

Citizens' Panel reviewing the Climate Change (Scotland) Act

Date February 2024

Presented by Participation and Communities Team





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Welcome to the Scottish Parliament!

Friday 2 February: Tonight's agenda

18:00 – 18:30 Arrival registration and Buffet (complete preparticipation surveys)

18:30 – 18:40 Session 1: Welcome from the Convener, Edward Mountain MSP

18.40 - 19.10 Session 2: Getting to know each other

19.10 - 19.20 Tea & coffee (complete preparticipation surveys)

19.20 - 20.40 Session 3: What is Parliament? What is a People's Panel?

20.40 - 20.45 Summing up and overview of the rest of the weekend

20.45 Close and escort back to the hotel



PANEL QUESTION

How effective has the Scottish Government been at engaging the public on climate change and Scotland's climate change targets?

What else (if anything) could the **Scottish Government do to inform** and involve the public to help meet Scotland's climate change targets?



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MAP OF PARTICIPANTS





SESSION ONE What is a People's Panel?

SESSION TWO What is Post Legislative Scrutiny?

SESSION THREE How does the Scottish Parliament work?

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What's in a name?

- "People's Panel"
- "Mini-public"
- "Citizens' Jury"
- "Citizens' Assembly"
- "Deliberative Democracy"
- "Citizens' Panel"
- "We have settled on the term "people's panels" as we think this is engaging and easy to understand."







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What is a People's Panel?



20 randomly selected citizens

They get to hear and question expert witnesses

They debate, deliberate and make informed recommendations

...





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Who is involved in the process? **Facilitators Expert witnesses** Guide and support participants Provide evidence, expertise and

through the process

potential solutions



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How was the question and evidence chosen?

Stewarding Board

Rafael Jimenez Aybar – Westminster Foundation for Democracy. Expert on post-legislative scrutiny and environmental governance

<u>Professor Lorraine Whitmarsh</u> – Director of the Centre for Climate Change and Social Transformations, University of Bath. Expert on behaviour change

Dr Sam Gardner – Scottish Power. Representative of the business sector

Dr Andy Yuille – Senior Research Associate, Climate Citizens Research Group, Lancaster University. Expert in net zero and community engagement

Jess Pepper – Founder/Director Climate Café®. Expert in community engagement and net zero campaigning.



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Recommendations go into a report that is given to the Net, Zero, Energy and **Transport Committee**

What happens to your recommendations?

Members of the People's Panel will meet with the Committee to discuss your recommendations and experience of the panel



MSPs consider the report, use it to hold the Scottish Government to account and respond to recommendations



This is important for our democracy as we need to check that the laws we have are working and meet the needs of the people of Scotland.



Difference Between Parliament and Government



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wdSO0Ldx5R0



Bill stage timeline

Lead Committee: Justice Committee

Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee

The Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Bill became an Act on 05 May 2021



Committees examine the Bill.

Then MSPs in the Chamber vote on whether it should continue to Stage 2

2

MSPs can propose changes to a Bill – 'amendments'. The changes are considered, then voted on by the lead committee.



Post-legislative scrutiny

The Scottish Parliament is the law-making body in Scotland for devolved matters

Parliaments have a responsibility both to pass new laws and to monitor whether the laws they have passed are implemented as intended and have the expected impact.

Post-legislative scrutiny is the broad act of reviewing and evaluating laws that a parliament has passed.



Post-legislative scrutiny

Why undertake PLS?

- to see whether legislation is working as intended;
- to contribute to better outcomes;
- to improve the focus on implementation and delivery of policy aims; and,
- to identify good practice so that lessons may be learned.



Biscuit (Scotland) Act



•To increase the number of baker apprenticeship places available across Scotland

•To increase funding for community bakery projects in priority areas where biscuit access is currently limited

•To limit the number of biscuits that can be purchased in a single transaction to 2 per person!



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Good morning!

Saturday 3 February: Today's agenda

09.30 - 10:00 Session 4: Co-producing Conversation Guidelines

10:00 - 10:45 Session 5: Critical thinking and weighing up evidence in the context of Climate Change

10.45 - 11:00 Comfort break

11.00 - 12.30 Session 6: What is climate change? Why does it matter to people in Scotland? How are different people affected by climate change?

12.30 - 13.30 Lunch break

13.30 - 14.30 Session 7: What is the Climate Change Act? What are the Targets? What part of the Act is the panel looking at?

14.30–14.35 Comfort break

14.35 – 15.50 Session 8: What is effective public engagement around climate change?

15.50 – 16.20 Session 9: Quiet time for reflection

16:20 - 16.25 Close



SESSION FOUR

Co-producing Conversation Guidelines

Presented by Participation and Communities Team





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Co-producing conversation guidelines. Here are some examples:

- Listen and Respect: Listen when others talk and respect their opinions.
- Share and Include: Everyone gets a chance to speak, and all ideas are important.
- **Be Kind:** Be polite even if you disagree.
- **Stay on Topic:** Stick to the main subject; don't go off track. •
- **Ask Questions:** If you don't understand, ask questions to learn • more.
- No Interrupting: Let one person talk at a time.
- **Be Open-Minded:** Be open to different ideas and ways of . thinking.
- **Be Patient:** Sometimes, people need time to express themselves. •
- **Be Supportive:** Encourage others to participate and feel • comfortable.



Introduction to Critical thinking

Presented by Oliver Escobar

Also joined by previous panel participants John, Maria and Gillian



Session 5

The power of good deliberation:

Critical thinking, weighing up evidence, and engaging with different opinions in the context of Climate Change

Oliver Escobar

Professor of Public Policy and Democratic Innovation University of Edinburgh

- **Processes of citizen deliberation** (such as your People's Panel) are being developed **around the world** to explore and address climate change because
 - It is a challenge that impacts everyone
 - It is a complex topic that requires everyone's perspectives
 - It elicits a range of opinions about the best ways of tackling it
 - Action requires collective support and agreement
- Let's start with your perspective: <u>Please write one word or phrase that sums</u> <u>up your feelings about the impacts of climate change on Scotland</u>
- People can have all sorts of points of view when considering climate change and what the government should do to engage people in meeting climate change targets
- These differences of opinion and perspectives can be a strength when developing recommendations as part of a People's Panel like yours ... especially when you will be hearing from several witnesses and reflecting on various pieces of evidence



Why deliberation matters



- **Imagine** a world where decisions are made based on the best available evidence and arguments, examined through careful public deliberation
- Deliberation is a special form of communication:
 - it invites us to participate with an open mind,
 - attentive to evidence and reasons,
 - focussed on the common good,
 - and respectful of the perspectives of others.
- But deliberation is difficult in many contexts of political and community life, and that is why **spaces like this** are designed to be different
- In sum, deliberation is a form of communication where people carefully consider **diverse evidence and different perspectives through public reasoning,** in order to reach good collective decisions

What is evidence?

- Like in a parliamentary committee, an important part of your role will be to assess the evidence presented to you, so that you can reach informed conclusions
- What is evidence? In a nutshell: information or knowledge that is used to support a perspective, argument or claim
- There are different forms of evidence, which you may weight differently depending on the context; for example:
 - evidence based on lived experience
 - evidence based on practical experience
 - evidence based on advocacywork/research
 - evidence based on scientific research
 - evidence based on local and/or community knowledge
 - evidence based on professional knowledge
 - evidence based on technical expertise



Being aware of our biases

- Good speakers ...
 - Offer persuasive arguments
 - Draw on good quality evidence
 - Have an engaging style



- Different styles of presentation can influence how we receive the evidence, regardless of its quality
 - So, it's important to see beyond communication styles: don't let the style cloud the substance!
- When listening to presentations and arguments, be aware of some of our typical biases:
 - **inoculation bias:** when we ignore points that challenge our perspective
 - **confirmation bias:** when we only hear the points that confirm our perspective
- Misinformation and Disinformation Being mindful of the multiplication of noise, falsehoods and biases in public life – Attention to sources and motives

Working together to assess evidence

- Evidence does not 'speak for itself', it needs to be interpreted, placed in context, related to other evidence ...
 - So, evidence does not necessarily tell us what to do, but it can help make informed decisions through group deliberation
- Sometimes the same evidence can support competing arguments
- How to interpret contradictory scientific evidence?
 - Examining the credibility of the sources
 - Examining the quality of the studies
 - Asking experts to explain the contested evidence
- Diversity matters as much as expertise

- When dealing with public issues, having a diversity of perspectives is as important as having specialist knowledge
- Work together to make sense of the evidence; for example, agree that there is no such thing as a stupid question; cultivate a culture of curiosity and collaborative learning in your group

Valuing and engaging with differences of opinion

- **Difference of opinion is crucial** when deliberating about a complex topic like climate change **because:**
 - It can offer points of view that we had not considered
 - It can help to see an issue in a new light or to grasp its complexity
 - It can help to notice assumptions that may deserve scrutiny
 - It can test the strength of our own arguments, which ultimately can improve our reasoning
 - It can open unforeseen options or new ways of tackling the issue
- A key challenge is that sometimes we may perceive a difference in opinion as an attack on our values or points of view
 - this is partly to do with the partisanship, simplification, polarisation, confrontation and other rituals that we often see at play in political discussions in our public sphere

PIN diagram (by Andy Acland)



Win-Win

Valuing and engaging with differences of opinion

- **Powerful things** (e.g. better understanding, increased respect, consensusbuilding) can happen when:
 - we take difference of opinion not as an attack, but as an invitation to learn, explore and understand
 - we resist the rush to judgement (e.g. immediately having to either agree or oppose), and instead we spend time reflecting with others
- How can difference of opinion be channelled productively around a topic like climate change?
 - make space for colleagues with a different view and value their contribution especially if they are in minority!
 - if you find yourself being the only person with a different view: trust that you can bring value to the conversation by sharing it
 - as a group, keep asking: is there a different way of thinking about this? Is there an alternative view that we haven't considered?

Best of luck with your deliberations!



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Session 6: What is Climate Change? Why does it matter to people in Scotland?

Tamsin Edwards, Professor in Climate Change, King's College London

Iryna Zamuruieva, Senior Climate Resilience Manager, Sniffer



SESSION SIX A/B

What is Climate Change? Why does it matter to people in Scotland?

Presented by

Tamsin Edwards (Professor in Climate Change, King's College London) and Iryna Zamuruieva (Senior Climate Resilience Manager, Sniffer)

Videos – please find on Your Priorities



How did I become a climate scientist?





















Writing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report

2017-2021





Q. How many climate scientists think human-caused climate change is happening?

50%

65% average guess of UK public

75%

"We are certain that humans are warming the climate"

100% actual
but seven times more warming in parts of the Arctic



This warming is unprecedented for two thousand years





Extreme weather is more common and severe

extreme heat

heavy rain

drought



3 times more likely

This will continue with every increment of global warming



At global
warming ofextreme heat will be1.5°C4 times more likely2°C6 times more likely4°C9 times more likely



extreme sea levels now seen every hundred years will be

Over 500 times more likely

160 times more likely Many changes will continue for hundreds or thousands of years

Ocean warming Ice sheets Sea level rise

At 2°C Sea level rise by 2300 will change coastlines

How are we doing?

avoided





current policies and plans



current promises

aim







Global emissions are slowing

and policies and plans are improving







Net zero will stabilise the climate

emissions

removals

Net zero pledges now cover most global emissions

The next question is how?

Thank you



Professor Tamsin Edwards King's College London Twitter: @flimsin

2023 set a new record



Carbon dioxide levels are the highest for 14 million years



PAST

Is it the sun?

Changes in the sun would heat the whole atmosphere

> Greenhouse gases just heat the lower layers

Natural causes have not changed much since preindustrial times



Scotland's changing climate - Iryna Zamuruieva (Senior Climate Resilience Manager, Sniffer)

How has Scotland's climate changed?

Over the last few decades Scotland has experienced a warming trend, shifting rainfall patterns, and rising sea levels:



Scotland's **10 warmest years** on record have all occurred since 1997. The average temperature in the last decade (2010-2019) was **0.69°C warmer** than the 1961-1990 average, and the warmest year on record was 2014⁴.



There has been an **increase in rainfall** over Scotland in the past few decades (with an increasing proportion of rainfall coming from heavy rainfall events). The annual average rainfall in the last decade (2010-2019) was **9% wetter** than the 1961-1990 average, with winters 19% wetter⁵. Mean **sea level** around the UK has risen by approximately **1.4 mm/year** from the start of the 20th century⁶.





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Scotland's changing climate



Average temperatures will increase across all seasons



Sea levels will rise



Typical summers will be warmer and drier



Reduced frost and snowfall



Typical winters will be milder and wetter



Intense, heavy rainfall events will increase in both winter and summer



Weather will remain variable and may become more variable



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Scotland's changing climate





Even if we reduced all our emissions overnight –

climate changes set in motion in the past couple of hundred years will still occur



What are we talking about when we say 'climate change impacts'?



Our health and wellbeing



Land, water and our ability to grow food



Infrastructure & our ability to move around



Other creatures, their habitats and ecosystems



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What are we talking about when we say 'climate change impacts'?



Cultural heritage, art and culture



Workers and working conditions



Businesses and social enterprises



Homes & neighbourhoods



Source: Adaptation Scotland, 15 Key Consequences of Climate Change for Scotland https://adaptationscotland.org.uk/climatereadyplaces/impacts/

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Climate change is a social justice issue

Climate impacts are not evenly felt.

Risks are unevenly distributed & influenced by:

- Other vulnerabilities
- Different physical geographies (exposure)
- Political and economic processes

Those least responsible for climate emissions – both historically and at present – are also those who are typically most impacted by climate change. This is climate (in)justice.



Creative Commons. Credit: Karen Toro / Climate Visuals Countdown.



Distribution of climate risk in Glasgow



Source: Climate Ready Clyde, Climate Vulnerability Map https://climatereadyclyde.org.uk/climate-vulnerability-map/

Overlap between areas of deprivation, heat risk and flood risk



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Thank you!

Iryna Zamuruieva Senior Climate Resilience Manager iryna@sniffer.org.uk



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How is climate change affecting different people and communities?



Why we should take collective climate action in Scotland's towns

Climate Action Towns Climate Action Towns







Scotland Food and Drink 'Maclean's

Highland Bakery'

Businesses



videos

Session 6b: Climate Change experiences in Scotland

Below you will find videos showing different experiences and views of Climate Change in Scotland. What are your initial reactions and comments to these videos? Do you have any further questions for presenters after watching the

Q 6 🔲 0 💮 1

Climate Change Impacts: Arable Farms & Intense Rainfall

Here is a video from Scotland's Farm Advisory Service. Water is the most valuable resource on farms and the impacts t ...







Community Action in Argyll & Bute: Sea Grass & 'Blue Carbon'

Communities in Argyll are working to protect marine environment in the Argyll Coast to help contribute to reduction in e...













Session 6b: Climate Change experiences in Scotland

Below you will find videos showing different experiences and views of Climate Change in Scotland. What are your initial reactions and comments to these videos? Do you have any further questions for presenters after watching the videos?

Q 6 🗖 0 💿 1

Architecture & Design Scotland Ailteerachd is Deallshadh na h-Alba

Why we should take collective climate action in Scotland's towns

Climate Action Towns













Climate Change Impacts: Arable Farms & Intense Rainfall

Here is a video from Scotland's Farm Advisory Service. Water is the most valuable resource on farms and the impacts $t_{\rm ext}$





Community Action in Argyll & Bute: Sea Grass & 'Blue Carbon'

Communities in Argyll are working to protect marine environment in the Argyll Coast to help contribute to reduction in e...





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The Information Centre An t-Ionad Fiosrachaidh

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Session 7: The Climate Change Acts and climate policy in Scotland

Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe)

- Niall Kerr and Alasdair Reid.
- Senior Researchers

3rd February 2024

International climate policy context

Climate Change (Scotland) Acts 2009 / 2019

• Scottish climate policy context

• Climate policy progress and challenges : electricity, transport and heating buildings





International context

- Climate science / Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- United Nations climate negotiations / Conference of Parties (COP)
- Paris Agreement 2015 'Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels'.





Climate Change Act infographic

Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

Section 1: The target

80% emission reduction by 2050 Section 91: Public engagement

The Scottish Ministers must prepare and publish a strategy (a "public engagement strategy") setting out the steps they intend to take to—

- (a)inform persons in Scotland about the targets specified by virtue of this Act;
- (b)encourage them to contribute to the achievement of those targets

Carbon Emissions Reduction (Scotland) Act 2019

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Section 1: The net-zero target Net Zero emissions by 2045 (earlier and more ambitious)

Where does Scotland fit in the international context?





Scotland and the UK in the International context



| China | United States |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 35.4% | 19.0% |
| Rest of world | India |
| 26.6% | 8.9% |
| | Russia 6.3% |
| · | Japan - 3.8% |

https://net0.com/blog/top-five-carbonemitters-bycountry#:~:text=With%20a%20release%20of% 2011680,global%20emissions%20for%20that% 20year.

Scotland - <1%

Scotland in the UK context

Mix of devolved and reserved powers

- Significantly devolved powers: transport, buildings, agriculture and land use
- Largely reserved areas: electricity supply, industry, carbon capture and storage.
- Scotland cannot achieve its climate ambitions without action from the UK Government and vice versa



Climate change policy in Scotland

Scottish GHG emissions : 1990 - 2021





- Scottish emissions down
 49.2% since 1990 2021
- Scotland has **missed 8 out** of the last 12 years of annual targets, with the CCC warning that it is highly unlikely that the 2030 interim target will be achieved
- Big reduction in some areas but not in others



GHG emissions reductions: 1990 - 2021



Electricity GenerationWaste ManagementIndustryBuildingsTransportAgriculture

Grand Total



Climate Change policy : Electricity

| Policy responsibility | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| UK Government | Scottish Government |
| Commercial framework | Planning and consent |

Changes since the Climate Act ...

- **Coal power**: closure of Longannet (2016) & Cockenzie (2013)
- Renewables: growth from 5GWh (2000) to 32GWh (2020)

Public engagement challenges

- Happy for a wind farm in your area?



1111 1


Climate Change policy : Transport

Policy responsibility

| UK Government | Scottish Government |
|---------------------|---|
| Ban on new petrol / | Support for public transport and target |
| diesel vehicles | 20% reduction in car kms (2020-2030) |
| (2035) | |

Changes since the Climate Act ...

- More efficient vehicles: EU policy, Euro 1 Euro 6 standards
- More cars and more miles driven

Public engagement challenges

% who plan to purchase a new vehicle in the next 5 years

Euro 6 standards 26 9 20 35 9 Electric Diesel Petrol Hybrid Don't know

<u>....</u> 11

Climate Change policy : Heating buildings

Policy responsibility

Scottish Government

UK Government

Subsidies for heat pumps and potential Less influence: some regulations requiring low carbon heat. funding for insulation

Changes since the Climate Act ...

- Energy efficiency retrofit e.g. cavity wall / loft insulation
- More efficient appliances: boilers, LED bulbs etc.



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Public engagement challenges

- Likely to consider a heat pump in next 5 years?

| | Very like | ly ■ Quite likely ■ Unsure | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6% | 14% | 42% | 18% | 20% |
| | | | | |



People's Panel question



- a) How effective has the Scottish Government been at engaging the public on climate change and Scotland's climate change targets?
- b) What more could the Scottish Government do to inform and involve the public to help meet Scotland's climate change targets?





What is effective public engagement around climate change?

Presented by

Sarah Allan, Director of Climate Programmes, Involve

Rachael Orr, CEO, Climate Outreach

Becky Willis Professor of Climate Governance, Lancaster University

Jason Chilvers, Professor of Environment and Society, University of East Anglia





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Session 9: Quiet Reflection

Own your own, in pairs, or in a small group... choose what you are most comfortable with...

... move to a different space in the building to reflect and write down:

- ONE THING YOU HAVE LEARNED THAT YOU WILL FIND USEFUL IN ANSWERING THE QUESTION
- ONE QUESTION YOU HAVE REMAINING YOU FEEL NEEDS ANSWERED?



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Sunday 4 February: Agenda

09:30 – 10:30 Session 10: What is the Scottish Government doing to inform the public about targets and encourage them to contribute to the achievement of those targets?

Welcome to the Scottish Parliament!

10:30 – 10:40 Comfort break (10 minutes)

10:40 – 13.10 Session 11: Perspectives on the public engagement strategies?

13.10 - 13.55 Lunch break (45 minutes)

13.55 - 14.55 Session 12: International Case Studies

14.55 - 15.25 Session 13: Co-design Panel Weekend 2

15.25 - 15.30 What next: overview of online sessions and second weekend 15.30 Close



SESSION TEN

What is the Scottish Government doing to inform the public about targets and encourage them to contribute to the achievement of those targets?

Presented by Catriona Lang





Catriona Laing, Deputy Director for Climate Change Division, Scottish Government

What is the Scottish Government doing to inform the public about targets and encourage them to contribute to the achievement of those targets?



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Climate Challenge Fund (2008 – 2021)

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Climate Assembly recommendations actioned:

- The roll-out of a new network of resource sharing libraries across Scotland
- Working with landowners to increase woodland creation and peatland restoration
- Integrating emission reduction topics into education programmes

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Climate Action Hubs: 2021 – ongoing



- There are currently 20 Climate Action Hubs across Scotland
- •The first hubs launched in 2021
- •The network is being expanded across Scotland, backed by £4.3 million of Scottish Government funding in 23/24



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New Climate Engagement Fund: 2023 - ongoing



2050 Climate Group @2050ClimateGrp

➡ We are still bee-for-buzzing with excitement from our Youth Climate Climate Summit last Saturday! ➡

These are first of the many amazing snapshots from the day (shout out to our photographer Catriona Patterson!) - happy faces all around 🖤

#MomentForAMovement

12:32 PM · Oct 24, 2023 · 366 Views



- •This is a new fund that launched in 2023
- Eight projects across Scotland have been awarded grants of between £50,000 and £100,000
- •These projects are ongoing

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...

Public participation programme: ongoing







"This brilliant experience has inspired me to change/alter my actions to lower my carbon footprint and to spread awareness among my peers to hopefully inspire them to take action just like me."

Climate Ready Classrooms participant, Lornshill Academy



Insight-led Marketing

- Insight-led communications campaigns continue to target a wide audience to encourage action
- 2012 to 2019 campaigns established climate change as relevant and invited a collective response



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Let's Do Net Zero campaign

• By 2021, evidence showed that climate change is more of a concern, but this isn't translating into action at the pace and scale that's needed







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• Interest in and willingness to take action is increasing among our core target audience with repeat exposure to communications activity







• Over 280,000 visits to the website since June 2021

- •7,000 email subscribers
- 53,000 followers on social media

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aov.scot



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In 2024 we will conduct an interim review of our public engagement strategy, drawing on:

- Data we have collected from our programme evaluations
- Indicators from the Scottish Household Survey to monitor public awareness and understanding of the climate emergency
- Feedback from key stakeholders and delivery partners on what aspects of the strategy they think are working well and what could be improved
- Your recommendations









Emily Gray, Ipsos, discussing: To what extent are people aware of the action that Scotland is taking to tackle climate change...

Joan Lawrie, Highlands & Islands Climate Hub & Stephen Elstub, Newcastle University discussing: To what extent do people actively participate in shaping policies that promote mitigation of and adaptation to climate change?

Anne Marte Bergseng, ClimateXChange discussing: To what extent is taking action on climate change normalised and encouraged across Scotland?

People's Panel on the Climate Change Scotland Act: Scotland's Climate Assembly

Stephen Elstub, Newcastle University



Evaluation of Mini-Publics

- Climate Assembly UK
- Global Assembly
- Scottish Parliament's citizens' juries and people's panels
- Citizens' Assembly of Scotland
- Scotland's Climate Assembly



Scotland's Climate Assembly Seanadh Gnàth-shìde na h-Alba

Scotland's Climate Assembly

- Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019
- Funded by Scottish Government, response published 16 Dec 2021
- Stewarding Group, Secretariat, Design & Facilitation Team, Evidence Group
- 106 members
- 7 weekends (Nov 2020 March 2021) with 8th weekend in Feb 2022
- 1st national climate assembly held entirely online
- 3 topic streams: Diet, Land use & Lifestyle; Homes & Communities; Work & Travel

How should Scotland change to tackle the climate emergency in an effective and fair way?



Research Focus



Internal

Learning

- Deliberation
- Opinion
- Decision-making

External

- Government
- Public opinion
- Media

Evaluation of Scotland's Climate Assembly



How can I help with the task?

- Was Scotland's Climate Assembly an effective way to engage the public on climate change and Scotland's climate change targets?
- How effectively has the Scottish Government used the recommendations from Scotland's Climate Assembly?
- What do the Scottish public think of Scotland's Climate Assembly?
- How should climate assemblies be used in Scotland in the future to involve the public to help meet Scotland's climate change targets?





Mini-Publics

- Representative or diverse sample of citizens
- Lower the barriers to participation
- Balanced information
- Facilitated discussion
- Recommendations

SG's Public Engagement Strategy for Climate Change

- Participate: Enabling participation in policy design
- People actively participate in shaping just, fair and inclusive policies that promote mitigation of and adaptation to climate change
- There are many opportunities for people to have their views heard on Scotland's response to climate change and to hear the perspectives of other people in Scotland
- The Scottish Government listens to, acknowledges, and responds to people participating in policy design



Scotland's Climate Assembly Seanadh Gnàth-shìde na h-Alba

Key findings: internal (process)

- Generally successful process, some innovative features
- Brought together a diverse set of people from Scotland, with differing views on climate change
- Learning about climate change and support for particular climate actions increased
- Broad remit climate change is vast complex topic
- Members had little opportunity to shape the agenda
- Topics streams role of trust, level of critique
- Severity of climate change may have been underplayed in the evidence
- More dialogue than deliberation
- Generally high levels of member satisfaction and engagement with process



- Children's Parliament
- Future scenarios
- Integration of topic streams
- Civic Charter
- Continuation of Secretariat after the Assembly
- Follow-up Assembly Weekend

Innovations



Scotland's Climate Assembly Seanadh Gnàth-shìde na h-Alba

Key findings: external (impact)

- 81 recommendations transformational & incremental, missing strategic focus, considerable overlap with existing or planned policy
- Comprehensive but unclear response from the Scottish Government
- Lack of specific timescales and measurable objectives in the recommendations
- majority support from Scottish public for outputs
- impact on Scottish Government policy to be determined (longer term research required)
- contributed to climate change debate in news media (but how changed debate is unknown)
Climate Assembly Lessons

- Greater Assembly Member control
- Narrower remit
- Clearer government response
- Permanent climate assembly
- Opportunities for other members of the public to be involved

| | number of recommendations |
|---|------------------------------|
| Supports recommendation | 37 |
| Supports part of recommendation | 11 |
| Supports or agrees with principle, aim or ambition of all or part of recommendation | 25 |
| Recognises ambition, need, benefit, importance of an aspect of recommendation | 7 |
| No statement | 1 |

| | number of recommendations |
|--|------------------------------|
| Recommendation broadly matches existing or planned policy | 27 |
| Recommendation extends existing or planned policy | 41 |
| - commit to increased action | (3) |
| - not doing extensions | (19) |
| already explored extensions and not doing | (1) |
| exploring or will explore, with no commitment to doing | (18) |
| Recommendation requires new policy | 16 |
| exploring or will explore, with no commitment to doing | (6) |
| - not doing | (5) |
| - unable to do, doing something else | (5) |

| | number of recommendations |
|---|------------------------------|
| Actions broadly likely to achieve Assembly intention | 7 |
| Actions don't meet Assembly timing or ambition but positive change | 53 |
| Actions insufficient to meet Assembly ambition, little or no change | 16 |
| Recommendation and intention rejected or ignored | 5 |



Source: Member survey. Question: 'How satisfied are you with the Scottish Government response overall?' Base: WE8: 51



"We struggled to find a single example within the Scottish Government's response of a significant change that you have brought about as a result of our recommendations. The response document read basically as a catalogue of policies that were already in train or reasons as to why you couldn't do what we asked or couldn't do things within the timescale. The Assembly's work as you know represents thousands of man hours committed by people who want to see changes, and we felt that the document in response should have been framed differently. We didn't want a list of what we were already doing, we wanted a list of what you are now going to do differently because of what we said." (Assembly member, WE8)

Assembly Members Official Response to the Scottish Government

- We believe, from the Scottish Government's response to our recommendations for action, that Government needs to think less about what they can't do and instead demonstrate a positive attitude, thinking hard about how they can make things happen.
- Members of the Assembly overall are disappointed with the Government's response to many areas of our recommendations, as it does not appear to recognise the urgency behind the Assembly's recommendations for action.

Public Support for SCA Recommendations

Support for each goal (average) depending on concern for climate change



Public Support for SCA Recommendations

Fig 4b: Support for Goals



Assembly members' and the wider populations support for recommendations



Base: WE7: 69, Deltapoll: 1746

■ vv⊑7 □ Deltapoll population survey Assembly members' and the wider populations views on if people should reduce the amount of meat in our diets



Source: Member survey, Deltapoll population survey and Ipsos MORI (2020). Question: 'Reduce the amount of red meat in our diets' Base: pre-Assembly: 68, WE3: 61, WE7: 69, Deltapoll: 1917, Ipsos MORI 1045 Assembly members' and the wider populations views on if people should limit the amount of air travel (flying) they do



Base: pre-Assembly: 68, WE3: 61, WE7: 69, Deltapoll: 1917

Assembly members' and the wider populations views on if people should reduce our overall levels of consumption



Source: Member survey and Deltapoll population survey. Question: 'Reduce our overall levels of consumption (the amount of things we buy)' Base: pre-Assembly: 68, WE3: 61, WE7: 69, Deltapoll: 1917

Assembly members' and the wider populations views on if people should reduce the amount of energy they use in our homes



Base: pre-Assembly: 68, WE3: 61, WE7: 69, Deltapoll: 1917



Scotland's Climate Assembly Seanadh Gnàth-shìde na h-Alba

| Diet, Land use & Lifestyle | Homes & Communities | Travel & Work |
|---|--|--|
| How should Scotland rebalance its diet? | How should Scotland change its existing homes? | How should Scotland change how it travels by land? |
| How should Scotland change how it uses its land? | How should Scotland change its new homes? | How should Scotland change how it travels by air? |
| How should Scotland change how it buys things? | How should Scotland change how it plans its communities? | How should Scotland change its working practices? |
| How should Scotland change how it uses materials and resources? | How should Scotland change how it delivers community services? | How should Scotland support people to change work? |



Assembly members' views on organisation and support across weekend

Assembly members' understanding of recommendations



Changes in Assembly members' agreement that other members dominated discussions in their small groups across weekends



Source: Member survey. Question: "One or more of the people in my small group tended to dominate the discussions"

Base: WE1: 64, WE2: 65, WE3: 61, WE4: 63, WE5: 70, WE6: 67, WE7: 69

Assembly members' ownership of finalised outputs



Changes across weekends in how much Assembly members' felt they had the information required to answer the Assembly questions themselves







Source: Across all 151 articles



SESSION TWELVE

International Case Studies

Presented by Isatis M. Cintron-Rodriguez







Success stories: Public Engagement in Climate Change

Presenter: Isatis M. Cintron-Rodriguez

INFORMED

Education

Public Awareness

Access to Information ACTIVE

Training

Public Participation

Cooperation

Elements of quality

EMPOWER

- Inclusive and equitable
- Coherent & encompassing
- Transparency & Accountability

HANCE

Case Studies

Dakar's Climate and Energy Action Plan







Institutional Support

Mayoral Support and purposebuilt institutions

Innovative Public Awareness Efforts

Eco-citizenship promoted through arts, collective action, and trainings

Broad Consultations

Different culture-appropriate forums

Dakar's Climate and Energy Action Plan







Institutional Support

Mayoral Support and purposebuilt institutions

Innovative Public Awareness Efforts

Eco-citizenship promoted through arts, collective action, and trainings

Broad Consultations

Different culture-appropriate forums

Key aspects |





Citizen Dialogue Service





Political Will

Co-creation of a climate action platform



participants

Co-creation process in 3 stages that included interviews, meetings, hackatons, and roundtables

30 Open

600+

datasets

Open climate data - indicators & milestones of sustainable energy, mobility, and waste management goals



Accountability

Citizens' monitoring through an interactive version of the city's 2050 Climate Action Plan



Collaboration

A platform for citizens & organizations to share proposals and resources

Brussels's Climate Public Engagement



Plan Development

Presentations are communication tools that can be used reports.



Local Climate Assembly

Guide and monitor the progress of the Climate Plan objectives Resource Mobilization

Facilitate comprehensive support for voluntary initiative or legal compliance climate action efforts



Brussels Open Data Portal

500+ datasets in 3 languages with export and visualization options



Permanent Citizen Assembly

100 citizens appointed for 1 year to provide recommendations and and monitor political follow-up



FaireBXLsamen Platform

Civic engagement and participation in public matters

Climate Plan

City's measures

Key Takeaways

EMPOWER

- Contextual and Cultural Resonance
- Continuous citizen involvement
- Culture of openness and collaborative climate governance

HANCE

Thank you!



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ACEOBSERVATORY CLIMATE GOVERNANCE COMPASS



[:]he Scottish Parliament Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

SESSION 13 Next steps

1 Plans for Weekend 2 for final expert witnesses

- We have invited 6 organisations/sectors: community, business, young people, farmers, activists (similar to Your Priorities videos!)

Welcome to the Scottish Parliament!

- You have a further 6 spaces to fill

ACTIVITY

Question: What further information do you need to help you answer the question? (5 minutes quiet thinking time)

Share ideas with your group and put those on cards (10 minutes)

2 What happens next? Online sessions