The strategies, policies and proposals set out in this plan comply with the requirements of section 18 (content of climate change plan) of the Climate Change Act 2021. All the strategies, policies and proposals contained in this plan are intended to contribute toward the meeting of the interim targets set under that Act and the meeting of the net zero by 2050 target by either causing, encouraging or enabling the reduction of emissions or the increasing of removals. Where a specific timescale has not be given in relation to a policy or proposal it is expected to take effect during the period of this Plan (2022-2027).

The Council of Ministers have consulted the public on the matters proposed to be contained within the Isle of Man Climate Change Plan 2022-2027 in accordance with section 17(3)(a) of that Act.

If approved by Tynwald, the Isle of Man Climate Change Plan 2022-2027 has effect for five years or until the date on which the next subsequent climate change plan comes into force, whichever is the earlier date.

Approved by Tynwald: [TBC]
However, since that acknowledgement, we have also experienced challenges unprecedented in living memory and which continue to put pressure on our community. The pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the rapidly developing cost of living crisis have therefore set the scene for this climate change plan.

In the face of these challenges, which demand our immediate attention, we must not lose sight of the threat posed by climate change, which the World Health Organisation has described as the “greatest threat to human health and well-being.” Throughout the pandemic I witnessed our community rise to the challenges COVID19 presented and come together to face them bravely and effectively – by adapting, innovating and supporting each other. It is these attributes which will enable our Island to take the bold steps needed towards a sustainable future.

The focus of this Plan is to deliver changes which will help our Island through the cost of living crisis and provide long lasting security and opportunity for sustainable development. For example, by investing in the efficiency of our buildings, we both reduce energy consumption and help struggling households and businesses cope with the current energy price spike.

This is our first statutory climate change plan, which is designed to enable and inform our on-going journey to net zero. Key aspects include work to ensure the future supply of secure, carbon-neutral energy for the Island, through the establishment of a second interconnector and an optimised mix of renewables.

The proposals in this Plan represent the first steps of measures that will grow and develop, ensuring our emissions reductions are on track for net zero by 2050. I am confident that as a nation we can meet this challenge together and take the action needed to limit climate change and protect our community and future generations. The next five years will be pivotal, and I urge everyone to support the delivery of this Plan.

Hon Alfred Cannan MHK
Chief Minister

In 2019, the global climate emergency was officially acknowledged in Tynwald. Since that time the Climate Change Act 2021 has come into effect and work to reduce our Island’s emissions of greenhouse gases has continued.
INTRODUCTION

We are facing a global climate crisis as temperature increases remain on track to cause significant global social, economic and environmental disruption over the next decades, representing a threat to lives and ways of life. Changes in climatic variables, including rising global temperatures, are also accelerating the ecological crisis which is threatening the biodiversity and ecosystems that support and sustain human life.

The impacts of climate change, such as flooding, droughts, extreme weather events and rising sea levels are already affecting lives, locally and globally. Climate change increasingly threatens our ability to maintain a strong and diverse economy and to ensure that our Island is a secure, sustainable, and vibrant place to live. Those impacts will continue to worsen and will affect the lives of our children, grandchildren and generations that follow.

However, it is still within our control to limit those impacts by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and increasing sequestration.

This Plan aims to set us on course, not only for 2050, but also for our interim targets of 45% reduction by 2035. It will also set us on course to achieve a 35% reduction by 2030.

The actions in this Plan are designed to contribute to these goals while maximising the benefits of change.

As a government we will lead by example, investing wisely in the infrastructure and initiatives needed to achieve net zero. We will take a long-term view, focused on making sustainable decisions which will deliver an improved quality of life for our community and a reduction in future risks.

Also included in this Plan are support areas which will ensure our actions are delivered in ways which nurture a healthy, happy and well-informed population; a robust and prosperous economy; plentiful job and development opportunities; and a thriving natural environment.

The Climate Change Act 2021 sets out requirements for content that must be included in this Plan, including how the policies and proposals contained in the Plan are expected to affect various economic, social and environmental factors. The appendices to this Plan explain those requirements and how they have been met.

Plan mission:

To put the Island on-track to reach our interim targets and net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.

2050 vision:

Our Island is one we feel proud to pass on to future generations. We have clean energy, air and water; biodiverse green spaces which maximise carbon storage; and we live in neighbourhoods that foster emission free travel. We have good jobs in sustainable businesses and plenty of opportunities for working and learning. The wellbeing and quality of life of our community is at the heart of everything we do.
PART 1 – OUR EMISSIONS

THE CHALLENGE
Since 2005 the Island’s total emissions have remained at a similar level. We need to reduce our emissions significantly within this plan period to put ourselves on track for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The adjacent chart shows the Island's greenhouse gas emissions for the baseline year (2018). Globally emissions dipped during the pandemic but are now returning to, and in many cases surpassing, pre-pandemic levels.

This Plan sets out the strategies, policies and proposals for reducing emissions and increasing removals (sequestration/natural carbon capture).

THE APPROACH
Alongside key actions, this Plan assigns target emission reductions across the six emission areas shown in the adjacent chart, along with an increase in removals from net land use. The way these reductions are delivered will be determined by strategies, which will be developed and delivered by the relevant government departments, in conjunction with key stakeholders. This is an essential part of our journey to net zero.

Fossil fuels and other high emitting practices are embedded in every part of modern life: in our homes and jobs, the food we eat, the products we use and the way we travel. Therefore, the changes needed to transition to a net zero society will be wide ranging. By preparing and delivering strategies, linked to per sector emission reduction targets, we can accurately monitor progress to ensure that we are on track to meet our climate goals, while ensuring that change is well managed, evidence based and informed by meaningful engagement with those who will be affected.

THE INTERIM TARGETS
The strategies, policies and proposals contained within this Plan support the achievement of the following targets:

- 35% reduction in net emissions by 2030
- 45% reduction in net emissions by 2035
- Net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

Targets are set against the 2010 baseline, data shown in chart on page 8. The contributions to the above targets, from each emission sector, are as follows:

- **ELECTRICITY**: 177,428
  - Electricity generation from gas: 174,757
  - Business heating and fuel use: 31,656
  - Residential heating - Gas: 66,688
  - Residential heating - Oil: 87,375
  - Cars: 95,414
  - Cattle: 60,507
  - Net land use: -21,214
  - A/C and refrigeration: 22,004
  - Energy from Waste: 22,147
  - Landfill: 16,170
  - Sewage: 7,521
  - Business other: 2,311
  - Soil processes: 26,299
  - Sheep: 14,682
  - Agri other: 4,677
  - HGVs, buses etc: 28,528
  - Aviation: 20,853
  - Shipping and fishing: 15,554

- **BUILDINGS**: 188,024
  - Electricty generation from oil: 2,472
  - Other residential: 2,305
  - Other vehicles: 1,186

- **TRANSPORT**: 161,544
  - Cars: 95,414
  - Cattle: 60,507
  - Net land use: -21,214
  - A/C and refrigeration: 22,004
  - Energy from Waste: 22,147
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  - Sheep: 14,682
  - Agri other: 4,677
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  - Shipping and fishing: 15,554

- **WASTE**: 45,838
  - Treasury
  - Business
  - Land/Agri
  - Business
  - Waste
  - Sequestration

- **AGRICULTURE, LAND & SEA**: 106,164

The above sectoral reductions represent a proportional change in total emissions, over the plan period (2022–2027), putting us on track for net zero by 2050 and the interim targets. If these reductions are achieved, significant back loading (ie. the need for increased effort later in the transition) will be avoided.

*Electricity sector reductions*.

*Providing a new second interconnector is in place, with carbon neutral electricity being imported from GB. In exceptional circumstances (e.g. emergencies, some fossil fuel generation may be required to support Island demand)*

For more information on the IOM GHG inventory see Appendix 7. To view IOM emission data visit https://netzero.im/resources/data/
1. ELECTRICITY

84% of our electricity is currently generated from imported fossil fuels. Carbon neutral electricity is an essential part of our journey to net zero and must be achieved by finding balance within the energy trilemma: security, affordability, and sustainability. Transitioning our electricity supply to carbon neutral sources will not only reduce the emissions created directly by burning fossil fuels but will provide clean power for low carbon heating and transport technologies, unlocking reductions in other sectors.

DELIVERABLES:

1.1 Energy strategy to supply 100% of our electricity from carbon neutral sources by 2030.
1.2 At least 20MW of locally generated, renewable electricity to be available by 2026.
1.3 Policy and legislation reviewed and updated to support delivery of carbon neutral and renewable energy while protecting the natural environment.
1.4 Establish an energy advice service to help people reduce energy consumption and associated bills.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Enables emissions reductions in other areas dependent on electricity.
• Businesses are able to access carbon neutral energy in line with ESG criteria.
• Potential for job creation as our electricity generation diversifies.
• Increased use of our renewable, natural resources.
• Continued provision of a reliable and secure supply of electricity for homes and businesses.

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We require a new second interconnector to be in place, with carbon neutral electricity being imported from GB. In exceptional circumstances, in emergencies, some fossil fuel generation may be required to support Island demand.
Heating our buildings and homes using fossil fuels such as natural gas and oil currently comprises the largest emissions sector on the Island. Our focus will be on transitioning away from our dependency on fossil fuels by improving energy efficiency, reducing energy demand and increasing uptake of low carbon heating options. In achieving this we will reduce bills for households and businesses while upskilling the industry in green technology.

2. BUILDINGS

DELIVERABLES:

2.1 Develop and implement a Low Carbon Heating Strategy which will deliver a 15% sector reduction by 2027, to be underway by the end of 2023.

2.2 Bring forward the ban on fossil fuel heating systems in new builds to 2024.

2.3 Intensify efficiency measures via grants and schemes, prioritising a fabric first approach and supporting transition to low carbon heating.

2.4 Policy and legislation (eg. planning and building control) revised and updated to support delivery of the Low Carbon Heating Strategy and, as set out in the Climate Change Act 2021, to ensure that future development supports biodiversity net gain and delivery of our climate goals.

2.5 Introduce Energy Performance Certificates to drive improvements to the efficiency of the Island’s housing.

2.6 Amend Building Regulations to ensure new build properties are 97% energy efficient.

2.7 Work with the construction industry to ensure that local businesses have the skills needed to meet increased demand for low carbon heating technologies.

2.8 Roll out a public engagement campaign promoting energy efficiency in homes and businesses.

2.9 Undertake a retrofit programme for government buildings.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Buildings will be better insulated and cheaper to keep warm, with more efficient, low carbon heating systems, reducing energy bills and fuel poverty.

• Warm, well ventilated, draught free homes will reduce health issues linked with cold, damp and mould.

• New jobs will be created in energy efficiency, insulation, retrofitting and installation of low emissions heating.
3. TRANSPORT

Transport is the Island’s third largest source of emissions. To reduce emissions from this sector, we need to create an environment which reduces the need to travel and enables people to use more sustainable modes of transport, such as walking and cycling, public transport and electric vehicles. More than any other sector, decarbonising transport will need significant population behaviour change; however, changes in this area also offer the greatest co-benefits, across physical and mental health and for the economy and businesses.

DELIVERABLES:

3.1 Transport Strategy to deliver 15% sector reduction by 2027, to be underway 2024, informed by Strategic Transport Decarbonisation Review to be completed in 2023.
3.2 Renew Active Travel Strategy to significantly increase participation.
3.3 Ban registrations of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030 and hybrids from 2035, in line with the UK and EU.
3.4 Reduce the need to travel by continuing to support provision of public services close to where people live (e.g. licence applications, payments etc.) and supporting practices such as home working.
3.5 Ensure that electric vehicle charging infrastructure is in place to meet increasing demand.
3.6 Electrify the public sector cars and vans as soon as possible.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Improved public physical and mental health through increased activity (walking, cycling etc.) and better air quality.
• Active travel has been shown to significantly reduce costs for households.
• Home working can reduce sickness absence rates, improve productivity and lower road congestion with benefits to businesses.
• Bringing services closer to people’s homes and encouraging active travel can improve social connectivity and sense of community.
• Quieter, safer streets with more walking and cycling to schools is a better, healthier environment for everyone.

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4. AGRICULTURE, LAND AND SEA

This sector comprises the carbon emissions created and removed by how we manage our Island’s natural resources, such as the seabed, fields, and woodlands. Diversifying and enhancing the Island’s natural environment, both on land and in our territorial sea, is vital in ensuring our net zero goal is met through the long-term capture and storage of carbon. Improving the efficiency and sustainability of the agricultural sector through practices which support food production, water quality, biodiversity and animal health and welfare, and which mitigate climate change will secure jobs and livelihoods whilst achieving our climate goals.

DELRIVERABLES:

4.1 Agricultural Strategy to deliver 15% reduction in sector emissions by 2027, to be underway by 2023.

4.2 Commission and implement a Land Management Plan and Strategy, to increase carbon sequestration by 10% by 2027, linking in with the Agricultural Strategy.

4.3 Undertake and facilitate tree planting, peatland restoration and other nature-based solutions, where possible leveraging private sector investment.

4.4 Complete Phase 1a and 1b of the Blue Carbon Project and develop a Blue Carbon Strategy based on the results.

4.5 Establish improved baseline agricultural emissions to ensure the impacts of strategies, actions and policies can be accurately monitored.

4.6 Work with the fishing industry to continue to reduce the carbon footprint of trawling and dredging, increase the efficiency of fishing effort and cut fuel costs.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• New employment opportunities in ecosystems management and conservation.

• Improved maritime management, continuing to work closely with the fishing industry to support sustainable fishing and efficiency.

• Ecosystems benefits including reduced flood risk, clean water and air, pollination, provision of food and raw materials.

• Improved farming efficiency and sustainability, leading to savings and long-term security for agricultural businesses.

• Additional and improved habitats for biodiversity.

• Sustainable local food and positive marketing opportunities for export.
Whilst business activity on the Island makes up a small proportion of overall emissions, businesses are keen to embark on their own net zero journeys, often as part of a wider ESG agenda. We want to support businesses with the transition by making it easier to create their own action plans to reduce emissions and stimulate innovation in technology which helps lower emissions or increase sequestration.

5. BUSINESS

DELIVERABLES:
5.1 Business Emissions Reduction Strategy to support delivery of a 15% sector emissions reduction by 2027, to be underway by 2023.
5.2 Establish support programmes to assist businesses to improve their energy and resource efficiency and build their resilience to climate change.
5.3 Explore the scope for schemes to encourage on-Island innovation and the associated business opportunities.
5.4 Explore the creation of a new ‘Innovation Scheme’ which enables investment in clean technologies suited to the Island’s environment.
5.5 Develop a scheme enabling businesses to support local carbon sequestration projects, as part of their ESG initiatives.
5.6 Support delivery of training and initiatives across the property delivery (e.g. design, construction, and consultancy) which will drive improvements in the built environment.
5.7 Encourage increased resource and skills by implementing the outcomes of the Isle of Man Retrofit and low-carbon skills analysis.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:
• Economic opportunities for businesses to respond to growing demand for low emissions goods and services.
• New technologies and sustainable property development have potential to provide opportunities for workers and businesses transitioning away from high emission practices, start-up businesses and young people joining the workforce.
• Our economy’s climate credentials will attract and retain climate-conscious global businesses.
• Increased opportunities for graduates and young people, building a workforce for delivering the transition.
• Sequestration projects and renewable energy generation will create economic opportunities in a green economy.

Image courtesy of Zurich on the Isle of Man, and Ardern & Druggan who designed and installed the solar array.
6. WASTE

Waste and waste management are the Island’s fifth largest source of emissions. Food waste, landfill, transportation of waste and the Energy from Waste plant all contribute to this sector’s emissions. The best way to reduce emissions from waste is to reduce the amount of waste we create – adhering to the ‘reduce, reuse, recycle’ principles, in that order.

Long term, both locally and globally, humans need to tackle waste and the problems it causes by transitioning to a ‘circular economy’. A ‘circular economy’ is a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable model which minimises waste, and the negative impacts our waste has on the environment, by using resources more carefully, underpinned by using renewable energy and materials.

DELIVERABLES:

6.1 Waste Management and Circular Economy Strategies to deliver 15% sectoral emissions reduction by 2027, to be underway by 2023.
6.2 Review existing and closed disposal facilities (e.g. landfill) to determine the scope for reducing ongoing emissions related to storage.
6.3 Reduce waste and increase recycling across government.
6.4 Explore measures to reduce food waste to save money across households, businesses and government.
6.5 Support the reduction of single use plastics.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Reduced pollution and demand for resources, benefiting biodiversity and natural habitats, locally and globally.
• Opportunities for growth and innovation for businesses engaged in the circular economy.
• Responsible consumption reduces waste but also leads to healthier spending habits, reducing pressure on households.

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### PART 2 – SUPPORTING THE TRANSITION

Five key areas underpin the work to reduce emissions. This Plan includes the policies and proposals related to these support areas. Actions in these areas either enable or support action to reduce emissions across all six key areas and are essential to delivering the transition in a way that maximises benefit.

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<th>ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE</th>
<th>FAIR CHANGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Delivering the changes needed to protect our community, our property and our way of life from the impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>Ensuring our transition to net zero maximises benefit, protects the vulnerable and is socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</td>
<td>Embedding climate action across the Isle of Man Government. Leading a consistent and well managed transition for the Island.</td>
<td>Ensuring that we invest wisely in a sustainable future. Funding the right initiatives at the right times. Delivering a strong, diverse net zero economy.</td>
<td>Supporting our Island community through transition. Ensuring that people and businesses have the information they need to adapt and thrive throughout our transition to net zero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

As an island we are particularly vulnerable to impacts on our supply chains and from flooding, coastal inundation and more frequent extreme weather events. Our Island Plan acknowledges the importance of understanding and preparing for the inevitable impacts of climate change, some of which we are already experiencing. Through early assessment and action, we will be more resilient to the increasing risks and can minimise future costs by safeguarding people, property, livelihoods and our way of life.

DELIVERABLES:

A.1 Deliver an Adaptation Strategy, taking account of climate impacts, across all areas of society, economy and the natural environment.
A.2 Introduce appropriate reporting requirements, for public bodies, in relation to adaptation to existing climate change reporting timetables.
A.3 Review and update policies and legislation to ensure that adaptation and resilience are embedded in decision making and climate risks are appropriately assessed.
A.4 Establish an adaptation working group to ensure interdependencies are recognised and opportunities for collaboration maximised.
A.5 Obtain an independent Climate Risks and Opportunities assessment.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

- Risks to public health, property, infrastructure and businesses, from the effects of climate change, will be reduced.
- New infrastructure will be built to withstand the effects of the changing climate.
- Economic opportunities in the construction and ecosystem restoration sectors.
- Our community will understand the actions they can take to adapt to the changing climate.

Coastal erosion on the west coast of the Island
A healthy, happy population who have the information they need to navigate and adapt to change, a robust and prosperous economy, plentiful job and development opportunities and a thriving natural environment are essential and fundamental needs. Meeting these needs must be at the heart of all our actions for us to deliver a future that has not just low emissions, but one which is prosperous and in which we can all thrive.

**DELIVERABLES:**

- **B.1** Ensure that public bodies (e.g. government departments and local authorities) are supported in implementing the Fair Change Framework.
- **B.2** Maximise social inclusion in policy development, ensuring meaningful engagement with people and businesses affected by change.

**BENEFITS OF CHANGE:**

- A well-managed just transition, ensuring plentiful employment opportunities, guided by meaningful, positive engagement with businesses and the community.
- Maximisation of the societal, environmental and economic co-benefits of change.
- Support and benefits are directed to those who need them, reducing inequality overall.

The graphic above shows how the principles that make up Fair Change all feed into policy development and implementation to ensure fair and effective climate action. Adhering to these principles along our journey to net zero will help us to minimise the costs associated with the social, economic and environmental disruption which climate change and the mismanagement of the transition could cause.
In line with the climate change duties set out in the Climate Change Act 2021 public bodies must undertake their usual functions in ways which support emissions reduction, just transition, climate justice, biodiversity and sustainable development. Those duties provide a clear mandate, across the public sector, for unified and determined climate action. Within Isle of Man Government we will work to ensure that all departments are supported and encouraged to deliver effective emissions reductions while continuing to serve the Manx public.

C. LEADING BY EXAMPLE

DElIVERABLES:
C.1 Develop training to support and enable relevant officers across government and public bodies to acquire the knowledge they need to deliver effective climate action.
C.2 Support public bodies in achieving compliance with their legal climate change duties by providing guidance, information and coordinating collaboration.
C.3 Reporting by public bodies on their climate change duties to commence in 2023 for the period April 2022 – March 2023. Information collected will be used to help public bodies improve emissions reductions year on year.
C.4 Government-wide policy review to ensure that existing practices do not restrict our ability to meet our climate goals.
C.5 Explore legislative options to support long-term sustainable development, eg. the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
C.6 Obtain extension of the UK’s ratification of the Paris Agreement to the Isle of Man.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:
• Consistency and accountability across the public sector, in relation to climate action, through the guidance and reporting associated with the climate change duties.
• Use government buying power via procurement activity to drive decarbonisation.
• Public bodies understand the interactions between climate and policy activity.
• Reduction in energy bills across the government estate as buildings become more energy-efficient and staff understand how they can save energy.
• Socially, environmentally and economically sustainable decision-making is supported across the public sector leading to long-term decision-making.
• We are part of a global network of governments and organisations with a common goal and benefit from their expertise.

Isle of Man Climate Change Plan 2022-2027
The large scale change needed to transition to a net zero society will require investment. However, it is important to note that investment is needed to maintain existing assets regardless of our transition to net zero and delay will undoubtedly increase the costs associated with the changes needed. The costs of transition will be spread across the public and private sectors, households and businesses. Understanding these costs and ensuring that they are distributed according to the ability to pay is essential to ensure that our Island’s financial security, and our quality of life, is protected and enhanced.

D. INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

DELIVERABLES:

D.1 Climate Change Funding Strategy by 2023, which acknowledges climate financing as a priority.
D.2 Develop an appropriate Manx carbon emission and ecosystem valuation approach, in line with those already being used in the UK and around the world.
D.3 Carefully assess and manage the impact of lost public revenue from fossil fuels and associated opportunities and challenges.
D.4 Invest in the right forms of public support (e.g., schemes, grants, information, training etc.), at the right times, to best support the most vulnerable and achievement of our climate goals.
D.5 Maximise private sector contribution by providing opportunities which align with Environmental, Sustainability and Governance (ESG) criteria.
D.6 Co-ordinate climate and international aid policy to ensure aid aligned to the commitments for climate finance and adaptation to align with the Paris Agreement.
D.7 Support departments with responsibility for any future economic strategies to develop and deliver their goals in a sustainable and low emission way.
D.8 Review government reserve funds and pensions investment to better align with sustainable and responsible investments.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Long term financial security and sustainability, through careful planning to transition to a strong, diverse economy which can thrive in a net zero world.
• Better cohesion between the needs of the economy and the environment.
• Our Island is a location that attracts and retains climate-conscious international businesses.
Government has a key role in ensuring that our Island community has the information it needs to adapt to impacts of climate change and to engage with and contribute to our transition. We know that nearly 70%* of the Manx public are extremely or very concerned about climate change and we will support and encourage the changes in behaviour which will be needed to move away from fossil fuels, at a pace that people can manage. Equally, however, we know that the public may be unsure of what net zero will mean in practice, what steps they can take, or they face barriers that stop them from acting. We will help guide people through the transition to help everyone play their part.

E. ENGAGEMENT AND AWARENESS

DELIVERABLES:

E.1 Continue to raise awareness and understanding of climate change and sustainability at all stages of education.

E.2 Explore whether climate change and sustainability should be included as required content in the curriculum, ensuring all Island children learn about the causes and effects of climate change and the roles they can play in the Island’s transition to a net zero society.

E.3 Ensure learning and training are available that prepare students for employment in the low carbon economy of the future.

E.4 Net Zero Engagement Strategy to provide a framework for engaging the Island’s citizens in the transition to net zero.

E.5 Develop awareness and educational campaigns to help ensure people understand the climate emergency, reduce climate anxiety, empower positive action and increase awareness of the Isle of Man Government’s actions in addressing climate change.

E.6 Work closely with a wide range of respected and responsible partners to ensure that we raise awareness of climate change to all parts of our community.

BENEFITS OF CHANGE:

• Our Island community has the information it needs to prepare for and adapt to change.
• Individuals are empowered to make choices which are more sustainable and protect the planet.
• Young people are made aware of the changing planet and how it will affect their future.
• The public will play a part in the transition to net zero, actively shaping plans and collaborating with government.
• Public understanding of the net zero goal and the transition to a sustainable Island will improve.
• A fairer, stronger and more sustainable society with a common value and vision.
• Improved local biodiversity as people become more connected with nature.

*Taken from Climate Change Insights Survey 2021, available at netzero.im
Monitoring implementation of this Plan is vital to ensure we are making progress towards our targets. The Climate Change Act 2021 requires an annual progress report to be issued to Tynwald each year to review the previous year’s actions along with a five-yearly emissions reports. These reports will indicate whether we are on track to reach our emission reduction targets and enable effort to be adjusted if necessary. Emissions fluctuate naturally year on year and so five-yearly emissions reporting enables the tracking of trends, which indicate progress more accurately.

**EXAMPLE INDICATORS AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

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