



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SUMMARY REPORT

Developing a new Climate Change Strategy for South
Australia

NOVEMBER 2015



Government of South Australia
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

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Preamble

In 2014 the Premier's Climate Change Council provided its advice, *South Australia's Climate Change Vision: Pathways to 2050* to the state government. In responding to that advice, the government committed to develop a new climate change strategy for the state in consultation with the community.

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) has been leading the process to develop the new strategy. Six public consultation papers were produced in consultation with the Premier's Climate Change Council and government agencies. These papers focussed on the key themes of leadership, emissions reduction, adaptation and innovation. They also integrated consultation on a legislated review of the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*, the government's ambition to make the City of Adelaide carbon neutral and its investment target of \$10 billion in low carbon energy generation by 2025.

In recognition that community input is vital to ensure a successful outcome, DEWNR undertook state-wide engagement over a six-week period, using a mix of online and offline techniques. The community were invited to get involved by attending an event, taking part in an online discussion or sending a written submission during the consultation period. During the consultation period over 300 people attended workshops, 46 people contributed to online discussions and more than 200 written submissions were received.

Workshops were held in all 12 state government regions. In addition, DEWNR jointly hosted an industry focussed workshop with the Department of State Development (DSD) and an adaptation focussed workshop, hosted by the Local Government Association of South Australia. DEWNR also worked with the Conservation Council of SA (CCSA) to hold a workshop with their members. The Local Government Association of South Australia also hosted a workshop, which was attended by representatives from 18 councils.

The consultation process was supported by members of the Premier's Climate Change Council who participated in nearly all of the 15 workshops, and promoted the engagement process through their networks and media outlets.

DEWNR would like to acknowledge participants for their enthusiasm, energy and input. The process would not have been successful without the interest and involvement of local government, Natural Resource Management (NRM) boards, industry and business, research and environmental sectors as well as the broader community.

1. Introduction

Climate change is already affecting South Australia. Projections indicate warmer and drier conditions across much of the state with an increased risk of severe weather events, including storms, flooding, heatwaves, drought and bushfires. It is anticipated that these changes will affect our health, the environment and key industries that underpin the state's economy.

With an economy already in transition, changes in the national and international policy environment and key strengths in adaptation and renewable energy, South Australia is well placed to prosper while we transition to a low carbon economy. The new climate change strategy will outline the state government's commitment to maximise opportunities and ensure the wellbeing of our community.

This document summarises the main themes arising from the consultation process. The views and ideas of the community, stakeholders and government will inform the new climate change strategy.



Figure 1 – YourSAy video, narrated by the Minister for Climate Change

2. What we heard

Across all engagement mediums and sectors throughout the consultation process, an underlying key theme of **encouraging and facilitating behaviour change and community engagement** arose.

The key messages from industry and business centred around **jurisdictional collaboration** to develop clear and consistent policies; effective and efficient use of **regulation** (including deregulation); ensuring **energy security and affordability**; developing **partnerships**; increasing **energy efficiency** opportunities; and the importance of support for a **sustainable business transition** to a low carbon economy.

Local government and natural resources management boards raised a broad range of issues. These included **behaviour change** underpinned by community engagement and **education**; continued **leadership** on climate change, including **funding, target setting** and effective use of **regulation**; the use of **sector agreements** as a vehicle for collaboration with the state government, and progressing **adaptation** actions, such as green infrastructure, carbon sequestration and **support for vulnerable citizens**.



Figure 2 – Most common themes across the entire engagement process¹

¹ Word size is proportionate to frequency of occurrence across all engagement mediums.

Environment and non-government organisations strongly advocated for increased **renewable energy** generation, particularly solar thermal; increased **emissions reduction targets**; **community education and behaviour change**; **incentives** to underpin the uptake of low carbon technologies; and support for **skills development** to transition the workforce in light of the closure of the Northern Power Station.

General community feedback welcomed the state government’s climate change leadership and called for information and behaviour change programs to underpin household decision-making. The community responded strongly in support of the increased uptake of **renewable energy**, including solar thermal at Port Augusta; the **uptake of electric vehicles**; effective use of **regulation**; increased investment in **waste and recycling**; and **support for low income households** to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy.

Business and Industry

Legislation & Targets

Businesses and industries generally agreed that reduced emission targets are a successful means of delivering cost effective energy and carbon emission reductions outcomes across many sectors, with a common belief that any reduced emission target should contribute toward a national target. Other peak bodies, whilst acknowledging that targets to reduce emission provided motivation and a basis for measuring progress, felt targets required modelling before any legislative commitment from government is considered.



Figure 3 – The most common themes heard from business and industry

Business and industry strongly supported Sector Agreements under the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Act 2007*. It was widely agreed that they are effective and highly valued in facilitating partnerships between government, organisations, individuals and other bodies. There was a strong consensus that Sector Agreements should remain voluntary, and provide greater clarification of local and state government roles in the implementation of the Regional Adaptation Plans.

Energy Efficiency

Business and industry acknowledged and generally strongly supported the need to increase energy efficiency as a part of core business. The view that energy efficiency and productivity will increase the viability of businesses and improve competitiveness all whilst reducing emissions, was shared amongst the business and industry representatives. This sector states that financial incentives provided encouragement for peak bodies to adopt energy efficiency measures in both the commercial and industrial sectors. Business and industry also identified that job creation in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy were necessary and an important step in the process of achieving energy efficiencies within their activities.

Funding & Finance

Business supports financial incentives and grants from the State government to invest into start-up initiatives or the uptake of renewable energy to encourage low carbon energy options. There was also support for more targeted policies and programs that encourage sustainable technologies and behaviour change.

Leadership

The leadership initiated by the state government was welcomed by business and industry who are looking for uniformity in leadership, direction and financial support in transitioning to an energy efficient, competitive and sustainable business environment of the future.

Business Support & Recognition

Business and industry both strongly support the use of awards, branding and public relations to reward businesses and individuals who display strong corporate citizenship by taking action or adopting initiatives on climate change.

Research & Innovation

All business and industry representatives strongly advocated for research and development in successful greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Business and industry urged the government to form partnerships with universities, research institutions and other R&D organisations. In addition, business and industry called for support via policy and programs that encourage or leverage investment in innovative technologies.

Jurisdictional collaboration

Most business and industry respondents indicated that cross jurisdictional collaboration is vital to the development of South Australian policies and legislation on climate change. There was a common view that state government should ensure

policy consistency and encourage jurisdictional collaboration across agencies, between states and with the Commonwealth, to transition to a national low carbon future.

Behaviour Change & Engagement

There was a good level of support for the development of policies and programs that enable and foster communication, partnerships and engagement between business, industry and state government. Partnerships, consultation and engagement were a particular priority for the transport sector, given that this industry will continue to contribute significant greenhouse gas emissions without the adoption of new technology.

Renewable Energy and Transport

There was a good level of support for 50% renewable energy target in the industry sector, while other sectors supported a higher target of up to 90%. Industrial sectors such as resources and manufacturing, along with energy companies (utilities and retailers) advocated for clear, well understood energy objectives and emphasised the importance of energy security, costs and reliability in the energy market. Natural gas and biogas were also mentioned as having a place in the future energy mix and there was significant support for electric vehicle uptake along with its associated policy and infrastructure needs (i.e. recharge stations, battery technology and incentives to transition).

Business SA strongly advocated for the South Australian Government to drive nationally integrated energy policy via the COAG Energy Council.

Carbon Neutral Adelaide

Business and industry groups described the Carbon Neutral Adelaide initiative as 'Iconic' and 'ambitious' and although generally received as being commendable, there were concerns raised around the timeframes and level of investment required to successfully achieve carbon neutral status. The Australian Industry Group raised questions over whether it would efficiently contribute towards Australia's emission reduction targets and were unclear how local industries and businesses would benefit from this initiative, given there were no proposed infrastructure changes outlined to achieve and maintain the carbon neutral goal.

Local Government and Natural Resource Management Boards

Behaviour Change & Engagement

The need for behaviour change to respond to climate change through community engagement and education was strongly represented amongst the submissions from the NRM boards and local government sector. Submissions indicated that coupling state government incentives with public awareness was the key to the early uptake of low carbon technologies. Councils had a range of ideas to change behaviours. For example, a state-led campaign aimed at households in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

NRM boards shared a strong consensus for the need to build community understanding via engagement on a number of levels from grassroots through to small scale projects and trials. Both council and NRM boards highlighted the importance of investing in community capacity, community knowledge and leadership, all being key to preparing individuals and communities for a low carbon environment and future. The NRM boards strongly supported an integrated approach in transitioning regional areas and engaging the most vulnerable communities where the effects of the changing economy and climate will be most felt, but with the least capacity to respond.

Leadership

There was a unanimous appreciation of the leadership shown by the state government to understand and support the need for capacity to be built in local communities, industry and government to undertake adaptation actions. The Regional Adaptation Plans were highlighted as an example of this commitment to action. A key message however was the need for enhanced coordination of adaptation actions at the state level to complement and support regional adaptation planning and implementation.

There was significant support from councils and NRM boards in the development of a state-wide coastal management plan. In addition, local councils, especially those with coastal boundaries urged the state government to show leadership in responding to sea level rise. Some NRM boards raised that biodiversity management and minimising impacts to ecosystems would benefit from increased policy focus by the state government.

Energy Efficiency and Transport

All council submissions strongly advocated for increased energy efficiency of street lighting in the form of LEDs or renewable energy technologies. Councils highlighted the importance of policy planning and urban design reform in order to accelerate sustainable, energy efficient design for housing and infrastructure, along with the need for improved compliance and mandatory disclosure for minimum energy efficient design standards. Greater investment and expansion into waste recycling, with particular reference to green waste was also strongly supported by the councils.

Local government and NRM boards support the electrification of the state's rail system, suggesting nodal communities along the system to support a low carbon economy. Councils strongly advocated for a greater emphasis on cycling and walking infrastructure to encourage further adoption of these transport modes.



Figure 4 – The most common themes heard from local government and Natural Resource Management boards

Carbon Neutral Adelaide

Local government and NRM boards were supportive of the Carbon Neutral Adelaide initiative. However, concerns were raised that focusing on the City of Adelaide may marginalise investment and resourcing of other areas within metropolitan Adelaide and regional South Australia. The importance of applying the principles, innovation and achievements made in Adelaide to progress carbon neutrality across the state, including regional areas was emphasised.

Legislation and Targets

There was overarching support from councils and NRM boards for a coherent, cost effective and evidence based response to climate change that considers environmental, social and economic impacts. Council and NRM boards advocated for consistency between the Premier's Climate Change Council vision for South Australia and the vision that sits at the core of SA's new climate change strategy. Councils and NRM boards supported greater reductions in emission targets than those proposed in the strategy papers, in addition to a greater renewable energy target to 2025. There was strong support to increase the emissions reduction targets from 60% to 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. Many councils and NRM boards offered suggestions and ideas on ways to reduce carbon and create offsets. For example, creating nature corridors and using seagrasses, coastal mangroves, and salt marshes as sources of carbon sinks along the Adelaide coastline and suburbs.

Research and Innovation

Amongst the councils there is support for green industries that can provide low carbon investment, research opportunities, engineering, advanced manufacturing and climate change adaptation solutions. It is suggested that more research into carbon sequestration is necessary and that more opportunities should be created within primary industries.

There was support for both 'farm' and local scale innovation. It was widely indicated that agricultural innovation at the farm level, incentives and support in the form of on-ground networks (such as Farming System Groups) and research partnerships are vital to enabling innovation to occur and to be taken up more widely.

Health & Social Wellbeing

There was strong support from councils and NRM boards for state government to align with the Premier's Climate Change Council recommendation to prioritise support for vulnerable community members and to engage Indigenous people in planning for climate change. Adaptation was wholeheartedly welcomed and supported, particularly in terms of water resource management, vulnerable citizen's support and emergency services.

Partnerships

Many local councils are currently at various stages of developing their own Climate Change Adaptation Plans under the South Australian Government's Adaptation Framework. It is through these plans, programs and initiatives that the councils have partnered and aligned in different areas with the state government. The councils indicated strong support of Sector Agreements and urged for continued partnership through these avenues. Local government found that Climate Change Sector Agreements have provided valuable impetus for council work. For example, the agreement between the Local Government Association of South Australia and the state government in 2008 led to a shared program of work which has since received national and international recognition (NCCARF award) for its innovative and cohesive approach to climate risk management in both the mitigation and adaptation spheres.

Environment and Non-Government Organisations

Renewable Energy

There was overwhelming support from this sector for increased investment in renewable energies in South Australia, with a strong emphasis on solar thermal (and storage), and to a lesser degree wind, using finance methods such as power purchase agreements and reverse auctions. There was support for higher renewable energy targets, with some groups advocating 100% renewable energy by 2050. There was support for regulation to restrict the development of new fossil fuel power stations. There was a consensus amongst this sector for the state government to play a stronger role in supporting communities to participate in clean energy transitions, particularly low income communities. These groups additionally support a greater level of

community ownership and recognition from the government in their role in facilitating and encouraging the uptake of domestic scale renewable energy technologies such as solar PV.



Figure 5 – The most common themes heard from environmental and other NGOs

Behaviour, Change & Engagement

There was significant support from this sector for the rights of Indigenous people, and advocacy for the government to engage with these communities on climate change. There is growing concern that substantial investment in research and development has been made in South Australia in climate change, however the researchers are not being engaged with government. There was strong support for universities and government to collaborate and outline how they will work with both state and local government to better inform policy making and on ground actions.

Transition & New Industries

There was concern and strong support from non-government organisations regarding the transition of the workforce from 'polluting industries' to 'clean industries'. It is believed that a robust transition plan for workers in high carbon industries is necessary and will require significant investment, more comprehensive engagement and behaviour changing incentives in order to successfully reskill the workforce. It was suggested that a 'Green Jobs Plan' be implemented in order to stimulate a global low carbon economy.

Energy Efficiency & Transport

There was strong support for mandatory disclosure of the energy performance of existing housing to encourage better energy efficiencies at the household level. There was also support to move towards a low or zero carbon housing design, buildings and lifestyle, as well as strong support for solar PV systems and further initiatives to support additional deployment of solar PV.

Health & Social Wellbeing

There was significant support for vulnerable communities, particularly Indigenous, low income, elderly and people in drought affected areas. There was strong support for a health focused adaptation strategy paper, specifically to deal with the health effects resulting from climate change.

Leadership

There was support for leadership to ensure continued policy reforms and drive additional low carbon action, products and services within South Australia. In particular, resulting policies should be coherent, clear and transparent and provide leadership in climate adaptation, mitigation and an integrated approach to address these interdependent needs. A significant 'desire' and support was expressed for Australia and South Australia to lead the world in climate change action ahead of countries such as UK, Canada, Denmark and Germany, and capitalise on its strengths.

Carbon Neutral Adelaide

Support for Carbon Neutral Adelaide initiative was divided amongst this sector. Several environment organisations, while applauding the initiative, indicated concern that the Carbon Neutral Adelaide initiative must be underpinned by feasible solutions and supportive partnerships. The sector emphasised the need for credible monitoring and reporting without NCOS accreditation for the Carbon Neutral Plan. Other non-government organisations however welcomed the initiative and indicated it was a step in the right direction for the state government to showcase Adelaide.

Community Written Submissions

Renewable Energy

There was overwhelming support from community participants for investment in renewable energy. In particular, there was support for solar thermal energy and storage in Port Augusta to create jobs and provide the state with an alternative form of energy.

There was further support amongst the community to ensure all public housing is sustainable and equipped with rooftop solar PV systems. There was significant support for South Australia to transition to 100% renewable energy as soon as possible and a general belief that if South Australia stopped selling renewable energy to other states, invested in more renewable sources such as solar thermal, PV and wind, the state would meet its energy demands. The community responses were largely unfavourable toward other energy sources such as nuclear, however a very

small number of submissions highlighted the merits of modern reactor technologies as a low carbon energy solution. There is strong support for the state government to mandate solar PV on all new buildings and roof tops of shopping malls and all other large buildings.

Leadership

The urgent need for strong leadership was a common theme in the community submissions with statements and phrases urging action. The community is looking at the South Australian Government to take an innovative leadership role, which has bipartisan support, consistent and cohesive policy direction and development. There were several opinions that South Australia should be a world leader in many of the strategies needed to address climate change.

Overall, it was considered that the continued strong leadership shown for climate change in South Australia, with collaborative implementation plans provides a good foundation for further progress to achieve a low carbon future. On another level, the community advocated for climate change leadership to be fostered at all levels. For example, through youth leadership groups.



Figure 6 – The most common themes from the general community

Legislation & Targets

Overwhelmingly, there was community support for the state government to increase carbon emission targets as suggested in the strategy. There was strong support for the state government to provide financial assistance and incentives to help local communities reduce emissions. Respondents strongly supported investment in actions that can help meet targets, such as wider adoption of smart grids, mini-grids, solar PV and battery storage. There was broad support for state government to use legislation and regulation to reduce emissions across the board, backed up with education programs to change behaviours and misconceptions. An example given was to develop policy that aims to reduce the impacts of 'urban heat islands' by legislating underground power lines and converting street lights to LED technology.

Energy Efficiency & Transport

There was overwhelming support for investment into electric and hybrid vehicles, electrification of the railway system and infrastructure for bikeways. Several community response strongly urged the state government to use initiative and subsidise the building of electric cars in South Australia. Respondents shared their ideas about how they believed the government could support this innovation. It was proposed that all electric vehicles be free of government taxes and duties as an incentive for individuals to adopt this technology. Use of renewable energy to run public transport was supported and encouraged to show world leadership in the efficiencies of these systems. Recharge points and recharge stations to be spread around the city centre and main shopping precincts were also suggested.

Research & Innovation

The community widely supported the government to innovate through partnerships with industry and business to support innovative technologies that support emissions reduction and to provide incentives for these businesses to establish in South Australia. One submission made reference to Adelaide being the City of Festivals and that the state government should partner with others to host an annual or biannual Climate Change Adaptation Festival to encourage a clean, green state.

Funding & Finance

There is support for investment in manufacturing of low carbon, renewable technologies, as well as support for small communities to find their own sustainable energy sources or supplies with long term funding from government.

Partnerships

All community groups strongly advocated for the importance of developing and maintaining relationships and providing opportunities for engagement in all aspects the climate change. There was strong consensus from the community submissions that South Australia could be a world leader in adaptation to climate change. One submission urged the government to continue to develop strong international relations as the effects of climate change in other parts of the world directly affect parts of Australia.

Health and social wellbeing

The community feedback regarding health and wellbeing mainly focused on a cleaner, healthier environment. The importance of water resources in terms of water quality and security, as well as healthy ecosystems were highlighted. There was significant support for coastal management and the preservation of the ocean seagrass beds, mangrove forests and dune vegetation. The need for supportive urban planning and design was highlighted as importance for community wellbeing. One submission that suggested population increase should be addressed.

Carbon Neutral Adelaide

The community responded strongly in support of the Carbon Neutral Adelaide initiative and suggested household level ideas to assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Several submissions emphasised the need for greater investment into waste and recycling systems, ultimately designing a recovery system that aims for zero waste by encouraging community and business participation as a social responsibility. Other suggestions to help achieve a carbon neutral Adelaide were the installation of solar PV on all city buildings, more green walls, solar hot water units spread around the city and the reuse of storm water to drip irrigate vegetation.

3. Consultation overview

Public consultation process

The consultation process for developing the new Climate Change Strategy occurred from 9 September to 18 October 2015.

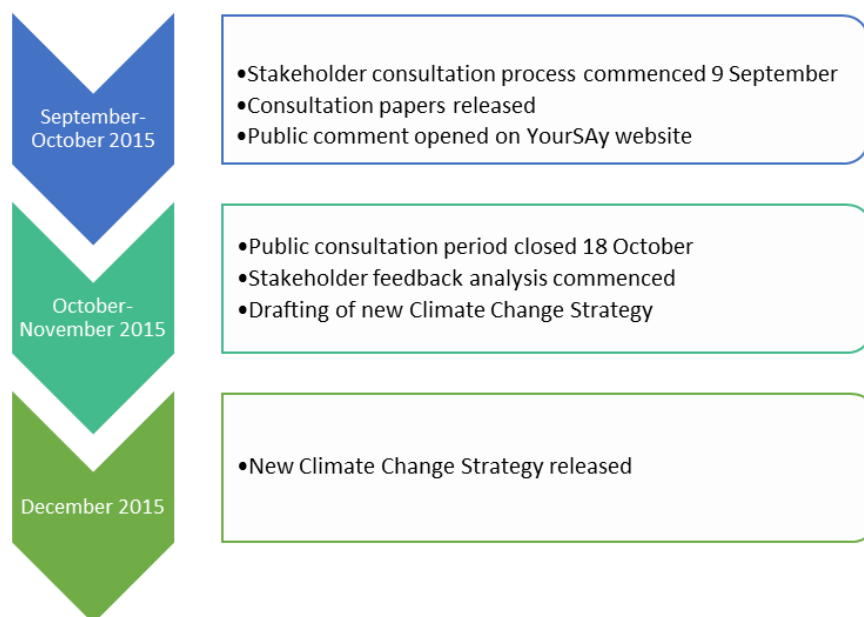


Figure 7 – Consultation timeframes

A key objective of the public consultation process was to engage community, industry and government to shape the new climate change strategy. It covered a broad geographical and sectoral range of stakeholders, ensuring that all state government regions, local governments and NRM boards, industry, business organisations and stakeholders such as climate change adaptation practitioners were represented.

A series of six consultation papers were prepared by the state government. They provided a background to issues, the drivers for developing a new climate change strategy, and a guide for targeting feedback. The six consultation papers included:

1. OVERVIEW: Outlining the entire process for developing the new Strategy
2. LEAD: The role of Government and sectors in taking action on climate change
3. REDUCE: Opportunities to substantially reduce our emissions
4. ADAPT: Government, communities, businesses and individuals working together
5. INNOVATE: Fostering innovation and driving job creation to underpin our future prosperity
6. CARBON NEUTRAL ADELAIDE: Making the City of Adelaide carbon neutral

In addition, there was a *Low Carbon Investment Plan for South Australia* strategy paper, which outlined case studies and potential future strategies for achieving the Government's low carbon energy investment target of \$10 billion. The consultation process ran in parallel with the climate change strategy's consultation process. The strategy paper was intended as a first step in targeted engagement to stimulate discussions with stakeholders including industry, investors, and the community and research sector around strategies to achieve the \$10 billion investment target.

The public consultation process included facilitated workshops in all 12 state government regions, as well as an adaptation workshop and an industry and business workshop. More than 320 people participated in the workshops with government agencies, Natural Resources Management boards, the local government sector, as well as peak industry bodies and businesses well represented.

The Conservation Council of SA also hosted a workshop for its member organisations. The Local Government Association also hosted a workshop, which was attended by representatives from 18 councils. Approximately 200 written submissions (of which 122 were submitted through a community campaign form) and 46 blog posts were received during the consultation process.

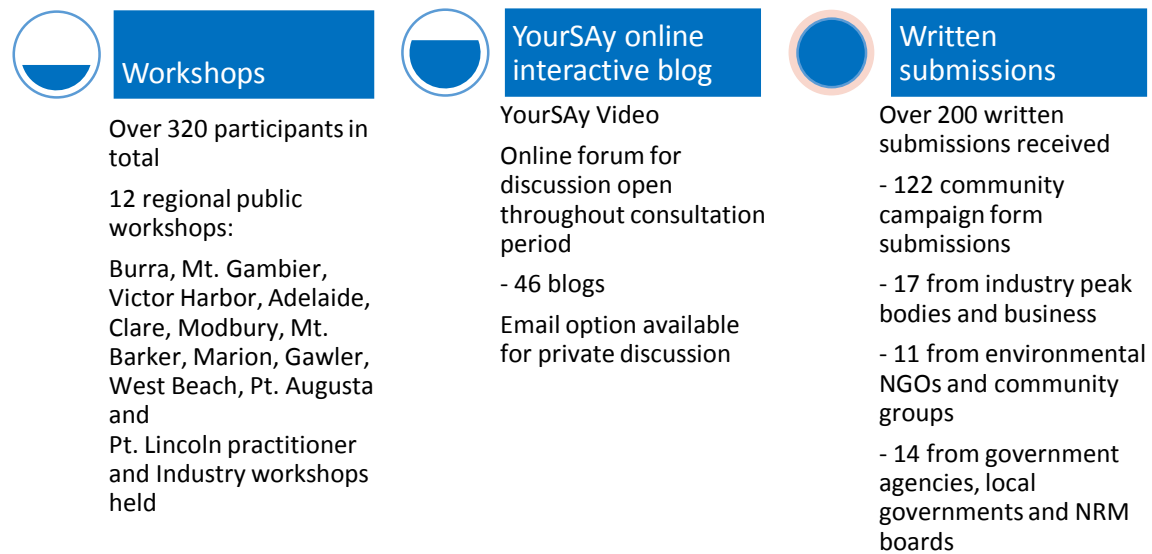


Figure 8 – Summary of engagement process for developing the new Climate Change Strategy

Engagement mediums

YourSAy website

The South Australian Government's YourSAy website² provided an online portal to upload written submissions and participate in a blog discussion. The YourSAy page provided background and history to enable informed input to occur. From here, the community could participate in an online discussion, responding to the same questions used at the face-to-face workshops. The questions are listed in Figure 7 below.

ADAPT: How can government, communities, businesses and individuals work together to prioritise and fund activities that build our resilience to climate change?

REDUCE: What are the opportunities for South Australia to substantially reduce our emissions?

INNOVATE: How can South Australia be the innovator in climate change action?

LEAD: What does it mean to you for South Australia to be a leader in taking action to respond to climate change?

CARBON NEUTRAL ADELAIDE: What actions could government, industry and the community take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the City of Adelaide and create economic opportunities for the state?

Figure 9 – The consultation questions featured on the YourSAy blog

A short animated film narrated by the Minister for Climate Change communicating the Government's vision for a low carbon, resilient future was also produced and shared online. The film helped to set the scene for the consultation process.

² YourSAy is an online consultation hub, where people could watch the YouTube video, access the discussion papers, seek information about workshops, obtain summaries of respective workshops and participate in an online blog.

There were 46 blog contributions received over the five themes. Each contributor was acknowledged by a member of staff in the Climate Change Unit in DEWNR via a direct reply to each respective blog comment.

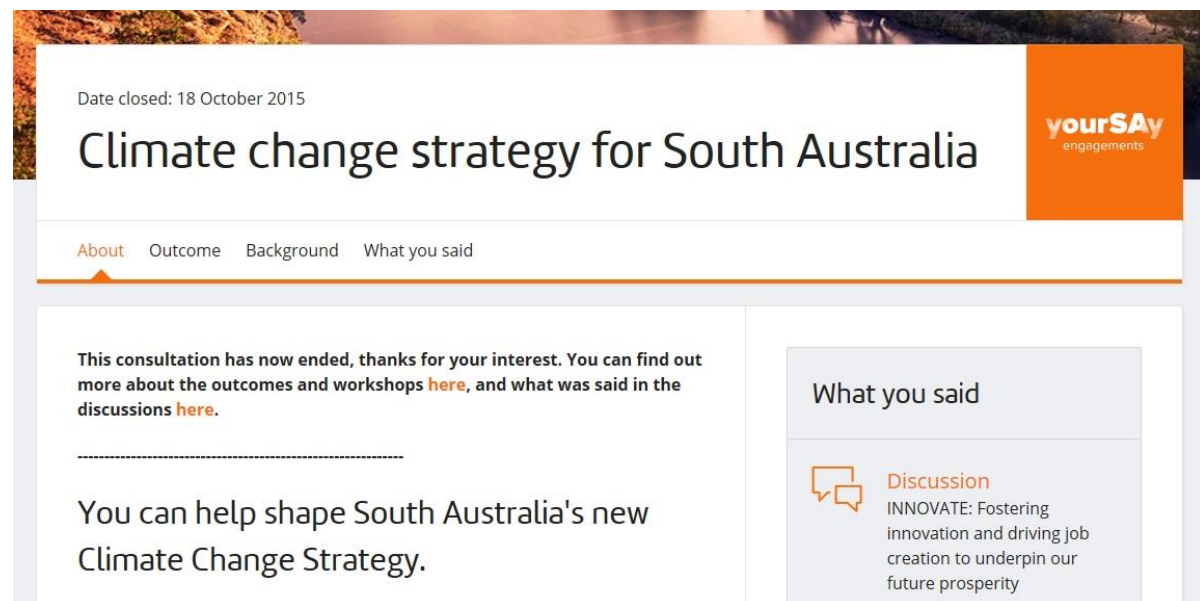


Figure 10 – YourSAy website

Written submissions

Formal written submissions were invited as a mechanism to provide feedback. Participants could send detailed comments regarding the Strategy and key themes via mail or electronically via email or the YourSAy portal. The deadline for submissions was 18th October 2015, however a number of submissions were accepted after this date.

In total, over 200 written submissions were received. Of these, over 120 were from individual community members and the remainder from a variety of government agencies, industry peak bodies, businesses and NGOs. An email acknowledgement receipt was sent to each submission author. Written submissions can be viewed (except those identified as confidential) on the YourSAy website at the following URL: <http://yoursay.sa.gov.au/decisions/yoursay-engagements-climate-change-strategy-for-south-australia/21>.

Workshops

During September and October 2015, a series of participatory regional workshops were held with stakeholders across the state. Workshops were held in Port Lincoln, Port Augusta, West Beach, Gawler, Marion, Modbury, Mount Barker, Clare, Adelaide CBD, Victor Harbor, Mount Gambier and Burra. A total of 326 people participated in these workshops. The objective of the workshops was to seek input from industry, government and the community in the development of the climate change strategy and Carbon Neutral Adelaide action plan.

The workshops were all independently facilitated, and enabled participation by stakeholders with varying levels of skill, knowledge and expertise. The workshops

were ‘conversation based’, promoting two-way dialogue between all stakeholders. Whilst the workshops were fundamentally about conversation, they also included clear prioritising of issues and topics raised as part of those conversations. At each workshop, small group conversations enabled participants to talk about what they felt was important to be included in the strategy. Participants were guided through a series of questions and each small group made notes. As a result of these small group conversations, participants were asked to write down between one and three individual priorities that they would like to see included in South Australia’s Climate Change Strategy. Then as a whole group, they shared their individual priorities and sorted them in to common topics or themes.



Figure 11 – Climate Change Strategy workshop held at Port Augusta in September 2015

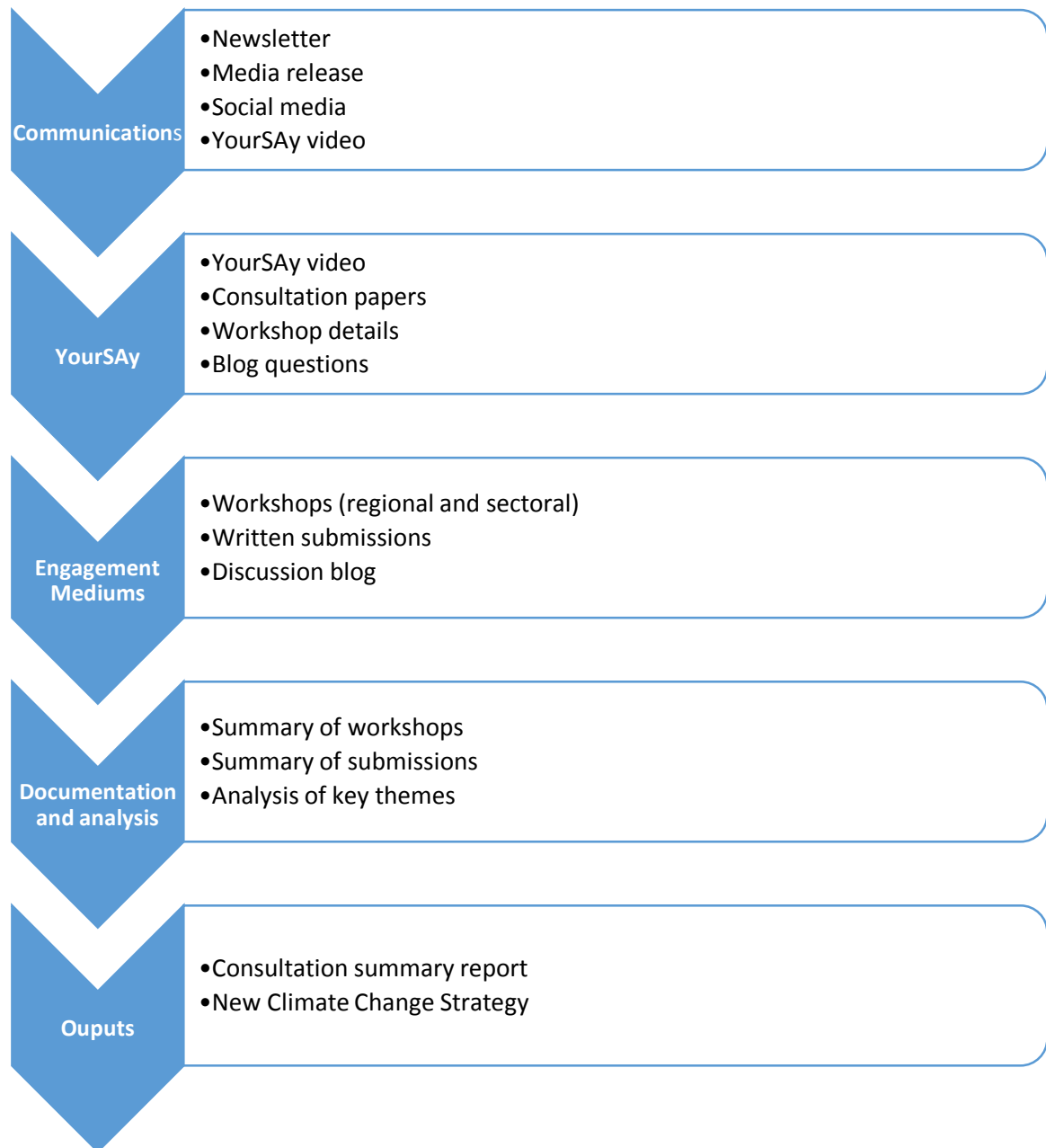
In addition to the workshops, targeted workshops were held especially for business and industry, as well as environmental groups and climate change adaptation practitioners. Summaries of all workshops are available on the YourSAy website at the following URL: <http://yoursay.sa.gov.au/decisions/yoursay-engagements-climate-change-strategy-for-south-australia/participations>.

Quantifying community and stakeholder feedback

Unique key words, themes and sub-themes were compiled based on written submissions, workshop summaries and YourSAy blog posts. The incidence of key words, themes and sub-themes in the respective engagement mediums was tallied to quantify the qualitative feedback received. This assisted to quantify the frequency of particular themes and sub-themes.

The key words were categorised into sectors or groups (e.g. business and industry, community members, etc.) and then ranked in order of frequency. The intent being to provide a means for comparison of key themes between sectors or groups. This information has been illustrated in the form of word clouds (which display a cluster of words), with the size of words directly proportionate to the frequency of which they were mentioned.

Appendix 1 – Consultation process for climate change strategy



Appendix 2 – Written Submissions

Peak Bodies, Business and NGOs

SA Freight Council
Business SA
Greening Australia
Australian Services Union (SA and NT)
Australian Institute of Landscape Architects
Public Health Association of Australia
Green Building Council of Australia
SA Chamber of Mines and Energy
AGL
Seed Consulting
University of South Australia / CRC for Low Carbon Living
Australian Industry Group
Business Council of Australia
SA Water
Energy Supply Association of Australia
RAA
National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility
Flinders University
Australian Academy of Science

Government and NRM Boards

City of Onkaparinga
City of Marion
City of Holdfast Bay
Cities of Playford and Salisbury
City of Port Adelaide Enfield
Mallala District Council
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board
Northern and Yorke NRM Board
Kangaroo Island NRM Board
South East NRM Board
Local Government Association of SA
Australian Government – Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
Australian Government – Department of the Environment

Environmental and Community Groups

Conservation Council (including 122 community campaign submissions)
Clean SA
Solar Suburbs

Labor Environmental Action Network
Solar Citizens
Repower Port Augusta (including over 1000 petition signatures)
Australian Youth Climate Coalition / Seed (Indigenous Youth Climate Network)
(including over 2000 supporting signatures)
Doctors for the Environment
Renewables4All
Youth Environment Council
Goolwa Wellington Local Action Planning Association

Individual Submissions

Eleanore Howe
Heather Smith
Paul Hodges
Joel Guidi
Tom Pryor
Tony Carlisle
Jim Sinclair
Keith Potts
Gaby Jung
Mike Wallis-Smith
Patricia Wallis-Smith
Samantha Jersmann
Michael Dello-Iacovo
Rob Donaldson
Chris Hall
Lynda Tout-Smith
Lyndall Kay
Tim Kelly
Ian Carman
Michelle Stratton
Howard Wrightson
Kevin Osborn
Mark Duffett
Jimmy Khoo
Barry Lincoln
Sophie Henke
Stewart Martin
Philip White
Stephen Fuller
Tom Livanos
Deidre Knight
Oscar Archer
Dane Eckermann
William Plain
Phillipa Holden
Jo Hendrikx

Murray Scott
Tom T
Janet Fairlie-Cunninghame
Merrindal Routley
Sandra Grimes

