

Climate Change Plan Consultation Toolkit

Produced for Fife Climate Hub



Climate Hubs
SCOTLAND



Innovation
Unit

Introduction

The Scottish Government has released a major [Climate Change Plan](#) for public consultation. The plan outlines the policies and proposals necessary for Scotland to end their contribution to increasing global emissions and meet their carbon budget between 2026-2040, while delivering real health and social benefits for people and communities throughout Scotland.

The government recognises the importance of working collaboratively across the nation – from individuals, to communities, to businesses – to achieve the Plan’s goals. **This gives you a once-in-a-generation chance to shape climate action up to 2040.** We know that communities must be heard, as this plan affects how we live, travel, heat our homes, and support nature recovery.

FCCAN will be coordinating a collective response, but has also produced **this open-source toolkit with useful information and templates to conduct your own polling of members or valuable stakeholders, so that you can submit your own individual contributions.** There are more toolkits being developed by other organisations – feel free to use parts of this toolkit in combination with others.

Please note that the consultation period ends on 29th January 2026.

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The Climate Change Plan: Summary

The [Climate Change Plan](#) is an open document describing the policies and proposals the Scottish Government will take forward to reduce emissions and enable their carbon budgets to be met between 2026-2040. It outlines the Government's plans for securing a Just Transition, tackling biodiversity loss, adapting consumption and lifestyles to deliver a climate-resilient future, and more.

The Scottish Government outline the specific areas they want public views on in this document.

There are 33 questions in total as part of the consultation, split into six sections as shown below. **A reminder that you don't have to answer all 33 questions, only answer those that are most important to you.**

<p>Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition</p>	<p>Section 2: Sectoral contributions, Policies and Proposals</p>	<p>Section 3: Impact Assessments</p>
<p>Section 4: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p>	<p>Section 5: Monitoring emissions reductions</p>	<p>Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition</p>

The priority questions

This toolkit outlines the key community-focussed questions from the CCP. Find an overview of the selected questions here, with further context given in the following pages.

#	Section	Question
1	1	What are your views on the Scottish Government's (SG) approach to delivering a just transition for people and communities?
2		What skills, training and qualification provisions will be most important in a net zero future and what more could be done to support them?
3		How can SG best support employers across the private, public and third sectors to make the changes needed and seize the benefits of net zero?
4		What are your views on SG's approach to supporting places where the transition presents particular regional impacts?
5	2	How can SG decarbonise homes and buildings in a way that is fair and leaves no one behind?
6		How can clean heating systems (such as heat pumps) be made more affordable for everyone?
7		Which of the following would be most effective in enabling you to transition your vehicle(s) to zero emissions alternatives?
8		How can SG support communities to participate in planning of local sustainable infrastructure (such as, walking, wheeling and cycling routes)?

The priority questions – continued

#	Section	Question
9	2	What action by SG would be most helpful in supporting you to live a more climate-friendly lifestyle?
10		Waste: Are there any additional proposals to support waste sector emission reduction that should be considered across the following 5 areas?
11		What are your views on Scotland generating more electricity from renewable sources?
13		How can SG encourage sustainable land use, that is also productive for local communities?
14		What do you think about SG's proposals for planting trees and restoring natural habitats like peatlands?
15		How can SG support farming to become more climate-friendly while continuing to support food production & improve biodiversity?
16		3
17	How do you think the Climate Change Plan aligns with existing local, regional, or national priorities that you are aware of or involved in?	
18	If you identified there could be negative impacts of the Climate Change Plan, are there any ways you think SG could reduce that negative impact and if so, what would you recommend?	
21	Can you think of any further positive or negative impacts, that are not covered in the impact assessments, that may result from the Climate Change Plan?	

The priority questions – continued

#	Section	Question
26	5	What are your views on the proposed approach to reporting annual emissions output and how this could support public understanding of Scotland's progress towards achieving our Carbon Budgets?
29	6	Please detail any specific changes that would improve any of the 14 proposed indicators, including any data sources not currently included within this framework that could provide a useful indicator of progress towards a just transition in Scotland on an annual basis.
30		What are the most appropriate indicators for judging whether SG are achieving meaningful public participation in decisions related to the climate? This includes both the quality of the participatory process itself, and the impact of that participation on the decision-making process.
31		What indicator would provide the best measure of the impact of net zero development in local communities across Scotland? For example, the impact of the installation of renewable energy infrastructure or other land use changes (e.g. through peatland restoration or tree planting).
33		What specific data or indicators could SG use to meaningfully monitor the impact of the transition to net zero on the environment and biodiversity across Scotland on an annual basis?

Suggested questions to look at

If you're unsure of what questions to answer, we've suggested a few below that may be best suited or most relevant for you to answer:

#	Section	Question
1	1	What are your views on the Scottish Government's (SG) approach to delivering a just transition for people and communities?
4		What are your views on SG's approach to supporting places where the transition presents particular regional impacts?
16	3	Which groups or communities do you think will be most affected by the transition to net zero, and in what ways?



To consider when answering the questions:

In responses to the Climate Change Plan, Scottish Government are looking for comments on how the Plan will be delivered, including:

- Where changes proposed in the Plan will have a particularly **bad or negative** impact, and/or **good or positive** impact
- Ideas on how parts of the Plan can be delivered – it's especially important here to give any **examples** if you have them
- If anything is missing in the delivery, and should be added

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 1: What are your views on our approach to delivering a just transition for people and communities?

SG's plan for delivering a **Just Transition** is to ensure the shift to a net zero economy is both a **fair process** and results in a **fairer, greener future for all**.

The government's approach is designed to maximise the economic opportunities of the transition while keeping negative social and economic impacts to a minimum, and is guided by five statutory Just Transition Principles. The CCP is legally required to take account of these principles when developing policies, ensuring that action reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

The Just Transition Principles:

1. **Supports environmentally and socially sustainable jobs.**
2. **Supports low-carbon investment and infrastructure.**
3. **Develops and maintains social consensus** through engagement with workers, trade unions, communities, and businesses.
4. **Creates decent, fair and high-value work** in a way that does not negatively affect the current workforce and overall economy.
5. **Contributes to resource efficient and sustainable economic approaches** which help to address inequality and poverty.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to Just Transition in [Annex 1A here](#).

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 1: What are your views on our approach to delivering a just transition for people and communities?

What does this mean for communities:

The Plan emphasises **empowering people to participate** in shaping Scotland's journey to net zero. Actions include:

- **Participation and Co-design:** Engaging the public through the Climate Change Participation Programme to inform policy for sectors like transport and agriculture, ensuring voices from young people, low-income households, and minority ethnic communities are heard.
- **Participatory Budgeting:** Ring Fencing funds, such as **£1 million per year** through the **Just Transition Fund for the North East and Moray**, to allow communities to directly vote on and fund local climate action projects.
- **Empowerment:** Supporting a network of **24 Climate Action Hubs** to raise awareness, encourage local climate action, and enable communities to design local initiatives.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to Just Transition in [Annex 1A here](#).

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 2: We recognise that workers face particular impacts from the Plan and we have outlined our approach to supporting the transition of the workforce, including skills for jobs.

What skills, training and qualification provisions do you think will be most important in a net zero future and what more could be done to support them?

What does the Plan mean for workforce and skills:

The Plan is committed to a fair transition for workers by focusing on job creation, fair work, and upskilling:

- **Skills for Jobs:** Supporting the **Energy Skills Partnership (ESP)** to help colleges develop capacity in emerging technologies like zero-carbon transport and low-carbon energy, with a focus on upskilling the current and future workforce.
- **Fair Work:** Promoting **Fair Work First criteria** (including payment of the Real Living Wage) and supporting trade unions (such as the **STUC**) to build capacity for a just transition.
- **Skills Transferability:** Recognising that the expertise of workers in carbon-intensive sectors (e.g., over **90% of oil and gas workers** having medium to high skills transferability) is a critical advantage for the expansion of the low-carbon energy economy.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to Just Transition in [Annex 1A here](#).

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 3: The Plan will bring opportunities and challenges for businesses and employers. How can we best support employers across the private, public and third sectors to make the changes needed and seize the benefits of net zero?

The Plan is a big push to get Scotland to "net zero" by 2045, which means the country is either not adding any more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere or balancing them out.

- **The Opportunities:** The shift to net zero is expected to create a more resilient and prosperous economy. This includes an increase in green jobs (which are already growing faster in Scotland), new innovation, better public health, and greater energy security. The Scottish Government sees this as a chance for economic growth and falling emissions to work together.
- **The Challenge:** Getting to net zero requires decisive action and major changes across all sectors. It is not an easy transition, and businesses—from private companies to public organisations—will face significant challenges as they adapt their operations to meet new climate goals.

Given that the Plan will create major changes, what could Scottish Government do that would best support businesses (private, public, and charity sectors) to navigate these changes, overcome the challenges, and fully take advantage of the economic opportunities (like new jobs and technologies)?

You can read more about the Plan's approach to net zero in [Annex 1A here](#).

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 4: Our approach recognises that some of the Plan's impacts will have greater implications for particular regions of Scotland. What are your views on our approach to supporting places where the transition presents particular regional impacts?

The CCP takes a targeted, regional approach to ensure the Just Transition is tailored to the distinct needs and challenges of different parts of Scotland. This includes:

- **Recognition of Concentrated Impacts:** Explicitly acknowledging that the transition will have **greater and more concentrated impacts** on certain regions of Scotland due to their industrial makeup.
- **Targeted Regional Support:** Working with local government and regional partners to address negative impacts and maximise new opportunities in these key areas.

The overall approach is informed by the **Just Transition Commission**, whose advice led to the **National Just Transition Planning Framework**. The plan is the first to include **Just Transition indicators** in its monitoring framework to track progress across different sectors and regions.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to Just Transition in [Annex 1A here](#).

Section 1: Delivering a Just Transition

Question 4: Our approach recognises that some of the Plan’s impacts will have greater implications for particular regions of Scotland. What are your views on our approach to supporting places where the transition presents particular regional impacts?

North East of Scotland and Moray

This region, central to the oil and gas industry, is a priority for transition management. The government has ring fenced **£1 million per year** since 2022 through the **Just Transition Fund for the North East and Moray** to specifically support community-led projects in the area.

Grangemouth

This major industrial site is supported through a dedicated, multi-faceted approach to manage its transition into a net-zero industrial cluster, including a **£25 million Grangemouth Just Transition Fund** and the creation of the **Forth Green Freeport** to attract new, high-quality jobs to the area. The **Grangemouth Jobs Prioritisation Scheme** ensures workers made redundant following the refinery closure will be given priority consideration for new roles created through the Just Transition Fund, leveraging their existing skills and knowledge.

Rural and Island Areas

The CCP acknowledges that net-zero changes have distinct, varied implications for rural and island communities, which face specific challenges like fuel poverty. Scot Gov is developing two new strategic documents to ensure a fair transition for these areas: the **Rural Delivery Plan** for mainland rural Scotland, and the new **National Islands Plan** to outline a fair, inclusive, and place-based transition strategy for island communities.

Section 2: Sectoral contributions, Policies and Proposals

Question 5: How can we decarbonise homes and buildings in a way that is fair and leaves no one behind?

- **Decarbonising homes and buildings** is central to Scotland's plan to meet net zero, because heating buildings still accounts for a significant share of emissions.
- Achieving this means shifting roughly 1.9 million homes and thousands of public buildings to clean heat systems such as heat pumps and heat networks by **2045**. This transition also involves improving energy efficiency across the building stock.
- The Plan emphasises that the **heat transition must be fair and leave no one behind**, reducing fuel poverty and supporting households to navigate the switch to low-carbon heat without undue financial pressure. Targeted **financial support, advice and retrofit schemes** are central to this approach.
- A key part of making the transition fair is tailoring support to those **most at risk of fuel poverty** and ensuring people understand their options and have access to **trusted advice and financial mechanisms** to make energy efficiency and clean heating improvements

You can read more about the Plan's approach to decarbonisation in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Sectoral contributions, Policies and Proposals

Question 6: How can clean heating systems (such as heat pumps) be made more affordable for everyone?

- Recognising the **high upfront costs** of clean heating, the Scottish Government already provides **grants and financial support** (e.g., *Home Energy Scotland* grants and loans up to £7,500 plus rural uplifts) to help households install heat pumps and energy efficiency measures.
- The Plan emphasises that **energy efficiency improvements** (e.g., insulation) can reduce overall energy demand and make clean heating systems more cost-effective by lowering bills and fuel poverty risks.
- The Plan supports **working with private lenders and developing market conditions** (e.g., loans, financing tools) that can help spread costs and make installations more affordable over time.
- Wider actions, such as reforms to **Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)** and support for installer skills and consumer confidence, aim to make clean heating adoption easier and **reduce total costs** for households.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to clean heating systems in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Transport

Question 7: Which of the following would be most effective in enabling you to transition your vehicle(s) to zero emissions alternatives? Please rank your choices from highest to lowest priority, where 1 is the highest priority.

Please only give one ranking to each option (there is no open text box)

If you're responding for an organisation: you may want to consider car fleets as well as HGV fleets.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Cost of new zero emissions vehicles needs to come down | 5. Convenient access to public charging infrastructure |
| 2. Cost of used zero emissions vehicles needs to come down | 6. Ensuring an adequate number of trained mechanics available to perform essential maintenance and repairs |
| 3. Reliable infrastructure for vehicles (such as fuel or charging networks) | 7. Access to funding support /low cost finance |
| 4. Noticeably cheaper running costs (including electricity, maintenance and insurance) | 8. All of the above |
| | 9. Other |

Section 2: Transport

Question 8: How can the Scottish Government support communities to participate in planning of local sustainable infrastructure (such as, walking, wheeling and cycling routes)?

The Plan emphasises that **just transition and local climate action depend on empowering communities to participate in decision-making**, shaping policies that affect their daily lives and local places. Public engagement is a statutory duty under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act, and the Plan includes programmes to increase community involvement in climate planning and implementation.

- Engagement initiatives include the **Climate Change Participation Programme**, which works directly with communities across Scotland on climate policy design and fosters inclusive input from diverse groups.
- The Plan links climate action with **place-based approaches** (collaborative processes that consider local needs and priorities), including participatory budgeting and community empowerment funds that give people control over how climate-related resources are spent locally.
- Supporting community participation helps ensure local sustainable infrastructure (like **walking, wheeling and cycling routes**) aligns with people's needs, strengthens local ownership of climate solutions, improves accessibility, and boosts uptake of healthier, low-carbon travel options.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to transport in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Transport

Question 9: What action by the Scottish Government would be most helpful in supporting you to live a more climate-friendly lifestyle?

The Plan aims to make changes across Scotland to secure a more sustainable future. For individuals, this transition is expected to deliver **tangible benefits** that make a climate-friendly lifestyle easier and more appealing, such as:

- **Warmer Homes:** Through better insulation and heating systems, reducing energy bills and carbon footprint.
- **Better Air Quality:** By reducing emissions from transport and other sources, leading to health improvements.
- **Health Benefits:** Promoting active travel (walking, cycling) to improve well-being.
- **Reduced Cost of Living:** Creating energy and food security.

Thinking about all the things the Scottish Government can do – like improving homes, local travel, or public services – what single action would be the most effective in helping you and the people you represent to easily live a life that is better for the climate?

You can read more about the Plan's vision for [consumption and lifestyle here.](#)

Section 2: Waste

Question 10: Are there any additional proposals to support waste sector emission reduction that should be considered across the suggested 5 areas?

The Plan's vision for waste is that by 2045 Scotland's cultural, social and business norms will be driven by a focus on responsible production (by businesses and organisations through a circular economy), responsible consumption (by businesses and individuals through making sustainable choices), and maximising environmental and economic value from waste and energy. To achieve this, Scottish Government will support consumers and businesses to make sustainable choices, adapt business models, and enable and maintain positive behaviour changes. This is being measured through the new [Circular Economy Act and Route Map](#) with the following headings reflecting the waste hierarchy:

- Strengthen the circular economy
- Reduce and reuse
- Modernise recycling
- Decarbonise disposal
- Other emission sources (including waste water and anaerobic digestion)

Is there anything you feel should be highlighted within the five areas above? Would you suggest an alternative area?

You can read more about the Plan's approach to waste emission reduction in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Energy Supply

Question 11: What are your views on Scotland generating more electricity from renewable sources?

The government wants to generate the equivalent of 50% of Scotland's overall energy consumption (covering heat, transport, and electricity) from renewable sources by 2030. The Plan promotes a diverse mix of renewable technologies, leveraging Scotland's natural resources:

- **Onshore and Offshore Wind:** Promoting the development of both onshore and offshore wind farms, which are already the largest contributors to Scotland's renewable capacity. There is a substantial pipeline of consented and planned wind projects.
- **Marine Energy:** Supporting the development of the **marine energy sector**, including wave and tidal power.
- **Emerging Technologies:** Exploring the potential of other low-carbon sources, including the development **hydropower** and **geothermal energy**.
- **Local and Small-Scale:** Working to make it easier to invest in **local and small-scale renewables** to decentralise generation.
- **Policy Levers:** Using mechanisms such as the **Renewables Obligation** to mandate that energy suppliers source more of their electricity from renewable sources.
- **Grid Modernisation:** Working in partnership with the UK Government to accelerate the expansion and upgrade of the electricity transmission and distribution networks to unlock capacity from new onshore and offshore projects.

You can read more about the Plan's vision for [renewable energy here](#).

Section 2: Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Question 13: How can the Scottish Government encourage sustainable land use, that is also productive for local communities?

The value and potential of Scotland's land assets have been highlighted in the CCP as one of the main reasons Scotland can seek to achieve a 2045 net-zero target.

- The CCP emphasises using land in ways that **reduce emissions, support nature, and benefit communities**, including **woodland creation and peatland restoration** alongside food production.
- **Forestry expansion** is designed to boost carbon sequestration while driving **jobs, economic activity, recreation and wellbeing** in rural areas, supporting up to £2.1 billion in economic benefits and 1,300 jobs over the Plan period.
- **Peatland restoration** not only increases carbon storage and ecosystem resilience but also **supports rural employment and rural businesses**, with estimated economic and social benefits.
- The Plan commits to **financial support for land managers and farmers** to integrate tree planting with agricultural activities in ways that strengthen rural businesses, and to boost multifunctional landscapes that deliver climate, nature and community benefits.
- **Regional Land Use Partnerships and the forthcoming Land Use Strategy** are intended to bring communities and stakeholders together to plan land use collaboratively, ensuring local needs and opportunities are reflected in decisions.

You can read more about the Plan's approach to land use in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Question 14: What do you think about our proposals for planting trees and restoring natural habitats like peatlands?

The Plan sets ambitious land-use actions to help tackle climate change by increasing **woodland creation** and restoring degraded peatlands, both of which **remove or reduce greenhouse gas emissions**.

Scotland aims to create at least **250,000 ha of new woodland by 2040** and restore over **400,000 ha of degraded peatland** by that time. **Peatland restoration alone is expected to cut peatland emissions significantly**, helping reduce overall land-use emissions.

- **Woodland creation delivers multiple co-benefits** beyond carbon removal: improved air quality, enhanced biodiversity, flood regulation, recreation and economic opportunities (e.g., tourism and jobs in forestry) as forest area expands.

- **Peatlands provide vital ecosystem services** — storing large amounts of carbon, supporting unique wildlife, improving water quality, reducing flood risk and contributing to community resilience — but about **70 % of Scotland’s peatlands are degraded** and currently emit rather than store carbon. Restoration helps reverse this and can deliver **economic and social benefits**, including through green jobs and land-management income.
- The Plan includes **supportive policy actions** such as new restoration planning frameworks (e.g., the Five-Year Peatland ACTION Plan), quality standards for peatland projects, and measures to ensure appropriate management and restoration skills and finance are in place to scale delivery.

You can read more in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 2: Agriculture and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Question 15: How can the Scottish Government support farming to become more climate-friendly while continuing to support food production and improve biodiversity?

The CCP commits to **decarbonising agriculture** while ensuring farmers continue to produce high-quality, sustainable food and support rural communities. Emissions from agriculture are projected to reduce, with ongoing financial and advisory support to help farmers adopt low-carbon practices.

- Policies emphasise a **just transition** for farming, including tailored guidance, skills and training, knowledge sharing, and the continued delivery of **farm support through the Agricultural Reform Programme**.
- Whole Farm Plans are being used to help farmers plan emissions reductions alongside productivity and biodiversity improvements.
- The Plan supports **regenerative and sustainable practices** — such as improved soil management, precision farming, optimized livestock systems, and voluntary tree planting and peatland restoration on farms — that reduce emissions and enhance biodiversity while maintaining production.
- Integrated land use approaches and closer alignment with the forthcoming **Land Use Strategy** aim to balance food production with climate and nature outcomes, including more trees and restored peatlands **on agricultural land** where appropriate.

You can read more in [Annex 2 here](#).

Section 3: Impact Assessments

Question 16: Which groups or communities do you think will be most affected by the transition to net zero, and in what ways?

This question is part of Section 3: Impact Assessments. The purpose of these impact assessments is to understand the effects of government policy on specific groups, including:

- **The Business and Regulatory IA:** Used to estimate and compare the likely costs, benefits, and risks of proposed legislation, regulation, or policy changes that may affect public, private, or third sector organisations.
- **Child rights and wellbeing IA:** Used to identify potential impacts of a proposed policy or decision on children's human rights and their overall wellbeing.
- **Island Communities IA:** Determines if a proposed policy, strategy, or service is likely to have a significantly different effect on an island community compared to other communities in Scotland.
- **Equality IA:** Ensures that a policy, project, or piece of legislation does not unlawfully discriminate against people based on their protected characteristics and actively seeks to advance equality of opportunity.
- **Fairer Scotland Duty Assessment:** Requires specific public bodies to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions.

You can read more about the Plan's [Impact Assessments here](#).

Section 3: Impact Assessments

Question 17: How do you think the Climate Change Plan aligns with existing local, regional, or national priorities that you are aware of or involved in?

As a reminder, Scottish Government's national priorities are:

1. Eradicating child poverty
2. Growing the economy
3. Tackling the climate emergency
4. Delivering high quality and sustainable public services.

Regional priorities generally are around themes including creating skilled workforces, boosting productivity and innovation, developing renewable and low-carbon industries, and building thriving, sustainable communities.

Section 3: Impact Assessments

Question 18: If you identified there could be negative impacts of the Climate Change Plan, are there any ways you think we could reduce that negative impact and if so, what would you recommend?

The shift to net zero is a massive, necessary change, and even with the best planning, it will likely cause **difficulties and challenges** for some communities, industries, and individuals. These negative impacts could be social, financial, environmental, political, and more.

Is there anything that comes to mind as a downside, or potential negative consequence as a result of the CCP?

Can you think of anything that would help to minimise that downside or negative consequence?

Section 3: Impact Assessments

Question 21: Can you think of any further positive or negative impacts, that are not covered in the impact assessments, that may result from the Climate Change Plan?

Think about the questions you've answered so far. Have there been any gaps, or holes in the Plan? Is there anything you feel like they've missed?

What could be some negative consequences of the Plan?

What could be some positive consequences of the Plan?

Section 5: Monitoring emissions reductions

Question 26: What are your views on the proposed approach to reporting annual emissions output and how this could support public understanding of Scotland's progress towards achieving our Carbon Budgets?

- The CCP aligns emissions reporting with **five-year carbon budgets**, which set legally binding limits on total emissions averaged over each period (2026–2030, 2031–2035, etc.). These provide a clearer, **less volatile measure** of progress than standalone annual targets, reducing the influence of short-term fluctuations (e.g., weather, global events).
- Annual emissions reporting will be used to track Scotland's greenhouse gas output against the required carbon budget pathway, showing whether emissions are on track to meet the statutory budgets and contribute to net zero by 2045.
- The Plan's monitoring framework proposes reporting annual emissions at the subsector level, alongside early-warning indicators, improving transparency on where emissions are rising or falling in different parts of the economy.
- Linking **annual data to the five-year carbon budget context** helps the public understand both short-term progress and how it contributes to **long-term climate goals**, making complex climate targets more tangible for stakeholders, communities, and decision-makers.

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 29: Please detail any specific changes that would improve any of the 14 proposed indicators, including any data sources not currently included within this framework that could provide a useful indicator of progress towards a just transition in Scotland on an annual basis.

This question concerns the following 14 proposed indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the Climate Change Plan.

1. **Participation in decision making:** This measures the proportion of people in Scotland who report satisfaction with their opportunities to influence both the Scottish Government's approach to delivering net zero and local policy and planning decisions related to net zero.
2. **Community energy:** This tracks the operational capacity of energy installations in Scotland that are community and locally owned.
3. **Community benefits:** This measures the average financial value of community benefits that have been committed from renewable energy projects commissioned in the last three years.
4. **Changes to places:** This tracks the proportion of people who report that changes to their local area due to net zero infrastructure or land use change have maintained or improved the quality of that local area.
5. **Fuel Poverty:** This measures the percentage of dwellings in Fuel Poverty across Scotland, with a breakdown by rural/urban classification and island local authorities.
6. **Transport affordability:** This measures the percentage of people reporting that they are able to afford their individual transport costs.
7. **Socio-economic impact on oil and gas communities:** This tracks the overall effect of the energy transition on the social and economic well-being of the communities most reliant on the oil and gas sector.

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 29: Please detail any specific changes that would improve any of the 14 proposed indicators, including any data sources not currently included within this framework that could provide a useful indicator of progress towards a just transition in Scotland on an annual basis.

This question concerns the following 14 proposed indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the Climate Change Plan.

8. **Impact on household finances in oil and gas communities:** This tracks how the transition affects the financial stability and security of households in communities linked to the oil and gas industry.
9. **Access to training for offshore oil and gas workers:** This tracks the opportunities and pathways available to workers in the offshore oil and gas sector to acquire new skills for roles in the growing net zero economy.
10. **Green jobs:** This tracks the number of employment opportunities created in sectors that contribute to environmental goals, such as renewable energy and the circular economy.
11. **Impact of energy prices on small businesses:** This tracks how the cost of energy influences the financial viability and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) during the transition.
12. **Air pollution:** This tracks changes in the levels of harmful substances in the air, particularly in areas affected by changes in transport, energy, and industry.
13. **Woodland creation:** This tracks the number of hectares of woodland created per year.
14. **Peatland restoration:** This tracks the number of hectares of peatland restored per year.

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 29: Please detail any specific changes that would improve any of the 14 proposed indicators, including any data sources not currently included within this framework that could provide a useful indicator of progress towards a just transition in Scotland on an annual basis.

This question concerns the following 14 proposed indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the Climate Change Plan.

Do you agree with the set of 14 indicators proposed?

Would you add any indicators, or include anything within an indicator?

Are there any data sources that you would like to see included within the indicators?

You can read more about the Plan's [indicators here](#).

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 30: What are the most appropriate indicators for judging whether SG are achieving meaningful public participation in decisions related to the climate? This includes both the quality of the participatory process itself, and the impact of that participation on the decision-making process.

From the list below, which indicators do you think would best show that Scottish Government are engaging meaningfully with the public? Why?

1. Participation in decision making
2. Community energy
3. Community benefits
4. Changes to places
5. Fuel Poverty
6. Transport affordability
7. Socio-economic impact on oil and gas communities
8. Impact on household finances in oil and gas communities
9. Access to training for offshore oil and gas workers
10. Green jobs
11. Impact of energy prices on small businesses
12. Air pollution
13. Woodland creation
14. Peatland restoration

You can read more about the Plan's [indicators here](#).

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 31: What indicator would provide the best measure of the impact of net zero development in local communities across Scotland? For example, the impact of the installation of renewable energy infrastructure or other land use changes (e.g. through peatland restoration or tree planting)

From the list below, which indicators do you think would best show that the Plan is working, from a community level? Why?

1. Participation in decision making
2. Community energy
3. Community benefits
4. Changes to places
5. Fuel Poverty
6. Transport affordability
7. Socio-economic impact on oil and gas communities
8. Impact on household finances in oil and gas communities
9. Access to training for offshore oil and gas workers
10. Green jobs
11. Impact of energy prices on small businesses
12. Air pollution
13. Woodland creation
14. Peatland restoration

You can read more about the Plan's [indicators here](#).

Section 6: Monitoring a Just Transition

Question 33: What specific data or indicators could we use to meaningfully monitor the impact of the transition to net zero on the environment and biodiversity across Scotland on an annual basis?

From the list below, which indicators do you think would best show that the Plan is working, from a biodiversity and environmental level? Why?

Or, is there a specific data point of source that would show the impact better? Why?

1. Participation in decision making
2. Community energy
3. Community benefits
4. Changes to places
5. Fuel Poverty
6. Transport affordability
7. Socio-economic impact on oil and gas communities
8. Impact on household finances in oil and gas communities
9. Access to training for offshore oil and gas workers
10. Green jobs
11. Impact of energy prices on small businesses
12. Air pollution
13. Woodland creation
14. Peatland restoration

You can read more about the Plan's [indicators here](#).

Setting up a consultation workshop

A workshop is a great quick way to gather people together and record insights to use for a consultation response. Here's what you need to know to get one set up.

Setting: Think about what method would be best for your members: for example, would it be better to host the workshop in person, or online? Given the tight timelines for this consultation, online may be best, unless you live or work nearby other members. If running your workshop online, you can use a free Zoom account for a 40-minute session.

Time: Finding a time that works for everyone is hard. Can you poll members to find the best time that works for the most people? Give a few options that work for you, with at least a few days notice, and consider holding more than one workshop if you plan to reach a lot of people.

Incentive: Think about whether you can thank people for their time, whether it be through something like a voucher, or food.

Find [editable workshop comms here](#). You can use this to engage members and send out potential workshop times.

Find an [editable workshop plan here](#). You can use this to plan your workshop, and the questions you want to cover. The workshop plan is for a 2 hour session, where you can cover 4-6 questions comfortably.

Find [editable workshop slides here](#). You can use them during the workshop to set context and show your selected questions in more detail. Note that the slides shared highlight 6 questions, but you can edit the slides to focus on other questions using the previous question slides in this toolkit.

Running a consultation workshop

It's almost time for your workshop. Before it begins, take a moment to think about a few things.

Check your tech beforehand – if you are running your workshop online, make sure the meeting link works, you are able to record the session if you need to, and people can access the session when needed. Ask a friend to test out the link if you'd like. If you want to use breakout rooms, or would like some support during the session, ask someone to assist you.

Decide how you will take notes – it is really hard to facilitate a conversation and take notes at the same time! Make a plan on how you will be able to gather insights from the session. You could:

- Ask someone to be a notetaker
- Record the session and use the transcript for notes
- Ask participants to take their own notes and send them to you after the session,
- Use an online whiteboard like [Miro](#) where participants record their notes

Find an [editable data capture template here](#). It has a table for each question and breaks down each question into parts. You can use it to take notes directly in the workshop, or add your notes in later.

Analysing findings from a consultation workshop

Once you have all your findings captured from the workshop, copy and paste them into the data capture template shared here. The template will help to break up findings into smaller questions.

Then, organise your findings in each question by themes:

- What findings are similar, and can be grouped together?
- Can any be combined into a collective opinion?
- Are there themes that show polar opposites, or similarities and differences?

This will help to show you the structure of what your responses will look like.

Remember: Remove any identifiable information, like names, addresses, or locations that anyone has shared. Organisation names and general locations are fine to keep. This protects the identities of the people you have spoken to, while capturing their collective opinions.

Find an [editable data capture template here](#). This template is for all questions FCCAN are considering for their response – only use the question templates that you want to cover.

Turning findings into consultation responses

Once you have the structure of the questions you want to answer, you can begin to write them into consultation responses. It can be overwhelming to write a response for government, but the most important thing to remember is that the government is not expecting technical responses from everyone.

Your response should:

- Be written clearly, and concisely – you don't have to submit long responses for the sake of it, just convey the key message
- If you are writing on behalf of yourself, use "I", but if you are writing on behalf of a group of people, use "we", and clearly outline at the beginning who you are – you don't have to use your names, you could say "a group of people from X"
- Only use technical language when needed, and add a short definition whenever a technical word is used
- If you choose to refer to any evidence or research, then provide the source for it.

If you're stuck, try and copy the language from the Climate Change Plan.

Turning findings into consultation responses

We have included part of an example response below to help you with your writing.

Please note that all answers should be framed around what is currently being delivered by Scottish Government, or what should be delivered as part of the CCP.

Example response:

'The finalised CCP should explicitly set out how the various incentive schemes listed will be continued and enhanced (with increased budgets) – notably within the early years of the CCP, so as to encourage early action that results in emissions reductions closer to the CCC's pathway.'

Submitting your consultation responses

You've prepared your consultation responses and now you're ready to submit them.

As you complete your response, each page will provide the option to 'Save and come back later' at the bottom. This means you can save your progress and return to the consultation at any time before it closes. **If you don't use this feature and leave the consultation midway through, your response will be lost.**

Once you have submitted your response, you can enter your email address to get a pdf copy of your answers sent to you.

On the '**About You**' page at the end of the consultation, organisations have the opportunity to describe their work and/or how their response was informed.

After the consultation has closed there will be a few months delay before any responses are published, as Scottish Government go through all the responses.

Submit your responses here.

Remember that you don't have to answer every question, just the ones you want to focus on.

Double check your responses to make sure there is no identifiable information that may be attributed to a person.