

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS TO THE STATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

September 2002

Compiled by Kathryn Buselich and Clair Hogg

(Please note: quotes from submissions are indicated by italics)

GOVERNANCE

State Sustainability Strategy Framework and Principles, Definitions and Interpretations of Sustainability (including: Public Involvement in the Process of Implementing the State Sustainability Strategy)

Name	Comments	Recommendations
Dr Gary Luck 200202587	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition adopted by WA Government is inadequate and meaningless- must state what the environmental, economic and social goals are.• Complexity of the process of sustainability is best demonstrated by a cycle of: 1) defining problems; 2) stating options available to address problems and environmental, economic and social consequences of each option; 3) develop public supported goals and outline mechanisms for achieving them; 4) monitor success in achieving goals, and 5) take and adaptive management approach to modify the process at each stage when required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Must recognise the interactions between the pursuit of social, economic and environmental goals and acknowledge tradeoffs in achieving goals for all three components

Brian Bucktin 200204123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It would appear that (the definition in the consultation paper) has been manipulated to fulfil the role that you require</i> • <i>It must be recognised that it may never be possible to achieve environmental, economic and social goals simultaneously. In the long term, the needs of our economy and society must fit within the finite restrictions applied by the natural environment, both locally and globally.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The true definition of sustainability and its derivatives should be adhered to and should be simply one that is found in an English Language dictionary.
Danielle Brown 200204665	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Western Australia, Australia and the world to meet our present needs without compromising the future generations needs, a level of sustainability must be achieved 	
Maxine Dawson 200205139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although social, environmental and economic sustainability is discussed for convenience, sustainability practices are more than that. <i>It is a human induced issue and as such embraces human and personal concepts such as integrity and quality of life.</i> Sustainability has many facets and is relevant to everyone. It is a fuzzy term 	
Christine Heal 200205705	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The idea that the natural / physical environment can be preserved, or even improved, while retaining the right to more and more material possessions is one that I reject... Nor do I expect a government to deliver that, though many do.</i> 	

<p>Jeanette Conacher 200203853</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is an underlying feeling throughout the consultation paper that economics is the key 'sustainability' principle and that (at least in political terms) development remains paramount...Can we be sure that counter-balancing social and environmental needs will be well secured in policy and action?</i> • <i>The DPI Future Perth paper (No. 10) states sustainability is a vision and process, not an end product. However, if you don't set down targets/outcomes then there is little chance of progressing or achieving your goals. Such distinctions need to be made clear</i> • <i>A Challenge and Opportunity Para 2 (consultation paper) – not only a matter of addressing fundamental causes of problems but also recognising their complexity and inter-relatedness. Might also note the cascade effects of degradation.</i> • <i>Linked to this is the matter of scale, a fundamental issue. Each scale operated at requires solutions matched to them while acknowledging processes and impacts across each scale (global, national, regional, local, district, site etc). Similarly, generic solutions applied across different scales are likely to fail.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is a school of thought that says 'political' should be added to 'triple bottom line'. Political settings are as much sharpeners/drivers as the other three criteria.</i>
<p>Brett Ranford 200204126</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability is an imperative pursuit that we need to give more of our attention to, and become more active in its implementation than we have been previously. 	

Clint Garrett 200205462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government shows foresight in developing a State Sustainability Strategy. • The answer to the question “is sustainability a worthwhile pursuit?” is emphatically “YES.” How will society survive if we don’t address this issue? • I see no conflict between sustainability and lower costs for the individual. My house (SA resident) is correctly oriented, has a white roof, insulated walls and the water is heated by a solar system. As a result we get limited daytime heat uptake and can open it up to get cooling breezes in the evening. Very limited amounts of air-conditioning are needed to be comfortable in summer. The result is lower electricity costs. My garden has a significant number of native plants and all runoff from the roof is channelled into a rainwater tank or into a sub-surface drainage system. As a result we save on water costs as well. 	
Peter Wilmot 200206297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of sustainability adopted seems limiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefer definition that refers to intergenerational equity and maintenance of ecological processes (the four listed principles are excellent and should be included in the definition)
R&S Cleverley 200206725		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use UN Commission on Environment sustainability definition, 1987: “which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”
South West Environment Centre 200206721		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition in the paper can be broadened to definition outlined by National Strategy for ESD, 1992: “Development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.”

<p>WA Sustainable Industry Group 200206226</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition of sustainability lacks clarity and commitment (goals are compromises between different value judgements, and distract from factual urgency of “needs”) • The definition is impractical. As goals have become part of the definition of sustainability, it becomes meaningless to consider sustainability goals. • The sustainability principles are incomplete. Sustainability also calls for the efficient and effective use of natural resources and commitment to meet genuine human needs for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change terminology from ‘sustainability’ to ‘sustainable development’ to emphasise transitional process • define sustainable development with reference to genuine human needs, rather than achieving goals, to avoid efforts being driven by socio-political value judgements and compromises rather than ecological, social and economic facts • better definition (in line with Brundtland report): “meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs” • commit to undertake a comprehensive assessment of WA economy and its impacts on society, the environment and natural life supporting systems as a basis for the development and implementation of the sustainable development strategy • align WA sustainability policy framework with prevailing international interpretations • primary concern for WA but also strive to contribute to national and Australasian progress • sustainable development is a process of <i>integrating</i>, rather than balancing or trading off, progress towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic prosperity for all Western Australian’s - Environmental protection and conservation of the Western Australian natural capital basis - Social equity and a sense of participation for all Western Australians
<p>Coastal Planning Coalition 200206628</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPC highly supports the adopted definition • Sustainability is not an anti-growth concept, rather it brings a new qualitative dimension to growth 	
<p>Quinns Rocks Environment Group 200206967</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The definition of sustainability used in the consultation paper is limited and we prefer the more commonly used ones in the Our Common Future report and the Australian National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development as they state the goal we need to be working toward.</i> • <i>Living within ecological limits needs to be a key factor in promoting sustainability. Too often the 'environment' is treated as just one issue to be balanced against others in policy setting and decision-making.</i>

Hills Ecovillage Project 200207496		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We need to create new forms of economic and social development where pursuit of synergies between economic, social and environmental goals becomes the norm not the exception. This in itself can be interpreted as a definition of an ecovillage.</i>
Community Arts Network WA (CAN WA) 200204773		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Culture must be represented in the definition. The WA State government definition of sustainability puts forward a definition based on the notion of the triple-bottom line.</i> • <i>Although the definition includes the concept of social, the definition used for conceptualising sustainability is inadequate as it excludes the concept of culture.</i> • <i>Culture begins with identity. Identity is about our story. Each story adds to the spirit and the vitality of community.</i> • <i>Culture is not a fourth bottom line. Culture cannot be separate. It is core. It is integral to the three bottom lines, not a fourth and separate category.</i>
Halliburton KBR 200206710		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is a perception amongst some in the community that sustainability is solely about ensuring that existing or proposed activities can continue to operate and generate employment and profits indefinitely. Whilst long-term gainful employment and monetary wealth generation should be the outcome of sustainable activities, such a single-minded approach or strategy does not consider whether the activity allows the processes on which it ultimately depends to also continue.</i> • <i>Such an approach also does not question whether the activity meets the aspirations of employees or the community as a whole.</i> • <i>This perception needs to change as better ways of meeting society's requirements must be found and implemented.</i> • <i>Positive stories and examples of how this can be achieved need to be spread widely to promote understanding and uptake of the concepts. Many of the initiatives in sustainability revolve around increasing the efficiency of use of virgin resources and decreasing waste.</i>

<p>Chamber Of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government's discussion paper uses the term "sustainability" and defines sustainability as "...the simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals". In his introduction Premier Gallop notes that sustainability is a significant goal for Western Australia. If sustainability is a goal in itself then to include environmental, economic and social goals within the definition reduces the clarity and meaning of the definition.</i> • <i>The original term of "sustainable development" coined by the United Nation's World Commission on Environment and Development is better terminology than "sustainability". The UN definition is more meaningful than the definition proposed in the discussion paper. There is likely to be substantial discussion between stakeholders over the intent of "simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals" which has the potential to detract from development and implementation of the substance of the strategy, while the UN's definition is widely accepted and supported around the world.</i> • <i>The discussion paper 's four principles for sustainability are largely environmental and social and economic issues should not be ignored in the definition. The full set of goals, objectives, and principles from which the principles in the discussion paper were drawn are presented in the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (Commonwealth of Australia 1992) and we suggest that they be used in their entirety as recommended in the National Strategy.</i>
<p>South West Environment Centre 200206721</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government leadership across all levels vital for successful strategy • work towards sustainability must be community-led and consensus based • the strategy must recognise regional uniqueness and consult broadly with communities to respect their different needs • issues such as salinity and deforestation need to addressed pro-actively (salinity must not only be curbed but productive land and natural environments protected and restored) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> neither government nor community can continue to support activities or industries that increase the total greenhouse gas emissions in WA 	
Dr Gary Luck 200202587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Heritage, natural and cultural issues not adequately addressed? (one box/photo on Fremantle heritage) They can act as bench- marks, promote sense of community in support of key social values.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Need to publish a report of all of the submissions in full with a summary of the results to see what people see as the main problems facing us and rank them accordingly. Clearly outline various options for overcoming the problems and explain trade-offs that exist for each option. Once public has decided which options to pursue, quantitative and measurable goals can be stated and implemented, and outcomes monitored. Indicators of success need to be clearly formulated and carefully monitored to provide feedback about the level of success obtained in achieving each goal. Adaptive management process can then be taken to revising any aspect of the process when required to improve outcomes.</i>
Jeanette Conacher 200203853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Please reference documents referred to in your paper and sources consulted in preparation. It is useful for the public and Agencies.</i> <i>WA Conservation Council's Sustainability conference, The Way Ahead (available on CD from Cons. Council) should be referred to as it is widely representative of community, agencies, industry. Note also Swan Catchment Council's The Swan Region: A Natural Resource Management Strategy</i> 	
Mary Gray 200206686	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Unfortunately the tone and content of your discussion paper gives me little confidence that sustainability will be given the focus it deserves. The Sustainability Policy Unit will need to have a markedly different approach if it is to achieve anything at all in moving this state away from its highly unsustainable and irresponsible practices.</i> <i>Paper lacks meaningful discussion of what sustainability really is.</i> <i>Paper lacks information on enhanced greenhouse effect and climate change prediction for WA.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the principles Set basic goals. A strategy is a way to reach a certain goal. There is no point in having a State Sustainability Strategy if the goals are not first of all determined, agreed widely, and then clearly stated. Advocate 'The Natural Step' approach which provides a universal framework for moving toward a sustainable society. Look to European countries e.g. Denmark for sustainability role models.

Chamber Of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Sustainability Strategy should instead be called the State Sustainable Development Strategy.
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Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association 200206990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The paper contains many excellent concepts and examples of initiatives, but it is difficult to follow. It appears that the need to include so many good ideas has led to a degree of disjointedness for the reader.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The draft strategy should describe how sustainability will be implemented and provide for the development of a conflict resolution process.</i> <i>The paper should suggest that we should utilise existing “Best Practice” not only within Australia but internationally. There is no need to expend large amounts of Government money to employ consultants to regenerate information that is already in the public domain. What may be needed are specialist consultants from industry groups to facilitate discussions and the partnering process to develop the long-term solutions.</i> <i>The Strategy must be apolitical if it is going to meet the needs of the community. The draft strategy must resonate with all stakeholders irrespective of their persuasions so as to set the foundations for developing SD in this State. When reading “An Australian perspective” for example one may conclude it is discussing issues around the current WA Government’s platform, with a focus on indigenous issues, suicide and the dichotomy between the wealthy / poor, and unemployment. One paragraph of this section deals with the environment (in a very general way) while the remaining paragraphs deal predominantly with social issues. The third plank of sustainability, that is economic sustainability, is not addressed in this section.</i> <i>Lay-out in the draft strategy could be improved by following this suggested format:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>An opening statement (the current one is good but it is okay to say we are still grappling with the concept and hence the need for the development of the strategy).</i> <i>What is SD (The concept of SD was introduced in 1987 by Brundtland as chair of the World Bank, then adopted by the UNCED)</i> <i>Why is SD important to WA</i> <i>Where is WA currently and what is the vision for the future?</i> <i>Then address each of the areas perhaps from specific local, State, Federal and internationally for:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>§ Social responsibility</i> <i>§ Economic Benefit</i> <i>§ Environmental Stewardship</i> <i>§ Governance (which is overlooked in this document until the last page in Box 3)</i> <i>The plan ahead (developing the strategy)</i>
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Dr Gary Luck 200202587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danger with sustainability is it will be abandoned by future governments • Strategy has potential to offer a greater participatory role for WA public, which would increase likelihood of any proposals being accepted by the broader community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort to obtain multi-partisan support for the strategy and development of mechanisms that do not allow its proposals to be undermined without public approval
Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All parties must support environmental reform on a non-partisan basis • Government bureaucracies, farming and industrial practices must change to better reflect environmental constraints 	
Lindsay Snow 200204448	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the broader community must play a part, Government must take lead and demonstrate to the community through education, and willingness to act on issues involving Western Australia and its resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Through this action Western Australia will not only benefit now but in the future through a range of different avenues like varied employment, scientific research and world acclaim</i>
K.D. Walsh 200204451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government, business and community must work together to facilitate changes required to become more sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community need to support the government ideal and businesses that have sustainable practices and products • Community needs to encourage each other to adapt to change and modify unsustainable practices at home • Community needs to put education on sustainability into practice at a domestic level
Brett Ranford 200204126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent increases in unemployment levels, Government must design strategies that create new jobs in areas of sustainability. Job losses in unsustainable industries must be expected. 	
Gerrard Mullen 200204664	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Having observed the ever increasing demand of consumers in modern society we must realise that this can not be maintained forever. The time has come for radical change to occur and therefore I consider sustainability the worthiest goal of any government</i> • Sustainability is an issue that could result in substantial benefits to West Australians if it was pursued more seriously than it has been previously 	

Jeanette Conacher 200203853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Facilitating sustainability – would you consider ‘consultation/openness/participation’ as important principles?</i> • <i>Where is Local Agenda 21? Local government receives very little attention in this paper and yet it is at this level that a good part of the State planning processes occur. Profile needs raising. Might add the State Planning Strategy as this sits over others in your list.</i> 	
Maxine Dawson 200205139		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the main issues and potential issues for WA (these may include deliberate incidents, accidents or by products from research and other activities in other parts of the world)
Ruth Balding 200205374	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The state government must seize the initiative, show it is concerned and lead the way for the people of the state to sustainable practices</i> • The Sustainability Strategy in through consultation and submissions will be able to refine the government’s vision of sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government leadership involves providing incentives so people either respond willingly to portrayed benefits or to the incentive of avoiding fines or other negative measures that will encourage changes in practices • Establishing a Premier’s award for the best sustainability project or design or practice each year. <i>The Premier is the prime position to show the necessary leadership and direction and to demonstrate by example how we can as a group achieve advances towards this goal</i>

<p>Jeanette Conacher 200203853</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If sustainability was taken more seriously, greater focus and firmer commitment from Agencies and communities towards the defined sustainability objectives that are developed in ideas, policies, strategies, plans and programs. • <i>The role of different players in facilitating change needs to be supported by a dedicated and progressive education/communication process within a well defined sustainability framework</i> • Partnership agreements must be fair and firm to ensure progress actions on key issues • <i>Problems of duplication – how to avoid overlap, waste of resources etc – promote efficiency and better consultation, cross agency/community contact, data/info sharing, networking; may require some government subsidisation, inter-Dpt. Agreements</i> • <i>Role of the sustainability strategy. A critical omission in dot points, para 2: resourcing – how will these proposed changes be progressed/supported?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability is a worthwhile pursuit if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goals and objectives are clearly set out and entrenched in clear policies and actions 2. Options and tradeoffs in pursuing goals and objectives are clearly identified 3. Outcomes are measurable, achievable and accountable 4. Short, medium and long term time frames are firmly established 5. Research and innovation is actively supported 6. Partnerships are developed with mutual good will, understanding, rigour and commitment • <i>Need to ensure that all sectors are actively engaged in consistent sustainable policy development, implementation and review processes. This includes adequate resourcing to carry out tasks and appropriate processes, structures, actions (including reporting procedures), MOUs to help secure the desired outcomes</i> • It should be investigated whether sustainability is achievable through informal adoption into government, industry and community groups or whether specific policy frameworks, legislation, regulation will be required to ensure uptake of sustainability. Is it possible a combination of both approaches would achieve sustainability? • Good corporate and public behaviour should be acknowledged through rewards and incentives • <i>Ensure partnership agreements are fair but not weak, and that firm agreements are made to progress actions on key issues</i> • <i>Seek five year reviews of policies, agreements (as a minimum?)</i> • <i>Ensure openness in inter and intra-government behaviours, and in government relationships with the community and industry</i> • <i>Actively seek community inputs early rather than later in policy and planning development and decision-making processes and ensure these inputs are appropriately valued</i> • <i>Publicly acknowledge good corporate and community behaviour through recognition (rewards, incentives)</i> • <i>Consider whether sustainability is achievable through: informal adoption into government, industry and community groups; specific policy frameworks, legislation, regulation ensuring uptake, or a combination of both – desirably the latter? Are there models elsewhere that provide guidance on this (for example, Canadian government).</i> • <i>Avoid over-loading communities/volunteers with information and obligations – backlash/burnout potential (refer to DPC's</i>
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<p>Arup Sustainability 200206520</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arup have developed SpeAR (Sustainable Project Appraisal Routine), a universal design tool enabling companies and organisations to assess their sustainability performance over time. • The exploration of discipline specific sustainability practices, such as development of embodied energy material codes (out of London and Sydney) for construction, is strongly encouraged within Arup and seen as a fundamental step within its practice of sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for clearly stated objectives, tangible to all levels Government, industry and individuals. Intent, incentives and benefits to stakeholders of strategy to be clearly stated. • What is intended, not covered, or seen as undesirable outcomes to be clearly defined eg of undesirable outcome is perception that strategy is just another layer of bureaucracy/encumbrance on industry or veiled attempt at dealing with an issue without delivering anything tangible or measurable. • Government needs to lead by example to avoid being accused of hypocrisy by industry and community. Failure to keep pace with industry may inhibit full acceptance of sustainability • Government must commit all agencies to the strategy, including requirements for recording and reporting on sustainability performance and targets • Strategy must provide guidance and support of universally recognised and accepted benchmarking/measurement of sustainability (similar to or replacement of widely recognised 5 star energy rating system) • Measurement and assessment of sustainability must be credible and unbiased; objectives need to define targets based on principles while preventing weighing or bias generated by external influences (political lobbying/action groups). Once established, targets can then be prioritised and weighed in importance or preference. • Strategy needs to support a decision-making framework that allows individuals to prioritise recommendations for development in accordance with social, economic and environmental factors. This should ultimately be seen as a risk/projects management aid that facilitates sustainability in practice • Needs incentives/rewards for good practice. Incentives that support R and D in improving sustainability of design, materials, manufacture, packaging, distribution, disposal or management aspects might include joint venture funding or tax benefits/breaks • State decision-making authorities (eg EPA, DEWCP, MPR or DPI) should adopt holistic sustainability assessment measures
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		<p>for project approval and reporting requirements (both small and large scale projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider legislative changes to support principles of sustainability and empower authorities to make informed holistic decisions which are not constrained by specific issues (triple bottom line components) in isolation • Consideration needs to be made to include more than just the triple bottom line components established more than a decade ago. Needs inclusion of natural resource and governance as specific factors. • The term 'sustainability' should not be tokenistic or be used to win acceptance. The term needs to be understood better to achieve credibility of the move for greater sustainability performance and reform. • Common misconception in community that sustainability is an issue of environmental protection. Although this is partly the case sustainability is a much broader issue and greater understanding and knowledge needs to be established to address improved awareness and education at all levels of government, industry and community.
Lisa Clarke 200204546	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Healing on a major level is so needed NOW, especially since we (as humans) are the ones' with such a large ecological footprint that our country cannot sustain us. We need to take the initiative as leaders & fix what has become one of my greatest priorities SUSTAINABILITY.</i> 	

<p>Dr Graham Chittleborough 200204949</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is disappointing that the word 'ecological' has been dropped in favour of "Sustainability". <i>The change of emphasis and dropping of that holistic term opens the way to a return to a reductionist approach to sustainability, with a separate set of solutions for each perceived problem. Some may claim that this simplifies the approach, however it sadly loses sight of the many two way relationships between the physical environment, ecosystems, our social & industrial demands, our numbers and our lifestyles. Such is the complexity of ecology.</i> • <i>Dr Gallop has chosen to redefine his commitment to sustainability (p.2 of FOCUS ON THE FUTURE) as "the simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals". This infers that these three facets are of equal importance, so that one merely juggles them until some sort of 'balance' is achieved.</i> • <i>That may sound all very well, at least superficially. However, what happens when the economic goals chosen by our leaders, or the lifestyles demanded by the rich, grossly exceed ecological sustainability - as has occurred for some years now? That means we are living beyond our (ecological) means, so that no possible balance can be made between our society and the environment.</i> • <i>If Dr Gallop's advisors were skilled ecologists, they would appreciate that the first question to be asked of each economic and social goal, must be "Is it ecologically sustainable?" If it is not, then that goal must be rejected.</i> • The consultation paper does not give enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Because of this complexity, the task of drafting an Ecologically Sustainable Strategy should be put into the hands of Australia's leading (practising) ecologists, rather than expecting a mixed bag of politicians, planners, developers, industrialists, etc., to thrash out a framework by consensus.</i> • <i>I have had years of experience on two international Commissions, and also convened a State Conservation Strategy group, where collective representatives tried to reach consensus on sustainability.</i> • <i>Consensus has a fine democratic ring, but it merely reduces the outcome to the lowest common denominator the tenacity of those participants having the greatest greed.</i> • <i>Thus like it or not ecological sustainability takes precedence over both economic and social goals; for unless both of the latter satisfy the basic requirement of ecological sustainability, society has no sustainable future. And for years now, Australia - and particularly WA - has been living beyond its (sustainable) means.</i> • <i>This fundamental principle needs to be stated clearly before attempting to frame an Ecologically Sustainable Strategy for WA - otherwise we will end up with a meaningless wish-list of compromises which will inescapably fall far short of the sustainability goal.</i> • <i>The Precautionary Principle must remain a guiding principle while our understanding of ecological interactions continues to be developed.</i> • <i>It is not just a case of 'best practice', and doing the best we can - we must set progressive targets and time frames, and ensure that these are achieved. Government leadership is crucial here - otherwise we will have another spectacle like the Water Corporation currently wringing its hands saying the community has failed to achieve this summer's water consumption targets - which should have been enforced years earlier. We simply can</i>
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	<p>attention to the UN & the World Business Council on Sustainable Development's target for industrialised countries (p.3 of FOCUS ON THE FUTURE) for "a 10 fold reduction in our consumption of resources and a 20 fold increase in resource (use) efficiency."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE (p 7) begins with the highly inadequate claim that Australia is the only continent with an affluent, highly developed society succeeding in "retaining a relatively healthy environment". The key word here is 'relatively' - it dodges admitting that Australia's environmental debt is rising rapidly as our soils, water, air and ecosystems continue to degrade.</i> • <i>A FOCUS ON WESTERN AUSTRALIA (p 8) opens with a delusive paragraph, saying "WA is a fortunate and prosperous state, with substantial natural resources, a productive agricultural sector".....etc. etc.</i> • <i>I commend the writer to read the Conclusions on p.57 of the WA Environmental Review 1986, which begins: "In effect we in WA have been living beyond our means for some time and now have an accumulated debt which must be met if we are restore sustainability...." This situation has only worsened since that time.</i> • <i>Calculated ecological footprints can be misleading, overlooking the harsh reality that a large (and increasing) proportion of WA's land has virtually zero carrying capacity even for such transient activities as ecotourism.</i> 	<p><i>no longer afford to fall short of targets.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Attempting to patch over past mistakes will no longer suffice. Very drastic modification to economic and social goals are absolutely essential if we are to achieve ecological sustainability. That CAN be done, if we accept the dire necessity.</i> • <i>See submission's attachment Chapter 16 "What We Have Learnt" from Gone Whaling - Stumbling Towards Sustainability: The Human Side Of Australian Postwar Whaling - From One Who Was There.</i>
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<p>Sylvia Tetlow 200206685</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Even the definition of sustainability adopted by the Government - "Sustainability is the simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals." is too vague and open to interpretation by the individual.</i> • <i>What are our environmental goals? What are our economic and social goals?</i> • <i>Each individual will place what they believe to be the environmental, economic and social goals in this definition and therefore this definition can actually take on an opposite meaning to different people -say someone working in the environmental industry and another working in the housing industry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I feel the call for written submissions was not well advertised by Sustainable Policy Unit and I believe the wider community is not aware of your undertaking.</i> • <i>Please take more time and effort to publicise the Draft Sustainability Strategy when it is released as I feel that this is a very important document that the public should have input into.</i> • <i>Define sustainability: Without a very clear definition, the word sustainability means different things to different people. For example, a farmer will think that by planting a single row of trees around the perimeter of a 100 ha paddock that was cleared for cropping is sustainable while I believe the fact that it was cleared in the first place is totally unsustainable.</i> • <i>We need a clear unambiguous definition so we are all speaking the same language.</i> • <i>Conserving, maintaining and enhancing our natural biophysical environment should be our primary goal and other goals for achieving a healthy economy and society depends on achieving this primary goal.</i> • <i>I am concerned with your statement in the consultation paper that "a significant part of the challenge is to turn our economy around so that it drives the protection and repair of the local and global environment". While this should be one strategy for protecting and repairing the environment it must not be considered a significant part. This is because it is inferring that the welfare and health of the environment depends on the economy. It is too easy to say that we cannot afford to do anything about the environment because we have a poor economy.</i> • <i>It is a big mistake to believe that protection and repair of our environment follows on from a growing or healthy economy. One prime example is salinity. Over the last five decades the agricultural production and financial return from the wheatbelt of Western Australia has increased enormously but at the same</i>
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		<p><i>time the loss of soil health, biodiversity and wetlands to salt that can never be repaired has also increased.</i></p> <p><i>We need a major rethink on what it means to be sustainable:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• To begin to be sustainable, we must appreciate on a deep level how we are intrinsic to our natural environment and not separate from it.</i> <i>• To be sustainable means to stop any further degradation of our air, water, soil, plants and animals, our ecosystems: coastal waters and coastal environments, our rangelands and deserts, our forests and shrub lands, our rivers and wetlands.</i> <i>• And then start to repair any damage that has been done over the past 150 years.</i> <i>• Sustainable means to consume renewable resources at a rate less than which the resource is naturally replenished and to recycle, reuse and reduce the consumption of non-renewable resources.</i> <i>• This means becoming a world leader in energy and water use efficiency and the areas of solar and wind energy and in the use of grey water, A world leader in understanding and living within the constraints that our natural environment dictates.</i> <i>• The present water shortages only prove that we are not living within the bounds that the natural environment can supply to support our population.</i> <p><i>Employment opportunities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Your report states that a report by the Dept of Training outlines job opportunities in six areas: earth repair, environmental survey, resource renewal, sustainable energy, sustainable communities and clean and green food and sustainable agriculture.</i> <i>• Presently there are very few jobs advertised in the newspaper in these environmental areas.</i>
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<p>Denmark Environment Centre 200206299</p>	<p><i>Ecologists and physicists in Sweden have formulated four basic conditions of sustainability, known as the "The Natural Step":</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. In order for a society to be sustainable, nature's functions and diversity must not be subject to increasing concentrations of substances extracted from the earth's crust,</i> <i>2. subject to increasing concentrations of substances produced by society, or</i> <i>3. impoverished by physical displacement, over-harvesting or other forms of ecosystem manipulation.</i> <i>4. In a sustainable society, resources are used fairly and efficiently in order to meet basic human needs globally. (for more information, see www.naturalstep.org)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The principles of The Natural Step are applied by many businesses and government departments in Europe and North America.</i> <i>• An essential point to remember is that The Natural Step actually has the effect of encouraging industries to reconsider their methods and find better ways to operate.</i> <i>• Writers Suzuki and Dressel point out that sustainability actually improves productivity: "because its principles are in line with the natural, physical laws of the planet, they have often proven to increase the long-term profitability of anything they're applied to, through increased efficiency and decreased waste" (Suzuki, D., and Dressel, H., Good News for a Change, Allen and Unwin, 2002, p. 22).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Sustainability is best approached by examining industrial and social processes in the light of The Natural Step's four principles as well as the two more general definitions - the UN definition and that in the consultation paper.</i> <p><i>Recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• that mining operations which have been shown to cause unsustainable environmental damage be halted completely</i> <i>• that the approvals process for mining applications include a significantly more stringent environmental impact assessment process</i> <i>• that the logging of old growth forests be halted</i> <i>• that research be undertaken to develop sustainable methods for the production of basic commodities such as food, paper and motor vehicle fuels</i> <i>• that extensive landcare projects be undertaken to ensure the health of all watercourses and estuaries in Western Australia</i> <i>• that substantial penalties be introduced for the pollution of waterways by agricultural and manufacturing processes</i> <i>• that tax concessions be increased to broadacre landholders who revegetate a minimum percentage of their land, or who retain existing native vegetation</i> <i>• that detailed satellite imaging and mapping be made freely available to landholders</i> <i>• that increased subsidies be made available to encourage the installation and manufacture of photovoltaic panels for houses</i> <i>• that the Kyoto Protocol be either ratified on a state level, or implemented through industrial reform legislation</i> <i>• that localised food production be actively encouraged by local and state Governments, with a view to creating employment thereby</i> <i>• that a more substantial tax be placed on luxury and imported goods and services, with a view to reducing consumption</i> <i>• that excess water consumption be charged more heavily, with a view to reducing the wastage of water on gardens</i> <i>• that corporations be obliged to employ staff as a multiple of annual financial turnover</i> <i>• that individuals within corporations be held legally responsible for</i>
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		<p><i>the actions of the corporation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>that environmental and corporate laws be amended to ensure that corporations take proper care of the environment, workers and their families and the wider community</i>
WWF Australia 200206515		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establish what the achievement of sustainability will mean in practice</i> • <i>Identify the need for consistency in sectoral policies and to stimulate cross-sectoral actions</i> • <i>Raise awareness of the benefits of investing in the sustainable management of natural resources</i> • <i>A greater awareness and understanding of environmental and cultural values should lead to more effective assessment of proposed developments by government, that recognises and counts non-market economic values.</i>
Heal the World Incorporated 200206618	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This definition is a good start but it is so vague that virtually anyone, any family, any neighborhood or any company could make a slight adjustment to their behavior and in doing so, jump on board the sustainability band-wagon while correctly claiming successful achievement of environmental, social and economic goals.</i> • <i>Vague definitions like this are ideal for sustaining a normal distribution whereby the potential of any individual, group or company is neither encouraged nor assisted to achieve an optimum result. On the contrary, in a normal distribution otherwise known as 'the norm', or 'the status quo' only normal results are expected.</i> • <i>In a world that now has access to the global brain through the internet, every community around the world has the potential to improve itself by remaining at the leading edge of sustainable achievement.</i> • <i>To harness this potential would be a stark departure from improving only when the norm allows it. The only accessible developing networks that will be capable of facilitating fully integrated, visionary, leading edge sustainable development will be eutopian networks.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Business and industry should attain expanded vision to see that just as more advantages are obtained by going third Wave (post-industrial revolution), even greater advantages are available by going fourth Wave (Eutopia - 'place of wellbeing').</i> • <i>In Midland, there is a business network that encourages its members to do business with each other. Given this type of support as well as the support of the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme, eutopian businesses have a chance to get a foothold in suburbs such as Midland, Joondalup, Subiaco and Fremantle.</i> • <i>It is the duty of government, business and the community to support eutopian development because in doing so, the solutions that are sought in vain through second and third Wave endeavor can be found through eutopian pilot projects. A pilot project doesn't require community, government or business to miraculously leap into eutopian consciousness overnight. It would merely facilitate an experiment for those that already wanted to participate.</i> • <i>The role of each State government in this could be to merely grant \$4 million for urban eutopian development and \$3 million to eutopian rural projects. Suburbs such as Subiaco, Joondalup and Fremantle are suitable now, and Midland is a remote possibility.</i> • <i>The role of civil society as in the normal distribution of behavior is to escape its prison of hegemony. Part and parcel of civil society are eutopians and prospective eutopians. Eutopians have a</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other networks, businesses, groups and individuals may well be capable of sustaining leading edge advantages, but none of them seem interested or capable of simultaneously integrating the seven visions of eutopia.</i> • <i>Community values only serve as a menace until basic eutopian values are learned. Only then, each prospective eutopian can have a crack at fully integrated thinking. For most people, this would be as difficult as learning to ride a bicycle, or learning to do things with the opposite hand or even learning a foreign language. For some people, it would be beneath their dignity to go back to such a basic level of learning. Many, many people within a normal distribution of behavior would never even bother. This really ought to be the only requirement for people wanting to gain permanent residency into Australia.</i> 	<p><i>different role. This role involves the complete assumption of authority for the world around them. Eutopians must assume their own religious authority, their own educational authority, their own biodynamic authority, their own authority to heal and their own authority to govern. Their role is to completely rebuild the world from their new identity as stewards of the new world.</i></p>
<p>Cesira Leigh & Glen Ryan 200206726</p>		<p><i>Western Australia has vast opportunities to adopt sustainability principles and incorporate them into industry, education and lifestyle. From an Australian perspective, WA has an opportunity to lead the way in sustainable ventures and set an example to the rest of the country.</i></p> <p><i>Barriers To Sustainability In Western Australia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Over consuming lifestyles – issues of waste</i> • <i>Insular lifestyles i.e. lack of acceptance and need of cultural diversity</i> • <i>Water shortages and water waste</i> • <i>Salinity</i> • <i>Threats to biodiversity</i> • <i>Air pollution including excessive greenhouse emissions</i> • <i>Lack of ‘appropriate transport’</i> • <i>Lack of public understanding and awareness on environmental issues</i> • <i>Decreasing volume of local industries and enterprises – minimised local opportunities</i>

		See submission for case studies.
Peel Preservation Group 200205797		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government has to lead and to do that must legislate.</i> • <i>What appears to be happening here is that Western Australian government is about to introduce a 'Strategy'. Perhaps we should ask a question. Where does a 'Strategy' lie in relation to a 'Policy' or a 'Plan' ? We pretty well know by now that all are just guidelines and unless something becomes law, nobody takes very much notice. There are enormous piles of expensive documents containing idealistic ideas, beautifully worded, which regrettably are gathering dust and we can but hope that the promised publication to arise from this paper will not just add to that volume.</i> • <i>Business will have input and we trust innovative ideas, but it must also listen to the needs of the existing community when addressing sustainability and not just heed its own profit target. This may require a reversion to more labour intensive ways of production to save energy but should, at the same time, go some way to solving the high unemployment problem which has been with us so long and has to be credited with other social ills, i.e. drug use, crime and the suicide rate of the young.</i> • <i>The general community, PPG believes, is already responding to the call to sustainability by reducing its consumption rate (our ecological footprint) and waste creation. Inevitably, more will be called for.</i> • <i>Though our capital city is the most remote in the world, Western Australia can still take a lead in protecting our natural resources, reducing over-consumption and beginning to operate in a way which is truly sustainable, thus ensuring the future of our natural environment together with the flora, fauna and human load it supports.</i> • <i>Accepting responsibility on such issues as uranium mining and greenhouse gas emissions; acknowledging that they contribute to problems well beyond our national boundaries.</i>
Notre Dame - Edmund Rice Centre 200206397	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We believe the definition of sustainability that the government has selected is too broad and lacks a specific view or vision for the future, something of key importance if we are to sustain the economic,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We recommend that the government's definition of sustainability incorporates an aspect of 'the future' in the state strategy.</i> • <i>Balance needs to be the focus of the sustainability strategy and thus this word should be included in the definition.</i>

	<p><i>social and ecological values of our community into the future.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• A definition of the word 'sustain' is to 1. keep, hold up 2. endure 3. keep alive. This suggests some sought of continuance into the future.</i> <i>• We believe the government's definition of sustainability as the 'simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals' loses sight of this.</i> <i>• The definition currently adopted also suggests that sustainability is some end point that is achieved with each development as opposed to something that is continually worked towards over time.</i> <i>• It is difficult to expect that the three goals, environmental, economic and social, will be achieved simultaneously and with little or no indirect impact on ecological systems over time.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The ecological as the support for our society and the economy (see submission for diagram)</i> <i>• We should look to more than just repairing the ecological values of our community. The ecological values should be enhanced</i>
<p>Guilderton Community Association 200206717</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The definition of sustainability and its principles should be described more comprehensively.</i> <i>• Sound environmental management is essential at all scales of development, but it must also be recognised that certain scales and certain patterns of development can result in irreversible changes in environmental processes and attributes, and losses in environmental amenity must be compared with direct economic gains (Ministry For Planning Gingin Coastal Structural Plan Workshops).</i> <i>• Development patterns that result in irreversible changes in environmental processes regardless of the economic gains would, we hope, fail to meet your definition for sustainability. Well we hope it would because, although economic goals might be met the irreversible changes in environmental processes would not meet the environmental goals.</i> <i>• Our problem is that with the weakness of your definition of sustainability we cannot be certain that this would be the case. We believe that any development that creates irreversible change to environmental processes is not sustainable.</i> <i>• Another recent example concerns also the Ministry for Planning. The example is hearsay but comes from a reliable source. In a</i>

		<p><i>Ministerial Taskforce a community member pointed out that a particular position being taken by the taskforce was inconsistent with recent public statements by the Premier on sustainability, only to be told in words to the effect, “that is his opinion, but it is not our policy.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This attitude highlights the need for the Sustainability Policy Unit to work with agencies to ensure that sustainability becomes a paradigm within the Public Sector.</i>
Swan Catchment Council 200207915		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The definition of ‘sustainability’ is incomplete. The ecological processes that underpin all life must be protected if the goal of sustainability is to be achieved.</i> <i>The definition – “development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends” (National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development, 1992) is preferred.</i>
Royal Australian Planning Institute (RAPI) 200206525		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>It is important that the State Sustainability Strategy does not become a document of broad motherhood statements but one which builds on the experience of other countries and states in Australia clarifying the meaning of the term and focusing clearly on implementation of the principles and practice of sustainability.</i>
Paul Loring 200206636		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The word ‘Thrive’ in the context of development, economics, and business worries me a lot. “Sustainability as an opportunity for growth” is an oxymoron. I am not anti growth, but I am worried about exponential increase in rate of growth, particularly when the goal is stock exchange driven. The basis of our current economics seems to be GDP type growth measures.</i> <i>Before going forward I believe it is a critical role of Government to ensure that periodically our best minds are employed to take stock and establish visions for the future. This is such a time. It isn’t happening Federally. I doubt that GDP and financial based economic measures, as the main drivers, will lead to a sustainable ecological footprint.</i> <i>I would like to see the WA Government develop a model of life today, assuming it was constrained to the sustainable footprint. Life would be different, with a significantly lower consumption lifestyle, but how. Could we be happier and healthier? This shouldn’t be designed to put us off but make us value what we have, and would create expectations for the future. Would the</i>

		<p>outcome be “Thriving economic development”? I doubt that it would be viewed as such using today’s vision of economic growth. I suspect that commodities, although far superior in design, etc, are replaced more frequently nowadays than in previous times. This may be good from an old economic perspective but is it so from a sustainable viewpoint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I want to encourage the Government to facilitate investigating different views on what is valuable human activity in WA. This may be very different to, say, New York and London. ‘Consolations on Philosophy, Alain de Botton 2001’ summarises and teaches us that not much has changed over the centuries in this regard, ie, we have very good ideas about what is valuable, but we continue to be forced not to do it. • ‘The WA Government will promote ideas’ is far too weak. Major development should be driven by Government plans and policies, not, as largely nowadays, Government reacting to large corporation proposals. • The six areas outlined by the Department of Training for job opportunities are to be encouraged. These will no doubt require Government support and funding. <p>In thinking about a new view of economics, we need to evaluate questions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How valuable is mining, including boring for water, ie, extraction without replenishment? • Should farmers be taxed for ripping up land to grow crops that will lead to salinity, and paid for planting trees that reverse it? • Should buskers, street entertainers, authors, artists, voluntary work for the myriad of sports, music, arts, health, etc, type organizations, be highly valued, instead of treated as second rate or social lepers, in comparison with ‘real work’?
Tad Zalewski & Associates 200206631		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Cycle: A recommendation is made that the State Government run a repeat of this request for public comment on a five (5) yearly cycle. • Student Involvement: Ask Year 10 - Year 12 and University Students to prepare individual or group submissions. They should generate many bright and relevant ideas.

		<p>1. <i>A Strategic Future</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Well thought out decisions on future strategic positioning for Western Australia should not be limited by only an analysis of our existing “Capability Platform”.</i> • <i>The critical issue(s) is to identify the gaps between the State’s existing competencies and what is required and imagined for its future. This is a difficult and painful process as often the changes that would be required are subjective and sometimes nebulous, and most probably will involve a major program of cultural change for the community.</i> • <i>There must be flexibility to modify plans as ideas and possibilities are explored. There must be an ability to retreat from failures, without the program being abandoned.</i> • <i>This exercise will demand that a mandate be thoroughly negotiated at the outset which is sufficiently robust to survive the probable adversity.</i> <p>2. <i>An Imaginative Future</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Creativity should be considered and nurtured as more important than “knowledge” or “information” or all the extraneous items and activities that we now label as IT.</i> <p>3. <i>Sustainability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conservation should mean “use of and replacement of our resources”.</i> <p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Swan Valley – promote as a “knowledge centre” region that is a dynamic generator of ideas, talent and investment opportunities. (eg in a Silicon Valley mode)</i> • <i>Perth Airport – move to Pearce. (ie WA will soon need to accommodate a new generation of very large aircraft. The runways will be too short and the operations will be unsafe for aircraft movements over the surrounding densely populated metropolis.) Create a new “garden” city on the airport grounds.</i> • <i>Pearce RAAF Base - move to Learmonth or Exmouth. Upgrade its status to a fully operational base. (in cooperation with the Federal Government.)</i> • <i>Establish a major Media Centre (say in East Perth, together with the ABC). This can act as a powerful propaganda/marketing tool</i>
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		<p><i>for promoting WA to Asia and the World.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Promote WA in Asia. Many more hundreds of millions of the peoples in Asia will, in the near future, have sufficient disposable income to travel overseas, and it is hoped to WA</i>
Heather Lamont 200206398		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It is recommended that the government establish a task force to canvass ideas for economic and social innovations and to support and facilitate the adoption of new ways of meeting basic needs</i> • <i>See submission for details of examples of economic and social innovations: Employment based on the Japanese system; Cooperative housing; Local Dinner Clubs to improve nutrition and to avoid pressure on working women and waste from throw-away containers; Parallel or Complimentary Currencies)</i> • <i>I suggest that synergisms actively be sought when assembling the strategy for sustainability. It should be expected that each particular policy segment will have multiplier effects that support sustainability now and in the future. Synergism is a term that comes from biology and refers to the process where the combined effect of a number of factors is greater than the sum of their individual effects.</i> • <i>In order to ensure the well-being of our particular descendant, we are obliged to also ensure the well-being of the child's fifteen other co-progenitors in the current generation. Therefore, any provision for the welfare of our descendants must inevitably be in the nature of a public good, and this approach is more likely to ensure a cared-for environment to hand on to future generations (Daly & Cobb, 1989).</i> • <i>Innovative Solutions are needed for Social and Economic Problems: At present only innovations that offer a commercial return are thought to be valuable. This has resulted in our technical ability to produce harmful goods far outweighing our social ability to manage them. Social innovations probably need to be initiated by government because our private capacity to bring about the changes required is limited, e.g. public transport systems can only be instituted by large corporations.</i> • <i>The first thing we need to do is change the way we think about the economic system. Acceptance of the present situation is the result of a belief that the economy is separate from and superior</i>

		<p><i>to the rest of life, and that the business sector is the primary source of social wealth and well-being. However, this view is untenable; it is becoming increasingly obvious that commercial ventures do not necessarily benefit people or the environment.</i></p>
Andrew Thomson 200206383		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The vast majority of people have become overwhelmed with a feeling of helplessness and have allowed wealthy corporations, assisted by governments, to rule their lives.</i> • <i>But, each one of us can make a big difference. And, we must make a difference to reduce climate change. If we don't, we will be obliged to take in unwanted people made homeless by flooding through rising temperatures. The environmental harm and loss of biodiversity would be catastrophic.</i>
Edward Nieman 200206596		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To make a lasting impression, the ideas of sustainability need to be infused into education and government at all levels. As is being done now, government should provide the leadership where ever possible. If this is done, people might see that a paradigm change is indeed taking place. People may start to change within themselves. Only if people become aware will a paradigm shift take place.</i> • <i>People certainly can't be forced to become aware, but they can be encouraged. If the government started to assess projects in regards to the 'triple bottom line' then more people would start to take notice. The environment almost always suffers. If the government knocked back a few projects, that lend themselves to damage to the environment, people would realize that the government was serious.</i> • <i>New submissions could be made that provided a better outcome for the environment and thus for people. It would really send a message.</i> • <i>A message needs to be delivered that the patterns of Nature will be protected and thus guaranteeing a sustainable future. Once people see that this is the goal and it is a true value of the government, then they will find ways to work towards the goal of sustainability.</i>
Diane Matthews 200206303		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cultural and social change is required if sustainability is to be achieved.</i> • <i>Definition of Sustainability not acceptable. The essential nature of sustainability is the management of human needs (not 'wants')</i>

		<p><i>balanced against the ecological processes on which life itself depends. The present system of economic and social goals is unsustainable as it is out of balance with our management of essential ecological processes and which are being depleted and degraded as a result. Therefore economic and social goals will need to be reassessed against the realities of our natural resources if sustainable management is to be achieved.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The sustainable management of our natural resources is basic to the success of sustainable living.</i> • <i>Sustainability is essential if we are to fulfil our responsibility to provide equity between this and future generations.</i> • <i>Sustainability is essentially a practical discipline.</i> • <i>Governments have a leading role to play.</i> • <i>Mutually respecting partnerships between governments, agencies and community can work towards removing unsustainable practises.</i> • <i>Success requires government leadership, enforcement of penalties and new legislation where necessary</i> • <i>Rules for sustainable living need to be seen as being as necessary as those for 'smoke free' venues, wearing a seat-belt, a bike-helmet, having to have a vehicle immobiliser, stopping at traffic lights, etc. etc. All part of living sustainably in an ever more populated world. Standards need to be set, monitored and enforced.</i> • <i>The social and cultural climate within our community has still a long way to go before it is capable of self-managing our environmental assets. Until that happy day those who have been entrusted with the responsibility to protect and manage these assets must be vigilant and prepared to enforce the rules.</i>
Park Farm 200206511		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see submission for Park farm's eco-village project proposal (including living, farming and education for sustainability). • Sustainability must go further to include "the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends" • Government must show leadership through developing a strong, effective sustainability strategy, which is both community led and consensus based.

Christine Heal 200208952		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the type of materialism we have in society, rather than materialism itself that is the problem. <i>It is the particular technologies, types of materials and processes (i.e. petrol engines, emission producing energy generation, non-biodegradable plastics, non-renewability of metals) that are large parts of our problem.</i> • Hence our materialism and its entwined economic growth would be less objectionable if it was based on alternatives to these and had the qualities of renewable, non-emission producing, or biodegradable and so on. <i>It may be helpful, in persuading people, if specifics are targeted as requiring replacement.</i>
The Environmental Alliance 200206616	<p><i>The importance of sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is a growing consensus that the current types and extent of human activity on this planet cannot be maintained in the long term.</i> • <i>The Environmental Alliance Sustainability Focus Group welcomes the Gallop Government's commitment to the notion of sustainability. The Alliance acknowledges that the process of developing a Sustainability Strategy is a first for Western Australia and that it requires a long-term commitment from Government, business and the community.</i> <p><i>The definition of sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The WA Government adopted definition of sustainability: "Sustainability is the simultaneous achievement of environmental, economic and social goals", does not provide a clear explanation of the concept of sustainability.</i> • <i>It is confusing and meaningless. What are the goals? The definition of sustainability itself should be a goal. We welcome acknowledgement that a more integrated approach to planning and decision-making is needed, however sustainability is more than this.</i> • <i>Fundamental to sustainability is the concept of reaching a state that is liveable now and can be viable in the very long term. That is of a society that</i> 	<p><i>Understanding Sustainability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Strategy should adopt a more robust definition of sustainability (that adopted by the state of Oregon, for example), which addresses a key element of sustainability – the requirement to meet environment, social and economic needs.</i> • <i>The Strategy must highlight and address the need for fundamental change if Western Australia is to become sustainable.</i> • <i>The Strategy must explicitly recognise that there is an ecological bottom line to decision-making and incorporate the precautionary principle into all decision-making.</i> • <i>There must be a strong and explicit State Government commitment to the Strategy, and to the sustainability agenda generally.</i> • <i>A whole of government, integrated approach to sustainability must be adopted.</i> • <i>The Government must take a leadership role in promoting the importance and future benefits of sustainability.</i>

	<p><i>lives within the means available to it; does not irreversibly erode the natural capital that it and future generations will rely on; and does not impact on the current liveability and health of the environment and of communities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This is implicit in the 1987 UN World Commission on Environment and Development definition . . . and also in the Australian National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development definition.</i> • <i>Achieving sustainability is the most difficult but also the most important challenge for all of humanity in the twenty first century. For Western Australia to meet this challenge, sustainability must become a touchstone concept at all levels of Government decision-making. Achieving sustainability should now become both an overriding goal and governing framework of Government. Sustainability should become the central objective of all sectors and all policies.</i> <p><i>General comments on 'Focus on the Future':</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The list of social and environmental stresses facing us is rather daunting – despite abundant information, human activities continue to drain rivers, reshape climate patterns, overpopulate the world, eliminate native forests, pollute the air, ground and seas. Many societies have seen social inequality and poverty rise in recent years.</i> • <i>In Western Australia, as well as contributing to global environmental problems such as global warming, we have our own symptoms of environmental decline. These include massive and increasing salinity in the wheatbelt, air and water pollution, biodiversity loss and contaminated land.</i> • <i>We have to change our ways. There is a required sense of urgency that is absent from 'Focus on the Future'.</i> 	
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Sustainability Assessment AND Institutional Change (including: Approvals Process; Legislative Reform; Sustainability Commission; Sustainability Minister; Government Leadership; Government Regulation of Industry)

M.J. Norman 200204690	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There must be legislative and financial incentives to live more sustainably if mass behaviour change is going to occur in our 'me-first' culture 	
South West Environment Centre 200206721		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Council for Sustainability in WA to drive and implement the strategy. An independent Sustainability Commission could also be formed to assess sustainability performance, undertake integrated assessment of Cabinet proposals and review reporting by agencies regarding sustainability indicators and targets. These processes should include and be subject to community verification. set goals and adopt genuine progress indicators Ban or heavily regulate (with a view to eventual cessation) activities/industries wholly inconsistent with sustainability eg uranium mining and genetically modified foods
Stuart Hawkins 200204122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sustainability at all three spheres of government has to date been addressed extremely poorly in comparison to the level of knowledge and technology that has existed on the issue for the past three decades...The great proportion of work to date conducted by the government has focused on public perception and the notion of 'to be seen to be doing something', as opposed to real action and change.</i> The extent to which the most pressing issues have been addressed has not been sufficient and as a result there have been little in terms of large scale whole-community results. 	

Wetlands Conservation Society (Inc) 200205351		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Sustainability Commission that requests the economic, social and environmental assessments for new projects from the appropriate agencies should oversee the whole process. The Sustainability Commission should also request the EPA to prepare a State of the Environment reporting and monitor its implementation. Such a commission should report directly to the Premier so it can carry out its co-ordinating role for all government agencies • <i>All government agencies should be required to prepare sustainability strategies based on the State Sustainability Strategy with key performance indicators which are regularly reviewed by the Commission. The Commission could report to Parliament on their performance like the Auditor General does at present. This would ensure that this exercise was taken seriously</i>
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<p>Coastal Planning Coalition 200206628</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community interests seldom rate at any level of pecuniary interest, yet community groups are invariably challenging those with massive financial stakes. The sustainability assessment process must redress this problem.</i> • WA has a relatively good EIA process but it is deficient in that it cannot consider the complexity of CIA • California Coastal Commission's Regional Cumulative Assessment Project (ReCAP) provides a useful model for consideration of cumulative impacts. ReCAP evaluates the impact of California's California Coastal Management Program (CCMP) in addressing cumulative impacts. 5 ReCAP steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assess on a regional basis the cumulative impacts of development of coastal environment 2. analyse major factors contributing to the identified environmental issues 3. project possible future impacts given existing trends 4. review the implementation of key land use and Coastal Act policies and procedures 5. make recommendations to respond to the regional cumulative problems identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent need to subject development proposals to comprehensive sustainability assessment, given the degree of development pressure on WA coastline. • Could make such an assessment by enhancing the present structure of arrangements used for decision-making relating to coastal planning. • Sustainability assessment must provide a process whereby environmental, social, economic and spiritual goals can be achieved simultaneously without tradeoffs or compromise. • Coastal planning and management must be considered with the government's election commitment of ensuring "integrated" decision-making – full consideration of environmental, social and spiritual dimensions, as well as traditional economic concerns (quadruple bottom line). • <i>With specific reference to the coastal zone, decision-making authorities with responsibility for sustainability assessment, must apply and document the use of coastal capability assessment</i> • <i>Require assessment of demonstrable <u>public benefit</u> for all development in coastal zone.</i> • Development proposals at the core of economic growth so sustainability assessment process must include a proposal based Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) process. CIA can be defined as: <i>"the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions . . . Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time."</i> NEPA (1969) • Coastal Planning decisions need to take full account of the inter-relationships and inter-actions between specified environmental factors. • Adopt planning approach to CIA which extends beyond scientific approach to EIA by building on analytical functions of information collection, analysis and interpretation to also include value setting, multi-goal orientation and decision-making (using general planning principles and procedures). • This process leads to an order of preferences among a set of resource allocation choices and is only valid when it has inspired and incorporated a wide range of community responses. • The 7 steps to CIA are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Set goals 7. Establish spatial and temporal boundaries
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Bryce Bunny 200206824		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure government tenders are assessed using TBL approach to encourage competition towards sustainability.
Teresa Tompkins 200207497		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments of resorts in natural areas (i.e. Ningaloo Reef) needs to be seriously considered to ensure wilderness and fragile eco systems are protected. Marine and land flora and fauna will be seriously affected (may be irreparable damage) if resorts such as that proposed for Ningaloo are allowed.
Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association 200206990		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are a useful tool in ensuring long term SD, but EIA's now need to be expanded to include a study of the social impact of proposals and an economic benefit analysis. <i>One of the most useful ways the Government can contribute to sustainability is through the development (in consultation with all stakeholders) of Sustainability Criteria for the assessment of proposals and developments submitted to any area of Government</i>
Clint Garrett 200205462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the good things WA is doing and plans to do. The promotion of best practice is a good way to lead businesses and individuals toward sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Government is two-fold: to lead by example, to set the appropriate legislative framework. Governments, like individuals, can show people that a lower impact lifestyle is both comfortable and cheaper. Not all people or businesses will respond to positive examples. Therefore there needs to be legislation that encourages better use of resources and ultimately punishes those who are profligate eg setting a standard for energy use per square metre of commercial office space gives the building owner a target to work toward. Legislate for energy and water efficiency to actively encourage householders, councils, businesses and industry to conserve energy and water.
The Chamber of Minerals and Energy 200203417	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without the rigorous definition of how sustainability will be judged and what the associated objectives for the State should be, it may be premature to require initiatives like the Review of Major project Approvals Processes and the State Greenhouse Strategy to contribute to sustainability. Such initiatives may adopt their own definitions of a sustainability target which may not be consistent with the Strategy in the absence of overarching guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key role of the Sustainability Policy unit should be to provide guidance to Government agencies on how sustainability considerations can be integrated into their decision making process. Can help agencies specify what criteria must be satisfied to ensure agencies and relevant industries practices are consistent with sustainability objectives
Rio Tinto 200206517		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong leadership must be shown in all sectors, and debate and discussion must be encouraged and embraced

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has a role to play in fostering a business environment that is more conducive to sustainability, initially through a better conceptual understanding • WA should be reviewing sustainability programs and initiatives from around the world, to ensure approaches taken in this State represent best practice <p>From stakeholder survey - developing WA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overcoming a lack of shared vision and leadership is intrinsic to developing a more sustainable community • WA must become a state that values intellectual and creative drive • WA needs to aim for a more compassionate society, embrace diversity and acknowledge differing opinions • Universities, NGOs and communities all have roles to play as leaders • Partnerships central to achieving vision; untapped potential for partnerships between business, government and community • Encourage independent debate and discussion about issues impacting WA's future <p>From stakeholder survey - community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disconnected communities and fragmented families pose one of WA's biggest challenges • communities and family structures breaking down, leading to variety of social problems • poverty • youth not made to feel part of communities • life-long learning needs to be promoted and early intervention initiatives required • prioritise funding of education, health and economic development opportunities in Aboriginal communities
BP 200206484		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to consider ways to facilitate dissemination and adoption of best practice – to identify best practice through education and advice services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government to aim to support markets for environmentally and socially beneficial products and services (through procurement or “kitemark” schemes that can be used to appeal to customers) These are important stepping stones to sustainability because they may demonstrate that they can be produced with less energy, materials, water, emissions, waste etc – their commercialisation is usually difficult because the market tends to externalise many of the environmental and social benefits they provide. • Government must measure progress towards sustainability, not only through physical indicators (as in State of the Environment Reports) but also measure quality of processes and partnerships such as stakeholder and community involvement in sustainability strategies • Establish a Sustainability Panel to give advice to government on changing needs of the sustainability agenda – leadership
Ord Land and Water 200204039		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainability needs to be built up from the community but advocacy, education and resources must come from the Government – it is not longer part time work for volunteers, medium to long term personnel are needed <p>Government roles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build the capacity of the community to make informed and balanced decisions • lead the community in the development of strategic plans with resources and expertise • reinforce integrated decision making through regulatory bodies • assist with incentives and research and development geared towards business sustainability • ensure lines of communication between community, government and business exist, are two-way and used <p>Business community’s roles are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify unsustainable practices within industry • develop and implement best management practices with government • underpin industry development with triple bottom line philosophy • provide a safe product to the community

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain communication with community and government <p>Role of community is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> take responsibility to lead move to sustainability at local level ensure values important in community are carried forward into our roles as industry and government employees ensure community can communicate within and with government and business effectively create necessary tool to allow community to decide and plan its own future based on triple bottom line principles, including a model that allows implications of current decisions to be estimated in a future time frame (to avoid guesswork) there is an opportunity for WA to take on a role as leader
Coastal Planning Coalition 200206628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPC provides information and networking support Members of the community will be looking to judge the effectiveness of the strategy's implementation No agency has specific responsibility for the coast so it is vulnerable to damage. Coastal protection has been seriously lacking. CPC urges the Government to stand firm in its sustainable endeavours against those who may feel their short-term interests will be threatened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability principles and assessment must be incorporated into all aspects of WA legislation to provide clear indication of the Government's progress A new planning regime is needed that delivers a legally-binding, holistic, scientifically informed, and environmentally sustainable planning and management system to protect the inherently fragile coastal zone and reflect the high cultural significance placed on all coastal areas by the majority of Western Australians. Current coastal planning system is not working – urgently need fundamental change in planning at legislative level towards sustainability. <i>Sustainability principles must be established in specific material (enabling) legislation, in the objects of existing legislation or within specific coastal planning legislation.</i> Need ecological footprints as a means of assessing WA's progress towards sustainability – to quantify our impact on the planet as true costs. See submission for details and EF calculation spreadsheet for WA.
Bryce Bunny 200206824		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and report on recognised indicators. Need principle indicators to transmit information to the community, and secondary indicators to measure more detail. Key indicators should incorporate energy and water consumption and sources, land use and waste/water resources. Senior bureaucrats should have their Key Performance Indicators

		<p>(KPIs) associated with achieving sustainability targets within their own spheres of operation Training and exploratory workshops for decision-makers so they can assess decisions in a sustainability context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation changes are required to progress sustainability in WA government in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the % of renewable energy Western Power is expected to provide on a continuous scale, through a targeted implementation strategy. 2% should be 10%. Land Corporation and re-development authorities should be demonstrating best environment practice and technologies in all their developments and supporting private service providers through TBL in their tendering Government purchasing priorities should preference goods and services that are more environmentally sound, have Environmental Management Systems or are engaged in Cleaner Production Initiatives (this will not affect competitive tendering as all government suppliers have the same opportunities to implement these systems the strategy need a SEXY name, icon projects to get things moving and long term systemic change
<p>Quinns Rocks Environment Group 200206967</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sustainability needs to become the guiding philosophy for decision making in government, business and the community.</i> <i>In promoting sustainability it will be important to broaden understanding of the concept and its implications. A process of community awareness raising and dialogue is critical if sustainability is to be a widely held goal.</i> <i>The State Government must walk the talk by changing what it does too. A whole of government approach is needed for us to make progress towards sustainability.</i> <i>Sustainability indicators should be developed to provide a measure of progress; this should be done with community input and regular monitoring and reporting should occur.</i> <i>Support community forums to discuss sustainability issues. By bringing together various interests in an area there is opportunity for an exchange of views, building commitment to sustainability and partnerships for action on local issues. A facilitator is needed</i>

		<p><i>to start the process.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Government should look at ways to engage the community, take a whole of government approach, develop partnerships and provide sustainability reporting and assessment.</i>
Halliburton KBR 200206710		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning decisions need to include allowance for the true worth of natural and human capital. Economics should not be the sole determinant of the worth of an action. Social and environmental benefits and harm arising from the commission or omission of an act need to be included. Some activities or options should be pursued despite the fact they could (but need not, or may not if an integrated approach is taken) cost more. <i>Royalties on extractive industries including minerals and building raw materials should reflect the true worth of the resource and encourage resource conservation and recycling.</i> <i>Halliburton KBR employs experienced environmental and engineering managers with skills in chemical, biological and earth sciences, water and waste management and engineering design. We have successfully applied our skills to managing sustainability issues throughout the State from the Kimberley to the Great Southern. Our recommendation is that sustainability requires significant input from firms such as ours that have the ability to address problems at the appropriate scale, respond to local communities and incorporate contemporary technologies.</i> <i>The State Government needs to get serious about implementing sustainability. The Government should have a vision of being an Australian or World leader in sustainability, and be prepared to accept the short term inconvenience or criticism associated with such a role.</i> See submission for Halliburton KBR's best practice examples: Woodman Point Environmental Enhancement Project, Ord River Irrigation Study, Subiaco Wastewater Reuse Study, Telfer Waste Management Plan, and Engineering Solutions and Services.
Blackwood Basin Group 200206687		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The successful implementation of a State Strategy for Sustainability lies initially with the State Government. Clear direction and leadership is required to instil confidence in the community to be pro-active, accept change and understand the links between social, economic and environmental goals.</i> <i>To effectively achieve sustainability people need to think</i>

		<p><i>differently about how they manage their land.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Multi-national, large commercial operations and government agencies should not be exempt from implementing the necessary changes to their operations to meet the requirements of the state strategy.</i> • <i>The strategy should not be that generic as to be too open to interpretation, giving potential harmful industries the manoeuvrability to implement practices which are detrimental to the environment.</i> • <i>Reiteration of the concept that 'individually we can make a difference' should underpin awareness raising programs initiated by the State Sustainability Strategy.</i>
Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association 200206990		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are a useful tool in ensuring long term SD, but EIA's now need to be expanded to include a study of the social impact of proposals and an economic benefit analysis. One of the most useful ways the Government can contribute to sustainability is through the development (in consultation with all stakeholders) of Sustainability Criteria for the assessment of proposals and developments submitted to any area of Government</i> • <i>All proposed legislation should be released for consultation with an accompanying assessment against Sustainability Criteria and the public should be able to comment on the validity of this assessment as well as on the proposed legislation itself.</i>
J.E. Wajon 200206629		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A goal for sustainability should be articulated that indicates that it is about achieving a high quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends. Consequently, the Government should adopt genuine progress indicators in order to measure 'real progress' towards sustainability, and should set specific and measurable goals for increasing activities that are consistent with sustainability, and specific and measurable goals for reducing activities that are inconsistent with sustainability. An independent body, either the EPA or a new Sustainability Commission, should be formed in order to provide an overview of sustainability performance, provide and integrated assessment of Cabinet proposals and report on the progress of Government departments and agencies with respect to sustainability</i>

		<i>indicators and targets.</i>
Sylvia Tetlow 200206685	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presently environmental monitoring is undertaken by a number of departments including DEP, CALM and WRC.</i> • <i>This monitoring is patchy, of short duration and not integrated to give an overall big picture of what's happening to our environment due to human impact.</i> • <i>There is no avenue for this information to be integrated into sustainable planning decisions.</i> • <i>There is a terrible lack of monitoring in areas urgently needed such as groundwater level monitoring where waterlogging and salinity pose a threat and of the pollution entering groundwater in urban areas.</i> • <i>Currently the Department of Environment Protection compiles a "State of the Environment" Report on the Western Australian environment every four years. This leaves a four-year gap between reports.</i> • <i>An example of where monitoring data is absent but much needed is in monitoring groundwater levels in bore holes throughout the wheatbelt where rising watertables threaten soil health and biodiversity. There are many hundreds of boreholes but only a handful is monitored. In order to apply scientific solutions to solving the salinity problem it is necessary to have data on what we are investigating i.e. groundwater levels and without this data any remedy involves guesswork and luck.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government should create a new "State of the Environment Department" to continually monitor, assess and report on the state of the environment and human impact on it. This information based on data collected and interpreted in a scientific and rigorous manner can then be provided to Government in order for it to make decisions on planning for our sustainable environmental, economical and social future.</i> • <i>This department would oversee the continual monitoring of groundwater boreholes to obtain the information that is needed to aid the predictions and decisions about the salinity crisis.</i> • <i>Other areas in need of monitoring and reporting are smog produced from cars, run-off water and infiltration into our water systems - polluted with pesticides, herbicides, nutrients and toxic substances, agriculture - salinity and soil acidity, mining activities and waste, waste to landfill and recycling and the health of our native vegetation, biodiversity and ecosystems.</i> • <i>We need to know the health/degradation of our environment before we can plan to live sustainability in the future just as you need to continually watch your bank balance so you don't overspend.</i>
WWF Australia 200206515		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>WWF recommends that a government-NGO coalition be established to progress an ecoregional planning process for the Southwest Australia ecoregion.</i>
Save Ningaloo Campaign 200206625	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Save Ningaloo Campaign is driving the sustainability 'push' for the region, through the Future Ningaloo project. This work has begun and has strong support in the region and the wider community. Strong relationships have already been built with key researchers, tertiary institutions and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This submission contends that the Cape Range – Ningaloo Reef region provides the perfect vehicle for highlighting, to the rest of the State, the benefits which can accrue from the active pursuit of sustainability.</i> • <i>The timing of the State Sustainability Strategy is fortuitous because it presents the Government, the community and industry</i>

	<p><i>practitioners to advance this endeavour.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The description of the Future Ningaloo project in this submission is indicative only and does not encompass the total work that the Save Ningaloo Campaign has conducted on sustainable alternatives for the region.</i> • <i>Further opportunities to discuss the Future Ningaloo approach, and explore potential synergies with the State Sustainability Unit, would be welcomed.</i> • <i>The guiding principles of Future Ningaloo are the key tenets of sustainability, the elements of natural resource management and the crucial importance of intensive community involvement in decision-making, leading to empowerment and “ownership” of the issues.</i> • <i>The framework which is guiding the project is discussed, with particular reference to convening a steering group, setting a vision, undertaking the crucial research and planning work that has so far been lacking in the region, and investigating mechanisms to implement plans and monitor performance.</i> • <i>Exciting opportunities exist to infuse this planning process with the most meaningful and applicable principles of sustainability.</i> • <i>There are opportunities to apply sustainable technologies to the existing infrastructure needs of Coral Bay.</i> 	<p><i>with unique opportunities to establish this globally important place as an icon of sustainability and a showcase of Western Australian technology and expertise.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See Save Ningaloo Campaign submission under heading Coastal Development</i>
<p>Cesira Leigh & Glen Ryan 200206726</p>		<p>LEGISLATIVE CHANGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Revision of codes of practices within industries such as mining and resources, large-scale agriculture, and timber industries so that sustainability principles and practices are a minimum legislative requirement in their operations.</i> • <i>Encourage the practice of employing Sustainable Development Officers in these types of industries that work with Management in the development of long term strategic plans eg Western Mining.</i> • <i>Governance should occur with long-term considerations rather</i>

		<p><i>than the short-term vision (currently in place and representative of our 3 year party terms). Decisions made at all levels, local, state and federal should have to take into account the effect that their decision will have on 3 generations ahead, as well as the 3 generations that have been before us.</i></p>
<p>Peel Preservation Group 200205797</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Legal framework for law reform towards sustainability: i.e. compulsory reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, with big penalties for non-compliance.</i> • <i>Review and restructuring of outmoded planning laws.</i> • <i>Scrapping of Amarillo development, which goes against sustainability on all counts.(environmentally unsuitable – on wetland and palusplain, socially isolating and economically unworkable).</i> • <i>Simplification of landclearing Law (see Environmental Defenders Office recent document).</i> • <i>Land clearing without permission being treated as ‘unauthorised development’ and heavily penalised.</i> • <i>Early updating of System 6 outside the metropolitan area, along the lines of Perth Bush Plan.</i> • <i>Ordering removal of contaminated sites from urban areas with full and immediate rehabilitation at perpetrators’ expense.</i> • <i>Legislative controls and enforceable penalties for water pollution.</i> • <i>Aim for nil waste by 2025.</i>
<p>Guilderton Community Association 200206717</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The concept of sustainability needs to be enshrined in decision-making through legislation</i> • <i>If the government wishes to maintain long term sustainability decision-making, which extends beyond the life of the government, then a more concrete strategy is required.</i> • <i>What is required is an overarching Act that defines sustainability and its principles.</i> • <i>This Act should bind decision makers into considering sustainability when making decisions and to provide for decisions to be challenged through appeal on the grounds that sustainability principles have been breached. This does not mean that unsustainable decisions would be void as the complexity of government will bring occasions where compromise between competing areas of public good will dictate making decisions that may breach sustainability guidelines.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>However, these decisions should be subject to challenge and publicly justified. Provided genuine consideration has been given to sustainability issues and that a greater public good prevails then a decision may in these circumstances be validated.</i>
Swan Catchment Council 200207915		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>State of the Environment reporting provides an established framework through which to report progress on achieving sustainability. Initially SoE was defined quite narrowly around the "environment" but across Australia a broader ESD focus has now been adopted.</i> • <i>A SoE report for WA must be due shortly and it should incorporate sustainability indicators.</i> • <i>The Sustainability Strategy must identify existing programs, institutions and arrangements that provide a platform from which to implement sustainability strategies. Lets use this opportunity to build on to existing institutions and secure the Landcare investment that has been made over the past decade.</i> • <i>It may be extremely in-efficient and wasteful to create new institutions when existing ones may provide the necessary basis.</i> • <i>The incorporation of sustainability across society and into Government decision-making processes requires broad support and involvement throughout the community.</i> • <i>Sustainability must be community-led and consensus-based.</i> • <i>Government must lead the way to overcome tensions that exist between the policy objectives of different government departments, particularly where objectives relate to economic reform, industry and resource development and infrastructure - versus -environment and sustainable resource use. State agencies still tend to be sectoral.</i> • <i>Sustainability affects many policy and management areas of government and integration across issues, sectors and jurisdictions is required and must be a priority for the Sustainability Strategy.</i> • <i>Government must admit and address the fact that unsustainable practices are often inextricably linked to outdated systems and traditions (e.g. the continuing requirements to stock pastoral leases that are no longer sustainable).</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There should be a wide ranging legislative and policy review to identify laws, policies and programs that restrict the adoption of sustainability principles.</i> • <i>It is essential that the Government set specific and measurable goals for increasing activities that are consistent with sustainability, and specific and measurable goals for reducing activities that are inconsistent with sustainability.</i> • <i>A State Sustainability Council should be formed to provide advice and recommendations to Government in relation to implementing the sustainability agenda.</i> • <i>An independent Sustainability Commissioner should be appointed to provide an overview of sustainability performance and reporting on the progress of Government departments and agencies with respect to sustainability indicators and targets.</i> • <i>The Government must promote and support developments that adopt sustainable practices.</i> • <i>Incentives could be offered through the State's purchasing processes to reward companies that meet sustainability criteria.</i> • <i>Research and development must be undertaken in line with sustainability principles and codes.</i> • <i>There is a need for a strong and well developed communication strategy to focus on community behavioural change. Research into models of good practice and the provision of practical and useful information is at the core of generating behaviour change. (Examples from the Swan Region are catchment management plans, property planning programs and industry codes of practice).</i> • <i>The introduction of natural resource management and sustainability into the education curriculum is required to ensure the next generation is ready to build on the achievements of this generation.</i> • <i>It is imperative that goals and objectives be clearly defined, achievable, measurable (by adopting Genuine Progress Indicators in order to measure the 'real progress') and open to</i>
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		<p>review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the sustainability strategy should be reinforced through the publication of sustainability documents and the development of firm commitments by partners through formal agreements.</i> • <i>Australians are notorious for their apathy. Greater and stronger use of market forces (incentives and disincentives) are required to ensure we reach people who "do not care".</i>
Chloe Weiter 200206633	See submission for best practice examples.	<p><i>Mandated codes for energy and water:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mandated water and energy features should be incorporated all new housing (and commercial) developments and substantial renovations. Such a policy is no different than the current underground power programme, which is mandatory for all new developments and being done retrospectively for existing neighbourhoods (over a number of years). Householders would benefit from these measures with reduced ongoing costs for electricity and water.</i> <p><i>Partnerships could be formed with new house builders and developers to implement various options including the following.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Photovoltaic panels and solar hot water systems on every roof (for example the Sacramento Municipal Utility District's (SMUD) programme, see web links at bottom of submission, also see Appendices 1 &2).</i> • <i>Mandatory levels of insulation.</i> • <i>Mandatory minimum levels of energy efficiency (as determined through the National House Rating Scheme, or similar).</i> • <i>Mandatory water tanks and grey water recycling systems.</i> • <i>Encouragement of limited lawn area and use of native vegetation. This could be implemented in conjunction with planning bodies to promote medium density housing and greater use of community areas.</i> <p><u><i>Government leadership</i></u></p> <p><i>Sustainability can only be realised with leadership from all levels of government, businesses and the wider community. Within government the following should be common practise.</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Using less (of everything) especially paper.</i> • <i>Recycling.</i> • <i>Including an environmental assessment into all purchasing decisions.</i> • <i>Ensuring that water is not spilt unnecessarily at construction sites, even in winter.</i> • <i>Accepting lawns and public areas that are not sparkling green in the summer.</i> • <i>Encouraging walking/cycling/public transport instead of driving (even at a ministerial level), through availability of showers, secure bike storage and a reliable and extensive public transport network.</i> • <i>The State Government needs to consider its revenue base. It seems apparent that dividends from the Water Corporation and Western Power are an important contribution to State revenue. Using a more innovative method of charging for the services provided by these corporations could net the State Government the same amount of revenue (or more) while at the same time decreasing the use of these resources.</i> • <i>Education, rather than short-term political rhetoric, is also an important factor. The public needs to be made aware that there are sacrifices that need to be made – one can not expect to continue to have a uniform tariff and no increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Or pay very little for water and have an unlimited supply.</i>
The Environmental Alliance 200206616	<p><i>The role of government structures and processes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>As discussed in Chapter 3, the Government's role in the achievement of sustainability is essential – it must lead the way and demonstrate what can be done, legislate where necessary, restructure, coordinate across agencies and resource the process. Leadership must be provided in the first instance by the Premier, and then by the relevant Ministers.</i> • <i>Institutional reform will be necessary to achieve sustainability, including with the establishment of a</i> 	<p><i>Implementing Sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Sustainability Commission should be established via legislation.</i> • <i>There must be a comprehensive review (which should be overseen by the Sustainability Commission) of all legislation, to incorporate the principles of sustainability.</i> • <i>Each Minister should establish Ministerial roundtables involving all stakeholders.</i> • <i>Each Government agency should develop and implement a program to address sustainability.</i> • <i>Regional Development Commissions must be required to make</i>

	<p><i>Sustainability Commission. Existing pieces of legislation will need comprehensive review and amendment, and Government agencies will need to change the way they operate.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Government should also lead the way on sustainability by using its considerable purchasing power to ensure that its agencies are meeting environmental best practice and supporting sustainable businesses. See page 61 for more detailed comment on how the Government could be using its purchasing power.</i> <p>See submission for details of institutional reform needed for sustainability.</p> <p><i>How to assess sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The term "assessing sustainability" implies making evaluative decisions. Making sustainable development decisions requires, at the least, an administrative / legislative structure inside Government to guide the process, and a set of techniques to help bureaucrats and politicians make decisions with economic, environmental, and social criteria in mind.</i> <i>Our proposed administrative / legislative structure was outlined in Chapter 4.</i> <p>See submission for details of how to assess sustainability: assessment techniques; assessment of projects and policies and legislation.</p> <p><i>Natural Resource Management legislative reform:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Western Australia's approach to environmental and natural resource management laws has largely been an ad hoc one, and while our natural resource management laws have been frequently amended, law reform has focused on individual pieces of legislation rather than looking at the system as a</i> 	<p><i>sustainability a key objective.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Government must commit substantial resources to developing and implementing the Western Australian Sustainability Strategy.</i> <i>The Government must provide adequate resources for regional implementation of the sustainability agenda.</i> <i>Resources must include funding for officers for each region to assist with implementation of sustainability.</i> <i>The Strategy should compound the benefits for both the environment and the development of local sustainable business by promoting widely the demonstrated benefits.</i> <p><i>How to assess sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Techniques should be established for undertaking integrated assessment of all Cabinet submissions. This work should be produced by the policy units in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, in consultation with the community, and based on experience gained in Europe.</i> <i>The process for an integrated assessment of Cabinet decisions should include the following elements:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>development and application of screening criteria against established benchmarks;</i> <i>assessing internal policy consistency ("consistency analysis");</i> <i>cross-policy compatibility analysis;</i> <i>development and application of policy impact matrices;</i> <i>development of significance criteria; and</i> <i>the use of a 'policy record sheet'.</i>
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	<p><i>whole.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There continues to be concern about the management and administration of pastoral lands in Western Australia. Although the legislation was updated in 1997 it continues the ad hoc approach, puts responsibility for administration with yet another agency which is not even a natural resource management agency and supports an industry that is largely non-viable.</i> 	
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Embracing Sustainability in Government Agencies (including: Triple Bottom Line Accountability; Government Procurement; Eco Office)

Stuart Hawkins 200204122		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBL Reporting must be incorporated into all government departments to prevent imbalances between environmental, social and economic goals. State accounting and budgets should also be conducted under the framework of TBL reporting
Jeanette Conacher 200203853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data/information availability – improving but still a long way to go. Consider matters of harmonisation, access/sharing, standards, bench-marking, appropriate models, cost of data/information, IP issues</i> 'Triple Bottom Line' is not explained in the paper – spell out what it means as not everyone will know. Use a glossary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WA should adopt, refine and promote key economic, social and environmental indicator data such as that used by OECD Broaden national and state ABS data base to include key indicators National harmonisation of reporting and benchmarking across all sectors <i>Ensure that sound, consistent and regular reporting mechanisms are in place and appropriately supported</i>
The Chamber of Minerals and Energy 200203417	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no agreed set of indicators for sustainability. The process of developing and measuring performance against sustainability indicators by Government has drawn on widespread community consultation. 	
BP 200206484		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All government departments set a target date for introduction of triple bottom line reporting All departments be tasked to produce and implement a green office strategy (lead by example)
Global Renewables Limited 200205463	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of cooperation between government and industry is a barrier to implementation of TBL 	
Bryce Bunny 200206824		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure government tenders are assessed using TBL approach to encourage competition towards sustainability.

<p>Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964</p>	<p><i>Business Accountability in Sustainable Development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In January 2002 CCI released the paper Shareholders, Stakeholders, Ethics and Social Responsibility - A Discussion of Views of Business Accountability.</i> • <i>This paper discusses the extent to which individual corporations can be expected to embrace Corporate Social Responsibility and thus in part, Sustainable Development.</i> • <i>The paper also looks at the key issue of accountability of company managers within the two models and likens company managers in the stakeholder-oriented model to the government's role as taxpayer, redistributor and regulator but without the accountability of the ballot box.</i> • <i>While the paper discusses how it can be profitable to be seen as socially and environmentally responsible, and costly to be seen as irresponsible the paper cautions that there are dangers in deviating from the shareholder-oriented model.</i> • <i>The paper states that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is flawed in its prescription as well as its diagnosis. It concludes that "across economic systems and political boundaries, CSR would strengthen existing tendencies to regulate transactions, and to limit competition, in ways that would further restrict the opportunities and freedom of choice of people and enterprises. These various effects, both within firms and beyond them, would undermine the market economy and reduce welfare."</i> • <i>Good managements and responsible boards have always stressed ethical behaviour on the part of employees and agents, and more general business virtues such as courtesy, honesty, value for money and reliability, knowing these to be a considerable source of long-term competitive advantage. CCI endorses these virtues but strongly believes that a company's first allegiance is to its shareholders and while this may limit the extent to which some companies can sensibly participate in some aspects of corporate social responsibility, it will result in a better outcome overall for the whole community.</i> • <i>An understanding of these issues is important in</i> 	
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Ruth Balding 200205374		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce proper recycling with set targets in government departments
Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government purchasing power should promote sustainable crops such as tree oils (essential oils), timber plantations and hemp products
Stuart Hawkins 200204122		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Fleet Vehicles should be powered by LPG gas. Social, economic and environmental benefits of gas are well documented. When sold, these vehicles would also increase the number of privately owned gas powered vehicles • State government should adopt a 'buy local first' purchasing policy to assist WA in being economically and socially responsible in the long term. This policy will assist keeping money in the state (and Australia) and will encourage local and regional employment. All departments with all purchases should adopt this policy
M.J. Norman 200204690		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Federal government to end taxation benefits of cars and parking in salary packaging agreements
Motor Trade Association of Western Australia 200204952		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All government agencies should address sustainability in their procedures for government procurement and contractors. However, for this to occur there needs to be a clear criteria that SME's must achieve.</i> • An example of this is the Green Stamp programme is proving feasible for the diverse automotive trade industry
Jeanette Conacher 200203853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government purchasing power is one among a range of tools (including non-economic) and should not be seen as exclusive; depends on outcomes (which may be multiple) desired; complex systems demand complex (and flexible) management and solutions</i> 	
BP 200206484		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government can use its own energy procurement process and policy influence to ensure it is backing sustainable energy. Sustainable and renewable energy investments are being under utilised and are important opportunities.
WA Sustainable Industry Group 200206226		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensure sustainability becomes part of key performance indicators within government agencies before a change is government can appear.</i>

<p>Lisa Clarke 200204546</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All government departments should implement strategies to reduce, reuse at recycle. I'm afraid the word disposable doesn't have a place here, unless it truly is disposable in an environmentally sustainable way.</i>
<p>Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The government cannot urge sustainability on the rest of the community without putting it's own house in order. Leadership must be provided in the first instance by the Premier, Geoff Gallop, and by the relevant Ministers in the departments and agencies under their control.</i> <i>In its election policy, the Government said it would introduce annual environmental performance reporting requirements for all government agencies in areas such as energy consumption, waste disposal, vehicle fuel efficiency and recycling. All departments and agencies should immediately conduct an environmental audit of their resource consumption, waste disposal and technologies used. This would provide valuable insights for the departments and would act as baseline to measure improvement.</i> <i>The audits would have two key foci – the identification of wasteful practices and the environmental impact of the goods and services used, using a lifecycle analysis. Audits would cover types of consumable material used eg paper, amount of energy used, efficiency of equipment, potential for recycling, and disposal of waste.</i> <i>In all instances, goods and services should be sourced from Western Australian sources, and if these are not available, research carried out and support provided to assist in the development of the production or supply of such goods and services.</i> <i>Leadership will be compounded, if the government regularly publishes an analysis of the costs and benefits of its shift to sustainability in its own operations, and promotes the ideas and technologies to the private sector.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All Government agencies should be required to conduct and implement an environmental impact report and recommendations for improvement in areas such as energy consumption and consumption in general, waste disposal, vehicle fuel efficiency and recycling. The Premier's department should lead by example.</i> <i>All government bodies should be required to institute annual environmental performance reporting and mandated targets.</i> <i>Agencies should be allowed to keep the financial savings from more sustainable practices and policies, with part of this hypothecated to investment in further improvement in environmental management.</i> <i>Government should source local goods and services that will improve environmental performance and encourage research and development of local supply and manufacture of goods and services to promote sustainability.</i> <i>The Strategy should compound the benefits for both the environment and the development of local sustainable business by promoting widely the demonstrated benefits.</i>

Partnerships for Action

STATE GOVERNMENT - LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS		
Jack Fox 200206729	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very pleasing to see Government embracing sustainability as a way forward and hallmark in governmental decision-making, as distinct from political decision-making. Political decisions are only focussed with the 'political horizon' is the next election • Individuals also see the short-term 'generational horizon' • Decisions based on sustainability are more complex and multivariate and require accounting for community, society and environment as well as the economic • sustainability is well recognised these days but also problematic in accounting the triple bottom line because not all have dollar value • all 3-tiers of Australia's government must account in a truly balanced way their economic, social and environmental futures • federal tends to focus on economic outcomes, state on societal, and local government on community and surrounding environment • the paper's examples and discussion are mostly on the level of local government environmental initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall mosaic of environmental outcomes is best achieved by the empowerment of, passing of responsibility and accountability for sustainable outcomes to, Local Governments – all pieces of the sustainability jigsaw – many small, local projects repeated worldwide have huge positive impacts • Local Government is in the best position because it is closest to people and can 'pull' rather than 'push' individuals and communities to embrace environmental outcomes • State Government must relinquish some control and shift some resources to Local Government by devolving/delegating some responsibilities to the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) for sustainability outcomes
Swan Catchment Council 200207915		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local government, being the tier of Government closest to the people, needs to be given the incentive, responsibility and accountability to implement sustainability strategies. However, local government is also very sectoral in its interests and impacts.</i> • <i>By working more closely with the NRM regional groups, within a formal sustainability partnership agreement, local government could develop into an institution through which significant sustainability outcomes could be achieved.</i>

Jan Star 200206536		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See submission under heading <i>Partnerships and Integration between Government, Business and Community</i>
Kath Mathwin 200206626		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Local Government need to understand their own districts, listen to experts and interested locals and facilitate sustainable work and ideas as far as they possibly can. Many support the Landcare Centres which are so important.</i> <i>Local Government needs to show leadership too, with recycling stations, low water use public areas, weed control along roads etc.</i>
OTHER PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACTION (INCLUDING: INTEGRATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY; PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT; SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTEERS)		
K.D. Walsh 200204451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government, business and community need to work together to facilitate change towards sustainability Intergovernmental departments must also work together to facilitate the achievement of sustainability Ensuring the progression of the sustainability agenda requires it is kept on state and federal conference agendas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government roles in the achievement of sustainability include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of infrastructure at both state and local levels 2. Promoting, educating and supporting the public and industry about sustainability to gain widespread understanding adoption and support. 3. Providing incentives to encourage participation 4. Regulatory control to act as a disincentive for industries, community members and government departments that gain from unsustainable practices 5. Examples of sustainable practices should be given at every level of education and in all Government Departments. Government should take a leadership role and demonstrate these practices 6. Education of public and industry about cost effective means of reducing resource consumption
Men of Trees 200204767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the economic, environmental and social value of work undertaken by volunteers and voluntary organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove tax and ATO imposed financial administration penalties from voluntary organisations whose role is tree planting Subsidise cost of public liability insurance being charged to voluntary organisations
Darralyn Ebsary 200204764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With interaction and trust between community, private business and government agency, we can set a path for the economic and environmental sustainability in Western Australia At the least we should aim for sustainability in our society '<i>...and a society such as ours, has a real opportunity to achieve this desirable position and be shown as an example to the global community</i>'. We 	

	<p>should focus on this goal for present and future generations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups, agencies and community organisations that assist our community should be supported effectively. Make looking after our own 'backyard' a priority. Supporting the completion of projects to a viable stage should be a major part of this (e.g. Oil Mallee Project and Lake Toolibin project) 	
Shirley de la Hunty 200204691	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Because this issue is so complex, individuals, groups and stakeholders while part of the solution (and perhaps the problem), express their special interest and understanding subjectively. However it is probably by these inclusive means that progress can be achieved in a meaningful way</i> The longer it takes before a goal can be achieved, the more difficult it is to achieve such a goal. The increasing difficulty of achieving a goal has greater impact on future generations. <i>Time is the essence... but doing nothing is unconciable</i> The definition and direction of the Sustainability Policy Unit should involve all Departments and instrumentalities. Otherwise it is only a microcosm, a poor reflection of the processes within society which are failing for the same reasons. They must be co-ordinated 	
Jodi Ogilvie 20025061	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government, business and community involvement is essential to demonstrate sustainability in our society 	
Royal Automobile Club of Western Australia 200205446		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Government in facilitating change to be more sustainable is to assess what is possible and ensure equitable distribution of costs The role of Business in facilitating change to be more sustainable is to apply sustainable solutions to its problems and endeavour to operate in a sustainable way The role of the community in facilitating change to be more sustainable is to be informed and be provided with the chance to decide between the alternatives

<p>Volunteering WA 200206395</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rising costs for necessary and advanced administrative support such as insurance and technological systems are creating an environment in which organised volunteer effort (formal volunteering) is struggling to survive.</i> • <i>With mounting insurance premiums many smaller organisations are unable to offer the necessary level of safety and protection for their volunteers and are either withdrawing services or endeavouring to operate without cover or without an adequate level of protection for their members/volunteers.</i> 	<p><i>In particular active Government support/assistance should include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>financial support to obtain appropriate insurance cover or the creation of government sponsored insurance pool for volunteer-involving organisations, addressing any gaps in provision of cover for volunteers within a community based definition;</i> • <i>facilitation of governance training and support;</i> • <i>support for risk management training for volunteer-involving organisations;</i> • <i>research and development to support the concept of inclusiveness of all ages, all cultures and all abilities, provided the volunteer has the capacity to carry out the volunteer function within acceptable community standards;</i> • <i>acknowledging the value of the contributions made by volunteers; and</i> • <i>promoting and encouraging public participation in volunteering.</i> <p><i>The WA IYV 2001 Advisory Group endorses the following conference recommendations and views to State Government:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>That as an integral part of the volunteer community, the State Government sector continues to encourage and nurture its growing volunteer partnerships, and provide leadership, share expertise, and contribute to the overall development of volunteers and volunteering in Western Australia and the strengthening of communities throughout Western Australia.</i> • <i>That political leaders in the regions more effectively engage with their constituency to build capacity through regional infrastructure to support volunteering across WA so that there is shared understanding and consistency of process in referral, recruitment and placement of volunteers;</i> • <i>That in developing potential partnership processes it is recognised that there is a need to break down barriers between Departments so that there is shared understanding and consistency of process in areas of contracting and funding, access and equity;</i> • <i>That the contribution of non-paid staff in strategic planning of volunteer based programs be recognised and valued;</i> • <i>That Volunteering Resource Centres (VRCs) be supported with adequate funding in regional centres and pathways be developed</i>
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		<p><i>between stakeholders including Local Government to assist the community in accessing volunteer opportunities through the utilisation of new technologies to develop Volunteer Resource Centre infrastructure.</i></p> <p><i>The WA IYV 2001 Advisory Group congratulates the WA Government on the appointment of the Compact Working Party, which presents a positive potential for future relationship between Government and not-for-profit sectors including a whole of government approach and endorses the following conference recommendations and views:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• that the WA Compact Working Party looks at and learns from similar activities around the world and within Australia and undertakes broad consultation with the volunteer sector in Western Australia;</i> <i>• That a base definition of volunteering be agreed and that this be developed to ensure compatibility or comparability with ABS Surveys for research, funding and management purposes;</i> <i>• That involvement in volunteering and the need to define what a volunteer is in the culture of youth, multicultural and indigenous groups be recognised and developed;</i> <i>• That the capacity be developed to make better use of current technology for recruitment, community education and training, for volunteers;</i> <i>• That safety of volunteers needs to be constantly promoted and supported by appropriate recruitment and training practices and adequate insurance cover;</i> <i>• That a culture of research into volunteering be developed with organisations encouraged to collect useful data, collate, promote, and disseminate research and provide input to database and library resources which reflect relevant research activity;</i> <i>• That the Research Protocols developed by Volunteering Western Australia be recognised as important tools for ensuring professional standards in volunteering research;</i> <i>• That consistency across volunteer based organisations be recognised through registration with Volunteering Western Australia and Regional Volunteer Resource Centres affiliated with Volunteering Australia to support generic training, and standardised record keeping;</i>
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Western Australian Naturalists' Club 200206384	<p><i>A considerable amount of outstanding work has already been done in WA:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universities together with research and development organisations have contributed a great deal towards providing information on what is needed to make progress on sustainability.</i> • <i>The Department of Conservation and Land Management has contributed greatly to the conservation of plants and animals.</i> • <i>CALM's education programs and publications such as Landscape are excellent.</i> • <i>The Western Shield program and the resulting return of many native animals to the bushland is a wonderful effort.</i> • <i>The extensive tree planting in farming areas is a positive step.</i> • <i>Recycling has been improved and encouraged.</i> • <i>Efforts have been made to improve public transport and reduce vehicles on the roads. Cycling and walking are being encouraged.</i> • <i>The movement towards renewable energy is commended. The Albany and Denham wind farms are demonstrations of this.</i> • <i>Further steps have to be taken to achieve reconciliation with indigenous groups. Indigenous groups can help in teaching others how to live in harmony with the land. CALM's Indigenous Heritage Unit is helping in this regard.</i> • <i>To some extent we have the solutions already. These solutions in many cases need to be improved. In other cases research is needed to find the solutions. The whole community must be persuaded to implement these solutions.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The path of sustainability can only be followed through government taking the lead.</i> • <i>The incorporation of sustainability across society needs broad support and involvement throughout the community. Example must come from government, business and community leaders.</i> • <i>Schools and community groups must be involved.</i> • <i>The support of all sizes of businesses and of trade unions must be sought.</i> • <i>As business is profit driven negotiations and incentives must occur to get satisfactory results.</i> • <i>Government must listen to its advisers. In the past we have seen notable scientists ignored because their reports were truthful and alarming (an example of this is Graham Chittleborough).</i> • <i>Disregarding the predictions of scientists is dangerous.</i> • <i>The current Government and just as importantly, future Governments must be committed to sustainability.</i>

Hills Ecovillage Project 200207496	<p>Benefits that could flow if sustainability was taken more seriously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The establishment of ecovillages as a practical framework for sustainability</i> • <i>Growth in small business developing alternatives to current products</i> • <i>Reduction in our ecological foot print</i> • <i>Consumption and waste reduction</i> • <i>Life style changes that develop a culture of sustainability</i> • <i>Responsible relationship between ourselves and our world</i> • <i>Changes in society's environmental, social and economic values</i> • <i>Formal education in sustainable practices within schools, tertiary institutes and communities.</i> • <i>Increased environmentally friendly products and production methods</i> • <i>A culture where the economic benefit is second to the environmental and social benefit</i> • See best practice example Crystal Waters ecovillage in Queensland, 100 kms north of Brisbane. 	<p><i>Australia has one of the highest long term unemployment rates in the OECD. The Department of Training outlines job opportunities in 6 areas that are all part of the sustainability agenda:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Earth repair (restoring land damaged by society)</i> 2. <i>Environmental survey (generating knowledge of the environment and its protection and management for example using satellite data).</i> 3. <i>Resource renewal (increasing eco-efficiency i.e. in the use of materials and water and recovering and preventing waste).</i> 4. <i>Sustainable energy (renewable energy and energy efficiency).</i> 5. <i>Sustainable communities and cities (transport infrastructure, planning, urban design and building design).</i> 6. <i>'Clean and green food' and sustainable agriculture (organic farming, low input agriculture, agriculture based on ecological principles).</i> <p><i>Changes in global technologies require us to adapt and innovate. Many of these opportunities are dominated by the services sector where knowledge-based skills and a high level of education are the most important factors.</i></p> <p><i>See submission for how Hills Ecovillage applies to these 6 areas.</i></p> <p><i>What is the role of government, business and the community in facilitating change to be more sustainable?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The first role is the introduction of legislation to assist proposed sustainable ventures in reaching fruition..</i> • <i>Incentives for businesses for further research and development into sustainable methods of production and produce.</i> • <i>Financial and skill support to businesses that opt for reduced emissions</i> • <i>Ensuring existing and future urban and rural areas incorporate a sustainable transport infrastructure</i> • <i>Formal and community education on sustainability</i> • <i>Cooperation between private and public sectors</i> • <i>Improved recycling and waste minimization</i> • <i>Energy conservation and bias to renewable energy</i>

Organic growers Association WA 200206302		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The development of exchange programmes, study tours and conferences would allow Western Australia to contribute nationally and globally in a positive way.</i> • <i>Need to find a way to link the many initiatives and various avenues for funding that have created different groups, all working nationally and regionally towards sustainability. There does not seem to be any umbrella coordination that links these groups or allows for information to pass among them, except on an ad hoc basis. Need overall coordination that allows for a unified approach.</i>
Halliburton KBR 200206710		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sustainability is all about working together to achieve compatible goals for the entire community and environment. Halliburton KBR has demonstrated the success of working with clients and the community in</i> • <i>an alliance or partnership arrangement which results in excellent sustainability outcomes, restoring the environment, not simply eliminating adverse impacts.</i> • <i>We look forward to working much more closely with a range of government agencies and private companies in the areas of water, transport, power, minerals, oil and gas to deliver a long-term sustainable future for Western Australia.</i>
WWF Australia 200206515		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>WWF believes that sustainability can only be achieved through effective partnerships between government, business/industry and the wider community.</i> • <i>In this context, we recognise that community-driven programs for sustainable development and natural resource management are the most effective in the long-term. This is true both for the urban and rural environments.</i> • <i>Community-based Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play a very significant role in working with communities to facilitate change through capacity building, development of partnership projects, promotion of good practice approaches and by bridging cultural gaps between different stakeholder types. Environmental NGOs have an especially important role to play in facilitating new approaches to private land management.</i> • <i>Governments can be most effective in this process in providing support to the community in the form of technical advice, incentive schemes, regulatory mechanisms and finance. In the</i>

		<p>context of Natural Resource Management, we feel that the Commonwealth and State governments can best act as service-providers – to facilitate on-ground action according to a strategic framework of priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should also be a strong role by government in facilitating sustainable business opportunities. • Business can be most effective in the development of innovative approaches to help achieve sustainable development e.g. measures to increase domestic and agricultural water efficiencies or environmentally-sound farm forestry options. • Business and industry in WA should also play a leadership role in developing and implementing voluntary environmental standards for natural resource management e.g. through internationally recognised accreditation mechanisms such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). • Academic institutions play an important role in providing insights into sustainability issues, testing the hypotheses that underpin sustainability (environmental, social and economic) and ensuring that actions are based on the best available scientific information. <p>WWF recommends that relevant industries, the government, NGOs and other stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate the extension of MSC to other fisheries in WA; • participate in the development of a national FSC initiative; • participate in the feasibility study for mining certification
Jan 200206536	<p>Star</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major theme of the coming WSSD is integration – vertical and horizontal. • This would seem to be the major challenge for the State. Vertical integration with local government (and community) is progressing with the proposed 'Partnership Model'. With the federal government there are the COAG Agreements, some AGO partnerships and hopefully an IGA on the way for NRM. Industry partnerships offers many possibilities not least in the field of renewable energy. There is obviously an exciting synergy between academic institutions already in this area, the needs of our remote areas and international aid/exports. There 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is horizontal integration between State agencies that needs attention. The agencies themselves are way behind industry and local government in embracing sustainability. • There is a need for the government to be serious about its intent. Industries which can't adapt to a closed loop, be part of a systems approach, should not be encouraged by government over the longer term. Similar thinking should pervade relevant agencies. • Purchasing guidelines for agencies need to move towards whole of life costing and low energy requirements etc. Tenders can be made to fit sustainability needs. • New government buildings should all fit energy efficiency guidelines. Costs need to be internalised and hidden subsidies

	<p><i>should be federal and international assistance available to assist this develop a lot more than it has. Much of industry seems to be taking up the sustainability challenge faster than governments, and this initiative of the State will expedite the uptake.</i></p>	<p><i>taken into account or removed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• While the Sustainability Strategy presumably will become a policy framework with consequent legislative changes, programs, R&D and monitoring, the most immediate needs are in the area of behavioural and institutional change.</i> <i>• In the former the partnership with local government is important as they are closest to the community and can help effect such changes, though we are all still fairly crude in our consultation efforts.</i> <i>• Effecting value changes and building community cohesion needs more knowledge of the basic science among practioners. The agencies operate very much as separate 'silos'.</i> <i>• Combining of Transport and Planning is a very real first step.</i> <i>• Combining agencies may help in some cases but we have also seen it have unhappy consequences as in the old CALM.</i> <i>• All departments should adopt the same definition as in the Paper.</i> <i>• There is a need to do something to achieve some integration of agency policies and actions. Local government with the proper management, can achieve such integration because it is working 'on the ground' where relationships and linkages are manifest, a region may provide the same testing ground. I am not suggesting a regional governance model, simply a way of making it easier to communicate as a necessary first step to integration.</i> <p><i>Pilot project for integration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• I would like to suggest one pilot in an area with which I am familiar. The Peel-Harvey has massive environmental assets and problems; it has rapid growth and huge social problems; it has a rapidly growing diverse economy. It has a Development Commission that has just made partnership agreements in the areas of Cultural Tourism and NRM with two universities, and is developing a triple bottom line approach. There is a new DEWCAP region which encompasses a large part of the region, a DPI regional office and its own police district.</i> <i>• It needs an R&D centre for NRM which could move to an ESD focus (cf NZ model) or could become a major multi-purpose institute as in the Waterways Strategy.</i> <i>• It could be a pilot area for co-location and active integration of</i>
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		<p>government agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would require a keen, probably junior, Minister with the time to drive such integration because co-location by itself would not be enough.
Kath Mathwin 200206626		<p>Professional associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists and agencies need work with primary producers, they are also professionals with skills, ideas and resources to contribute to sustainable land management, and a financial interest in sustainability. If professionals with other skills listen to, consider and analyse interesting findings in all localities, and help build on these experiences and disseminate information about situations which have already proven to be successful or to have failed much can be gained • Teachers, trained to enthuse and inform children at the schools about their environment. • Journalists, to spread information in a easily readable way
Environmental Alliance 200206616	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For WA to make the switch to sustainability there will need to be a fundamental shift in attitudes, perspectives and priorities, at all levels and in all sectors, so that sustainability becomes the dominant value informing policy and action; and • sustainability must be participative for all stakeholders to encourage ownership and investment, but also so it reflects and informs community wide values and aspirations. <p>Recognising and celebrating volunteers and elevating the profile and status of voluntary work by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accrediting skills and experience developed through volunteering and awarding employer-relevant accreditation certificates; • educate employers, and other selection panels on the value of voluntary experience; • broaden the application of Recognition of Prior Learning systems; • incorporating a required course-related field placement in all tertiary courses with an emphasis on placements which benefit the community in addition to providing experience; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation must be comprehensive and genuine. It is important for the Government to acknowledge community input and demonstrate that contributions have been heard and considered. • Public participation should target regions as well as focussing on communities of interest (eg Aboriginal communities, youth, elderly and ethnic communities). In the latter case, the Government should adopt culturally appropriate methods of communication and involvement. • The Strategy should include regionally appropriate community consultation processes. • The Government should look to engage existing community groups and processes for both informing the community about sustainability and for seeking their input, rather than set up yet a completely new process requiring time and resources. • Community-based, representative stakeholder groups (such as the Conservation Council of WA and the WA Council of Social Service) should be involved at all stages of the development and implementation of sustainability policies. • Public participation must be properly resourced in terms of skilled staff as well as sufficient funding to adequately involve both the public and community-based, representative stakeholders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>facilitating links and networking between volunteer projects and schools, seniors groups and other community groups; and / or</i> • <i>raising the profile of appropriate role models.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Strategy should include a communications strategy that also addresses the needs of regional communities.</i>
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Planning for Sustainability

Housing Industry Association Ltd 200206504		<p>Recommendations from (<i>Better Living Environments</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain planning creep by delivering clear distinction between matters that should be the province of the Building Code and those that should remain the province of planning systems (eg avalanche of levies, charges and fees for new residential development which in reality goes to “external” infrastructure ie fire protection, schools) • Greater transparency and accountability for levying, fees and charges (external infrastructure should be funded out of the community’s taxation base) • Minimise differences in planning schemes by promoting development of model planning legislation based on best practices from other states • All changes to planning and environment legislation (at all levels of government) be accompanied by a housing affordability impact statement • Move from inflexible regulatory conditions to performance-based approach, greater housing choice and foster innovation
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<p>Guilderton Community Association 200206717</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We are concerned that “Focus on the Future” fails to provide a framework for land use planning and since land is a limited resource and its use affects the whole environment, we cannot see how a policy for sustainability can fail to address the inadequacies of the current planning regime.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land use planning lies at the heart of a sustainable future and should be given more attention in respect to its impact on sustainability. The planning structure in Western Australia needs urgent and comprehensive revision, most importantly by the introduction of third party appeal rights.</i> • <i>Maud’s Landing we understand was gazetted as a town sight during the nineteenth century and still holds that status today. This nonsense zoning approval should not be allowed to sway current decision makers as community values have changed considerably in the meantime. Land planning decisions should be limited in time so as not to violate one of sustainability’s grounding principles of not compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</i> • <i>We believe there are serious deficiencies with the planning processes in this state and until these are addressed there cannot be confidence that future planning decisions will meet sustainability requirements.</i> • <i>The Barker Report is a truly valuable review of planning processes and contains valuable suggestions of how better, and hence more sustainable planning, decisions could be made in the future.</i> • <i>A major theme and recommendation of Barker QC was the transparency of the planning processes and the rights of the community to participate in planning decisions that affect them. To secure this transparency and to ensure adequate community participation he advocated the establishment of third party appeal rights. Third party appeal rights provide the necessary checks and balance to ensure meaningful public participation.</i> • <i>Please see Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 which is devoted to community involvement in decision making.</i> • <i>Truly sustainability [sic] decisions must include the involvement of community groups and individuals. The existing land use planning regime provides little access for communities to participate. True, there are points at which public participation processes allow for public comment. Through experience we know how superficial these processes are. Public comments on issues where agencies and leading bureaucrats and/or politicians are already committed is a futile exercise.</i> • <i>Consultation process must start with the first seed of an idea not as a final “what do you think of this plan?”</i>
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<p>Royal Australian Planning Institute (RAPI) 200206525</p>	<p>BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear understanding of the meaning of sustainability in the wider sense of the word - tendency to promote either the environmental or economic perspective without adequate consideration of the implications for the other perspectives. • Lack of understanding and commitment to sustainability objectives associated with the ethos of consumption associated with modern society. • Primacy of the Environmental Protection Authority in assessment of development - the enabling legislation requires the EPA to consider environmental factors in such development but permits only limited consideration of social and economic factors. • Achievement of environmental and social sustainability is a medium to long term objective and often difficult to justify when short term economic or social gain is expected. • The achievement of sustainable development outcomes requires a balanced approach and invariably involves compromise between economic, social and environmental objectives - the success of these negotiated outcomes is not easily measured and therefore seldom given adequate recognition. • Planning for sustainable development is often undertaken at a distinct spatial level which does not always acknowledge the interconnections between spatial areas and the impact on sustainability. • The existing structure of cities and expectancy of the community with regard to use of private transport. • A tendency to follow planning fads for urban change based on idealised versions of past settlement and theory without adequate debate and research regarding the ability of such urban form to achieve sustainability. • Dispersed settlement patterns in rural areas to accommodate demand for rural living. • Fragmentation of local government - no overall coordination • Lack of guidance with regard to implementation of sustainability principles as a result of the gap 	<p>HOW BARRIERS CAN BE OVERCOME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that there is not necessarily one desirable urban form but a need to focus on a range of urban forms which respond to existing settlement patterns and contexts. • Undertake comprehensive research to clarify the term sustainability in the context of WA and the options for implementation of the sustainability principles. • Changes to EPA and planning legislation to ensure integrated assessment process and ability to assess development from a balanced perspective. • Foster collaboration between and within government, industry and the community. (WAPC, 2001) • Incorporate clear and unambiguous guidance within legal and policy frameworks to assist planning authorities to resist the short term and parochial pressures that are endemic in the political realities of the current system. • Formulation of sustainability criteria for assessment of development and performance indicators which take into account economic, social and environmental sustainability and incorporation into planning policy and practice. • Encourage amalgamation of local governments or initiatives which provide for better coordination and use of resources. • Continue the process of review and preparation of new regional strategies and policies to deal with demands for growth and change in a sustainable manner. • Prepare and implement a coordinated program for provision of infrastructure to promote sustainable development throughout the State. • Provide assistance to local government to undertake strategic planning such as Local Planning Strategies and Agenda 21 programs by providing datasets and professional guidance and assistance. • Foster better community involvement and participation in the process of both urban and regional development. • Provide continuing professional and public education to promote the benefits of sustainable development. <p>This submission draws attention to certain characteristics of the planning system which provide the opportunity to implement sustainable development outcomes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It recognises that a sustainable future requires cooperation between a range of disciplines and is beyond just planning. (Caswell,2001)
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<p>J.E. Wajon 200206629</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In this area, it is also time that the many arms of government pulled together rather than apart, which seems to be happening with so many developments. Many government departments and policies seem to working at cross-purposes. For example, we are rapidly destroying our best Banksia woodland for housing, yet many already degraded areas, particularly unproductive near-urban farmland, remain undeveloped.</i> • <i>There is too much cleared or partly cleared degraded land in urban and outer urban areas that is not used for any productive purpose, including housing. Many rural properties also appear degraded and very unproductive. There is a need to use these areas first for any in-fill and new housing.</i> • <i>A condition should therefore be placed on privately owned property in urban or urban-deferred developmental zones, which is either partly or fully cleared or contains bushland in poor condition and does not contain any threatened or significant flora, that cause should be shown every five years why it should not be developed by the owner for housing. This is to make previously cleared land available for housing prior to any new land being cleared in areas where there is already "unproductively" used land.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local Councils and the WA Planning Commission should more closely scrutinise development applications, including for houses, roads and other infrastructure, to ensure that the best use is made of available land. A process should be established so that all applications to clear bushland are advertised, assessed and approved by a statutory body, in a manner similar to, but more thorough than, that being used to gain approval for rural land clearing. Clearing urban bushland should require development approval under town planning schemes and the MRS. There should be a right of third party appeal against the grant of approval to clear bushland.</i> • <i>the creation of waste land through un-necessary clearing should be eliminated;</i> • <i>un-necessarily wide verges and setbacks should be eliminated;</i> • <i>triangular lots of land that can not be utilised productively should be eliminated;</i> • <i>development should be consolidated to minimise the need for clearing;</i> • <i>cleared land, degraded bushland in poor condition or relatively unproductive farmland should be used first before any bushland in good to excellent condition is cleared for intensive development;</i> • <i>all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a consequence of clearing and development should be considered before an application is approved;</i> • <i>developers should not be allowed to undertake wholesale clearing of land for urban development, only to replace a proportion of the cleared land with planted exotic, or even native, vegetation. The local ecosystem is much more interesting and viable;</i> • <i>the WA Planning Commission or other statutory body should be able to impose and enforce binding conditions, such as clearing restrictions, fencing requirements and the provision of bush corridors, as part of the condition of subdivision approval.</i> • <i>A levy should also be introduced on any bushland that is to be cleared. This levy should be on a sliding scale, with the levy increasing as the bushland condition increases. This levy should be used to purchase and reserve bushland in good condition, especially those areas recommended in Bush Forever. On the other hand, local councils should offer rate relief if bushland in good or excellent condition is reserved by the owner for conservation purposes. State Government should also offer financial assistance to Local Councils.</i>
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<p>Maxine Dawson 200205139</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town and regional planning is one area where incorporation of sustainable practices could be beneficial • <i>Town planners and those making decisions on planning matters do not take a holistic view of the long term impacts of planning strategies and decisions</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning education courses to give greater priority to teaching about environmental issues • All planning decisions should be backed by a report from the decisions makers (not only their advisors) demonstrating environmental, social and economic considerations have been checked and criteria are satisfied, not only in terms of short term implications, but also in terms of likely long term impacts, to the best current knowledge • A checklist for private and government planners for all possible relevant environmental and sustainability factors to check through as proposals for development and forward planning arise • All members of decision making authorities and advisors should receive basic sustainability training (including local government councillors, Council staff, DPI staff etc)
<p>The Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The conservation of urban bushland should have greater priority in planning decisions.</i>

Sustainability in the Regions

Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to sustainability for each region in WA will require improved education and awareness • Research, development and management of change in Perth and regional towns must be accommodated within existing institutional structures without creating more pseudo-bureaucracies 	
Alex Growden 200204544	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments managing regions must be accountable. Combined education accountability and enforcement can contribute to sustainable long term use of land resources 	
Stuart Hawkins 200204122		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultation processes to allow community to decide what happens to their region (especially in rural/semi rural towns where they wish to maintain their lifestyles). Community consultation should inform Government decision making, not just be a public relations exercise. In some cases community sustainability is of a higher priority than economic sustainability and should be recognised in these cases.
Shirley de la Hunty 200204691	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government has the inherent weakness of temporary councillors that are elected by a voluntary voting system which is easily manipulated by self-interested power groups/individuals 	
Jeanette Conacher 200203853		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consider a forum of all relevant types of regional groups in the State (managerial level, perhaps convened by UWA's Institute for Regional Development) – Agencies, Cth, NGO's etc – to harmonise sustainable policies, initiatives; develop strategies, secure commitments, offer regional incentives/awards/recognition; regional groupings could form part of the Policy Unit?</i>
Michael Lewi 20020679		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policies for the sustainable use of cultural landscapes (landscapes modified by human activity over a long period of time) in WA. • Need for Identification and legislative protection of cultural landscapes

Athol Barrett 200203227		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions need to help implementation where possible to achieve optimum cost effective outcomes • Much of what is proposed for the Strategy may exist in WA institutions- identification of institutional expertise to bring about a more extended and coordinated role for institutions.
Brett Ranford 200204126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is now that the research, policies and technology need to be implemented to ensure availability of necessities for the current and future population of Western Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law reform must play a large part in the implementation of sustainability strategies. Laws must ensure that people act in a sustainable manner
Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks for law reform should include regulations and heavy fines.
Swan Catchment Council 200207915		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional NRM Groups in WA should be acknowledged as stakeholders in implementing the Sustainability Strategy. • <i>The Swan Catchment Council has recently prepared a NRM strategy (The Swan Region : a Natural Resource Management Strategy, 2001) which is a major and current regional initiative. It is strongly underpinned by sustainability principles.</i> • <i>It addresses key community concerns, and as a result of broad consultation, sets out strategies and roles for partnerships between community, government and industry in the sustainable management of natural resources.</i> • <i>Regional differences occur, and within their field the Regional NRM Groups have accepted that plans, priorities and methods of operation should be flexible to meet regional objectives.</i> • <i>Similarly, the Sustainability Strategy must respect and reflect regional differences and needs.</i> • <i>Region-specific strategies must be the result of representative, consultative processes.</i>
Environmental Alliance 200206616		See submission under heading Sustainability Assessment AND Institutional Change

Indigenous Communities and Sustainability

Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous communities must be engaged and consulted to encourage participation in the Strategy, custodianship and empowerment	
Ord Land and Water 200204039	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact of environmental degradation on the social aspects of the community is yet to be fully realised. Problems of Aboriginal health and social instability can be partly attributed to environmental degradation and ensuing access problems	

<p>Kimberley Land Council 200207045</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KLC provided copies of two publications as a submission: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Horstman M. and Wightman G. (2001) <i>Karparti ecology: Recognition of Aboriginal ecological knowledge and its application to management in north-western Australia. Ecological Management and Restoration</i> 2 (2): 99-109. 2. Walsh F (2002) <i>Information Needs and Media in Aboriginal Land Management, Kimberley WA</i>. Report to the KLC Land and Sea management Unit for the national land and Water Resources Audit; Broome, WA. • Horstman and Wightman: Importance of valuing indigenous knowledge systems, maintaining traditional ecological knowledge and applying such knowledge to contemporary land and sea management. Collaborative research can be an effective platform for establishing co-management and coexistence • Walsh: The information needs of Aboriginal land managers in the Kimberley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need Aboriginal knowledge to improve ecological management and understanding. • Need to respect management responsibilities of traditional custodians if Aboriginal knowledge is to be shared in ways that are beneficial for all. • Aboriginal science, traditional knowledge and traditional responsibilities (such as Uluru) can provide the information and knowledge that is absent in conventional wisdom, baseline studies and management planning. • This Aboriginal ecological and management knowledge must be embraced as soon as possible, before it is lost (as current trends in the north show). • Aboriginal communities are keen to get on with the task of management and occupation of traditional homelands and don't want protracted legal processes about 'title' and 'extinguishment' to delay this. • 'Whitefella Law' does not allow for recognition and support of traditional knowledge and customary law and this should be addressed. • Native title (the body of custom, law and common law rights) is positive in including traditional knowledge but the Federal Native Title Act does not reflect this positivity. • Negotiated native title settlements provide greater certainty of outcomes and efficiency of public resources but should involve greater connection to country through demonstrating traditional knowledge. • The karparti approach is a good model for this. • See submission for details of case study from Kimberley.
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<p>Lisa Clarke 200204546</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Our precious Aboriginal Culture. Please visit the WA Museum, check out the Aboriginal display, witness their plight & be moved. They took care of this wonderful land for thousands of years. They were respectful caretakers of Australia - leaving a very healthy ecological footprint, that we could all learn from. How have we honoured them? My Government has a duty of care to the Aboriginal people at it can't be fixed by giving them money or privileges. They require understanding, recognition at acceptance in <u>their</u> own country.</i> 	
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<p>Incorporating Legislation (ACA, Act, Associations Act, Corporation Law etc)</p>	<p>Service agreement with funding body/ies</p>	<p>Other legislation and contracts</p>
	<p>divisive within communities where groups within communities compete with one another for funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a whole of government approach to funding provision, where funding is provided through program or project allocations ('silo' funding) and does not reflect the way most Aboriginal communities operate and address their service needs. • Consultation and negotiation processes which ignore the diversity and complexity of Aboriginal communities, and where there is an expectation that Aboriginal communities should be singular and cohesive (this assumption is not made for non-Indigenous communities). • Operating under a higher degree of public scrutiny than non-Aboriginal organisations, which often seen as inequitable and controlling. • For some, being subject to rigid and conservative structures and processes, and intense accountability, under the Aboriginal Corporations legislation (originally designed to provide a more 'culturally appropriate' form of incorporation). <p>Issues for Aboriginal organisations</p> <p>Often, the problems experienced by Aboriginal community based organisations tend to receive a greater degree of attention than those of non-Indigenous organisations, although many of the difficulties they face are common.</p> <p>However, there are several factors that are specific to Aboriginal community management, including:</p>	<p>Aboriginal communities to sustain, and be sustained by, their principles need to be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a long term, strategic and planned approach to building and maintaining the capacity of Aboriginal communities. • a recognition of the diverse views and differing interest groups that exist within any Aboriginal 'community' - Aboriginal communities are no more or less cohesive than non Indigenous communities. • government needs to be a resource provider to Aboriginal communities rather than a service provider. • in providing resources to Aboriginal communities, the traditional and cultural status of community members needs to be acknowledged. • rather than imposed, organisational design and development needs to be discussed, negotiated and tailored to the needs of differing communities. • management and organisational structures and processes need to reflect the traditional and cultural structures of the community. <p>Three levels of development</p> <p>1. Community or area level planning and governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Streamlining resource provision: Ideally, government funding needs to be organised in a 'whole of government' package, to allow for a 'whole of community' approach to the planning of resource use and meeting of needs. Streamlining and rationalising funding mechanisms, planning, and accountabilities at a cross portfolio level, prior to reaching communities, would assist in making the administration of government funds more efficient and manageable. o Community ownership and control: A regional level planning structure for Aboriginal governance is being discussed in a number of communities, and operates elsewhere ('Congress' or 'Council' model). Such a structure enables elders and prominent members of a community or group of communities to make the decisions concerning the

Tad Zalewski & Associates 200206631		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We can learn from our Aboriginal people and our multi-cultural Community. We only need to ask them.</i>
Kath Mathwin 200206626		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Every opportunity to include indigenous people and to recognise any knowledge they have which could help with sustainability should be taken.</i> • <i>Also, areas of employment could be opened up for indigenous people to participate in sustainability projects.</i>
Nyungah Circle of Elders 200209084		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You state that your vision for the future is to 'develop a strategy to pursue new forms of development that did not compromise the health of our environment or society'.</i> • <i>If you wish to guarantee such a vision then it is necessary that there be proper consultation with the Aboriginal Community and that the Sacredness of the Land and Waterways be respected according to our Law.</i> • <i>There must be proper consultation with the People who have the Knowledge and Ties to their areas and, once agreements have been made in good faith, then developers should not be allowed to find holes in the Aboriginal Heritage Act, such as a Section 18 to override the wisdom of the Aboriginal People.</i> • <i>The only way to guarantee a healthy environment is by respecting the Religion and Culture of the People.</i>

<p>South Coast Environment Group 200209228</p>	<p><i>Indigenous and Community Involvement in Natural Resource Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SCEG firmly believes that indigenous knowledge, and the active participation of indigenous groups in the management of natural areas is a undervalued and underutilized resource. In the interests of the dual objective of aboriginal reconciliation and improved natural resource management, SCEG believes that the incorporation of indigenous people and their knowledge in land management must be actively sought as a matter of priority.</i> • <i>Community involvement and community ownership of natural resources is also an invaluable component of the sustainable conservation of natural and cultural heritage values. Neighborhood watch programs to encourage custodianship of natural resources, as well as the encouragement of volunteer involvement, such as the Bibbulmun Track Society are useful mechanisms for increasing community involvement and ownership of natural resources.</i> 	<p><i>Recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indigenous representation must be a required part of the community consultation process of every development proposal. Effort should be made to be accommodating and sensitive to an indigenous approach to knowledge and the understanding of ecological systems.</i> • <i>Community involvement and ownership of natural and cultural resources should be actively encouraged. This can be achieved by the development and use of new and existing mechanisms for encouraging community participation.</i>
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Research and Development for Sustainability

Dr Gary Luck 200202587		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify knowledge gaps that restrict the transition to sustainability and provide funding to encourage research in these areas
Brett Ranford 200204126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is now that the research, policies and technology need to be implemented to ensure availability of necessities for the current and future population of Western Australia 	
K.D Walsh 200204451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to pursue sustainability are limited by the lack of thorough research data, education, support and examples at a Government level The research and development required to ensure sustainability outcomes are achieved need to be unlimited and thorough. Committed officers from CSIRO, AgWA, CALM and DPI could best advise the government on this issue <i>Research and development should not be limited by an unrealistic budget allowance</i> Further contribution to progressing sustainability could be achieved through the sharing of research at state, federal and international levels, especially with countries with no means to help themselves. 	
Brian Bucktin 200204123	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We seem to be lagging because R&D is not supported by large injections of public money (especially into education). Private funding is dubious due to the possibility of having strings attached. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sustainability group should consider some funding entities
Gerrard Mullen 200204664	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential for increased employment in the research and development industry if sustainability is pursued Research and development necessary to all sustainability outcomes would typically include viability studies. Comparison of these studies to conventional methods, products and practices would defeat the purpose, and should be evaluated on their own merits, no matter how small the contribution that is made to sustainability 	

<p>Royal Automobile Club of Western Australia 200205446</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and development are required to determine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The standard of living that people want including levels of mobility The size of the population that can be sustained at this standard of living, given current levels of technology and innovation Sustainable vehicle technologies suitable for WA conditions and their infrastructure requirements
<p>Jeanette Conacher 200203853</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thorough inventory (educational institutions, Agencies etc) of the depth and scope of R&D occurring would avoid the risk of duplication and waste of resources. If this is not done, chances to be strategic in achieving co-ordinated and focussed state and community sustainability goals will be compromised

<p>Clint Garrett 200205462</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of low pollution energy sources is critical. If WA is going to change to a hydrogen economy, then there needs to be much more work done on the direct conversion of solar energy, fuel cells and the transportation of hydrogen. More work needs to be done on development of bio-fuels as a transitional fuel. The oil-mallee project is an excellent example of a multi-value approach to energy production. • Finding low cost, efficient methods of de-salinating seawater is also important, and more favourable than building a pipeline from the Ord scheme to the South West. • Much technology for more efficient appliances and industrial processes is already available and will be taken up when/if costs drive businesses and individuals in that direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Ord Land and Water 200204039</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority needs to go to the development of BMP's for industry and redefining what are the appropriate farm management systems for our own environment • work and knowledge needs to come from local sources (eg National heritage Trust not being willing to fund water efficiency work outside the Murray Darling System while a water allocation plan for the Ord River is developed without the necessary scientific knowledge to allow for informed decisions) • create necessary tool to allow community to decide and plan its own future based on triple bottom line principles, including a model that allows implications of current decisions to be estimated in a future time frame (to avoid guesswork)

<p>Australian Corporate Citizenship Alliance 200206719</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concentrate on priority areas to make the most of resources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> land care programs fishing industry (including aquaculture) mining practices (further encourage world-class best practices) to get R&D assistance, a project must be at least close to best practice or have the potential for it Project mapping for areas such as medical, insurance and tourism
<p>Hills Ecovillage Project 200207496</p>		<p>R & D needed for sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The development of expertise in environmental design and planning</i> <i>Sustainable building and construction methods both commercially and domestically</i> <i>Organic farming practices</i> <i>Effective education and training methods for sustainable practices</i> <i>Grey water treatment</i> <i>Waste recycling and minimisation</i> <i>Renewable energy sources</i>

<p>Community Arts Network WA (CAN WA) 200204773</p>		<p>Research needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Research on how people understand sustainability</i> • <i>Research on partnership between community, business and other sectors.</i> • <i>Effectiveness of information distribution and dissemination</i> • <i>Correlation between community participation and sustainability</i> • <i>The role of arts and culture in working towards sustainable community cultures.</i>
<p>Chamber Of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Most modern economic theories recognise the importance of innovation, technology and new ideas in generating sustained economic growth. Innovation, technology and new ideas are also crucial to achieving our social and environmental goals and these goals would be best achieved through a vibrant research and development community.</i>

<p>Heal the World Incorporated 200206618</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The major problem with virtually every type of research today is that it embraces only one vision or perhaps two at the most. For example, social research will rarely if ever combine with economics. Medical research will rarely if ever combine with self-healing. The reason is that researchers cannot see the connection because from a second or third Wave perspective, it doesn't exist. The connections only manifest when the total field of vision becomes unified and fully integrated and this only occurs when the individual or institution goes fourth Wave. (note first wave: agriculture revolution; second wave: industrial revolution; third wave: current; fourth wave: eutopian society – eutopia meaning 'place of wellbeing')</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>More research is needed for the rectification of the enormous damage to and contamination of the environment. This is already the top priority of many researchers. Coupled with environmental research is the need to develop biodynamic farming as an aggressive competitor to modern agriculture. The use of agricultural chemicals, pesticide, herbicide and weedicide has been an enormous problem ever since DDT was released. The World Health Organization is still applying DDT in Africa. Their excuse is that there is no current alternative against malaria. Yet there is only no alternative because the context of their research has not expanded to include biodynamics.</i>
<p>Cesira Leigh & Glen Ryan 200206726</p>		<p>INNOVATION FUNDING <i>Establishment of a sustainability innovators investment fund for individuals who have ideas with merit needing funding to get sustainability projects off the ground. This would encourage innovation in areas drastically needing local improvement – like sustainable transport, renewable energy, agriculture, education etc.</i></p>

Peel Preservation Group 200205797		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financial incentives are required to encourage research into alternative energy sources, non-polluting agricultural practices and answers to the extent to which Australia can afford to continue to consume its biological resources.</i> • <i>Building & construction industry should be obliged to incorporate latest research and be rated on its ability to produce ecologically efficient housing, commercial and industrial buildings.</i> • <i>Solid scientific research, not debate, must be initiated into what is a sustainable population for our unique Australian conditions.</i>
Notre Dame - Edmund Rice Centre 200206397		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Greater research funding should be given to universities to explore our ecological footprint and measures to reduce this throughout the community</i>

Eco Town Inc 200206627		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>R&D needed: Efficient use of collected wastewater, reduction in evaporation, reverse osmosis treatment of saline water.</i>
Kath Mathwin 200206626		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Research so that we are more certain of what was once here and why it was as it was. Surveys, locally so that we have listed what we still have and monitoring , so that we know what is going on.</i> • <i>Research into why the beautiful, lately healthy Wandoos are dying in the Kojonup area!</i>

<p>The Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Research and development is urgently required to develop commercially viable native perennial species.</i> • <i>Research and development is required into commercially viable alternative crops.</i>
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<p>CSIRO 200209242</p>	<p><i>We will partner with the State Government, state NRM, primary industries, planning agencies, industry and regional associations (e.g., Cockburn Sound Management Council, Kwinana Industry Association, Avon Catchment Council), local government (e.g., through WALGA), NGOs (Green WA, Conservation Council of WA) and universities to establish the direction and capacity of A Healthy Country in the southwest of Western Australia.</i></p> <p>Some key questions that A Healthy Country could address in Western Australia</p> <p>Salinity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What is the cumulative downstream impact on water quality, water yield and flood peaks of plant-based and engineering interventions?</i> <i>How can we manage the flows and loads of water and salt on a regional basis to minimise risk and impact?</i> <i>How will the system respond, and how will drivers vary, under anticipated climate change?</i> <i>Where are the institutional failures, potential policy instruments, and social issues related to regional catchment management?</i> <i>What works where, and for whom?</i> <i>What are the likely new industries that form part of the solution, and what is their future and role?</i> <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the biodiversity assets most at risk in a region, and most in need of protection?</i> <i>What are the tradeoffs among biodiversity protection, industry, the community, and catchment health and how do we optimise this decision?</i> <i>What technologies are needed to protect or enhance biodiversity?</i> <p>Water Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the cumulative impacts of the various nutrient and pollutant inputs into an estuary, river or inshore body as a function of time, management, policy?</i> 	<p><i>Healthy Country: “A Light Environmental Footprint for Perth and Southwestern Australia”—Proposed elements of an integrating conceptual framework, is a research proposal from Tom Hatton and Matt Taylor (CSIRO).</i></p> <p>Goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Prosperous and adaptable Southwestern communities amid resilient landscapes.</i> <i>Perth and regional communities of south-western Australia will have a highly developed understanding of the landscapes in which they live and capacity to address and adapt to economic, environmental, and social imperatives in achieving a sustainable development pathway for this rapidly changing part of the country. The region will be recognised internationally as a leading centre of excellence in environmental management and related technologies.</i> <p>Hypotheses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>There is a set of inter-connected failures in Australian natural resource management systems that have caused land and water degradation and biodiversity decline. They include failures in policies, markets and property rights, inappropriate land use, technology and management, and inability to predict and explain biophysical, social and economic change. Together these causes reduce landscape resilience and the ability of communities to adapt to opportunities and threats.</i> <i>We propose to form R&D partnerships to conduct regional projects that test these hypotheses.</i> <p>Contributions from Healthy Country in the Southwest</p> <p><i>We will work in partnership by making particular contributions to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing technical foundations and the “science of the gaps” knowledge - <i>by generating process understanding of the behaviour of the physical, ecological, social and economic landscape; developing predictive tools that deal with pathways and uncertainty across systems and are consistent with adaptive management principles; by improving access to that data and knowledge; and by providing tested technologies that will facilitate the triple bottom line.</i> improving the capacity of rural and urban communities to participate - <i>by providing the tools to use information effectively, and the organisational skills to improve outcomes;</i> improving the effectiveness of working between institutions - <i>by devising the right structures for new challenges, and the appropriate relationships across scales</i>
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Sustainability Information Online (including: Environmental Data Integration and Accessibility)

<p>Blackwood Basin Group 200206687</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Blackwood Basin Group is currently providing access to GIS technology for all landcare coordinators within the Basin. This provides up to date information specifically related to different sub –regions, which will enable informed decisions on natural resource management to be made at the local level.</i> • <i>This type of information may be able to be accessed in the near future through the established state Telecentre network of over 90 Telecentres, of which, over twelve are located in the Blackwood Basin Region.</i> • <i>The use of established infrastructure to deliver these new tools to the public should be utilised fully to prevent duplication and additional costs.</i> • <i>To protect our natural heritage and biodiversity the Blackwood Basin Group, through its monitoring and evaluation program, is collating and evaluating valuable information relating to natural resource management issues in the basin.</i> • <i>This information in conjunction with other data sources (i.e. Ag WA, CALM, W&RC) will provide a valuable tool to assist in protecting our natural heritage and biodiversity.</i> • <i>The Blackwood Basin Groups monitoring and evaluation program in conjunction with the proposed EMS project can provide baseline information to assist in the development of new sustainable industries for the area.</i> • <i>The importance of exchange of data between agencies, non-government organisations and the community can not be over emphasised. Too many times there has been duplication in projects due to lack of knowledge of another projects existence.</i> • <i>Effective communication is the key to identifying NRM areas, which require further data collection and interpretation to assist in protecting these resources.</i>
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<p>The Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government must support community access to the latest research, data and technology to enable improved land management.</i> <p><i>Support for community access to technology:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognition that technology is critical to improved land management;</i> • <i>Satellite imagery is currently being used by NHT funded project Land Monitor to help map salinity and catchment planning. Funding for this project has almost run out, further funding is required;</i> • <i>Encourage development of a diversity of satellite-based land management tools that are compatible with Land Monitor;</i> • <i>Data acquisition and processing capacity at the local and regional scale is essential to enable community groups to make informed land management decisions;</i> • <i>NRM resource centres are being developed in most regions; these need to be supported;</i> • <i>Better cooperation between NRM agencies is needed to ensure resource efficiency and more integrated on-ground delivery of government services;</i> • <i>Email and internet have significantly increased the community's ability to share information and communication with remote areas. Some regional areas still have limited access to the internet, this must be addressed;</i> • <i>Technology must be regionally available;</i> • <i>Public needs access to all data in an easily accessible form;</i> • <i>Need to fund data acquisition;</i>
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Recognising Excellence in Sustainability

<p>WA No-Tillage Farmers Association 200206522</p>		<p><i>Hold State Sustainability Best practice forum in 2004 – The sustainable state. Sustainability awards and recognition could occur.</i></p>
<p>Swan Catchment Council 200207915</p>		<p><i>Innovation that leads to less resource use, cleaner production and helps meet sustainability targets (eg. Greenhouse gas emissions) must be supported and rewarded.</i></p>

Eco Town Inc 200206627		<i>Hold State Sustainability Best Practice Forum in 2004. Sustainability awards and recognition could occur. Have a category for farms and towns.</i>
Rosa de Graaf 200206617		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Govts to encourage businesses to be environmentally minded – offer say – yearly awards for the most encouraging environmental achievements. Include Schools etc.</i> • <i>Local Govt could do similar with local residents – the most outstanding native garden of the year for e.g.</i>

