Developing a Climate Change Impact Assessment Framework

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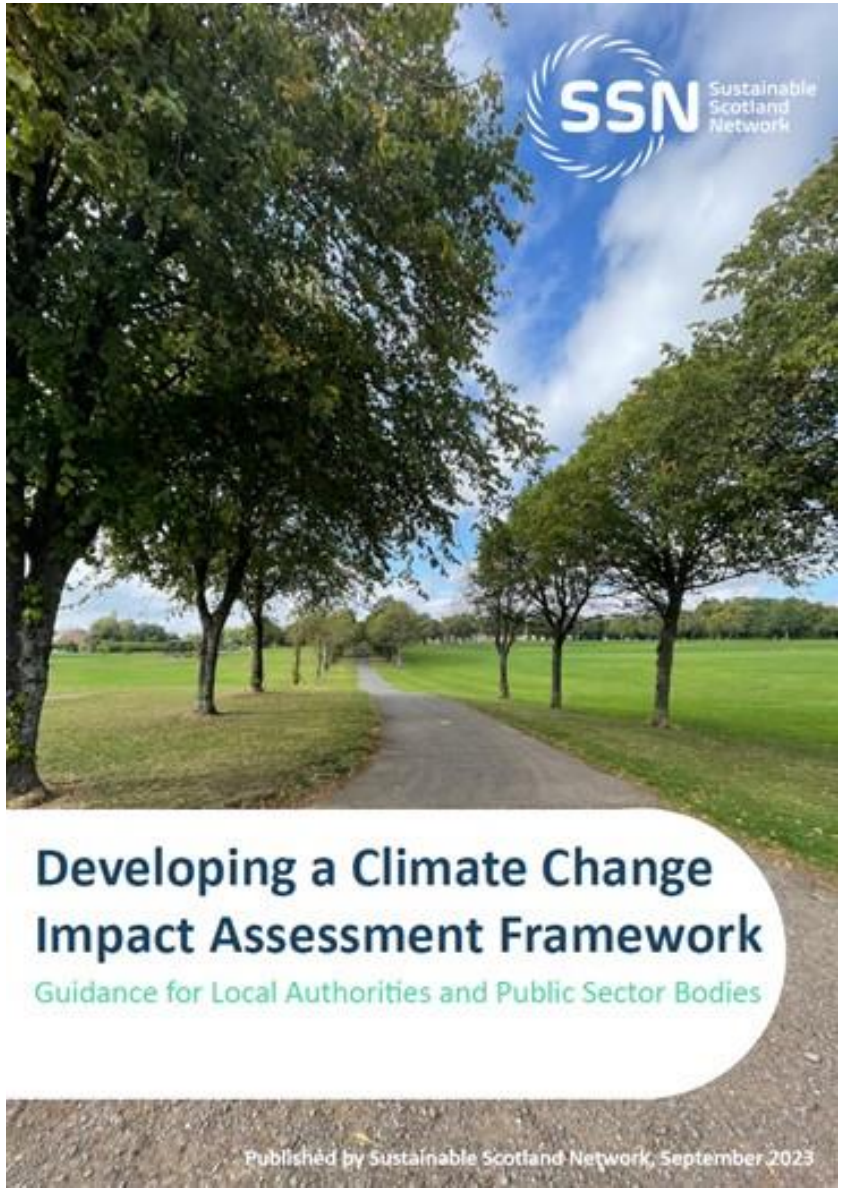
Introduction and agenda

- A little bit of context…
- Four sections:
  - Principles behind a CCIA framework
  - Practicalities of developing and implementing a CCIA process
  - Designing an accessible CCIA questionnaire
  - What have we learned, and what next?



Why introduce a CCIA framework?

SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

legislation.gov.uk

2020 No. 281

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020

Made	*11th September 2020*
Laid before the Scottish Parliament	*14th September 2020*
Coming into force	*9th November 2020*

The Scottish Ministers make the following Order in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 46(1) and 96(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009(**1**) and all other powers enabling them to do so.

AUDIT SCOTLAND

The Maturity Spectrum

	Foundation	Intermediate	Established
People	• Limited climate literacy across the organisation • Small team of climate practitioners relative to organisation size	• Climate literacy being established across organisation • Sufficient team of climate practitioners relative to organisation size	• Climate literacy embedded across organisation • CCIA able to be carried out effectively by climate practitioners across the organisation.
Process	• Manual assessment, based on limited data or individual judgement • Project being assessed at early stage or limited in its scope/scale in relation to emissions. • Only 'core' categories assessed as part of CCIA.	• Assessment using carbon management data or evidence-based assessment completed by climate practitioners • Project being assessed has sufficient detail on which to base an assessment. • Broader range of categories included in assessment to capture wider environmental impacts of proposal.	• Assessment using detailed modelling or carbon accounting assessment • Project being assessed has good, estimated data on which to base an assessment • CCIA followed up once project has been implemented to assess whether assumptions made match reality of project delivered. • CCIA linked to other required assessments to create an Integrated Impact Assessment (optional).
Technology	• Manual or paper-based systems commonly used	• Some tools available to support digital assessment (MS Excel, Power BI)	• End-to-end digital process for recording and assessing
Organisational culture	• Limited commitment to CCIA across the organisation	• Clear commitment to CCIA across the organisation with support for process from Executive Management	• CCIA integral part of decision-making within organisation

Developing the process

Core emission sources

- Building/construction (e.g. the embodied carbon emitted during construction, including the transportation, installation and disposal of old supplies and materials).
- Energy source, use and consumption (electricity and gas)
- Transportation/fleet (e.g. fuel for vehicles)
- Waste/resource management
- Any change in land use
- Impacts on biodiversity or carbon sequestration (e.g. tree felling or planting, peatland respiration)

Grading metrics (just one example!)

Question	Positive outcome	Negative outcome
Will the activity/project/policy change the way electricity is used within buildings?	Positive outcome- demand for, and use of, electricity is reduced or electricity is generated on-site from renewable sources. **High positive** - >30% reduction in electricity being drawn from the national grid or 100% conversion to on-site generation from renewable source. **Moderate positive** - 10-29% reduction in electricity being drawn from the national grid or 50% conversion to on-site generation from renewable source. **Slight positive** - >0-9% reduction in electricity being drawn from the national grid	Negative outcome - demand for, and use of, electricity is increased **Slight negative** - >0-9% increase in heat or electricity use **Moderate negative** - 10-29% increase in heat or electricity use **High negative** - >30% increase in heat or electricity use

What have we learned; what comes next?

What are the key principles for developing a CCIA framework?

1) Carry out the CCIA as early as possible.

2) Take an iterative approach if needed.

3) The CCIA process is a team effort.

4) There needs to be an accountability.

5) CCIAs should exist to capture and promote positive climate actions.

6) There is no one size fits all approach.

7) And lastly… don’t be concerned if your situation doesn’t allow a ‘gold standard’.

To read the guidance visit:
sustainablescotlandnetwork.org

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