1% of survey respondents do not support community targets

Survey respondents who were not supportive of community targets were asked a follow up question: *Why not?* (13 responses)

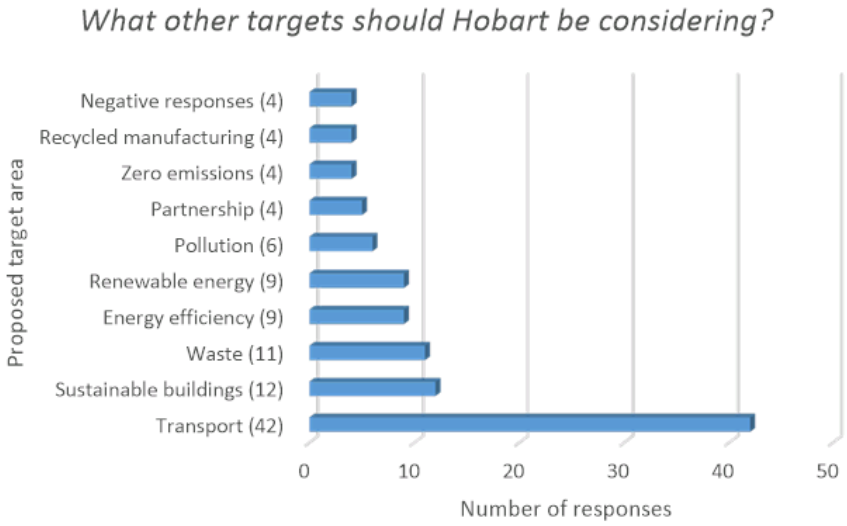
- 6 respondents stated they didn't think it was the role of local government to be working in this space: *"Not council core work"*
- 6 respondents stated that they didn't think community targets would be achievable: *"It is a step too far. Pumped hydro in Hobart! It's a joke."*



Survey results

Q5. *What other targets should Hobart be considering?* (97 responses)

97 responses were received to this optional free text question. Many respondents (42) who completed this question wanted to see additional transport targets. The top ten most popular proposed target areas are listed below



Reducing waste is an obvious area, encouraging net zero building development, retro fitting, water saving, transitioning away from fossil fuels, including commercial and domestic use of gas

Increased use of active transport. Increased use of public transport. Energy efficiency of the private commercial and residential housing stock.

There should be a target to increase level of active transport use

100% renewables by 2030 or at least playing our part in net zero emissions by 2030 for Australia. 100% electric vehicle fleet by 2030 - I heard that Australia manufactures electric rubbish trucks. They should definitely be the next upgrade for our rubbish truck fleet.

Targets relating to the biodiversity crisis (which I'm very glad to say that the Council has acknowledged). This is also a crucial aspect of sustainability.

Survey results

Q6. Programs

Having read the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025, please indicate your support for the program areas included in the draft Plan by considering the following statement:

It is critical for Hobart, as a capital city, to undertake strategic sustainability projects in the following program areas:

- *Leadership*
- *Mobility*
- *Energy*
- *Waste*
- *Resilience*
- *Governance*

Of the six program areas, Waste had the highest level of support, with 82 survey respondents strongly agreeing that Hobart should be undertaking strategic sustainability projects.

Survey results

Q7. Programs – *Why do you feel this way?* (97 responses)

As an optional follow up question, respondents were asked to explain their level of support for the program areas.

- 59 respondents stated that there was a clear need for the plan to be in place
- 16 respondents stated that they thought local government had a role to play in achieving sustainability outcomes
- 13 respondents stated that Hobart had a leadership role in this space
- There were 6 negative responses – with 4 survey respondents stating they didn't think sustainability was part of local government's role

All the projects are worthy and worth doing. I get no sense of the urgency required. If we don't turn around increasing levels of CO2 things will be appalling.

Local government is critical agent for change in sustainability. Leadership is important for educating. Travel is our biggest fossil fuel consumer. Waste is impt for councils but not so critical for sustainability. Governance impt for forcing change.

Wasting time and money.

I think Hobart can be a model city and aspire to set an example in Sustainabilty that other capital cities can follow.

Local communities need to engage with sustainable principles as a matter of urgency and local councils should both lead and empower initiatives. Business as usual died this year.

As a capital city council it is important for Hobart to set an example and show the way forward. We are also at greater risk than some other councils in a changing climate.

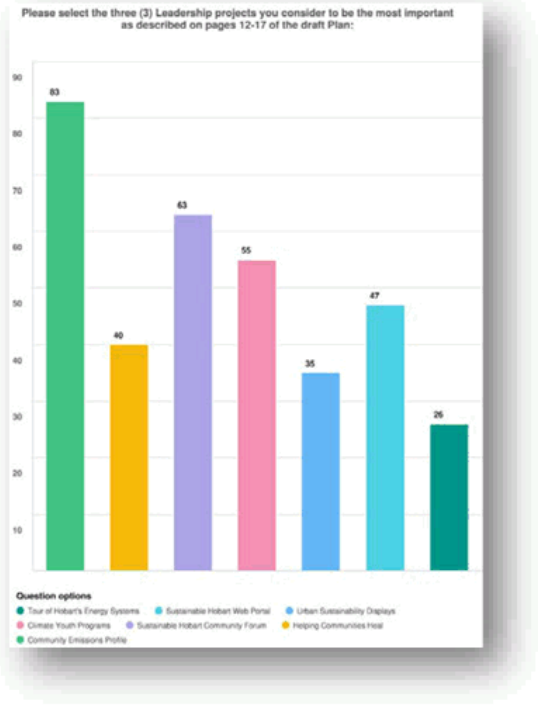
Survey results

ACTIONS (126 responses)

Survey respondents were then asked to provide their level of support for specific actions by select the 3 projects that they consider to be the most important in each program area

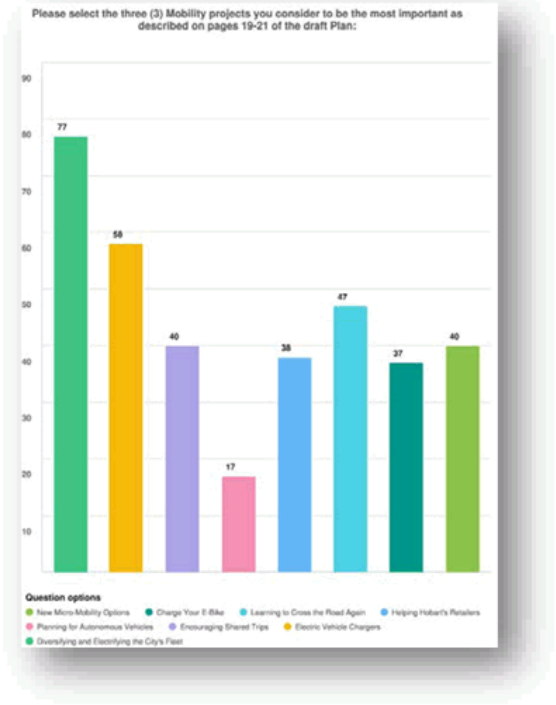
Q9. Leadership

Of the proposed leadership projects, the Community Emissions Profile was the most popular with 83 respondents selecting it in their top 3.



Q10. Mobility

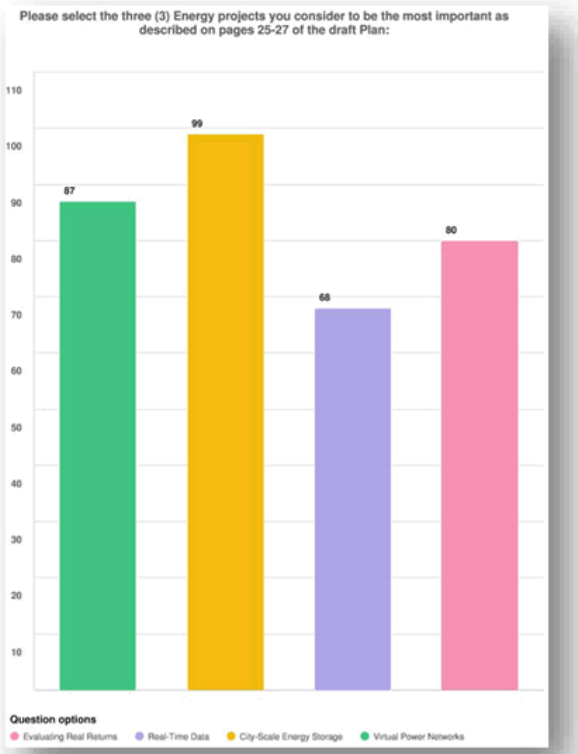
Of the proposed mobility projects, Diversifying and Electrifying the City's Fleet was the most popular with 77 respondents selecting it in their top 3.



Survey results

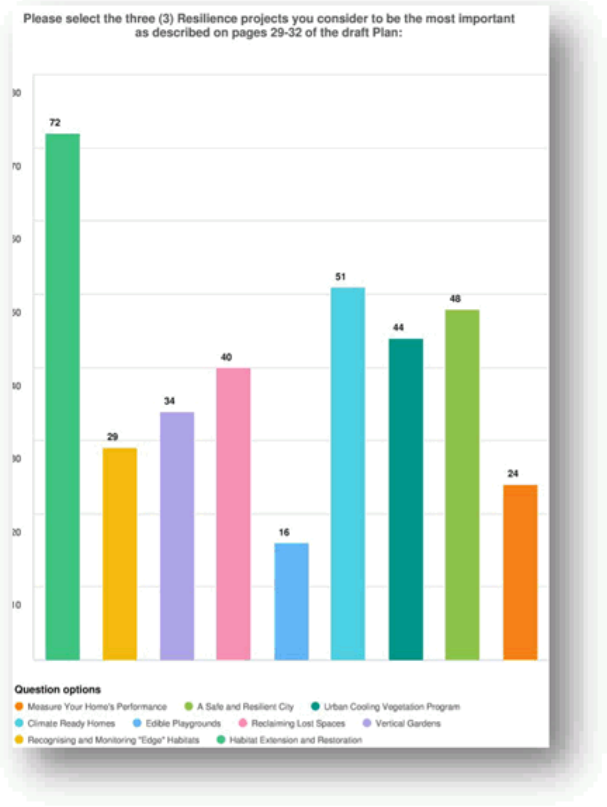
Q11. Energy

Of the proposed energy projects, City-Scale Energy Storage was the most popular with 99 respondents selecting it in their top 3.



Q12. Resilience

Of the proposed resilience projects, Habitat Extension and Restoration was the most popular with 72 respondents selecting it in their top 3.



Survey results

Q13. Waste

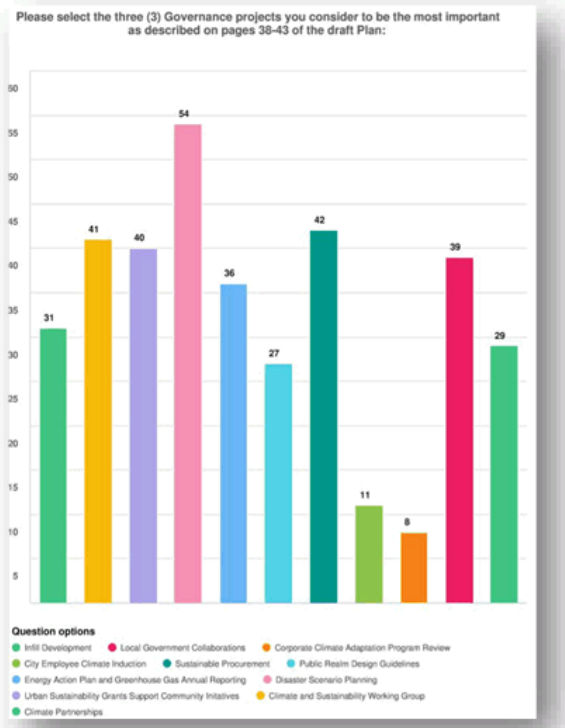
Of the proposed waste projects, Reclaiming Dark Skies was marginally more popular than the other two proposed projects (survey respondents were reminded at this question about the City's *Waste Management Strategy 2015-2030)*.

Please rank in order of importance, from 1 to 3 (where 1 is the most important and 3 is the least important) the following Waste projects as described on pages 35-36 of the draft Plan:(Please note there are more Waste projects in the City's Waste M...

OPTIONS	AVG. RANK
Trash Talking	1.90
Smoke Signals	2.04
Reclaiming Dark Skies	2.06

Q14. Governance

Of the proposed governance projects, Disaster Scenario Planning was the most popular, with 54 respondents selecting it in their top 3.

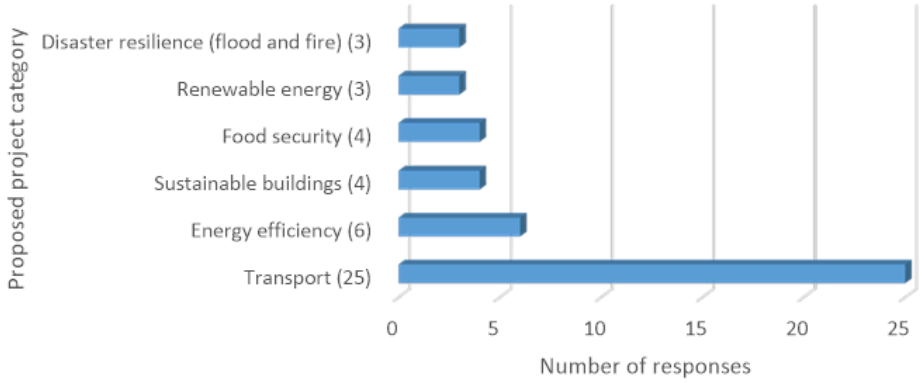


Survey results

Q15. *Do you have any additional projects would like us to consider for inclusion in the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan?*

60 responses were received; the most popular proposed actions are listed by category below. Under the proposed transport actions – 19 related to active transport measures (such as bike lanes and pedestrian improvements); 8 responses related to public transport; and 5 responses related to electric vehicles.

Do you have any additional projects you would like us to consider for inclusion in the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025? If yes, please specify.



Micro waste, local reuse and proper recycling ie not sending waste offshore, city compost, more bike lanes/ paths, better local transport.

HCC should encourage all new Hobart commercial and residential buildings to achieve a 7-star energy efficiency rating, and support where possible the upgrade of existing housing and commercial premises.

Support a permanent repair cafe and tool library

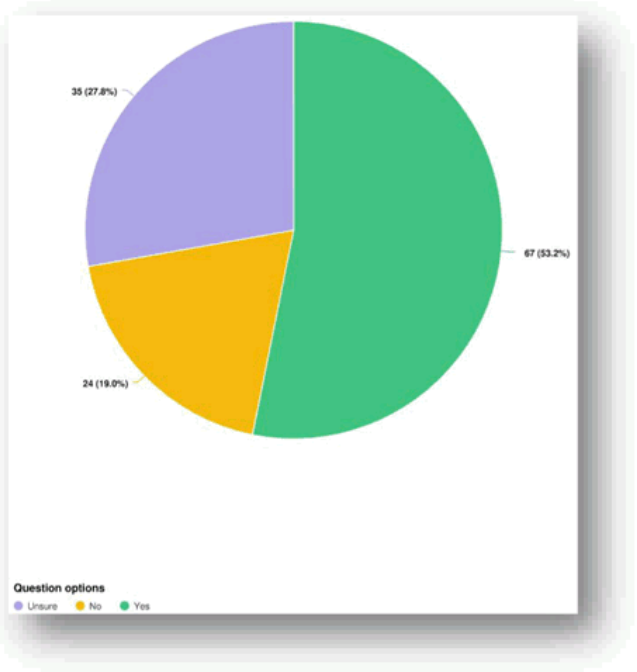
Food production by vertical farming (perhaps CSA's?) in the city.

The mobility plan is focused on electric/low emission vehicles rather than encouraging active transport (walking/cycling).

Survey results

Q16. City of Hobart's Previous Work: Are you aware of previous projects or programs that the City of Hobart has undertaken in the areas of climate change, waste, sustainability, or emissions and energy use reduction?

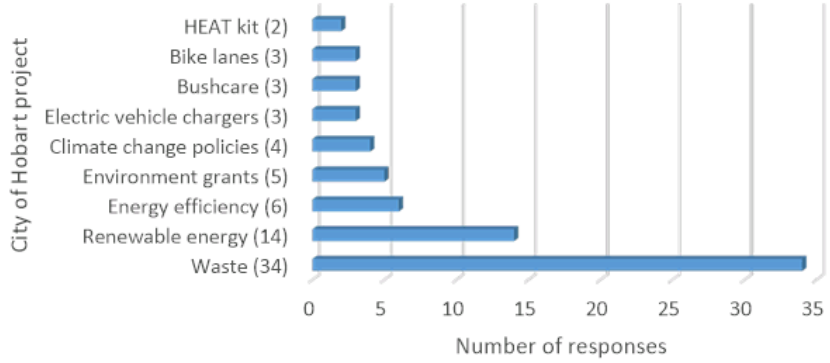
- 53.2% of survey respondents were aware of previous City of Hobart projects or programs;
- 19% were unsure and
- 27.8% were not aware of previous projects or programs.



Survey respondents who were aware of previous projects and programs were asked to specify which projects they had heard of. The majority of respondents had heard City of Hobart waste projects (34 responses), including:

- FOGO and green waste (13 responses)
- Single- use plastic (8 responses)
- Gas recovery at McRobies Gully (4 responses)
- Zero waste target (3 responses)

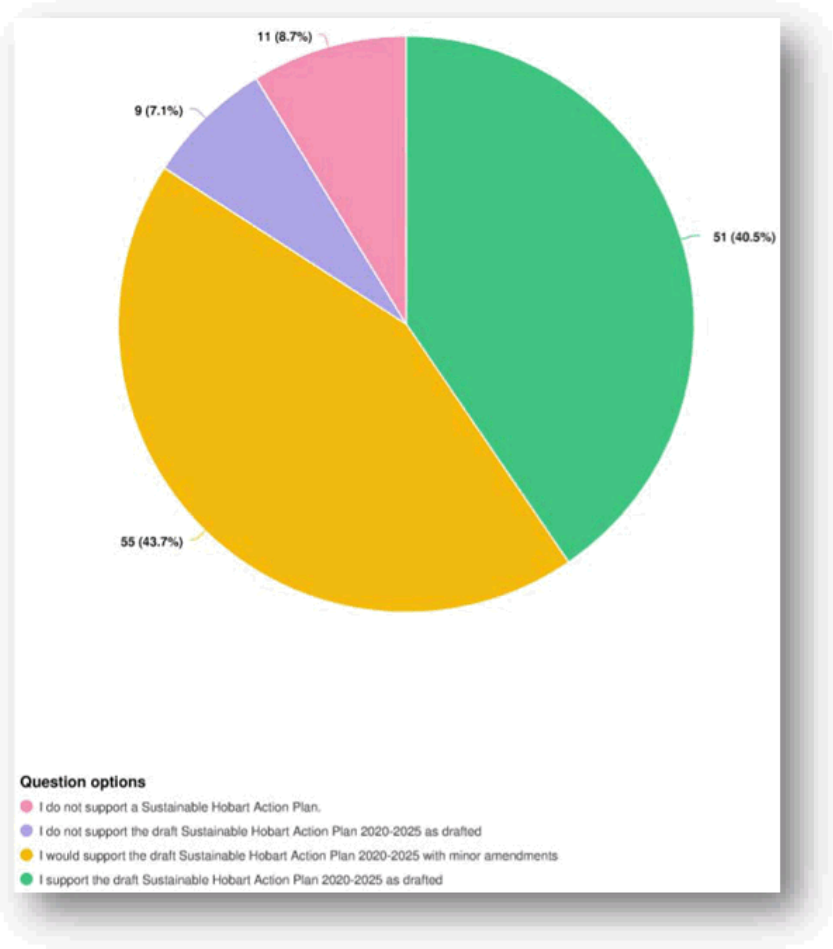
Please tell us which project.



Survey results

18. Your Support for the Plan: *What is your overall level of support for the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025?*

- 40.5% of survey respondents support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan as drafted
- 43.7% of survey respondents support the draft Plan with minor amendments
- 7.1% of survey respondents do not support the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan as drafted
- 8.7% of survey respondents do not support a Sustainable Hobart Action Plan

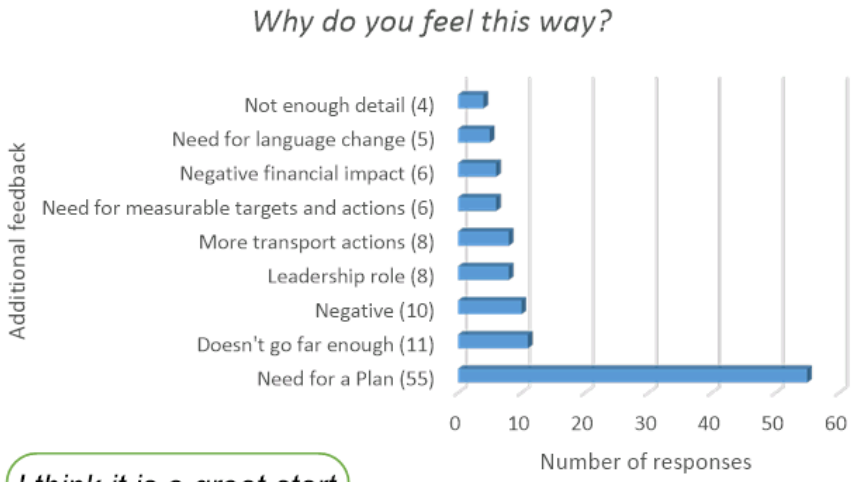


Survey results

Survey respondents were asked to provide additional feedback on their level of support for the draft Sustainable Hobart Action Plan (optional question)

18.1 Why do you feel this way? (98 responses)

- 55 respondents stated that this plan is needed
- 11 respondents stated that they didn't think the plan went far enough
- 10 responses were negative; of these 6 respondents stated that the plan's implementation would have a negative financial impact on the City
- 8 responses stated that the City of Hobart has a leadership role in this space
- Several respondents who supported the plan wanted to see additional actions in the areas of: transport (8 responses), biodiversity (2), youth (1), population (1), pollution (1), disaster resilience (1), food security system (1), and urban design guidelines (1)
- 6 respondents stated that the targets and actions put in place need to be measurable
- 5 respondents stated that there needed to be changes to the way the document was written
- 4 respondents stated there wasn't enough detail for the actions



I think it is a great start but it needs more details and a specific measurable pathway

Leadership is most important. HCC is setting an example to other cities and to state and national government.

I would love to see Hobart City Council be even more bold in its work to address climate change but this is a great start and I am grateful to have a relatively progressive council. We have no time to waste.

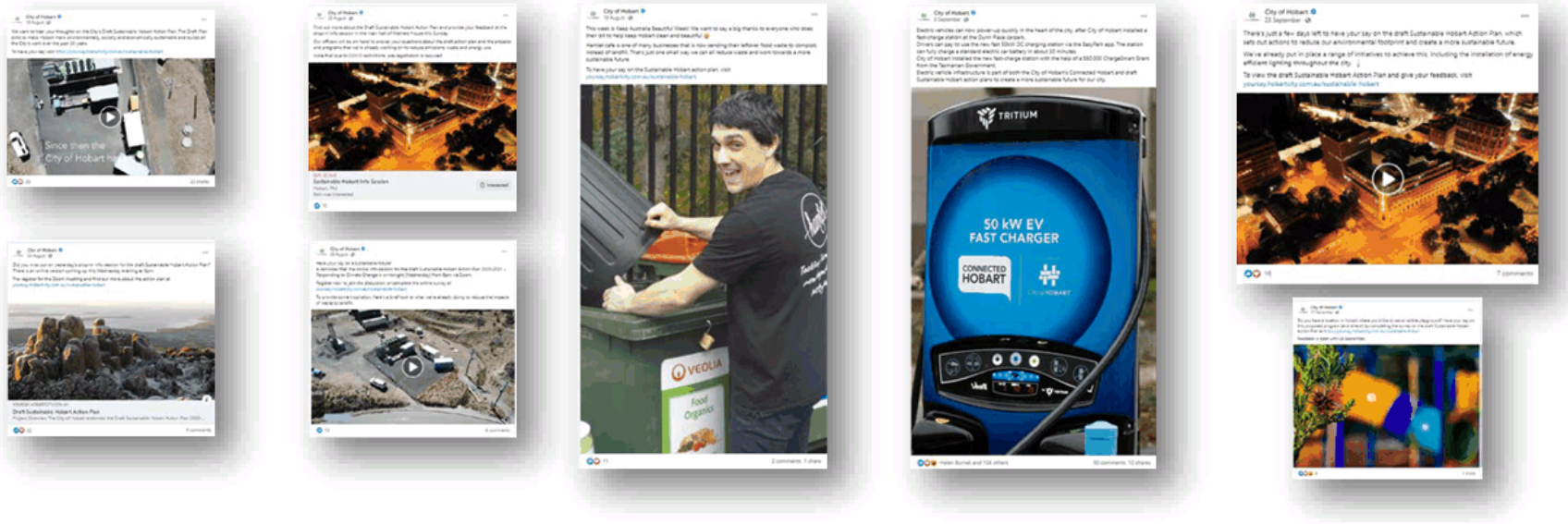
Unrealistic given the current financial climate

Appendices

Your Say Hobart project page visitation:

Aware Participants	1,226	Engaged Participants		132	
Aware Actions Performed	Participants	Engaged Actions Performed	Registered	Unverified	Anonymous
Visited a Project or Tool Page	1,226				
Informed Participants	767	Contributed on Forums	0	0	0
Informed Actions Performed	Participants	Participated in Surveys	8	0	122
Viewed a video	28	Contributed to Newsfeeds	0	0	0
Viewed a photo	0	Participated in Quick Polls	0	0	0
Downloaded a document	645	Posted on Guestbooks	0	0	0
Visited the Key Dates page	0	Contributed to Stories	0	0	0
Visited an FAQ list Page	110	Asked Questions	2	0	0
Visited Instagram Page	0	Placed Pins on Places	0	0	0
Visited Multiple Project Pages	591	Contributed to Ideas	0	0	0
Contributed to a tool (engaged)	132				

Facebook posts



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End of document

yoursay.hobartcity.com.au

Prepared by

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