

Climate Change Report Card 2024-2025

Kingborough Council's climate change
response strategies



Kingborough

Kingborough Council's Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

Climate change will have significant impacts on the community, Council's built spaces, and natural areas. Adaptation strategies respond to these risks by planning for a future with a changed climate.

Rainfall and Riverine Flooding Increase



The most recent climate change factors for rainfall and flooding were embedded for current and future flood modelling projects, meaning we are accurately assessing future flood risk and responding with fit for purpose management strategies.

We collaborated with the State Emergency Service to deliver flood awareness and preparedness sessions for the community.

We shared a [statement](#) on how changing rainfall should be considered in designing for stormwater. With increasing rainfall intensity, understanding where excess water will flow is important to consider as we build for the future.

Bushfire Weather Increase



We are prioritising cool burning in our bushland reserves. These practices allow us to continue fuel reduction during the longer dry periods and reduce the impacts of burning on wildlife.

We continued to deliver bushfire awareness and preparedness events with the Tasmanian Fire Service and other community organisations and groups.

The [2025 Greater Hobart Bushfire Exposure Index](#) was released. This map ensures councils have accurate information to deliver resilience projects and supports the community to better understand their bushfire risk exposure.

Increased Impacts on Natural Environment



We delivered a community planting project at Snug foreshore which included a focus on the increasing impacts of climate change and community discussions around long-term considerations for adaptation.

We facilitated community participation in citizen science events, increasing our collective capacity in monitoring and recording of data as local species distribution change in response to climate change.



Improving Resilience in Biodiversity



We undertook several projects employing nature-based solutions to strengthen resilience of the natural environment to climate change processes.

We planted 12,156 native species, including 1,779 trees, through our Natural Areas and Biodiversity programs.

We protected 242 hectares of vegetation through the [Kingborough Environmental Fund](#) to support threatened species habitat such as the forty spotted pardalote, swift parrot, and threatened vegetation communities.



Sea Level Rise and Coastal Erosion Increase



The Snug Climate Change Adaptation Options Project re-engaged with key stakeholders and planned a public engagement series for the coming financial year. This project explores the options to respond to increasing erosion and sea levels on the Snug foreshore and be resilient to these changes.

We embedded a Coastal Hazards Working Group. This group provides advice and recommendations for Council-owned assets and projects in coastal areas to ensure future hazards such as sea level rise, inundation and erosion are considered.



More Frequent Natural Hazards



We collaborated with Red Cross on the Get Emergency Ready Tasmania (GERT) Project.

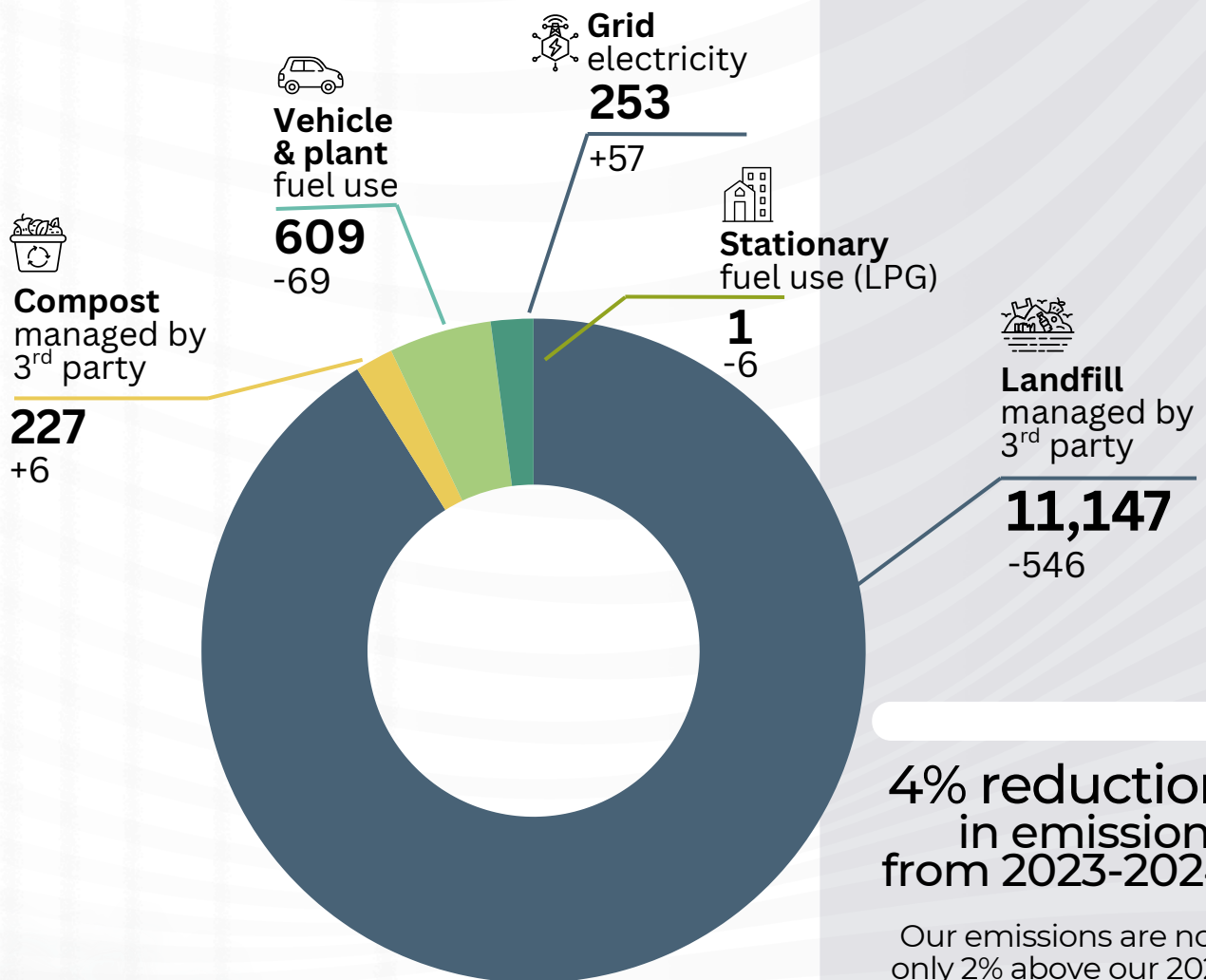
These emergency ready workshops support the community to learn about preparing for emergencies and hazards.

Kingborough Council's Climate Change Mitigation Strategies

Kingborough Council has a target of **net-zero emissions** from our organisation by **2035**. Initiatives are undertaken across our organisation to reduce the tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) emissions from our activities.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

(tCO₂e) by emission source 2024-2025



4% reduction
in emissions
from 2023-2024

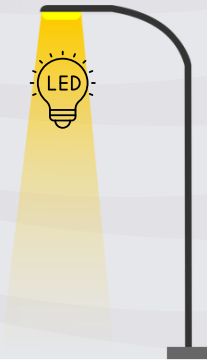
Our emissions are now only 2% above our 2020 baseline.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Emissions Profile

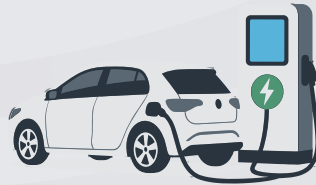
-4%

Annual emissions are 2% above our 2020 baseline.



Electric Vehicles

- 25,631km driven in EVs.
- 3 EVs in our fleet.
- 9 petrol hybrids (one new this year).



Solar Power

Over 138MWh

generated through our solar panels, enough to power 15 Tasmanian homes for a year.

Waste Diversion

4,936 tonnes of FOGO were diverted from landfill.

8,343
tCO₂e AVOIDED

through composting.



6,723

tCO₂e
AVOIDED
through landfill gas capture of general waste.

Barretta Waste Centre Environmental Management

METHANE FLARING AND MONITORING

We monitor and flare methane at the retired Barretta Tip, reducing potential impact from these emissions.



Waste: our biggest emissions source

Waste sent to landfill is the largest source of emissions for Kingborough Council, representing 91.1% of our total emissions or 11,147 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e).

- The waste comes from our community, both through our kerbside collection and through Barretta Waste Transfer Station.
- The largest source of emissions from waste is through food and garden organics being put into the general waste.
- When these are taken to a landfill, they are covered by more and more waste and break down without access to air. This process, called anaerobic decomposition, releases both methane and carbon dioxide.
- Though some of the methane is captured and flared to reduce their emissions, it is still our biggest source of emissions.

Did you know?

Compost, the heavy lifter.

Did you know that food and garden waste that is composted releases almost **36 times less CO₂e** than if it is sent to landfill?

In 2024-25, we composted **4,936 tonnes** of food and organic waste and sent **11,182 tonnes** of waste to landfill. That means 31% of our total waste was compost, but it made up only 1.9% of our emissions while landfill made up 91.1%.

Kingborough's combined green waste and kerbside FOGO avoided 8,343 tonnes of CO₂e, releasing only 227 tonnes of CO₂e.



36x less CO₂e

than if it was sent to landfill

