

Name of Project: Climate Emergency Umbrella Programme 2022/24	
ToR Reference No.: 2022-VIII/05	
Version: <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adopted	Date: 11-Mar-22
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL	

1. Work type and title

1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration	
Industry and air	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste and TFS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water and land	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature protection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-cutting tools and approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.2 Type of work you need funding for	
Exchange visits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Peer reviews (e.g. IRI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conference	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of tools/guidance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comparison studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Assessing legislation (checklist)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other, (please describe):	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Note: This program will undertake a large number of activities in a wide range of technical areas. These will all be organised virtually except for a handful of activities where physical interaction is considered necessary. Consequentially this proposal has a small budget.</p>	
1.3 Full name of work	
Climate Emergency Umbrella Programme 2022/24	
1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project	
Climate Umbrella Project (or CUP)	



2. Outline business case (why this piece of work?)

2.1 Name the legislative driver(s) where they exist	
This programme crosses all legislative and expert team boundaries	
2.2 Link to IMPEL MASP priority work areas	
1. Assist members to implement new legislation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Build capacity in member organisations through the IMPEL Review Initiatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Work on 'problem areas' of implementation identified by IMPEL and the European Commission.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Other, (please specify):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
This work will address emerging challenges and seek to plug gaps whilst waiting for legislation to catch-up	
2.3 Why is this work needed?	
The declaration of a climate emergency (as well as an increasing awareness of the impact of plastic, biodiversity decline and now the impacts of a global pandemic & potential green recovery) are having a profound impact on policy, how we regulate and on those that we regulate. The pressures to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases, the reduction of carbon or supporting green recovery are increasing yet few regulators have the correct tools to begin to tackle with these issues. This programme hopes to tackle these issues by designing tools and approaches that regulators can use to meet these emerging challenges.	
2.4 Desired outcome of the work	
Research, development and design of new tools and approaches for regulators to use to meet policy goals driven by the climate emergency (& green recovery).	
2.5 Does this project link to any previous or current IMPEL projects?	
The project is continuation of Climate Emergency Umbrella Programme 2021 some of which was delayed due to factors outwith the control of the project manager.	
There are links to previous projects such as mini-conferences on technology and regulatory strategy although the proposals take this work in a new direction.	

3. Structure of the proposed activity

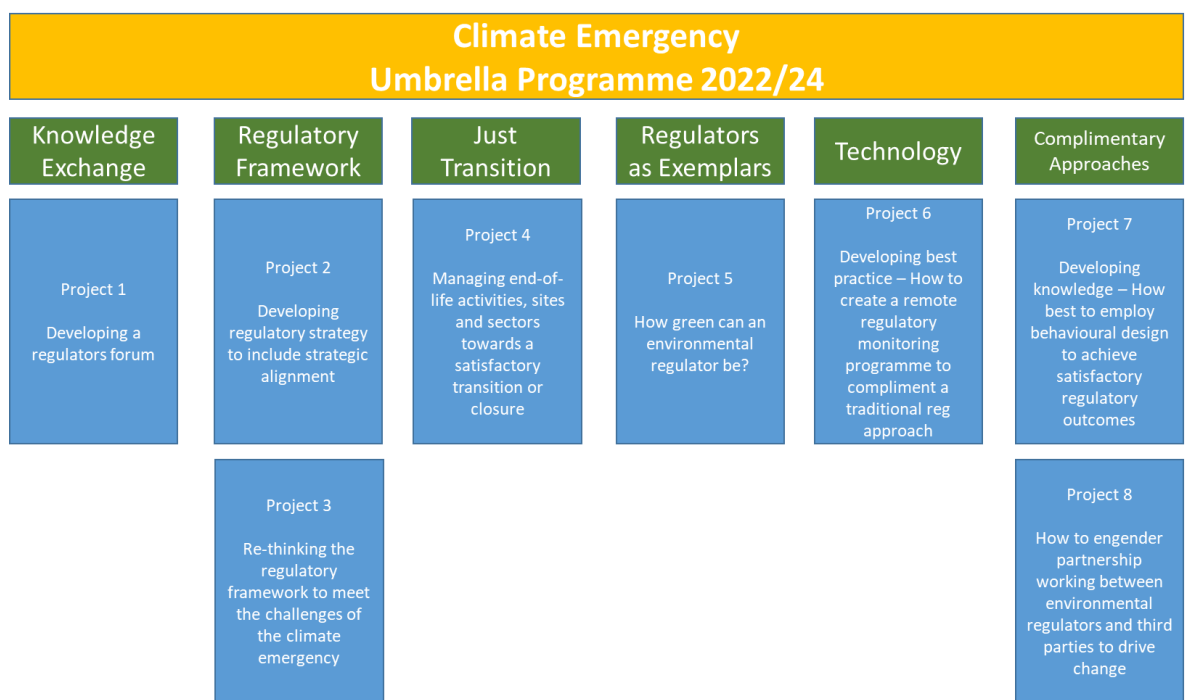
3.1 Describe the activities of the proposal
It is proposed that a programme of work is established that will cover the period 2022-2024. Much of this work was previously approved in the GA of 2020 as the Climate Umbrella programme 2021-24. Some work was carried out in 2021 and one project completed. A new ToR is required primarily for administrative reasons. The project numbers have changed from the original and a new 'project' covering knowledge exchange has been included (this also has no cost associated with it). This project is primarily about using



existing IMPEL tools such as Basecamp. It is hoped that the new Knowledge and Information project (KIP) can support development in this area as a trial. It is planned that this work will largely be carried out virtually (except for the odd exception) although it may piggy-back onto existing IMPEL activities such as X-cutting Expert Team meetings or IMPEL conferences should the need arise. Given the subject matter flights will be kept to the absolute minimum with any travel required being by train where at all possible.

As the project is primarily virtual with minimal associated budget, project areas can and ideally will be added to within the scope of this ToR up until 2024. It is proposed to organise the work in six initial themes although many of these areas are inter-related so the distinction is somewhat arbitrary.

1. Knowledge Exchange;
2. Regulators Framework;
3. Just Transition;
4. Regulators as exemplars;
5. Technology; and
6. Complimentary Approaches



Each of these themes will be discussed in turn below with the individual sub-projects and deliverables.

Developing a regulators forum

During 2021 the project manager identified that the work in this area is covered by many different individuals often in different organisations and almost always in different business units. Climate change



policy and regulation are rarely if ever in the same department. This leads to a significant gap in knowledge exchange at a state or institutional level. A lack of communication is a key part of the challenge that we need to unlock. This project (Project 1) hopes to use some of IMPEL's current tools such as basecamp and developing projects such as the Knowledge and Information Project (KIP) to support dialogue between these disparate groups across Europe. It will seek to build a safe space to discuss the challenges that face all regulators and implementors of climate change policy. The project has no direct associated costs. It will set-up a basecamp channel in 2022 & work with KIP.

Regulatory Framework

The movement from a carbon-based economy to a green economy is not a simple process. It will require careful navigation by many regulators to enable activities that can transition to do so whilst managing those activities that cannot to a successful closure without leaving lasting legacy issues. This will require regulators to use new tools and techniques and work in an extremely sensitive and potentially locally charged atmosphere.

- Project 2 - Developing regulatory strategy to include strategic alignment

The regulatory strategies needed to carry out this work are different from those employed during traditional regulation. This project seeks to explore what changes will be needed and to create guidance on how to revise your regulatory strategy and what it should contain. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project will seek to deliver by the end of 2022.

Regulatory framework contd.

- Project 3 – Re-thinking the regulatory framework to meet the challenges of the climate emergency.

We all know that the climate is changing rapidly and bringing with it different weather patterns. We can now expect a range of different extreme weather scenarios such as wet winters, drier summers, increased wildfires, more powerful storms, increased flooding etc. Our regulatory framework has, however, not changed. This is a big piece of work potentially with many strands requiring support of different expert teams.

How do we adapt our permits to these challenges? Do we need to change our risk assessment processes or what we look at during inspections? This project will explore the subject and come up with a series of recommendations for regulators. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project is scheduled to deliver by the end of 2024 but will deliver a series of reports on specific topics each year.

Just Transition

Through the next decade(s) some activities will not be able to transition to a low carbon way of working. It will be important for regulators to identify ways to support closure of sites to a safe and satisfactory closure.



- Project 4 - Managing end-of-life activities, sites and sectors towards a satisfactory transition or closure

This project will look at how regulators will need to change their tactics to manage those activities that cannot transition. Push too hard and the site will close prematurely perhaps leaving lasting legacy issues, do not push and the activity could increase emissions. How to you manage site remediation perhaps on a large multi-site scale. This project will explore these and other issues in an attempt to draw up recommendation and guidance for regulators. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project will seek to deliver by the end of 2024.

Regulators as Exemplars

Many regulators are under-pressure to cut their carbon footprint or greenhouse gas emissions but how far can we go without impacting on service delivery.

- Project 5 - How green can an environmental regulator be?

This project will seek to collect and examine best practice amongst environmental regulators to explore how green can we become without impacting on the delivery of core service such as compliance assessment and enforcement. This project will produce its conclusions and recommendations on how to go green yet still perform our key activities. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project is scheduled to deliver by the end of 2023.

Technology

The public purse has been squeezed since the economic crash in 2008 and the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are yet to be realised but will clearly be felt for many years to come. Yet at the same time, the environmental challenges we face are greater than ever before. Can technology help fill the gaps in traditional regulatory programmes both in terms of dwindling finances and effectiveness?

- Project 6 - Developing best practice - How to create a remote regulatory monitoring programme to compliment a traditional regulatory approach.

This project at different types of remote monitoring such as remote sensing, online stack monitoring etc and seek to identify strengths, weakness and costs of implementing the technology in a regulatory authority with the aim of designing a comprehensive remote regulatory oversight programme to compliment a traditional approach. Much of this project will be virtual in nature, however, a series of small field visits is deemed necessary to fully analyse examples of technology currently in use. It is envisaged that 5 field visits for three people will be necessary in 2023, total budget €7,800. Site selection will be based on research during 2022 an indicative indication is given in the budget, however, this may well change. A technical report will be produced for each visit and a guidance document covering the wider project. This project is scheduled to deliver by the end of 2024.

Complimentary Approaches



The regulatory toolkit is expanding; however, many regulatory organisations still do not utilise the full range of tools. One largely under-utilised area of development lies in the field of behavioural science and understanding why certain decisions are taken and how to get people to actively take the positive decisions. This area has been seen as controversial by some; however, it has been shown to work eg by having smaller plates in a canteen you generate less food waste or by having themed dustbins you can reduce street litter. Clearly the task ahead of us immense and we need every possible tool at our disposal.

- Project 7 - Developing knowledge - How best to employ behavioural sciences to achieve satisfactory regulatory outcomes.

This project will research where examples of the application of behavioural sciences has been used in a regulatory context. It will look at the benefits and pitfalls of such an approach and seek to develop guidance on potential adoption of the approach. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project is scheduled to deliver by the end of 2023.

The issues that regulators currently face are huge, multi-faceted and unlike anything, we have ever faced before. Partnership working with other public bodies, private entities and NGOs can be successful in helping to deliver mutual outcomes. Partnership working can, however, bring with it risks.

- Project 8 - How to engender partnership working between environmental regulators and third parties to drive change

This project will collect examples of partnership working between regulators and third parties and tools and approaches to support partnership working. It will seek to identify what are the critical success measures to forming an effective partnership and what are the potential pitfalls and risks of partnership working; guidance will be produced. This project will use Working Together Project (2021) as a case study to explore effective relationships. This project will be virtual and have zero associated cost. This project is scheduled to deliver by the end of 2023.

Milestones:

Project 1 - New Basecamp Channel - Spring 2022 – support to 2024

Project 2 - Recommendations & guidance document - Autumn 2022

Project 3 - Recommendations & guidance document - Autumn 2024

Project 4 - Guidance document - Autumn 2024

Project 5 - Guidance Document - Autumn 2023

Project 6 - Technical reports (1 per field visit delivered Autumn 2023) & guidance document - delivered Autumn 2024

Project 7 - Guidance document - Autumn 2023

Project 8 – Guidance document – Autumn 2024



3.2 Describe the products of the proposal

The products of this proposal are all primarily paper based such as recommendations, technical reports and guidance. This work is exploring new areas of work and envisioning re-engineering existing areas in a largely virtual environment, it will also explore how to feedback some of this information in other formats such as podcasts, interviews etc.

Project 1 - New Basecamp Channel - Spring 2022 – support to 2024

Project 2 - Recommendations & guidance document - Autumn 2022

Project 3 - Recommendations & guidance document - Autumn 2024

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Project 5 - Guidance Document - Autumn 2023

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Project 8 – Guidance document – Autumn 2024

An annual programme report will also be produced each year covering progress.

