



Municipal Association of Victoria

Report

Victorian Local Government Climate Change Needs Survey

November 2007

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Acknowledgements

The MAV acknowledges and thanks the councillors and council staff who took the time to complete the survey and provide input into the gathering of sector-wide information on local government climate change action.

The MAV also acknowledges the Local Government and Shires Association of NSW who initiated the Local Government Climate Change Needs Survey which has developed into a collaborative approach by each state local government association under the leadership from the Australian Local Government Association.

Executive Summary

The MAV developed the Climate Change Needs Survey to strengthen knowledge on the current climate change actions undertaken by Victorian councils, identify the drivers and barriers for action and importantly to better understand the needs of the sector to address climate change challenges. The survey is part of a national project initiated by the Local Government and Shires Association of NSW and being delivered by each of the state/territory local government associations.

Forty-three or 54% of Victoria's 79 councils responded to the Climate Change Needs Survey. Respondents included a mix of rural, interface and metropolitan councils. Coastal councils were also represented. Although most surveys were undertaken by environment or natural resource management officers, in some cases councillors, CEOs, directors or managers completed the survey on behalf of their councils.

The survey results demonstrate that Victorian local government anticipates a range of climate change impacts on council operations and service delivery to communities. In particular, infrastructure and asset management, water management and economic development issues were identified. There also continues to be variable levels of awareness between councils on climate change and the potential impacts.

Councils are engaging with, and seeking information from, a diverse range of groups and organisations on climate change. Interaction with these groups may continue to play an important role for the sector into the future. Links with external groups and organisations have undoubtedly influenced the variety of climate change actions either currently being achieved, or are expected to be delivered by councils over the next few years.

The level to which councils participate in climate change activities is largely driven by increased awareness of the potential impacts, risks to operations and the need to respond to demands from the community. Barriers which restrict or inhibit involvement by some councils are mostly related to capacity. These include the level of financial or staff resources, and degree of knowledge and awareness. This is particularly important considering that some councils already face financial and infrastructure challenges. The ability of councils to undertake mitigation and adaptation activities will require increased resources, awareness, relevant information, tools, and financial assistance.

The MAV plays an active role in supporting and assisting the sector to anticipate and address climate change challenges. Advocacy to state and federal governments on the issues local government issues faces will continue to be required.

1. Introduction

Victorian local government is undertaking important climate change functions including greenhouse gas emissions reduction and as a community leader and educator. Whilst active participation from local government is increasing, there are varying levels of awareness and capacity of individual councils which influences the sector's overall climate change response.

Climate change was the focus of the annual MAV Environment Policy Forum in October 2006. The forum presented a range of information, acknowledged the sector's contribution to reducing greenhouse gases, and raised adaptation to future impacts of climate change as an area requiring increased attention by councils. The forum findings are presented in the Climate Change Forum Report available on the MAV website (www.mav.asn.au/environment/climatechangeforum).

In June 2007 the MAV published the Victorian Local Government Climate Change Case Studies Report, which provides information on climate change actions being undertaken by municipal councils and the lessons learnt from these projects. Findings in the report can inform other councils considering similar climate change activities (www.mav.asn.au/environment/vicLGgreenhouseclimatecasestudies).

As climate change continues to attract attention, the MAV has sought to increase its understanding on the priorities and issues faced by local government.

2. Purpose

The Climate Change Needs Survey was developed to strengthen knowledge on the current climate change actions undertaken by Victorian councils, identify the drivers for action and barriers preventing these and, importantly, to better understand the needs of the sector to respond to climate change challenges.

The Climate Change Needs Survey is part of a national project initiated by the Local Government and Shires Association of NSW and delivered by each of the state/territory local government associations. Collated results from the surveys will inform a national approach to assist the sector in meeting the challenges of climate change. It is important to note that the Victorian survey was altered to meet State specific needs and not all results can be compared to those from the other states.

In Victoria, the survey was developed online and completed by councils via the web. A copy of the survey questions is included in Appendix 1.

3. Responses

Forty-three or 54% of Victoria's 79 councils responded to the Climate Change Needs Survey with a total of 49 responses received. Respondents included a mix of rural, interface and metropolitan and coastal councils (Table 1). Although coastal councils cover all these categories, a separate category has been included as recognition of the potential specific climate change impacts on coastal areas

Survey respondents consisted mostly of environment or natural resource management officers, three councillors, two CEOs, two directors and 16 managers or team leaders also completed the survey on behalf of their councils.

Table 1: Council types that responded to the survey

Type of Council	Number of responses (total 43)
Metropolitan	13
Rural	20
Rural City	5
Interface	5
Coastal (includes all of the above categories)	12

4. Survey Results

4.1 Impacts of Climate Change on Local Government

The survey investigated the sector's awareness level of the impact of climate change on council operations and service delivery to communities, by seeking responses to open ended questions and a ranking of priorities for councils.

The results identify similarities between the most common anticipated impacts of climate change (Table 2) and the priority concerns for councils (Table 3). Infrastructure and asset management and maintenance; water issues including supply, use, drainage, drought and increased flood events; economic development; and natural resource management (NRM) all featured prominently both as anticipated impacts of climate change and priorities that will require responses from councils.

A gap was identified where 12% of respondents had little knowledge of the potential impacts of climate change on council services. The variation in the level of awareness and knowledge on climate change issues between councils needs to be acknowledged and addressed for the sector to respond as a whole.

Table 2: The anticipated climate change impact on council operations and community services

Impact	Number of responses (out of 49)	Responses as a percentage
Stress on infrastructure assets	20	41%
Drought/reduced water (including effect on public open space)	19	39%
Responding to increased flooding (including sea level rise and storm surges)	13	27%
Cost/usage of electricity	9	18%
Impact on agriculture and economic development	9	18%
Stress on natural resources (NRM)	6	12%
Increase in enforcing of sustainable design/planning	6	12%
Public health	6	12%
Don't know/haven't yet determined	6	12%
Community expecting council to act	5	10%
Cost/use of fuel	4	8%
Impact on the elderly	4	8%
Responding to increased fire	4	8%
Modification of all/most council activities	3	6%
Cost of water	2	4%

Table 3: Climate change priority concerns for councils

Impact/Concern	Ranking (Score)
Water management (supply, usage and/or drainage)	1 (502)
Infrastructure (maintenance/degradation etc. of roads, pavements, coastal infrastructure, drainage and buildings)	2 (478)
Natural resource management	3 (388)
Public open space and amenity landscapes	4 (382)
Regional economic development	5 (355)
Emergency services	6 (338)
Property services (heating/cooling, etc.)	7 (319)
Public health	8 (318)
Tourism and recreation	9 (313)
Planning and development approvals	10 (303)
Population change (demographics, migration, growth or decline)	11 (289)
Social cohesion	12 (260)
Waste management	13 (255)
Workplace health	14 (176)

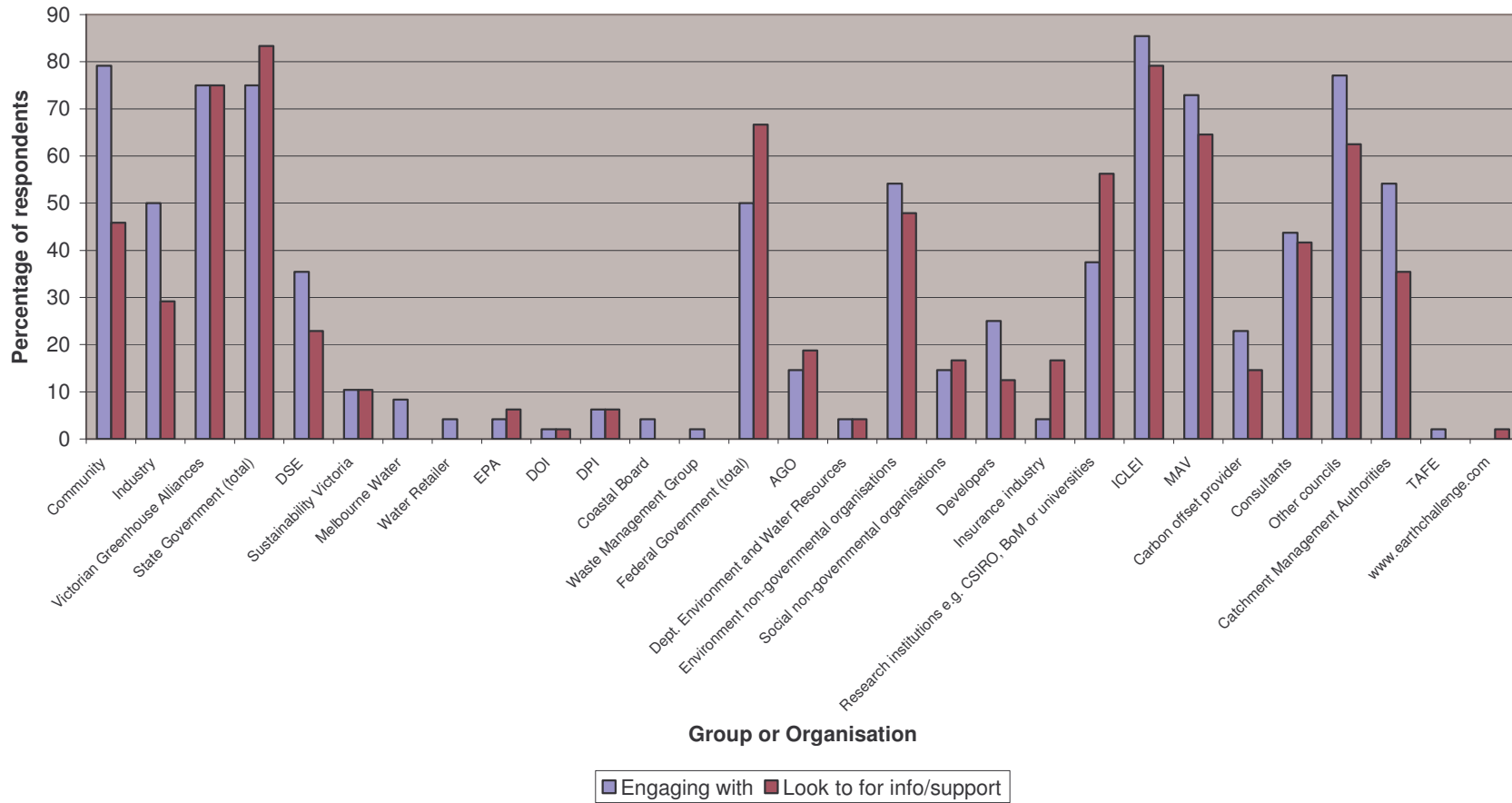
4.2 Engaging with Other Groups on Climate Change

It is useful to understand who councils engage with and where they seek information, to strengthen their knowledge or inform their activities on climate change. The results demonstrate that local government is engaging with, and seeking information from, a variety of stakeholders ranging from communities, research institutions, industry and business, government agencies and other statutory bodies (Figure 1).

The groups and organisations that experience a greater level of interaction with councils provide an important function such as access to expertise and knowledge. These groups may well continue to be ongoing access points to service the sector's future climate change information needs.

Figure 1: Council engagement and information/support on climate change

Which groups is council engaging with on climate change? Which groups does council look to for information/support on climate change?



The International Council for Local Environment initiatives (ICLEI) is the organisation that councils engage with the most on climate change matters (Figure 1). This is likely to be explained by the role of ICLEI as the service provider for the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) membership program. The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in council operations has received substantial attention by many municipalities in recent years.

Councils are also commonly engaging with their communities, other councils, greenhouse alliances, the state government and the MAV on climate change matters.

4.3 Local Government Actions on Climate Change

Local government across Victoria is responding to the challenge of climate change and many councils are community leaders in planning for, and reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. Figure 2 demonstrates that there is a range of important activities for councils responding to climate change challenges. These include seeking resources, development of local climate change policy, professional development for council staff and running workshops and information sessions.

Seeking financial assistance remains an important action for councils to continue climate change activities and may be related to implementation of actions to reduce greenhouse gases identified through the CCP program. Additional climate change activities for the next three years focus on policy development, internal and external workshops and joining greenhouse alliances. Beyond the current 43% of councils that are currently members of a greenhouse alliance, another 32% intends on joining an alliance in the next three years suggesting that the greenhouse alliances play an important role for the sector. The following survey comment illustrates their value and highlights some concern for their future:

- “Greenhouse Alliances are very effective at achieving results at the local / regional level but the future of Alliances (and their achievements) are at serious risk should funding levels from the State (via DSE) not at least be maintained or better still increased. There appears to be a movement by DSE to reduce funding. This approach is not sustainable.”

Other survey comments on potential actions included:

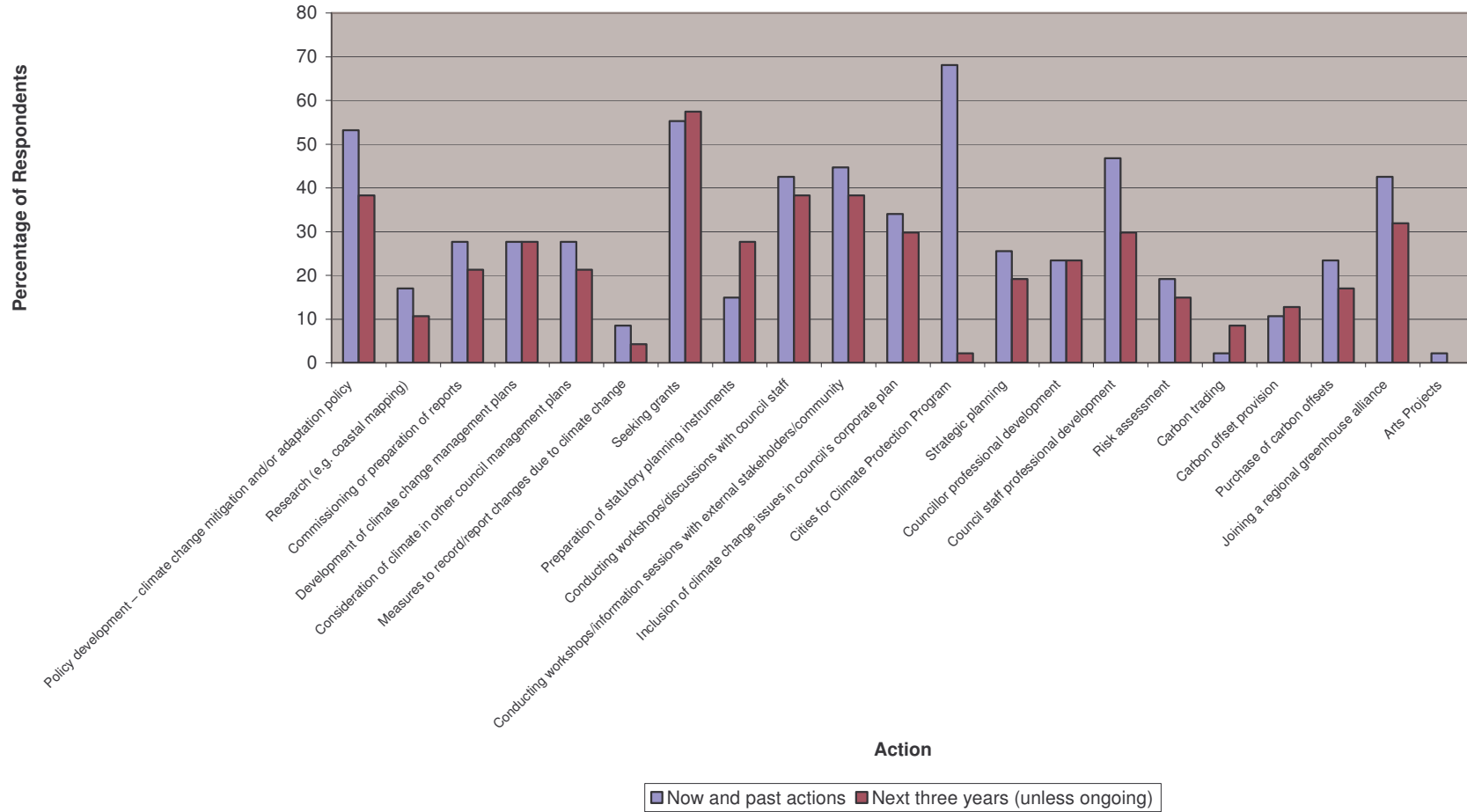
- “We need to keep sharing the urgency of the task and keep putting up creative and out of the box ideas to get to the required carbon neutral position.”
- “Council is extremely interested in participating in Carbon Trading and Sustainability issues.”

It should be noted that implementation of future activities may be subject to council endorsement and business and budget processes. Respondents demonstrated some confusion on what was meant by *confirmed* future actions to be undertaken by councils, and activities that *may* occur in the next three years. Answers for *confirmed* future actions ranged from known actions to be undertaken which were quite limited, to activities that councils are considering. Subsequently the results were influenced by this inconsistency in answers.

A resolution passed in the council chamber is a clear demonstration of a council's commitment to responding to climate change. When asked if councils had passed a climate change resolution, 22 of the 43 (51%) responding councils had passed a resolution and 23 (53%) had considered submitting a resolution to council. The content of most resolutions endorsed actions identified in the CCP program, established greenhouse gas emission targets, recommended membership to greenhouse alliances or adopted policy. A further 17 of 36 (47%) of responding councils are considering a climate change resolution in the remaining term.

Figure 2: Local government action on climate change

Local Government Actions on Climate Change Now and in the Next Three Years



As the statutory peak body for local government in Victoria, it is important for the MAV to understand the activities that councils consider to be important. Some of the specific climate change activities councils are undertaking have been categorised into the following:

- Participation in ICLEI's CCP or CCP Plus programs
- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programs / Action Plans (corporate, business and community)
- EnergySmart community program
- Ecologically Sustainable Development assessment in statutory planning (Sustainable Tools for Environmental Performance Strategy - STEPS, and Sustainable Design Scorecard - SDS)
- Community wind farm, community action groups
- Home energy consultation program run with two other councils providing home visits and energy saving kits to 48 homes in each municipality.
- Environment Sustainability Strategies and related projects
- Biofuel trial in depot
- Arts project to enhance knowledge/awareness of climate change
- Carbon Neutral policy and Action Plan.
- Councillor briefing / gap analysis sessions
- Fleet operation reviews / vehicle policies
- Community garden proposed to deal with water restrictions
- Sustainable Lighting Action Plans
- Impact and adaptation projects (including impacts on human settlements)
- Greenhouse alliance strategic plan and programs
- Cross council adaptation assessment process

Many of the actions above are related to the development of a greenhouse action plan or strategy, and participation in CCP. Other actions demonstrate the breadth of activities taking place within the local government sector.

4.4 Drivers and Barriers to Climate Change Action

Victorian local government does not have a specific statutory responsibility to undertake climate change activities. However in providing for the health, safety and welfare of communities, councils have an interest in managing potential climate change impact risks.

A range of drivers exist which motivate councils to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consider adaptive responses to better position their organisations and communities. Table 4 identifies concerns about the potential impacts of climate change with responding to community demand as the most important drivers for action by councils. As information on the science of climate change and the potential impacts continues to be made available, community awareness may increase along with a demand for action at the local level. As the closest sphere of government to communities, these drivers are likely to continue to influence climate change responses by councils.

Table 4: Drivers for local government action on climate Change

Driver/Motivator	Number of responses (out of 42)	Responses as a percentage
Concern of potential impacts from climate change	17	40%
Community demand	16	38%
Financial (e.g. rising energy costs or costs of inaction)	6	14%
Council staff pressure	3	7%
Showing leadership on the issue	3	7%
Need to continue providing services as climate change impacts are felt	2	5%
Need for planning for climate change impacts (adaptation)	2	5%
Awareness raising amongst the community	2	5%
Council commitment to reducing GHG emissions	2	5%
Councillor intent	2	5%
Regional action (for example, alliances)	2	5%

The primary barriers challenging local government to actively undertake climate change action relates to the capacity of councils to respond. Table 5 clearly identifies financial and staff resources as the most common barriers to undertake climate change activities (69%). The financial implications of potential climate change impacts on local government needs careful consideration, particularly when some councils are currently facing financial challenges and cost implications of infrastructure backlog and maintenance. Access to resources, advocacy and partnership development will be important to improve the sector’s response to climate change.

Limited information is also an important barrier, as are the level of councillor and staff awareness/concern, and a lack of local scientific information and knowledge on climate change issues (Table 5). Access to improved information that is meaningful for local government will increase the capacity of councils to respond. Additional comments from respondents show that there are also external factors that create barriers to climate change action:

- “Our local government has been a leader in greenhouse mitigation and water conservation and will continue to play a strong role. However it is increasingly clear that a lack of a "carbon signal" in a market driven economy places severe limits on an individual council's ability to regulate the residential and commercial sector.”

Table 5: Barriers to local government action on climate change

Barrier/challenge	Number of responses (out of 42)	Responses as a percentage
Financial or staff resources	29	69%
limited councillor concern/awareness	7	17%
Lack of localised scientific information	7	17%
Lack of knowledge/awareness of the issues	5	12%
Lack of staff concern/awareness	5	12%
Lack of Federal Government leadership/direction (e.g. creating a carbon price signal)	5	12%
State Government leadership	5	12%
Lack of community concern	2	5%
Lack of cost-effective solutions or information about cost-effective solutions	2	5%
Difficulty of dealing with the issue	2	5%

Tables 4 and 5 illustrate that there are differences within local government where in some councils, councillor and staff awareness was identified as a driver for climate change actions, and in others these factors are barriers. This demonstrates that while some councils have high levels of knowledge on climate change, education and awareness raising actions are still important and need to be ongoing for the sector as a whole. Many respondents expressed frustration at limited internal or community concern:

- “It would appear that the farming community in this part of the state are in a state of denial in relation to climate change and there is a lack of leadership on the issue.”
- “Council’s inaction at the moment is not because it is ignoring climate change, but because it has no demand for action from its own community at this time. There are also many sceptics because of the varied scientific opinions on the issue and these tend to be more prevalent in farming communities such as this.”
- “The difficulty [is] to convince those that won’t listen of the gravity of the situation. I am sure that this council is not unique.”

4.5 Needs of Local Government

This section of the report essentially forms the recommendations that should be considered to improve the capacity of local government to respond to, and make informed decisions about climate change. As may be expected, the needs identified in Table 6 generally match the barriers in Table 5.

Information is required to strengthen local government decision making processes. However for it to be of value, information should be provided in formats and at scales that are relevant to the sector and should include climate change effects, impacts, appropriate responses and importantly, templates and tools to facilitate local government decisions. The storage of information centrally for easy access was identified as important.

Financial assistance is also important for councils to implement climate change actions. Public lighting and energy efficiency in buildings were specifically identified as opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in council operations and communities. However, these actions require substantial up-front investment. The MAV with its members, continue to seek opportunities to address these issues through processes such as the Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) Advocacy Group and the Victorian Sustainable Public Lighting Action Group (VSPLAG).

Table 6: The needs of local government to respond to climate change

Resource Need	Number of responses (out of 47)
Specialist localised information on effects, impacts and response (e.g. from the CSIRO)	13
Centralised information area with information and templates/tools to assist decision making, action and sharing of information	12
Monetary resources	10
Council staff training	8
Councillor training	6
Staff resources	6
Public street lighting alternatives and State Government support	3
Stronger legislation for energy efficient buildings	3
"What you can do" info for residents	2
State and Federal Government leadership (through providing stronger renewable energy targets and a price on carbon)	2

Table 7 identifies the responses about the sector’s expectations of the MAV. Generally, recent MAV climate change activity matches the expectations raised. The highest proportion of responses focussed on the provision of information, tools and training for the sector. These responses will inform the climate change activities and support roles that the MAV provides to the sector into the future. Some additional comments from respondents on the MAV’s role are:

- “It would be great if the MAV could assist councils in working through the issues that they will be facing. What planning needs to happen? How do we budget for these changes?”
- “The MAV needs to take a more proactive role in the climate change issue. This problem needs to be dealt with in a practical grass roots fashion, not...surveys and seminars.”

Table 7: Expectations of the MAV in working with councils on climate change

What can MAV do?	Number of responses (out of 41)
Providing information/tools/training	16
Advocacy to State Government	13
Assist in getting funding	7
Advocacy to Federal Government	6
Communication on pilot projects and current work in the climate change area	5
Assistance in developing programs	5
Advocate on street lighting	4
Provide a network for information exchange	3
Coordination of council responses to climate change	3
Financial assistance	2

5. Opportunities

The following opportunities have been identified for further action:

- The role of advocacy is seen as important by local government, and limited federal and state government leadership is seen as a barrier to climate change action. Advocacy can also aid in addressing the resource issues faced by many councils. Further work needs to be undertaken to draw out the specific issues where advocacy can be most effective.
- A number of councils have limited knowledge of how climate change will affect their ability to provide services for their community’s wellbeing. While there has been some state-wide research into the effects of climate change on infrastructure, meaningful information for local government

has been limited. This knowledge gap needs to be considered to inform local government adaptive strategies and responses.

- While many councils are participating in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, activity on adaptation has not received the same level of attention. A framework for councils to develop adaptation plans would be a valuable tool.
- Many councils are part of a greenhouse alliance and many others are planning to seek membership. Continued Government support for existing alliances and consideration to establish alliances where there are current gaps across the State may benefit these councils. In some cases, the level of the community's understanding on climate change may influence the level of concern or activity in some councils.

6. Conclusion

Victorian local government is an active participant in responding to climate change. The sector anticipates a number of impacts on council operations and service delivery to communities particularly in relation to infrastructure and asset management, water management issues and economic development. However, there continues to be an inconsistent level of knowledge and awareness on climate change and potential impacts between councils.

Councils are engaging with and seeking information from a diverse range of groups and organisations on climate change, which may continue to play an important role for the sector into the future. These links with external groups and organisations have undoubtedly influenced the variety of climate change actions either currently being achieved, or are expected to be delivered by councils over the next few years.

The level to which councils participate in climate change activities is influenced by drivers such as the increasing awareness on climate change and potential impacts, community demand and economic impacts. However a number of important factors are constraining further involvement by the sector and for some councils, inhibit initial uptake of climate change activities. The greatest need for the sector to overcome these challenges is an improvement in capacity and ability to make decisions that respond to climate change. Increased resources, awareness, relevant information, tools and training, and financial assistance will strengthen the ability of councils to undertake climate change activities.

The MAV plays an active ongoing role in supporting and assisting the sector to address climate change challenges. This role is expected to continue. Advocacy to state and federal governments on local government issues will be crucial for the sector to strengthen its response to climate change.

Appendix 1

Victorian Local Government Climate Change Survey

Thank you for taking the time to complete the MAV Victorian Local Government Climate Change Survey. There are 14 questions in the survey and it will take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

This survey will help the MAV develop a picture of current action by local government with regards to climate change and barriers and drivers for those actions. It will also assist the MAV in providing services to members by outlining the current needs and intentions of local government in this area.

Please complete this survey by **Friday 15 June, 2007**.

Q1.

Council:

Contact Name/s:

Position Title/s:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Q2 How is it anticipated that climate change will affect council operations and services to the community?

Don't know

Q3 What are the priority concerns for council with regards to climate change? (please rank the following from 1 to 14 (15))

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure (maintenance/degradation etc. of roads, pavements, coastal infrastructure, drainage and buildings) | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional economic development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Property services (heating/cooling, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Population change (demographics, migration, growth or decline) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public space and amenity landscapes | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public health | <input type="checkbox"/> Water management (supply, usage and/or drainage) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Workplace health | <input type="checkbox"/> Social cohesion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Planning and development approvals | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: please specify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resource management | |

Q4 Which groups is council engaging with on climate change mitigation and/or adaptation? (place an X in as many boxes as required)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Research institutions e.g. CSIRO, BoM or universities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victorian Greenhouse Alliances | <input type="checkbox"/> ICLEI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Government, please specify which department: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> MAV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Government, please specify which department: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon offset provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment non-governmental organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social non-governmental organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other councils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developers | <input type="checkbox"/> Catchment Management Authorities |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |

Q5 As a council, who do you look to for information/advice/support or resources on climate change? (place an X in as many boxes as required)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Research institutions e.g. CSIRO, BoM or universities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victorian Greenhouse Alliances | <input type="checkbox"/> ICLEI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Government, please specify which department: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> MAV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Government, please specify which department: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon offset provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment non-governmental organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social non-governmental organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other councils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developers | <input type="checkbox"/> Catchment Management Authorities |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |

Q6 What are the information, training, tools and other resource needs of your council in order to be better able to respond to climate change?

Q7 What action/s has your council undertaken (or is currently undertaking) to mitigate or adapt to climate change (place an X in as many boxes as required and please provide further information in the space provided next to the action, including the year these actions commenced)

- Policy development – climate change mitigation and/or adaptation policy
- Research (e.g. coastal mapping)
- Commissioning or preparation of reports
- Development of climate change management plans
- Consideration of climate in other council management plans
- Measures to record/report changes due to climate change
- Seeking grants
- Preparation of statutory planning instruments
- Conducting workshops/discussions with council staff (please provide details on council portfolios that participated)
- Conducting workshops/discussions/information sessions with external stakeholders/community
- Inclusion of climate change issues in council's corporate plan
- Cities for Climate Protection Program
- Strategic planning
- Councillor professional development
- Council staff professional development
- Risk assessment
- Carbon trading
- Carbon offset provision
- Purchase of carbon offsets
- Joining a regional greenhouse alliance
- Other (please specify)

Q8 What action/s on climate change mitigation/adaptation is council intending to undertake in the next three years*?

(place an X in as many boxes as required and please specify in the space provided next to the action)

- Policy development – climate change mitigation and/or adaptation policy
- Research (e.g. coastal mapping)
- Commissioning or preparation of reports
- Development of climate change management plans
- Consideration of climate in other council management plans
- Measures to record/report changes due to climate change
- Seeking grants
- Preparation of statutory planning instruments
- Conducting workshops/discussions with council staff (please provide details on council portfolios that participated)
- Conducting workshops/discussions/information sessions with external stakeholders/community
- Inclusion of climate change issues in council's corporate plan
- Cities for Climate Protection Program
- Strategic planning
- Councillor professional development
- Council staff professional development
- Risk assessment
- Carbon trading
- Carbon offset provision
- Purchase of carbon offsets
- Joining a regional greenhouse alliance
- Other (please specify)

Q9 Do you have any examples of climate change activities/plans/policies that MAV should be aware of?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details

Q10 What are the current drivers/motivations for council taking action on climate change?

Q11 What are the current barriers/challenges to council taking action on climate change?

Q12 What are council's expectations of the MAV in working with councils on climate change?

Q13 Has your Council (elected representatives) considered a motion/resolution on climate change?

Yes

No

Q14 If 'Yes' what was the content of this resolution?

Q15 If so, was this adopted?

Yes

No

Q16 Is your Council (elected representatives) expecting to table a motion on climate change in the remaining term of this Council?

Yes

No

Q17 If 'Yes' what is the possible content of this proposed resolution?

Q18. Other comments:

Is there anything else you would like the MAV to be aware of with regard to Climate Change? Please state here or telephone the MAV to discuss – Pablo Brait, Environment Policy Officer, ph. 9667 5529

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

Please return to Pablo Brait, Environment Policy Officer, fax: 9667 5550 or email pbrait@mav.asn.au