

CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES

GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC BODIES



In collaboration with:



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1. **GL ARY**

The following terms are used throughout the guidance. The definitions can be found here and in the Climate Change Act 2021 (the Act).

Annual Report

The report on compliance with the climate change duties required to be submitted under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies Reporting Requirements) Regulations 2022.

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources (including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems) and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including diversity within and between species and of ecosystems.

Climate change

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Climate change duties

The duties of public bodies under Section 21 of the Climate Change Act 2021.

Climate justice

Taking action to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases and to adapt to the effects of climate change in ways which —

- (a) support the people who are most affected by climate change but who have done the least to cause it and are the least equipped to adapt to its effects; and
- (b) help to address inequality.

Ecosystems

The dynamic complexes of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Ecosystem services

The direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing.

Emissions

In relation to a greenhouse gas, means emissions of that gas into the atmosphere that are attributable to human activity. In this document, 'emissions' is synonymous with 'GHG emissions' and 'greenhouse gas emissions'.

Just transition principles

As defined in Section 8 of the Act:

Taking action to reduce net Isle of Man emissions of greenhouse gases in a way which —

- (a) supports environmentally and socially sustainable jobs;
- (b) supports low carbon investment and infrastructure;

- (c) develops and maintains understanding and acceptance, so far as is reasonably practicable, through engagement with —
 - (i) workers, trade unions, communities, non-governmental organisations, representatives of the interests of business and industry; and
 - (ii) such other persons as the Council of Ministers considers appropriate;
- (d) creates decent, fair and high-value work in a way that supports the overall economy and mitigates, where possible, negative effects on the workforce; and
- (e) contributes to resource-efficient and sustainable economic approaches which help to address inequality and poverty.

Public body

A public authority within the meaning of Section 6(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 2015.

Scope 1

Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled (for the purposes of this guidance) by a public body.

Scope 2

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchasing electricity.

Scope 3

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from all other sources associated with (for the purposes of this guidance) a public body's activities.

United Nations sustainable development goals

The goals set out in "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDANCE

This guidance is designed to support public bodies to understand and comply with the climate change duties set out in Section 21 of the Climate Change Act 2021 (the Act).

3. Background sets out the reasons climate action is needed and the Isle of Man's progress on climate action to date.

4. Legal Obligations explains the legal requirements that apply to public bodies under the Act. **4.3** provides information about proportional **reporting** and the categorisation of public bodies for that purpose.

Sections 5 to 6.3 look at each part of the duties individually, as follows:

5. Meeting GHG Emissions Reduction Targets is split into four sections to help public bodies adhere to the climate change duty of contributing to meeting the national net zero GHG emissions reduction target and any interim targets:

- **5.1** explains the three emission scopes;
- **5.2** outlines how to calculate your emissions; and
- **5.3** describes how to develop an action plan to reduce emissions and set targets

6. Fair Change is broken down into three sections which introduce the other aspects of the climate change duties, as follows:

- **6.1** Just Transition and Climate Justice
- **6.2.** Sustainable Development
- **6.3.** Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

Section 6 explains what those terms mean and how the Fair Change Framework, which forms part of this guidance, will help public bodies to implement them.

7. Governance and Behaviour provides advice on how to embed the climate change duties in the processes and procedures of a public body and how to raise staff awareness.

8. Cost of Transition looks at the costs which may be associated with actions taken to comply with duties and explains how carbon value can be used to calculate the benefit of emissions reductions.

9. Next Steps lays out the Isle of Man Government's intentions regarding this guidance, and public bodies' roles, going forward.

10. Example Annual Report provides insight into the kind of information that will be requested in a public body's annual report.

3. BACKGR UND

3.1. The need for climate action

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges faced by the modern world. Nations around the globe are making changes to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit the potential impacts on sea level rise, extreme and unpredictable weather events and, in the worst affected areas, the ability to grow food and lead long, healthy, and prosperous lives.

It is widely accepted that to limit these global warming effects, the increase in average global temperatures above pre-industrial levels needs to remain below 1.5°C¹. The most recent IPCC report states, with very high confidence, that:

"The magnitude and rate of climate change and associated risks depend strongly on near-term mitigation and adaptation actions, and projected adverse impacts and related losses and damages escalate with every increment of global warming".

In plain English, every action we can take now to reduce global warming and prepared for the impacts of the changing climate will help to lessen negative outcomes in the future.

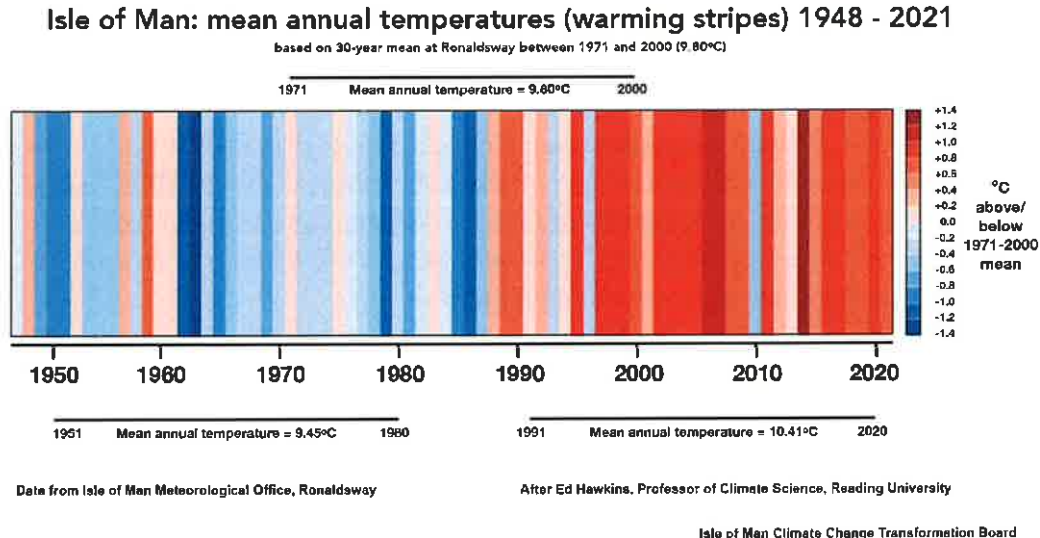


Image description: Isle of Man: mean annual temperatures (warming stripes) 1948 – 2021. The image shows a horizontal bar with vertical stripes for each of the years from 1948 to 2021, the vertical stripes are colour

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 degrees, 2018; <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

coded from deep blue for the coldest years to deep red for the hottest. The chart shows a clear warming trend with stripes from around 1988 onwards being mostly red.

Although we are a small island nation, we are among the highest per capita producers of GHG emissions globally. On average, each person in the Isle of Man is responsible for 8.3 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) emissions per year, compared to the UK's average of 6.8 tCO₂e² and the global average of 4.7 tCO₂e³. We must play our part in tackling this challenge and embrace the new opportunities that the global move to Net Zero will bring to our people and our economy. To that end, the [Climate Change Act 2021](#) (the Act) sets the Island's net zero by 2050 target in law and creates a framework of planning, monitoring and reporting to help us achieve it.

Section 21 of the Act sets out 'climate change duties' for public bodies, which are requirements for how public bodies must undertake their functions to best support the Isle of Man in moving towards a low emissions society. This guidance is designed to support public bodies to understand and comply with the climate change duties.

Further resources

- <https://netzero.im/> provides updates on government actions, includes a GHG inventory dashboard
- There is a wealth of additional free-to-access online resources summarising our understanding of climate change, including:
 - [Climate Change Explained, UK government website](#)
 - [What is climate change?, Climate Change Committee](#)
 - [Climate Change Isle of Man, Isle of Man government website](#)
 - [Climate Change 2021 the Physical Science Basis: Summary for policymakers, IPCC \(2021\)](#)
- The 2019 IMPACT report provides a useful introduction to climate change, including the scientific background and international policy context: [IMPACT, Isle of Man Programme for Achievement of Climate Targets, James Curran \(2019\)](#)
- Regarding the current global policy landscape, Net Zero Tracker provide a useful free-to-access summary of current commitments:
 - <https://eciu.net/netzerotracker>
 - <https://zerotracker.net/>

² See Section 5.2.1 for an explanation of 'carbon dioxide equivalent'.

³ Based on 2019 data <https://www.statista.com/statistics/268753/co2-emissions-per-capita-worldwide-since-1990/>

3.2. The Isle of Man's progress to date

The climate emergency was recognised in Tynwald by the then Chief Minister, Howard Quayle, in 2019.

Professor James Curran, a distinguished climate scientist and former chief executive of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, was appointed as the independent chair to produce the Isle of Man Programme for Achievement of Climate Targets (IMPACT) report. The IMPACT report detailed options for targets and actions to enable the Isle of Man to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

The findings of the IMPACT report went on to inform the drafting of the Climate Change Bill (the Bill). Upon commencement in December 2021, the Bill set the Island's commitment to reaching net zero emissions by 2050 into law (becoming the Act).

The Act creates a framework for planning and monitoring ongoing action and sets out the standards and principles that action must follow. As part of this framework, the Act requires that an interim target for emissions reductions be set by 1 April 2022 and that a Climate Change Plan be in effect at all times from that date. The Isle of Man Climate Action Plan (Phase 1), which commenced in 2019, continues in effect until then.

In addition, the Act places obligations on the Council of Ministers to ensure continued planning, monitoring and reporting of the Isle of Man's national emissions inventory and the actions Government will take toward reaching both the interim target and the net zero target.

To undertake the necessary research and facilitate delivery of the actions needed to reduce emissions, the Climate Change Transformation Team and its governing body, the Climate Change Transformation Board, were created in 2020.

The actions needed to mitigate climate change are wide ranging and it is therefore crucial that all bodies serving the public are working together to achieve them. To this end, the Act includes climate change duties for Public Bodies. The climate change duties have been designed to ensure that all public bodies have the same set of underlying principles to guide their decision making and their actions as the Island moves forward, toward a net zero future.

This guidance is published in accordance with Section 22 of the Act to provide information to public bodies on how they may fulfil those duties.

4. LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

4.1. The climate change duties

Part 5, Section 21 of the Act sets out the 'Climate Change Duties' that apply to public bodies in the Isle of Man.

'Public bodies' are defined in the Act by reference to Section 6(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 2015. This means that "any person, body, publicly owned company, or holder of an office" listed in Schedule 1 to that Act is a 'public body' for the purposes of the Act.

Public bodies have a **legal obligation** to comply with the following:

THE CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES

- (1) A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to —
 - (a) the meeting of the net zero emissions target by the net zero emissions target year ([see section 5](#));
 - (b) the meeting of any interim target ([see section 5](#));
 - (c) supporting the just transition principles and the climate justice principle ([see section 6.1](#));
 - (d) sustainable development, including the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ([see section 6.2](#)); and
 - (e) protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services ([see section 6.3](#)).

4.2. This guidance

Section 22(4) of the Act states that:

"A public body must have regard to any guidance given to it under this section."

This means that public bodies must ensure that they read and understand this guidance and implement its recommendations wherever possible. If a public body is unable or chooses not to implement any of the recommendations set out in this guidance, it should explain why in its annual report (see section 4.3).

4.2.1. Additional guidance

As per Section 22(1) of the Act:

"A public body may request guidance from the Council of Ministers as to the manner in which it may or must comply with its duties under Section 21(1) [the climate change

duties] or regulations made under Section 21(2) [any additional climate change duties set by regulations].”

At the time of publication of this guidance, no additional climate change duties, other than those prescribed in the Act, have been set.

It should be noted that Section 23(2) of the guidance states that: “A public body that has requested guidance under Section 22 is not obliged to give a report under this section until it receives the guidance.”

Once such guidance is received, a public body should submit its annual report within the same time periods as are prescribed for submission following the end of a reporting year i.e. for Category A bodies, within 6 months of receiving the guidance, for Category B bodies, within 4 months and for Category C bodies, within 2 months.

4.3. Reporting

Section 23 of the Act requires the Council of Ministers to make regulations, before 1 June 2022, setting reporting requirements for public bodies in relation to their climate change duties.

Once in effect, the ‘Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies Reporting Requirements) Regulations 2022’ will mean that it is a legal obligation for public bodies to submit reports as prescribed in the regulations. The reporting cycle is expected to begin in 2023.

For information an example of the types of information and level of detail that will be needed for the annual report see section 10.

An online portal for the purpose of submitting an annual report is being developed.

Step by step guidance for completing the annual report will be made available alongside the on-line portal.

The reporting requirements are being designed to be proportional, taking into account the range of sizes of the public bodies affected. The categories, and the associated reporting requirements, are outlined in section 4.3.1 below.

It is recommended that public bodies identify a member or members of staff who will have responsibility for collecting information, completing and submitting the report.

The Act requires public bodies to publish their reports. Care should therefore be taken to ensure that reports and their supporting documentation do not contain sensitive information.

If you have any questions in relation to reporting or submitting your report, please contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

4.3.1. Categories of public bodies: Making climate change reporting proportional

Public bodies undertake a diverse range of activities and their operations reflect this. Some are large with many staff and properties and large fleets of vehicles, budgets, and carbon footprints. Others are very small with few staff, little or no property or vehicles, and very small budgets and carbon footprints. To account for this variety, these guidelines divide public bodies on the Island into three categories, depending on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

Category A are public bodies with 150 or more FTE staff.

Category B are public bodies with fewer than 150 FTE staff.

Category C are dormant/inactive publicly owned companies.

Note: For the purposes this guidance and reporting in relation to the climate change duties, when determining a public body's number of full time equivalent staff, employees of the Public Service Commission should be attributed to their stationed employer, as defined in the Public Services Commission Act 2015. If you are unsure of whether a member of staff should be attributed to your public body, please contact the Climate Change Transformation Team

Category A public bodies, with over 150 full time equivalent (fte) staff will be expected to calculate their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and report them.

Category B public bodies, with fewer than 150 fte staff, will be expected to undertake actions based reporting. It may be useful for Category B public bodies to calculate their emissions but they will not be obligated to do so. Category B public bodies should undertake actions known to reduce emissions and report on those actions. If after reading this guidance you are uncertain what actions to take, please contact the Climate Change Transformation Team for more help.

Category A and B public bodies will be expected to provide information relating to how the climate change duties have been implemented during the reporting year. The Fair Change Framework and sections 6, 6.2, 6.3 and 7 of this guidance will help you to do this.

Category C public bodies will simply be expected to state in their annual report that they have remained inactive for the reporting year; no actions or emissions data will be requested if that is the case.

4.4. Failure to comply with duties

4.4.1. Designation of a monitor

Section 24 (designation of monitor) of the Act provides that the Council of Ministers may designate one or more persons ("monitor") to investigate whether public bodies are complying with their climate change duties.

Public bodies should be aware that compliance with the climate change duties is essential for the Isle of Man's pursuit of its climate change goals, and that the Council of Ministers will ensure this is facilitated as best as possible. Through the processes of providing, reviewing, and updating this guidance, analysing reports, and working with public bodies to facilitate compliance, it is hoped that all public bodies will be able to achieve compliance without the need for a monitor.

The designation of a monitor is intended only to be undertaken if necessary. The need will be determined by analysing the annual reports received from public bodies.

If, after analysing their annual report, the Council of Ministers is not satisfied that a public body is complying with the climate change duties, or is not having regard to this guidance, or if no report has been submitted, the Council of Ministers may designate a monitor to conduct an investigation and report back.

The monitor would have the power to obtain documents and information from the public body in order to ascertain whether or not it is complying with the climate change duties or having regard to this guidance.

It is important to note that the Council of Ministers is not obliged to designate a monitor and may, in the first instance, seek additional information from the public body or provide guidance or assistance to the public body to help them achieve compliance.

4.4.2. Reporting in cases of non-compliance

Where a public body is the subject of an investigation by the monitor, the provisions set out in the 'Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies Reporting Requirements) Regulations 2022' in relation to non-compliance reporting apply.

In such cases, the Council of Ministers will send a notification to the public body of the action or inaction which comprises the non-compliance and may also provide recommendations on how compliance may be achieved. The public body must then, in

accordance with the Regulations, submit a non-compliance report detailing the actions it has taken, is taking, or intends to take to secure future compliance.

If the Council of Ministers is satisfied that the actions set out in the reporting are sufficient to achieve compliance with the climate change duties, such satisfaction will be confirmed in writing. The public body should then undertake the actions it has specified and include details as to their progress in its next annual report.

If the Council of Ministers is not satisfied by the contents of the non-compliance report, further discussion may be needed to agree a course of action which will achieve compliance.

5. MEETING GHG EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

- (1) *A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to —*
- (a) *the meeting of the net zero emissions target by the net zero emissions target year;*
 - (b) *the meeting of any interim target;*

Net zero emissions means that the quantity of emissions released to the atmosphere is equal to or less than the quantity of emissions removed from the atmosphere.

The Isle of Man's net zero emissions target year is 2050. This is a national target toward which public bodies must contribute.

To achieve this, public bodies will need to work to reduce their emissions as far as possible in delivering the services they are responsible for. Taking steps to reduce emissions, thus reducing the impact of public bodies on climate change, is known as 'climate change mitigation'.

Climate change mitigation means actions taken to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases being released into the atmosphere.

Along with mitigation, 'climate change adaptation' is a way to build resilience to anticipated impacts of climate change. Adaptation can take the form of adjusting social, economic, or environmental systems and processes. For public bodies, this may mean, for example, updating flood risk management practices or altering budget allocations. Adaptation is not currently included within public bodies' climate change duties. However, it is prudent to include its consideration in decision making, especially in relation to infrastructure. In an island context like the Isle of Man, planning infrastructure that is resilient to climate change is paramount to protect the lives and livelihoods of residents.

Climate change adaptation means actions taken to protect against the impacts of the changing climate.

While public bodies should endeavour to become net zero, for some this may be unachievable and for others it may be possible to become 'carbon negative'⁴. The legal

⁴ 'Carbon negative' means sequestering more GHGs than are emitted. For example, a public body with few buildings and vehicles but lots of available land may be able to sequester more carbon than it produces.

duty is to contribute to the national targets and the contribution possible for different bodies will be influenced by their different functions and sources of emissions. Similarly, public bodies are not required to meet any interim targets set by the government, but to act in a way that supports the national effort to achieve them.

Public bodies should endeavour to embed climate change in all decision making, not just decisions that are overtly related to climate change. See section 7 for more information on how this may be achieved.

The Act includes an obligation for the Council of Ministers to make regulations, by no later than 31 December 2023, requiring 'climate impact assessments' (CIAs) to be prepared. At the time of publication of this guidance, the methodology for completing CIAs was not yet set and so public bodies are encouraged to add consideration of the climate change duties generally to their decision-making processes. Public bodies should refer to the Fair Change Framework for advice on how to do this.

To comply with climate change duties (a) and (b), public bodies should:

- (1) **Understand current emissions** – by using this guidance to assess where emissions are currently coming from
- (2) **Develop an action plan** – determine how to reduce emissions, over what timeframe and use hotspot analysis as a guide for the prioritisation of actions
- (3) **Monitor and report progress** – keep track of the actions the public body has taken toward fulfilling its climate change duties.



5.1. Understanding emission scopes

Section 4 (Greenhouse gases) of the Act defines a GHG as any one of:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

These emissions primarily arise as a result of burning fossil fuels, but can arise from an array of sources including, but not limited to, refrigerant leakages, agricultural activities, and deforestation. Potential sources of emissions are summarised in Figure 5-1.

The GHG Protocol⁵ is the most widely used guidance for accounting for emissions. The GHG Protocol categorises emissions into three 'Scopes' – Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3.

It is important to note that the scopes are interconnected and what is a Scope 1 emission for one public body may be a Scope 2 or 3 emission for another. For example, the use of public transport by the employees of a local authority are Scope 3 emissions for that local authority but the same emissions are Scope 1 emissions for the public body responsible for running the public transport system. Likewise, Scope 2 emissions (from the use of purchased electricity) are Scope 1 emissions for the public body generating the electricity. **The monitoring of emissions for public bodies contributes to lowering emissions on a national scale but does not directly feed into the calculation of the national inventory because there would be too many areas of 'double counting'.**

Scope 1 is direct GHG emissions.

These are GHG emissions from sources that **public bodies own or control**. For example, emissions from their fleet of vehicles, from gas or oil central heating or from generating electricity by burning fossil fuels. See section 5.1.1 for more information on Scope 1 emissions. For public bodies which own land, negative emissions for 'carbon sinks', such as forests and peatland, should also be included (see section 6.3.5 for more details on sequestration).

Scope 2 is indirect GHG emissions from purchasing electricity.

Although using electricity does not directly release emissions, the demand for electricity influences the amount of emissions arising from the burning of fossil fuels for generation. For the user of the purchased electricity those indirect emissions are Scope 2. To minimising Scope 2 emissions we need to use electricity as efficiently as possible. See section 5.1.2 for more information on Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 is indirect GHG emissions from all other emissions-generating sources.

Scope 3 emissions are caused by public bodies' activities, but the emissions occur from sources they do not own or control, such as in the manufacturing or transportation of purchased goods or the emissions from employee commuting. See section 5.1.3 for more information on Scope 3 emissions.

Influencing emissions through policy

Public bodies also **influence** emissions through the policies they make. These are not included in the scopes and are not produced directly or indirectly by the public body. For example, total emissions from travel on the Island could be reduced by government policies encouraging people to walk or cycle to work or to work from home, or schools could educate pupils on how to reduce their carbon footprints. These types of changes can have a positive or a negative influence on emissions and should be considered during policy development. For more information on how to achieve this, see section 7.

⁵ <https://ghgprotocol.org/>

Figure 5-1 Scopes of GHG emissions

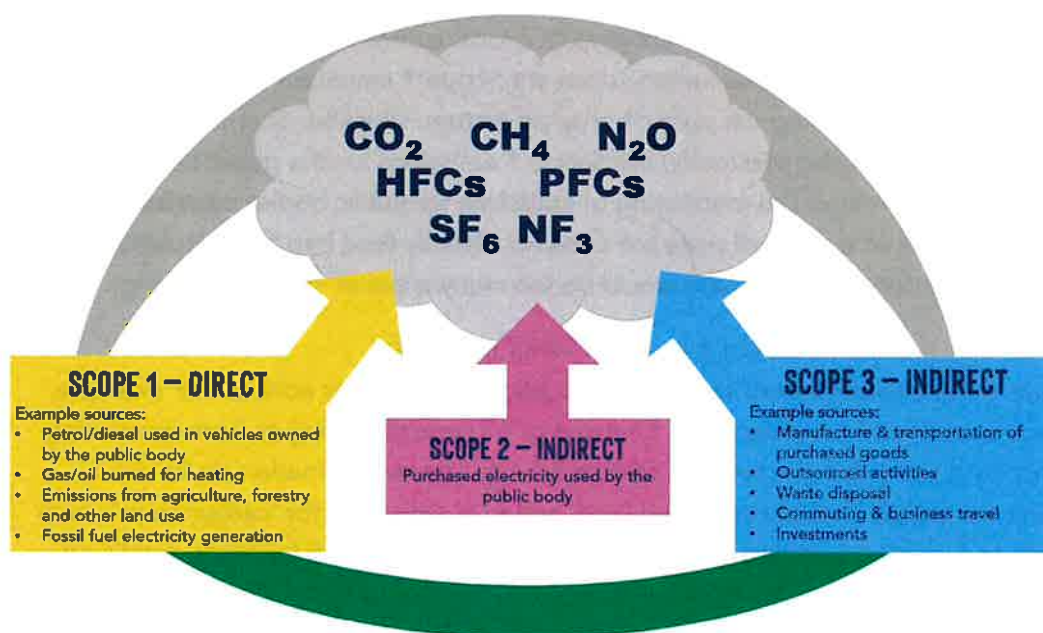


Image description: Figure 5-1 illustrates the potential GHG emissions sources of relevance to public bodies. The image shows three arrows pointing to a cloud which contains the chemical names of the greenhouse gases. The arrows are labelled Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 and each arrow shows icons representing the sources of emissions in that scope, as follows: Scope 1, company owned vehicles, fuel combustion; Scope 2, purchased electricity for own use; Scope 3, product use, outsourced activities, production of purchased materials, contractor owned vehicles, waste disposal, employee business travel.

5.1.1. Scope 1 - Direct GHG Emissions

For the purposes of reporting on their climate change duties, public bodies are responsible for emissions directly caused by their activities, i.e. Scope 1 emissions. Actions taken to comply with the climate change duties should therefore relate primarily to direct emissions. Only category A public bodies are required to calculate Scope 1 emissions for the purposes of reporting (for more information on reporting, see section 4.3.1).

Note: Operational boundaries – ‘ownership’

When defining which sources (assets and activities) fall under the ownership/control of the public body, the following principle should be applied:

- The sustainability reporting boundary should match the financial reporting boundary.

This principle follows the financial control approach explained in international GHG Accounting standards, and is the approach chosen by the UK Sustainability Reporting guidance for central government bodies. This means the sustainability reporting boundary should cover all entities designated for consolidation.

In most cases, attributing GHG emissions along these lines will be fairly simple. However, there will be assets and activities on the fringes of the operational boundary which may be difficult to categorise. For example:

- Shared services or facilities: where an asset is jointly owned or operated by two or more public bodies, an attribution approach should be agreed by both bodies.

Sections 1.22 to 1.32 of the [UK's Sustainability Reporting Guidance 2021-2022](#) provides useful information on how to treat complex ownership situations.

Please direct any further questions to the Climate Change Transformation Team.

5.1.2. Scope 2 – Indirect GHG Emissions

Transitioning the generation of our national electricity supply to being carbon neutral is essential for reaching net zero and is likely to be mostly complete by 2030. However, much of the electricity we use is currently generated through the burning of fossil fuels and the transition will take time. The total amount of emissions produced from generating electricity for our Island is linked to the demand for electricity and it is therefore important to use electricity as efficiently as possible.

It is important to note that this guidance recommends actions which maximise the efficient use of electricity and not the overall reduction of a public body's Scope 2 emissions. This is because many low emission technologies use electricity. For example, a public body may currently be burning gas or oil for building heating and using petrol or diesel vehicles (both sources of Scope 1 emissions). Possible low emission alternatives would be air source heat pumps and electric vehicles but, if a public body moves to those technologies, their electricity consumption (and therefore their Scope 2 emissions) will increase while their Scope 1 emissions decrease.

Reducing your Scope 1 emissions is key, even if doing so causes your electricity consumption to rise. The efficiency of low carbon technologies, such as heat pumps, compared with their fossil fuel counterparts means that the increase in Scope 2 emissions, from making the swap, is smaller than the decrease in Scope 1 emissions. This means a decrease in emissions overall.

In the Isle of Man we have a single electricity provider, Manx Utilities, which is itself a public body under the Climate Change Act 2021. The Scope 2 emissions of other public bodies are Scope 1 emissions for Manx Utilities (and other public bodies who already have generators on their sites e.g. for back-up supplies), because they generate the electricity. The Scope 2 emissions of public bodies do not form a part of national emissions accounting because those emissions are attributed to generation rather than to use. As more of the Island's electricity comes from carbon neutral sources those emissions will reduce.

The inclusion of Scope 2 emissions in this guidance is primarily to encourage public bodies to use electricity more efficiently by monitoring use.

Only category A public bodies are required to calculate Scope 2 emissions for the purposes of reporting but all public bodies should take action to increase their energy efficiency. For information on how to do this, see section 5.3.1.1.

Note: Electricity generation by public bodies other than Manx Utilities

Many carbon neutral methods of generating electricity are intermittent (i.e. do not provide electricity at a consistent level) For example, the electricity generated by wind turbines and solar panels fluctuates as the levels of wind and sun change. When more power is being generated than is being used, it has nowhere to go unless it can be stored in batteries or fed into the network. Sometimes this will not be possible because there is a limit (of around 20MW, depending on where connected) that the current system on the Island can safely accommodate. If that limit is reached, the wind or solar generators must be constrained (the output must be reduced to keep the network stable which can mean disconnecting them from the network).

Wind and solar can also fail to deliver sufficient power for long periods due to 'blocking' high pressure weather systems or dark/overcast winter conditions. When less power is being generated than is being used, power is taken from the grid.

These instances of too much or too little electricity being generated for the owner to use, are common even when batteries are installed to store some power for later use.

The variability of the available power means that the grid must be dynamically 'balanced' in order to maintain safe and secure supplies of electricity to Island consumers. Balancing incurs a cost, which is an element of Manx Utilities' variable costs.

In summer, when solar energy is in plentiful supply or on windy days, the UK's extensive wind and solar generation assets are producing more electricity than the UK needs. This means that the electricity coming to the Isle of Man, via the existing interconnector, is almost entirely from renewable and carbon neutral sources. These increases in UK renewable production, at the same time as wind and solar production on the Island goes up, means there is no net reduction in emissions. Importing electricity is cheaper than generating locally and so there is also no net cost benefit to the Island as a whole.

It is important for public bodies, when considering investment into private generation, to acknowledge these issues. In particular if balancing costs are not borne by the project, there is a clear risk that they may be borne by the consumer, which may not be

in line with the just transition and climate justice principles (see section 6.1). If the balancing costs are borne by the project but cause the total cost to outweigh the potential savings, this would affect the financial viability and benefit to the public of the project.

Off-grid generation which does not interact with the network stills require some form of balancing which the public body would need to provide themselves.

The Island's national electricity supply is expected to be carbon neutral within a decade but, if public bodies wish to ensure that all of the electricity they are using is carbon neutral immediately, they should contact Manx Utilities to discuss the options available in terms of green tariffs and Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs).

Any public body that is considering generating electricity is encouraged to contact Manx Utilities for advice⁶. Public bodies, other than Manx Utilities, which currently generate their own electricity or, for example, own back-up generators which run on fossil fuels are also invited to contact Manx Utilities when they are considering how to replace those generators for carbon neutral alternatives.

5.1.3. Scope 3 and policy influenced emissions – Indirect GHG Emissions

Public bodies are not obligated under this guidance to calculate their Scope 3 emissions; however, this guidance recommends that public bodies consider and seek to reduce Scope 3 emissions, for more information on how to do this please see section 5.3.4.1.

Public bodies also have a unique opportunity to influence emissions they do not control through the policies they set. This can be achieved by making decisions and designing policies with the climate change duties in mind. This guidance does not require public bodies to calculate policy-related emissions but recommends that the effect of decisions on emissions be considered as part of decision-making processes.

Assessing the potential impact of policy decisions can be facilitated by using GHG emissions factors (see Section 5.2.2.5 for more on GHG emissions factors). Alternatively, the impact can be assessed by simply considering whether the policy will:

- increase any activity which causes emissions (e.g. use of fossil fuels for transport or heating, consumption of high emissions materials such as concrete, etc.); or
- have an effect on carbon sequestration (e.g. the disturbance of soil or loss of vegetation).

The Fair Change Framework can assist with assessing the wider impacts of a public body's intended action or policy in relation to the climate change duties. For more information on how to embed the climate change duties into processes and procedures see section 7.

⁶ <https://www.manxutilities.im/about-this-site/contact-us/>

5.2. Category A: Calculating current GHG emissions

5.2.1. Setting a baseline

To be able to monitor changes in their emissions, Category A public bodies need to calculate a “GHG emissions baseline” i.e. the emissions a public body produces in a year. This acts as a benchmark against which to compare emissions in the future as action is taken to reduce them.

Emissions should be calculated in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). This measures the amount of any GHG that has the same warming effect (or global warming potential – GWP) in the atmosphere as one tonne of carbon dioxide. For instance, a tonne of nitrous oxide (N₂O) has the equivalent global warming potential of 298 tonnes of carbon dioxide⁷. A decrease in emissions of both carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide each by one tonne would therefore be equivalent to 299 tCO₂e.

A baseline should include Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. All public bodies are very likely to have Scope 1 emissions from gas or oil central heating and fossil fuel powered vehicles and Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption. Some public bodies may also have Scope 1 emissions from other sources such as the use/change of use of land.

Creating a baseline of Scope 3 emissions is optional. Scope 3 emissions are more difficult to calculate accurately; however, they can be significant. In relation to construction in particular, Scope 3 emissions from the manufacture and transportation of materials, although outside the public body’s direct control, can be reduced by adopting alternative construction methods, using more sustainable, lower emission and renewable materials or sourcing materials locally (or more closely). The GHG Protocol’s guide for construction companies provides some useful information on this topic: https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ENCORD-Construction-CO2-Measurement-Protocol-Lo-Res_FINAL_0.pdf

5.2.2. Step-by-step to calculating a GHG emissions baseline

Category A public bodies must establish a GHG emissions baseline, for the purposes of reporting. Category B public bodies are not required to establish a baseline but may find it beneficial to do so and are encouraged to do so if they are able. The baseline will help public bodies to monitor whether their emissions are rising or falling, and enable the setting of targets against it.

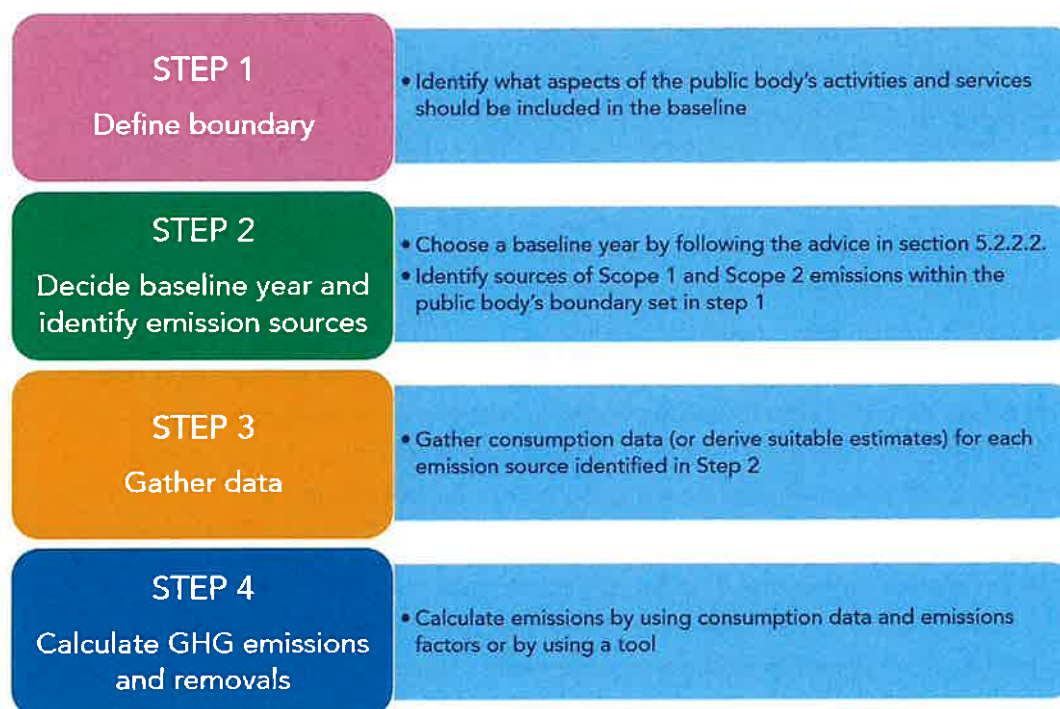
To calculate a GHG emissions baseline, public bodies should follow the four steps below. These instructions are based on the GHG Protocol guidance.⁸ Public bodies

⁷ GWP values are estimated by IPCC and are summarised here:

https://www.ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ghgp/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28Feb%2016%202016%29_1.pdf

⁸ GHG Protocol: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>

should refer to the GHG Protocol for more information on best practice for calculating a baseline. Each of the steps is explained in more detail below.



5.2.2.1. Step 1: Define the public body's boundary

The boundary should include all Scope 1 emissions, those over which public bodies have direct control, and Scope 2 emissions, indirectly caused by public bodies' electricity consumption. For a full description of Scopes 1, 2, and 3, and an explanation of what public bodies are responsible for and why, see Section 5.1 of this guidance.

For some public bodies, the buildings they occupy or assets they use may be owned, managed, sourced, or shared by another public body. In such cases it is recommended that public bodies work together to agree and establish boundaries.

If a public body has undertaken a carbon audit, that will inform the boundaries for the purposes of reporting. If a public body plans to obtain a carbon audit, it should ensure that the boundaries set for the audit align with the boundaries that are used for reporting.

Box 5-1 Worked example for step 1

Public body X is a local authority. It owns three office buildings and six cars that are used for employees to attend meetings. It also employs a waste management company. Within Scope 1 are therefore the offices and the six cars it owns. It does not operate the waste management company, so this is not included.

The public body also owns and manages 50 hectares of woodland.

Useful Resources

- Environmental Reporting Guidelines (2019), BEIS/DEFRA
 - This document provides descriptions of multiple options available for defining the organisational boundary.
 - Annex A provides a useful definition of the financial control approach.
- Sustainability Reporting Guidance (2021-2022), HMT
 - Sections 1.22 to 1.32 outlines the principles of implementing a financial control approach for central government bodies as well as useful examples.

5.2.2.2. Step 2: Decide on a baseline year and identify sources of emissions

A baseline year is a reference point against which future emissions can be compared. The Act sets the Isle of Man's national baseline year as 2018, because there are good quality national data from that year. However, as the reporting period runs from April to March it may be preferable for public bodies to set their baseline year using a twelve-month period from April to March. An alternative year may also be used if:

- emissions data for that year do not exist/cannot be calculated; or
- the public body already has a baseline that is not 2018.

Public bodies should be mindful that during recent years, and in particular during 2020, a public body's emissions may have been lower than usual due to the effect of COVID-19 restrictions and changes to working arrangements. Therefore, if a public body chooses 2020 or 2021 as its baseline year, it may find that its emissions increase before they come down again.

Once the public body knows what to include in the boundary of the baseline, it can identify which aspects of its activities and services caused emissions in the baseline year. Sources of emissions and carbon sinks (see section 6.3.5) may include:

Stationary combustion

- Boilers/furnaces
- Internal combustion engines (eg. fossil fuel powered generators)
- Turbines
- Flares
- Process heaters/ovens
- Incinerators
- Cooling systems (e.g., natural gas chillers)

Mobile combustion

- On-road and off-road motor vehicles
- Waterborne travel
- Rail travel
- Air travel

Carbon sequestration

- Woodlands, trees, and scrub
- Open habitat and farmland
- Blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens
- Rivers, lakes, and wetland habitats
- Marine and coastal habitats

NOTE: For the habitats listed above to function as carbon sinks, they must be healthy. If the habitat is damaged, its ability to sequester carbon will be limited. In some cases, if the habitat becomes severely damaged, it will emit carbon instead of storing it. For example, if the land is regularly disturbed or if wetland is drained.

Direct fugitive GHG emissions

- Refrigeration
- Air Conditioning
- Fire Suppression
- Industrial Gases

Box 5-2 Worked example for step 2

2018 is chosen as the baseline year. Within Public Body X's boundary is its offices and six owned cars. The offices are heated with gas, and consume electricity for lighting and appliances. The six cars run on petrol. The cars and the offices are both included.

Useful Resources

Set of USEPA guidance documents (2020) for identifying and estimating direct emission sources:

- [Stationary combustion](#)
- [Direct fugitive emissions](#)
- [Mobile combustion](#)

5.2.2.3. Step 3: Gather data on sources of GHG emissions

Public bodies should gather data for each source of emissions identified in Step 2. This data will ultimately be used to calculate the quantity of emissions from each source, often on the basis of the quantity of a fossil fuel consumed. Data collection should cover the full baseline year. It is best practice to store these data in a consistent way so that when the public body comes to calculate emissions in future years, these can be compared directly. Table 5-1 Table 5-1 gives some examples of the type of data to collect.

Table 5-1 Examples of data to collect

Source	Data to Collect	Possible Alternatives	Where to Find it
Gas or oil heating	Quantity of gas or oil consumed in kWh, m ³ , or litres	£ spent on gas or oil consumption	On heating bills
Electricity	Quantity of electricity consumed in kWh	£ spent on electricity consumption along with details of Tariff	On electricity bills
Owned vehicles	Type and quantity of fuel consumed in litres	Miles travelled	On invoices and receipts, or in vehicle logbooks or odometers
Refrigerants	Leakage of refrigerants	Total quantity of refrigerant and time between 'top-ups'	Through a bespoke carbon audit, or on invoices and receipts
Carbon sequestration	Total carbon stored in owned land	Land area by habitat type	Through a bespoke carbon audit or list of assets submitted in the annual report

Source	Data to Collect	Possible Alternatives	Where to Find it
			(see sections 5.2.2.4)

Some data may not be possible to obtain. In these cases, estimates can be used. These estimates can be based on data for previous years, or from national datasets. The UK has National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED)⁹ and Building Energy Efficiency Survey (BEES)¹⁰ data for domestic and non-domestic buildings respectively, as a starting point for estimations.

5.2.2.4. Removals/Sequestration

Carbon sequestration or 'removal' is the natural process by which ecosystems (e.g. woodland, grassland etc.) capture and store atmospheric carbon dioxide. Section 6.3.5 discusses this in more detail.

Only the habitat extent and type are required from public bodies in their annual report – the GHG removals calculations (Step 4) will be undertaken centrally.

Calculating the amount of carbon dioxide that a public body's land sequesters depends on the habitat type, its extent, age and condition. For public bodies with land holdings which include areas of habitat of 1 hectare or more (i.e. at least 1 hectare in a single area, not comprised of smaller, geographically separate areas), habitat type should be reported in line with the UK NEA Broad Habitat categorisation¹¹. This is available from the 2018 Corine Land Cover (CLC) inventory¹² and may require specialist geographic information system (GIS) analysis. More detailed data sources can be used (i.e. higher spatial resolution), however this will require the public body to align the mapping outputs to the Broad Habitat types for consistency.

When undertaking any carbon sequestration project, it is critical that consideration be given to ensuring existing habitats are enhanced. Expert advice should be sought on a case-by-case basis to determine how best to undertake a carbon sequestration project. In the first instance, public bodies should contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

Although removals will not be calculated for sites smaller than 1 hectare, public bodies may report on changes made to such sites in the section of the annual report relating to biodiversity.

⁹ NEED: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework>

¹⁰ BEES: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-energy-efficiency-survey-bees>

¹¹ <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/About/NEARReportStructure/tabid/62/Default.aspx>

¹² <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover>

Box 5-3 Worked example for step 3

Public Body X gathers data on its offices and its cars.

- Heating – Gas Consumption
25,000 kWh per year per office.
- Electricity – Electricity Consumption
23,000 kWh per year per office.
- Cars – Petrol Consumption
The cars each use 750 litres of petrol per year.

The 50 hectares of woodland are recorded in the annual report.

Useful Resources

- The three USEPA sources listed in Section 5.2.2.2 also provide useful guidance regarding the type of data that should be collected for each source.
- In addition, the following document published by the GHG Protocol are also useful resources: Scope 1 & 2 GHG Inventory Guidance (although the document was drafted for the US dairy industry, the majority of the guidance is universally applicable)

Note: Carbon Offsetting

Carbon offsetting often refers to the purchasing of carbon dioxide 'units' which have been sequestered or reduced elsewhere in order to compensate for emissions, for example, offsite tree planting. These 'units' are traded on the voluntary carbon market in the form of 'carbon credits'.

Due to the method of calculation of the Island's GHG inventory (in line with international best practice), international offsetting on the voluntary market does not help to reduce the Isle of Man's net national emissions. The Isle of Man aims to achieve Net Zero through a '100% domestic effort'. The Act states that the Island must do so without the Isle of Man Government purchasing carbon credits on the international market.

Under the Isle of Man's definition of 'domestic effort', in order for offsetting to be used to compensate for the Island's national emissions, a local scheme would be needed. At present no such schemes are available.

Offsetting has its limitations; for example not all emissions can be offset because there isn't enough suitable land on the planet. It is therefore important that effort is focused on emissions reduction.

International offsetting also has implications for climate justice. Many offsetting projects are cheaper to set up in poorer, developing nations, which means that they may come at the cost of indigenous peoples' rights, or they may be on land that would be better used for meeting local communities' needs.

Should public bodies wish to offset their emissions using international carbon credits, they may do so. However, this is not seen as contributing to compliance with the climate change duties, due to the reasons outlined above. Information on international offsetting should not be included in public bodies' annual reports.

If public bodies choose to engage in international offsetting, it is suggested that they use an internationally recognised scheme operating under international best practice standards such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard Verified Emission Reductions (VER) or Certified Emission Reductions (CER).

Public bodies may alternatively choose to invest in carbon sequestration schemes within Isle of Man territory. These schemes would contribute to the reduction of net national emissions and would therefore contribute to compliance with the climate change duties, whether the project itself is undertaken by a public body or by a private company. These emission savings should be included in the public body's annual report.

Please see Section 6.3.5 of this guidance for information on sequestration on land owned by the public body.

5.2.2.5. Step 4: Calculating GHG emissions and removals

- **Calculating GHG emissions**

Emissions factors are used to convert data about emissions-causing activities into emissions quantities. The UK has emissions factors for a range of activities; from vehicles and fuel consumption to material use and hotel stays.¹³ Alternatively, public bodies can use a tool to calculate emissions. There are various online tools available to calculate emissions, the GHG Protocol has released its own range of tools¹⁴. Public bodies should remember to select a tool relevant to the boundary of the public body identified in Step 1. If you are unsure, please contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

- **Calculating GHG removals**

Based on the habitat type and area (for sites over 1 hectare) provided in the annual report, GHG removal calculations will be undertaken centrally.

¹³ UK Emissions Factors: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021>

¹⁴ <https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools#tools for countries and cities id>

Box 5-4 Worked example for step 4

Public Body X uses the UK's 2021 GHG conversion factors for gas and petrol. Gas emits 0.18316 kg CO₂e per kWh. Electricity emits 0.21233 kg CO₂e per kWh. Petrol emits 2.19352 kg CO₂e per litre.

Therefore:

Scope 1

Gas: $25,000 \times 0.18316 \times 3 = 13,737 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$
+

Cars: $750 \times 2.19352 \times 6 = 9,871 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$

Total: 23,608 kg CO₂e

To convert from kg to tonnes of CO₂e,
divide by 1,000.

$23,608 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e} / 1,000 = 23.6 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e per year.}$

Scope 2

Electricity: $23,000 \times 0.21233 \times 3 = 14,651 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e}$

To convert from kg to tonnes of CO₂e,
divide by 1,000.

$14,651 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{e} / 1,000 = 14.7 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e per year.}$

Useful Resources

The following resources relate to free-to-use, publicly available tools:

- The GHG Protocol provides separate tools for calculating emissions from the different sources:
 - [Stationary combustion](#)
 - [Refrigerant and air conditioning equipment](#)
 - [Mobile combustion](#)
- Local Partnerships, working with the LGA, have published a tool offering a straightforward and consistent approach for councils seeking to calculate their own carbon baseline: [GHG Accounting Tool - Local Partnerships](#)
- Several private companies have made publicly available carbon calculators, many of which are free to use. A useful study of the available online carbon calculators was completed in 2020 on behalf of the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) [here](#).

Alternatively, if the public body plans on using an in-house tool to calculate emissions, the following resources will be useful:

- [The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and associated Scope 1 & 2 Guidance provide useful guidance regarding both the underlying principles as well as how to implement them.](#)
- [The UK government provides annual Sustainability Reporting Guidance \(2021-2022\).](#)
- In addition, DEFRA provide specific guidance for small businesses: [SMALL BUSINESS USER GUIDE: Guidance on how to measure and report your greenhouse gas emissions \(2009\).](#)
- BEIS publish free-to-access [greenhouse gas reporting conversion factors](#) to use every year. The *Condensed Set (for most users)* is the only version that will be needed for calculating direct emissions. Practitioners should use the emission factors related to the reporting year.

- Historic reported emissions do not need to be re-stated when new emissions factors are released, but newly reported emissions should use the emission factors related to the reporting year.

After following these steps, public bodies will have a GHG emissions baseline. This will be used both to direct the prioritisation of actions in an action plan to reduce emissions (see section 5.3) and to complete a report on adherence to the climate change duties climate change duties (see section 4.3). For the purpose of reporting, public bodies will need to record both the total emissions in tCO₂e, and the breakdown of emissions by source (i.e. emissions from transport, from heating, etc.).

5.2.3. Hotspot analysis

Once the public body has calculated a GHG emissions baseline, it will be able to identify key sources of emissions from its activities. The purpose of a hotspot analysis is to help prioritise actions, ready for developing an action plan (which will be explained in Section 5.3). A hotspot analysis can be carried out by:

Ranking emissions sources

Order GHG emissions sources from largest to smallest. The highest-emitting sources are the hotspots, and these categories will require the biggest reduction in emissions.

Ranking the level of control the public body has over its emissions sources

Although public bodies control everything included in the baseline, some aspects of a public body's activities will be more difficult to alter than others. For example, if the public body carries out waste management, it may be more difficult for it to reduce emissions from vehicles than from buildings, because vehicles are an essential part of its service. The most difficult to alter sources could also be considered hotspots, and these categories will require the most effort to reduce emissions.

In either case, it is up to the public body whether it prioritises the largest, most difficult, and/or easiest to alter emissions. The public body's largest source of emissions may be the easiest to reduce, and vice versa. The hotspot analysis is a useful way of uncovering this kind of information, but it is up to public bodies to determine what they view as a priority. The priority should be reflected in the public body's action plan (see section 5.3 directly below).

5.3. Categories A and B: Developing an Action Plan to reduce GHG emissions

It is crucial that climate change mitigation is mainstreamed in all public bodies' business processes and functions. To achieve this, public bodies will need to develop an action plan which integrates climate action into business practice. It is acknowledged that public bodies will be at different stages of development and understanding of climate action. This means that effectively mainstreaming climate action into all areas of public bodies' business practices may take more time and effort for some than others.

The purpose of an action plan is to define the steps required to reduce emissions. For Category A public bodies, this reduction can be compared to their baseline.

How can Category B public bodies make an action plan without calculating their emissions?

The calculation of emissions is not required by Category B public bodies; however, it is advised that Category B public bodies identify relevant aspects of their activities and services that cause GHG emissions by reading and understanding the different scopes of emissions (section 5.1) and their sources.

Not requiring Category B public bodies to calculate their emissions is intended to make reporting proportional and less onerous for smaller public bodies with fewer staff. However, Category B public bodies may calculate their emissions if they find it helpful.

Category B public bodies can then use their consumption data, for example from fuel bills, to track their progress and set themselves targets, without the need to calculate GHG emissions. There are also actions which can be taken to reduce emissions without calculating the reduction. Consumption data and knowledge of actions well known to reduce emissions (see Table 5-3 below) will inform Category B public

Addressing climate change is an ongoing process and there will need to be an iterative process of taking action and evaluating that action. This will allow knowledge development that can inform new, or revise existing, approaches to embedding climate change mitigation into public bodies' business practices.

For more information on the cost of action (and the cost of inaction), see Section 8.

5.3.1. Developing an action plan to reduce GHG emissions

Category A public bodies will have identified emissions causing activities in Step 2 of calculating their baseline, as described in Section 5.2.2.2. This will allow Category A public bodies to tailor their action plans to the specific activities and services they provide.

There are two types of actions that should feature in an action plan; direct actions and enabling actions. Direct actions physically alter emissions sources in order to reduce emissions. Enabling actions facilitate public bodies carrying out direct actions in the future. Examples of direct and enabling actions for Scope 1 emissions are shown in table 5-3 below and for Scope 2 emissions in section 5.3.1.2.

To carry out direct actions, public bodies will need information about what is causing emissions and the cost, longevity, and feasibility of taking action to reduce them. Information about what is causing emissions is available to all public bodies through following Steps 1 and 2 of Section 5.2.2. Category A public bodies will have quantitative information about their emissions, while Category B public bodies will have qualitative

(descriptive) information about their emissions. Information about the cost, longevity, and feasibility of taking action to reduce emissions can be obtained through enabling actions.

5.3.1.1. Scope 1 Actions – direct and enabling

Table 5-2 Example actions to decrease GHG emissions from public bodies' activities

GHG Emissions Source (Scope 1)	Example Direct Actions:	Example Enabling Actions
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing mileage (eg. by changing routes or using alternatives such as cycling and walking) Changing from fossil fuel vehicles to electric vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging remote/on-line meetings Allowing flexible working hours to accommodate use of public transport Providing bicycle storage and employee shower facilities in workplaces
Heating buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing heating gas or oil consumption by using heating less or at lower temperatures Switching to low carbon heating sources eg. air source heat pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving insulation and draught proofing Consider use of heating on a room-by-room basis, turning on/off individual radiators as needed. Review furniture layouts/close internal doors to avoid draughts and maximise natural light and heat from windows Install good quality curtains/blinds to minimise heat loss for buildings used at night
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing carbon sequestration Reducing land based emissions eg. from disturbance of land or habitat degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land holdings suitable for sequestration projects Review current uses and maintenance practices Protect existing carbon sinks
Electricity generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switching to low carbon generation sources (only for those public bodies who currently have their own generating plant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suitable low carbon generation sources which meet your generation requirements (only for those public bodies who

GHG Emissions Source (Scope 1)	Example Direct Actions:	Example Enabling Actions
		currently have their own generating plant)

Category A and Category B public bodies are encouraged to begin planning for enabling actions immediately.

Part of enabling action includes arranging funding, for more information on funding please see section 8.

Some enabling actions may not be within the control of an individual public body. For example, a public body's ultimate direct action to reduce emissions from vehicles may be to replace them with electric vehicles. However, this requires the national infrastructure for electric vehicle charging to be in place first. The public body's enabling action is therefore to stay up-to-date with the national rollout of electric vehicle charging, and to define a threshold at which point the public body will invest in electric vehicles.

5.3.1.2. Scope 2 Actions – Energy Efficiency

As explained in section 5.1.2, public bodies' Scope 2 emissions may increase as they take direct actions to reduce their Scope 1 emissions, such as moving from fossil fuel heating and transport to electric alternatives.

However, monitoring electricity use (and for Category A public bodies, calculating Scope 2 emissions) with a view to using electricity as efficiently as possible, will help to reduce national emissions from generation until our grid provides energy from 100% carbon neutral sources.

Here are some actions public bodies can take to improve energy efficiency:

- **When purchasing appliances, choose those with better energy ratings.**
Over the lifetime of the appliance that is cheaper to run you will save money as well as reducing Scope 2 emissions.
- **Turn off/unplug appliances when not in use – don't leave them on stand-by.**
Consider getting timer or smart plugs to help
- **Replace halogen, fluorescent and traditional (incandescent) light bulb with LEDs.**
LED bulbs typically last much longer than halogen or traditional bulbs.
Signage lights eg. 'Exit' can also be replaced with LED versions.
- **Consider installing 'occupancy sensor' motion activated lights.**
Lights which switch off automatically when no motion is detected can't be left on by accident.
- **Review the need for lighting and use natural light whenever possible**
Ensure all outdoor lights turned off during the day. Ensure that outdoor lighting is timed to take advantage of seasonal changes to light levels (eg. set street lights to come on as it becomes dark, later in summer and earlier in winter).
Consider the layout of rooms to maximise use of natural light from windows.

- **Wash laundry at 30 degrees (or lower)**
Consider your washing needs and choose as low a temperature as possible.
Ensure washing machines are run with a full load.
Many modern appliances now have cold wash settings and detergents which work at low temperatures are easy to source.
- **Keep appliances well maintained and regularly change heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) filters**
Doing so will maximise appliances' performance and life spans and minimise their electricity consumption.
- **Draught proof and insulate buildings, fit double or triple glazing and turn down heating/thermostats.**
If you use electric heating this will reduce your Scope 2 emissions, if you use fossil fuel heating it will reduce your Scope 1 emissions.
These 'fabric first' measures will also help to minimise your energy bills and make conditions for people work or living in the buildings more healthy and comfortable.
In addition these changes will make your property more suitable for low carbon heating systems, such as air source heat pumps.

For more information see:

- Manx Utilities Energy Saving Tips <https://www.manxutilities.im/our-environment/energy-efficiency/energy-saving-tips/>
- The UK's advice for small and medium sized enterprises also provides useful tips and guidance for improving energy efficiency; however, please note that the schemes, tariffs and levies referred to in that document do not apply in the Isle of Man: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417410/DECC_advice_guide.pdf

5.3.1.3. *Advice for developing an action plan*

To develop an action plan to reduce emissions, public bodies should first identify the source of emissions they aim to reduce. Then, direct actions should be identified that would reduce those emissions as far as possible. The enabling actions which will create the conditions necessary to implement the direct actions should then be identified.

Here are some examples of possible direct and enabling actions:

GHG source	Direct action	Enabling action
Petrol vehicles (owned and used directly by the public body)	Replace with electric vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect data on vehicle usage and trip distances - Install EV charging point - Await changes to public infrastructure
	Reduce use of petrol vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review flexible working policies to accommodate use of public transport - Review route plans

Gas/oil central heating	Replace with air source heat pump	- Insulate and draught-proof buildings
	Reduce use of central heating	- Insulate and draught-proof buildings

Public bodies should ensure their action plan aligns with the Fair Change Framework, supports sustainable development, and contributes to protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services. See Sections 6, 6.2, and 6.3 respectively, for more information on those topics.

Here is some further advice to consider when developing an action plan:

- Ensure actions are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound)
- Identify 'success indicators' and how progress will be monitored i.e. what outcomes are needed for actions to be deemed complete and successful and how will this be checked?
- Develop a menu of options for technology interventions, behaviour change, and funding actions:
 - Technology interventions include reducing emissions by installing new technology e.g. replacing gas boilers with heat pumps.
 - Behaviour change means encouraging individuals within an organisation to make different choices e.g. hosting meetings online rather than in person.
 - Funding actions refers to allocating/redistributing appropriate funding to allow actions to reduce emissions to take place.
- Set out a timeline for when things will happen and who is responsible for delivery of actions.

Further resources

The UK NHS's guidance for developing a Green Plan, their equivalent of an action plan, may be useful in developing an action plan: [How to produce a Green Plan: A three-year strategy towards net zero \(2021\), \(NHS\)](#)

Section 3 explains how to structure a Green Plan, and section 5 explains the governance structures for delivering a Green Plan. While this is not directly applicable to Isle of Man public bodies, it is useful to consider how delivery of an action plan will be managed within a public body. For more information on embedding the climate change duties in governance and decision making within your public body, see section 7.

5.3.2. Setting targets

Setting clear and publicly available targets to reduce emissions drives improved performance and supports the Isle of Man in moving towards a low carbon society. For this reason, the Act sets a target for the Isle of Man to reach net zero by 2050 and requires that

an interim target be set by 1 April 2022. The climate change duties require any public body to “act in the way that it considers best to contribute to... the meeting of the net zero emissions target”. This does not require public bodies to set their own emissions reduction target. However, public bodies may find it beneficial to set targets. **Category A** public bodies can use targets to determine the speed at which **emissions should be reduced**. **Category B** public bodies can use targets to determine the number, scale, or speed at which **actions should be taken**. Setting targets is a useful way to demonstrate, for the purposes of reporting and to stakeholders, how well a public body is performing in relation to its climate change duties climate change duties.

5.3.2.1. General advice for setting targets

Public bodies can set two types of targets:

- (1) **GHG emissions reduction targets** e.g. to reduce emissions by 80% by 2045, compared to the baseline year emissions; and
- (2) **Key Performance Indicator (KPI)-based targets** e.g. to better insulate 90% of buildings by 2045.

Should a public body choose to set targets, it will need to determine what an appropriate target is. The extent of activities and influence public bodies have on their GHG emissions varies between them, so an ‘appropriate’ target will depend on the nature of the public body. In addition, the progress a public body has already made in reducing emissions will affect how much further it can reduce in the future. For this reason, there are currently no plans for targets to be set centrally for public bodies; rather, if they choose to do so, they may set appropriate targets for themselves.

Indirect emissions, i.e. those in Scope 3 and policy-driven emissions (see Section 5.1.3), should be considered when delivering emissions targets. While public bodies are not required to set targets for indirect emissions, they should consider the impact of any alterations to current practices. Public bodies are encouraged to endeavour to prevent a reduction in emissions in Scope 1 leading to an increase in Scope 3. For example, they may choose to decrease emissions by outsourcing a high-emitting activity they previously did themselves. While this reduces their own emissions, it does not reduce emissions in real-world terms.

5.3.2.2. Recommendations for setting targets: Category A public bodies

As a result of calculating a GHG emissions baseline, Category A public bodies will have the information necessary to set emissions reduction targets and KPI-based targets. Targets set too far in the future risk loss of momentum, while targets set too soon risk being missed due to relatively minor setbacks. Public bodies are therefore encouraged to set targets in the short, medium and long terms.

Category A public bodies are encouraged to align the ultimate level of ambition of their emissions reduction targets with the national targets for the Isle of Man, i.e. to be net zero by 2050. Exact alignment is not mandated but public bodies that choose to set themselves targets should demonstrate the highest level of ambition possible relevant to their

particular circumstances. If a public body chooses to set a less ambitious emissions reduction target, it is encouraged to explain the reasons for this in its reporting (see Section 4.3). For instance, a public body may choose to set a less ambitious target because it has already made significant progress in reducing its emissions.

5.3.2.3. Recommendations for setting targets: Category B public bodies

Category B public bodies will have the information necessary to set KPI-based targets. While Category B public bodies need not set specific emissions reduction targets, they are encouraged to consider the impact of all practices on emissions. Targets set too far in the future risk loss of momentum, while targets set too soon risk being missed due to relatively minor setbacks. Public bodies are therefore encouraged to set targets in the short, medium and long terms.

Category B public bodies are encouraged to consider existing processes and procedures when setting KPI-based targets, integrating emissions reduction activities into existing business practices to ensure success.

Further resources

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) provides numerous resources on setting robust emissions reduction targets. This guidance does not require public bodies in the Isle of Man to adhere to the guidelines set by the SBTi. However, considering the principles and process of setting an SBT may be beneficial for public bodies to order their thinking around target setting. Some of the useful tools produced by the SBTi are:

- [Resources for Developing Targets](#)
- [SBTi Corporate Manual \(2021\), SBT](#)

Step 2, **Develop a science-based target**, is relevant to public bodies.

In particular, see **Choose a base year**, **Choose a target year**, and **Set a science-based target: Scope 1 and 2 emissions**.

5.3.3. Working together to reduce GHG emissions

Public bodies are encouraged to work with each other and with their stakeholders to improve understanding on delivering targets and carrying out actions. The Isle of Man government acknowledges that this is a new area for many public bodies and that there will be some 'learning by doing'. Sharing the lessons learnt through the process will increase the degree of change we are collectively able to make. This can be achieved through websites, networking, and partnership working. For example, the Isle of Man hosted a Citizen's Forum¹⁵ in October 2020 to hear and respond to the concerns and aspirations of the community.

Public bodies have a wide range of stakeholders and constituents who are affected by and have an interest in climate change, and they have extensive experience in engaging with

¹⁵ Citizen's Forum – Summary of First Session: <https://www.gov.im/media/1371060/session-summary-for-public-consumption.pdf>

their local communities. With regards to working together, public bodies may find it beneficial to consider:

- **Within a public body:**
 - Every level of a public body when raising awareness on climate change action (see section 7.2 for more information); and
 - Developing an internal sustainable development and climate change awareness training programme. This can be integrated into current induction/professional development training and would help employees understand their individual roles in addressing climate change.
 - Section 3.1 of this guidance is a useful place to start for education on climate change and the Isle of Man.
- **Outside a public body:**
 - Publicising an action plan and engaging with the public through talks and workshops;
 - Where possible, engaging with service users to understand their requirements and how these interact with the action plan; and
 - Developing a communications plan to engage with partners, stakeholders, and staff to take forward climate change action as appropriate.
 - See the Fair Change Framework for more information on social inclusion in policy making and related resources.

5.3.4. Reducing Scope 3 emissions

As stated in Section 5.1.3 of the guidance, public bodies are encouraged to consider Scope 3 emissions and policy-related emissions. While these emissions are not released directly by public bodies' activities, decisions and policies made by public bodies will increase or reduce indirect emissions. It is important, therefore, to consider Scope 3 and policy-related emissions in all public body operations, not just in relation to the developing an action plan. The effect on climate change should be considered in relation to every decision a public body makes and should therefore be embedded into decision-making procedures.

It is important to acknowledge that emissions, no matter where or by whom they are emitted, contribute to climate change.

'Outsourcing' emissions to another jurisdiction or to another person or body does not mitigate climate change in real terms. For example, outsourcing production of goods or provision of services to other jurisdictions may reduce **local** emissions but increase emissions **globally**, likewise contracting out a service, which is provided in the same way but by another person or body, may reduce a public body's own emissions but does not reduce emissions on a national scale.

Actions must contribute to the reduction of total emissions globally in order to combat climate change.

However, shifting emissions from one scope to another, as explained in section 5.1, can represent an overall reduction because of the efficiency of low carbon technologies. For this reason public bodies are encouraged to adopt electric alternatives to fossil fuel heating and vehicles even though this will cause their Scope 2 emissions to increase.

Ensuring that we reduce global emissions is part of the climate justice principle explained in section 6.1.

Here is a list of approaches you could take to identifying and reducing Scope 3 emissions:

- Determine if the activity (be that a new policy, procurement, or internal process) is likely to increase, decrease, or be independent of emissions. If relevant emissions factors are unavailable, a public body may wish to undertake an estimated calculation. This mechanism should be included in decision-making processes, for example, in the Isle of Man Procurement Policy¹⁶
- Establish a 'climate change champion' or responsible officer for the public body who is consulted on decisions to determine if they comply with the climate change duties
- Consider applying Steps 1 and 2 of section 5.2.2 the public body's Scope 3 and policy-related emissions, to identify areas where it could reduce emissions
- Seek advice from the Climate Change Transformation Team, an expert in the relevant field, or another public body which has faced a similar decision.

5.3.4.1. Consumption and procurement

Consumption of goods and services often contributes a large – and sometimes difficult-to-decarbonise – portion of Scope 3 emissions. Goods and services have an 'embodied carbon footprint' and it is therefore important for public bodies to carefully consider the purchases they make.

All products have a 'lifecycle', during each stage of which there is potential for emissions or other environmental or social impacts to arise.

The below considerations should be made across a product's lifecycle:

- **Raw materials** – what are they and how are they sourced?
- **Manufacturing** – what processes are needed to turn the raw materials into the final product?
- **Distribution** – how is the product moved from where it is made to where it will be sold and, ultimately, where it is used?
- **Usage** – what is the product for and how it is used? How long will it last?
- **Disposal** – is the product able to be reused or recycled? If not, how will it be disposed of?

It can be difficult to accurately determine the emissions associated with a particular purchase because the information is not readily available or is inconsistent. This is a problem facing all people and businesses trying to minimise their impact on climate change and there is, unfortunately, no simple answer.

¹⁶ [iom-government-procurement-policy-2017.pdf](#)

However, there are some simple considerations which can help:

- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle – in that order;
 - By **reducing** the number of products purchased, potentially negative effects across the whole lifecycle can be reduced. This approach usually also has the benefit of being cheaper – buying less costs less;
 - Where possible, choose products which can be **reused** for a long time, as opposed to disposable and/or single-use products. If purchased regularly, disposables can cost more in the long term;
 - If neither reduction nor reuse are feasible, aim to purchase products that are recyclable. This ensures that the raw materials can be used again;
- Try to choose products that can be **repaired**. Not only does this extend their useful life and reduce waste but it can also help to support local businesses which provide repair services;
- Shop local – choosing to purchase goods locally reduces the emissions from the distribution stage of the product's lifecycle and supports the local economy; and
- Beware of 'greenwashing'. Greenwashing is when companies try to give the impression their products or services are environmentally friendly when, in fact, they are not. Greenwashing is sometimes difficult to spot but looking for a relevant, internationally recognised certification can be a good place to start.

The choices public bodies make can have impacts beyond emissions, which links to the other parts of the climate change duties. The Fair Change Framework provides more information on this, see section 6 of this guidance.

6. FAIR CHANGE

It is absolutely essential that in taking action to reduce emissions we ensure that the health and wellbeing of our community, economy and natural environment are protected and enhanced.

To ensure this the Climate Change Act 2021 includes the following duties for public bodies:

- (1) A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to — [...]
- (c) supporting the just transition principles and the climate justice principle (see section 6.1);
- (d) sustainable development, including the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (see section 6.2); and
- (e) protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services (see section 6.3).

The following sections of this guidance provide an introduction to these duties.

Together, these principles are referred to as 'Fair Change' and the Fair Change Framework, which provides guidance on how to implement them, forms a part of this statutory guidance.

Image: The Fair Change Equation



Image description: The image shows an equation, depicted with circles, which reads as follows: 'evidence based policy' plus 'fair change' equals 'effective climate action'. Arrows point in toward the circle labelled 'fair change' from four circles labelled: 'just transition', 'climate justice', 'sustainable development' and 'environmental protection'. Arrows point out from the circle labelled 'effective climate action' to three circles labelled 'strong, diverse economy', 'thriving, health community' and 'healthy, resilient ecosystems'.

6.1. Just Transition and Climate Justice

- (1) A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to —**
- (c) supporting the *just transition* principles and the *climate justice* principle;**

For detailed advice on how to apply these principles to the functions of a public body, public bodies should refer to the Fair Change Framework, which forms part of this guidance.

As defined in Section 8 of the Act, a **just transition** means taking action to reduce net Isle of Man emissions in a way which:

- supports environmentally and socially sustainable jobs;
- supports low carbon investment and infrastructure;
- develops and maintains understanding and acceptance, and creates decent, fair and high-value work in a way which does not negatively affect the current workforce and overall economy; and
- contributes to resource-efficient and sustainable economic approaches which help to address inequality and poverty.

Climate justice is the principle of taking action to reduce global emissions and to adapt to the effects of climate change in ways which support the people who are most affected by climate change but who have done the least to cause it and are the least equipped to adapt to its effects and help to address inequality.

Further resources

In addition to the Fair Change Framework, the following resources may be useful in understanding the principles of a just transition and climate justice:

- [Greenpeace, The Just Transition](#)
- [Climate Justice Alliance, Just Transition – A Framework for Change](#)
- [Friends of the Earth, What is Climate Justice?](#)
- [UN SDGs, Climate Justice](#)

6.2. Sustainable Development

- (1) *A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to —*
- (d) **sustainable development, including the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;**

For detailed advice on how to apply these principles to the functions of a public body, public bodies should refer to the Fair Change Framework, which forms part of this guidance.

Sustainable development means development that enables current needs to be met without compromising the ability of others, including future generations, to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development promotes both *inter-generational* (between present and future populations) and *intra-generational* (between individuals within the population at a given time) equity.

The UN has published seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), shown in Figure 6-1, including a Climate Action goal to ‘take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’. The SDGs are a high-level ‘call to action’ rather than a prescriptive set of targets or actions.

Figure 6-1 The UN Sustainable Development Goals



For a public body, developing climate change actions that align with the SDGs means that reducing emissions should not come at the expense of the achievement of other SDGs and, where possible, should contribute toward achieving them. In this sense, SDGs should

be embedded in all decision making that public bodies undertake. The relevant SDGs will be different depending on the specific functions of a public body and the decision being made. Linking actions with the relevant goals they support is a useful way to demonstrate that the SDGs have been considered.

There is significant overlap here with the Fair Change Framework. Following that framework when making decisions and developing policies will also contribute to achieving the SDGs, as the Fair Change Framework has been created with sustainable development in mind. The inclusion of sustainable development ensures that action to reduce emissions takes into account a wider range of important social, economic, and environmental issues.

Further resources

In addition to the Fair Change Framework, the following resources may be useful in understanding the principle of sustainable development:

- [The UN's SDGs](#)
- [UNESCO, Sustainable Development](#)
- [UNWTO, Sustainable Development](#)

6.3. Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

- (1) *A public body, in performing its duties, must act in the way that it considers best to contribute to —*
- (e) *protecting and enhancing **biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.***

For detailed advice on how to apply these principles to the functions of a public body, public bodies should refer to the Fair Change Framework, which forms part of this guidance.

6.3.1. Biodiversity and Climate Change

Biodiversity and climate change are intrinsically linked. Global warming represents one of the greatest and fastest growing threats to biodiversity globally. At the same time, the loss of habitats and associated **ecosystem services** is one of the main drivers of climate change, by reducing the ability of natural habitats like forests to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity also has benefits beyond carbon sequestration, such as improving mental and physical wellbeing, and increasing the resilience of green spaces.

Habitat loss/degradation and its subsequent impact on net emissions is monitored and accounted for nationally. The implementation of these principles will lead to measurable impacts regarding climate change.

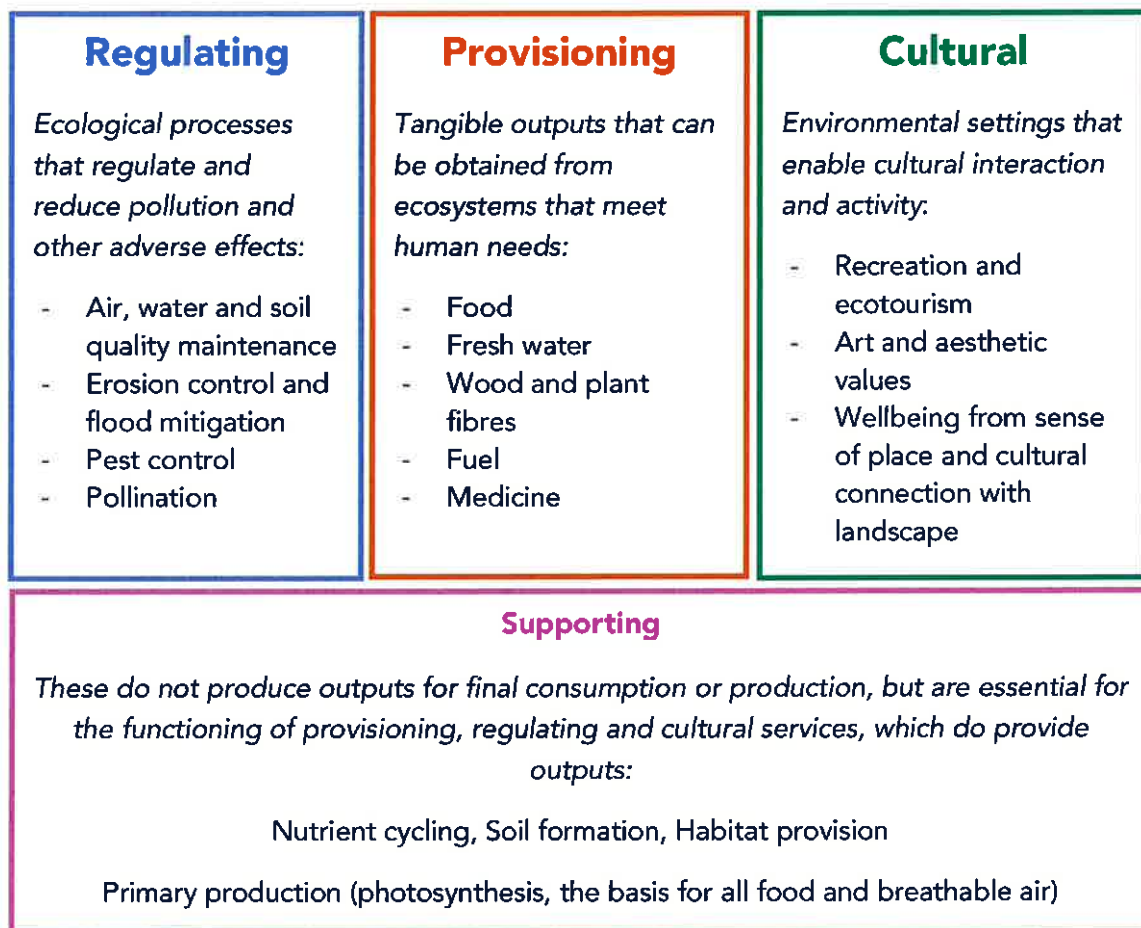
In order to support this principle, public bodies must take biodiversity into account at all decision-making stages. In particular, public bodies have a crucial role to play where their remit involves planning decisions, which should be made to ensure that existing habitats are enhanced.

The Fair Change Framework is useful when considering how a public body can fulfil this part of its climate change duties. Ensuring that action to reduce emissions does not harm the natural environment is also key to ensuring sustainable development, so the three climate change duties (c), (d) and (e) are intrinsically linked.

Public bodies should also have regard to the Biodiversity Strategy and are encouraged to seek advice from experts both within and outside government.

6.3.2. What are ecosystems and ecosystem services?

Ecosystems comprise webs of life, along with the non-living elements of the environment which support them, such as water, soil, and air. They are typically categorised as follows:



6.3.3. What actions can public bodies take to help protect and enhance biodiversity?

Public bodies need to embed the consideration of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services into decision-making processes to ensure that the way functions are undertaken has a positive effect in these areas. One way to better understand the potential for habitat conservation, enhancement and creation is to undertake a natural capital or ecosystem service account. This will help identify land available for biodiversity interventions, the benefits that could be realised, and potential sources of funding.

6.3.4. Habitat conservation, enhancement and creation

How public bodies approach this will depend on the outdoor spaces they have available.

For large scale projects, it is strongly recommended that expert advice is sought from either the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture biodiversity team or local third sector wildlife organisations. However, even if public bodies have limited outdoor space, it is worth considering how to use it.

Rewilding (allowing land to return to its natural state, populated by native plants and animals) can be very beneficial, even in relatively small areas. This can provide shelter and food for pollinating insects. Where rewilding isn't possible, planters, gardens, and window boxes can help to fulfil these needs in urban areas.

Public bodies should ensure that maintenance, such as mowing, hedge cutting and digging, is undertaken with biodiversity in mind. It may be that stopping, reducing, or changing the method or timing of a current action could make a significant difference.

6.3.5. Natural carbon sequestration

See also section 5.2.2.4

Increasing and preserving natural carbon sequestration by protecting and enhancing habitats and ecosystem services is crucial for limiting dangerous global warming.

Any decisions that impact the current natural status of land needs to carefully consider existing carbon sinks. Preventing damage to existing carbon sinks is essential because meaningful natural carbon sequestration can take anything from 10 to 100s of years to take place. Therefore, changes to land use need to be considered on a case-by-case basis. It is recommended that public bodies seek expert advice in order to assess the potential impacts. In the first instance, public bodies should contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

Further resources

The following resources may be useful in understanding the principles of protecting and enhancing biodiversity:

- [How does climate change affect biodiversity? \(2020\), The Royal Society](#)
- [Effects of Climate Change, WWF](#): Useful for understanding the effects of climate change on ecosystems.
- [What are Ecosystem Services? \(2020\), earth.org](#)
- [Climate change and ecosystems services \(2021\), Forest Research](#): Factsheet about the ecosystem services that trees and woodlands provide in relation to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

7. GOVERNANCE AND BEHAVIOUR

The Isle of Man's emissions reduction efforts will be most effective if all public bodies and their staff fully integrate the climate change duties into how they undertake their functions.

7.1. Governance and decision making

The annual report asks for information relating to how public bodies have included the climate change duties in their governance and decision-making processes.

- Actions**
- Identify governance bodies within the public bodies, who will be responsible for ensuring that the climate change duties are complied with.
 - Create a process (or amend an existing process) for making a record of how decisions have taken the climate change duties into account. You will need to describe how you have done this when you submit your annual report. The Fair Change Framework includes guidance on how to do this.
 - Review existing policies to identify whether there are any areas that do not support compliance with the climate change duties, or whether they can be improved to contribute better to the duties.

Public bodies should note that the climate change duties should co-exist with other statutory duties, which still have effect and should be adhered to.

When reviewing existing policies, procurement is a good place to start. Very often procurement policies focus primarily on cost and do not take into account the impact that purchase decisions can have on emissions, the environment or communities. The cost of those negative impacts may not be easily identified but should not be ignored (see Section 8 for further information). Example of other policies which can have an effect on emissions are those which affect the use of vehicles, such as policies which encourage walking, cycling or use of public transport or which discourage the use of fossil fuel vehicles; those which affect land, such as planning and development policies or those which affect and those which affect the availability or cost of fossil fuels, such as taxes. Because the use of fossil fuels is so embedded in our current way of life, the effect of all policies on emissions should be considered, even if the effect is indirect.

7.2. Behaviour

Public bodies must ensure that their staff understand the climate change duties, so that they can contribute to supporting them in their roles and the decisions for which they are responsible.

The annual report asks for information relating to the steps that public bodies have taken to ensure their employees are aware of the duties.

Actions	Share this guidance with staff and ensure they are aware of the legal duties that apply to the public body.
	Include information about the climate change duties in induction programmes for new employees.
	Ensure that staff responsible for contributing to climate change reporting understand what is required.
	Provide access to training (see note on training below).

Note: Training

At the time of publication of this guidance, training related to the climate change duties (and carbon literacy generally) was being developed by Isle of Man Government. For an update on that training, public bodies should contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

8. C T F T R A N I T I N

This section of the guidance provides direction to enable public bodies to adopt a broader, long-term approach when evaluating the cost of implementing decarbonisation measures. It is common of decision makers to overlook the long-term economic and social consequences of climate inaction. Public bodies are encouraged to use the guidance presented here to account for such costs.

8.1. The cost of doing nothing

Understanding the cost of inaction is critical to understanding the cost of action. While these costs may not impact a public body directly, they do impact the wider economy and community of which everyone in the Isle of Man is a part. Inaction may appear cheaper in the short term, but in the long term is likely to have significant social and financial costs.

Taking action can also create savings in the short term, for example, better insulated buildings require less fuel to heat and using fossil fuel vehicles less, or more efficiently, reduces fuel bills.

8.2. Carbon valuation – making the case for change

The reduction of emissions is often viewed as something that costs money but provides no tangible return. To enable policy makers to better understand and assess the benefits of emissions reductions, in financial terms, units of carbon can be assigned a monetary value. This is called 'carbon valuation' and it provides an objective, consistent, and evidence-based way to:

- Account for the impacts of emissions and value their reduction;
- Provide a fuller picture of the costs and benefits of a particular policy or intervention, to help determine the overall change in the welfare of society and inform whether they should be implemented;
- Better understand trade-offs between competing policy objectives; and
- Improve transparency and scrutiny of decision making.

Carbon valuation forms part of the UK's 'Green Book' guidance on how to appraise and evaluate policies, projects and programmes¹⁷.

In particular, it recommends the use of the carbon values set out in the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy's GHG Appraisal Guidance. Low, central and high carbon values are given for the years 2020 – 2050¹⁸ along with advice on their use.

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-government>

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuing-greenhouse-gas-emissions-in-policy-appraisal/valuation-of-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-policy-appraisal-and-evaluation>

The use of these values is recommended to public bodies in the Isle of Man when undertaking carbon valuation.

8.3. Short term changes for long term savings

The cost of many of the changes needed to reduce the Island's emissions are 'front loaded', meaning that there is an initial cost followed by a pay-back period and ongoing savings. A good example of this is low carbon heating technologies, such as heat pumps. There is an initial cost for purchase and installation but then, within an identifiable timeframe, the savings made from reduced heating bills make the purchase economical. It is therefore important to consider changes in the long term and whether a low initial cost is a 'false economy', leading to a higher lifetime cost.

Assessing the lifecycle costs associated with low carbon choices against high carbon options will often demonstrate that the low carbon option is cheaper overall. This is particularly relevant in light of the predicted ongoing increases in the price of fossil fuels¹⁹.

8.4. The cost of Fair Change

Making the transition to a net zero society in line with the just transition and climate justice principles (as outlined in Section 6) should not be viewed as an 'additional' cost.

Mismanagement of the transition and contribution to the widening of existing inequalities would cause damage to society and the economy. The cost of a well-managed and just transition can therefore be less than the cost of a poorly managed and unfair transition. The keys to achieving this are social inclusion (involving those affected when designing change) and spreading the costs according to ability to pay. More detailed information on this is provided in the Fair Change Framework.

Note: Individual funding arrangements

Different public bodies will have different sources of funding and routes for accessing additional funding for specific projects. This document does not provide specific guidance in relation to those sources and routes.

¹⁹

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/863717/beis-2019-fossil-fuel-price-assumptions.pdf

9. NEXT STEP

The climate change duties provide a unifying direction for the Island's public sector in relation to climate action. As we move forward with these common principles we must learn as we go and adapt to new information.

The Isle of Man Government therefore intends to keep this guidance under review to ensure it is an effective tool for public bodies. It is expected that adjustments will need to be made in future, informed by on-going engagement with public bodies.

Public bodies are encouraged to share any questions or feedback on this guidance with the Climate Change Transformation Team.

Supported by this guidance, public bodies have a responsibility to ensure their own compliance with the climate change duties and should maintain ongoing evaluation of their actions to ensure they are doing so.

If a public body finds that additional advice or guidance is needed to enable compliance with the duties, they should in the first instance contact the Climate Change Transformation Team, noting the statutory right to request additional guidance under the Act, as explained in Section 4.2.1 of this document.

Reporting is expected to commence in 2023 and public bodies will be kept up-to-date and provided with relevant documentation when it is available.

9.1. Contacting the Climate Change Transformation Team

Telephone: 686561 / 219322

Website: www.netzero.im

Email: climatechange@gov.im

Address: Third Floor, Nivison House, 31 Prospect Hill, Douglas, IM1 1ET.

10. EXAMPLE ANNUAL REPORT

A public body is required, under the Climate Change (Public Bodies Reporting Requirements) Regulations 2022 (the Regulations), to submit an annual report using the form published by the Council of Ministers from time to time. The following example is intended to provide an insight into the kind of information that will be requested. Only the information set out in the Regulations may be requested.

Please do not use this form to submit an annual report.

At the time of publication of this guidance, work was underway to provide an online reporting tool. For an update on that work, or to receive the most up-to-date annual reporting form, please contact the Climate Change Transformation Team.

10.1. About the public body

A.	ABOUT THE PUBLIC BODY <i>(Category A and B public bodies should complete this section)</i>
A.1	Name of public body
A.2	Type of public body (Government Department, Statutory Board, Local Authority, other (please specify))
A.3	Report year
A.4	Category of public body (A, B or C – please refer to the climate change duties – Guidance for Public Bodies) NOTE: Category C public bodies (ie. dormant publicly owned companies that have been financially inactive and have not undertaken any functions during the reporting period) are only required to complete sections A.1 – A.5 and section J of this report.
A.5	Overall revenue and expenses of the body Specify approximate £/annum for the report year
	Revenue: Expenses:
A.6	Average number of full time equivalent staff in the body during the report year
A.7	Has the body obtained a carbon audit of its estate? (delete as applicable) YES / NO
If yes please provide direction to where a copy of the audit can be obtained or attach a copy to this report	

A.8 If the body has not obtained a carbon audit, please complete the following sections		
Vehicles owned by the body		
Type	Number of vehicles	Petrol / diesel / coal / electric / hybrid
Car		
Small van		
Large van		
HGV		
Specialist plant (eg. tractor, excavator etc.)		
Other (please describe)		
Buildings owned by the body		
Building function	Area (m²)	Heating source
Housing (social)		
Office space		
Workshop/Industrial		
Other (please specify)		
Land owned by the body (excluding land with buildings)		
Land use (eg. agricultural, woodland, parkland)		Area (km ²)

10.2. Governance and behaviour

B.	GOVERNANCE AND BEHAVIOUR (Category A and B public bodies should complete this section)	
B.1	Which roles or governance bodies within the body are responsible for ensuring that the climate change duties are complied with? You may provide a chart showing the structure of these roles/governance bodies within your organisation if you wish	
B.2	Does the body have specific objectives relating to the climate change duties in its strategic plan or similar document? Please provide direction to a copy of the document or attach it to this report	
Wording of objective	Applicable time period	Name of document and where a copy can be obtained

B.3	Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy? <i>If yes, please provide the name of the document and details of where a copy can be accessed or attach a copy to this report</i>		
B.4	Does the body have any objectives, plans or strategies relating to the following areas that include climate change?		
Topic area	Objective (include applicable time period)	Name of document and where a copy can be obtained	
Transport / travel			
Energy efficiency			
Information and communication technology			
Low carbon heating			
Waste management			
Land use			
Other			
B.5	Is the effect on the areas covered by the climate change duties included as consideration in the body's procurement policy (or policies)? <i>If yes please provide direction to where a copy of the document can be obtained</i>		
Area of duties covered	Name of document (and section of document, if applicable)	Where document can be obtained	
Contributing to the meeting of the net zero emissions target by the net zero emissions target year and the meeting of any interim target			
Supporting the just transition principles and the climate justice principle			
Sustainable development, including the achievement of the United Nations sustainable development goals			
Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.			
B.6	Which of the following step has the body taken to ensure all employees are aware of the climate change duties? <i>Delete as applicable</i>		
Climate Change Duties are included in information for new starters/body's induction programme			YES / NO / IN PROGRESS

If yes, please provide direction to where a copy of the information/induction programme can be obtained.	
If in progress, please provide details including when this is expected to be in place.	
Existing staff have received training/information making them aware of the climate change duties including sight of the climate change duties: Guidance For Public Bodies	YES / NO / IN PROGRESS
If yes, please explain how the information/training was given (eg. dedicated session, circulated by email, etc.)	
If in progress please provide details including when this is expected to be completed.	
B.7 Which of the following steps have been taken to ensure that the climate change duties are embedded in the body's decision making processes?	
The body's policies and procedures relating to internal functions (eg. office administration, fleet management) have been reviewed to ensure compliance with the climate change duties	YES / NO / IN PROGRESS
If yes or in progress, please provide details of the policies and procedures which have been updated and (if applicable) when the process is expected to be completed	
The body's policies and procedures relating to procurement have been reviewed and updated (where necessary) to ensure compliance with the climate change duties	YES / NO / IN PROGRESS
If yes or in progress, please provide details of the policies and procedures which have been updated and (if applicable) when the process is expected to be completed	
If the body is responsible for setting policies that affect the wider population of the Island, these policies have been reviewed and, where necessary, updated to ensure compliance with the climate change duties	YES / NO / IN PROGRESS
If yes or in progress, please provide details of the policies which have been updated and (if applicable) when the process is expected to be completed	
B.8 Please provide any other information relating to actions taken to ensure that the climate change duties are complied with by the body. For any actions that are in progress please state when those actions are expected to be completed.	

10.3. Actions

C. ACTIONS			
(Category A and B public bodies must complete this section)			
C.1 Describe the actions/on-going projects undertaken by the body, during the reporting period, across the listed areas and in relation to the body's direct emissions			
Area	Action taken (Please include whether the action is a direct or an enabling action, when the action was taken, or over what period it will be completed and include	Comment on progress/outcomes (please provide details eg. consumption data)	Estimated emissions reduction/removal from action (Category A bodies only)

	direction to related strategy document, if applicable)		
Reducing the use of fossil fuels for transportation (eg. actions to lower mileage, changing types of vehicles used)			
Reducing the use of fossil fuels for heating (eg. energy efficiency measures such as improving building insulation to reduce fuel consumption or moving to low carbon heating appliances)			
Land use (eg. changing the way the body uses its land to reduce emissions or increase removals i.e. natural carbon sequestration)			
Reduction of emissions from electricity generation (eg. changing the generation source to a low carbon alternative – only relevant to those public bodies who currently have their own generating plant))			

10.4. Emissions

D.	EMISSIONS (Only Category A public bodies must complete this section)
D.1	Please state the baseline year used by the body

D.2	Please state the total Scope 1 GHG emissions of the body for the baseline year		
D.3	Please state the total Scope 2 GHG emissions of the body for the baseline year		
D.4	Emissions breakdown – baseline year Please provide a breakdown of the sources of direct emissions during the baseline year Complete only if this is the body's first report or if the baseline year or data have changed		
	Scope 1 – Source	Consumption data	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
	Eg. Petrol in fossil fuel vehicles		
	Eg. Heating oil for heating		
	Scope 2 – Source	Consumption data	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
	Eg. Electricity used		
D.5	Please state whether this is the body's first report or if the baseline year or data have changed Delete as applicable First report / Baseline year changed / Baseline data changed		
D.6	If the baseline year or data has changed please explain why		
D.7	Please state the total Scope 1 GHG emissions of the body for the report year		
D.8	Please state the total Scope 2 GHG emissions of the body for the report year		
D.9	Emissions breakdown – report year Please provide a breakdown of the sources of direct emissions during the reporting period (if this is the body's first report or the details are the same as the baseline year, please state 'as above')		
	Source – Scope 1	Consumption data	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
	Totals – Scope 1 (Note: Total emissions should match answer to D.7)		
	Source – Scope 2	Consumption data	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
	Totals – Scope 2 (Note: Total emissions should match answer to D.8)		

D.10	Have the public body's Scope 1 emissions increased or decreased over the report year when compared with the baseline year?			
Increased / Decreased (delete as applicable)				
Amount of decrease (if applicable) in tCO2e:				
Amount of increase (if applicable) in tCO2e:				
If the public body's Scope 1 emissions increase, what caused the increase?				
D.11	Have the public body's Scope 2 emissions increased or decreased over the report year when compared with the baseline year?			
Increased / Decreased (delete as applicable)				
Amount of decrease (if applicable) in tCO2e:				
Amount of increase (if applicable) in tCO2e:				
D.12	Describe the changes in the public bodies emissions since reporting began			
Year	Total scope 1 emissions	Increase or decrease on previous year?	Total scope 2 emissions	Increase or decrease on previous year?
Baseline year				
Year 1				
Year 2				
Year 3				

10.5. Fair Change

E.	JUST TRANSITION AND CLIMATE JUSTICE (Category A and B public bodies must complete this section)	
E.1	Has the body implemented the Fair Change Framework into its decision making processes which relation to reducing emissions? Delete as applicable	YES / NO
Please describe		
E.2	Please describe actions taken by the public bodies relating to supporting the just transition principles	
E.3	Please describe actions taken by the public bodies relating to supporting the climate justice principle	

F.	BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (Category A and B public bodies must complete this section)		
F.1	What steps has the body taken to ensure that the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services is included in the body's decision making processes?		
	Please describe		
F.2	What actions has the body taken to protect and enhance biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services during the reporting period?		
	Please describe		
G.	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Category A and B public bodies must complete this section)		
G.1	What steps has the body taken to ensure that sustainable development is included in the body's decision making processes?		
	Please describe		
G.2	What actions has the body undertaken to support the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals		
Action	Description	Relevant UDS Goal/Goals	

10.6. Achievements and feedback

H.	Achievements and feedback (Category A and B public bodies are invited to complete this section)		
H.1	<p>You are invited to use this section of the report to inform us of any projects or changes with which have been particularly successful or you have been particularly happy with the results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please feel free to include links or attach documents or photos (subject to the appropriate consents for publication having been obtained). Please note that we may contact you in relation to the content of this section with a view to celebrating your achievements on the netzero.im website or social media platforms. 		
H.2	Do you have any feedback on the reporting process?		
H.3	Do you have any feedback on the 'Climate Change Duties – Guidance for Public Bodies'?		

H.4	Is there any additional support or information you feel would be of assistance in helping you to maintain compliance with the climate change duties?

10.7. Declaration by Category C public bodies

I.	Declaration by Category C public bodies <i>(Category C must complete this section)</i>		
I.1	The public body has been financially inactive throughout the report year	Yes	<i>If the answer is 'no' the public body is not a category C public body</i>

FAIR CHANGE FRAMEWORK

Guidance for delivering a just transition and climate justice through environmentally and socially sustainable decision making and policy development.



NET ZERO
ISLE OF MAN

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This document forms part of the Climate Change Duties – Guidance for Public Bodies (GC 2022/2)
published in accordance with section 22 of the Climate Change Act 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Naturalist Sir David Attenborough described climate change as the “*the biggest threat to security that modern humans have ever faced*”.

People, businesses and governments around world are mobilising to combat that threat by reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases - and the Isle of Man is no exception.

The changes required to lower emissions are unprecedented and will affect all of our lives in some way but also provide a unique opportunity not only to protect us from the effects of the changing climate but to improve our quality of life, our health and our wellbeing.

All public bodies have a legal duty to lower their emissions and to do so in a way that supports the four principles which make up Fair Change: just transition and climate justice principles, sustainable development (including the achievement of the United Nations sustainable development goals) and protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

These principles form part of the framework for climate action provided by the Climate Change Act 2021 (the Act) and their successful implementation will ensure that we maximise the benefits of moving to a low carbon society and mitigate potential negative impacts, delivering a low emissions future that is better for everyone.

To do so will require careful assessment of planned actions and meaningful engagement with those affected. It requires that the costs of action are spread according to the ability to pay and that people are supported through change.

This document provides guidance on how to apply these principles to decision making within your organisation and to take advantage of the unique opportunity for positive change the journey to net zero offers our community.

Section 2	Explains the four underlying principles of Fair Change, how they are linked and why they are important
Section 3	Sets out the Fair Change Objectives
Section 4	Provides practical advice on planning action using the Fair Change Framework
Section 5	Explains the benefits of social inclusion in engagement and how to achieve them
Section 6	Gives advice on how to identify risks
Section 7	Gives advice about support and mitigation measures
Section 8	Explains monitoring for success once your action has been implemented
Appendix	Provides template documents to help you use the Fair Change Framework

2. WHAT IS FAIR CHANGE?

It is absolutely essential that, in taking action to reduce emissions, we ensure that the health and wellbeing of our community, economy and natural environment are protected and enhanced.

Fair Change describes collectively the four principles, set out in the Climate Change Act 2021, which underpin climate action and form part of the climate change duties for public bodies in the Isle of Man:

Just Transition

Climate Justice

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services

Sustainable Development

Our journey to net zero will affect society and the way we live in many ways and is therefore intrinsically linked with the health and wellbeing of our nation, our economy and the natural environment. The four principles are interwoven and often overlap. The common theme is that change must be fair - for our current community, for future generations and for the natural world upon which we rely for so many of our fundamental needs.

Transitioning to a low carbon society necessitates large scale changes that will affect many aspects of our lives. This can be a daunting prospect because our current way of life is so heavily reliant upon those fuels and the conveniences they provide. However, the transition ahead of us presents us with a unique opportunity to decide what that 'low carbon society' will look like. By ensuring that the wellbeing of our community, economy and environment are at the heart of all our actions, we can deliver a future that is not just low carbon but one which is prosperous and in which we can all thrive. Effective climate action will benefit our own and the global community of which we are a part.

The Fair Change Framework therefore provides a clear vision for the future and guidance for making decisions which will contribute to achieving that future. This is our equation for delivering effective climate action:

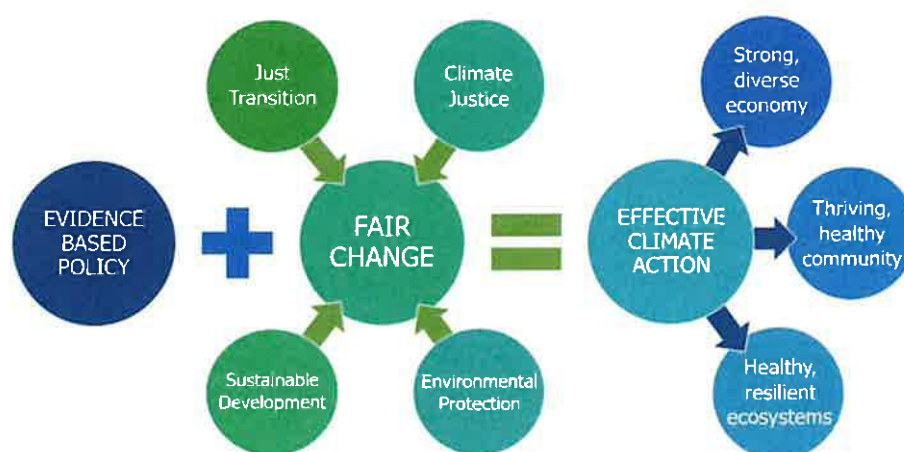


Image description: The image shows an equation, depicted with circles, which reads as follows: 'evidence based policy' plus 'fair change' equals 'effective climate action'. Arrows point in toward the circle labelled 'fair change' from four circles labelled: 'just transition', 'climate justice', 'sustainable development' and 'environmental protection'. Arrows point out from the circle labelled 'effective climate action' to three circles labelled 'strong, diverse economy', 'thriving, health community' and 'healthy, resilient ecosystems'.

a. What is a just transition?

The just transition principle is defined in section 8(1) of the Act.

The transition from fossil fuels to low emission alternatives to meet our fundamental daily needs is one which will affect everyone. Large scale change, if mismanaged, has the potential to cause economic and social disruption. Ensuring that we maintain a strong, healthy economy with plenty of employment opportunities and people who are trained and ready take advantage of them is absolutely essential. This is where the 'just transition' comes in!

"A just transition is about maximizing economic and social gains, while effectively managing the risks in the economic, technological and social transformation. There is clear evidence that there will be more gains for the economy and people than losses."

Vic Van Vuuren, Director of the Enterprises Department, International Labour Organization.

'Just transition' describes both the outcome - a fairer, more sustainable future for everyone - and the process – those impacted by the transition are partners in its planning.

For the Isle of Man's Government and public bodies this means –

- delivering action to reduce emissions in a way that supports our economy, our workforce and our livelihoods
- ensuring that we realise and maximise the potential benefits of change
- ensuring opportunities are created and made available to those who need them
- ensuring that people are well prepared and positioned to benefit from those opportunities
- supporting the local community through change and providing the information they need
- spreading the cost of change fairly, according to the ability to pay
- using this unique opportunity to reduce inequalities and improve quality of life, especially for those who are currently struggling

b. What is climate justice?

The climate justice principle is defined in section 8(2) of the Act.

Climate justice is the principle of taking action to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases and to adapt to the effects of climate change in ways which support the people who are most affected by climate change but who have done the least to cause it and are the least equipped to adapt to its effects and help to address inequality.

This principle acknowledges that climate change is a global problem and that we are part of a global community. Both around the world and within our Island it is predominantly those who have done the least to contribute to climate change that are most affected by it. When taking action to reduce emissions we must be mindful of this and protect those vulnerable people from harm, seeking to improve quality of life, access to opportunities and to reduce inequalities.

This does **not** mean that we are responsible for reducing the emissions of other jurisdictions.

At present the emissions produced by the manufacture of goods and the provision of services are allocated to the country in which the manufacture or provision occurs. For example if we purchase a product manufactured in Australia or use a bank based in America, the emissions for that product or service is allocated to those countries – even though we are the ones creating the

demand. This may change in the future as international agreement is reached on how to fairly allocate these emissions. So, while it is not our direct responsibility to influence the emissions of other jurisdictions we need to be aware of the effect of our decisions on global emissions and reduce them however we can.

Our local emissions reductions must not increase emissions elsewhere because, unless emissions are falling globally, the risks associated with climate change will continue to increase and the inequalities it causes will continue to widen.

c. What is sustainable development?

Sustainable development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are defined in section 3 of the Act.

Sustainable development covers a wide range of topics but is described quite simply by the United Nations as:

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

The UN developed the 'Sustainable Development Goals' which seek to define the term in more detail across seventeen areas and to guide the international community.

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals:



Image description: The image shows 17 squares, each representing one of the UN sustainable development goals, as follows: 1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 3. Good health and wellbeing, 4. Quality education, 5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and clean energy, 8. Decent work and economic growth, 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure, 10. Reduced inequalities, 12. Responsible consumption and production, 13. Climate action, 14. Life below water, 15. Life on land, 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions and 17. Partnerships for the goals.

It is our responsibility as humans to ensure that our way of life enables us to pass on a world in which future generations can thrive, and it is the legal obligation for public bodies to ensure that the way in which they undertake their functions supports this principle. We must therefore

consider the long term outcomes of the actions we take; both on society and on the natural environment.

In this document the terms 'socially sustainable' and 'environmentally sustainable' are used to describe actions which align with the principle of sustainable development either in relation to people or to the natural environment.

d. What does protecting and enhancing biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services mean?

The terms biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services are defined in section 3 of the Act.

Together these terms refer to the variety of life on earth and its roles in meeting the needs of humankind.

Our planet is in the midst of an ecological crisis. Biodiversity is declining faster than at any other time and a million species are facing extinction within decades. For understanding of this situation to be reflected in policy and decisions making a cultural shift is needed – acknowledging the value of environmental protection to our health, wellbeing and economy. Nature is what sustains us and will protect us from many of the escalating impacts of climate change but yet we currently often prioritise economic development over nature, sometimes to our own detriment.

We must protect and restore habitats that bring us benefits by providing sinks for carbon and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but we must go beyond this and start to rebuild our ecosystems and begin to repair decades of damage and loss.

3. THE FAIR CHANGE OBJECTIVE

The following objectives have been designed to describe the net zero society we are aiming for. The Fair Change Objectives cover 8 areas relevant to the 4 underlying principles of Fair Change. You can assess the impact of a proposed action against these objectives by using the Action Assessment Matrix in Appendix 1.

AN INCLUSIVE LAND

All members of the community feel engaged in designing the solutions and making the decisions that will affect them and their voices are valued.

A PROSPEROUS LAND

We have an innovative, strong, flexible economy that creates new high quality, sustainable jobs. The work force has the skills, training and education necessary to meet these new opportunities.

AN EQUITABLE LAND

People are enabled to meet their full potential no matter what their background or circumstances. The benefits of climate action are distributed fairly and costs are spread according to ability to pay.

A HEALTHY LAND

Residents' health and wellbeing is maximised, with an emphasis on prevention. We understand and act on the wider determinants of health, including housing, physical activity, diet, air quality etc.

A SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND

We have strong, cohesive communities, where all people feel they belong. Communities feel safe, well connected and resourced. We have a cultural legacy we are proud to pass on to future generations and consider the long term societal outcomes of our actions avoiding short term benefits that risk long term harms.

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND

We do not take actions that are environmentally unsustainable. Biodiversity and the natural environment are protected restored and improved. We value our natural environment and the services it provides us. We consider the long term environmental outcomes of our actions and avoid short term benefits that risk long term harms.

A RESILIENT LAND

People, their homes and our infrastructure are prepared for effects of the changing climate. Society, the economy and ecosystems are capable of being flexible and responsive to new challenges. We do not invest in high carbon technology, industry or infrastructure.

AN ISLAND THAT IS PART OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

We acknowledge our contribution to global issues, play our part to address them and local climate action demonstrates this. We understand that the actions we take locally can have global consequences. We are an Island that, when seeking to improve its economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing, does so in a way that contributes positively to global wellbeing.

The Intention Continuum

The Intention Continuum, pictured below, captures the appetite for change in the social, political and economic fields.

'Reform' is a preference for change using existing systems, resulting in incremental rather than radical change. Many of our systems are geared towards short-termism, and profit based consumerism. This approach would result in mostly 'amber' statements on the Action Assessment Matrix.

'Transformation', at the other end of the continuum, overhauls existing systems that are incompatible with sustainable development and social equity, enabling radical change. This approach would result in mostly 'green' statements on the Action Assessment Matrix.

Fully realising the Fair Change Objectives will require a transformational approach. Of course, we will not always be able to achieve transformation; however, it should be our aim.

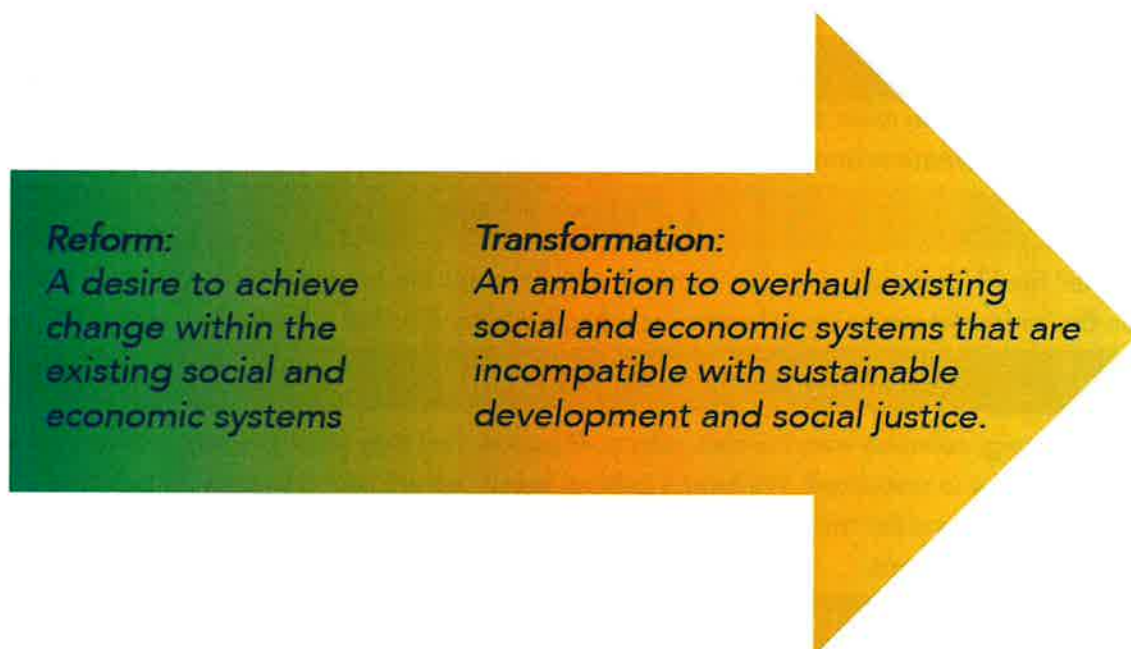


Image description: An arrow pointing to the right. At the left end are the words "Reform: A desire to achieve change within the existing social and economic systems". At the right end are the words "Transformation: An ambition to overhaul existing social and economic systems that are incompatible with sustainable development and social justice."

4. PLANNING FAIR CHANGE

a. Getting started

A template 'Fair Change Plan' is included at Appendix 1 to help you.

The first thing you should do is make sure that the action you are proposing reduces emissions or enables the reduction of emissions.

Fair Change relates to the way in which we deliver the transition to a net zero society but, as a public body, its principles apply to how you undertake all of your functions and so this framework should be applied to decision making at all levels.

Your action should represent the option that contributes best to the Fair Change Objectives. The process outlined in this document will help you to assess whether this is the case.

The following four basic principles should govern how your Fair Change Plan is developed and implemented.

- **Evidence based**

Evidence base should run through all elements of your Fair Change Plan. This includes the justification of the climate action being analysed, but also the identification of vulnerable groups, the most effective measures to improve their lives through the change, and the monitoring of the effectiveness of that intervention, or any unforeseen adverse consequences.

- **Social inclusion**

Engagement with your stakeholders throughout the process is key. We should ensure that those most likely to be negatively affected by the climate change action are at the heart of planning.

Although we can make educated guesses at the possible risks of our actions and propose solutions to them, people are the experts in their own lives and provide essential insight. Encouraging participatory stakeholder engagement in policy design maximises our ability to create policies which really work for those they effect and ongoing communication informs us if changes are needed. It also helps us to avoid implementing support measures that are ineffective or inaccessible to the people who need them.

- **Flexible and iterative**

Planning for Fair Change does not mean that you will foresee all the potential ramifications of your actions, indeed if that were attempted, actions could be delayed indefinitely, or mitigations may be put in place that are not needed. Robust monitoring and evaluation must form part of your Fair Change plan and a process for taking action to address unforeseen risks or unintended consequences should be included.

- **Collaboration and co-operation**

Whilst Government and public bodies have a clear, legal responsibility to lead on Manx solutions to the climate challenge, everyone has a role to play. In addition to working collaboratively across Government and public bodies there are many existing private and third sector organisations already working to reduce emissions, to protect and support the vulnerable or both. Such organisations provide a wealth of knowledge and experience which should not be overlooked. They are also a very effective way of making contact with groups of people, particularly those who may be less able to engage via the usual approaches, for example, the elderly or people with

certain disabilities may be less likely to respond to an online consultation but through a relevant charitable organisation you may be able to identify the best ways to engage with those groups.

Across Government and the public bodies we should seek to identify overlapping strategies and policies to avoid duplication and coordinate actions. Working collaboratively and cooperatively and sharing knowledge and experience give us the best chance to delivery Fair Change effectively.

b. Basic Planning Process: Flowchart

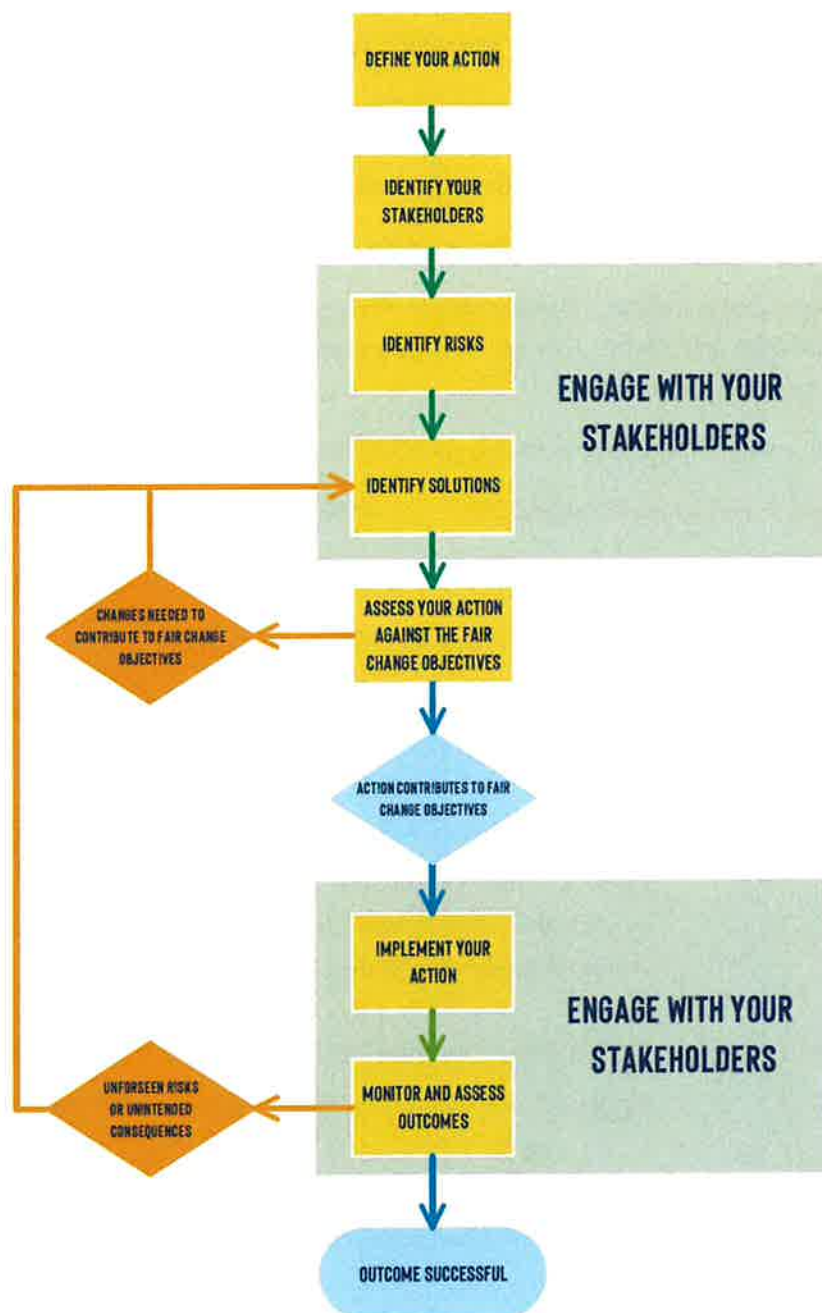


Image description: A flow chart showing the stages of the basic process for policy development in line with the Fair Change Framework. It begins with 'define your action' and then an arrow points to 'identify your stakeholders'. The next two steps are 'identify risks' and 'identify solutions' which are enclosed in a larger box entitled 'Engage with your stakeholders' so show that both of those stages require engagement. The next step is 'Assess your action against the Fair Change Objectives'. Two arrows lead from this step on to either 'Actions contribute to Fair Change Objectives' or 'Actions do not contribute to Fair Change Objectives'. From the 'Actions do not contribute to Fair Change Objectives' option an arrow directs the reader back to the 'Identify solutions' step, indicating that that step should be repeated. From the 'Actions contribute to Fair Change Objectives' step an arrow leads to 'Implement your action' and then to 'Monitor and assess outcomes'. Both of those steps are enclosed within a larger box entitled 'Engage with your stakeholders' indicating that engagement is necessary for both of those steps. Two arrows leave the 'Monitor and assess outcomes' step. One leads to 'Unforeseen risks or unintended consequences' which then leads back to the 'Identify solutions' step, indicating that the process should be repeated from that point. The other arrow from the 'Monitor and assess outcomes' step leads to 'Outcome successful' which is the last step.

c. Defining your objective

Use the Fair Change Plan (Appendix 1) to define your proposed action.

Be clear about what you need to achieve and why it is necessary.

Ensure that your proposed action reduces emissions, enables the reduction of emissions or contributes to sustainable development or the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services – without increasing emissions.

Ensure your action supports Fair Change by using the Action Assessment Matrix in Appendix 1

Identify your 'key success indicators' early on i.e., how you will know if your action and your Fair Change Plan has been successful. This will help you during the monitoring stage. See 'measuring success' below for more information.

It can be helpful, early in the process to ask yourself these questions:

- What result do we want to achieve?
- Why is that outcome important?
- How can we define progress?
- How can we affect the result?
- How will we know I've reached my end goal?

Use the SMARTER acronym, explained in the figure below, to help define your action and your success indicators. All your objectives should be 'SMARTER'.

Specific

Define your objective. What is the problem you are trying to solve? Keep it simple but ensure your goal is fully defined. Make sure your objective is aligned with the Fair Change Objectives by using the Action Assessment Matrix in Appendix 1.

Measurable

Define the information you will need to show whether you have achieved your objective? (See 'Types of indicator' below)

Agreed

Ensure that everyone who needs to be involved understands the objective and has agreed to delivery it.

Realistic

The objective must be possible, within the constraints of your organisation.

Time-bound

You must have a timeline for delivery and for monitoring. Identify success indicators for short term and long term outcomes.

Ethical

Your objective, and how you intend to achieve, it must support Fair Change

Responsible/Review

Make a plan for how you will review your success against your success indicators. Consider what you will do if your action is not successful and that might impact what you need to achieve.

d. Measuring success

See also section 8.a Monitoring

When you begin planning your action you will need to determine what kinds of information will prove whether or not your action has been successful – these are your ‘success indicators’.

Before discussing how to monitor the impact of the proposed change, it is worth reminding ourselves of basic human needs, as shown in ‘Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs’ model below.

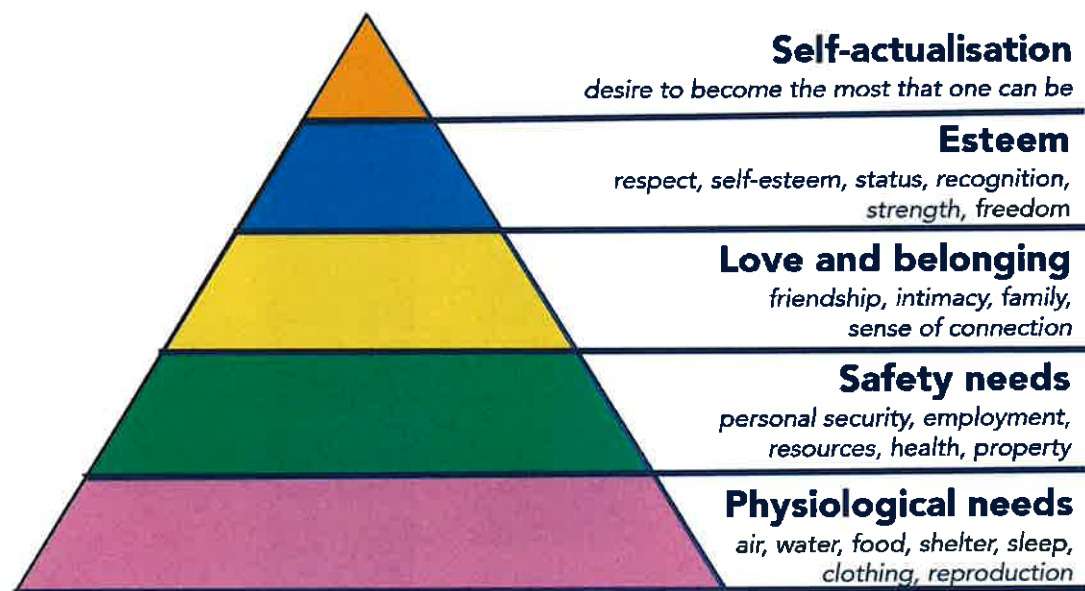


Image description: A pyramid divided horizontally into five sections, with text from top to bottom: (1) Self-actualisation, desire to become the most that one can be (2) Esteem, respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom (3) Love and belonging, friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection (4) Safety needs, personal security, employment, resources, health, property (5) Physiological needs, air water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction.

Clearly the lower levels of the pyramid have a more immediate and direct impact, however all are related to health and wellbeing.

The sixth need, self-transcendence, is the need to feel part of something bigger and to develop joint strategies as humans. It is this that inspires people to fight climate change, hunger or poverty.

When considering what success looks like, it is worth considering these needs, and weighting the indicators accordingly.

Consider the short and long term impacts of the change you are making – will you need different information to show success in both cases?

Your success indicators will be different, depending on your objective. For example, if you were gardening and your goal was to grow 10 carrots, you could count the carrots to find out if you had been successful. However, if your goal was to grow tasty carrots, you would need to taste them or ask others to do so.

So, for some objectives quantitative data is needed (i.e. a numerical variable, how many, how much, how-often)-to indicate success. Quantitative data can measure performance, such as the take up of a support measures.

For others you will need to use qualitative data i.e. descriptive responses. Qualitative data requires an interpretive approach and is often reported in the language of the informant.

Ideally, you should have both quantitative and qualitative success indicators as this will give you the fullest picture of your outcomes.

Here are some examples of types of quantitative and qualitative data:

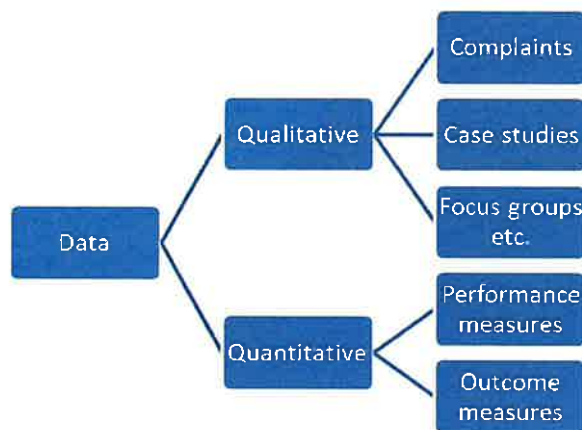


Image description: The image is a tree diagram, beginning on the left with 'Data', two branches lead to 'Qualitative' and 'Quantitative'. From 'Qualitative' lead three branches to 'Complaints', 'Case studies' and 'Focus groups etc.'. From 'Quantitative' lead two branches to 'Performance measures' and 'Outcome measures'.

e. Identifying your stakeholders

There is space on the template *Fair Change Plan* for you to record who your stakeholders are as you identify them.

(i) Who are your 'stakeholders'?

'Stakeholders' means anyone who might be affected by the action you are proposing. This could mean specific organisations or sectors but also particular demographics (i.e., groups of people with shared characteristics, such as being of the same age group, gender or income level).

(ii) What does it mean to be 'affected by the action'?

This means anyone for whom the action could affect their livelihood or quality of life. In particular you should consider the effect on people's jobs, incomes, ability to pay for the changes you are proposing and their health and wellbeing. The effects of an action can be positive, negative or a combination of both and every case care should be taken to ensure that the distribution of those effects is equitable. Just as the cost of transition should be distributed according to ability to pay, the benefits should be felt by those who most need them. Consider the risks outlined in the 'Identifying Risks' section in this document, your stakeholders are anyone who might be at risk of those negative impacts.

The 'Fair Change Plan' (Appendix 1) contains a section for recording the stakeholders you identify.

Here are some examples:

- **Public (general)**

While the change you are proposing may be likely to affect everyone, it is unlikely it will affect everyone in the same way. It is important to consider who will be affected **and how**.

- **Public (specific demographic)**

Will people of a particular group be affected differently to other groups? Eg: age, gender, race, income level, education level, those with/without dependents, etc. This includes groups which share one of the protected characteristics listed in the Equality Act 2017 but also other considerations such as income level, education level, those with/without dependents or caring responsibilities or even people with a shared interest. Be aware that people are not defined by a single characteristic and that some circumstances are more likely to occur alongside others, for example those with a low education level may be more likely to have low income. This is another reason why engaging with stakeholders is so critical; it will enable you to identify and connect with the people who will be the most impacted by your actions.

- **Public (users of a particular service)**

If the change you are proposing affects a certain service, consider the people who use the service and how the change will affect them. Consider not only cost but accessibility and how the service provider and their employees will be affected.

- **Business/Industry**

Will workers or employers in a particular sector be affected by the proposed action?

Consider the full life cycle of the industry and other types of business which may be affected (e.g. decreasing sales of fossil fuel vehicles affects car manufacturers and retailers

but also mechanics, roadside recovery providers, petrol retailers, etc.) Unions, if they exist for the industry affected, are a good way to engage with workers.

- **Charities/third sector organisations**

These types of organisation often have a great deal of local knowledge and experience which should not be wasted. These organisations often provide essential facilitation for engaging with people who are less able to take part in standard engagement exercises, such as the elderly, the young and disabled people.

- **Special interest/community groups**

People's hobbies and leisure activities are an important part of their identity and are hugely beneficial to wellbeing. If the change you are proposing affects an activity of this sort, ensure that you engage with those who will be affected.

(iii) Resources

Ensuring Effective Stakeholder Engagement (UK Gov):

<https://gcs.civilservice.gov.uk/publications/ensuring-effective-stakeholder-engagement/#Which-stakeholders-are-critical-to-your-success>

5. ENGAGEMENT AND EMPowerMENT

Use the Fair Change Plan template at Appendix 1 to plan your programme of engagement.

Effective stakeholder engagement, which maximises social inclusion, is essential to delivering Fair Change. When done correctly it will ensure that people affected by change are well prepared, feel that their concerns are heard and their opinions valued and, as a result, will be better able to adapt to and accept change. Open channels of communication between stakeholders and decision makers will help to identify risks early and develop appropriate solutions.

The Institute for Government's paper 'Public engagement and net zero *How government should involve citizens in climate policy making*', explains in detail the benefits of public engagement and states:

"A core reason that policy makers should engage the public is to ensure that a wide range of views and expertise informs decision making."

If change is to be successfully implemented, it's vital that stakeholders are consulted and informed from the start and throughout the process of policy development and implementation.

After identifying your stakeholders you should consider how you are going to engage with them.

a. Planning your programme of engagement

There is space on the template Fair Change Plan for you to set out your programme of engagement.

- **Start planning early**
Ensure that you have sufficient time to engage meaningfully and to process the information you collect.
- **How much influence can your stakeholders have on the decision you need to make?**
Seek to maximise social inclusion. Decide early how your stakeholders' contributions will influence the decision and be clear with your stakeholders about the extent and limits of their influence.
- **What do you need to know?**
The type of questions you need to ask will influence the way you ask them. Simple questions can be asked in simple ways, for example, an internet poll whereas complex questions, which need a lot of supporting information to properly consider, may benefit from face-to-face workshops or presentations.
- **When to engage?**
Carefully consider the timing of your programme of engagement - the methods you use during the period in which your stakeholders can contribute to developing options will be different to the period after which the decision has been made but in which you need to raise awareness and help people prepare.
- **Who are do you want to engage with?**
Consider the groups of people you want to connect with and tailor your approach to those people. Consider differences in how those people usually consume information, eg. on-line vs. physical newspapers, their ability or willingness to attend in person events.

Try to ensure that the people you actually engage are representative of the groups you want to hear from – be aware that people with strong opinions are more likely to participate, consider how to capture a wide range of opinions. When engaging with groups, either online or in person, be aware of and prepared to manage the power dynamics to ensure that everyone's voice can be heard.

Here are some things to consider to maximise engagement:

- **Timing and location**
Consider when and where you are planning an event. Will the timing or location discourage or rule out certain demographics? For example, is the location wheelchair accessible? Does the timing coincide with other common commitments such as collection times for school children?
- **How accessible are your documents?**
Ensure that the language you use will be understood by your target audience and ensure they are easily available in accessible formats.
- **Are you able to use key community stakeholders to help drive engagement?**
Finding people to help who are already in contact with, and are known and trusted by, the group/s of people you want to engage with will make your engagement more effective.
- **Incentivising engagement**
People have busy lives and tight budgets – they may not have time they can readily give up to engage, they may not be able to take time off work or afford the additional transport costs of attending an event. To maximise engagement you will need to consider making engagement worth doing for people who, in the first instance, may not have much faith that their voice will be heard or acted upon. There are many ways you can make engagement easier and more attractive and thereby increase the people you reach and hear from. Here are some examples to consider:
 - compensating people for their time
 - if events are at meal times providing food
 - offering to arrange transport
 - holding meetings on-line
 - making events child friendly so people don't need to arrange child care
 - contacting representative organisations who could engage their members via their usual events or publications.

b. Social inclusion

Social inclusion is the involvement of vulnerable populations in the planning of climate change mitigations. It recognises they are experts in their own lives. They will have valuable insights into the possible adverse effects of the climate change action and what they would like as solutions. In short they are 'experts by experience'.

The Slay and Stephens 2013 engagement ladder (shown below) places 'co-producing' at the top, as the most desirable and inclusive form of engagement, defining it as *"a relationship where professionals and citizens share power to plan and deliver support together, recognising that both partners have vital contributions to make to improve quality of life for people and communities."*

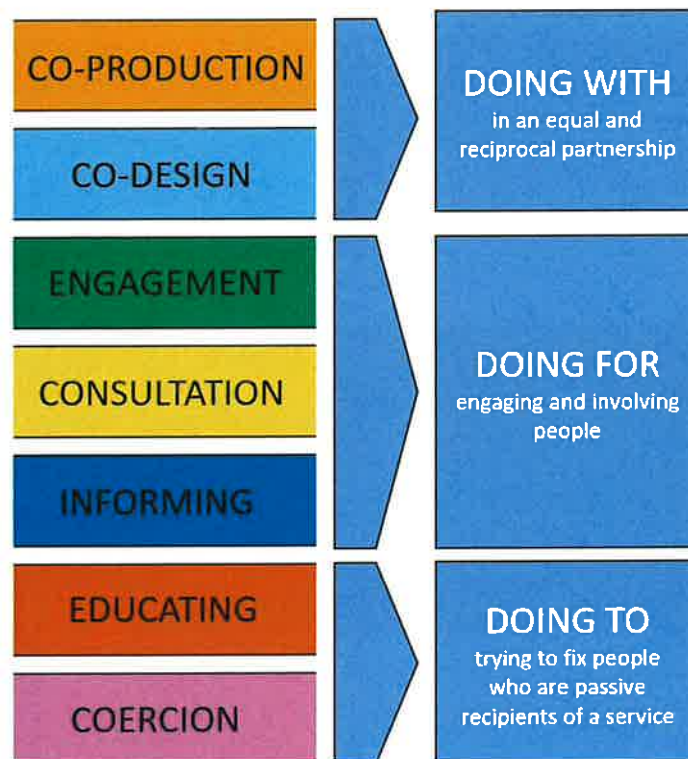


Image description: Seven boxes arranged vertically, labelled 'co-production', 'co-design', 'engagement', 'consultation', 'informing', 'educating' and 'coercion'. An arrow points from 'co-production' and 'co-design' to 'Doing with in an equal and reciprocal partnership'. An arrow points from 'engagement', 'consultation' and 'informing' to 'Doing for, engaging and involving people'. An arrow leads from 'educating' and 'coercion' to 'Doing to, trying to fix people who are passive recipients of a service'.

'Doing with' gives people a sense of ownership. Even if the changes are not exactly what they personally hoped for, involving them in a discussion with other stakeholders helps to foster empathy, understanding and acceptance. By encouraging stakeholder participation 'doing with' provides a wider, more complete picture of the problem and the potential solutions and outcomes.

'Doing for' is often based on good intentions but lacks the participation needed to maximize 'buy in' and, without stakeholder participation, measures are based on a less complete picture which increases the risk that measures will not be fit for purpose or that impacts will be overlooked.

'Doing to' is likely to result in the least support from stakeholders and the least opportunity to identify risks and solutions. Sometimes 'doing to' will be unavoidable, but we should seek to minimize that approach whenever possible.

The word 'educating' in the 'doing to' category should not discourage you from sharing information or making sure your stakeholders are well informed! It's meaning in the ladder is a one-sided approach, telling people what you are going to do to them.

The Social Inclusion Continuum

The social inclusion continuum describes the level of stakeholder participation and empowerment in decision making. The further along the continuum, the more influence stakeholders have on the final decision.

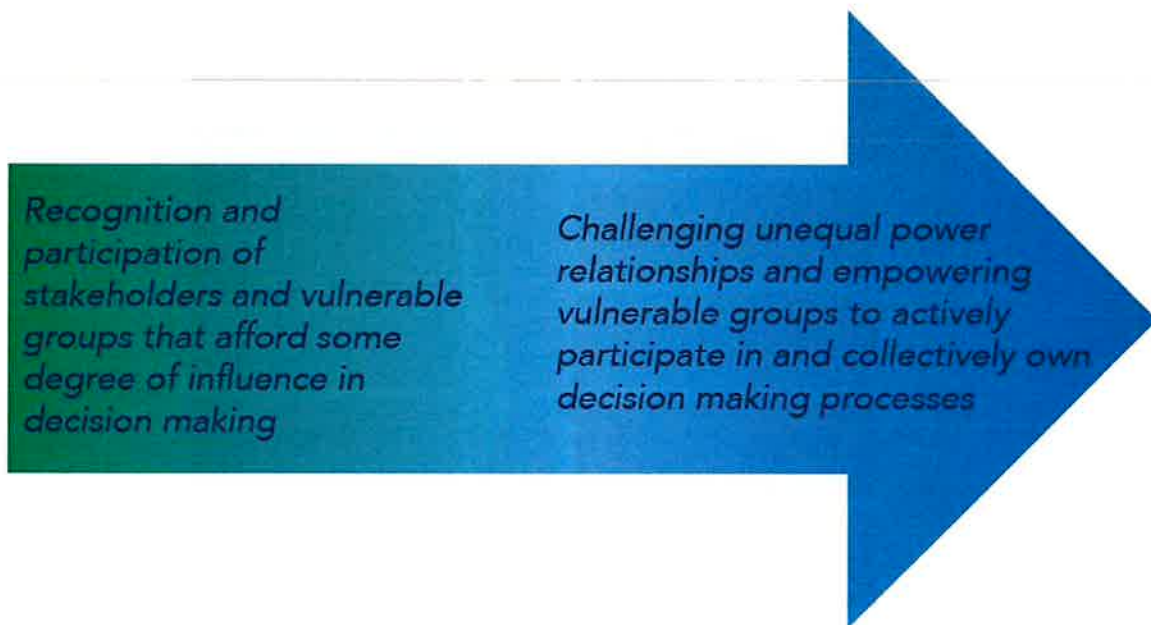


Image description: An arrow pointing to the right. At the left end are the words "Recognition and participation of stakeholders and vulnerable groups that afford some degree of influence in decision making" At the right end are the words "Challenging unequal power relationships and empowering vulnerable groups to actively participate in and collectively own decision making processes".

c. Methods of engagement

There are many different ways effective engagement can be achieved and choosing the right approach will depend on the action you are proposing, the people it will affect and the timeline/deadlines you are working toward.

Methods such as education, informing and awareness raising, although they do not involve stakeholders in decision making, are extremely important to allow people time to prepare for change. These approaches should therefore form a part of all programmes of engagement but, wherever possible, should be complemented by other, more inclusive and participatory methods.

A deliberative process can also be an effective way and encompasses citizens having the information to critically examine an issue and to come to an agreement which will inform decision making.

(i) In-person engagement

Workshops and drop-in or on-line meetings can also be an effective way to engage with small/medium groups of stakeholders. Holding workshops in person can help to build relationships, encourage empathy between stakeholders with differing views and iron out key potential issues. It is important for people to understand the context on the issues being debated and workshops can be highly effective in achieving this.

For large decisions likely to affect a wide variety of stakeholder a more expansive approach may be appropriate. The UK and Ireland have run a successful series of 'citizens' assemblies' and

'citizens' juries' where diverse groups, representative of a range of demographics, examine information on complex issues with the help of trained facilitators. The members are provided with information related to the topic, a debate and often a vote are held and the findings are fed back to policy makers. The Irish Citizens Assembly on gender equality is a particularly successful example. Members debated and then voted on a set of ballot questions and their votes directly influenced the decision to take the issue to a referendum. The ratio of votes resulting from the referendum closely correlated with the outcomes of the Citizens' Assembly.

A Citizens Forum has also been held in the Isle of Man. It took the form of a focus group, in place for one year. The forum provided feedback and ideas to members of the Climate Change Transformation Team and the Climate Change Transformation Board. One of the ideas put forward by the forum was the concept for the '[Green Living Grant](#)' which went live in October 2021.

Consider what might be needed to support in-person engagement. Most people have busy lives and their time is precious. So, you may need to consider covering costs related to attending meetings to encourage participation, particularly if you want to hear from low-income stakeholders or those with caring responsibilities. (see 5.a for more information on Incentivising Engagement)

(ii) Online engagement

Online engagement can help to bridge the gap for people who find it hard to travel or can't attend sessions because of work and home commitments. Online engagement can take a wide variety of forms, from webinars with live presentations and discussions through to surveys or polls conducted via social media.

Recording and publishing webinars (subject to the participants' consent) can be a useful way to make information available to a wider audience and ensure transparency.

Spain have held online platforms called '[Decide Madrid](#)' which allow the public to be part of the decision making using civic technologies. Civic technology means the use of software (eg. apps, online platforms etc.) to enhance the relationship between the people and decision-making bodies by facilitating communication, involvement in decision-making, service delivery and the political process.

However, keep in mind that not everyone has the necessary skills or access to the technology needed to engage online. Digital engagement should not be the only form of engagement used.

(iii) Data Protection

Ensure that your programme of engagement complies with data protection laws and always complete a [Data Protection Impact Assessment](#) (DPIA) if you are going to handling data.

(iv) Balance and feedback

Up-date your stakeholders of milestones and decisions but take care not to overwhelm them. Be mindful that there is often very little appetite for reading long documents or receiving frequent emails or letters.

Be sure to let them know once the final decision has been made and how their involvement contributed to it.

Thank your stakeholders for their involvement.

(v) **Resources**

- o Guidance on citizens' assemblies: <https://www.sortitionfoundation.org/>
- o Information on civic technologies: <https://www.mysociety.org/climate/>
- o Involve (the UK's leading public participation charity) engagement methods: <https://www.involve.org.uk/resources/methods>
- o Isle of Man Government Public Engagement and Consultation Principles: <https://www.gov.im/media/1359188/consultation-principles-and-guidance-2017.pdf>
- o Net zero public engagement and participation: A research note (UK Government): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/969428/net-zero-public-engagement-participation-research-note.pdf
- o Public engagement and net zero: How government should involve citizens in climate policy making (Institute for Government/Involve): <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/public-engagement-net-zero.pdf>
- o This link provides a wide range of public engagement examples with empirical data on which type is more suitable based on different levels of government and topic, case studies and best practice principles. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/339306da-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/339306da-en>

6. IDENTIFYING RISK

The Fair Change Objectives describe the world we want to create through our actions; the overall risk we face when addressing climate change or going about our functions as public bodies is moving further from those objectives than the status quo.

When considering risks, we must, at the same time, consider existing inequalities. The best outcome we can achieve is one where existing inequalities are lessened or completely resolved. If our actions make lives worse or more difficult, particularly for those already struggling, then we have failed to deliver Fair Change.

The specific risks associated with your proposed action or the severity of those risks may be different for different groups of stakeholders and even different demographics within those groups. It is important to consider how the action could affect people differently, eg. young/old, wealthy/poor, dependants/no dependants, and to appreciate that people who fall into more than one 'as risk' category may be doubly impacted.

The best way to find out how change will affect people is by asking them. People are experts in their own lives and, when people are actively involved in the process, they are more able to adapt to and support change. Be mindful however that the decision you are trying to make may be complex and people may need help to understand it before they are able to meaningfully contribute – they are an expert in their own lives but may not be an expert in the area of policy you are asking for their thoughts on! Ensure that you give people the information and support they need to be able to make an informed decision. This could be technical information provided in a way that is easily understood or it could be hearing the opinions of other stakeholders and how the changes will affect them. Information should be provided as objectively as possible and should not be designed to influence people, only to inform them.

It is important to acknowledge that we cannot reduce emissions while maintaining things exactly as they are. We cannot protect every job, maintain every industry or avoid every inconvenience but what

we can do is ensure that appropriate support is provided to those affected and that those people are involved throughout the process of change.

Distributional impact continuum

Distributional impact concerns the fair allocation of the benefits and harms associated with transitions. It includes issues of access, historical injustices (restorative justice), the current allocation of transition outcomes, and the consideration of future impacts.

A narrow interpretation of this would be to focus on the direct impacts associated with transitions, for example, the workers in specific sectors whose jobs may be jeopardized.

A broader approach to distributional impacts would encompass impacts across many sectors and groups, including concerns over economic, social, and environmental justice.

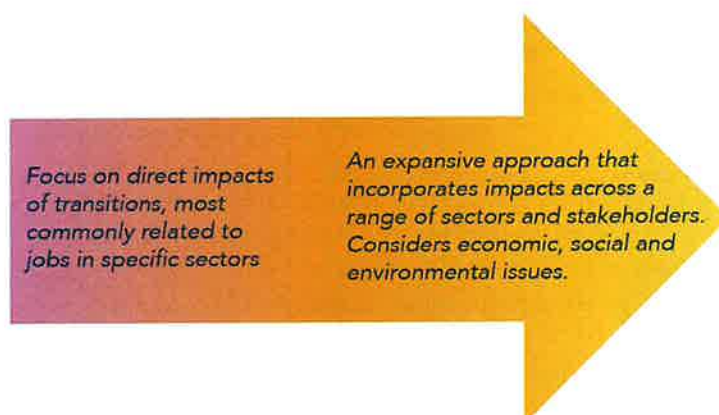


Image description: An arrow pointing to the right. At the left end are the words "Focus on direct impacts of transitions, most commonly related to jobs in specific sectors". At the right end are the words "An expansive approach that incorporates impacts across a range of sectors and stakeholders, related to economic, social and environmental"

The following table (a. Risks – example table) provides some examples, across the Fair Change Objectives, of potential risks which could arise if we do not carefully consider our actions.

The realisation of any of these risks comes with a cost and, although that cost might only become apparent in the long term or may fall on another organisation or even another generation it should not be ignored.

However, as discussed earlier, each risk area also presents an opportunity, not only to mitigate the risk brought about by the change, but also to address the vulnerability that causes a group to be at risk. Of course, this list is not exhaustive but is intended to help you begin to consider the ways in which your stakeholders may be affected by your proposed action.

The specific stakeholders who will be affected by an action depend very much on the specific action being proposed. However, care should always be taken to identify vulnerable groups within the affected stakeholders because the negative impacts, of the risks identified in the table, tend to increase in relation to how vulnerable an affected group already is. This is because of the pressures (financial, social etc.) such groups already experience. See section 4(e) for more information on identifying vulnerable stakeholders.

a. Risks – example table

Fair Change Objective	Potential Risks
INCLUSIVE LAND	<p>Loss of trust in your organisation</p> <p>Public feel they are not being listened to and become disengaged; action becomes more difficult</p> <p>Risks are overlooked</p> <p>Inappropriate support measures introduced</p>
PROSPEROUS LAND	<p>Loss of jobs</p> <p>Decreased job opportunities</p> <p>Increased costs to businesses</p> <p>Increased cost of living</p> <p>Adverse effects on children in low-income families</p> <p>Increased poverty, and the resulting mental and physical health problems causing increased burden on health services.</p>
EQUAL LAND	<p>Existing inequalities are worsened, and the wealth gap widens.</p> <p>Minorities are marginalised, their needs not met.</p>
HEALTHY LAND	<p>Negative mental and physical health outcomes causing increased burden on health services</p> <p>Impact on birth rate and life expectancy</p> <p>Impact on people's ability to work</p>
ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND	<p>Loss of cultural heritage and identity</p> <p>Loss of the benefits to wellbeing associated with cultural activities</p> <p>Loss of the benefits associated with strong, cohesive, caring communities.</p> <p>Specific groups are disempowered, disenfranchised, or disproportionately affected leading to schisms and unrest within society</p> <p>Future generations are less able to attend to their needs due to our actions today.</p> <p>Communities become less safe.</p>
ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND	<p>Breakdown of ecosystems leading to loss of ecosystem services</p> <p>Increased pollution, reduced air and water quality</p> <p>Loss of green spaces</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity</p> <p>Loss of natural carbon sinks, emission of naturally stored carbon</p>
RESILIENT LAND	<p>Injury or loss of life (eg. during extreme weather events)</p> <p>Loss or damage to property (as above)</p> <p>Without due preparation, people are not able to cope with the change</p> <p>Premature replacement of infrastructure not designed to withstand the changing climate</p>
PART OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY	<p>Increasing global emissions</p> <p>Relying upon or contributing to unethical practices elsewhere</p> <p>Restricting the ability of other nations to reduce their emissions</p> <p>Contributing to global poverty, hunger, pollution etc.</p> <p>Not being judged as a climate conscious society, adversely affecting our standing on the world stage</p>

7. UPP RT AND MITIGATION

a. Maximising the benefits of change

Once you have identified your stakeholders and the ways in which they might be affected (the risks) you need to consider what support measures are needed and appropriate.

Keep in mind the Fair Change Objectives and how your action or actions can be delivered in a way which brings us closer to achieving those objectives.

The most beneficial and cost-effective support measures are those that are:

- Proportional and designed for those who need them
- Accessible by those who need them
- Implemented at the right time

The best way to find out what people need to adapt to change is to ask them. People are experts in their own lives.

b. What support and mitigation can look like

Supporting people through change may mean financially, with grants, loans, subsidies etc. however there are many other measures which should also be considered. Consider implementing a range of measures, not just a single approach, and the timing of those measures.

The Fair Change Plan template (Appendix 1) provides a timeline section to help you.

(i) *Bring the community on-board*

Involving people in finding solutions is part of the solution. While we may not have a choice to avoid change, we may be able to provide choice as to how that change is delivered. People are experts in their own lives and are best placed to accept and adapt to change when they are involved in the process, can influence decisions that will affect their lives and are aware of how those decisions will affect other people too. Empowering people to actively partake in the change process can drive behaviour change beyond our interventions.

(ii) *Education and preparedness*

Ensuring that people understand and are well prepared for change is essential. Make sure that people have the information they need, as early as possible, to be able to prepare for change. Consider the decisions people will need to make in their lives which might be affected by the change you are proposing and the lead in times people might need. For example, actions which will affect large purchases or career opportunities would need long lead in times so that people can make informed decisions.

Understanding the reasons for the change will help people to accept it; encourage open dialogue with your stakeholders as this will help them to prepare and you to understand their concerns and identify solutions.

People need to know how they can best cope with the coming changes, to improve their resilience and maximise their personal contribution to climate change mitigation

(iii) *Balance – providing suitable alternatives*

When action to reduce emissions requires moving away from a certain technology or practice, we need to ensure that alternatives are available which are accessible and affordable to those who need them. Consider the roles that technology or practice plays in people's lives and what

alternatives your action provides to fill those roles. How can you help people to understand the alternatives and enable and encourage them to include them in their lives? How might other aspects of their lives be impacted?

For example, as we move away from fossil fuel powered transport, we should consider not simply the 'like-for-like' alternative of electric vehicles but whether we can make complementary changes which reduce the need to travel or own a vehicle. Can services or employment opportunities be made more local, so people need to travel less?

(iv) Training and reskilling

Ensure that people are able to take advantage of new opportunities by providing access to training or reskilling programmes. Consider the lead in times needed to achieve this.

Be aware that the skills of workers impacted by change might not match the skills needed in the jobs that are created. It may also be the case that people are not able to retrain, in such cases additional measures, financial support or even early retirement could be considered.

(v) Wellbeing

The experience of change can be demanding on mental health. Other components of the Fair Change Plan, such as working in partnership, balance, and preparedness will help resilience and prevent mental health problems. However, it is prudent to consider specific wellbeing measures to complement your action. Depending on the action you are proposing examples might include, holding or enabling community events, peer mentorship, improving access to green spaces, working with charitable organisations to help the most vulnerable, investing in cultural activities which promote social development and cohesion such as sports and the arts.

(vi) Services

Changing the way in which we provide services to make them more accessible, cater for new or changing needs or by providing concessions can be an effective support measure.

(vii) Legislation and policy

Legislation and policy should serve the community. Consider how your proposed action fits in with existing legislation and policy and whether changes are needed to enable Fair Change.

(viii) Collaboration

The best measures to help you deliver change may not be within the remit of your organisation. Public bodies¹, which includes government departments, statutory boards, local authorities and other publically owned companies, all have a duty to deliver Fair Change and so you should seek to work collaboratively across departments and organisations. Do not overlook the potential benefits of working with private and third sector organisations. They have a wealth of knowledge and experience and can provide effective routes to engage with and provide support for the people they work with.

(ix) Considering the cost

When considering the costs associated with delivering Fair Change you must also consider the costs of not doing so. Failure to provide adequate support could have wide ranging impacts on public health and the health of the economy.

¹ As defined in the Climate Change Act 2021

Fair Change is all about managing and delivering change in a way that is beneficial and not harmful – the cost of Fair Change is the same as the cost of well-managed, change for the better.

Sometimes the most beneficial and cost-effective solution overall will be the provision of financial support. This should be considered carefully, targeted at those who need it most and should facilitate the change we are trying to make. It is important to note that we are likely to have much more control over the cost of delivering Fair Change than the longer term, more difficult to quantify costs of not doing so.

The cost of change must be spread according to the ability to pay otherwise poverty will increase as the wealth gap widens. We must protect the most vulnerable, who have often contributed the least to the problem we are trying to solve and are most likely to be adversely impacted by the measures we take to solve it.

Careful planning and well timed interventions have the potential to avoid such measures but there will be times when it is more cost effective to provide direct financial support than to implement complex solutions designed to avoid doing so. This will depend on the action being proposed, the time available to prepare and the specific needs of the affected stakeholders.

8. DELIVERY AND BEYOND

When you defined your action during the planning stage, you set out what you **needed** to achieve. Monitoring, against success indicators, will tell you whether you have achieved what you set out to.

a. The purpose of monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is two-fold:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of the support measures you are introducing
2. Give an early indication for any unforeseen consequences of the change

It is unrealistic to expect to foresee all the consequences of the change in the planning stage. This is why the Fair Change Plan needs to be flexible and responsive; evolving as new risks come to light. This may include adjusting your indicators.

b. How to monitor

- Collect the information that you identified would be your 'success indicators' during the planning phase.
- Analyse the information and determine whether your action has had the desired outcomes.
 - If your action has been partly successful, which parts need work?
 - Have the costs been spread according to ability to pay?
 - Have the benefits reached those who most need them?
- Continue monitoring to ensure long term success
- Make changes if needed
- If parts of your action were not successful or you experienced unforeseen hurdles or consequences consider why and what you might do differently next time.
- Share the outcomes with public bodies who might be considering similar changes.

c. Completing the loop

The Fair Change Plan has to be flexible and responsive and it is monitoring the outcomes of the changes and decisions we make that informs this evolution.

It maybe that a predicted risk has not born out in the real world, or a new, unforeseen risk emerges. Monitoring show that measures have been only partially, or completely, ineffective in addressing the risk or solving the problem you set out to address. All these should drive the refinement of the support, or how it's delivered.

As public bodies we should be continually seeking to ensure that our policies serve our community. Our communities are always changing and evolving and, in addressing climate change, we are entering a period of unprecedented change both in scale and speed. So, now more than ever it is critical that we actively monitor the outcomes of our actions and review our policies regularly to ensure they are delivering what our community needs.

d. Resources

Case studies: <https://www.theclimategroup.org/knowledge-hub?f%5B0%5D=resource%3A406>

9. APPENDIX - FAIR CHANGE PLAN

a. Define your action

Description of proposed action
How does this action reduce emissions or facilitate/enable the reduction of emissions?
Key Success Indicators – what outcomes will indicate that your action and your Fair Change Plan has been successful?

b. Stakeholder identification

Type of stakeholder	Description	Methods of engagement	Participation and empowerment	Identify Risks	Mitigation and support	Success indicators
<i>Edit as necessary. Not all categories listed will be relevant.</i>	Describe the stakeholder as appropriate ie. the types of people or businesses that your proposed action might affect	How best can you engage with this group? What do you need to know?	How will you use what you learn from engaging with this group? How much influence will their contribution have?	Update this section as you learn more from your stakeholders. How might this group be affected by the action? What are the potential consequences of that impact?	Update this section as you learn more from your stakeholders What measures are needed to support this group through the proposed change or to mitigate potentially harmful consequences?	How will you monitor and assess the outcomes of your action? How will you know if you have been successful in delivering Fair Change? Long or short term?
Public (general)						
Public (specific demographic)						
Public (service users)						
Business/Industry						
Charities/third sector organisations						
Special interest/community groups						

d. Action Assessment Matrix

	INCLUSIVE LAND	PROPER LAND	EQUITABLE LAND	HEALTHY LAND	CULTURALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND	ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE LAND	RESILIENT LAND	PART OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY
POSITIVE IMPACT IMPROVES ON THE STATUS QUO REDUCES INEQUALITIES SUPPORT MEASURES PROVIDE IMPROVEMENTS NOT JUST MITIGATION	<p>Stakeholders have been identified and actively involved in making this decision.</p> <p>People are well informed about the change and how it will affect them.</p> <p>People have been given plenty of time to prepare for change.</p> <p>People have been given a choice in how this change is implemented.</p> <p>The communities affected have been involved in crafting the support measures.</p> <p>Is based on involvement with relevant organisations, such as trade unions, communities, non-governmental organisations and representatives of the interests of business and industry.</p>	<p>Creates or improves access to environmentally and socially sustainable jobs.</p> <p>Creates opportunities for low carbon, sustainable business and investment.</p> <p>Uses fair procurement practices and uses local expertise and resources, wherever possible.</p> <p>Encourages or facilitates innovation and investment in our island.</p> <p>Supports wages that are fair and which take into account changes to the cost of living.</p> <p>Provides a range of support measures, taking into account differing effects on different affected groups within the workforce and improving opportunities for all.</p> <p>Ensures that opportunities for retraining and retraining are accessible and appropriate for affected workers.</p>	<p>The cost of this action is spread fairly, according to the ability to pay.</p> <p>Creates no new inequalities and helps to address existing inequalities, not only in terms of wealth and protected characteristics but in all areas.</p> <p>Reduces poverty and does not shift poverty from one type (eg. food, fuel) to another or one group to another.</p> <p>Takes into account the varying abilities of different groups to adapt to change and provides appropriate support.</p>	<p>Maximises residents' health and wellbeing, with an emphasis on prevention.</p> <p>Improves the wider determinants of health, such as air and water quality, housing, education, access to services, diet, physical activity etc.</p> <p>Contributes to better physical or mental health and/or access to health services in our community.</p> <p>Values and supports health and care professions.</p>	<p>Contributes to infrastructure, amenities and services that promote physical connectedness within and between our communities.</p> <p>Supports local community groups and activities which contribute to social development and wellbeing, such as the arts, sports and hobbies.</p> <p>Protects and improves community spaces (both indoor and outdoor).</p> <p>Improves safety in our communities.</p> <p>Contributes to a cultural legacy we are proud to pass on to future generations.</p> <p>Supports and values our cultural organisations and professions.</p> <p>Promotes cohesion and understanding between different cultural groups within the community.</p>	<p>Protects or enhances biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Takes responsibility for waste produced and ensures it is disposed of safely, minimising harm to the environment.</p> <p>Takes account of the life cycle of resources and minimises waste.</p> <p>Improves education and awareness of the natural world and how to protect it.</p> <p>Improves air or water quality or reduces pollution.</p> <p>Supports and encourages biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>Places value on the services provided to us by the ecosystem.</p>	<p>Helps our island adapt to the effects of the changing climate.</p> <p>Supports infrastructure that helps to protect our community from the effects of the changing climate.</p> <p>Supports or invests in low carbon infrastructure.</p> <p>Does not invest or rely upon investment in high carbon infrastructure.</p> <p>The long term viability of this action has been assessed in the context of a changing climate.</p>	<p>Supports the global community, in particular, the people who are most affected by climate change but who have done the least to cause it and are the least equipped to adapt to its effects.</p> <p>Reduces global emissions (by reducing local emissions without increasing emissions elsewhere).</p> <p>Considers our global supply chain and acknowledges that our actions locally have global consequences.</p> <p>Does not rely on, profit from or contribute to unethical practices elsewhere.</p> <p>Does not negatively affect the ability of other nations to address their own emissions.</p>
BALANCED IMPACT MAINTAINS THE STATUS QUO NEGATIVE IMPACTS ARE BALANCED WITH SUPPORTIVE MEASURES DOES NOT WORSEN INEQUALITIES	<p>Stakeholders have been asked about this decision and their responses taken into account.</p> <p>People have been given adequate time to prepare for change.</p>	<p>This action does not affect jobs or the workforce.</p> <p>This action does not affect the local economy.</p> <p>This action includes measures to mitigate potential negative effects on the local economy.</p> <p>This action will benefit some of the workforce while having a negative effect for others, but includes some support measures for those negatively affected.</p>	<p>This action creates no new inequalities and does not worsen existing inequalities.</p> <p>This action has no effect on poverty.</p> <p>This action includes measures that support those on low incomes who will be affected.</p>	<p>This action has no effect on residents' health and wellbeing.</p> <p>This action includes measures to mitigate potential negative effects on residents' health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>This action does not negatively impact communities but does not improve them either.</p> <p>Supporting culture through change.</p> <p>This action may have negative consequences on the community but includes measures to mitigate these effects.</p>	<p>This action includes measures to mitigate possible negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>This action includes measures to mitigate possible negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>This action neither helps us to adapt nor increases our vulnerability to the effects of the changing climate.</p> <p>This action does not require or impact on infrastructure.</p> <p>This action can support low carbon infrastructure in the future.</p>	<p>This action includes measures to balance any global emissions increase with sequestration or storage.</p> <p>Where we cannot be sure about the nature of the global supply chain we have used best endeavours to procure resources ethically and have considered complementary measures to contribute to global efforts to combat inequality and unethical practices.</p>
NEGATIVE IMPACT IMPACTS NOT BALANCED WITH SUPPORTIVE MEASURES IMPACTS DISPROPORTIONATE, WORSENS INEQUALITIES	<p>Stakeholders have not been identified or have not been asked about this decision.</p> <p>Stakeholders have been asked but their opinions have not been taken into account.</p> <p>People have not been given adequate time to prepare for this change and no measures are in place to assist them adapt quickly.</p>	<p>Will negatively impact jobs and does not include measures to support those affected.</p> <p>Does not support or is likely to cause negative effects on the local economy.</p> <p>Endangers employment or livelihoods and does not include measures to support those affected.</p> <p>May negatively affect the workforce and does not include measures to mitigate those effects.</p> <p>The impacts on jobs, livelihoods and the ability to pay for change have not been considered.</p>	<p>Worsens poverty or shifts it from one type to another or one group to another.</p> <p>The action creates new inequalities or worsens existing inequalities.</p> <p>The costs of the actions are not spread according to ability to pay.</p> <p>The costs of this action fall disproportionately on the vulnerable or least able to pay.</p> <p>The impacts on equality or poverty have not been considered.</p>	<p>This action negatively impacts residents' health and wellbeing and no support measures are in place.</p> <p>The impacts on health have not been considered.</p>	<p>Is likely to have a negative effect on communities and no measures are included to mitigate those effects.</p> <p>This action compromises or makes more difficult the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>The longer term impacts on our community have not been considered.</p>	<p>This action does not include measures to mitigate possible negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>This action damages the environment.</p> <p>The action prioritises financial gain over ecological values.</p> <p>The impact on the environment has not been considered.</p>	<p>This action increases our vulnerability to the effects of the changing climate.</p> <p>This action supports or invests in high carbon infrastructure.</p> <p>The long term viability of this action has not been assessed in the context of a changing climate.</p>	<p>This action increases global emissions.</p> <p>This action results in moving our emissions elsewhere.</p> <p>This action relies upon, profits from or contributes to global inequality or unethical practices.</p> <p>The global impact has not been considered.</p>

e. Timeline

Enter your planned actions (eg. engagement events, necessary approvals, implementation etc.) in chronological order – add/delete rows as necessary. Don't forget to allocate time for reviewing and analysing engagement outcomes and for obtaining any necessary approvals.

[illegible]

CLIMATE CHANGE DUTIES

GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC BODIES



In collaboration with:



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1. G L A R Y

The following terms are used throughout the guidance. The definitions can be found here and in the Climate Change Act 2021 (the Act).

Annual Report

The report on compliance with the climate change duties required to be submitted under the Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies Reporting Requirements) Regulations 2022.

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms from all sources (including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems) and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including diversity within and between species and of ecosystems.

Climate change

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Climate change duties

The duties of public bodies under Section 21 of the Climate Change Act 2021.

Climate justice

Taking action to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases and to adapt to the effects of climate change in ways which —

- (a) support the people who are most affected by climate change but who have done the least to cause it and are the least equipped to adapt to its effects; and
- (b) help to address inequality.

Ecosystems

The dynamic complexes of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Ecosystem services

The direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing.

Emissions

In relation to a greenhouse gas, means emissions of that gas into the atmosphere that are attributable to human activity. In this document, 'emissions' is synonymous with 'GHG emissions' and 'greenhouse gas emissions'.

Just transition principles

As defined in Section 8 of the Act:

Taking action to reduce net Isle of Man emissions of greenhouse gases in a way which —

- (a) supports environmentally and socially sustainable jobs;
- (b) supports low carbon investment and infrastructure;

- (c) develops and maintains understanding and acceptance, so far as is reasonably practicable, through engagement with —
 - (i) workers, trade unions, communities, non-governmental organisations, representatives of the interests of business and industry; and
 - (ii) such other persons as the Council of Ministers considers appropriate;
- (d) creates decent, fair and high-value work in a way that supports the overall economy and mitigates, where possible, negative effects on the workforce; and
- (e) contributes to resource-efficient and sustainable economic approaches which help to address inequality and poverty.

Public body

A public authority within the meaning of Section 6(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 2015.

Scope 1

Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled (for the purposes of this guidance) by a public body.

Scope 2

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchasing electricity.

Scope 3

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from all other sources associated with (for the purposes of this guidance) a public body's activities.

United Nations sustainable development goals

The goals set out in "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution 27 A/Res/70/1 of 25 September 2015.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDANCE

This guidance is designed to support public bodies to understand and comply with the climate change duties set out in Section 21 of the [Climate Change Act 2021](#) (the Act).

3. Background sets out the reasons climate action is needed and the Isle of Man's progress on climate action to date.

4. Legal Obligations explains the legal requirements that apply to public bodies under the Act. **4.3** provides information about proportional **reporting** and the categorisation of public bodies for that purpose.

Sections 5 to 6.3 look at each part of the duties individually, as follows:

5. Meeting GHG Emissions Reduction Targets is split into four sections to help public bodies adhere to the climate change duty of contributing to meeting the national net zero GHG emissions reduction target and any interim targets:

- **5.1** explains the three emission scopes;
- **5.2** outlines how to calculate your emissions; and
- **5.3** describes how to develop an action plan to reduce emissions and set targets

6. Fair Change is broken down into three sections which introduce the other aspects of the climate change duties, as follows:

- **6.1** Just Transition and Climate Justice
- **6.2.** Sustainable Development
- **6.3.** Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

Section 6 explains what those terms mean and how the Fair Change Framework, which forms part of this guidance, will help public bodies to implement them.

7. Governance and Behaviour provides advice on how to embed the climate change duties in the processes and procedures of a public body and how to raise staff awareness.

8. Cost of Transition looks at the costs which may be associated with actions taken to comply with duties and explains how carbon value can be used to calculate the benefit of emissions reductions.

9. Next Steps lays out the Isle of Man Government's intentions regarding this guidance, and public bodies' roles, going forward.

10. Example Annual Report provides insight into the kind of information that will be requested in a public body's annual report.

3. BACKGR UND

3.1. The need for climate action

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges faced by the modern world. Nations around the globe are making changes to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit the potential impacts on sea level rise, extreme and unpredictable weather events and, in the worst affected areas, the ability to grow food and lead long, healthy, and prosperous lives.

It is widely accepted that to limit these global warming effects, the increase in average global temperatures above pre-industrial levels needs to remain below 1.5°C¹. The most recent IPCC report states, with very high confidence, that:

"The magnitude and rate of climate change and associated risks depend strongly on near-term mitigation and adaptation actions, and projected adverse impacts and related losses and damages escalate with every increment of global warming".

In plain English, every action we can take now to reduce global warming and prepared for the impacts of the changing climate will help to lessen negative outcomes in the future.

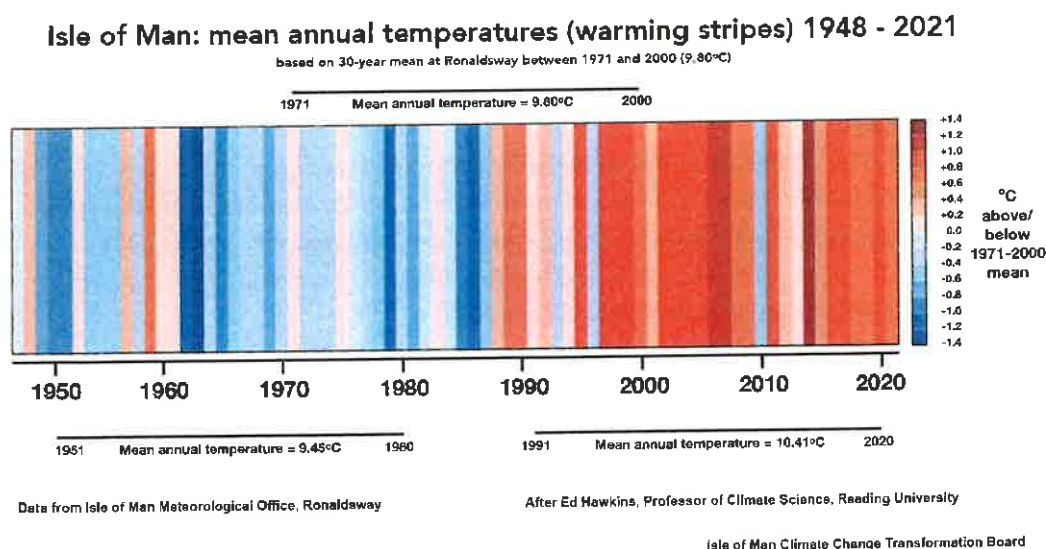


Image description: Isle of Man: mean annual temperatures (warming stripes) 1948 – 2021. The image shows a horizontal bar with vertical stripes for each of the years from 1948 to 2021, the vertical stripes are colour

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 degrees, 2018; <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>

coded from deep blue for the coldest years to deep red for the hottest. The chart shows a clear warming trend with stripes from around 1988 onwards being mostly red.

Although we are a small island nation, we are among the highest per capita producers of GHG emissions globally. On average, each person in the Isle of Man is responsible for 8.3 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) emissions per year, compared to the UK's average of 6.8 tCO₂e² and the global average of 4.7 tCO₂e³. We must play our part in tackling this challenge and embrace the new opportunities that the global move to Net Zero will bring to our people and our economy. To that end, the Climate Change Act 2021 (the Act) sets the Island's net zero by 2050 target in law and creates a framework of planning, monitoring and reporting to help us achieve it.

Section 21 of the Act sets out 'climate change duties' for public bodies, which are requirements for how public bodies must undertake their functions to best support the Isle of Man in moving towards a low emissions society. This guidance is designed to support public bodies to understand and comply with the climate change duties.

Further resources

- <https://netzero.im/> provides updates on government actions, includes a GHG inventory dashboard
- There is a wealth of additional free-to-access online resources summarising our understanding of climate change, including:
 - [Climate Change Explained, UK government website](#)
 - [What is climate change?, Climate Change Committee](#)
 - [Climate Change Isle of Man, Isle of Man government website](#)
 - [Climate Change 2021 the Physical Science Basis: Summary for policymakers, IPCC \(2021\)](#)
- The 2019 IMPACT report provides a useful introduction to climate change, including the scientific background and international policy context: [IMPACT, Isle of Man Programme for Achievement of Climate Targets, James Curran \(2019\)](#)
- Regarding the current global policy landscape, Net Zero Tracker provide a useful free-to-access summary of current commitments:
 - <https://eciu.net/netzerotracker>
 - <https://zerotracker.net/>

² See Section 5.2.1 for an explanation of 'carbon dioxide equivalent'.

³ Based on 2019 data <https://www.statista.com/statistics/268753/co2-emissions-per-capita-worldwide-since-1990/>

Climate Change Duties – Quick Guide

4.1 What are the Climate Change Duties?

Undertaking a public body's normal functions in a way that supports...

- 5. • Reducing GHG emissions
- 6.1 • Just transition & climate justice
- 6.2 • Sustainable Development
- 6.3 • Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, etc.

Note: 6.1, 6.2 & 6.3 = Fair Change

What do public bodies need to KNOW?

4.3.1 Categories for reporting:

Cat A – 150 or more fte employees

Cat B – Fewer than 150 fte employees

Cat C – inactive/dormant publically owned company

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 4 | Legal obligations | See also the Climate Change Act 2021 |
| 5.1 | Emissions | Scopes, sources and how to reduce |
| 5.2 | Cat A only - how to: set a baseline, calculate emissions & analyse hotspots | |
| 6. | Understand Fair Change | See also Fair Change Framework |

What do public bodies need to DO?

5.3 Cat A and B – Make an **ACTION PLAN**

Ensure the duties are implemented effectively by:

- 7.1 • Making them part of governance and decision making processes
- 7.1 • Reviewing existing policies to ensure they support the duties
- 7.2 • Ensuring all staff understand the duties
- 8 • Considering funding

Keep records of all actions taken – you'll need the information for your annual report

