Speaker Notes

Name: Philip Harrington
Oganisation: Strategy Policy Research Pty Ltd (SPR)
Topic: Emissions Pathways for Hobart

Message	Evidence/ Rationale
In some ways, this is very simple – we just need to get to zero emissions as fast as possible. Hobart does, Tasmania does, Australia does, the world does. The key question is 'what is the best way to do this'? The Council and the community can make choices about this, based on their priorities and values, and taking into account new technologies and opportunities,	The latest climate science is reviewed in SPR's report to HCC. While the overall message has not changed, with every passing year – and with global emissions still rising – the science community is becoming ever more concerned about: • How quickly the Earth is warming • The increasing risks this generates. We can't rely on reducing emissions from land use or forestry to offset our emissions because, over the long term, land use emissions are stable or even rising.
Science-based targets imply at least a 70% reduction in Hobart's emissions by 2030, relative to a 2018 baseline, and zero (or net zero) emissions by 2050.	SPR's report for HCC discusses three possible methods for calculating science-based targets and notes that the One Planet Cities Challenge approach is the most relevant. This approach is used by at least 280 cities around the world. The methods describe the <u>minimum</u> targets that – if followed by all – would enable global average temperature to not exceed the targeted level by 2100. Setting higher targets, and achieving them earlier, increases the chances of meeting the targets.
Community emissions are much larger than the Council's. Community emissions are dominated by road transport, use of electricity and gas, and waste. Council emissions dominated (92%) by waste – mainly McRobies Gully.	SPR's report for HCC reviews three different emissions inventories for Hobart and makes a 'best estimate' drawing on all three.

Speaker Notes

Name: Dr Kathleen Beyer
Organisation: University of Tasmania
Topic: Why we need to act on climate change

Message	Evidence/ Rationale
Message 1 The consequences of 1.5°C warming are more manageable and adaptable compared to 2.0°C or higher.	Facts/sources https://climateextremes.org.au/briefing-note-15-can-we-limit-global-warming-to-1-5c/
Message 2 How we tackle climate change now will have a significant impact on the severity and frequency of extreme weather events for decades.	Facts/sources https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryVolume.pdf
Message 3 Everything we need for a sustainable world already exists	Facts/sources For example: • **Decentralised solar micro-grids** in remote areas, enabling **energy exchange** among households and supporting local economies. • **Regenerative agriculture practices** drawing carbon from the atmosphere and enriching soil, leading to improved water retention and nutrient-rich food production. • **Seaweed offers a powerful tool for carbon sequestration**, growing rapidly while restoring marine habitats and providing various resources such as food, fibre, and biofuels to communities. • **Empowering girls and women** through education has profound and far-reaching impacts, underscoring the potential for positive change.

Speaker Notes

Name: Mel Fitzpatrick
Organisation: Science Education
Topic: Action on climate change – why us?

Message	Evidence/ Rationale
Message 1 Climate change is an urgent and collective problem that needs urgent collective action.	Facts/sources IPCC Climate Reports (https://www.ipcc.ch/) CSIRO State of the Climate Report 2022 (https://www.csiro.au/en/research/environmental-impacts/climate-change/state-of-the-climate) Tasmanian Climate Change Office (https://recfit.tas.gov.au/home)
Message 2 We are used to punching above our weight and Tasmania could become a global leader on climate action. We have a moral imperative to be part of the solution, not part of the problem.	Facts/sources Climate Tasmania, 2021 “Can lutruwita/Tasmania be a real leader” (https://www.climatetasmania.org/wp-content/uploads/2021-11-03-CT-TISC-Tas-Leader.pdf)
Message 3 Solutions to climate change already exist.	Facts/sources Paul Hawken,2018, Drawdown – The Most Comprehensive Plan Ever Proposed to Reverse Global Warming, Penguin Books (https://drawdown.org/the-book)

Speaker Notes

Name: Mark Joseph
Organisation: City of Hobart
Topic: Equitable transition

Message	Evidence/ Rationale
The economic, environmental, health and social consequences of climate change will have a disproportionate impact on priority communities.	https://theconversation.com/climate-change-will-widen-the-social-and-health-gap-30105 https://www.climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/community-groups/effects-community-groups https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/environment/climate/Pages/who-is-most-at-risk.aspx https://www.racgp.org.au/advocacy/position-statements/view-all-position-statements/clinical-and-practice-management/the-impact-of-climate-change-on-human-health
The ability to access, understand and utilise information and resources that support responses to climate related impacts is different for different groups within the community.	https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BriefingBook44p/EconEffects https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/social-determinants-of-health-key-concepts https://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm https://socialequity.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/4249558/Understanding-Digital-Inequality-Final-Report.pdf
Social Capital and Social Cohesion contribute to and help to build more resilient communities that can adapt to and recover more quickly from increasingly extreme and unpredictable climate related impacts.	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_capital https://www.mdpi.com/2673-8392/3/3/75 https://www.sydney.edu.au/sydney-environment-institute/news/2023/12/05/from-grassroots-to-global--sustainable-climate-adaptation-throug.html

Speaker Notes

Name: Jordan Cargill
Organisation: City of Hobart
Topic: Restore nature

Message	Evidence/ Rationale
Message 1 Nature can buffer and absorb the effects of extreme weather, improving resilience – for example, vegetation can provide shade to cool the city and capture rain to reduce flooding.	Facts/sources Urban areas can be 10 degrees hotter than non-urban areas during heatwaves. Vegetation provides shade and natural cooling. Vegetation and water sensitive design, such as constructed wetlands, can act as a sponge to absorb and store water in the soil and groundwater. Lessons in resilience: what city planners can learn from Hobart's floods (theconversation.com) Protection of seagrasses key to building resilience to climate change, disasters - new UN report (unep.org) Greening urban areas can help reduce future impacts of heatwaves – CSIROscope
Message 2 Healthy natural environments provide 'ecosystem services' and mitigate climate change, e.g. carbon sequestration, fresh air, clean water, food, stabile climate.	Facts/sources Ecosystems play a crucial role in stabilising the climate and undertaking natural processes that provide a flow of 'services' that humans rely on, such as clean air, fresh water, food production and stable climate. Controlled fire can be used as a tool to reduce the risk of damaging bushfires that harm the environment and release carbon emissions, while also improving environmental health. Ecosystem services: Key concepts and applications - DCCEEW Three practical ways to support Indigenous landscape burning in Australia - CSIRO
Message 3 Nature access and exposure improves social health and builds more connected, resilient communities.	Facts/sources Exposure and access to nature, such as walking in the park, recreation, gardening and community groups, is good for our health, social connectivity and can help reduce anti-social behaviour. Built environment and health - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (aihw.gov.au) Health and the environment: a compilation of evidence, Summary - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (aihw.gov.au)