

Item: 14

Policy and Resources Committee: 26 November 2019.

Climate Change Duties.

Report by Executive Director of Development and Infrastructure.

1. Purpose of Report

To present the Public Sector Climate Change Duties Summary Report for 2018 to 2019.

2. Recommendations

The Committee is invited to note:

2.1.

That the Climate Change Duties Report, attached as Appendix 1 to this report, which covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, summarises the actions that have been undertaken by the Council during this period to fulfil its climate change duties.

2.2.

That the Climate Change Duties Report is due for submission to the Sustainable Scotland Network by 30 November 2019.

It is recommended:

2.3.

That the Climate Change Duties Report for 2018 to 2019, attached as Appendix 1 to this report, be approved for submission to the Sustainable Scotland Network, by the deadline of 30 November 2019.

The Committee is invited to note:

2.4.

That, due to the time constraints involved, the Chief Executive will be requested to exercise emergency powers to authorise submission of the Climate Change Duties Report for 2018 to 2019, referred to at paragraph 2.3 above, prior to approval by the Council.

3. Background

3.1.

Each of Scotland's 32 local authorities signed Scotland's Climate Change Declaration in early 2007. As signatories to the Declaration, each local authority is committed to the following actions:

- Providing effective leadership, governance and management on climate change.
- Reducing the authority's corporate greenhouse gas emissions from its estate, services and functions.
- Acting to reduce emissions from the local authority area.
- Assessing the risks of climate change impacts and working with others, to adapt to the likely impacts of climate change.
- Delivering effective partnership working and climate change communications, including producing an annual statement of plans, activities and achievements.

3.2.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 introduced legislation to enforce the requirements of the Declaration, and Part 4 of the Act, which came into force on 1 January 2011, places duties on public bodies relating to climate change. These duties require that the Council must, in exercising its functions, act to:

- Contribute to the delivery of emission reduction targets (mitigation).
- Help deliver any statutory climate change adaptation programme (adaptation).
- Do this in a way that it considers most sustainable (acting sustainably).

3.3.

The Public Bodies Climate Change Duties reporting mechanism provides a base for tracking public sector action on climate change and driving continuous improvement. The reporting platform introduces a standard methodology to improve data consistency. Reports and analysis are publicly available, increasing accountability and transparency and making it easier for members of the public and other parties to understand an organisation's climate performance. This, in turn, helps improve leadership and engagement, to ensure climate change objectives are integrated in corporate business plans, and action is embedded across all departments.

3.4.

Climate Change Duties reports are submitted to the Sustainable Scotland Network, where they are published on the organisation's website. Reports previously submitted by Orkney Islands Council may be accessed at <https://sustainableScotlandNetwork.org/reports/orkney-islands-council>

4. Orkney Climate Change Duties Report 2018 to 2019

4.1.

The Climate Change Duties Report is completed on an online template and has been downloaded as a PDF document for the purposes of this committee report. It is set out in eight parts.

4.2.

Section 1 (Required) comprises:

- Part 1 Profile of reporting body.
- Part 2: Governance, management and strategy.
- Part 3: Emissions, targets and projects.
- Part 4: Adaptation.
- Part 5: Procurement.
- Part 6: Validation and declaration.

4.3.

Section 2 (Recommended Reporting) relates to how the Council is influencing a reduction in carbon emissions in the wider community outwith its own estate and comprises:

- Part 7: Wider influence.
- Part 8: Other notable activity.

4.4.

The draft report, attached as Appendix 1, has been compiled using information provided by officers from a range of Council services, and requires to be submitted to the Sustainable Scotland Network, by 30 November 2019.

4.5.

Although it is recommended that the report, attached as Appendix 1, be approved for submission to the Sustainable Scotland Network by 30 November 2019, because of the time constraints involved, the Chief Executive will be requested to exercise emergency powers to authorise its submission, prior to approval by the Council.

5. Corporate Governance

This report relates to governance and procedural issues and therefore does not directly support and contribute to improved outcomes for communities as outlined in the Council Plan and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

6. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising directly as a result of the recommendations of this report.

7. Legal Aspects

Preparation and submission of the annual Climate Change Duties report fulfils the Council's obligations under Part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

8. Contact Officers

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9. Appendix

Appendix 1: Orkney Islands Council Climate Change Duties Report 2018 to 2019.

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Required

PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

PART 4: ADAPTATION

PART 5: PROCUREMENT

PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

Recommended Reporting: Reporting on Wider Influence

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY**1(a) Name of reporting body**

Orkney Council

1(b) Type of body

Local Government

1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year

1595.852

1(d) Metrics used by the body

Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
Floor area	m2		Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.
Population size served	population		Orkney Islands Council does not use this metric to assess its performance. The Carbon Management Plan is based on absolute emissions values.

1(e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

Budget	Budget Comments
96202200	Capital Fund: £14,180,000 Revenue Fund: £82,022,200

1(f) Report year

Specify the report year.

Report Year	Report Year Comments
Financial (April to March)	

1(g) Context

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

Orkney Islands Council provides the range of public services that are statutorily required of Scotland's local authorities. In addition, the Council operates an internal ferry service which connects the smaller North and non-linked South Isles with the Orkney Mainland; it also supports a daily scheduled air service between the mainland and six of the North Isles. Municipal waste is shipped to Shetland for incineration, where it helps power the Lerwick district heating system. The authority also provides pilotage and towage services, for oil industry operations at the Flotta oil terminal and ship to ship transfer of oil at anchor in Scapa Flow, as well as for visiting cruise liners. The Council operates the Orkney Wildlife Information and Records Centre which is staffed on a part-time basis.

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

2(a) How is climate change governed in the body?

Provide a summary of the roles performed by the body's governance bodies and members in relation to climate change. If any of the body's activities in relation to climate change sit outside its own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify these activities and the governance arrangements.

The Council is a facilitating member of The Orkney Partnership which maintains Orkney's Community Plan and the Council's Corporate Plan 2018-2023 shares the Community Plan mission of 'Working together for a better Orkney'. The shared values of both Plans are: Resilience, Enterprise, Equality, Fairness, Innovation, Leadership and Sustainability. The Council's strategic priorities, developed together with the Orkney community are: Connected Communities, Caring Communities, Thriving Communities, Enterprising Communities and Quality of Life.

A delivery plan has been developed which lists the key actions and projects that will deliver the target outcome under each strategic priority theme. The delivery plan indicates which actions and projects are wholly in the control of the Council, and those which rely on external factors. It also contains some actions which are carried over from the previous Council Plan and the Council's response to the recommendations of the Accounts Commission contained in the Best Value Assurance Report of December 2017.

Climate change mitigation within Orkney Islands Council is led by its Strategic Projects team which, in turn, forms part of the Development & Infrastructure Service.

At the Community level, the Council is responsible for community planning, along with its partner organisations.

Both the Council's Corporate Asset Management Plan 2019-2023 and its Fleet and Plant Asset Management Plan 2013-2018 highlight energy performance as one of the key drivers which, when correctly interpreted, offer the 'building blocks' for sound decision making. The Corporate Asset Management Plan establishes an asset management framework to drive the development of service plans and promotes the principles of corporate reporting and investment prioritisation.

A Capital Planning and Asset Management Strategy Group provides co-ordination, direction and operational asset management planning; and the Senior Management Team, acting as an Officers' Capital Working Group, provides an oversight of the management of corporate assets within the Council, as well as a decision-making gateway to ensure that management decisions are undertaken in a corporate manner. Significant work is already underway in several of ten sectoral asset categories, where implementation of the energy database system monitoring and recording energy and water usage as part of the carbon emissions reduction programme are included under the Property category.

The Fleet and Plant Asset Management Plan reports on asset management performance, providing energy performance and environmental impact data for the Council's fleet vehicles and plant equipment. It also notes that, although work is already underway to reduce carbon emissions, further consideration must be given to this issue, given that the strategic approach to replacement is MEAT (Most Economically Advantageous Tender) focused at present. Equally, looking at the type of fleet we purchase, in fuel terms (i.e. fossil vs. alternatives), this is currently under review to consider the opportunities that are available to lessen the Council's carbon footprint by progressive replacement of the fleet with funded alternatives (i.e. hydrogen or electrically powered hybrids or single power sources). This may be influenced by the ongoing Local Authority participation in any Scottish Government requirements to discharge their duties in terms of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

The Council's Economic Development Section promotes innovation in renewable energy generation and usage to support climate change mitigation throughout Orkney. It also, on behalf of the wider Orkney Community, facilitated the consultation and drafting of the Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy which was launched in September 2017 and which aspires to lead a transition to a low carbon economy. During 2016 a Hydrogen Economic Strategy was prepared and this document was reviewed and updated in 2018-2019. The resulting draft Orkney Hydrogen Strategy underwent a period of public consultation during summer 2019.

The Council was one of the three founder funders of the European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) and continues to be an observer to its Board of Directors. OIC has supported the development of new infrastructure to enable the testing and commercialisation of marine renewable energy technologies.

Orkney Islands Council is an active participant, along with the other two island authorities, in arguing for fairer transmission charging to improve the viability of renewable energy generation and export and to justify investment in a new transmission cable between Orkney and the Scottish mainland.

2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?

Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)

Orkney Islands Council's Carbon Management Programme 2016-26, Section 7 Governance, Ownership and Management explains how climate change action is managed by the authority: The Chief Executive, or his appointed delegate, will be the main driver for policy input to the Carbon Management Programme. They are responsible for setting the strategic direction for carbon management, agreeing the resources to be devoted to the Implementation Plan and reviewing the progress against the objectives outlined in the Plan.

The Carbon Management Programme is now part of the Council's operations and is also a consideration as part of the budget setting process. Any scale of project or energy efficiency innovation bid will be presented to Elected Members (Policy and Resources Committee) through other channels on a case by case basis. The Programme will be reported to Members annually.

The Carbon Management Group reports all actions to the Head of Infrastructure and Strategic Projects, who in turn reports to the Council's Corporate Management Team. This link ensures progress is maintained by quickly identifying any risks to the programme to the Officers who are able to make the necessary provisions to get the programme back on track.

The Energy Manager is responsible for evolving and implementing the Carbon Management Plan and for achieving its targets.

The Carbon Management team comprises: Head of Finance, Head of Infrastructure and Strategic Projects, Head of Schools, Fleet Manager, Waste Manager, Ferry Services Manager, Transport Manager, Service Manager of Community Social Services.

A Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) Officer was appointed in March 2019. The LHEES project is scheduled to run until mid-March 2020.

2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?		
Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.		
Objective	Doc Name	Doc Link
Top priorities: Improve cycle and walking paths across Orkney. Work with partners to develop strategies for improving housing conditions and reducing fuel poverty. Continue to develop strategic projects, particularly to capitalise on the renewable sector. Explore ways to reduce the volume of, and cost of handling, the county's waste. Eliminate single use / disposable plastic items within the Council where possible, and support others to do likewise. Future aspirations: Encourage renewable and carbon-neutral transport. Increase the use of renewable fuels for Council transport and buildings. Improve electric vehicle infrastructure. Achieve a carbon neutral economy within Orkney.	The Council Plan 2018-2023	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/search.htm?q=the+co+uncil+plan

2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?
If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.

Orkney Islands Council has a Carbon Management Programme.

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?

Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Orkney Flood Risk Management Plan.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/F/local-flood-risk-management-plan.htm	2016-2022	Flood Risk Management Strategies, led by SEPA were published in December 2015. These cover 14 Local Plan Districts (LPD) in Scotland, of which Orkney is a single LPD. Arising from these strategies is publication of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan in June 2016, led by Orkney Islands Council as a statutory duty of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009. The Local FRM Plan identifies actions, with a programme of implementation and funding, to meet the objectives set within the LDP Strategies.
Business travel	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Staff Travel	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Energy efficiency	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Fleet transport	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Information and communication	Information Technology Strategy	http://www.orkney.gov.uk	2017-2020	

technology				
Renewable energy	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Sustainable/renewable heat	Carbon Management Programme.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/Carbon-Management-Programme.htm	2016-2026	
Waste management	Orkney and Shetland Area Waste Plan.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/A/Area-Waste-Plan.htm	2003-2020	
Water and sewerage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land Use	Orkney Local Development Plan	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/O/Orkney-Local-Development-Plan.htm	2017-2022	The Orkney Local Development Plan was adopted in April 2017.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Orkney Islands Council Procurement Strategy	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/procurement-strategy-2016-to-2018.htm	2019-2021	The Council's Procurement Strategy 2019-21 was updated following a consultation process and published in January 2019 and an updated implementation plan created with actions complete noted and revised accordingly. The Implementation plan, actions and targets are now uploaded to the Council's Performance and Risk Management System with 6 monthly reporting through the Corporate Management team.
Information and communication technology	Orkney Islands Council Digital Strategy Delivery Plan	http://www.orkney.gov.uk	2018-2020	Reviewed annually by the Policy and Resources Committee to ensure that it continues to be aligned to other Council objectives and priorities.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Orkney's Green Travel Plan	https://www.google.co.uk/search?safe=strict&source=hp&ei=_SyfXfm5BLK4gwfZ2oC4BQ&q=Orkney%27s+green+travel+plan&oq=Orkney%27s+green+travel+plan&gs_l=psy-ab.3..33i160i3.1458.6789..7214..0.0..0.87.1691.26....2..0....1..gws-wiz.....0j0i10j0i30j0i22i30j0i22i10i30j0i8i13i30j33i21j33i22i29i30.WIUjot3gQis&ved=0ahUKEwi5rOKh4ZHIAhUy3OAKHVktAFcQ4dUDCAs&uact=5#spf=1570712836561	2016	Orkney's Green Travel Plan aims to increase the number of people choosing to travel actively and sustainably, and to reduce the number of single occupancy car journeys.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Orkney's Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/E/electric-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy.htm	2014 onward	The Strategy aims to set out an overarching plan for charging infrastructure in Orkney and provides targets for its roll-out across the county, subject to external funding.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	Orkney Islands Council Sustainable Procurement Policy.	http://www.orkney.gov.uk		The policy sets out the aims of this Council to ensure that sustainability is

Information and communication technology	Medium Term Resource Strategy	http://www.orkney.gov.uk		incorporated into our procurement activities to the benefit of not only the Council but also to our island communities, the economy and the environment.
Renewable energy	Orkney Sustainable Energy Strategy	http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/S/Sustainable-Energy-Strategy.htm	2017-2025	This strategy has been driven by the climate change challenge and so seeks to tackle related issues to reduce carbon and develop renewable energy.
Renewable energy	Orkney Hydrogen Economic Strategy	http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwixnMeH4ZHIAhXWSxUIHdQgCtIQFjAAegQIARAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.orkney.gov.uk%2FFiles%2FNews%2FOrkney_Hydrogen_Economic_Strategy_Consultative_Draft.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0KTbjkbf-7kiQ14R8YKhbY	2016-2019	This community-based strategy was reviewed and updated in 2018-2019 and the resulting draft Orkney Hydrogen Strategy underwent a period of public consultation during summer 2019.

2(f) What are the body's top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead?

Provide a brief summary of the body's areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

1. Orkney has some of the best wind, wave and tidal resources in Europe, and during summer it has long daylight hours. As a result, there are over 500 plus domestic scale micro generators (wind and solar), a combination of both community and private investment, and significant research and development that includes world's first grid connected wave and tidal energy test centre. Orkney has embraced renewable electricity production and use to the extent that in 2014 it produced 104% of its electricity needs. This equates to about 145 Gigawatt hours (GWh) per annum to meet a 140 GWh per annum demand. Ambitions for further renewable energy generation and export are hampered by lack of grid capacity.

Were Orkney to have a stronger electrical connection to Scotland, this would enable further renewable energy to be generated and exported; however, despite many years of negotiation and highlighting of the opportunity to build Orkney's capability to contribute to national objectives through increased green production, which has not been supported through investment in Grid Network, Orkney has a weak connection. This means that existing renewable energy generators are being curtailed, and Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) has had to restrict new Grid connections since September 2012.

The Council will continue to promote the case for a new electricity cable linking Orkney with the Scottish mainland.

Measures currently under consideration include project development work towards the Council becoming a developer of future onshore wind energy projects in Orkney. In September 2019 Ofgem published its decision to approve a Needs Case for Orkney, contingent on 135MW of new generation having planning permission, grid agreement and passing a financial audit by the end of 2021.

2. Previously the Council has been proactive in ensuring the delivery of active management of electricity transmission within the county; more recently, through its participation in preparing the Hydrogen Economic Strategy, it seeks to lend its support to hydrogen generation projects in the islands of Eday and Shapinsay. It sees the generation of hydrogen, using constrained electricity, as a sustainable, carbon-neutral source of energy for the future and intends to replace 10 of its diesel-powered fleet vehicles with vehicles powered by hydrogen fuel technology. During 2018-2019 the Strategy was reviewed and updated and a draft Orkney Hydrogen Strategy underwent a period of public consultation during summer 2019.

3. Conversely Orkney has the worst fuel poverty in Scotland; the Scottish House Condition Survey, covering the period 2014 - 2016 and released in January 2018, showed that 59% of households in the islands were spending 10% or more of their household income on fuel supplies. This figure increased to 83% for pensioner households. This issue will continue to be a priority for the Council.

4. A study has been undertaken into the feasibility of investing in an onshore wind farm development where the energy produced would be transmitted by private wire to Council-run properties. This is now on hold, awaiting clarification on the availability of a grid connection to enable development of a wind energy project near Kirkwall.

5. Consider future options for waste management; these include energy recovery from waste and increased local processing of recyclates. The elimination of single use / disposable plastics, where possible, is a Council priority.

2(g) Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool(a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?

If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

No, but the Council implements its Carbon Management Plan.

2(h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to governance, management and strategy.

Council plans, programmes and strategies undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) where one of the issues routinely considered is Climatic Factors.

Orkney Islands Council supports flexible working, with the option to work condensed hours; this can reduce the need to travel to work.

Active travel to work is promoted and the Council also provides electric bikes for use by employees.

All meeting rooms are equipped with video conference and teleconference facilities, reducing the need to travel in order to attend meetings.

Recycling is encouraged throughout the council offices.

PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS

3a Emissions from start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint /management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.

(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total	Units	Comments
Baseline carbon footprint	2018/19	16344.8	3380.5	1023	20748	tCO2e	Our reference year is actually 2004-05

3b Breakdown of emission sources

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

Total	Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b.	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
20748.3		Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	11031015	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	3122.6	Metered Supplies
		Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	911269	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	258.0	Street Lighting
		Grid Electricity (transmission & distribution losses)	Scope 3	11942284	kWh	0.02413	kg CO2e/kWh	288.2	Tx & Dist Losses
		Gas Oil	Scope 1	831992	litres	2.97049	kg CO2e/litre	2471.4	Heating Oil
		LPG	Scope 1	116748	litres	1.51906	kg CO2e/litre	177.4	Heating LPG

Average Car - Unknown Fuel	Scope 3	1446084 km	0.18064 kg CO2e/km	261.2 Business Mileage
Domestic flight (average passenger)	Scope 3	1484409 passenger km	0.29832 kg CO2e/passenger km	442.8 Domestic Flights
Long-haul flights (average passenger)	Scope 3	140415 passenger km	0.21256 kg CO2e/passenger km	29.9 Long-haul Flights
Ferry (average passenger)	Scope 3	8423 passenger km	0.112873 kg CO2e/passenger km	1.0 Ferry
Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	2932046 litres	2.77479 kg CO2e/litre	8135.8 Ferry Fleet
Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	649202 litres	2.77479 kg CO2e/litre	1801.4 Tug Boat Fleet
Marine Gas Oil	Scope 1	190605 litres	2.77479 kg CO2e/litre	528.9 Harbour Craft Fleet
Aviation spirit	Scope 1	140000 litres	2.28586 kg CO2e/litre	320.0 Inter-Island Air Transport
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	120000 litres	2.62694 kg CO2e/litre	315.2 Public Transport
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	584762 litres	2.62694 kg CO2e/litre	1536.1 Construction and Waste
Other	Scope 1	2003 tonnes	528.47 kg CO2e/tonne	1058.5 Waste

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Provide a summary of the body's annual renewable generation (if any), and whether it is used or exported by the body.

Renewable Electricity	Renewable Heat
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Technology	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Comments
Solar PV	0	169867			Solar PV panels fitted to council housing, energy is used by tenants or exported to grid, OIC does not consume any of this energy.
Wind	161716	0			No export metering, energy used in OIC properties or exported to grid
Solar PV	17068	0			PV panels on non domestic properties, energy used by OIC, No export meter fitted
Ground Source Heat Pump			906358	0	This is the metered RHI energy.

3d Targets

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of Target	Progress against target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Comments
Carbon Management Programme	annual	42	tCO2e reduction	All emissions	20	2005/06	25880	tCO2e	2025/26	

3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year

Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
25.00	Electricity		

Natural gas		
Other heating fuels	25 Shapinsay Primary school external wall insulation and ventilation system upgrade.	
Waste		
Water and sewerage		
Business Travel		
Fleet transport		
Other (specify in comments)		

3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year

Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments
Shapinsay Primary school.	Internal Capital programme and Scottish Government SEEP(Ph2)	2018/19	Actual	630000		30	Burning Oil (Kerosene)	25	6000	CO2 monitors installed, staff manage natural ventilation	Renewable heating system being installed, to be commissioned 2020

3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the report year	
If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.	

Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
-481.00	Estate changes	481	Decrease	Orkney College removed from OIC reporting, will be reported separately.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in comments)			

3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead				
Total	Source	Saving	Comments	
240.00	Electricity			
	Natural gas		0	
	Other heating fuels		240	Smiddybrae Care Home Heat Pump, St Andrews Primary School Heat Pump, St Peters Care Home replacement
	Waste			
	Water and sewerage			
	Business Travel			
	Fleet transport			

	Other (specify in comments)		
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3i Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the year ahead				
If the emissions are likely to increase or decrease due to any such factor in the year ahead, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.				
Total	Emissions source	Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions	Comments
-481.00	Estate changes	481	Decrease	Orkney College removed from OIC estate and will be reported separately.
	Service provision			
	Staff numbers			
	Other (specify in comments)			

3j Total carbon reduction project savings since the start of the year which the body uses as a baseline for its carbon footprint	
If the body has data available, estimate the total emissions savings made from projects since the start of that year ("the baseline year").	
Total	Comments
0	Figure not available.

3k Supporting information and best practice
 Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to its emissions, targets and projects.

The capital and revenue projects over the next few years will expand the use of external insulation and renewable heating systems to address carbon emissions from our estate. LED lighting is also being investigated for refurbishment project in office and school buildings.

PART 4: ADAPTATION**4(a) Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?**

If yes, provide a reference or link to any such risk assessment(s).

A Flood Risk Management Plan was produced by Orkney Islands Council in June 2016. Current flood risk actions are as set out in this plan, which may be accessed from the council's website at https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Planning/Flooding/Orkney_LFRMP_Accessible.pdf

The interim report on the Orkney Flood Risk Management Plan was published in March 2019 and tracks progress on the actions identified in the Plan. This report is available at https://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Planning/Flooding/Section_37_Orkney_Report_Accessible.pdf.

OIC works with flood risk management partners SEPA and Scottish Water to ensure that, as actions are undertaken, the best climate change and drainage system data is used appropriately.

Orkney Islands Council contributed to the North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Community Risk Register and gap analysis. This focuses on the risks taken from the Partnership's three Local Resilience Groups and prioritises them in terms of likelihood and impact. The results are then used to formulate a work plan focusing on the short to long term actions which will be undertaken by the Highlands and Islands Local Resilience Partnership. The document is the result of professional judgment from a range of contributors, historical evidence, scientific input and expert analysis in evaluating the key risks facing the different regions. It forms part of the Resilience Partnership's legal requirements under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

A copy of the Community Risk Register can be found at http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/864538/north_crr_version_1.2.pdf

Following the launch of the Kirkwall Harbour Flood Prevention Scheme, and in line with the enhanced flood warning telemetry installed by SEPA, Orkney Local Emergency Co-ordinating Group undertook a series of promotions to increase awareness of and engagement with Floodline.

4(b) What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?

Provide details of any climate change adaptation strategies, action plans and risk management procedures, and any climate change adaptation policies which apply across the body.

OIC worked with SEPA on the development of the revised coastal flood warning system for Orkney. This SEPA system has been live since September 2018. The coastal flood warning system drives public alerts and warnings and operational discussions between OIC and SEPA at times of heightened flood risk.

The Kirkwall Harbour Flood Protection Scheme and associated works were completed in 2018. Operation of the scheme is triggered when threshold values are reached for Kirkwall in the coastal flood warning system.

A Flood Protection Study for St Margaret's Hope is due to be issued for comment from flood risk partners in October 2019. If appropriate, a scheme or actions will be put forward for prioritisation for Scottish Government funding by the end of December 2019.

Flood Protection Studies for Whitehall, St Mary's, Hoy (Walls Causeway) and Pierowall are all scheduled for completion before the end of 2022.

A Surface Water Management Plan is being prepared by OIC for Kirkwall for completion before the end of 2019. Actions from this plan may be put forward for prioritisation for Scottish Government funding before the end of December 2019.

OIC maintains a schedule of all clearance and repair works undertaken throughout the county as required under section 18 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

OIC is currently working with SEPA to identify flood risk management objectives for the second cycle of the flood risk management process under the 2009 Act.

Now that the Kirkwall Flood Prevention Scheme has launched and is live, an operational and training manual has been completed and, using this as a basis for response, an exercise was undertaken on 20 November 2018 to test this. The subsequent report highlighted a number of additional actions which form part of an action plan. To increase the resilience in activation arrangements, assets from HMCG, SFRS and Police Scotland will be trained in the activation of the scheme.

During the period of review, we undertook additional risk preparedness workshops within our island communities. These have used the national planning assumptions to guide communities in the risks they may face. These have been developed into their community resilience plans.

The review of the national risk register has been completed with the national planning assumptions review almost complete. This will then form the basis of the North of Scotland

Community Risk Register (CRR) which similar to previous years will be published online.

4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.

In September and October 2018, along with the Scottish Flood Forum, Orkney Islands Council assisted SEPA with the launch of the revised Floodline service for Orkney. The Floodline launch events provided a useful opportunity to meet affected householders, businesses and organisations at risk of flooding and offer advice on how to minimise damage and disruption.

Through the Orkney Local Emergency Co-ordinating Group, Orkney Islands Council has promoted the Floodline warning scheme to local communities and promoted the work of the National flood forum to ensure our communities are aware of alerts and warnings, and also where they can access impartial advice on flood protection and prevention measures.

After a year of operation of the revised SEPA flood warning service, in September 2019 OIC met with SEPA in Kirkwall to share experience and review the operation. As a result, minor changes are to be made to the wording of SEPA Flood Alerts and Flood Warnings and further discussion is to take place regarding the operational information issued to OIC.

The revised OIC website features a flooding page providing information on responsibilities and offering advice on how to sign up for Flood Alerts and Warnings, as well as measures that should be taken to prepare for and minimise the effect of flooding.

The OIC Twitter feed can be used to issue advice at time of increased flood risk. This is most often at times when the Churchill Barriers are likely to be affected by wave overtopping.

OIC facilitated Sniffer's visit to Orkney in August 2019 as part of their work on the Evidence Report for the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment. As a result of OIC's participation, the project will have input on behaviour in response to the impacts of climate change within a Scottish island group. This will contrast with the other areas to participate, all of which are on the UK mainland.

4(d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the policies and proposals referenced N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3 in the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme(a) ("the Programme")?

If the body is listed in the Programme as a body responsible for the delivery of one or more policies and proposals under the objectives N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3, provide details of the progress made by the body in delivering each policy or proposal in the report year. If it is not responsible for delivering any policy or proposal under a particular objective enter "N/A" in the 'Delivery progress made' column for that objective.

(a) This refers to the programme for adaptation to climate change laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12) which currently has effect. The most recent one is entitled "Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme" dated May 2014.

Objective	Objective reference	Theme	Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment	N1-8	The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.	
			N1-10	The Council shares tide level information on request with SEPA, recorded on OIC tide gauges, to continually update knowledge and awareness of sea levels in the locality and monitor the risk of flooding.	
Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment	N2-2	The Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to protect the benefits delivered by Open Spaces in terms of flood mitigation, as well as supporting nature conservation and biodiversity. Policy 12 Green Infrastructure protects these areas from inappropriate development. The Plan was approved by Orkney Islands Council during March 2017 and formally adopted on 18 April 2017. Further guidance is provided in the Orkney Open Space Strategy and its Vision and Action Plan.	The Council's Open Space Strategy highlights the benefits, goods and services provided by areas of open space / green spaces. These include natural flood risk management, benefits for biodiversity and for public health and well-being. The Vision and Action Plan includes the following objectives: 1. Protecting and improving open space; 2. Improving open space networks and linkages; 3. Enabling greater access to open space; 4. Providing opportunities to improve health and well-being and education; 5. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity; 6. Enabling business and community involvement; and 7. Monitoring and managing open space strategy objectives.

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		N2-11	The Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt. Policy 9 Natural Heritage & Landscape includes the following sub-sections: A Natural Heritage Designations; B Protected Species; C Wider Biodiversity and Geodiversity; D the Water Environment; E Peat and Soils; F Trees and Woodland.	The Plan was approved by Orkney Islands Council during March 2017 and formally adopted on 18 April 2017. Further guidance on implementing Policy 9 is included in Supplementary Guidance Natural Environment (2017).
		N2-17	The Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 outlines the Council's duty as a responsible authority to protect and where possible improve the water environment. Policy 9D: The Water Environment seeks to ensure that planning decisions contribute to the achievement of River Basin Management Planning objectives.	The Plan was approved by Orkney Islands Council during March 2017 and formally adopted on 18 April 2017. Further guidance on implementing Policy 9 is included in Supplementary Guidance Natural Environment (2017).
		N2-18	The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.	
		N2-20	The Pentland Firth and Orkney Waters Marine Spatial Plan, published in 2016, includes General Policy 5B: Coastal Processes and Flooding.	The Plan will support proposals for development and/or activities, including any linked shore-base requirements, that demonstrate, potentially by way of a flood risk assessment: 1. compliance with Scottish Planning Policy; 2. that they will not exacerbate present or future risks of flooding or erosion; 3. that sensitive uses, such as accommodation, should generally not be located in areas shown to be at risk of flooding unless appropriate measures are in place; 4. how resilience and adaptation strategies have been incorporated within proposed developments over their lifetime to adapt to the effects of climate change, coastal erosion and coastal flooding. Any development must not compromise the objectives of the Flood Risk Management Act.

Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.	N3	Natural Environment			
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.	B1	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B1-13	The Orkney Local Flood Risk Management Plan was published in June 2016.	
			B1-14	River Basin Management Planning is addressed in the Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 through the following policies: Policy 9 Natural Heritage and Landscape, in particular 9D the Water Environment; Policy 12 Coastal Development; Policy 13 Flood Risk, SuDS and Waste Water Drainage.	
			B1-19	A Surface Water Management Plan is being developed for the town of Kirkwall. This is the only area within Orkney that meets the thresholds set by SEPA under the Flood Risk Management Act. Other locations within Orkney that suffer from surface water flooding will be monitored and responded to on a reactive basis.	
Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.	B2	Buildings and infrastructure networks			
Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.	B3	Buildings and infrastructure networks	B3-3	The Orkney Local Development Plan 2017 seeks to increase the resilience of the built environment to the effects of climate change. The Council's policy on flood risk has been updated to align more closely with Scottish Planning Policy 2014 and is included in Policy 13 Flood Risk, SuDS and Waste Water Drainage. Coastal erosion is addressed through Policy 12 Coastal	The Plan was approved by Orkney Islands Council during March 2017 and formally adopted on 18 April 2017.

			Development.	
		B3-6	A Managing Agent has been contracted to deliver energy surveys, technical surveys, installations and attract ECO funding for our HEEPS: ABS programme. The Council's 2017/18 funding allocation was £1M and has resulted in 122 households enjoying energy efficiency upgrades to their home. Measures include external wall, internal wall, loft & under-floor insulation.	The Council's 2018/19 funding allocation is £1M and we project this will support 125 private sector households. We are underway with surveys and grant awards; with all installations for this programme to be completed by 31 May 2019.
		B3-7	The Council reports on the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) within the Annual Return on the Charter (ARC), which is submitted to the Scottish Housing Regulator. Sustained progress is being made to meet the EESH. As at 31 March 2018: Total stock - 957; Pass - 780; Exemption - 56; Fail - 121. Works continue to be progressed to bring properties up to the EESH. Also, as properties are returned to us by tenants (void events) we assess and install relevant energy efficiency upgrades prior to a new tenancy commencing. These upgrades range from modest insulation measures, such as a loft top-up or under floor installations, to more significant internal wall insulation and heating system upgrades. Recent changes to ECO may present opportunities to attract external funding and consider new capital programmes.	These works will continue to improve the Council's pass rate for EESH. Further targets are expected for EESH post 2020.
		B3-8	Scottish Housing Quality Standards (SHQS): All properties were required to meet the SHQS by April 2015, and properties should continue to meet it thereafter. An additional standard, the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) was introduced, with the initial targets to be achieved by 2020. The Council's energy efficiency surveys and upgrades inform both SHQS works and EESH planning and reporting. However SHQS covers other building elements (roofs, windows,	A property may be classified as being in abeyance when work cannot be done for 'social' reasons relating to tenants' or owner-occupiers' behaviour, for example where owner-occupiers in a mixed ownership block do not wish to pay a share of a secure door entry system and do not consider it to be necessary. Another example would be where the tenant is elderly or suffering from a medical condition that has led them to feel that they do not wish work to be undertaken on their home at this point in

				bathrooms, kitchens, etc.). The reporting of SHQS, which is part of the Annual Return against the Charter (ARC), considers a few more classifications than simply pass / fail. As at 31 March 2018: Total stock, 957 properties; 878 passes, 45 exemptions; 31 abeyances; 3 fails (energy efficiency criterion).	time. A property can be classified as an exemption where the property is capable of meeting the SHQS on a particular element but the landlord believes it is not possible to meet it for technical or legal reasons or because the cost is considered disproportionate.
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.	S1	Society		Orkney Islands Council has promoted the use of Floodline and the work of National Flood Forum, a charity to help, support and represent people at risk of flooding.	
Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.	S2	Society	S2-5	The Council continues to assist communities with risk workshops and the development of their community resilience plans.	
Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.	S3	Society	S3-6	Orkney Islands Council is now in the process of commissioning further training in Integrated Emergency Management Training which will enhance understanding of multi-agency working during an incident. On 20 November 2018 we tested the Kirkwall Flood Prevention Scheme during an exercise involving multi-agency partners, including NHS and Health and Social Care partners.	

4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?

Provide details of arrangements to review current and future climate risks, for example, what timescales are in place to review the climate change risk assessments referred to in Question 4(a) and adaptation strategies, action plans, procedures and policies in Question 4(b).

Each of the forthcoming Flood Protection Studies will be based upon current climate information and guidance. From the end of 2019 all studies will be based on UKCP18 information along with current mapping and, where needed, surveys.

Work is almost complete to review the Community Risk Register for the Highlands and Islands. This will include National Planning Assumptions and thereafter the results will be used to develop the North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Community Resilience Plan. The previous iteration of the plan can be found online at http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/864538/north_crr_version_1.2.pdf

4(f) What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?

Please provide details of monitoring and evaluation criteria and adaptation indicators used to assess the effectiveness of actions detailed under Question 4(c) and Question 4(d).

The work to review the Orkney Islands Council Business Impact Analysis is nearing completion. These results will be exposed to a threat analysis which will include the contents of the HILRP Community Risk Register and the Council's and Service's risk registers.

On 22 March 2019, following notification of a period of adverse weather, OIC resources were put on standby to activate the Kirkwall Harbour Flood Prevention Scheme, demonstrating the ability to react and respond to national warnings.

4(g) What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?

Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

Completion of the Kirkwall Surface Water Management Plan and identification of funding for actions coming out of the study.

Completion of the Flood Protection Study for St Margaret's Hope and identification of funding for actions arising.

Preparation of the Flood Protection Study for Whitehall.

The alert highlighted in 4(f) above led SEPA to further review their criteria for notification and warning in relation to the KHFPS. We have undertaken to test this annually.

In 2018, we prepared applications on behalf of our communities for submission to Scottish and Southern Electricity Network Community Resilience Fund in respect of resilient communications. These were successful and work is ongoing to identify suitable funding for the revenue element of this project. We will continue to deliver resilience workshops in our communities with the focus now moving to mainland Orkney based communities.

4(h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.

A Surface Water Management Plan working group comprising representatives from the Council, Scottish Water and SEPA meets at quarterly intervals throughout the year, to ensure progress is made in publishing the Kirkwall Surface Water Management Plan.

The Persons at Risk Database project continues with the first stage of data sanitation. At this time, a review of the database is ongoing to ensure the programme is fit for purpose.

On 25 April 2019, we undertook an exercise of arrangements surrounding the response to a pollution incident in Scapa Flow, arising from Flotta Oil Terminal. Following this exercise, the ensuing action plan will further enhance the protection of our environment.

PART 5: PROCUREMENT

5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

The Council's Procurement Strategy 2019-21 was updated following a consultation process and published in January 2019 and an updated implementation plan created with actions complete noted and revised accordingly. The implementation plan, actions and targets are now uploaded to the Council's Performance and Risk Management System with 6 monthly reporting through the Corporate Management team.

The Council also has a duty to prepare an Annual Report to publish its progress towards meeting the targets stated in its Procurement Strategy, including its progress towards meeting the outcomes stated in the Sustainable Procurement Policy on an annual basis. The procurement strategy was developed utilising the Scottish Government's proforma template to meet the Council's Statutory requirement to publish an up to date Council wide procurement strategy and includes a section on sustainability. Progress in meeting the aims of the Procurement Strategy is reported on in the Council's Procurement Annual Report and is published on the Council's Website at <http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/procurement-annual-report.htm>. The Council's second Annual Report is due for publishing for the reporting period up to the end of March 2019 and will be uploaded to the website by the end of October 2019.

Sustainability is identified as one of the 2016 to 2018 objectives with the following actions noted:

- 1.1 To embed sustainability into the procurement process where it is relevant to the subject matter of the contract and to comply with the Council's Sustainable Procurement Duty.
- 1.2 Implementation of the Scottish Government 10 steps to Sustainable Procurement to assist sustainability and other responsible procurement themes.
- 1.3 To engage with the local supplier base to develop Community Benefit Clauses to maximise the potential of the local economy to compete for Council business for the economic benefit and sustainability of Orkney.
- 1.4 To implement the use of Community Benefit Clauses in contracts as appropriate.

The Council's Sustainable Procurement Policy published in February 2018 identified the following 4 outcomes:

- Outcome 1 - the social and economic benefits from our sustainable procurement are maximised;
- Outcome 2 - the negative environmental impacts are minimised and the environmental benefits maximised from our procurement;
- Outcome 3 - Orkney Islands Council has a more sustainable supply chain; and
- Outcome 4 - sustainable procurement is embedded within the Council.

A sustainability clause is now inserted in all Invitation to Quote and Invitation to Tender documentation.

5(b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

The SPQQ has now been replaced by the European Standard Procurement Document (ESPD) as of 18 April 2016 which includes questions relating to environmental management quality management systems and a scoring matrix similar to the SPQQ.

The Council's revised and updated Sustainable Procurement Policy was published in February 2018 following a public consultation and sets out the aims of this Council to ensure that sustainability is incorporated into our procurement activities to the benefit of not only the Council but also to our island communities, the economy and the environment. The Policy can be downloaded from the Council's website at: <http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Service-Directory/P/sustainable-procurement.htm>

5(c) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.

Each contract is considered on a case by case basis and sustainability criteria are included as appropriate. The preparation of a procurement strategy / commodity strategy for each procurement above £50K for goods and services is increasingly used across the organisation. The document includes a section which considers sustainability issues at the outset of the project and requires signing off by the Service Director before the procurement can proceed. Revised OIC Contract Standing Orders issued in June 2016 make it mandatory for a commodity strategy to be completed for all Regulated Procurements (i.e. over £50K for goods and services and £2m for works) and for EU Regulated procurements. <http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Council/C/Contract-Standing-Orders.htm>

In addition to this, the Council's approach to the Sustainable Procurement Duty is detailed in the procurement Strategy and the Council's Contract Standing Orders as below:

Before undertaking a Tendering exercise the Chief Executive, Executive Directors or Chief Officer shall take into account the social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed Contract and whether the Contract will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in accordance with the Sustainable Procurement Duty and the Council's Sustainable Procurement Policy.

For any procurement equal to or greater than \$4,000,000, the Council must consider whether to impose community benefit requirements as part of the procurement.

The Chief Executive, Executive Directors or Chief Officer will consider only factors that are relevant and proportionate to the proposed Contract.

Sustainable procurement - Sustainability test: The Procurement Officer must provide details of the following social, economic and environmental elements of the proposed procurement that should be addressed through the Specification / Evaluation Criteria / Key Performance Indicators, e.g.:

- Is there any legislation that could affect the specification of this procurement, e.g. Health & Safety legislation?
- Do Government Buying Standards specifications apply to this procurement?
- Is there a more effective method of invoicing and payments, e.g. are purchasing cards or lodged purchasing card appropriate methods of payment for this procurement?
- Are Community Benefits achievable as a result of this procurement?
- Are there any diversity issues that need to be considered, for example accessibility needs, religious needs, differing diets etc..
- Is this procurement suitable as a reserved contract?

The Council's Procurement Manual has been updated and circulated to staff in April 2019 and, in particular, to officers who have delegated authority to carry our procurement exercises. The Procurement Manual includes a section on Community Benefits and details the requirements in terms of completing the contract notice and provides the following guidance to procurement officers:

The following factors are routinely taken into consideration in relevant procurements, in particular, in construction or social care procurement, however these may not always be specifically labelled as a Community Benefit Award Criteria:

- o Climate change (carbon and energy consumption, carbon in production, adaption, carbon in vehicle emissions).
- o Materials (scarcity, security).
- o Waste (production, reuse / recondition / remanufacture).
- o Hazardous materials / emissions.
- o Bio-diversity (protection and enhancement).
- o Heritage (protection and enhancement).
- o Water (consumption and production).
- o Employment (skills and training, SMEs / social enterprises / supported businesses).
- o Communities.
- o Fair and ethical trading (working conditions, conflict materials).
- o Equality (protected characteristics).

This is not an exhaustive list. Further details on these indicators, including definitions, are available from the sustainability test available at the following link:
<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Government/Procurement/policy/corporate-responsibility/Sustainability/ScottishProcess/SustainableProcurementTools/SustainabilityTest>



PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION

6(a) Internal validation process

Briefly describe the body's internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The report has been circulated to the Elected Members and Senior Management Team for review.

6(b) Peer validation process

Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

The draft report has been reviewed by the Council's Corporate Management Team.

It has also been presented at a meeting of the Council's Policy and Resources Committee.

6(c) External validation process

Briefly describe the body's external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

External validation of waste data is undertaken by SEPA. This is done on an annual basis for the calendar year 1 January to 31 December.

6(d) No validation process

If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

6e - Declaration

I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body's performance in relation to climate change.

Name	Role in the body	Date
Eileen Summers	Environment Officer	2019-10-25

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)

Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2).
 (1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities);
 (2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset**:

Select the default target dataset

Subset

Table 1a - Subset

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	197.92	186.09	200.01	185.23	184.39	176.79	170.80	178.65	151.4	0	0	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	83.30	79.87	87.82	81.89	80.01	77.50	78.64	90.94	66.9	0	0	ktCO2	
Domestic	80.62	73.27	78.81	70.77	72.41	66.98	58.80	53.22	48.7	0	0	ktCO2	
Transport total	34.00	32.94	33.39	32.57	31.97	32.31	33.36	34.50	35.7	0	0	ktCO2	
Per Capita	9.54	8.89	9.43	8.65	8.56	8.20	7.91	8.24	6.9	0	0	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions												ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Table 1b - Full

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	257.61	246.16	259.07	242.78	239.21	235.77	225.05	231.16	205.1	192.5		ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	87.08	84.71	91.87	86.60	84.57	84.93	83.02	94.69	71.8	69.9		ktCO2	
Domestic	80.62	73.27	78.81	70.77	72.41	66.98	58.80	53.22	48.7	41.5		ktCO2	
Transport total	34.18	33.12	33.57	32.75	32.15	32.49	33.53	34.67	35.9	32.8		ktCO2	
Per Capita	12.42	11.76	12.21	11.33	11.11	10.94	10.43	10.67	9.4	8.7		tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	Waste which cannot be recycled is transported to Shetland where it helps fuel the Lerwick District Heating Scheme.
LULUCF Net Emissions	55.73	55.06	54.82	52.66	50.08	51.38	49.70	48.58	48.6	48.4		ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Q2a – Targets

Please detail your wider influence targets

Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target saving	Target / End Year	Saving in latest year measured	Latest Year Measured	Comments

Q2b) Does the Organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.

Under its strategic priority theme Enterprising Communities the Council Plan 2018-2023 identifies the following future aspirations:

Achieve a carbon neutral economy in Orkney

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions														
Sector	Start year for policy / action / implementation	Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented	Annual CO2 saving once fully implemented (tCO2)	Latest Year measured	Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)	Status	Metric / indicators for monitoring progress	Delivery Role	During project / policy design and implementation, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?	Please give further details of this behaviour change activity	Value of Investment (£)	Ongoing Costs (£/ year)	Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action	Comments

Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3

Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building.
Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.

Key Action Type	Description	Action	Organisation's project role	Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3rd Sector Partners	Outputs	Comments
Research & Development	Orkney Islands Council is a project partner in the Surf 'n' Turf project, which seeks to generate hydrogen through electrolysis. Wind energy from the community-owned wind turbine and tidal energy generated at the EMEC Fall of Warness tidal test site provide the energy for the project. Due to the nature of the local electricity grid, this energy would otherwise be curtailed and wasted.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Community Energy Scotland.	European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC), ITM Power.	Orkney Islands Council, Orkney College, University of the Highlands & Islands (UHI).	Eday Renewable Energy	The hydrogen generated is transported to the Orkney mainland on a specifically designed trailer. Through a hydrogen fuel cell located on Kirkwall harbour it provides heat and power for various uses on the harbour. The Council has purchased Orkney College, University of the Highlands	

								and Islands has designed hydrogen safety awareness training aimed at more general hydrogen users, as well as mariners that will be working with hydrogen on board vessels.	
Research & Development	During May 2018 Orkney Islands Council welcomed the official launch of the BIG HIT hydrogen project (Building Innovative Green Hydrogen in Isolated Territories). The project aims to demonstrate how hydrogen produced locally using renewable energy can be used sustainably in ways which benefit islands and other remote communities. BIG HIT uses energy from the Shapinsay community-owned turbine to generate hydrogen from electrolysis. Due to the nature of the local electricity grid, this energy would otherwise be curtailed and wasted. BIG HIT is a 10.2 million euro European project spanning 5 years and includes 12 partners from 6 European countries.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	The Foundation for the Development of New Hydrogen Technologies in Aragon (FHA).	European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC). Calvera. Giacomini. ITM Power. Symbio FCell	Orkney Islands Council. Technical University of Denmark. Scottish Hydrogen & Fuel Cell Association. Ministry of Transport & Infrastructure, Malta.	Shapinsay Development Trust.	The BIG HIT project aims to demonstrate that hydrogen can be used for heat, using hydrogen catalytic boilers installed in the local Shapinsay primary school and for transport, through demonstration of up to 5 electric-hydrogen Council fleet vans. Also included in this project is a hydrogen refuelling station located at Hatston to refuel the vans.	Orkney Islands Council won the Driving Efficiency Through Technology prize at the Local Government Chronicle awards which were held in London during March 2019.
Research & Development	Port Glasgow-based Ferguson Marine Engineering Limited has successfully led a European consortium in a bid for EU funding to enable the building and launch, during 2018, of the world's first sea-going car and passenger ferry fuelled by hydrogen. Known as HySeas III, the supported development is expected to cost around 12.6 million Euros.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Ferguson Marine Engineering Limited and University of St Andrews.	Kongsberg Maritime (Norway), Ballard Power Systems Europe (Denmark), McPhy France); DLR (the German aerospace agency) and Interferry (Belgium/US), the world's largest ferry owners' organisation.	Orkney Islands Council		Employing Ballard technology, already proven across millions of miles of road transport, the initial objective is to construct and prove the vessel's modular drive train onshore, testing for stress and durability under conditions employing real-world data from existing vessels. The successful test will then allow a vessel to be constructed to operate in Scotland's inshore waters, in and around Orkney, where hydrogen is already being produced in volume from constrained renewable energy.	The vessel's fuel will be produced from electricity generated by renewable energy technology, marking a paradigm shift towards entirely emissions-free marine transport.
Research & Development	During October 2018 Innovate UK awarded funding to develop the UK's first hydrogen injection system for a hydrogen / diesel ferry. The HyDIME (Hydrogen Diesel Injection in a Marine Environment) project will design and integrate a hydrogen diesel fuel injection system on board a commercial ferry to be deployed in the Orkney Islands.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd	European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC).	Orkney Islands Council		This builds on the outcomes from previous innovation projects in Orkney Islands, which enable excess energy produced from wind and tidal turbines to be	The 12-month HyDIME project will provide a stepping stone to de-risk and kick-start future hydrogen marine projects and contribute to reducing emissions within the maritime industry. With the need to reduce harmful emissions, using hydrogen as a fuel is becoming increasingly popular as an alternative to fossil fuels. The

								harnessed and used to produce hydrogen on the islands of Eday and Shapinsay. The hydrogen will power a ferry operating between the main town of Kirkwall and the island of Shapinsay, which is the location of the BIG HIT project's 1MW electrolyser.	project will apply, with Ultra Low Emission Mileage Company (ULEMCo), a globally unique technology in hydrogen dual fuel.
Research & Development	Work is underway to refurbish, update and extend the former Stromness Primary School and old Stromness Academy. Once completed, these buildings will provide the base for the Orkney Research and Innovation Campus (ORIC)	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant				Orkney Islands Council, Highlands and Islands Enterprise.	The 3.75 acre campus will support the growth of existing research and innovation activity and the expansion of companies in Orkney's marine renewables, energy and low carbon sector. It aims to attract additional research activities to Orkney, both from commercial and academic sectors.	The HIE Board has approved up to £5.15 million for the project. This includes £1.48 million of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) money administered by HIE. Orkney Islands Council is to provide £1.5 million in funding. The Council will also transfer the ownership of the Old Stromness Academy and former Stromness Primary School to the partnership. The two adjoining buildings will be refurbished, updated and extended to create the campus. An executive manager for the Campus was appointed in January 2019.

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.

Key Action Type	Key Action Description	Organisation's Project Role	Impacts	Comments
Resource Use	In November 2018 the Council launched a waste and recycling Advent Calendar. It was available on the Council's Facebook page under 'Eco Active Orkney'. The Calendar was also publicised at the Pickaquoy cinema before film screenings and the waste team was at Tesco on 6 December to speak to members of the public about waste reduction and recycling.	Lead	The aim of the calendar was to share some fun ideas and tips on how to recycle more for a lower-waste Christmas.	Each day the waste team posted ideas and advice for reducing people's carbon footprints during the festive season.
Resource Use	In November 2018 the Council-run café at Kirkwall Town Hall and Community Centre switched to using eco-friendly packaging for the food and drink it offers.	Lead	Single use plastics are no longer used at the St Magnus Café to wrap or package sandwiches, rolls, baguettes, salads and hot food, with sustainable alternatives used instead. Takeaway cups and soup containers are now biodegradable, as are takeaway knives, forks and spoons provided by the café.	The alternatives to plastic used are derived from corn and other plant-based materials. Paper and card are from trees grown in sustainable managed forests. The café is contributing to one of the top priorities within OIC's Council Plan 2018-23 for improving the quality of life in Orkney - 'eliminate single use / disposable plastic items within the Council where possible, and support others to do likewise.'
Resource Use	In May 2018 pupils from St Andrews Primary School delivered a presentation on a project to reduce single-use plastics at their school.	Supporting	The project, 'Be Fantastic - Reduce Your Plastic' has seen them introduce environmentally friendly water bottles into the school and produce key rings and bracelets from recycled products. The children presented details of their project to the Council Convener, Vice-Leader, Vice-Chair of the Development & Infrastructure Committee, Director of Development & Infrastructure and head of Executive Support.	The presentation also gave them the opportunity to find out more from the Council about its own plans to reduce single-use plastics in Council facilities.
Resource Use	Tackling plastic waste was top of the list of topics taken to the public during September's Recycling Week.	Lead	The Council's waste team carried out a number of activities including a drop-in at Tesco, visits to local schools, as well as sharing recycling information and tips on its Facebook and Twitter feeds. The team also encouraged local people to take part in the Scottish Government's national consultation on a 'deposit return scheme' on disposable drinks containers for Scotland.	For every 1% extra of material that is recycled, the Council can save up to £12,500 on waste disposal costs. 128 tonnes per year of plastic bottles are currently shipped to Shetland's for incineration in its energy from waste plant.
Resource Use	Orkney Islands Council urged local residents to share ideas on reducing their plastic footprint, as part of activities to mark World Environment Day on 25 June.	Lead	The waste team was at Tesco on World Environment Day where members could enter a pledge or talk to the team about how to reduce, reuse or recycle plastic.	World Environment Day is the United Nations' most important day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the protection of the environment and the 2018 theme was Beat Plastic Pollution.
Resource Use	Orkney Islands Council's waste and recycling team attended the 2018 Dounby and County agricultural shows with tips and advice for tackling waste.	Lead	The stall covered three waste themes - plastics, food waste and 'reduce, re-use and recycle'.	Children could enjoy a game of snakes and ladders made from re-used materials, while grown-ups could speak to the team about recycling and waste in Orkney. There was also a chance to win a Green Johanna - a food waste digester and hot composter - by guessing how many bottle tops were in the giant plastic bottle. Children could also enter a colouring competition for a chance to win a prize.
Water	The Council's Marine Services team have data loggers deployed at a number of locations to monitor variations in marine water temperatures within Orkney waters.	Participant	This is a long-term project which forms part of a wider programme to monitor the presence of marine non-native species within the harbour area.	One of the aims of the project is to compare water temperatures at selected marinas with those at more open sea areas at two of the approaches to Scapa Flow which are regularly used by shipping.
Other	In December 2018 Orkney Islands Council secured funding worth £119,000 towards a marine environment project to improve the availability and accessibility of environmental, social and economic data for marine planning, management, education and awareness raising.	Lead	The funding will deliver a 'State of the Environment' assessment of the seas around the islands out to 12 nautical miles. The Council will work with stakeholders to gather information and share knowledge.	Marine information will be made available and accessible to a wide variety of audiences, including businesses, schools, higher and further education institutions and the wider community. Part of the project involves the development of a 'seas and coasts' learning project for primary and secondary school pupils.
Biodiversity	In June 2018 Orkney's Community Planning Partnership sought public views on the latest version of its Orkney Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).	Participant	The Plan covers the period 2018-2022 and sets out what can be done locally to help protect habitats and species across four themes: Greenspace, Farmland, Peatland and the marine Environment.	The Orkney LBAP 2018-2022 was adopted by the Council in October 2018.
Biodiversity	By February 2019 the North Isles Landscape Partnership Scheme (NILPS) was up to full strength with the appointment of three new staff members.	Participant	Working with communities in the North Isles, the NILPS will deliver projects that will promote the heritage, landscape and culture of the area. Funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the scheme will support Orkney's North Isles through the delivery of a number of projects that include traditional skills training, educational programmes, wildlife recording and enhancement of isles heritage centres, amongst others.	The North Isles Landscape Partnership Scheme (NILPS) is a £4.5m project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Environment Scotland, OIC, Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) that will support projects to promote the culture, heritage and landscape of the North Isles and will run until 2023.

Other	During 2017 the Council consulted on its revised and updated Core Paths Plan	Lead	Orkney's core paths plan, originally published in December 2008, identifies a framework of paths that provide local people and visitors with opportunities to enjoy and get around the countryside across the islands.	Local authorities are required to review their core paths network periodically. The updated Core Paths Plan was adopted by the Council in October 2018.
Other	During 2017 the Council invited feedback on an updated Urban Design Framework for Kirkwall. The aim of the 'Your Kirkwall' project was to generate a shared vision for the town that reflected the views of the community at large and highlighted projects people would like to see happen or take forward themselves.	Lead	Among a wealth of ideas and ambitions put forward by the community during the Your Kirkwall exercise were: A need to retain historic features and celebrate Kirkwall's heritage, while introducing more colour into the town. Making use where possible of brownfield sites within Kirkwall for future development. Measures to make it easier to move around by bicycle and on foot. The creation of more green and sheltered social space, including space for children and young people. The need to address traffic and parking issues in some parts of the town.	The Urban Design Framework was adopted by the Council in October 2018.
Other	In March 2018 Orkney Islands Council welcomed news that energy supplier Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) has formally submitted a 'Needs Case' to energy regulator Ofgem for a new transmission link for Orkney.	Supporting	With a new link to the grid, community-owned wind turbines could operate to their full potential, instead of having their output constrained. It could also act as a catalyst for the further development of the marine renewables industry.	The Council has contributed towards efforts to build a case for the cable. In September 2019 OFGEM conditionally approved SSEN proposals to build a 220MW interconnector linking Orkney with the Scottish mainland; however, approval is dependent on at least 135MW of new wind farm projects in Orkney either being awarded a Contract for Difference (CfD) or being judged 'likely to be developed' by December 2021.
Other	During 2017 landowners were asked to get in touch with the Council if they might be interested in selling or leasing sites of at least 100 hectares (247 acres), which could be developed as a wind farm.	Lead	The income from a large scale wind farm could play a vital role in enabling the Council to maintain services and avoid the need for cuts. In addition, a substantial wind energy development would support the case for a new grid connection to the Scottish mainland.	After assessing several sites, the Council is considering developing a wind farm in the island of Hoy. An initial option for a 30-turbine development was presented to residents of Hoy and Walls at a public meeting on 30 April 2018. Following a period of consultation and further assessment, an amended proposal to erect seven taller turbines with an output of approximately 28MW is now under consideration. The Council has also purchased the uninhabited islands of Faray, Holm of Faray and Red Holm with a view to developing a wind farm on Faray
Other	On 8 August 2018 Orkney Islands Council announced that it had secured £670,000 from the European Regional Development Fund for a low carbon travel project in Stromness. Additional funding for the project will come from the Council's own funds and from HITRANS.	Lead	The project, known as the 'Stromness Multi Modal Low Carbon Transport and Active Travel Hub' has four key elements: • The installation of a shore power equipment to enable the supply of 'green' electrical power to the MV Hamnavoe whilst in Stromness, drawing off locally produced renewable energy. • The installation of an electric bus charger at the Ferry Terminal to open up opportunities for an electric vehicle to be used on the Stromness to Kirkwall route. • The installation of an electric vehicle charging points for ferry users. • The procurement of electric bicycles for use by members of the public, plus associated shelters and charging points.	The Stromness project is the most northerly of the nine successful projects to receive funding.

Q6) Please use the text box below to detail further climate change related activity that is not noted elsewhere within this reporting template

The Fuel Poverty (Target, Definition and Strategy) (Scotland) Bill introduces a new fuel poverty definition based, in part, on an income threshold assessment against the UK Minimum Income Standard (MIS) data. We are concerned that the exclusion of a more accurate dataset – Remote Rural Scotland MIS – will result in the misrepresentation of financial hardship and fuel poverty levels across Orkney. We continue to lobby for this additional dataset to be applied in order to fairly measure fuel poverty in remote and rural areas.