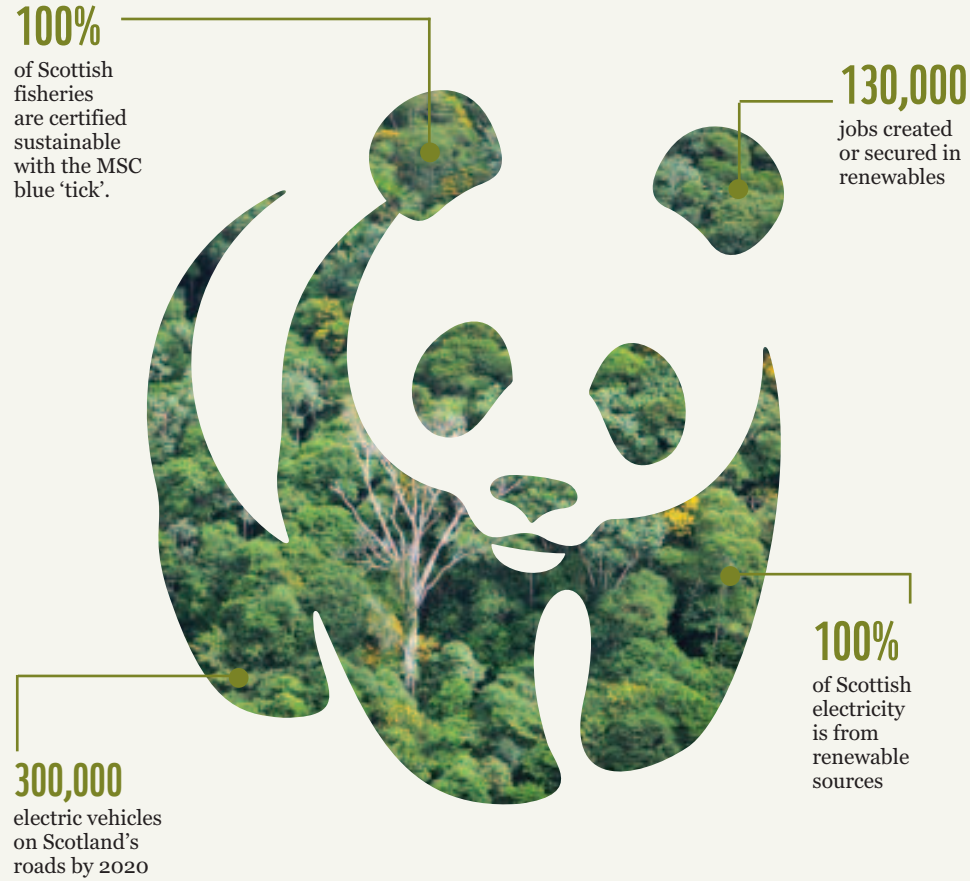


One Planet Scotland in numbers



WWF • SCOTLAND - MANIFESTO: ONE PLANET SCOTLAND



Climate Change	Conservation	Sustainability
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A Manifesto for 2011: time for a one planet Scotland

SCOTLAND

WWFSCOTLAND.ORG.UK



Why we are here
To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
wwfscotland.org.uk

Download WWF's Manifesto for 2011 at wwfscotland.org.uk/holyrood

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WWF Scotland, Little Dunkeld, Dunkeld, Perthshire, PH8 0AD T: 01350 728000

One Planet Scotland in words



Download WWF's Manifesto for 2011 at wwfscotland.org.uk/holyrood

For more information, contact:
Eva Groeneveld, public affairs manager
or email egroeneveld@wwfscotland.org.uk

ONE PLANET SCOTLAND

If everyone in the world consumed natural resources and generated carbon emissions at the rate we do in Scotland, we'd need three planets – not just one – to support us. The impacts – not least climate change, deforestation and the loss of numerous species – are already starting to affect us all. In addressing the UK's current 'three-planet' lifestyle, WWF is aiming for what we call a One Planet Future – where people and nature live in harmony, thriving within their fair share of the planet's natural resources. We take this approach, recognising that the well-being of people and nature is intimately linked. People can't thrive without a flourishing natural environment. Nature can't thrive without careful stewardship by people. They share the same planet, share the same limited natural resources and ultimately share the same future.

To make this vision a reality, WWF helps individuals, businesses and organisations to reduce their impact on the planet, while pressing governments and industry to make the changes needed for us all to lead a One Planet lifestyle.



WWF SCOTLAND IS PART OF THE WWF GLOBAL NETWORK, WHICH WORKS IN OVER 100 COUNTRIES.

Our passionate team is working hard for people and nature here and around the world. Well tuned into global developments, key staff work on and lead significant international programmes on fisheries, palm oil, aquaculture and forests from our busy office in Dunkeld.

Scottish debates on climate change since the last elections have set the pace for other national statutes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and the WWF global network has helped spread the good news about the ambition and commitment shown by Scotland's Parliament.

Scotland has the imagination, courage and innovation to be bold in a time of environmental threats and challenges. With the resources, skills, opportunity and confidence - we could deliver a low carbon economy and homes, a safe clean energy system, secure jobs, sustainable food, an enabling education system – and a safe one planet future. It's a vision we hope you share. If you do, the WWF team would like to support you in achieving it.



Dr Richard Dixon
Director



Dr Richard Dixon,
Director, WWF Scotland



NALL BENVIE / WWF

IN A ONE PLANET SCOTLAND...

- 1 The well-being of our people and planet is our measure of progress.
- 2 Every home in Scotland is energy efficient, helping end fuel poverty.
- 3 100% of Scottish fisheries are certified sustainable with the MSC blue 'tick'.
- 4 All products containing palm oil and fish purchased by the public sector are certified as sustainable.
- 5 All of Scotland's energy is from renewable sources.
- 6 Scotland's easy, efficient, accessible public transport system is a model in Europe, most people walk or cycle every day.
- 7 Sustainability is core to the education system including the curriculum, campus, culture and community of our schools.
- 8 Scotland is zero waste, recycling and composting more than 75% of what was previously seen as waste.

ONE PLANET ECONOMY A VISION:

Scotland's progress is measured by the well-being of our people and planet. As a nation, we value the quality of life of all our people and that of others, so aim to minimise any negative effects of our behaviour on others.



Dr Dan Barlow
head of policy

Scotland cares about the natural world and health of other species, and values resources such as clean air, good water, bountiful seas, inspiring forests, urban, open and green spaces. Internationally, Scotland is highly competitive, having seized the opportunity to maximise its huge potential of skills, resources and innovation to build a strong, low carbon economy – showcasing progressive solutions to global challenges, along with the skill base and experience to deliver them. At home, local, regional and national food, energy and transport networks are robust, supporting a stable economy able to survive knocks and thrive, even through global change and uncertainty.

Steps to achieving the vision:

Within 6 months, put a robust carbon budget assessment process in place to support decision-making, to identify high impact policies and infrastructure developments and to ensure that these are in line with national targets.

By 2011, commit to a national economic development purpose that improves quality of life, reduces our global footprint and delivers a zero carbon future.

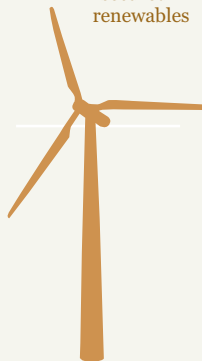
By 2012, measure what matters with a series of indicators that reflect progress against critical economic and social outcomes whilst respecting environmental limits.

By 2012, put a programme in place supporting local authorities and community planning partnerships in reducing the footprint of their own areas.

By 2014, set Scotland on a path to reduce the national global footprint by at least 3% per year to ensure that we do not simply 'offshore' emissions to meet statutory climate change targets.

130,000

jobs created or
secured in
renewables



Our fair share

Scotland's global footprint needs to reduce by 75% by 2050. This reduction must be delivered through improved resource efficiency as well as through changes in consumption.

Why do we need new measures?

Currently, we do not focus sufficiently on achieving progress on social well-being and safeguarding our environment. Instead, we place most emphasis on GDP. Greater prominence needs to be attached to indicators that reflect progress on reducing our ecological footprint and improving social well-being if we are to manage our economy responsibly.

Carbon assessment of public sector spend and policies

The Scottish Government method for assessing the climate impact of the budget must be developed to ensure spending plans are compatible with Scotland's long term Climate Act targets by including emissions associated with production as well as consumption. In addition, the method needs to be developed and deployed across the public sector to inform budget decision-making relating to both direct operational impacts and those in their sphere of influence.

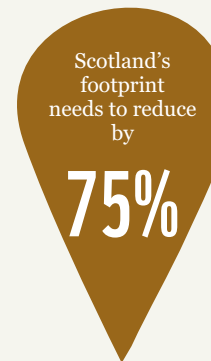
Why support local authorities and community planning partnerships?

An average council produces at least 30,000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum. Its community generates just over 1.8 million tonnes. Local authorities have a huge part to play in tackling emissions from their whole area.

Footprinting can also be used to identify how service provision by Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) influences people's everyday decisions and behaviour through plans, policies and engagement with the community.

What does this mean in practice?

- Provide continuing support to the Sustainable Scotland Network Local Footprints support service - it can help local authorities and CPPs set targets and inform policies based on analysis of footprint scenarios.
- Recommend use of footprinting in Single Outcome Agreements as a high level outcome
- Require carbon assessment of major policies and infrastructure developments as part of compliance with the public sector statutory duty on climate change.



REDUCING COUNCIL FOOTPRINTS

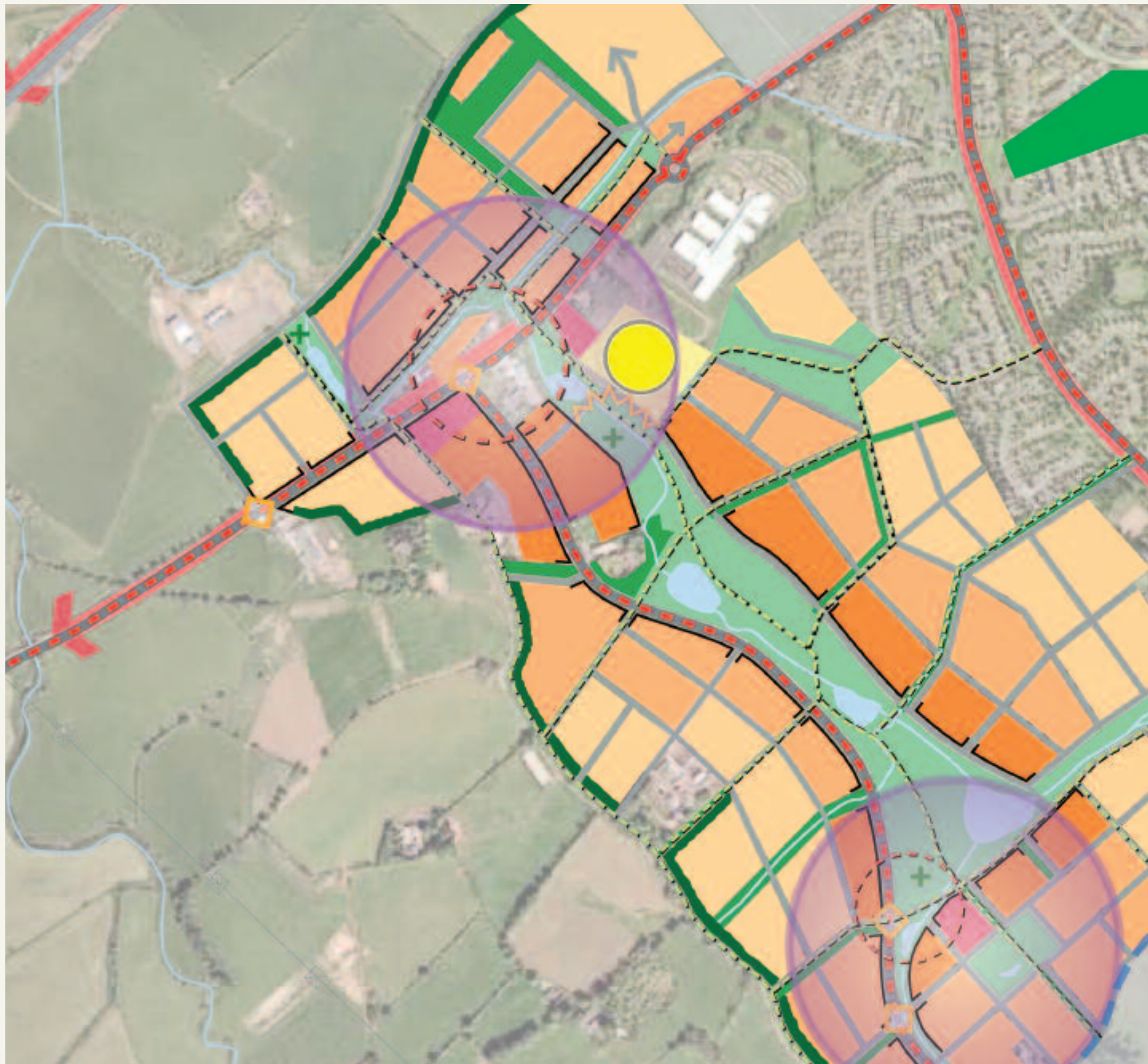
Footprinting at South Lanarkshire Council

South Lanarkshire Council (SLC) developed footprint scenarios and an assessment framework to monitor new developments in the Community Growth Areas (CGA). The council is using this framework to assess development briefs, and encourage dialogue with developers to agree measures that will reduce footprint and market energy efficient homes.

Through footprint modelling, planners developed a range of scenarios with a selection of building regulations, according to the Low Carbon Buildings Strategy for Scotland (The Sullivan Report), energy efficiency technologies, transport alternatives and behaviour change. The assumptions and data used to develop the scenarios were checked in consultation with the developers of the sites.

The scenario results demonstrated that by looking at only the transport and housing energy components of the ecological footprint, reductions of up to 18% of SLC's footprint could be achieved. The community planning partnership has set a 20% reduction target for the CGAs compared to the South Lanarkshire average footprint.

For more information contact:
Dr Dan Barlow, head of policy
dbarlow@wwfscotland.org.uk



ONE PLANET HOMES

A VISION:

Everyone has a warm, efficient, easy to run home and nobody lives in fuel poverty.



Elizabeth Leighton
senior policy officer

Many homes and buildings generate power, with some people earning by putting electricity back onto the grid and some people benefiting from sharing heat or energy generated in their building or community. Scotland is a world leader in retrofitting buildings to improve efficiency, as well as micro-generation of heat and electricity. New jobs in manufacturing, construction, engineering and micro-generation make a significant contribution to a strong economy, kick started by demand at home. Scottish skills and experience are in big demand internationally.

Steps to achieving the vision:

Within 6 months reaffirm the commitment to deliver on the promise to eliminate fuel poverty by 2016 and escalate the Energy Assistance Package accordingly.

By 2011, produce the strategy to reduce carbon emissions from housing by at least 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

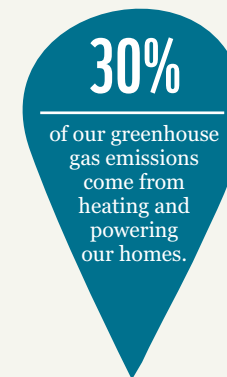
By 2011, put an attractive financial package in place which makes it feasible for all families to upgrade their homes using a combination of soft loans, grants, discounted measures, and 'pay as you save' schemes.

By the end of 2011, introduce a street-by-street, house-by-house retrofit scheme nation-wide - with every house given a whole house plan and basic measures installed by 2015.

By 2011, have a strategy in place to fuel poverty-proof all homes by aiming for NHER 8 (National Home Energy Rating) standard by 2020.

By the end of 2012, ensure, through building regulations, that all new housing built from 2016 are net zero carbon.

By 2014, put in place the regulations to establish minimum energy efficiency standards for all private housing to move all F and G rated properties up the scale by 2015.



£1
FOR EVERY £1 SPENT ON FUEL POVERTY 42P IS SAVED BY THE NHS

(The Fuel Poverty Advisory Group for England)

Why prioritise a bold energy efficiency programme?

It would be easy, cost-effective and popular, plus deliver huge emissions reductions. Policies for reducing energy use are also policies for social justice. Efficient homes are warmer and drier, reduce respiratory illness, and generate smaller energy bills, reducing fuel poverty. The other benefit: a boost to the Scottish economy.

How do you make it happen?

With the right combination of incentives, delivery and regulation, home energy efficiency can reduce carbon emissions and deliver for the economy. As part of an intensive programme to cover the whole country, the Government should:

- Offer free loft and cavity insulation to all as part of a whole-house eco-refurbishment package
- Provide grants and cheap loans for more expensive measures according to need
- Mandate local authorities to lead
- Maximise Scotland's fair share of UK programmes on energy efficiency from energy suppliers

What will it cost?

Around £1.35 billion each year for ten years to meet the 42% reduction target by 2020 for homes. However, this is not all Government funding. If led by Government, some will come from utility companies (through the CERT scheme) and homeowners who can pay. This will generate £4 billion additional value to the Scottish economy (or annually £400 million) and secure 10,200 jobs for ten years including 7,300 installer jobs. This does not include the many indirect jobs in manufacturing and delivery and is equivalent to nearly 30% gross value added and 7.5 person years of employment per £1 million invested.

Evidence from other loan and pay as you save programmes show that for every £1 spent by Government, another £4 is leveraged in from other sources.

REACHING THE FUEL POOR

Hadyard Hill, Girvan, Fintry

Analysis of three 'universal, area-based' schemes has demonstrated the huge success of this approach. It resulted in:

- 40% of homes receiving at least one energy efficiency measure
- an average reduction of nearly 20% in annual household emissions
- fuel poverty falling by up to 26%
- average annual bills falling by between £180 - £600
- an annual increase in community disposable income between £162,000 and £561,000.

These schemes were very cost-effective, achieved very high take-up rates and reached many of the 'hidden' fuel poor.

For more information contact Elizabeth Leighton, senior policy officer, eleighton@wwfscotland.org.uk



ONE PLANET FISHERIES

A VISION:

Scotland's fisheries are sustainable, supporting strong communities with secure jobs in the long term. Scotland's seas are home to an amazing range of marine species and habitats, enhanced by a treasured network of protected areas, and giving great enjoyment to all.



Dr Mireille Thom
policy officer

Management of Scottish seas is a role model globally of a sound approach. A source of great social, economic and cultural importance, Scotland's fishing industry is at the forefront of adopting sustainable practices.

Steps to achieving the vision

During 2011 and 2012, take a strong lead in Common Fisheries Policy reform discussions and implementation, securing strong conservation outcomes based on long-term management plans at a fishery level.

In 2012, voice strong support for stakeholder engagement in the management of Scottish fisheries - ensuring management strategies are workable and meet environmental commitments.

By 2012, ensure all Scottish fisheries have progressed through Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification pre-assessment, with support where necessary.

By 2012, create the National Marine Plan for Scotland, based on the ecosystem approach, with established boundaries for Scottish marine regions and an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas designated.

By 2012, ensure the public sector have responsible procurement policies for food that require all fish purchased to be MSC or Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC).

By 2015, require 100% of Scottish fisheries to be certified as sustainable by the MSC.



Many Scottish fisheries are gearing up to get MSC certification and some are certified already

Why focus on fisheries?

Many fish stocks are below safe biological limits, and while some species such as cod are beginning to show the early signs of recovery, there is still a long way to go to move away from historically low stock sizes.

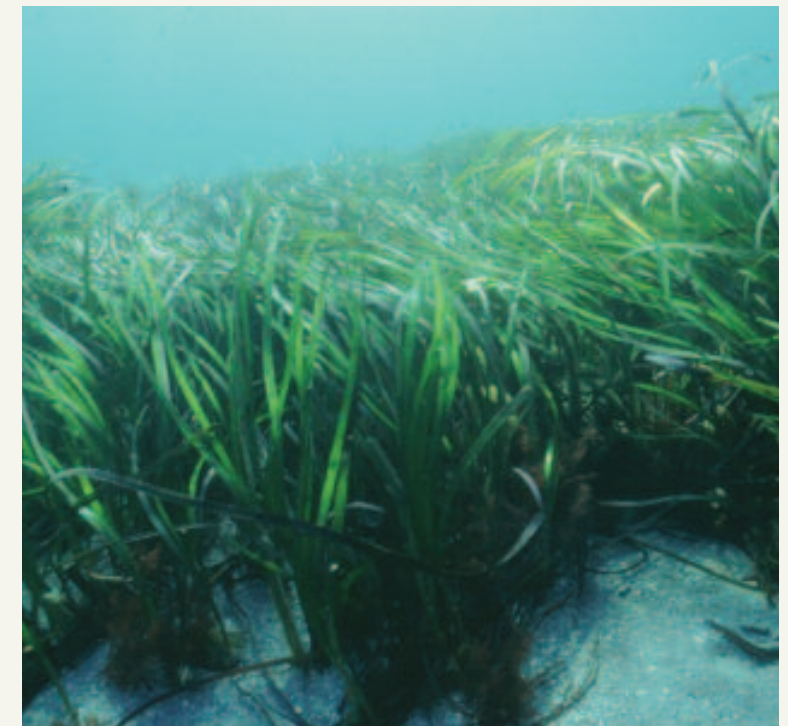
All demersal (bottom-living) fisheries are mixed, targeting more than one species. With a bycatch of both non-target species and target species that cannot be landed due to size, market conditions or quota constraints, discarding in Scottish waters is a major issue. While many of these issues are being addressed by the good working relationship that exists in Scotland between all interested parties (Government, industry and NGOs including WWF), there is still a lot that remains to be done.

What is MSC?

MSC stands for the Marine Stewardship Council. MSC certification is the internationally recognised mark of a sustainable fishery, a blue tick that tells the consumer the fish has come from a sustainable source.

What is ASC?

Half of the fish and shellfish we eat is produced by the aquaculture industry. To ensure the industry operates to a high environmental standard, an Aquaculture Stewardship Council certification system is in development and should be in place in 2011.



SUE SCOTT

CREDITING RESPONSIBLE FISHERMEN

The Scottish Conservation Credits Scheme – an example of a regional management body

The reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is an opportunity to move from top down micro-management, to a system where the EU will set high level management objectives and the details on how to achieve these are decided at a local level. The Scottish Conservation Credits Scheme is an example of how such a scheme can work.

This scheme credits fishermen for adopting conservation measures that are most suitable to the fisheries covered by the scheme (mixed whitefish and Nephrops trawl fleets) and to its objectives (cod conservation). It brings together decision-makers, scientists, industry and NGO representatives for monthly steering group meetings. The scheme is a prime example of co-management that could easily be replicated: the better understanding and high compliance generated demonstrate the value of granting all stakeholders a degree of ownership in the management process.

The scheme has been successful in gaining the commitment of industry and gained international recognition.

With all key stakeholders participating in the development of the Scheme not only are the fishing industry involved in management decisions, but, in the words of Mike Park, executive chairman of the Scottish White Fish Producers Association and Conservation Credits Steering Group member: "Following the success of Conservation Credits, Scotland's fishermen now have an enthusiasm for exploring new ideas. These latest [selective gear] trials are part of our ongoing commitment to sustainable harvesting and long-term planning, long may it continue."

For more information contact Dr Mireille Thom, marine policy officer on mthom@wwfscotland.org.uk

ONE PLANET FOOD A VISION:

Everyone living in Scotland has access to affordable, local, seasonal and fresh food, making the nation healthier.



Adam Harrison
senior policy officer

There is a diverse regional and national food industry. Scotland's diet has reduced its climate emissions because we have tackled those from food production as well as

from food consumption. Scottish food is from sustainable sources, the public sector having led by example with responsible procurement policies. The Scottish food industry is leading the way by acting collectively as responsible global businesses. Products containing palm oil certified as sustainable (to the RSPO standard) are visible and widely available following a public sector lead that profiled Scottish brands.

The soy used as animal feed by the Scottish livestock industry comes from certified sustainable sources (to the Roundtable on Responsible Soy standard). Certified products such as fish with the blue 'tick' of MSC certification or farmed fish with ASC certification are market leaders, and widely available from Scottish sources - thereby supporting sustainable Scottish industries. All the certified brands are accessible and favoured by consumers who do not want to contribute to the destruction of rainforests and seas.

Steps to achieving the vision

Within 6 months, put measures in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in cross-compliance standards (the rules to get European subsidies) for agriculture under the Single Farm Payment system.

Within 6 months, set a target to reduce emissions from food consumption in Scotland, as well as those that come from the food industry directly, by 80% by 2050.

Within one year, establish an expert working group to set out a plan to deliver these reductions in emissions from food consumption and the industry in Scotland.

By 2012, require all public bodies to purchase only accredited sustainable seafood and palm oil products through responsible procurement policies and practice.

By 2014, require all Scottish fish farms to seek Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification.

Why focus on food consumption?

Because we import 40% of our food, our consumption has impacts outside of Scotland. Our food consumption places significant pressures on the environment and people, here and overseas. For example, basic commodities like palm oil, used in many processed foods, causes deforestation in Borneo. Soya, widely used for animal feed in Scotland, is also a direct driver of deforestation in the Amazon.

By addressing the impact of food along the whole supply chain, we can ensure efficient use of natural resources in the production of food, and seek to improve the Scottish diet. More sustainable food, such as fresh, unprocessed food, less meat and dairy, can be healthier too.

What can be done at home?

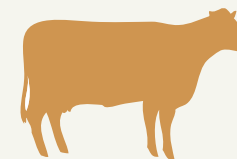
Lots. Farming needs to reduce its emissions by becoming more efficient in the use of fertilisers, both because fertilisers are energy intensive inputs but also because nitrous oxide from soils with excess nitrogen is a major greenhouse gas. Cross-compliance standards that apply to farms in receipt of support include environmental protection requirements but do not yet include measures to cut greenhouse gas emissions from land use. Guidance exists on how farmers can cut emissions, including money-saving actions like better fertiliser management or production of renewable energy. These measures should be included in cross-compliance, which would massively increase their uptake.

The opportunity with procurement

One concrete and straight forward way for the Scottish Government to start to make our nation's food consumption more sustainable would be to change the way it buys the £85 million of food it purchases each year for schools, hospitals and other public services. There is a range of independent and credible certification processes that guarantees more sustainable production which should form the basis for public procurement standards for food. In addition to Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and the forthcoming Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) systems, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification guarantees palm oil that comes from sustainable sources that has not resulted in the loss of valuable tropical forests. Certified sustainably produced soy will shortly become available through the Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS).

40%

OF OUR FOOD IS
IMPORTED SO
WE NEED TO TAKE
RESPONSIBILITY
FOR OUR
GLOBAL IMPACT





RESOURCING RESPONSIBLE PALM OIL

Walkers Shortbread

Walkers Shortbread is a family business that was founded in 1898 by Joseph Walker in Aberlour on Spey. It is now a recognised global brand and is also acting as a globally responsible business. It has also been a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil since 2009 and is actively supporting the production of sustainable palm oil by buying GreenPalm certificates which ensure that growers who meet the tough sustainability standards (such as avoiding destruction of species rich rainforests) are rewarded for their effort.

For more information contact Adam Harrison, senior policy officer on aharrison@wwfscotland.org.uk

ONE PLANET ENERGY

A VISION:

Scotland is genuinely clean and green, producing all of its electricity from clean and renewable sources. The diverse base of renewables means that the energy load is spread across different technologies.



Dr Sam Gardner
policy officer

Scotland's generation mix is supported by demand management, improved interconnectors and energy storage technology; working together to provide a secure supply of low carbon electricity. Renewable heat warming our homes and buildings, is being generated close to demand putting an end to the wasteful, polluting energy use. All public buildings have the highest energy efficiency ratings.

The move towards more decentralised energy generation, possible in 2010, has had the combined effect of reducing emissions and raising public awareness of the link between electricity and energy generation.

The Scottish energy system is not only less polluting and safe for the population and environment, it is also safe, secure and resilient in a changing world. Scotland has realised its huge renewable energy opportunity and is an exporter of clean energy. It is no longer an importer of dirty fuels needed to generate electricity or heat and therefore it is no longer exposed to the cost, conflict and risk that these bring.

Steps to achieving the vision

Immediately rule out the proposed Hunterston coal fired power station.

Establish renewable electricity targets of at least 60% by 2015 and commit to all of Scotland's electricity coming from renewables by 2020.

Within 6 months, set the right Emissions Performance Standard to rule out new polluting power stations.

By 2012, ensure all local authorities have produced heat maps to identify community and public sector renewable heat potential.

By 2014, based on heat map potential, put a programme in place to meet public sector heat demand from renewables by 2020.

Why introduce emission performance standards?

We need to ensure we do not get locked into dirty unsustainable power generation. An individual power plant based standard should be set now at 300gCO₂/kWh or less. This could be achieved by an efficient gas-fired power station that makes use of waste heat or, of course, by renewables. As soon as possible, but by 2025 at the very latest, emissions standards for new and existing plants should be tightened to require all generating capacity to emit less than 100g/kWh of heat or electricity produced.

Why increase the renewable targets?

Scotland exceeded the 2011 target of 31% renewable electricity as early as 2009. We can meet 100% of our electricity consumption from renewables by 2020 but must increase ambition to at least 60% by 2015.

Why support renewable heat?

Right now only 1.4% of our current heat use comes from renewable sources. We could prioritise renewable heat for community heating and require all local authorities to produce a heat map describing demand across the region. This map could then provide the basis for replacing 100% of current public sector heat load with renewable heat by 2020. We can learn from projects underway already that could be replicated across the nation. For example, in Dunfermline a District Heating Scheme using waste gas from landfill sites provides heat and hot water to eight public buildings and over 200 homes. It is estimated that it is making greenhouse gas savings of more than 60,000 tonnes per year, with a budgeted income of more than £1 million per year.

1.4%
ONLY 1.4% OF
OUR CURRENT HEAT
USE COMES FROM
RENEWABLE
SOURCES



LEAPER



RECOVERING WASTE HEAT

Using renewable heat in Wick

In Wick, there is an example of waste heat use and a community heating system based on a heat mapping exercise. Heat mapping helped identify the best sources for potentially recovering heat from businesses in the local community.

From February 2007, 180 houses were networked and started to receive heat and hot water from the Combined Heat and Power facility. The network is to be expanded to include public buildings, the hospital and more houses. The cost is approximately £8.50 per average three bedroom house per week compared to previous fuel costs which averaged £30 per week.

For more information contact Sam Gardner, policy officer on sjgardner@wwfscotland.org.uk

ONE PLANET TRANSPORT A VISION:

Scotland boasts an easy, accessible, affordable and integrated public transport system that most people could walk or cycle to.

In communities across Scotland, the needs of the pedestrian take priority over those of traffic. Most work places and local services can be accessed on foot and pedestrians (including those using wheel chairs, prams etc.) feel safe and enjoy walking in well laid out and pleasant streets.

Investment in the transport system is focused on building a transport system that is efficient, sustainable and socially just. Good planning and public transport is bringing opportunities within reach of those who cannot afford a car. More pedestrian and cycling friendly communities is not only improving the health of the community but is reducing crime, and the fear of crime.

The population is healthy and active, emissions have been reduced greatly, rates of health concerns such as mental illness and obesity have been cut significantly as have costs to the NHS of dealing with these. A thriving nation is contributing to a strong economy.

Traffic levels are reduced and the majority of vehicles on the road are electric. These are supported by the appropriate charging infrastructure and connected to our renewables-rich grid. Enhanced support for public transport is resulting in videoconference facilities and huge reductions in the number of flights from Scotland.

Steps to achieving the vision

In the first Scottish budget after the election, include a commitment to invest in a healthy, sustainable transport system and cancel major new road developments.

Within 6 months, transfer at least 10% of the transport budget to deliver active travel infrastructure - making walking and cycling safer, easier and enjoyable and the population safer.

Within 6 months, refresh the transport strategy to focus on sustainable travel and kick-start delivery of an integrated transport package that is socially just and environmentally sound.

By 2011, start implementing a plan to secure replacement of 300,000 vehicles in Scotland with electric vehicles by 2020.



Dr Sam Gardner
policy officer

By 2012, at the latest, begin rolling out an integrated transport package that is socially just and environmentally sound, to stabilise and reduce traffic levels and give priority to the following reinforcing policies:

- simplified and reduced bus fares
- space re-allocation to support active travel
- comprehensive travel planning to support personal journey plans that work for individuals
- introduction of a workplace charging levy
- use of average speed cameras to enforce speed limits

By 2014, when other travel options should be easy and accessible, introduce a congestion charge in two Scottish cities to discourage the use of cars.

What new roads could be cancelled?

An additional Forth Road Bridge and Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route projects are expensive and are predicted upon the continued dominance of the car. The money they would need could revolutionise active travel and public transport in Scotland and be invested in improving infrastructure and access respectively. This would be far more socially just too.

When can transition to electric vehicles happen?

It can start now by building the charging infrastructure and creating financial incentives to get at least a 300 000 electric cars on the road by 2020.



ALLIED VEHICLES



HEALTHY CYCLING

Cycling in Scandinavia

A study in Denmark, following 30,000 people for 14 years, found a 28% reduction in death rates for those that cycle commuted for 30 minutes per day. A Finnish study similarly noted a 40% drop in diabetes for regular cyclists. There are many positive health benefits from cycling, and the British Medical Association suggest the “overall benefits of cycling outweighed the risks by a ratio of 20:1!”

www.cyclingscotland.org/cyclingtowork.aspx

For more information contact Dr Sam Gardner, policy officer on sjgardner@wwfscotland.org.uk

ONE PLANET EDUCATION A VISION:

Young people leaving our education system and going into employment are well prepared for all the opportunities and challenges that a low carbon Scotland, in a changing world, presents to them. Young people grow up in an education system where sustainability is embedded in the curriculum, campus, culture and community of their schools - One Planet Schools.



Morag Watson
policy officer

Young people understand and value the natural world, the ecosystems we live within and depend upon, relationships with others across the world and with future generations. They are confident and active citizens - happy, healthy, individuals equipped with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed to lead fulfilled and sustainable lives.

Having learned in inspiring, efficient buildings and grown up in a One Planet Scotland, these young people are highly skilled and ready to play their part in society.

Steps to achieving the vision

Within 6 months, ensure teacher training has met the Professional Standard's global citizenship and sustainable development criteria.

By the end of 2011, begin a national programme of 'One Planet School Professional Development' for all practising teachers, enabling teachers to take this forward.

By the end of 2011, ensure sustainable design and build principles are incorporated into all policies applied to developments throughout the Scottish school estate.

By the start of 2012, launch a national programme to train all Head Teachers in 'Leading a One Planet School'.

By the end of 2012, deliver an entitlement for pre-school and primary pupils to have at least two hours of outdoor education at least once a week.

By 2015, ensure all Scottish schools – nursery, primary, and secondary - are schools that practise and teach sustainable development – One Planet Schools.

How does this fit with the new curriculum?

Perfectly. Sustainable development is spread across the Curriculum for Excellence, but there is little evidence that teachers have training and support to deliver it. The One Planet Schools package helps build teachers' knowledge and skills while providing practical ways to deliver the curriculum.

Why is it not happening already?

A decade of voluntary schemes and supportive, enthusiastic individuals has achieved much, demonstrating how schools can become One Planet Schools and the benefits of doing this. But this approach has taken us as far as it can.

How do we actually make it happen?

Train teachers. Work with the General Teaching Council for Scotland to make sure all accredited teacher training courses equip student teachers effectively to undertake sustainable development education.

Develop innovative models for One Planet School professional development to support existing teachers, by working with agencies, NGOs and teachers.

Becoming a One Planet School takes leadership. Establish a programme for Leading Sustainable Schools, as part of the requirement for the Standard for Headship.

In the school, the model of how to do it is similar to that for schools promoting health and well-being. Plus, there is much common ground between the aims and approaches of these health promoting schools and One Planet Schools, so we would be building on what these are achieving already as well as building on what has been achieved through Eco-Schools.

2 HOURS
OF OUTDOOR
LEARNING AT LEAST
ONCE A WEEK FOR
ALL SCOTTISH
SCHOOLS



ARAMANDA/FOTOLIA



SUPPORTING SUSTAINABILITY IN SCHOOLS

A One Planet School: Lawthorn Primary School, North Ayrshire

Winners of the Sustainable Schools award in 2010, Lawthorn Primary have had eight years of focusing on sustainability. It is now firmly part of the school curriculum and pupils take part in lessons on fair-trade, conservation, pollution, wildlife, weather, travel and transport. "These activities at Lawthorn are not seen as an 'add-on', they are intrinsic to all their learning", says Amanda Milne, Principal Teacher and Eco Co-ordinator.

Learning doesn't just take place in the classroom; pupils are responsible for the school gardens and grow vegetables over the summer months. The produce is harvested in the autumn to make soup for the whole school to try.

Pupils and staff tackle their carbon footprint by reducing car travel to the school with their Park and Stride, Walk to School and cycling initiatives. They have also reduced their gas and electricity use thanks to pupil energy monitors, who are appointed to switch off lights and electrical equipment and turn down radiators.

The children are encouraged to reduce, re-use and recycle paper, card, plastic bottles, ink cartridges, mobile phones, spectacles and bottle tops. They have reduced food waste by 80 per cent and uncooked food is turned into compost for use in the school garden.

"The young people," says Amanda Milne, "are more aware of their roles and responsibilities within the community and are incredibly proud of their achievements. They are dedicated and rise to the challenges they are faced with in order to make their world a better place for all."

Quotes from article in TESS August 13th 2010

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ONE PLANET RESOURCE USE A VISION:

Scotland is an efficient nation. We have reduced our resource use, minimised the amount of waste we produce, and maximised the benefit of those resources we do use.

Scotland has created jobs in new industries, cut costs to the economy and reduced climate emissions by tackling waste, reusing and recycling materials. Rather than paying to get rid of material we could get more use out of, as a nation, we recycle and compost more than 75% of what was previously seen as 'waste'.

With the infrastructure in place we are super efficient. Scotland is now the envy of Europe for resource use, where it once lagged far behind. It is Scottish local authorities that are reaping the rewards of applying best practice and Scottish council taxpayers and businesses who are reaping the rewards through reduced taxes and waste disposal costs.



Dr Dan Barlow
head of policy

Steps to achieving the vision

Within 1 year, introduce a requirement for the separation of all waste at source.

By 2012, introduce a landfill and incineration ban for recyclable waste streams.

By 2012, set out a credible waste prevention plan to cover household, commercial and construction sectors in order to reduce waste volumes in half by 2020.

By 2013, introduce a nationwide drink container deposit return scheme.

By 2014, enable a network of anaerobic digestion facilities to be put in place to process organic waste.

By 2014 introduce 'pay as you throw' for residual non-recycled or composted waste.

Why avoid large-scale energy from waste facilities?

These deplete resources, burning valuable materials that could be recycled, and ultimately encourage waste generation rather than prevention.

Why anaerobic digestion facilities?

If sent to landfill, biodegradable waste releases methane – a powerful greenhouse gas. Establishing a network of anaerobic digestion facilities in Scotland to process our biodegradable waste would enable the gas to be captured and used to generate heat and electricity in the local area and the digested material produced could replace artificial fertilisers.

'Pay as you throw'

In many parts of Europe and the United States, variable waste charging or 'pay as you throw' is common and has been found to both increase recycling levels and reduce waste volumes.

As an example, in Landkreis Schweinfurt in Germany, a 43% reduction in residual waste reduction followed the introduction of variable charging, with recycling increasing from 64% to 76%. In the Treviso District of Italy, the introduction of variable waste charging resulted in a 27% reduction in waste through a combination of both reducing waste volumes and increased recycling.

A report commissioned by the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management concluded that variable charging should enable UK local authorities to reduce residual waste volumes to 150 kg per person.

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OF SCOTLAND'S
WASTE GOES
TO LANDFILL



GARY DOAK

BRINGING BACK BOTTLES



New York Bottle Scheme

An example of an operational deposit return scheme, the New York State Returnable Container Act, known as the "Bottle Bill", has been a tremendous success.

Over the last 26 years it has achieved significant impacts to create a cleaner and healthier New York. The Bottle Bill has:

- reduced roadside litter by 70 percent
- recycled 90 billion containers, equal to 6 million tons of materials, at no cost to local governments
- saved more than 52 million barrels of oil
- eliminated 200,000 metric tons of greenhouse gases each year.

When the Bottle Bill was passed in 1982 non-carbonated drinks like iced teas, sport drinks and bottled water made up a small fraction of the beverage market. Today, non-carbonated water makes up more than 23 percent of the market. Quoted from New York State Government.

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