

REPORTING

CLIMATE ACTION, GOVERNANCE AND BEHAVIOUR

What we will cover:

- Why do we have climate change duties?
- GHGs & Fair Change
- The importance of reporting 'Governance & Behaviour'
- How to make a plan
- Suggested actions
- Common barriers
- Questions

PLEASE NOTE:

This webinar focusses on the 'Governance & Behaviours' element of public body climate change report – so we will not be discussing the collection of consumption data in detail.



WHY DO MANX PUBLIC BODIES HAVE CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES?

To drive public sector **CLIMATE ACTION**

- The impacts of climate change are already severe, and will get much worse unless global emissions are reduced quickly.
- Everyone has a part to play.
- The public sector should lead by example.
- The climate change duties unify Manx public bodies with shared goals and principles.

WHAT IS CLIMATE ACTION?
Reducing emissions & increasing carbon storage in line with the Fair Change principles

COMPLIANCE WITH THE DUTIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH PUBLIC BODY.



UK wildlife 'devastated by litany of weather extremes' in 2022



10 most costly climate change-related disasters in 2022 revealed



Urgent aid appeal launched as satellite images show a third of Pakistan underwater



Flood damage costs could rise by 20% in UK due to climate crisis



Unprecedented Levels of High-Severity Fire Burn in Sierra Nevada Forests



'The new normal': how Europe is being hit by a climate-driven drought crisis



"Our food system is in trouble": Europe's drought scorches food security amid warnings of "heatflation"



How Storm Eunice is affecting the Isle of Man while people told to stay indoors



Europe's drought the worst in 500 years - report

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCES

SCOPE 1

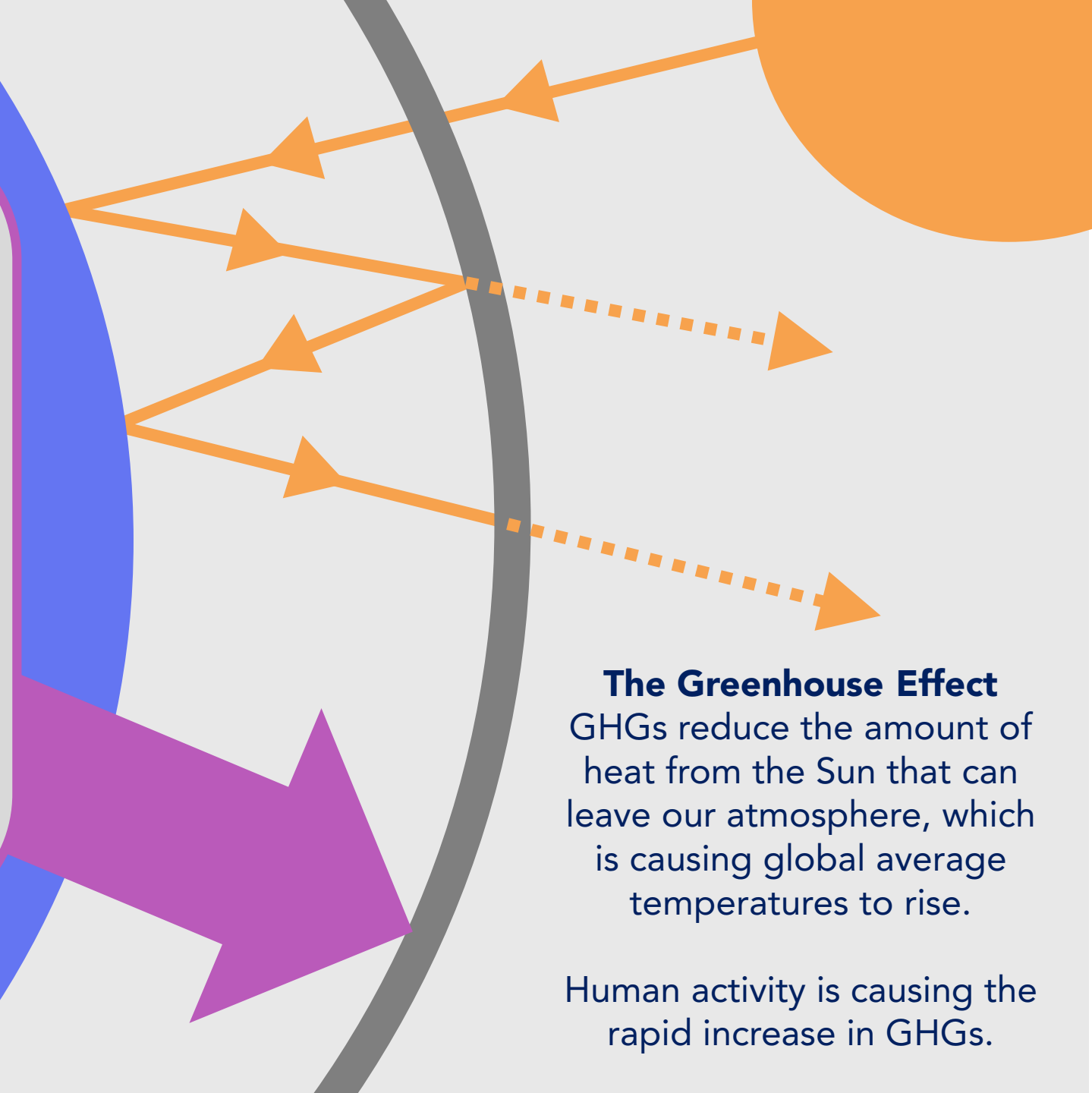
- Petrol/diesel used in vehicles
- Gas/oil burned for heating
- Agriculture, forestry and other land use
- Fossil fuel electricity generation

SCOPE 2

- Purchased electricity

SCOPE 3

- Supply chain eg. manufacture & transportation of purchased goods
- Outsourced activities eg. contractors
- Waste disposal
- Commuting & business travel
- Investments



The Greenhouse Effect
GHGs reduce the amount of heat from the Sun that can leave our atmosphere, which is causing global average temperatures to rise.

Human activity is causing the rapid increase in GHGs.

WHAT IS FAIR CHANGE?

- Principles that guide the way we reduce emissions
- Deliver change that maximises benefit and minimises harm

JUST TRANSITION

Ensuring a healthy economy.
Access to good quality jobs, livelihoods and opportunities.

CLIMATE JUSTICE

Social justice - strong and fair communities.
Protecting the vulnerable.
Those who have done the least to cause climate change are the worst affected by it.

BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEMS

Environmental protection.
Ensuring healthy ecosystems and their essential services: eg. clean air and water, soil health, pollination

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Meeting our needs without compromising the ability of others (eg. future generations) to meet theirs.

WHAT WOULD TRANSITION LOOK LIKE WITHOUT FAIR CHANGE?

- Job losses, unemployment
- Environmental damage
- Worse health and wellbeing
- Poorer quality of life
- Increased inequalities and social injustice
- Food insecurity

CONSUMPTION DATA

CATEGORIES A & B ONLY

- Fuel use (transport, heating, etc.)
- Electricity consumption
- Land & habitats

GOVERNANCE & BEHAVIOUR

ALL PUBLIC BODIES

- Actions taken and planned
- Decision making processes
- Staff awareness & education

WHY NOT JUST REPORT EMISSIONS?

1. Planning helps organise effort, measure progress and provide accountability.
2. Embedding the duties in decision making processes means that all decisions contribute and do not hinder.
3. Raising awareness means more staff get involved.
4. Signposting innovative and effective solutions to other public bodies.
5. Show we are leading by example.
6. Emissions data doesn't capture the Fair Change principles, Scope 3 emissions, small-scale land use change (eg. tree planting) or external policy changes.
7. Emissions data fluctuates (eg. COVID) and can be counter-intuitive (eg. Scope 2s going up).
8. Sometimes data isn't available/accessible but the actions are.

HOW TO MAKE A PLAN

Identify emission sources

See [netzero.im](https://www.netzero.im) website, an online tool or obtain an audit
You don't need quantitative data – but it can help.

What can you control/influence?

Concentrate on what you **CAN** change

Find hot-spots - prioritise actions

Which actions are low cost, no cost, high benefit, easy to achieve etc?

Consider Fair Change

Use the Fair Change Framework – consider supporting actions and stakeholder engagement.

Set SMART objectives

This will maximise accountability and your ability to monitor progress.

Make and share your plan

Get 'buy-in' - involve colleagues as much as possible.
Make sure all staff are aware of the duties and your plan.

Monitor and report progress

What worked and what didn't? How can you continually improve?

SUGGESTED ACTIONS

LOW/NO COST, HIGH BENEFIT

- Ensure that the duties are included in your **decision making processes**.
- **Review existing policies** to ensure they align with the duties.
- **Improve staff awareness** of climate change and how they can reduce their own emissions.

MONEY SAVERS

- Undertake building energy efficiency measures (physical & behavioural)
- Reduce the need for travel:
 - hold meetings online instead of in person by default
 - provide flexible working hours so staff can cycle, walk or use public transport to get to and from work
 - consider allowing staff to work from home, where possible
- Choose boat and rail instead of flying
- Reduce emissions from data storage
- Reduce consumption and waste:
 - reduce, reuse, recycle (in that order!)
 - avoid disposable items, such as single use plastics, where possible

We don't have enough budget

We don't control the buildings we use

We don't have enough time

We don't have enough staff resource

Our public body is too small to make a difference/has nothing to do with climate change

I don't believe in climate change

I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO START!

Prioritise actions that will save money eg. energy efficient behaviours, reducing consumption & waste.

Concentrate on the things you CAN change or influence

Make a plan. Tackle what you can, when you can. Think about changes you can make now to enable changes later.

Integrate climate action into existing functions. Consider HOW you do things, before considering doing new things.

Every person, business & organisation has a part to play – NO MATTER HOW SMALL

You don't need to – the benefits are clear!

WE CAN HELP!



Before moving on to questions,
we will now have a brief tour of our website.

