

ACT 2020 Summit

5 April 2008, Canberra

BACKGROUND

The Canberra 2020 Summit was held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra on Saturday, 5th April 2008. The theme of the Summit was “Innovation” in recognition that Canberra’s core natural asset is its people. Approximately 300 people attended the Summit, including local and federal Members of Parliament, public servants, and members of community and interest groups.

The Summit was facilitated by Lynette Glendinning of PALM Consulting Group and this report was developed by PALM. Every effort has been made to ensure the ideas and proposals conveyed by Summit participants have been presented accurately and as they were intended. In some cases, actual words used have been included.

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The Chief Minister Jon Stanhope MLA, opened the Summit. The genesis of the Summit was the request by the Prime Minister for local regions to hold preparatory summits in advance of the National 2020 Summit to be held on 19-30 April 2008. The Summit presents a great opportunity for generating ideas and talking about the Canberra of the future, particularly since the National Capital celebrates its first centenary in 2013.

In addressing the Summit, Senator Bob McMullan noted that one of Canberra’s strengths is its capacity to generate and implement good ideas. Annette Ellis MLA, observed that the Summit was the “first ever very large Canberra conversation”.

SUMMIT THEMES

Lynette Glendinning, Summit facilitator, summarised the key themes emerging from the discussion of ideas for Canberra 2020 in the following way:

1. **Canberra will be characterised by a culture of active citizenry** that is enabled by social inclusiveness
2. Building on the resources we have in our educational and other institutions, **Canberra will be recognised as a city of excellence and innovation**
3. **Canberra will have strong links to other communities internationally, nationally and regionally**, which will be enhanced by a modern transport system
4. **Planning and design** will be future focussed and based on principles of **sustainability**
5. It will be easy for all community members to **participate and make informed choices**
6. Through increased **engagement and connectedness** among residents, there will be fewer ‘lost’ or disconnected people.

SUMMIT TOPICS

The eight Canberra 2020 Summit Topics were derived from the ten topics that will be discussed at the National 2020 Summit on 18-19 April 2008. Each topic was addressed by subgroups of up to 20 participants. The following table outlines the ideas, areas for action and proposals for the way forward identified by the groups who nominated for each topic.

The following information is notes from each table discussion. There has been no editing of ideas by the ACT Government.

Session One - What ideas do we have for the ACT of 2020

OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Self determination of ATSI communities. Well funded properly resourced representative body. Partnership / treaty – indigenous led initiatives.

Targets [2020]

- Housing. Health. Education. Justice

Leadership.

- Building capacity to take continue / take up leadership
- Resourcing / support from community
- Not just one leader/single voice [this idea is related to concerns that government protocol is engaging with ATSI leaders divides the community and gives power to leaders who do not represent or have the support of the ACT's ATSI community.

Building a strong ATSI workforce

- Education and cultural aspect
- Genuine ATSI liaison officer positions
- Local solutions to local problems [community ownership]
- Funded traineeships – particularly community sector.

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES, SUPPORTING FAMILIES, SOCIAL INCLUSION

Table 3

Ideas brainstorm:

- National focus – Canberra to have say in Australia's role internationally in human rights context and national security matters.
- ACT unique community sector – position with educational institutions to work in sector and foster skills and expertise.
- Opportunities to build community in relative small jurisdiction.
- Ideas – people be valuing relationships as a resource opportunity in school to strengthen communication. Aware of damage of conflict in relationships ? to remove silence, ? conflict
- Rebuild public education by 2020 – equal chances across education.
- Include people coming into community – inclusive, smooth transition and value assets and skills of people – bring with them to community and through migrant and refugees.
- “marginalised’ disappear from locals?
- Recognise we are a community by 2020 – all members are respected, everybody is important.
- Accept understand and work with all people
- Support families with communities – connected and vibrant
- Look at measure as a community to improve how we perform
- Eliminate abuse including structural from community
- Canberra community leader for inclusiveness
- Families are not the only institution that is valued and privileged – support equally other networks and supports.

- Value individual in life and connection to family and broader community – improve structures to support our community and national reform
- Community awareness of rights – women, child, self determination and community to have say in affairs and community relations – sense of belonging.
- Code of conduct for a civil community
- This is link to importance of awareness and education of ratification of declarations
- 60 year Universal Declaration of Human rights
- Structures to disseminate information to wider community – including rights and duties to all communities and individuals.
- Improve information flow and sharing across sectors and with individuals – focussed on supporting new arrivals to understand community norms.
- Public awareness of impact of climate change – strengthening community to take up through hardships in changing environments. Build social and community bonds to move forward
- “Live in community not an economy”. Lives centred on economic issues
- Synergy – bringing community together across age groups and acknowledge transitional periods in peoples lives
- Equity in social services – equitable service delivery.
- Do we need to change attitude, change funding to achieve cohesive communities.
- Local democracy – underlined by human rights framework.
- Respond to structural barriers – holding people back to workers/engaging with communities.
- Structural – local democratic process flexible
- Human rights framework – underpin community connections. Eliminate structural abuse through excluding practices
- Investing and valuing relationships – individual and community level
- Support across life cycle
- Invest in education, interpersonal skills to enhance community
- Equity rather than equal treatment
- Need to measure how we are performing
- Recognise, encourage and value community – lose term of marginalised from language
- Resilience in community
- Eliminate structural abuse – exclusion
- Informational process – shift to knowledge.

Table 4

- We have firm collaboration between govt and community which is underpinned by trust
- 1st test of this would be funding that is flexible and responsive to meet need.
- Social inclusion needs community leadership with a focus on shared responsibility. [notion of citizenship and less reliance on funding]
- Individual strengths are recognised and integrated into our policy, delivery and discussion
- We value our people and ensure we are inclusive – this is reflected in our policy frameworks, and narratives on all levels.
- Community particularly on all levels where there is support for choices

Table 5

Main idea: active citizenship

By 2020 we will have a reality of active citizenship. This means we will have a community of people who regardless of whether they are from business, the local neighbourhood, government, workplace or schools will have action of their sense of social responsibility and connectiveness.

There is an expectation that everyone will participate, and support will be there for those that need it.

Group Ideas:

- Housing system – better integrated into the community – incorporates a range of services. Not seen as stand alone
- Broad active communities agenda – reconnects disadvantaged people back to the community and their neighbourhoods.
- Community that allows everyone to have access
- Act where there is no division between groups that has linkages. Linking organisations to business and community supports disadvantaged groups
- Community in which each and every one of us when we see someone in trouble we think ‘where have we gone wrong not where has that individual gone wrong’
- Cohesion in the community – establish our objectives, review these objectives and have a mechanism for review.
- Community that enables me to have more access to the aged, disadvantaged etc.
- Provide access to counselling, social skills etc to support homeless people.
- Cultural and linguistic diverse women – values of work for this group fits their skills and capabilities.
- Step back in time to the basics – eg check on neighbours – are they ok. Go back to way our grandparents connected with the community. Eg street parties.
- New way of viewing partnership = community strength focus on what we can do, not what cannot do.
- Celebratory community that – framework that has a common ? views / lens
- Canberra Times reports good news. 28 minutes good news 2 minutes bad news.
- With and through others / partners. Work together to provide – 2020 everything we do is with and through others.
- Assume too much today. Local action – global impact. Give people in our community and those that serve others the opportunity to help others. Get the great feeling of helping others.
- We need integration to enable everyone to have access
- Inclusive community that allows everyone to contribute and participate in that community.
- We need ways to get involved – eg if you are blind you will receive a verbal message.
- Separation of public and private schools does not ‘separate society’ . Integrate schools to stop segmentation.
- Commitment to serving each other.
- Expectations of citizenship
- Community values diversity.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Table 6

There needs to be an attitudinal change which recognises and respect vulnerable groups in our community

To achieve this attitudinal change we need to focus on children and families initially, but also the whole community.

The focus will be on education with families and schools, community inclusion eg neighbourhood watch - your business is your neighbour. An awareness and respect of other cultures through a 'bottom up' approach.

We are in a unique position in Canberra to achieve this in our community.

Table 7

Road safety –

- ACT good, nationally not good. Wide impact – community economics. National approach to road safety. Better roads, better drivers, better cars [ACT deficient in road building]
- Impact of ageing population – impact of older drivers on road safety – mobility.

Sustainable transport –

- bikes [individual]
- Moving large groups [public transport]
- Reduction in the perception of danger. Public transport after dark - CCTV London. Impact of the media – focus on the reality rather than the sensational.

Education

- Family friendly events
- Offenders and victims – better outcomes?
- Are our courts the best option or can we look at other options? Restorative justice, bringing offenders and victims together, indigenous persons
- Dissatisfaction with court options.
- You can't have a safe community with a just community.

- Just society with mechanisms for engagement. AMC – over forward with the ideas that it has been founded on. Treated with respect.
- In 2020 are prisoners unique?
- Focus on rehabilitation, systems of support [accommodation, employment, family support]
- Crime starts in the family – get to the children before it becomes a problem.
- Social inclusion and preventative programs
- Offenders beget offenders
- Identifying children at risk [now] – extending this to all children including those not identified.

Safer community not just related to crime

- Safety in the workplace
- All workplaces will have procedures in place to protect the safety of works
- Requirement but not compliance
- Consistent across jurisdictions
- Challenges associated with new practices/technology. Eg safety of persons working with nano technology
- Better link between – consequences /risks associated with innovation rather than the scientific [etc] gains of the innovation.
- Nationally consistent framework.

Safety from terrorism

- Terrorism threat can be exaggerated. Eg compared to road fatalities.

- Ageing population will require recruitment from external sources - bring with then prejudices / hurts of their past.
- Community resilience – educate people about risks [actual and potential] and resilience; national security; natural disasters.
- How do you manage if the risk manifests itself?
- Planning for the manifestation of risk. Ie if risk happens this is what we will do – educate the community that we are planned.
- In 2020 we will be more blasé about the threats. Right now the perception of risk is high. Unless something happens here we will return to the ‘it can’t / won’t happen here’
- In 2020 we will be prepared but blasé
- Role of the media – sensationalism sells. Positive portrayals of eg workplace safety. Is it going to happen no.
- Role of universities – evidence based education.
- In 2020 we will have peace? Terrorism always.
- Tolerant/acceptance of minorities. An alert society is a scared society.
- Do we have a common responsibility. Enforcers, industry, community – enforcement that leads to community pressure. Eg road safety – the community are not okay with drink driving. Can we apply this model to terrorism / crime.
- Ask government of 2020 to more proactively engage with the community.
- Key is inclusion –government, community, neighbourhoods. Eg promotion of acceptance through common projects such as gardens/photography
- Fostering a sense of community – who is responsible. Industry is responsible for shareholders and your community.
- The larger the city the more a sense of community gets lost – fostering the inclusion within suburbs/streets.
- More time travelling to work, want to spend time with family not with community. Work/life balance.
- Different communities – home, residential, work
- Starting with the children. Begins with food and diet. Bad diets – impact on behaviour. Inclusion through food. Will we have enough?
- Ethical business

Summary

- Terrorism
- Road safety
- OH&S
- Crime
- Community role in crime management

Themes

- Respect for self, for others, for community

- Community inclusion – actively building community pride; fostering communities.
- Nationally consistency
- Prevention better than cure
- Impact of new technologies on workplace safety.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE, DIGITAL ECONOMY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Retain competitive tension between IT infrastructure providers [TransACT vs Telstra]
- Provide high speed broadband to everyone in ACT at low cost
- Use ICT to reduce the need to travel or link in ACT businesses to international organisations.
- Asian perspective using sport to drive partnerships between business.
- Allow communities better methods to decide how to spend public revenues.
- Canberra to become political centre of the Asian Pacific – similar to Geneva’s position in Europe.
- Increased economic infrastructure [airport, rail, broadband] to link Canberra to the world.
- Transport hub based around the airport
- Information / innovation hub of Asia/Pacific.
- Clearly not a manufacturing city – education and IT – need right people to work - think about affordable housing.
- Need to be much more dramatic about medium density housing – not fiddling, radical rethink
- Old way of PS must change – instead of being process managed - risk managed. PS is out of date. Must go right to top – parliamentary structure. Cost of current process everything slow. ACT uniquely positioned – we’re city-state, we can take the lead on Government restructure.
- Consider region when calculating risks – Canberra isn’t an island, we do supply whole region – health, education.
- Need to mature and value city – to convince others it is a great place to live – limit the churn once people are here [pride to live in a unique city-state].
- Put in place a framework or structure to help industry, research, education and national institutions understand how to collaborate.
- Infrastructure Australia on a state level – forward planning and thinking rather than always dealing with a crisis.
- Free data download – essentially free broadband. Attract high end industry, not manufacturing.
- Economic Infrastructure, Digital Economy and Information Technology

TOWARDS A CREATIVE FUTURE

Table 10

Transportation – we see Canberra as accessible through good affordable transport to the rest of the country and more widely to allow for better interaction between artist and arts communities.

Collaboration – between local and national institutions in Canberra; artists and others – bringing art to the people; and other sectors to raise the profile of the arts; between levels of government.

Festival – in 2020 will have the 3rd of an international creative industries festival. The city will be interpreted in creative terms through its communities.

Canberra's place as the national capital will be reinforced through the strengthening of the national institutions and the relocation of the Australia Council.

What is Canberra like in 2020 – bluesky let's imagine. This is the capital, richest. How do we drive it?

Build on cultural base so that it will truly be the cultural capital. Access to the arts of culture – right contra privilege to make it within the reach of all Australians.

Shared cultural community – partnerships between local and national organisations. Reach out and bring people in to foster collaborations from outside [youth talent] Ned to bring people in –collaborations – need to consolidate resources. Not just to bring in but also retain the talent. Invest more in top class venues and facilities. Connect culture with sport – tap into wider resources.

- Better transport to provide infrastructures.
- Creative approach to expand tourism to build on infrastructure.
- Symbolic sense of Canberra
- Creative communities not just creative industries
- Cross collaboration between artist and scientists, architects etc
- Interpret the city in creative terms – build an identity
- Send leaders out too
- Build on infrastructure [govt support]
- Brisbane example – govt putting money in
- Govt agenda moving the profile up
- Demographic shifts need to be addressed – undervalued for their economic contributions and better accounts and the contributions of the creative arts – sustainability.
- Will be reflected in the ebb and flow of people into and out of Canberra
- Transport critical in bringing people to Canberra – grab into the unique
- Visibility is important
- Sharing of knowledge across the country – what is it that Canberra represents in that sharing of the knowledge.
- It is about Canberra as the capital city make it like Paris, London Focus on the quality.
- Canberra becomes the capital escape.

Table 11

- Be badged as a UNESCO city of arts culture and design
- A new business paradigm driven by the vision and passion of the arts
- Create a unified planning/development/funding infrastructure for the arts.
- Reinstate cultural attaches, especially in Asia
- Canberra is a centre for creating ideas and exploring new relationships
- Cultural participation is broadly integrated into everyday life – everyone participates in a range of cultural activities often

- The way the media reports on the arts becomes positive – not elitist, but also valuing community arts
- Integrated review of ? policy, media policy government policy in relation to arts.
- Canberra is Australia’s creative workshop =- with a focus in developing synergies, coherence, collaboration, partnerships, links between community/participative arts to elite arts, arts as embedded in life.
- Creative industries need to grow by developing business and finance skills linking with the big creative ? attracting business and art practitioners to Canberra, thinking big and long term.
- In 2020 artists will be able to earn a living in Canberra
- Our smallness will be seen as a positive Canberra as a boutique arts city [accessible, cohesive, good quality of life]
- Focus on incubating our youth arts and emerging artists.
- In 2020 young and emerging artists will be supported with living allowances and subsidised arts ? and facilities.
- Establish an ‘arts bank’ – public and private investment to provide source of arts funding.

Our big ideas – reported to plenary

- Canberra is an internationally recognised city of arts and design, which means:
 - The arts are integrated into everything that happens in Canberra, not an add-on.
 - Including the whole arts spectrum – from community participation to elite arts
 - Canberra is an arts incubator with policies and infrastructure to support fully integrated arts, education and financial and creative support for young and emerging artists.
- A new arts inspired business paradigm has created many vibrant, enduring creative industries in Canberra
- By 2020 there is a nationally unified arts infrastructure for planning, developing and financing arts activities.

Table 12

- Canberra leads the way as a broker connecting culture and commerce.
- A culture of culture – life long engagement in the arts from birth to death
- Well developed programs of investment in Canberra-based artists to create work that reflects all aspects of life in Canberra in local and national arenas.
- Creative workers and artists integrated into the planning process to achieve culturally interesting and beautiful places to live and work.
- Arts and artists are visible integrated, well resourced, respected.
- Recognition of arts/ culture contribution to the economy to broad aspects of life
- Play host to already established state performing arts groups for long periods for example 6 weeks to 2 months
- Develop arts hubs that are technologically rich extending opportunities for professional practice
- Canberra has a bohemian nature
- Free access to all arts activities and facilities for everyone
- Old craft traditions are combined with new technologies through cultural and national institutions.

HEALTHY FUTURES

Table 13

- Consumer integrated health record and care successfully implement as first Jurisdiction.
- Engaging older people in community – contribution – urban planning transport and participate
- Health provision to indigenous peoples – referral and smoothing access to required services more broadly
- Health and education linkage locally and internationally linking services, education and research.
- Applying all the information about health – what best for me – education and informed choice
- Encouraging children to be fit and healthy using screening ? to target interventions and create healthy groups
- Lifelong learning for professionals in health system to keep local professionals here
- Canberra population is different – aged population. Workforce and infrastructure to support. Supporting volunteers
- Holistic approach to health care – new models – research and development
- Choosing your own care
- Utilising existing knowledge and not reinventing the wheel
- Linking techniques
- Complementary medicines spending – research into effectiveness of complementary medium. Use great research skills.
- Evidence based health care as a unifying base – cycle of planning for better health outcomes.
- Data linking and using data
- Information management is primitive comparatively opportunity
- National breastfeeding policy

In 2020 will have:

- A new service delivery model. Regional focus, cross jurisdictional, cross portfolio services delivery model removes barriers and blocks to services.
- Established multi-professional, multi service clinics enabling healthcare consumers to access services in a one stop shop.
- Pioneered the creation of an enhanced record on the ACT with all relevant health information enabling choice for consumers and strong evidence base for collaborative decision making.
- Develop a Wellness Footprint to evaluate measure and resource services across services and portfolios. Whole of life wellness and drive a prevention agenda.
- ACT – NSW – Commonwealth funding and delivery regional approach
- Access to services and choice what's best for me
- Ease the transition to ageing through supporting
- Increased demand on health budget

- Evidence based health care interventions – preventative treatment
- Plan interventions according to evidence based best-practice.
- Monitor and evaluation
- Re-plan interventions

- Post-PBAC drug surveillance
- Ageing population
- Chronic disease
- Weight management and obesity

Table 14

Use the evidence of what is effective to support children from preconception through early childhood covering, parenting, community supports and health core services.

Making it easy for people to make choice that support their health. Covering social infrastructure, community development and informed choices.

Making best use of technology to communicate, support research and translate research into practice.

Provide services in a way that access is not restricted by social factors and disability.

A single national statement on health and a clear understanding of how local services form part of the national health service system.

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR CITY

Table 15

Key topics

Food, transport [including public], water, housing, sustainable building, energy, risk proofing city, issues and behavioural change, urban planning, environment, dependent on ACT govt on land sales to balance budget, population.

Transport

Do all necessary steps to ensure public transport rate increased to 50% population. Consider the sort of public transport we have, and how we design the city need to work out how to calculate costs and benefits of this.

Energy, water, behaviour, environment and risk

Need to do things to encourage people to have more sustainable buildings and use less water. Adopt a building code for new buildings comparable to European standards.

Factor in our extreme climate

Target world's best practice for all new dwellings by 2020. Existing home owners significantly improve by 2020. Significant interim targets to facilitate this happening.

Housing, urban, population, structure

Population key discussion

Different approach to planning city to factor more population density that is greater emphasis on public transport being better utilised.

Key services [such as medical, retail] in close vicinity and central

More consideration to location of new suburbs

When designing city need more sustainable mix of housing options that link to our public transport goals.

Table 16

Sustainable – long term, all variables considered not short term gain.

Develop a bio-regional planning and implementation plan [long term view]

‘Sustainable regional planning in everything we do and what decisions we make’

No decision is an island!

Physical

21st century transport system

Infrastructure

Secure water supply

Energy

Local food production

Carbon neutral

Natural

Regional connectivity through wildlife corridors – protect species

Salinity impact on the water basin area the ACT filters into

Canberra connected by a series of parklands and replenished natural forest / bush areas

Community

Effective community engagement in planning and delivery of outcomes that are sustainable

Active citizenship

Table 17

We agree that we need a more sustainable Canberra - for this to be realised, the following is important:

- recognition that conflicting views about what is best, that is the more we know, the easier it is to resolve conflict
- much greater understanding in the community of the issues involved
- the texture of our population has changed and may change again, but urban structure and form are slow to change
- Canberra in Australia’s largest inland city and what works for coastal cities may not always be appropriate here.
- Government needs to recognise that we may need to experiment and that both social and technological solutions will need to be sought.

EDUCATION, SKILLS, TRAINING

Table 18

By 2020

- Teaching profession strengthened teachers valued, rewarded in all aspects from early years education through lifelong learning – education learning valued and culture of learning entrenched
- All people particularly young people – opportunity to gain [a contemporary and future] understanding of work opportunities – pathways or options – help to solve skills shortages.
- More People – no lost people. At all ages by 2020 - strengthening public provision to achieve this.
- Need to see Canberra as global city – global language and culture. Support to achieve this required.

Table 19

- Experimenting with and applying new technologies.
- Harnessing full potential for use in education. People become easily adapters. Flow of people and ideas
- Canberra will be a globally-focussed community of learning and creativity which came about because we networked all our educational, scientific and cultural resources. International learning community. Integration of international students and respect for language and culture
- Develop new ways to deal with housing needs
- Redesign traditional schooling – new teaching and organisational models. Strong focus on identifying quality teaching and learning from that. Learning opportunities. Throughout life. Every student get a post-school qualification. Close links between industry and education providers. Connected.

Table 20

- By 2020 education in the ACT will be delivered in a range of settings, utilising the expertise of a broad range of experts including business and industry for the mutual benefit of the broad ACT community and region.
- Languages innovation and creativity will be a significant focus for learning in ACT schools – eg links of national cultural institutions
- ACT education delivers the highest possible outcomes for all constituents.
- Education structures reflect the sound philosophy of lifelong learning.

Session Two - Strategies to take to Australia 2020 Summit

OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Treaty

1. A National Treaty is the next step after The Apology.

Education

- Has an impact on every aspect of the community.
- Support to the ACT elected body in their portfolio responsibilities.
- Support ATSI people in the workplace.
- Training that fits with family and cultural responsibilities.
- Supporting ATSI people at all levels of decision making.
- Of the family group.
- Federal government funding needs to be separate out ACT from NSW ATSI funding.
- ACT able to set up our own programs (self determination)

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY, SUPPORTING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY INCLUSION

Table 3

- Develop community hubs.
- Strengthen evidence – new needs.
- Human Rights commitment – at all level of government and community.

Other ideas include:

- National Capital – more active role re matters – security, environment, health, third world issues and how we engage in international community.
- Should we be ACT focussed or national focused?
- Human Rights Framework – relocates to UN, international area and domestic matters.
- Human rights, poverty – how do we get there?
- National Capital aspires to excellence on a range of fronts – education and support systems.
- ACT model human rights.
- Improve public transport system beyond car and bus. Walkability important issue.
- Spirituality – not mentioned in morning session. Suggest opportunity to exchange idea inter-faith.
- Balance width and depth in proposal.
- Vision a more inclusive community – implement inter-faith forums.
- Education system underpins community and links to international position and wellbeing.
- Attention/support given to international agency.
- Global impact on local community – how do we walk the talk?
- Rights of child not necessarily adopted – seek attitudinal change in education or health system.
- Fragmentation in how things are done – seek integration through government work with each other.

- Info sharing between government, business, voluntary community and to achieve attitudinal change.
- Infrastructure – community hubs to bring people info resources – together – support connections.
- Strengthen links between services to achieve streamlined support.
- Community hubs – individual and households to access info on sustainability measures or other info.
- Develop concept of Community hubs – bring together practical advice on health, environment, and community support and maybe through schools. Or should it be devolved into community? To get into households and individual lives that people need to engage with.
- Active citizenship – bottom-up grass roots approach to hubs.
- Community tired of large centralised facilities. Online resources may overcome barriers.
- Size of hub important – linked to capacity to support range of service/info /support.
- Motivating politicians to find new ways of solving problems and move forward – Whole of Government system to identify unmet need and provide evidence of need.
- Extend Child Family Support (Child and Family Centre?) model.
- Info sharing – evidence base to identify needs assessment/emerging issues – performance.

Table 4

- Strengthen responsible ‘individual and corporate’ citizenship.
- An end to all segregated and congregated settings.
- Change of attitude: to give funding to the city for them to purchase services; it will involve people making choices – leads to change of behaviours. New model for the way services to be promoted. IT based.
- Engage business to be part of the solution.
- How does it build social capital?
- New model for purchasing services by giving the funding to the members of the community which involves them making the decision/choices and in turn leads to a change in behaviours.
- Enable active citizenship by creating social conditions that allow people to engage in the life of their community in a way I which they choose.
- This can happen by:
 - Committing to investment in public infrastructure at a local level which is focused on enhancing human connection through transport, e-technology and in health, education, informative and social services.
 - Develop national benchmarks to ensure that all sectors are treated fairly and equitably.

Table 5

Decade of Community: Focus on building a notion of active citizenship across all sectors of the community.

GOAL: Commence in 2010 so that by 2020 we have “active citizenship”.

Strategies for decade of community.

- Each year roll out new strategies commencing with an education program in schools, for parents and general community, neighbours/neighbourhoods.

- Media is an important player.
- Corporate citizenship – tap into businesses and get sponsorship for programs such as “Promotion of parenting”.
- Focus on place of community itself.
- Each year of decade there is a report/scorecard on how we are going towards goal of “active citizenship”.
- MUST focus on re-engaging the lost people who have fallen out of citizenship e.g. the isolated and homeless.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Table 6

- To create responsible citizenship and a safer community there needs to be greater support for parents and emerging communities through a range of programs including community education and parental leave. This applies across a number of themes.
- National consistency of laws.

Table 7

- National Regulatory Framework Nationally consistent approach to OH&S, Road Safety, Building licences, Qualification recognition, Licensing/Rego. Uniformity – portability i.e. Rules on one state = the other states.
- ACT based national research Centre on community safety (not just crime/terrorism) – ensure accurate information/evidence informed interventions.
- Free breakfast and lunch program. Overall early intervention strategy targeting children and young people.
- Research impact of poor nutrition.
- Clear notion of inclusion not for vulnerable groups but for all by defining a group as vulnerable it is exclusionary and may miss persons at risk but not obviously vulnerable.
- Annual forum to review progress on key ideas and goals – steering committee.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE, DIGITAL ECONOMY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Table 9

1. Mandate – or tax incentive, to encourage proportion of super – invested into venture capital – drive innovation.
 - a. Believe that the ACT is well positioned with research and education institutions.
2. Sydney – Melbourne high speed rail – through Canberra – considerable detail (driven by – see below).
3. ACT and region be embraced as a growth centre building on its lifestyle, sustainability, cultural, education research and health care assets demonstrating both nationally and internationally world best practice.
 - As the nation’s capital, to lead by example the characteristics which Australia should aspire to in its social and physical infrastructure for the rest of the century.
 - Government support needs to focus on the “cool design” not only science of innovation.

- Reorganise borders of states to smaller units of 1 million – benefits for governance and infrastructure planning.
- Blend states and LGA into super regions.
- Rather than remove states, adopt regional planning structures.
- Global planning structures to become regional.
- Get Australia to focus on promoting Canberra as an international city.
- There should be a national focus on innovation in Australia.
- By 2020 Australia should have a national identity as an innovation centre.
- Government should be innovative in how it manages the nation's time resources.
 - o Redesign cities to minimise time costs on citizens.
 - o This interrelates with sustainability.
 - o Add in time cost to government decisions.
- Focus on social infrastructure as well as economic.
- Infrastructure should also cover cultural i.e. Languages, design etc.
- R&D tax concession should be an innovation tax concession.
- HECS reductions for required skills.
- No tax for people whose sole income is from a needed skill.

TOWARDS A CREATIVE FUTURE

Table 10

The group proposes to the summit that on the Centenary of Canberra's establishment, an international event or series of events be first held in the national Capital to celebrate the theme of 'Creative Australia' to herald in a new direction to give strength and profile to the recognition of the fundamental and legitimate role that the arts and all creative industries play within the community at a local, national and economic level. And to provide international leadership in exploring these issues with a view to these events being repeated into 2020 and beyond.

Table 11

In order to build a creatively networked city that experiments with how to make creative and innovative participation central to the life of every Australian we:

- (1) Define arts funding as a % of GDP.
- (2) Employ an arts practitioner in every workplace.

Table 12

- Australia Council relocated to Canberra.
- Head office of ABAF relocated to Canberra.
- Australian national Academy of Music relocated to Canberra.
- National Arts training through ANU School of Music, School of Art and Drama.
- Cultural heritage archived in Canberra.
- National Theatre in Canberra with multiple performing spaces.
- Arts passport given to children at different stages of schooling so they come to appreciate the arts in Canberra.
- Increase creative venture capital by 220% by 2020.
- State provided arts infrastructure.
- Suite of financial incentives to assist arts.
- Identifying precincts where spaces are free for artists to create their practice.
- Incentives for all new buildings to incorporate arts facilities.
- Canberra as a city state – providing fiscal incentives to differentiate Canberra from the rest of the country.

- Suite of appropriate performing facilities for all levels of activity.
- Planning in Canberra includes arts facilities in all new developments.

HEALTHY FUTURES

Table 13

- ACT & region is a pilot site for a Regional System of Health Governance. Health system that removes jurisdictional barriers to increase collaborative, access and engagement.
- Develop the concept of a wellness footprint and measures/metrics.
 - o Central body.
 - o Promote and embody wellness through all ages and stages of life.
 - o Remonstrated site in the ACT for developing and piloting measures and interventions for improving wellness.
- Governance System/Model for Provision of Healthcare to remove jurisdictional barriers and arbitrary blockages.
- Create a health 'region'.
- Pilots be considered through AHCA's.
- Regional System of Health governance.
- Whole of life parental – old age.

Wellness Footprint

- Demonstration site in ACT for Wellness.
- Driving Agency.
- Plus criteria for assessment – key measure and 'metric'.
- Definition.
- What activities contribute to wellness – collate.
- Positive measure

Holistic views

- Demographics.
- Design.
- Access.
- Participation.

Wellness Definition

- Emotional, spiritual, physical, environmental etc. sense of belonging, contributing.

Utilise existing data to determine ABS AIHW measures

- Extended family,
- Linking generations

Groups to measure specific wellness criteria:

- Aged
- Children
- Indigenous
- Mothers,
- Disadvantaged
- Adolescents etc.

Educate people about key impacts and issues affecting people at stages of life.

Table 14

- A single national health system with a consolidated funding source. Covering hospitals community health, primary health cover and nursing homes.

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR CITY

Table 15

Sustainable construction and living – Aim to match or exceed countries like Germany’s current building and construction. This requirement to be mandated. Consider personal consumption, with targets to reduce personal water and energy consumption. All strategies are to be a combination of environment and cost, with creativity. So suburbs and houses are designed in a way that people feel comfortable to live there.

Vision is for Canberra to be most sustainable city in Australia.

Key elements: affordability, sustainability and leading edge.

Public Transport/Participation Rates up from 7% to 50%. To do all things to make this a reality.

Group felt:

- Lack of parking spaces in major +centres + availability + cost of petrol will force people to use public transport. Further research into development of more sustainable public transport. Consideration given to abolishment of taxes and subsidies to make use of cars popular + sustainable.
- Form a full sister city relationship with a remote aboriginal community – to learn from them and to share health, education and other assets.

Table 16

1. The key decision making assessment criteria to be based on “sustainability”. All planning economic permits etc at:
 - Government level
 - Industry/business decisions
 - Community/individual decisions.

This criteria should be developed by government and mandated.

Note: This is modelled from past examples of OH&S, Human rights etc.

2. Develop a national Bio-regional planning and development strategy. Support this implementation with:
 - Reconfiguring ministerial arrangement to reflect this as an overall vision.
 - Using the COAG process, (but also the process is not behind closed door)
 - Facilitate community engagement in the planning and implementation.

Table 17

Overview is that Canberra will be more important this century than in the last. This is an important message to go to Commonwealth 2020.

We propose two related messages:

That Canberra is a wonderful model of what can be achieved – and its citizens should be challenged and supported to develop innovative methods to improve its sustainability.

That despite the legal boundaries it is having a larger impact on its region and that the Summit should recognise the need to consider the constitutional states of the Territory.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Table 18

- Strategy focuses on equity in learning education and training.
 - o Funding model that focuses on students needs “needs based” public provision.
 - o Recognises the importance of teachers/mentors, educators in achieving equity – implement substantially greater salaries to attract and retain teachers who can achieve equitable outcomes and foster innovation.
- Lifelong learning fund – setup for all life long learning fund to provide an entitlement for each individual to access an 18 month period of training to re-skill and revitalise.
- Recognises the importance of teachers/mentors, educators in achieving equity – implement substantially greater salaries to attract and retain teachers who can achieve equitable outcomes and foster innovation.
- Funded by individuals, employers and government – tripartite approach.

Table 19

- 1 ACT becoming a global city for education, culture and languages.
 - Model Canberra as an education leader both through positioning and provision of opportunity. Utilise Canberra’s unique offerings (national institutions, cultural organisations, research bodies) to maximise access to innovative learning opportunities for all Canberrans.
 - To do that, a task force will map all educational and cultural current provision – systems analysis.
 - o look at all education/cultural resources.
 - o Identify opportunity pathways and join the dots – networking and partnerships.
- 2 Start to redesign and reconceptualise schooling in ACT. Design a “Learning Hub” where students and community members access learning differently. E.g. Flexible delivery, digital delivery. Build resources through national institutions that can be used locally, nationally and internally. Explore notion of virtual school.

Table 20

(Based on third dot point – Linked internationally, nationally and regionally)

Develop and implement new paradigms for education.

- To improve delivery of education in new ways.
- To connect in new ways to business/industry and community organisations.
- Link across regions.
- Provide a skills bank.
- Provide brokerage for innovation.
- National demonstration model in ACT.

An analogy to explain this: Australia developed the School of the Air to deliver education for children in remote areas: now we need to move to use latest technologies to deliver to all children in all areas – large savings in delivery cost.