



## NAGA Councillor Update 4th Quarter 2014-15

### Purpose

This paper has been prepared to update councillors on the activities of the Northern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (NAGA), for the fourth quarter of the 2014-15 financial year.

### Background

The City of Manningham is a member of NAGA.

NAGA formed in 2002 as a network that shares information, coordinates emission reduction and adaptation activities and cooperates on the research and development of innovative projects. NAGA's goal is to substantially contribute to the transition to a low-carbon future by delivering effective programs and leveraging local government, community and business action.

### Summary of Work

#### *Integrated Regional Vulnerability Assessment (IRVA)*

NAGA has completed its integrated regional vulnerability assessment, which identifies risks and vulnerabilities for council services, infrastructure, natural assets and communities, caused by project future climate impacts.

The final report, *Adaptation in the North*, has identified particular vulnerabilities in council buildings, amongst local businesses in terms of their awareness and ability to adapt to climatic shocks and stresses and in communities exposed to additional heat wave impacts caused by the urban heat island effect.



The report outlines a series of actions to address these and other identified vulnerabilities, including:

- testing a vulnerability assessment tool for council buildings;
- developing engagement tools for local business to help them prepare better for climatic shocks and stresses; and
- reviewing existing council urban greening strategies.

*Adaptation in the North* is available from the NAGA website ([www.naga.org.au](http://www.naga.org.au)). It comprises two main volumes, an executive summary and individual council reports on projected vulnerabilities. A separate website is under construction, which will be the base for future work. NAGA is also developing an adaptation working group, which will oversee the implementation of the actions detailed in *Adaptation in the North*.

### *Municipal Energy Profiles*

NAGA has delivered final versions of the municipal energy profiles for 2012; these reports collect energy use data from distribution businesses and create profiles of consumption trends across residential and commercial sectors, including local (suburban) averages. This helps councils plan for where energy saving programs can best be delivered.

NAGA has consulted with its members to identify additional data that could be collected and integrated into the profiles, in order to improve reporting and gain a better understanding of the factors influencing changes in energy consumption. NAGA continues to negotiate with the distribution businesses to gather more timely data, but this continues to prove difficult. Most distribution businesses have faced disruption in their data storage due to the switchover to new software to better integrate with smart meters. However, NAGA has set out proposed funding for its 2015-16 budget to collect data and produce reports for 2013, 2014 and 2015, if the data is available.

### *Advocacy*

NAGA has collaborated with other regional greenhouse alliance and the Municipal Association of Victoria to develop a joint response to the Electricity Distribution Price Review (EDPR), which is conducted every five years by the Australian Electricity Regulator (AER). The EDPR is important as it sets prices for the installation and maintenance of public lighting, which has an impact upon council budgets. Distribution businesses propose new tariffs for the upcoming regulated time period; NAGA and its counterpart in the east, EAGA, have jointly contracted Ironbark Sustainability to review these proposals.

The review has found considerable variability amongst the distribution businesses, in the suggested charges for labour and materials required to maintain public lighting. has recommended that, in such circumstances, the lowest charge proposed by distribution businesses be the one set by the AER. NAGA has also recommended that the AER retain a role in the regulation of stand-alone lighting. The AER had proposed that stand-alone lighting be the subject of negotiation between the distribution business and councils, as is the situation in South Australia. NAGA has opposed this shift in Victoria given that three years of negotiations in South Australia have so far failed to deliver new charges in that state, resulting in budget uncertainty.



In addition, NAGA has prepared and submitted advocacy statements to the Federal Government on:

- the Emissions Reduction Fund Safeguard Mechanism; and
- the Post-2020 Emissions Reduction Targets.

We have made submissions to the Victorian Government on:

- a review of the Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (VEET); and
- the future of unconventional onshore gas production.

All submissions are available on the NAGA website ([www.naga.org.au](http://www.naga.org.au)).

NAGA, along with the other greenhouse alliances, has also met with senior policy staff from Sustainability Victoria, the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning and the Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources, to receive briefings on the new state government's policy directions.

### *Investigating Rates Mechanisms (IRM) Project*

The IRM project explored innovative mechanisms (via council rates systems, and communication channels) to directly support vulnerable low-income home-owners, as well as working with key intermediaries in the real estate industry to promote energy-saving home improvements to rental properties. A number of small scale pilots reached out to property owners (landlords) through the rates database, as well as real estate property managers, to provide information and incentives to upgrade their property. NAGA aimed to better understand the challenges and barriers to reach property owners and for them to take action.

As one off trials, the response rate from landlords was predictably low. A follow up survey was conducted to better understand the motivations of landlords and communications. The survey found that 69% of landlords considered their property to already be energy efficient, which contradicts existing literature. The remaining 31% considered it too much effort to take up the offer, even though this offer was no cost improvement or potential financial gain. When asked how the incentives could be made more attractive, 89% of survey respondents said there was nothing that could make it more attractive.

However, the project did find that the rates database proved a reasonably effective way to reach landlords though the ease of accessing the list and direct communications. Conformity to privacy requirements varied from council to council. In the best case it was very straightforward and in the worst it delayed the communications by some months, in order to get approvals.

In addition, discussions with landlords and real estate agents suggest that accountants may be a potential avenue for engaging landlords and this warrants further exploration. Also, end of lease is the best time to target landlords to undertake retrofits, which requires working closely with real estate property managers.

### *Governance*

NAGA held its annual meeting at the Global Learning Centre at the City of Hume, in March. The guest speaker was the City of Melbourne's Chief Resilience Officer, Toby Kent, who outlined the Resilient Cities project and how councils might be involved. Experts led workshops on:

- Financing large scale solar in the community
- Integrating ecologically-sustainable design into capital works
- Developing adaptation strategies
- Financing local government corporate renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Greening the region: urban forestry, heat islands and stormwater management
- Adapting for dollars: getting business ready for a changed climate.



Outcomes from the workshops form the basis for NAGA's work plan for 2015-16.

In addition, the NAGA Executive and the NAGA Implementation Forum both met in May. The NAGA Secretariat has worked with members in both the Executive and the Implementation Forum to develop an ongoing Strategic Plan for 2015-20, as well as a work plan for 2015-16.

### **Next Steps**

No further steps required from Council.

## **Further Information**

For further information, please contact Vivien Williamson – Manager Economic & Environmental Planning



NAGA

NORTHERN  
ALLIANCE FOR  
GREENHOUSE  
ACTION

# Manningham City

## Energy Profile

Helping Council to improve policies, target programs,  
and promote energy smart communities.



## **Municipal Energy Profile**

### **Introduction**

This Municipal Energy Profile provides a comprehensive overview of energy (gas and electricity use) and associated emissions in the municipality. It shows the trends in energy consumption for residential, commercial and industrial sectors with totals for each suburb. The profile draws upon energy data for the period 2004-2013.

### **Background**

The Northern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (NAGA) has been working to obtain local energy data since 2008. NAGA is working to ensure urgent, regional action in our transition to a climate-changed low-carbon future. NAGA supports councils commitments to enhance the wellbeing of their municipalities. Information provided by Victorian electricity and gas distributors to NAGA forms the basis of the profiles.

MEFL has developed a detailed municipal data tool to record raw energy consumption data. This data has been used to construct energy profiles for each of the councils and presents the most comprehensive set of local level energy information produced in Australia.

The profiles demonstrate NAGA's commitment to local leadership in climate change action.

### **Applications**

The availability of local information on energy consumption and trends enables councils to:

- » improve targeting of policies, programs and incentives to reduce energy demand by knowing where consumption and emissions are highest;
- » identify and target effort for maximum impact;
- » communicate to create a better informed community on energy use, carbon pollution and costs; and
- » monitor the effectiveness of energy saving and emission reduction programs and progress towards local, regional or state targets.

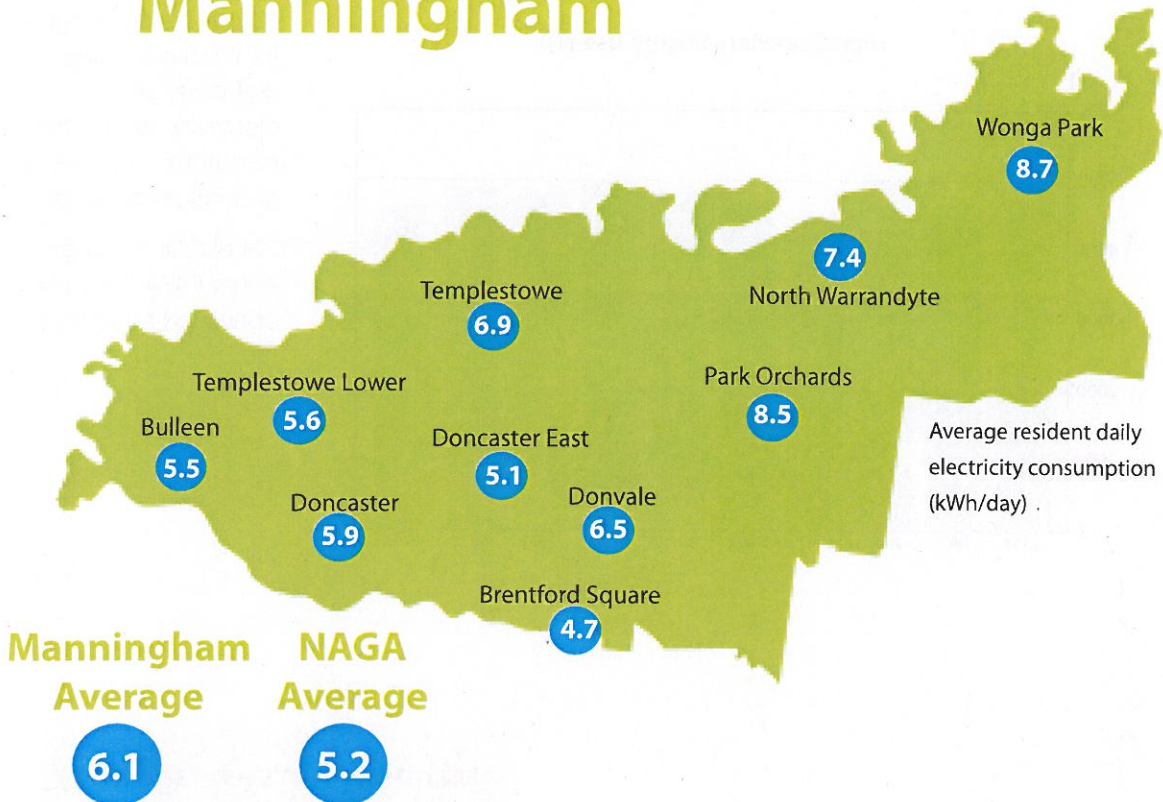
### **Acknowledgements**

The Municipal Energy Profile was originally developed for NAGA by Moreland Energy Foundation, with funding from the Victorian Government. NAGA acknowledges Victoria's gas and electricity distributors for providing data used to develop this profile.

### **Enquiries**

Every attempt has been made to verify the data, however it should be noted that this report is intended to be iterative and your feedback is welcome. The detailed data on which this profile has been developed is located within the municipal data tool; for more information please contact NAGA. Please note that some network companies have changed the way they report on data in 2013, so there may be some unavoidable small discrepancies between the Municipal Energy Profiles of 2013 and previous years.

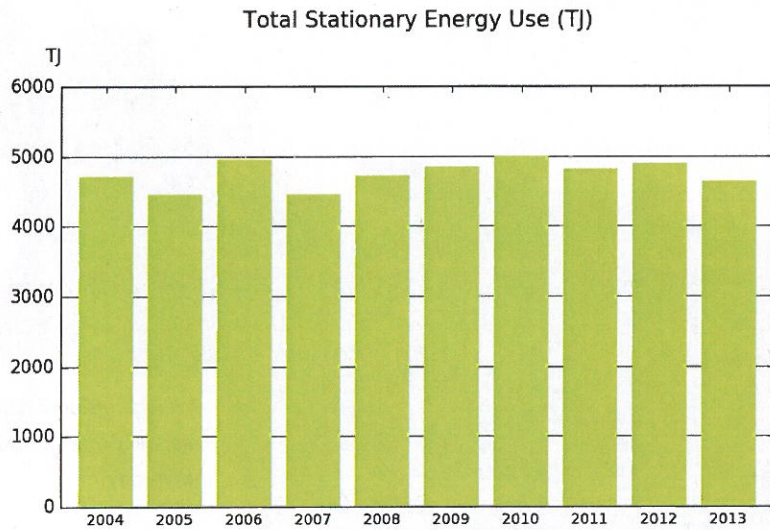
# Manningham



## Changes from 2009 to 2013

	Manningham Average	NAGA Average
Annual decrease in daily household electricity use	-4.6%	-3.3%
Annual decrease daily household gas use per year	-1.4%	-0.2%
Annual decrease in daily household GHG emissions	-4%	-3.6%

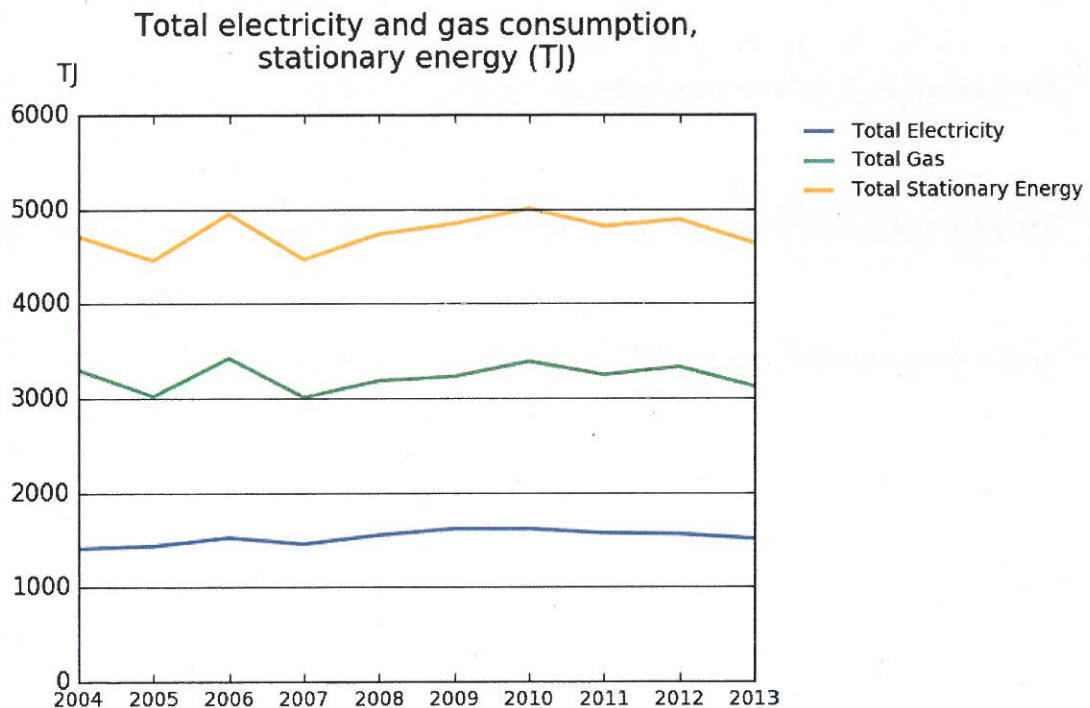
## Manningham's energy consumption



The total stationary energy consumption for the municipality combines gas and electricity used in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

For electricity, megawatt hours (MWh) have been converted to terajoules (TJ).

Manningham's average daily household usage of electricity is higher than the NAGA average

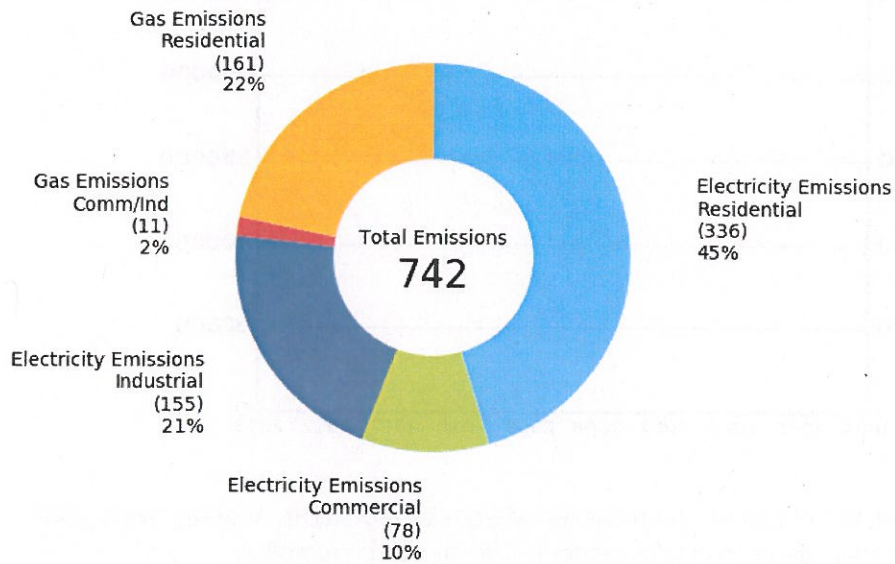




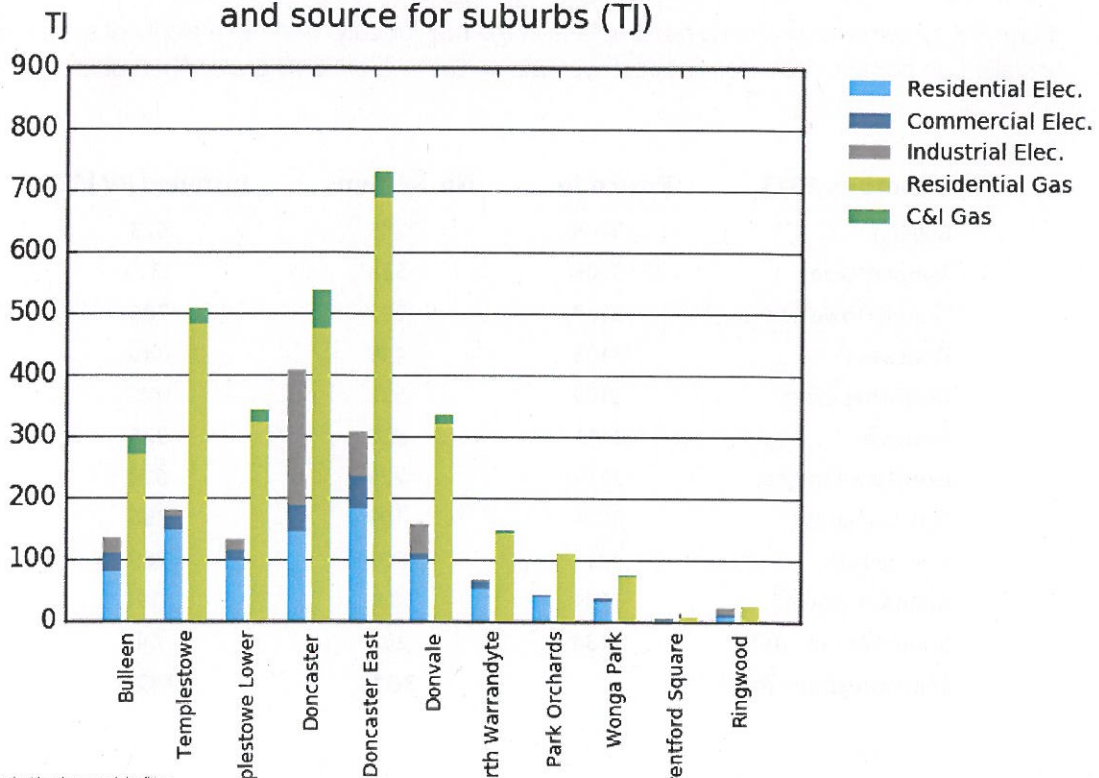
## Energy consumption by sector

Electricity emissions are relatively consistent since 2012, although there is a small decrease in residential emissions. Gas emissions have also remained relatively consistent for all sectors.

2013 Sector Emissions kt CO2-e/year

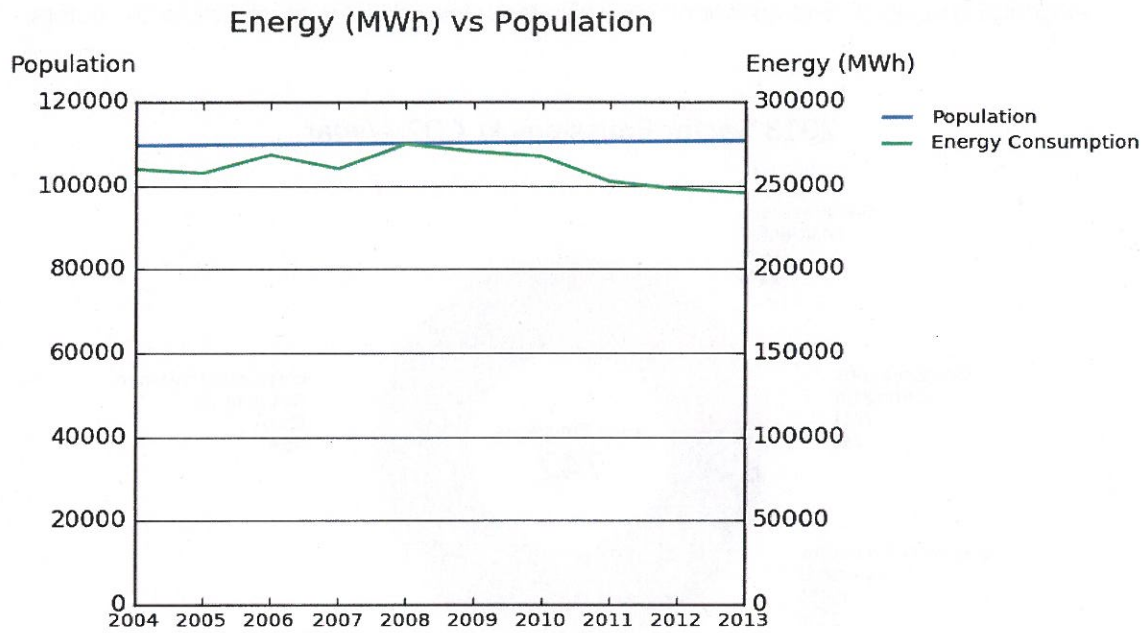


2013 annual energy use by sector and source for suburbs (TJ)



\*Shared with other municipalities

## Residential Energy



The population of Manningham has remained relatively stable, however since 2009 there has been a substantial drop in total residential electricity consumption.

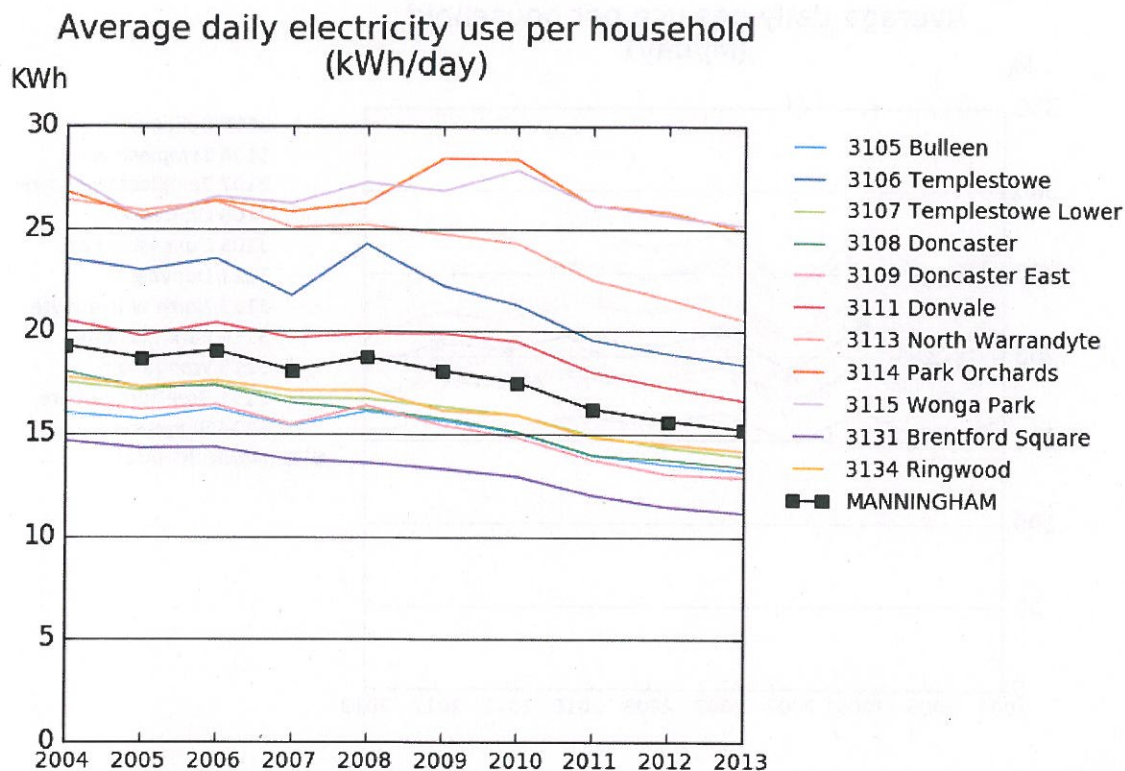
## Solar Energy

Solar PV systems have seen a rapid uptake in the municipality, with the majority of systems being installed on homes. Totals for installed systems by the end of 2013 are outlined below.

Suburb in 2013	Postcode	No. Systems	Installed PV kW
Bulleen	3105	255	623
Templestowe	3106	528	1313
Templestowe Lower	3107	292	706
Doncaster	3108	449	1062
Doncaster East*	3109	595	1415
Donvale*	3111	422	975
North Warrandyte*	3113	223	617
Park Orchards	3114	109	336
Wonga Park	3115	102	289
Brentford Square	3131	8.9	19
South Warrandyte*	3134	26.5	64
<b>Manningham Total</b>		<b>3011</b>	<b>7420</b>

\*Shared with other municipalities

## Residential Electricity



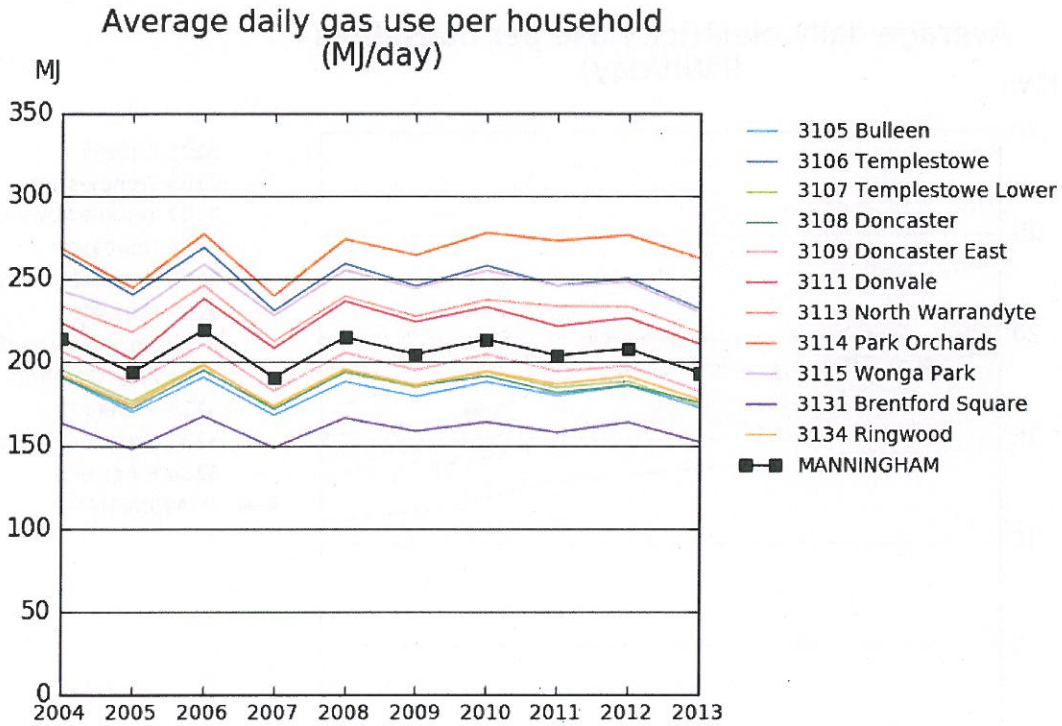
Overall, average daily household electricity consumption is trending downwards for all suburbs across Manningham, with a 4.6% total reduction since 2009.

Suburb in 2013	Postcode	Electricity kWh/hh/day	Electricity kWh/person/day
Bulleen	3105	14.1	5.5
Templestowe	3106	18.1	6.9
Templestowe Lower	3107	14.1	5.6
Doncaster	3108	14	5.9
Doncaster East*	3109	13.5	5.1
Donvale*	3111	15.8	6.5
North Warrandyte*	3113	20.5	7.4
Park Orchards	3114	24.9	8.5
Wonga Park	3115	25.1	8.7
Brentford Square	3131	13.9	4.7
South Warrandyte*	3134	14.2	5.9
<b>Manningham Average</b>		<b>15.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>NAGA Average</b>		<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>

\*Shared with other municipalities



## Residential Gas



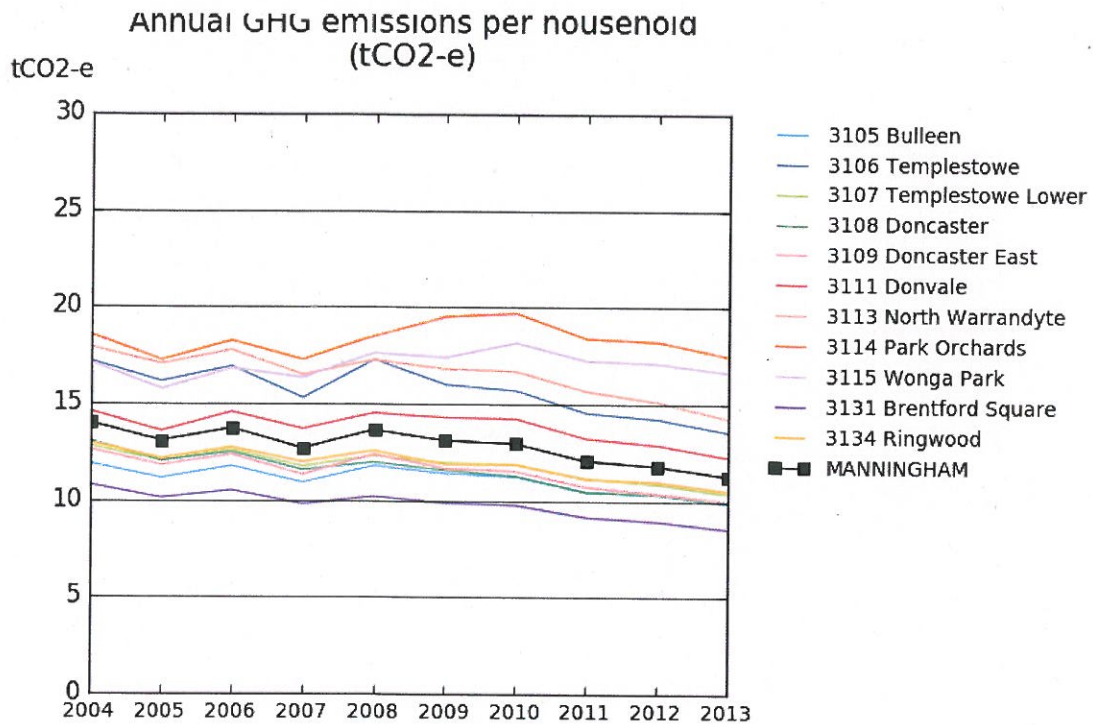
Gas consumption per household in Manningham has remained relatively stable over the last 5 years, with a slight decrease between 2012 and 2013, and remains higher than the NAGA average.

Suburb in 2013	Postcode	Gas Usage MJ/hh/day
Bulleen	3105	172.6
Templestowe	3106	232.2
Templestowe Lower	3107	174
Doncaster	3108	175.7
Doncaster East*	3109	182.6
Donvale*	3111	210.9
North Warrandyte*	3113	217.9
Park Orchards	3114	262.5
Wonga Park	3115	230.1
Brentford Square	3131	151.9
South Warrandyte*	3134	177.5
<b>Manningham Average</b>		<b>193.6</b>
<b>NAGA Average</b>		<b>155</b>

\*Shared with other municipalities



## Residential greenhouse gas emissions



Greenhouse gas emissions per household are trending downwards for Manningham, largely as a result of the decreasing household electricity consumption.

Suburb in 2013	Postcode	CO2 Emissions tCO2e/hh/year
Bulleen	3105	9.8
Templestowe	3106	13.5
Templestowe Lower	3107	10.3
Doncaster	3108	9.9
Doncaster East*	3109	10
Donvale*	3111	12.2
North Warrandyte*	3113	14.2
Park Orchards	3114	17.5
Wonga Park	3115	16.6
Brentford Square	3131	8.5
South Warrandyte*	3134	10.5
<b>Manningham Average</b>		<b>11.3</b>
<b>NAGA Average</b>		<b>8.8</b>

\*Shared with other municipalities

