

Climate Intelligence Service: Aberdeenshire Council's Sustainability Committee

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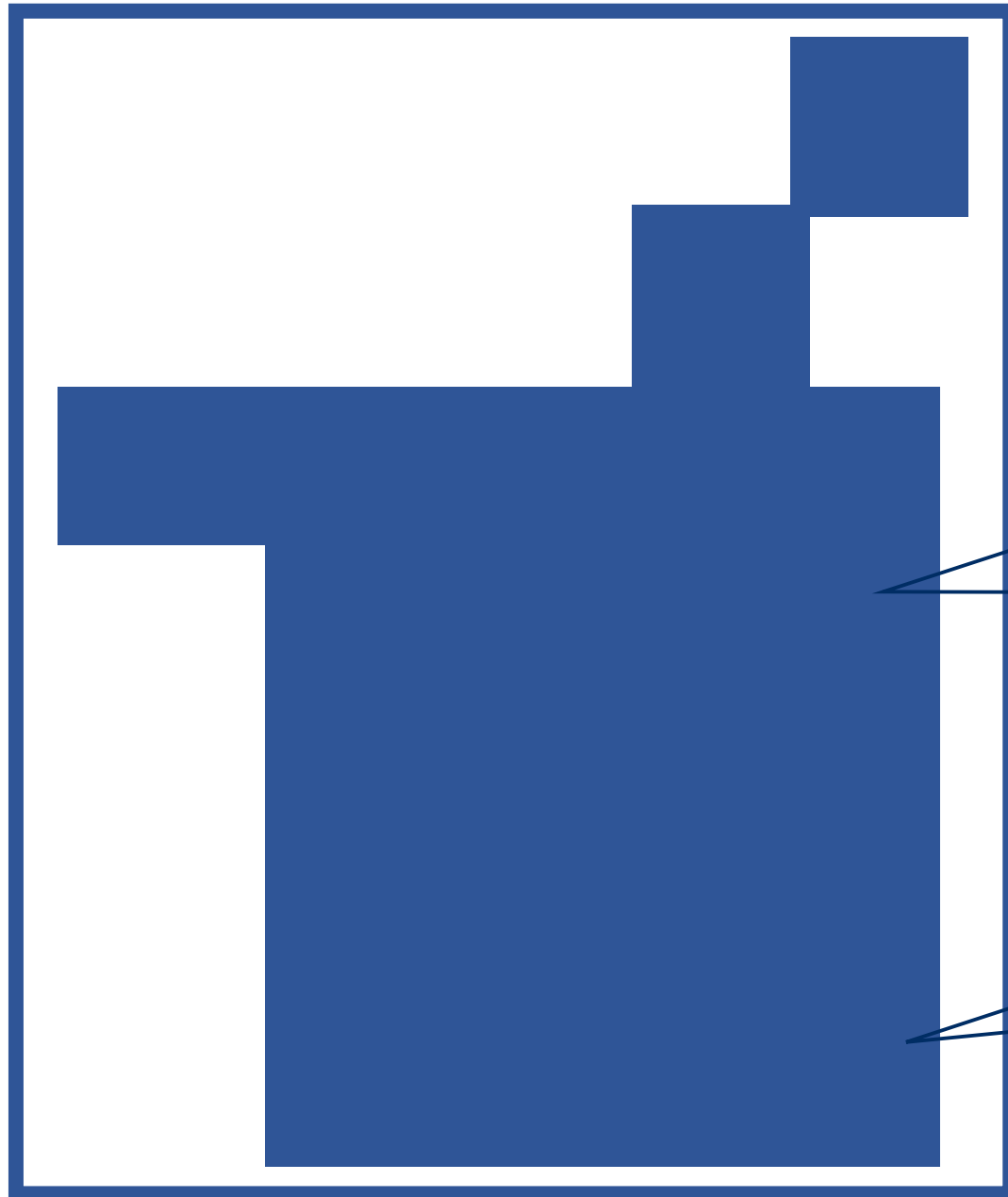


Funding, Governance & Delivery



- Jointly funded by local government and Scottish Government
- Multi year
- Co-design with local government and stakeholders
- Delivery partnership between ECCI and IS

Which problem are we trying to solve?

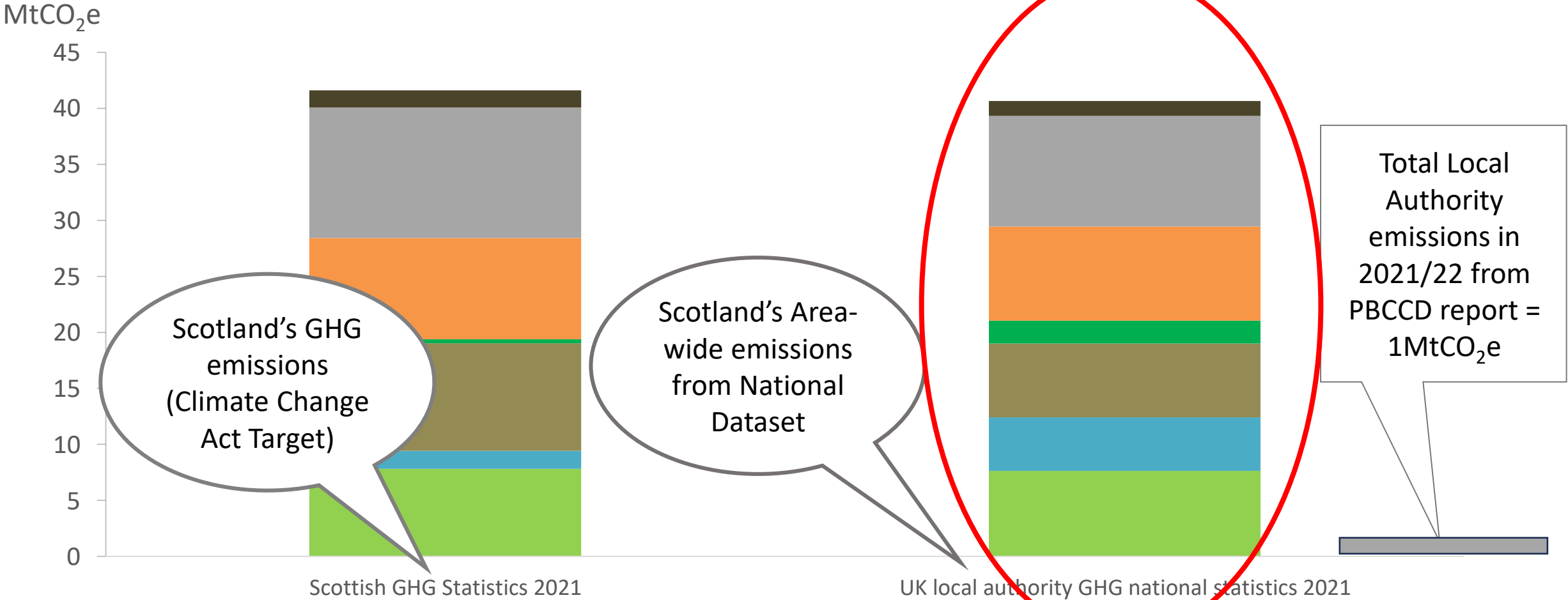


Scotland's GHG inventory for 2021
41.6 MtCO₂e

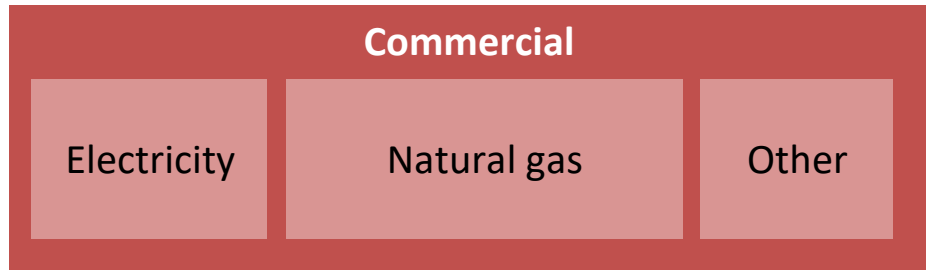
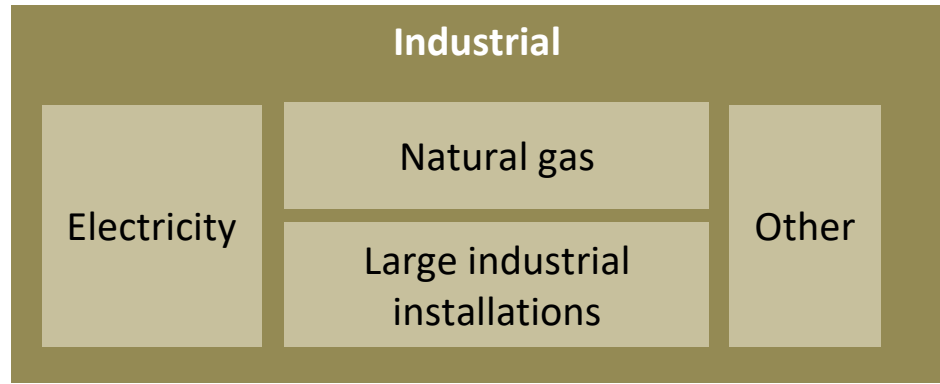
Each of Scotland's Councils report their organisational emissions
1 MtCO₂e in 2021/22

Area-wide territorial footprints (from DESNZ)
are 40.6 MtCO₂e

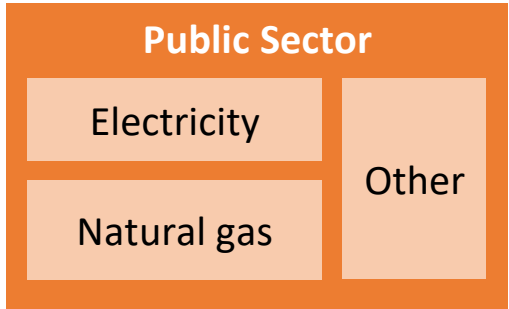
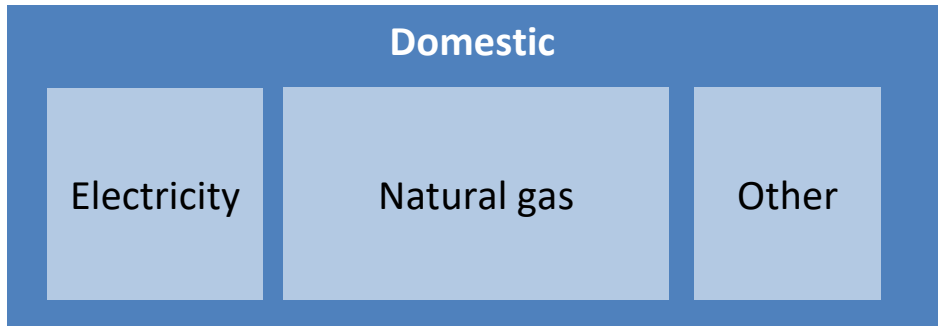
The size of the problem



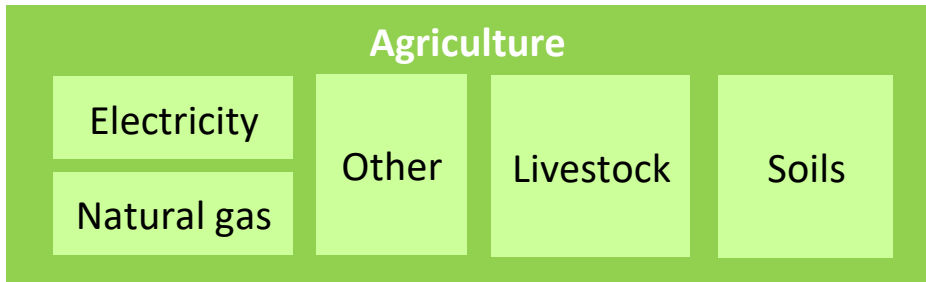
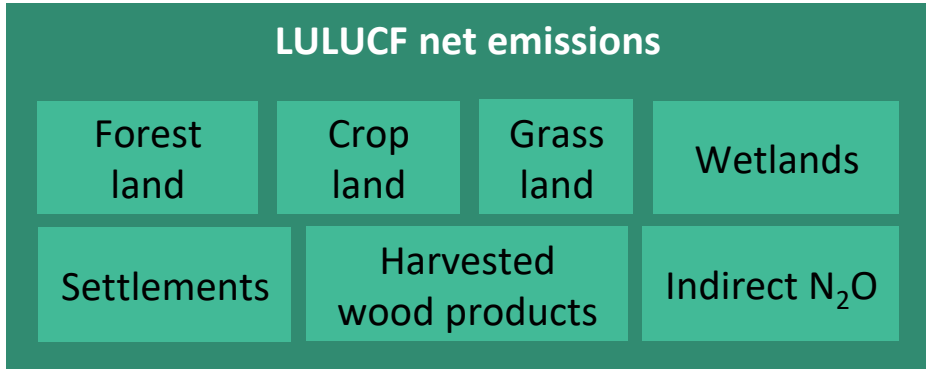
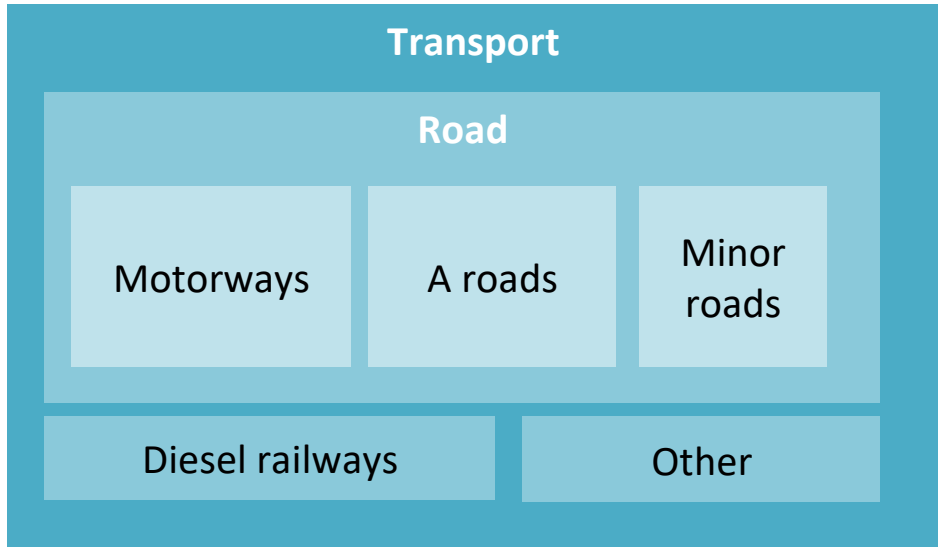
■ Agriculture
 ■ Electricity Generation
 ■ Industry
 ■ LULUCF
 ■ Buildings
 ■ Transport
 ■ Waste Management



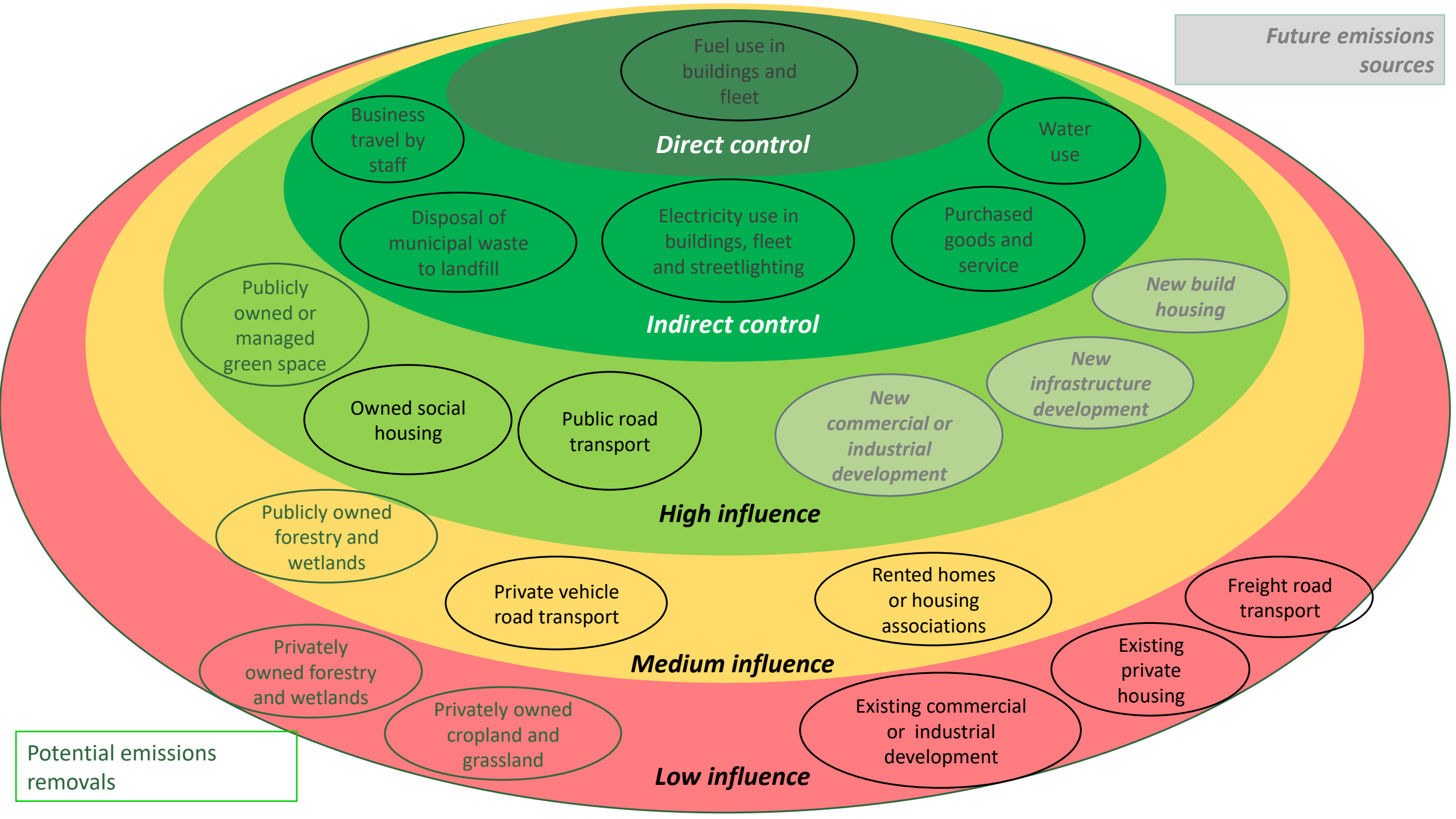
Supply chain emissions from goods and services that occur outwith Scotland



Aviation and international shipping



Future emissions sources



Fuel use in buildings and fleet

Business travel by staff

Water use

Disposal of municipal waste to landfill

Electricity use in buildings, fleet and streetlighting

Purchased goods and service

Publicly owned or managed green space

New build housing

Owned social housing

Public road transport

New commercial or industrial development

New infrastructure development

Publicly owned forestry and wetlands

Private vehicle road transport

Rented homes or housing associations

Freight road transport

Privately owned forestry and wetlands

Privately owned cropland and grassland

Existing commercial or industrial development

Existing private housing

Potential emissions removals

Direct control

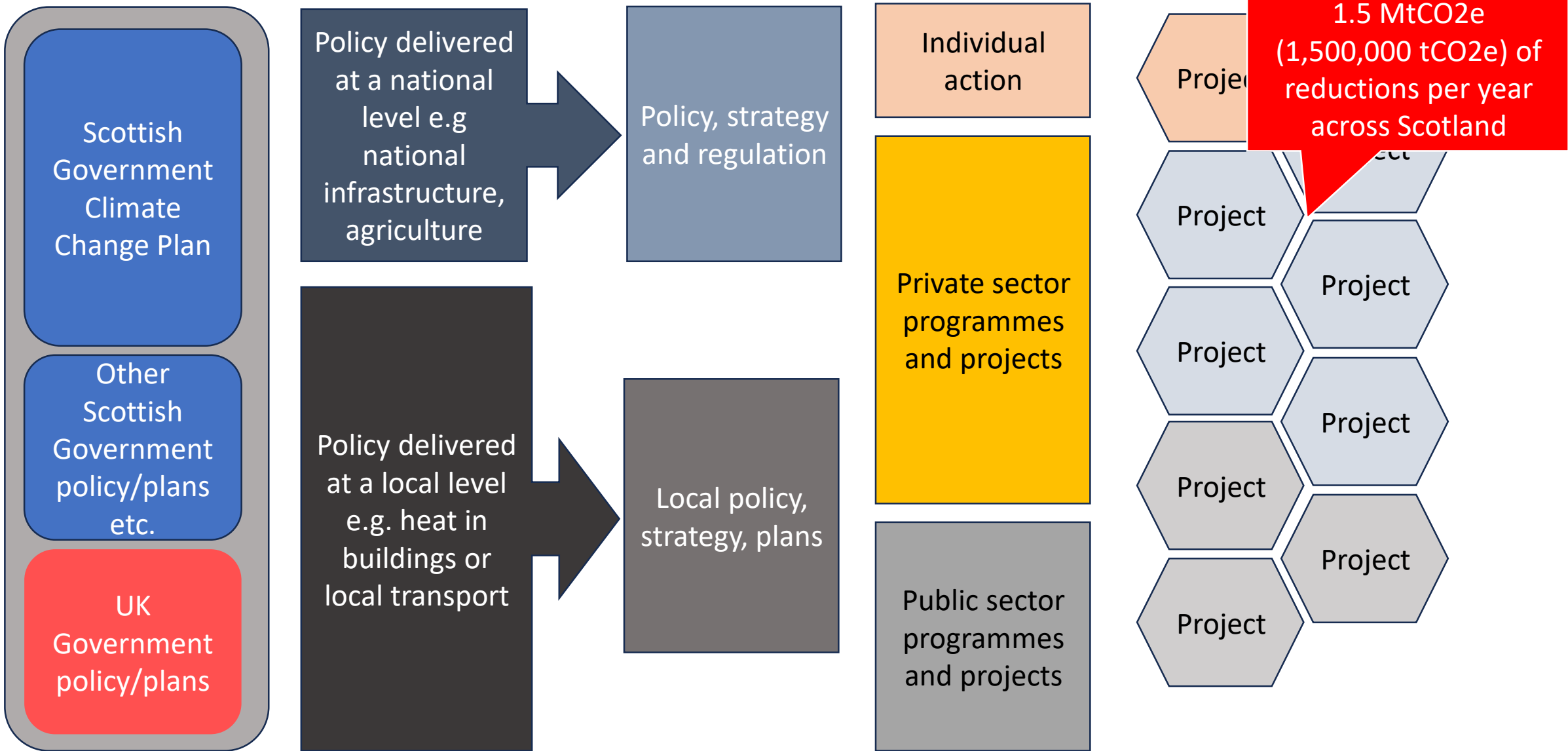
Indirect control

High influence

Medium influence

Low influence

Who owns the problem?



Key points about the problem

- Area-wide emissions are not just large organisational footprints
- Difference in control versus influence
- Complex array of multi-level stakeholders and multiple co-benefits
- Long term problem with short-term progress required – we think there is currently an action gap
- Carbon reductions on area-wide footprints take time to ‘appear’

Key philosophy:

- Live action, not static (covid/energy crisis) - pdfs are not functional
- Consistency between LA – benefits for sharing practice and communicating with SG
- Climate change is not a data problem, it is decision-making, financing, political and emotional problem and we need to design the service with this in mind

What will the Climate Intelligence Service do?

Pillar 1

Procure a platform for all 32 local authorities, populated with area-wide data to collate and report action.

Pillar 2

Support local authorities and partners to identify and enter current and future actions into the platform.

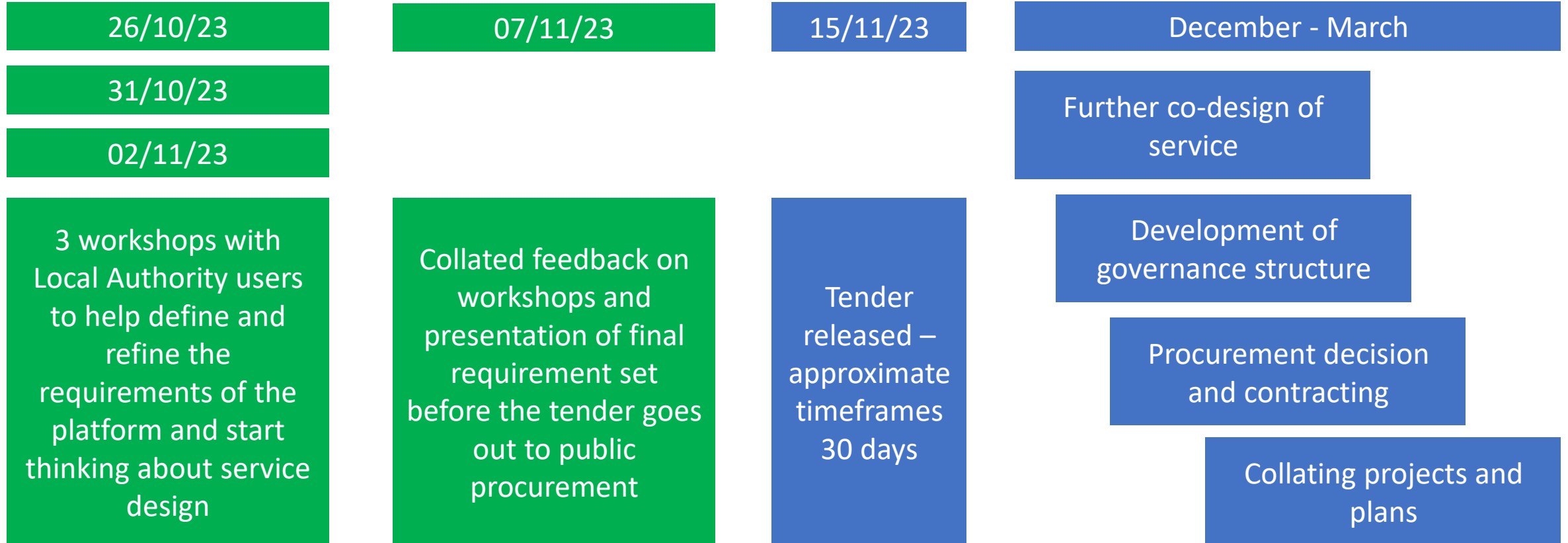
Provide training to enable decision-makers to understand implications.

Pillar 3

Provide a service to LA's to support decision-making through access to data, share best practice, help with tricky questions, find common issues and share solutions.

Timelines and engagement

Development funding period (August 2023 – April 2024)



Next Steps for Collaboration

- User group workshops around service delivery
- Detailed workshop on how to set a consistent boundary and methodology for central reporting
- Co-development and prioritisation of a training programme

If you have further thoughts or questions, please contact us
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