

# Chapter 9: Managing for Sustainable Communities and a Sustainable Economy

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This chapter focuses on the social and economic dimensions of effective natural resource management and use. Effective natural resource use and management are, at their core, social and economic issues, driven by human values and human choices. The impact of social and economic behaviour on natural resources is the reason it is important to consider these issues in a natural resource management strategy.

Some parts of the discussion in this chapter are more developed than others. NRM South's intention is to address all the issues cumulatively as time and resources permit. This will be done through the process of partnership building, ongoing strategy development, adaptive management and review.

This chapter does not include community participation, awareness and capacity building. These issues are addressed in *Chapter 4: Integration*. Appendix 11 in the Supplementary Information document lists the current air quality, climate change and waste management programs and practices in the Region, as well as describing industry responses to development opportunities and brand and marketing opportunities.

Strategic issues identified by the community for sustainable communities and a sustainable economy are:

- The impact of human activities on natural resources
- Land and resource use planning
- Development opportunities
- Integration of the Southern NRM Strategy with other regional strategies
- Brand and marketing
- The impact of community organisation and planning on resource and energy use

These are discussed below:

### **9.1 The impact of human activities on natural resources**

Industry and community impacts on NRM, and industry and community needs for NRM, are interconnected. For example, agriculture and forestry are directly dependent on sound soil and water management, while successful aquaculture and wild fisheries need clean seawater. These industries may be affected if soil is mismanaged or environmental flows in rivers change. They are also vulnerable to extreme weather events and climate change, while land-based industries are vulnerable to fire.

Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are also all dependent on the maintenance of natural biodiversity and the control of weeds, pests and diseases (aquatic, marine and terrestrial), (see *Chapter 8: Managing Native Flora and Fauna*), while tourism is dependent upon healthy ecosystems and landscapes.

As well as depending upon natural resources, resource-based industries and other human activities also have an impact on those resources. The impacts of land and water use on water resources, land resources, native flora and fauna, and marine, coastal and estuarine systems have been covered in the four chapters focusing on these natural resources. However, some issues resulting from human activities are not specific to any one resource. This section addresses three of these issues:

- air quality
- climate change
- better waste management, including solid and hazardous waste disposal and efficient resource use and recovery

Liquid waste management is addressed as part of the Water chapter (*Chapter 5*).

### **9.1.1 Air quality**

The general ambient quality of the air in the Region is excellent, which has a positive effect on the State's image and tourism potential and the health and lifestyle of residents. Vehicle emissions, forestry regeneration burns, hazard-reduction burns, wildfires, urban wood heaters, and local industries can all have an effect on air quality at the local level.

Landforms and local climate combine to make some areas of Greater Hobart and some valleys – such as the Derwent and Huon – particularly susceptible to incidences of poor air quality, especially in winter.

Particles, notably PM10<sup>1</sup> and PM2.5, have significant health impacts. PM2.5 particles are able to penetrate deep into the lungs, and so are believed to be most damaging. While long-term monitoring at the primary Hobart station has shown that the PM10 standard is exceeded only infrequently, it is likely there are pockets within the Derwent Valley and Huon Valley that experience significant concentrations of particles from wood smoke under very stable weather conditions in winter. Preliminary monitoring, commissioned by Hobart City Council, suggests this to be the case. A program to monitor particles more broadly within the Derwent Valley is scheduled for winter 2004/05.

### **9.1.2 Climate change**

Managing the potential impact of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions is an important aspect of natural resource management. It is not possible to be certain of the future magnitude and effects of climate change, but it is scientifically recognised that the effects will be wide-ranging. Whilst it is recognised that these issues are global in their effects and management requirements, some management implications exist for the Southern Region. Significant biological resources and landscape values, such as alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems and coastlines, are at risk from climate change. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and aquaculture may all need to adjust to ensure enterprises are able to adapt to changing climatic patterns.

Within the Region, burning of fossil fuels, agricultural activities and deforestation are considered the largest contributors to global climate change. However, the extensive forests, plantations and other vegetated areas that exist in the Region contribute to the positive management of global climate change by acting as large carbon stores and sinks.

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<sup>1</sup> PM10 refers to the range of particles of sizes 10 micrometres or less, while PM2.5 refers to the range of 2.5 micrometers or less. These are termed 'aerodynamic' sizes, because they refer to the way such particles are sampled in air, rather than actual physical size. As PM2.5 particles are a subset of PM10, they are expected to be about 80% or less of the PM10 levels in this region.

### **9.1.3 Waste management**

Rural lands and coastal waters have been historic dumping grounds for urban and industrial waste, formally through authorised landfills and tips, and informally through dumping on both public and private 'waste' land, particularly in the bush. This has resulted in degradation of bushland, contamination of soils and contaminated waterways. The Derwent Estuary has very high levels of heavy metal contamination from upstream industries. The values of many bushland reserves and bushland on private properties have been compromised by the dumping of rubbish. The Southern Waste Strategy deals comprehensively with management of solid wastes, but there are opportunities to improve resource use and recycling. There is a gap in the management of hazardous wastes.

## **9.2 Land and resource use planning**

The need for better land and water use planning has been identified as an important issue in the Region. The lack of consistent treatment of industries in the planning system is a concern for some people. Urban development, industrial development and subdivisions are continuing on agricultural land. There is competition for land use between agriculture, native forestry, plantations, housing, urban development, rural sub-divisions, tourism and conservation. There is also competition between industrial and recreational users of water resources and environmental water requirements (see also *Chapter 4: Integration and Chapter 5: Managing Water*).

## **9.3 Development opportunities**

The development of sustainable natural resource use creates opportunities to build partnerships, to manage and reduce conflicts between different land and water users, and to maximise efficiency within the Region. Innovation, diversification and value-adding can provide important development opportunities with the potential for increased production, while ongoing research and development is essential for long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability. Community perceptions of industries and their sustainability will influence the opportunities for future partnerships.

There are many ways that different industries and communities can work together to achieve mutual benefits. For example, the Tahune Forest Airwalk has brought benefits to the tourism and forest industries as well as to Geeveston and other Huon Valley communities, through increased numbers of visitors using local facilities.

Individual land and water managers are responsible for the decisions affecting activities on the land or water they manage, within the context of the broader Local Government, State Government and Australian Government regulatory, planning and policy framework.

Industry in general will readily do what is required to maintain or increase market share and profitability. Most major industries in the Region are developing or have developed policies and strategies to ensure their sustainability. They are also putting in place monitoring systems and measures to ensure compliance.

An industry is likely to see itself as sustainable and viable in the long term if it is able to plan for growth in production levels and/or profitability, while minimising costs and maintaining or enhancing ecosystem services and values (such as clean air and clean water). Critical to successful resource use planning for industry is resource security and certainty in the regulatory environment. These were both commitments of the Regional Forest Agreement, along with the commitment to increase the level of reservation of different forest communities.

Development issues which are relevant in considering what industry needs from natural resource management include:

- Opportunities for innovation, diversification and value-adding
- Resource use planning (see section 9.2 above)
- Improved research and development, particularly from a multi-disciplinary perspective

#### *Opportunities for innovation, diversification and value-adding*

Some of the most successful Southern Tasmanian natural resource-based businesses tend to demonstrate a number of characteristics, including:

- doing what they do very well
- developing the capacity to attract a premium for their products through value-adding
- diversification of the enterprise to foster greater resilience to seasonal variability and variation in prices
- developing some degree of 'vertical integration', from growing through processing and/or value-adding, distribution and marketing; and
- working with, rather than against, specific natural resource management challenges

#### *Improved research and development, particularly from a multi-disciplinary perspective*

Mature industries generally have well-established research and development programs, run in partnership between Australian and/or Tasmanian governments, universities and the industries themselves (see Appendix 11.5 Current programs and practices).

### **9.4 Integration of the Southern NRM Strategy with other regional strategies**

Local Government, through the Southern Tasmanian Councils Board, is working in partnership with other stakeholders to integrate a number of planning issues within the Region. The Southern NRM Strategy needs to be linked formally with other regional planning processes, in particular:

- the Southern Waste Management Strategy;
- the Southern Tourism Strategy; and
- the current process to prepare the Southern Economic and Infrastructure Development Strategy.

### **9.5 Brand and marketing**

Tasmania is developing its image as a 'clean green' producer. In doing so, it is competing with most other Australian states. However Tasmania may have greater potential than most other places to achieve a 'clean green' image, as Tasmania, including the Southern Region, may be able to trade successfully on national and international perceptions of its 'Island Advantage' (*State of Growth 2003*): clean air, clean waters, good climate, healthy environment, abundant resources, sustainable resource management systems and comparative isolation as an island state.

Specific actions implemented so far have included:

- Development of a reputation for fine foods, wines, high quality wood-based arts and crafts and fine furniture, and other niche and boutique natural products which attract a premium in the market place
- Encouragement of a rapidly expanding organic industry
- Planned reduction of chemical pesticide use in orchard industries
- A moratorium till mid-2008 on the introduction of genetically modified foods
- Implementation of 'Triple bottom line' reporting in some industries. This encourages companies to report not just on their financial results but also on their social and environmental outcomes and impacts. It is becoming increasingly necessary as regulators, shareholders, stakeholders and the community demand greater transparency and greater accountability from business and

industry. It allows companies to demonstrate their commitment to sustainability in a very tangible way, and is a valuable tool for building market advantage.

- Environmental Management Systems (see below)

#### *Environmental management systems (EMS)*

An EMS is an integrated approach to managing the impacts of an enterprise or business on the environment. An EMS is a tool for improving the environmental performance of a business through a well-defined process of planning, implementation and review, based on continual improvement and adaptive management through the cycle of *plan – do – check – review*.

There are a number of existing systems, with the most prominent used in Australia in the manufacturing sector being the ISO 14000 EMS series of standards. Companies can gain accreditation for their EMS through an external auditing process and can use this accreditation to enhance marketing profile and provide shareholder confidence.

In Tasmania the cost of establishing and maintaining such an accreditation can be substantial, due to the auditing requirements. In general only major industries in mining and forestry have sought and maintained the accreditation to ISO 14001. Primary agriculture producers have been much less inclined to adopt EMS, although if it is linked to property planning initiatives or market requirements it may gain greater acceptability. The recent State Government commitment to protect the State's threatened non-forest vegetation through voluntary vegetation management agreements, linked to a wider property planning approach, may assist affected land managers to gain recognition in demanding markets.

### **9.6 Impact of community and infrastructure organisation and planning on resource and energy use**

The organisation of regional communities and associated infrastructure all impact on the Region's natural resources and the community's resource use. The Southern Region has a concentration of its population in the Greater Hobart area. Hobart's geography, sandwiched between a high mountain range and a large river with only three river crossings, means the city area is long and narrow. Regional development is largely concentrated around urban 'nodes'. Like other parts of Australia, the pressure for urban and rural expansion and subdivision could impact most heavily on the coastal zone, through ribbon development, and on the Region's most productive land. Ribbon development could jeopardise the environmental and economic values of these areas.

Consideration needs to be given to strengthening 'nodal' development, rather than ribbon development, to minimise not just the costs of infrastructure development but also the negative impacts on the Region's natural resources.

Planning is necessary, to ensure that land and water use is within the capabilities of the area under use, and to allow for growth while protecting the values that render development desirable in the first place.

If we are to develop truly sustainable communities there are several important issues that need to be addressed:

- renewable energy options
- energy efficiency in urban design, transport systems and housing.
- efficiency in the development of infrastructure - water supply, sewage and storm water management (see also *Chapter 5: Managing Water*) and recreational facilities.
- planning for road construction and maintenance, plus roadside vegetation, weed and drainage management
- waste minimisation
- more efficient water usage (see also *Chapter 5: Managing Water*)
- minimisation of soil and sediment pollution from construction sites
- reduction in use of toxic materials in buildings:

- o indoor air quality management
- o use of prefabricated, non-hazardous or recycled construction materials

## **9.7 Strategic management**

Targets and Management Actions for sustainable communities and a sustainable economy are in Tables 11 and 12 below.

All Resource Condition Targets proposed in earlier chapters are relevant to this chapter. The need for possible further Resource Condition Targets and appropriate indicators for this chapter will be considered during 2005.

Strategic high priority Management Actions relevant for sustainable communities and a sustainable economy include:

- Adoption of Environmental Management Systems, codes of practice and other appropriate accreditation schemes
- Improved and better integrated waste management including re-use, recycling and waste reduction
- Development of an urban sustainability strategy

**Table 1: Targets for Sustainable Communities and a Sustainable Economy**

Strategic Issues	Aspirational Targets (ATs)	Resource Condition Targets (RCTs)	Management Action Targets (MATs)
<p>The impact of human activities on natural resources, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Solid and hazardous waste disposal</li> <li>• Efficient resource use and recovery</li> </ul>	<p><b>AT SCE1:</b> Southern Regional communities living and consuming sustainably to minimise impacts on our natural resources</p>	<p>Communities and Economy Management Actions address all Resource Condition Targets.</p> <p>Additional Resource Condition Targets for Communities and Economy to be considered during 2005-06, including air quality, and sustainable and productive use of natural resources.</p>	<p><i>See MATs in Integration chapter</i></p> <p><b>MAT SCE1:</b> By 2009, hazardous and liquid wastes are managed to protect soils, ecosystems and water quality.</p> <p><b>MAT SCE2:</b> By 2006, a climate change strategy is being implemented.</p> <p><b>Process Targets (PTs)</b>  <b>PT SCE1:</b> By June 2006, targets for air quality will be finalised.</p>
<p>Land and resource use planning</p>	<p><b>AT SCE2:</b> High value natural resources are identified, managed and maintained with access assured for use now and in the future</p>		<p><b>MAT SCE3:</b> By 2010, Environmental Management Systems, codes of practice and best practice management will guide sustainable practices to achieve increased productivity.</p> <p><b>MAT SCE4:</b> By 2007, industries are implementing their own sustainability plans to achieve the Southern Region's Resource Condition Targets.</p>
<p>Development opportunities</p>	<p><b>AT SCE3:</b> Sustainable production systems and management practices are in place to maintain productive capacity and protect or enhance natural resources</p>		<p><b>MAT SCE5:</b> By 2007, effective market-based and other incentives for sustainable production are identified, and are being implemented by 2009.</p> <p><b>MAT SCE6:</b> By 2010, an urban sustainability strategy is being implemented.</p>
<p>Integration of regional strategies (Waste management, Tourism,</p>	<p><b>AT SCE4:</b> The value of natural resource-based products and</p>		

<b>Strategic Issues</b>	<b>Aspirational Targets (ATs)</b>	<b>Resource Condition Targets (RCTs)</b>	<b>Management Action Targets (MATs)</b>
Events, Economic & Infrastructure Development) with NRM Strategy	services is maintained or enhanced		
Brand and marketing			
Impact of community organisation and planning on energy efficiency & infrastructure			

**Notes:**

1. All Management Actions (MA) identified in this chapter are deemed important. Those rated as a high priority are strategically the most important but do not necessarily correlate with investment priorities.
2. Under the column 'Existing or New Activity': 'E' = existing activity; 'N' = new activity; 'E + N' = existing activity but requires supplementation; PP = Priority Project contributing to MA.

**Table 2: Management Actions for Sustainable Communities and a Sustainable Economy**

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY</b>						
<b><i>Planning, policy and decision-making</i></b>						
SCE01	Identify new and coordinate existing opportunities to recognise excellence in sustainable natural resource management.		State-wide, regional and local	E+N	All	Landcare awards, Environmental awards, Council awards, Australia Day Awards, Institute awards
SCE02	Identify opportunities in other State and Regional economic development strategies to promote NRM principles.		State-wide and regional	N	State and Local Government, industry	<i>The State of Growth: a better approach to developing Tasmania's Primary Industries;</i> Tourism 21, the Touring Route Strategy, the Tasmanian Experience Strategy and the Events Strategy; Brand Tasmania and alignment to regional brands; Industry plans
	See <i>Integration – 112</i> for MA to investigate new market-based and other incentives, and increase up-take of existing incentives, to encourage sustainable production and resource use.	High				

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
	<b><i>On-ground action</i></b>					
SCE03	Encourage the adoption of Environmental Management Systems, codes of practice, or other appropriate accreditation schemes.	High	State-wide and Regional	E+N	Industry	Eg ISO14001, Fishing Industry and Forestry Codes of Practice, <i>Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice 2003</i>
SCE04	Support the ongoing development and implementation of the Forest Practices System.		State-wide Region-wide	E	Forest growers, forest industries, Forestry Tasmania, State Government, Forest Practices Board, Local Government	Regional Forest Agreement Forest Practices Code
	See <i>Integration – 108</i> for MA addressing Property Management Planning as a tool to improve sustainability of production.					
	<b><i>Community responsibility, awareness and capacity building</i></b>					

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
SCE05	Develop and implement opportunities for industry to share information and innovation in natural resource management.		State-wide and Regional, local	E+N PP	Primary producers, industry, Department of Economic Development (DED), existing productivity groups, research institutions	
	See <i>Integration – 111</i> for MA to support awareness, education and training programs that aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve community awareness of natural resource use in regional economic development;</li> <li>• Improve understanding of the community's demands for products and services on natural resources;</li> <li>• Improve community understanding of the value of natural resources in producing goods and services.</li> </ul>	High	Regional, state-wide, local	E+N	The community, the education and training sector, industry	
	<b><i>Benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation</i></b>					

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
SCE06	Establish baselines and identify long-term trends and targets for availability, use and condition of natural resources for sustainable production systems.  <i>(See also Integration – 113)</i>		State-wide and Regional	E+N	State Government, industry	
SCE07	Develop and implement tools for analysing the environmental, economic and social returns derived from the use of natural resources by industry.		National, State-wide and regional	N	Industry, State Government and research institutions	
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>						
<i>Information and data</i>						
SCE08	Review current air quality monitoring practices, identify gaps, and develop a coordinated approach to the collection and distribution of all relevant information.		State-wide and regional	E+N	DPIWE, BOM, industries, Local Government, research institutions	Airwatch, State Air Quality Plan
SCE09	Develop and promote information and incentives to improve efficiency and use of wood heaters.		State-wide and Regional, local	E+N	Wood heater owners and suppliers, industry, Australian, State and Local Government	State Environmental Air Protection Policy
<i>Planning, policy and decision-making</i>						

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
SCE10	Develop and implement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A State Environmental Air Protection Policy</li> <li>• Codes of practice for controlled burning</li> <li>• Programs to meet nationally-agreed air quality monitoring standards by expanding the air quality monitoring network to cover strategic sites</li> <li>• PM2.5 monitoring where appropriate.</li> </ul>		State-wide  Region wide (monitoring network);  Urban (PM2.5 monitoring)	E+N	DPIWE, BOM, Utas (Monitoring network), industry	DPIWE – Technical paper
	<b><i>Community responsibility, awareness and capacity building</i></b>					
SCE11	Investigate provision of air quality information to the public.		Regional and sub-regional, local	N	Community and industry, State Government, BOM	
	<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>					
	<b><i>Information and data</i></b>					
SCE12	Document and assess the impacts of climate change, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modelling of potential sea-level change;</li> <li>• Identifying ecosystems, resource-based industry and infrastructure at risk;</li> <li>• Collection of baseline data, establishing monitoring programs and developing predictive models to assess opportunities and threats to ecosystems, resource-based industry and infrastructure;</li> <li>• Identifying and developing community</li> </ul>		National, state-wide, regional, sub-regional and local	E+N	Research institutions, Australian, State and Local Government, RPDC, industry, relevant CRC and local community groups	Greenhouse Response Strategy

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monitoring programs to assist in monitoring the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>					
	<b><i>Planning, policy and decision-making</i></b>					
SCE13	Develop and implement a State Greenhouse Policy, and ensure that it addresses NRM principles and priorities.		State-wide	E+N	Australian and State governments	National Greenhouse Response Strategy
	<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>					
	<b><i>Planning, policy and decision-making</i></b>					
SCE14	When existing strategies and systems for the management of hazardous wastes, liquid wastes and emissions from water and wastewater treatment plants are reviewed, and response plans are developed, ensure they address NRM principles and priorities and provide for priority research.		National, state-wide, regional, sub-regional and local	E+N	Southern Waste Strategy Authority, State Government, Local Government, industry, Hobart Water	
	<b><i>On-ground action</i></b>					
SCE15	Continue to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practice environmental management of landfills;</li> <li>Re-use, recycling and reduction initiatives and businesses;</li> <li>The implementation of the Southern Waste Strategy;</li> <li>The establishment of waste reception facilities at ports, marinas and boat harbours, incorporating the ANZECC best practice guidelines;</li> <li>The establishment of waste reception facilities for caravans and motor-homes;</li> </ul>	High	State-wide, regional, and sub-regional, local	E+N	State and Local Government, Southern Waste Strategy Authority, industry, Boating Association, yacht clubs, MAST, Caravan Association, Southern	Landfill Sustainability Guideline, Southern Waste Strategy, ANZECC Best Practice Guidelines

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The review of the <i>Litter Act</i> and support actions for its implementation.</li> </ul>				Tourism Association (TAS south), charter operators	
	<b>Community responsibility, awareness and capacity building</b>					
	<p>See <i>Integration – 111</i> for MA to support awareness, education and training programs that aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the ‘reduce, re-use, recycle’ principles;</li> <li>Improve management of household hazardous wastes;</li> <li>Increase compliance with littering and dumping legislation;</li> <li>Encourage increased community involvement in ‘Clean Up Days’.</li> </ul>	High	Regional	E+N	State and Local Government, community groups (including ‘care’ community), businesses and schools	Southern Waste Strategy
	<b>LAND AND RESOURCE USE PLANNING</b>					
	<b>Information and data</b>					
SCE16	<p>Continue to compile, collect and make available data and information, and conduct research regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land and water resource capability;</li> <li>Land and water resource suitability</li> <li>Matching of resource use with capability and suitability</li> </ul> <p>(See also <i>Integration – Information and data</i>)</p>		Regional and local	E+N	State and Local Government, research institutions, industry, RPDC	
	<b>Planning, policy and decision-making</b>					

MA #	Management Action (MA)	Priority	Focus	Existing or New Activity	Major Stakeholders	Key Supporting Policies, Plans & Programs
SCE17	Prepare an urban sustainability strategy with a regional focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population distribution and growth;</li> <li>• Consumption of resources;</li> <li>• Sustainable development;</li> <li>• Efficient provision of resource-based services (water supply, roads and town planning, etc);</li> <li>• Waste and storm water management;</li> <li>• Integration of land use and resource allocation;</li> <li>• Security of productive resources;</li> <li>• Managing for climate change; and</li> <li>• Energy efficiency</li> </ul>	High	Region wide	E+N	All, State Government, RPDC	State of Growth, industry plans, Hobart Economic Gateway Study