2025 consultation

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2025 consultation questions

1. What can you tell us
about your experience of
the impacts of climate
change and how can the
commission seek to
reflect and respond to
this in its work?

SHASA is based in the Eurobodalla and we have been hammered by the climate crisis. 80% of the LGA burnt during the 2019/20 fires, we have had a number of floods and are experiencing more heatwaves. The recent big storm has battered our coast with extensive dune damage. Houses in Surfside are already under threat from sea level rise and storm damage.

2. What actions can the commission take to engage across the community to help drive the shifts needed for the net zero transition and for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation?

A first big step would be to have a presence on the South Coast, ie a staff member that we can engage with.

The Commission needs to engage with the Eurobodalla Shire Council to ensure we do not put additional infrastructure on land that is unsuitable due to future expected climate impacts. A recent draft Batemans Bay Masterplan failed to even mention climate change yet take account of it in their proposal to put high rise apartments next to the river and ocean.

The Commission could attend the bi-monthly Eurobodalla Community Support Network set up after the bushfires to improve communication between not for profits, and government agencies at all levels.

We desperately need the Commission to engage with the community on why we need net zero transition and resources to facilitate effective climate change mitigation and adaptation. All we have from the NSW Government is glossy policies and strategies.

- 3. How should the commission best engage with First Nations people to learn about cultural knowledge and practices to support adaptation, and what information and evidence should it draw on to inform its understanding of these practices?
- 4. What additional mechanisms, support, or incentives can meaningfully empower and enhance First Nations people's involvement in climate mitigation, adaptation and environmental stewardship?

5. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards NSW's targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions?	
6. The speed of deployment of electricity generation and infrastructure is a key risk to emissions reduction targets. What more could be done to fast-track deployment?	The NSW Government allocated \$400m to the Consumer Energy Strategy. Why is it taking so long to roll out these funds? \$5m to support community energy groups it totally inadequate. The Climate Dept is taking 20% of this just for administration. This department is risk adverse and is burying grant funded community groups in way too much paperwork eg Far South Coast Solar and Battery Grants. There needs to be a partnership with the network of community energy groups to facilitate more community scale renewables and batteries. That includes some funding to community energy groups to cover our operational and administrative costs. NSW Government should not have removed their household battery incentive when the Federal Government announced their incentive. Illarwarra REZ is a good start but we need a number of them to enable households and businesses to contribute more to the transition.
7. Are the measures now in place sufficient to ensure community engagement and benefit sharing from the build out of infrastructure for the energy transition?	No. To complement the big scale projects being required to undertake community engagement and benefit sharing we need significant NSW Government financial support for community energy groups to develop community scale energy projects that ensure high quality community engagement and benefit sharing. For example we could like to build a solar farm on a private property at Tilba.
8. Are First Nations communities adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition? What more could be done, and by whom?	
9. What are likely to prove the most effective approaches to accelerate rapid decarbonisation across freight and passenger transport?	Financial incentives to switch to electric vehicles and trucks and faster roll out of fast chargers. Highway 1 south of Sydney is a joke as far as having sufficient fast chargers to enable EV drivers to travel stress free.
10. What specific actions or policies could increase uptake of emissions reduction strategies in agriculture, both in the short and long term?	Stop land clearing. ACF recently reported on how we are loosing tens of thousands of hectares of remnant vegetation on private land. NSW has one of the highest land clearing rates in the world. And we call ourselves an advanced economy!!!

11. Given the uncertainties in landsector net emissions, how should NSW incorporate this sector into the states climate policy and emissions profile?	
12. What specific actions could increase carbon storage and resilience of the existing carbon stock in the land sector and meaningfully enhance the application of First Nations people's knowledge and practices?	
13. What policies or programs at a sectoral level could complement the Safeguard Mechanism to support the accelerated decarbonisation of heavy industry in NSW?	
14. What measures could accelerate industrial heat electrification in NSW, where technology is viable?	
15. What short to medium term measures could be prioritised to address the systemic challenges regarding waste generation and resource recovery?	Require all councils to have a residential pick up of plastic waste for recycling. This resource is far too valuable to dump or burn. Push remaining Councils like the Eurobodalla Shire Council to adopt FOGO. Our food waste continues to go to the tip. Our biggest source of emissions is methane from the waste stream.
16. How could transparency of how coal mines meet their Safeguard Mechanism obligations be improved?	
17. What measures would lead to coal mines prioritising on-site abatement over offsetting?	

18. What measures should be considered beyond the Safeguard Mechanism to reduce emissions of the resources sector, particularly methane emissions, to meet NSW's emissions reduction targets?	
19. What additional measures could accelerate electrification and increase energy efficiency of new and existing buildings?	A key measure is to significantly strengthen the building code. Energy inefficient houses are still being built. If New Zealand can require double glazing why can't we in the Southern States. We need compulsory wall insulation in new homes etc. We need to get over the pink batts disaster and provide incentives for insulation of existing houses. Governments need to be prepared to stand up to vested interests.
20. How could social equity be better addressed in the transition to an electrified built environment?	 Make it a requirement that landlords undertake these upgrades to their housing stock (solar, batteries, hot water heat pumps, insulation) Upgrade social housing (double glazing, insulation) Provide financial incentives to low income households that own their own home.
21. What approaches could NSW consider to eliminate refrigerants with a GWP >10 from buildings?	
22. What should be included in an emissions monitoring framework for NSW in the context of the transition to net zero, including any specific metrics and indicators?	A good start would be to install air quality monitoring. There is none, I repeat none in the Eurobodalla. If you can't measure you can't manage.
23. The adaptation objective is for NSW to be more resilient to a changing climate. The Act allows for regulations to further define the adaptation objective. What does a more resilient NSW look like to you?	It's one where Councils have a strategic plan of retreat. That is we move infrastructure away from areas that are going to be impacts by sea level rise and storm surges. We don't allow them to build more in these flood zone areas. We only allow residential development in town centres, not in the bush, up one land gravel roads as these are impossible to defend during bushfires. We have a qualified person who sit down with each household to prepare their emergency plan. We have a local emergency management committee and officer

24. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards the adaptation objective?	who engage with the community. The community has no idea what the Eurobodalla Local Emergency Committee is doing. A more resilient NSW is the opposite of what we have now. SHASA has been working in the adaptation space for 5 years and it has been very frustrating. SHASA has upgraded 10 community owned facilities with independent power systems and some with satellite communications. We have tried to coordinate with the rest of the emergency bureaucracy and got nowhere. We want them to be coordinated with the Evacuation Centres at least.
25. How can adaptation planning better use the NSW Government's climate change projections (NARCliM)?	
26. What other information or tools are needed to support decision-makers in NSW?	
27. What initiatives should the commission consider in assessing NSW's preparation and responses to extreme heat and humidity events in NSW?	We need the Eurobodalla Shire Council to set up heatwave havens during extreme weather events in their community halls and libraries. We need councils to take the health impacts of heat seriously. We have a lot of low income households in the Eurobodalla that cannot afford air conditioning. Much of our social housing does not have air con.
Are there any other pieces of evidence or feedback you would like to add?	Bring back a public service presence on the South Coast, not just Local Land Services. We can't do it all ourselves. Need more communication to counter the misinformation from social media about the need for the rapid transition to net zero.