



UK Experiences with using the CCRA

Tuesday, 11th February 2014
CIRCLE-2 Workshop, Berlin

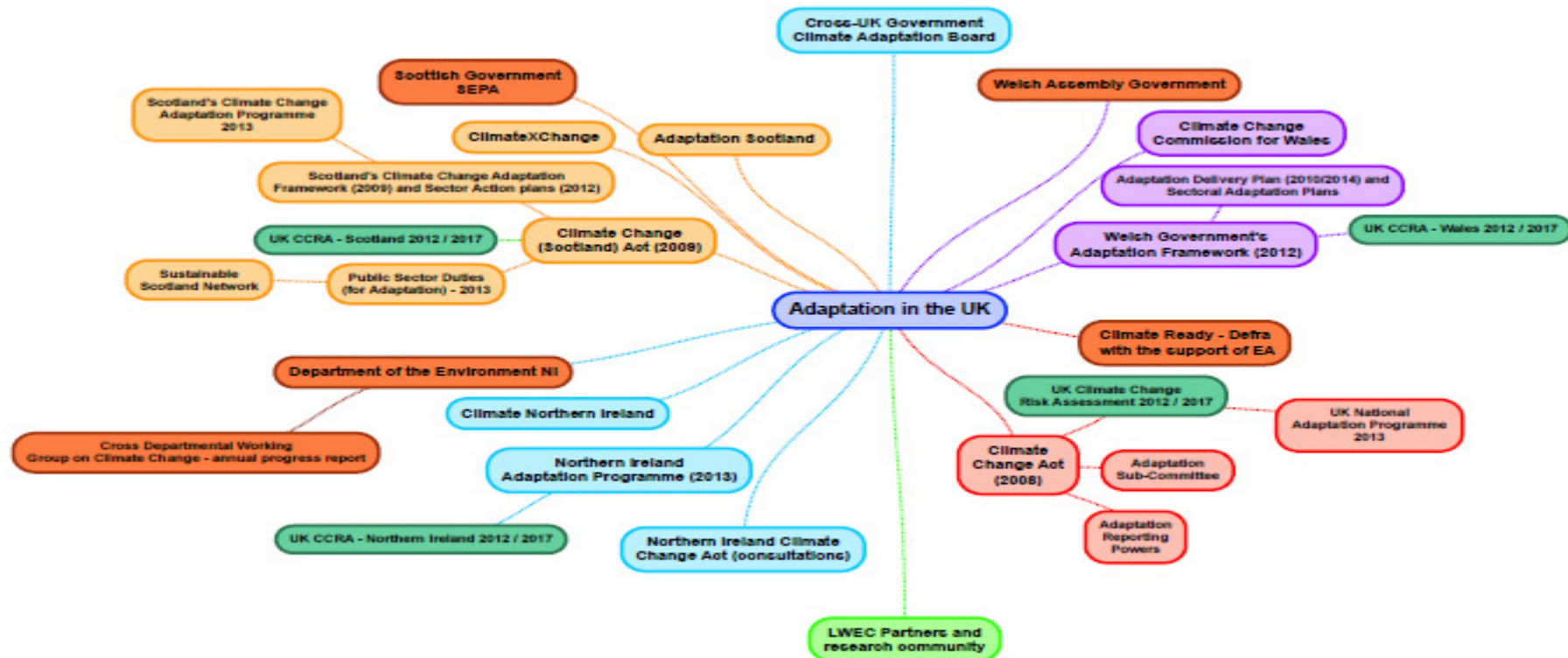


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UK First Climate Change Risk Assessment

- Statutory requirement within the UK Climate Change Act (2008)
- Duty of the Secretary of State to lay before parliament every five years a report assessing the risks for the UK of the current and predicted impacts of climate change



UK First CCRA

Purpose and users

- Findings intended for central government primarily, to priorities adaptation resources
- Gaps to inform research prioritisation
- Conceptual frameworks intended to structure the issues for wider users, including Parliament, Local Government, private sectors, etc.
 - Enable conversations and promote risk framing of the issue making it manageable and approachable for users

Additional Policy / Science drivers (beyond statutory requirement)

- Policy driver at the high level
 - From government rational for intervention to making markets work more effectively (information deficit)
- Promoting principles of sustainable development: economy, society and environment
- Informed by and informing science – climate and adaptation sciences



Summary of Performance of CCRA Methodology

	Performance			Importance	
	Method	Data	Implementation	CCRA1	CCRA2
1. Literature review & Tier 1 analysis	Good	Good	Good	High	Low
2. Identification of cross-sectoral & indirect consequences	Fair	Limited	Limited	Medium	High
3. Review of policy	Limited	Limited	Limited	Low	Medium
4. Social vulnerability	Fair	Limited	Limited	Medium	High
5. Adaptive capacity	Good	Fair	Fair	Medium	High
6. Selection of Tier 2 impacts	Good	Fair	Fair	High	Medium
7. Identify risk metrics	Good	Fair	Fair	High	High
8. Response functions	Good	Fair	Fair	High	Medium
9. Estimates of change in selected climate change scenarios	Good	Fair	Fair	High	High
10. Socio-economic change	Fair	Limited	Fair	Medium	High
11. Economic impacts	Good	Fair	Fair	Medium	High
12. Report outputs	Fair	N/A	Good	High	High

Climate Change Risk Assessment Recommendations Report, June 2012

UK First CCRA – What was not done?

- **Quantification** of present and future risks to the same degree of **detail for all sectors and scales**
- Consideration of **interdependencies and indirect risks**
- Treatment of future socio-economic change and/or **existing adaptation** in a consistent manner
- Analysis of **non-climate interactions** in a systemic manner (e.g., technological changes in agriculture)
- Evaluation of risks of **joint occurrence of multiple extremes** or cascading impacts
- Quantification of **climate risks from abroad** (e.g., changes in global food production and supply chains)
- Assessment of **risk from major discontinuities and tipping points** (e.g., abrupt climate changes in the North Atlantic sector)
- Monetisation of **wider / cross-sectoral impacts** (e.g., some indirect costs of flooding)
- Assessment of the **cost effectiveness of different adaptation and/or mitigation programmes**



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A Dialogue on National Assessments

Audiences

- Often not defined clearly with frequent reference to ‘users’ and ‘stakeholders’ (unintended users)
- Defined by some as primarily government and policy-makers, but others also include science advisors, government agencies, practitioners, industry sectors, academia, IPCC, NGOs, general public, media, etc.

Challenges and Lessons learnt

- How to extend ownerships beyond government and engage with the wider community when assessments are government reports?
- How to encourage practitioner experience and tools to flow in and out of the assessment process?
- How to address multiple audiences at a variety of scales – is this possible within a national assessment framework?



Link to National Assessment dialogues:

<http://www.ukcip.org.uk/projects/national-climate-change-assessments/>

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A Dialogue on National Assessments

What is a 'successful' assessment?

- Tied to its impacts relative to intended purpose
- Understanding who is using the assessment and for what purpose
- Assessment is only one source of evidence being considered
- Need for monitoring, evaluation and documenting of impacts

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

- Lack of documentation on how assessments have been used – how and why being used and by whom
- Feedback on use is primarily anecdotal and difficult to attribute action to assessment – short and long-term benefits
- Need for users to recognise and demonstrate value of assessment
- Need for criteria for successful assessment – metrics related to use (outcomes and impacts) that recognise issue of timing



A Dialogue on National Assessments

Expectations related to use

- Ease of accessibility in a range of appropriate formats for identified user is important
- Impacts focus can lead the assessment and its use down the pathway of primarily considering technological adaptation – implication for socio-economic development
- There are limitations to a sequential ‘science then policy’ approach to assessments – need for more of a parallel approach

Challenges and Lessons learnt

- With multiple audiences – need to manage expectations and use of case studies
- Balance between understanding impacts and risks and understanding adaptation
- Policy agenda is leading – translating long-term adaptation into manageable steps within recognisable policy frameworks



Using the UK CCRA

National Adaptation Programme

- Drawn up by the government, industry and other non government organisations working together based on the evidence available
- Mix of policies and actions to help the UK adapt to future conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of opportunities
- Building the UK's resilience to climate change seen as an economic, social and environmental challenge that cuts across every sector of society

Objectives

- Increasing awareness, increasing resilience to current extremes, taking timely action for long-lead time measures, and addressing key evidence gaps

Scope

- Built environment, infrastructure, healthy and resilient communities, agriculture and forestry, natural environment, business, and local government



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Using the UK CCRA

Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme

- A resilient Northern Ireland which will take timely and well-informed decision
- Strategic objectives, proposals and policies by which each department will meet these objectives, and associated timescales

Objectives

- Work in partnership across Government and with stakeholders; raise awareness; promote and support enhancement of scientific evidence; and engage with other administrations
- Focus on three adaptation principles
 - Integrating adaptation into relevant key policies; developing the evidence base; and communication and cooperation

Scope

- Iterative process (2014-2019) that is responsive to the key risks – flooding, water, natural environment, and agriculture and forestry



Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme



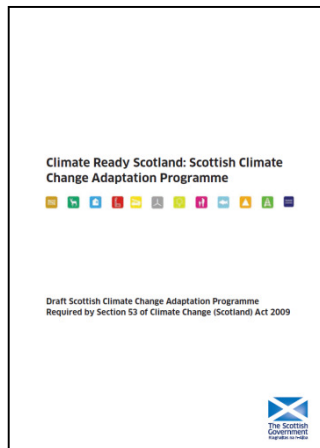
January 2014



Using the CCRA

Climate Ready Scotland

- Consultation Draft of the first Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme – Scottish Ministers’ objectives, their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives, and associated timescales



Overarching Aim
To increase the resilience of Scotland's people, environment, and economy to the impacts of a changing climate.

Climate Ready Natural Environment Theme

Outcome: A Scotland with a productive, healthy and diverse natural environment which is able to adapt to change.

Objective N1: Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.

Objective N2: Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.

Objective N3: Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.

Climate Ready Buildings and Infrastructure Networks Theme

Outcome: A Scotland with well-managed, resilient infrastructure and buildings providing access to the amenities and services we need

Objective B1: Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.

Objective B2: Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.

Objective B3: Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.

Climate Ready Society Theme

Outcome: A Scotland with strong, healthy, resilient communities which are well informed and prepared for a changing climate.

Objective S1: Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.

Objective S2: Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.

Objective S3: Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.



UK First CCRA

Challenges during the assessment

- Scope creep
- Relevance for policy areas that already have specialised and target assessments
- Change of government part way through the assessment and resulting change to regional / local government structure

Implications for CCRA 2 – required January 2017

- Learning from the UK First CCRA and development of the NAP
- Learning from others undertaking assessments
 - Process of undertaking the assessment, including engagement can be as or more important than, the assessment results
 - Need to evaluate the impacts of the assessment – continuing to learn
- Need for evidence to support – using existing knowledge and that from on-going research, but also new research (also for subsequent CCRAs)





<http://www.ukcip.org.uk/>