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| # | Dynamic | Question being asked | Example Qualitative Measures |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Understanding and education | To enable solutions to be developed and implemented it is essential that those involved and impacted fully understand the problem. What is being done to ensure that not only is the climate emergency clearly articulated and understood but is there an on-going programme of education to ensure all stakeholders are clear on the current issues and available solutions?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Power down | The root cause of the climate crisis is our excessive use of energy. While moving to clean energy production is essential, we will need to reduce the amount of energy used to both facilitate the switch to renewables and reduce our impact on other resources. How is energy reduction being addressed what is the current and planned value of energy use?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Power up | The switch to renewable energy provision is critical to addressing climate change. Organisations can already switch to renewable energy providers but are also able to use facilities to install renewable energy provision. To what extent has renewable energy been considered and, if generating, what is the equivalent emissions saving?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | Travelling better | Globally, transportation accounts for 14% of all emissions. In the UK emissions are decreasing slower than in all other sectors (with improvements in fuel economy being replaced by increased usage) and international aviation and shipping are excluded completely from our emissions totals. What plans are in place to reduce travel and ensure where it is undertaken it is done so in the most environmentally friendly manner?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | Reducing waste | Waste produces a relatively small proportion of emissions directly but has a wider environmental impact and highlights both the issues of over consumption and how embedded carbon in products with short life spans can be reduced. What plans are in place to reduce waste and improve recycling?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | Improving land use | The IPCC 2019 special report on Climate Change and Land concluded that the way we are using land is worsening climate change with 23% of human caused greenhouse gas emissions coming from the way we use land. In the UK it is calculated that around 11MtCO2e is taken from the atmosphere each year (about 3% of domestic emissions) however nearly half of this amount is emitted by agriculture reducing the net positive land use impact to around 1.5%. Where applicable, how is available land utilised and what is the climate impact of this?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | Eat well | Although it will be incredibly rare for any organisation to produce all the food it needs on the land it has available, diet is closely linked to land use at a global scale. What steps are being taken to move to a low carbon diet? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | Implementing and adhering to effective policies | Not all policies will be controlled by individual organisations and, in many cases; activities may be more associated with lobbying for regulatory change. However, the culture of any organisation will be determined by the policies it sets and the degree to which it adheres to these. What policies are in place to address climate related activity and are these followed in day to day activities? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | Developing effective mitigation | The effects of climate change are already with us. What plans are in place to mitigate the effects of these and to prepare for those anticipated in the future?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10  | Offsetting | To what extent is offsetting considered where emissions remain above zero? | No offsetting  | - | Excess emissions offset by recognised offsetting scheme | - | Not required as total of other operations are net zero or carbon negative |