



Adaptation Learning Exchange

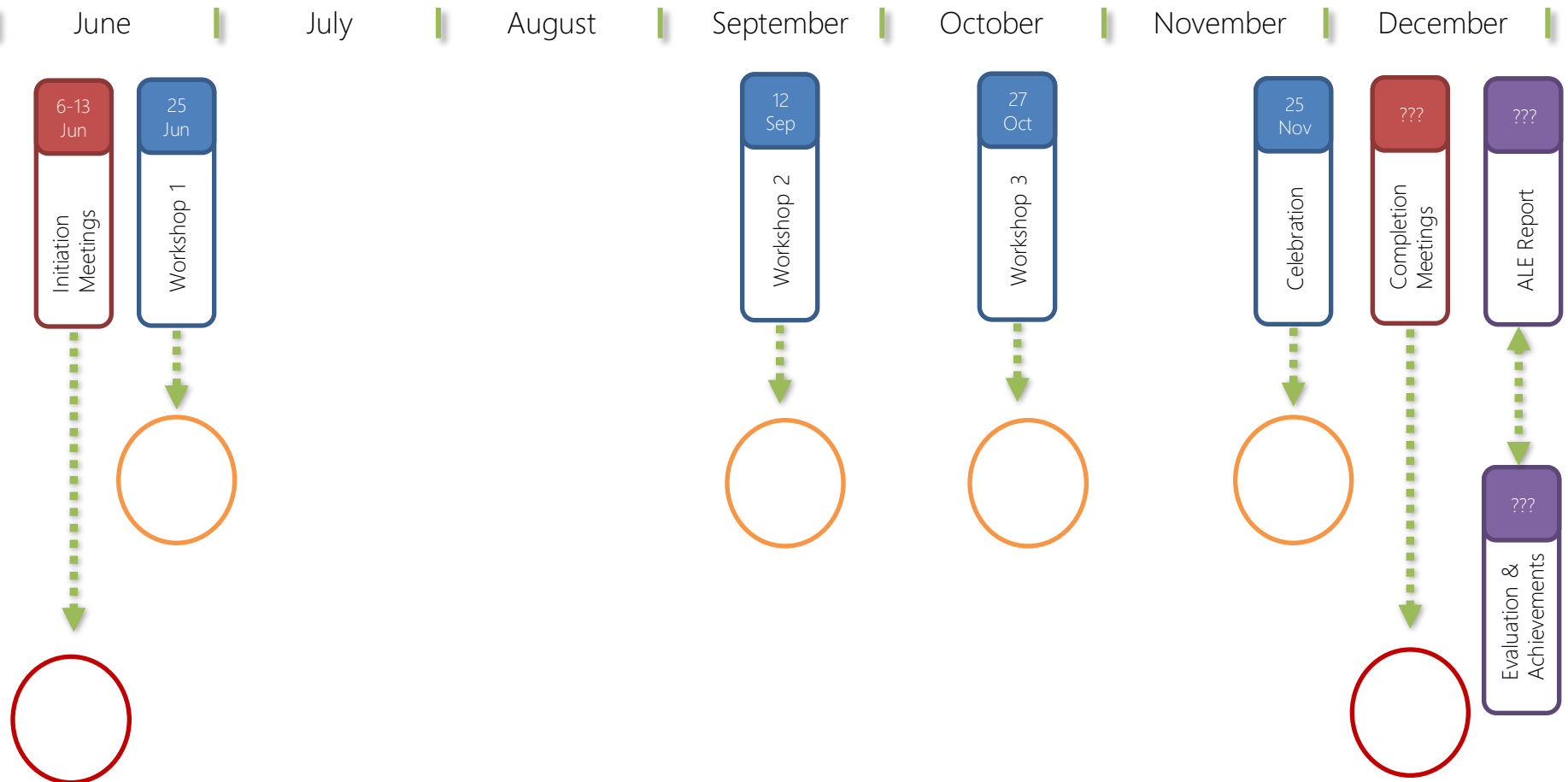
Workshop 2: Values-based communications and risk assessment

Aims: Adaptation Learning Exchange

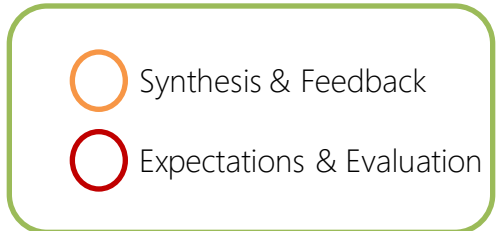
- Progress adaptation planning individually and collectively
- Co-create solutions
- Share lessons across the public sector
- Develop and recognise leadership
- Build a peer network that lasts beyond ALE



This course has received the approval of
The Chartered Institution of Water and
Environmental Management (CIWEM)



Adaptation Learning Exchange





Add Announcement



Add Poll

Adaptation Learning Exchange - Risk Assessment Task Group

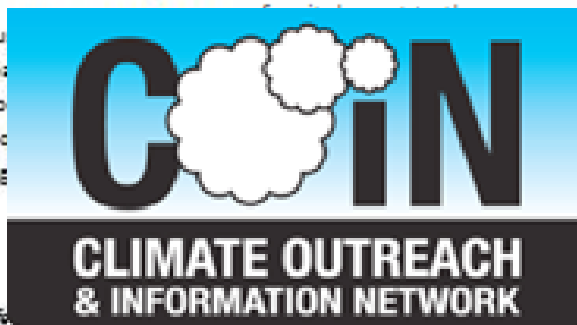
Example: 'Bottom-Up Risk Assessment of a Natural Hazard – FOR DISCUSSION'

An Adaptation Scotland

Maintaining and adapting Scotland's trunk roads

Graham Edmond is Head of Network Maintenance for Transport Scotland and is leading efforts to ensure that Scotland's trunk roads are maintained and adapted to the impacts of climate change. He shares his views on the challenge of adapting to climate change.

I am responsible for the maintenance of Scotland's 3,600 km strategic trunk road and motorway network. Long term thinking is necessary as good maintenance is all about maximising the life of the road and protecting the considerable investment we are making in it. A well maintained road can be a wonderful way to view our country. The job is not without its challenges.



...face, climate change is important. We need to balance the costs for carbon reduction with those for adaptation. Transport Scotland leads the transport sectors adaptation work for the Scottish Government and as well as my maintenance role I am also managing this adaptation work for the Agency. Road transport in particular is critical to the functioning of the economy, even more so in parts of Scotland where isolated rural communities face lengthy and costly diversions when road links are cut by flooding, landslides or fallen trees. Predictions suggest a stormier and wetter climate in the future and the A83 at the Rest and be Thankful in Argyll, which has been the focus of Transport Scotland's efforts in the last few years, has certainly provided regular reminders of this! [Continue reading](#) →



1. Introduction

By applying the draft ALE risk assessment spread sheet template to a recent natural hazard we can explore how best to align definitions and terminology methodology for of documenting and assessing an example risk(s) that arise from

The aim of this paper is to prompt discussion and attempt to develop a practical approach that can be used by any public body or organisation that delivers products that may be adversely affected by this type of hazard including: Local Authorities in Scotland; Scottish Water; Police Scotland; Scottish Fire & Rescue Service; NHS Health Scotland

A 'bottom-up' assessment of risk and resilience focuses on local concerns; looks at each hazard in turn and explores potential impacts that could propagate through an asset, system, business process or service. 'Bottom-up' allows detailed inputs to be applied at 'local' level (and uncertainty) through a process or system. Mitigation and adaptation approach will be 'local' rather than 'global'

2. Description of the Hazard

14th August 2014 BBC News headlines: "Parts of Scotland affected by flooding"
The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Sepa) has almost 40 flood warnings in place for Aberdeenshire, Speyside, Moray, Caithness and Sutherland, and Tayside.
Moray Council said it was evacuating about 200 homes at risk of flooding in Elgin.
And ScotRail said train travel was being severely impacted by flooding.



Agenda

10:05 – 10:35	3-minute progress updates
10:35 – 12:15	Values-based communications I
<i>12:15 – 12:45</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
12:45 – 14:25	Values-based communications II
<i>14:25 – 14:45</i>	<i>Coffee</i>
14:45 – 15:45	Climate risk task group update
15:45 – 16:00	Next steps and close

Workshop 2: Aims

- Motivate and inspire
- Encourage further collaboration
 - who has the same goals as you?
 - who has already done what you are trying to do?
- Identify further support needs and next steps



Ground rules

Be honest, open and willing to contribute

- Share your experiences, knowledge and ideas
- Chatham House Rule
- Respect the views of others
- Make the most of the opportunity to work together and learn from each other
- Give constructive feedback
- Draft workshop reports will be circulated for comment before publication

Adaptation Scotland

supporting climate change resilience

Dovecot Studios, Edinburgh

12th September 2014

Progress updates

Visit the online collaboration group & collaborate on something (e.g. all employee event ideas)

- Registered, browsed, posted a comment
- Collaboration to come (all employee event ideas too late for our internal process)

Find out about Regional Resilience Partnerships (SW rep)

- SW reps from our Emergency Planning team on all 3 and at all 3 levels
-

Polish the SW adaptation plan

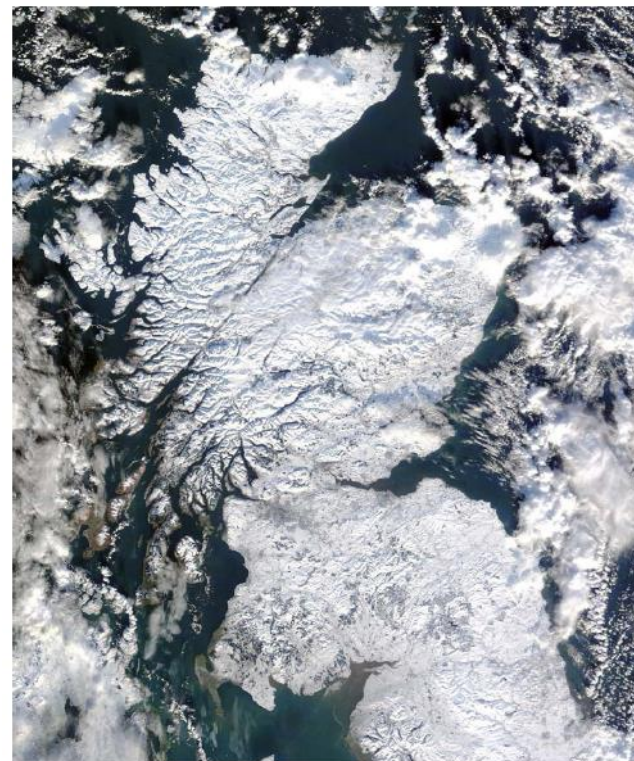
- Due to publication dates, recent focus has been on Sustainability Report; current focus on CMP
- Adaptation Plan is next on the list!



Always serving Scotland

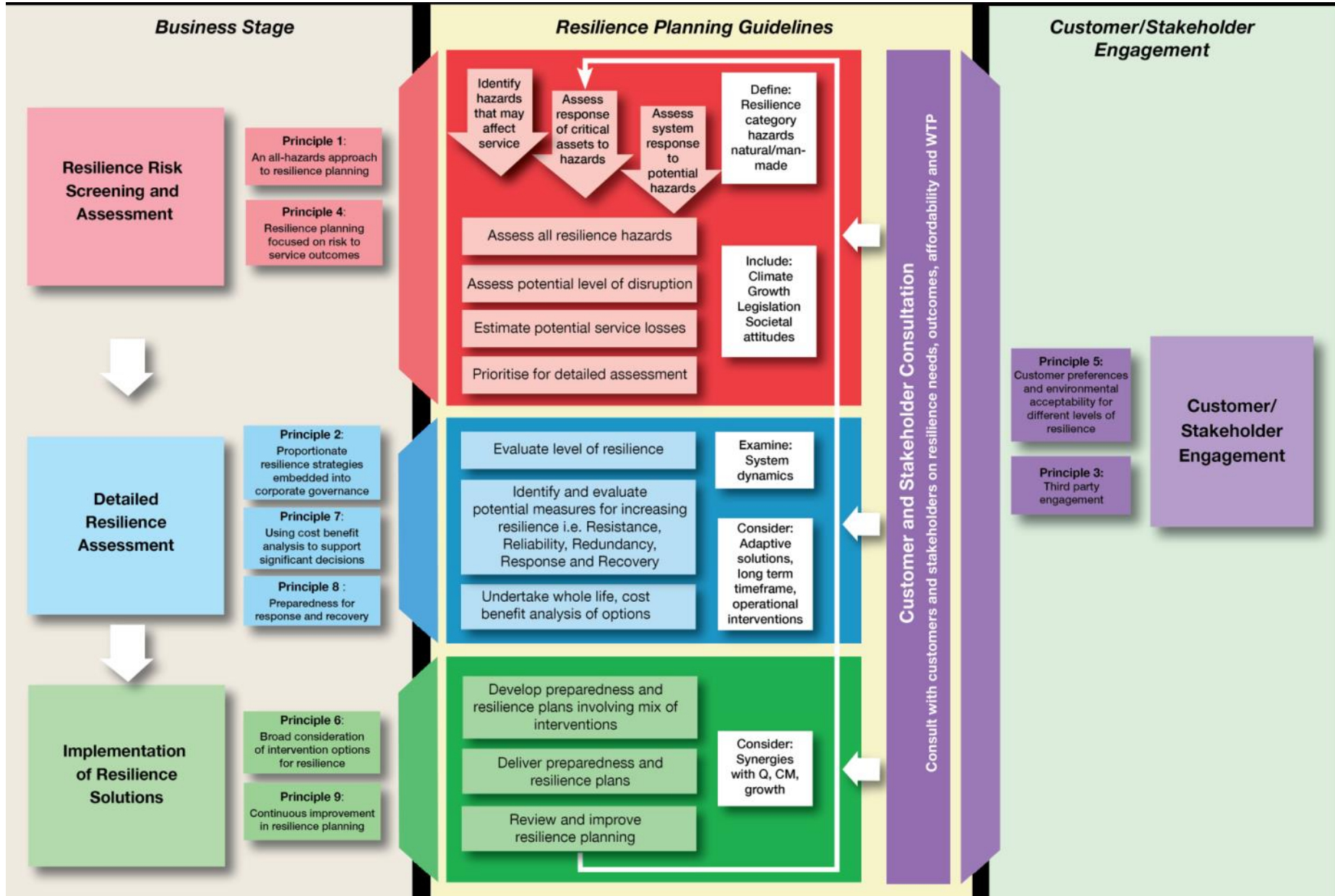
Ayrshire Resilience Pilot Update

- Consultant appointed
- Agreement to tailor UKWIR RG06
- Launch workshop to raise awareness and gain business wide support
- Existing risk assessments being collated
- ALE Risk Assessment Task Group briefed on RG06
- Discussion paper drafted on 'bottom-up' risk assessment techniques



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RG06 Strategic Approach for Resilience



Graham Edmond BSc CEng MICE

Head of Network Maintenance, Transport Scotland

“Discuss embedding climate change adaptation in professional training and CPD for Institute of Civil Engineering”

**“TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE
CIVIL ENGINEERS NEED TO BE
ENGAGED”**



Conclusions ...

- **Confusing structure!**
- **Some good work by ICE and professions – including adaptation**
- **Concentration on mitigation ?**
- **More work still to be done**
- **Not yet in CPD or Training Objectives**

This extra investment is required just to maintain the UK's competitiveness under current conditions; however, both population growth and a changing climate will put increased pressure on our infrastructure networks. Figure 2 shows the estimated population growth trend to 2037 with increases across the UK.

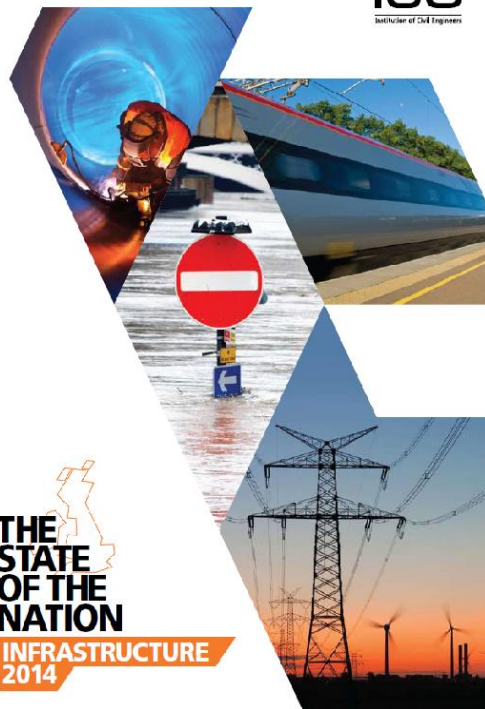
Since 1990, the UK has experienced eight of the ten warmest years on record and five of the ten wettest years – 2000 and 2012 were the wettest on record. Defra's Climate Change Risk Assessment suggest that by the 2050s, summer river flows may reduce by 35% in the driest parts of England and by 15% for the wetter river basin regions in Scotland.¹¹ This will impact on the water available for a range of activities,

Engineering
the Future



Infrastructure, Engineering and Climate Change Adaptation – ensuring services in an uncertain future

THE
STATE
OF THE
NATION
INFRASTRUCTURE
2014



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GRADE



OBJECTIVES FOR 2018

- Capital and maintenance investment in flood management should increase to meet the pressures of climate change and property development
- Flood assets that protect other infrastructure networks are being made resilient to severe weather events

Climate Change

The science is clear: Climate Change is a reality. Engineers must now be engaged in responding to the challenges and threats which Climate Change poses to our built environment.

Background

Climate change is a local and global challenge

It is time for Government to fully engage with the engineering profession in mitigating the consequences and adapting to the challenges of climate change.

Issues of climate change are inextricably intertwined with wider global concerns, notably the commitment to the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction. Climate change poses a bigger threat to the world's poor than it does to people living in the developed countries. It will further reduce access to drinking water, negatively affect the health of the economically disadvantaged, and will pose a real threat to food security in many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Conversely, developing nations which have begun to emerge from limited economic growth will, on current development patterns, increase global greenhouse gas emissions and place greater demands on diminishing energy resources. On a global scale, these are shared crises needing shared solutions.

Including engineering expertise and providing understanding of current technological capabilities will be vital to solving the challenges presented by climate change. Engineers will be able to provide solutions on the scale necessary and within current market conditions.

However, there is no single, simple technological fix. Demand side issues (behaviour change) are as vital as supply side issues (changes in fuel and technology). There will be a need for inter-governmental action and the empowering of engineers to solve potential problems within a framework which is internationally agreed.

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"TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE CIVIL ENGINEERS NEED TO BE ENGAGED"

Key Statistics:

- The government has set a target of a 60% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050 from 1990 levels.
- Progress towards at least six of the eight United Nations' Millennium Development Goals will be directly affected by Climate Change. Engineering can minimise the negative impact climate change will have on achieving these goals.
- Melting glaciers will initially increase flood risk

ice|scotland

Edinburgh Area Branch



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Adapting our Infrastructure to Cope with Climate Change

Dr Joseph Hagg and Karen Miller, Sniffer and Adaptation Scotland*

Graham Edmond, Head of Network Maintenance, Transport Scotland

Miranda Jacques-Turner, Technical Lead: Sustainability & Climate Change, Scottish Water

Thursday 2 October 2014 at 6.45pm (Refreshments from 6pm.)

The presentation will be in three parts:

- the science and policy context for climate change adaptation;
- adapting Scotland's transport systems to a changing climate; and
- securing a resilient service.

*Adaptation Scotland is a programme funded by the Scottish Government and delivered by Sniffer.

This is a Joint Meeting with the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management.

Please use the "Online Booking System" to guarantee your place and assist with catering www.ice.org.uk/Events-conference/Events

From 6.30pm to 6.45pm, the Branch will be holding a short AGM to which all ICE members are invited.

This will be an opportunity to discuss the work of the Branch in 2013-14, hear of its aims for 2014-15, and help achieve these by volunteering to be on the Committee.

For further information contact Andrew Carrie,
Hon. Secretary, ICE EAS:
t 0779 8846 844 e: ac@acarie.net

Venue
Royal Society of Edinburgh,
22-26 George Street
Edinburgh, EH2 2JQ.
(Opposite the George Hotel)

CPC: This event may be considered for contributing to a recognised Continuing Professional Development (CPD) scheme as part of personal development. delegates should check their individual scheme requirements.



ice.org.uk/scotland

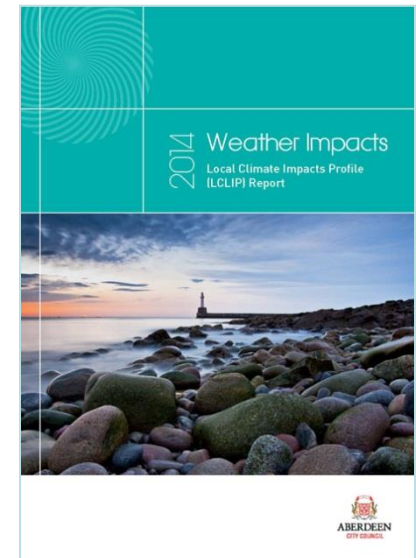
Registered charity number 212282
Charity registered in Scotland number SC039263

Please note the ICE is not responsible for any loss sustained by the members or participants. For more details visit www.ice.org.uk

Institution of Civil Engineers

Update since last workshop

- **Weather Impact Profile**
- **Climate Risk Impacts – aligned with new corporate structure**
- **Climate change duties included as a high level risk in Strategic Risk Register.**
- **Adaptation Communications Plan**
 - Stakeholder development
 - Meeting Communications team
- **Mayors Adapt – info to legal team**



Action update



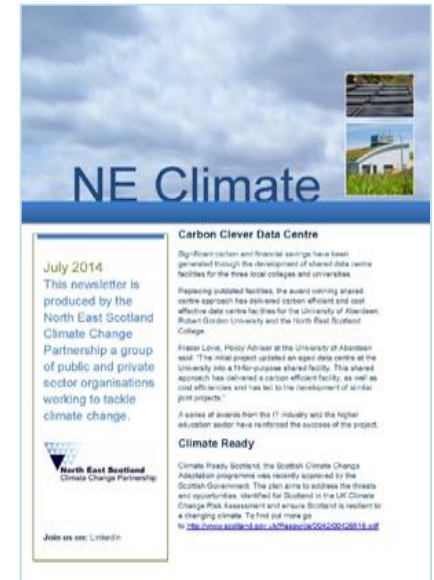
- Meeting to discuss risk approach
- Meeting to ensure plan development aligns with other docs
- Identify clear ownership for climate change strategic risk.

Next steps



ABERDEEN
CITY COUNCIL

- Workshop development & progress with risk assessment
- ECMT briefing
- Survey out to NESCCP and stakeholders on climate change
- Newsletters for the NESCCP & aim to hold a stakeholder event.



Adapting to Climate Change - Facilitated discussion with Land Services plus others.

- **The Problem** - Brief overview of evidence of changing climate and projections for the future
- **The Risks** - Potential impacts on assets, service delivery and the wider community
- **Some Solutions** - Practical examples of Climate Adaptation actions from across the UK and north-west Europe

Covenant of Mayors' EU Mayors Adapt initiative

- Provost signed Declaration of Intent.
- Present the Covenant of Mayors' Initiative on Adaptation to climate change, and associated Political Commitment, to the 18 September Council meeting.

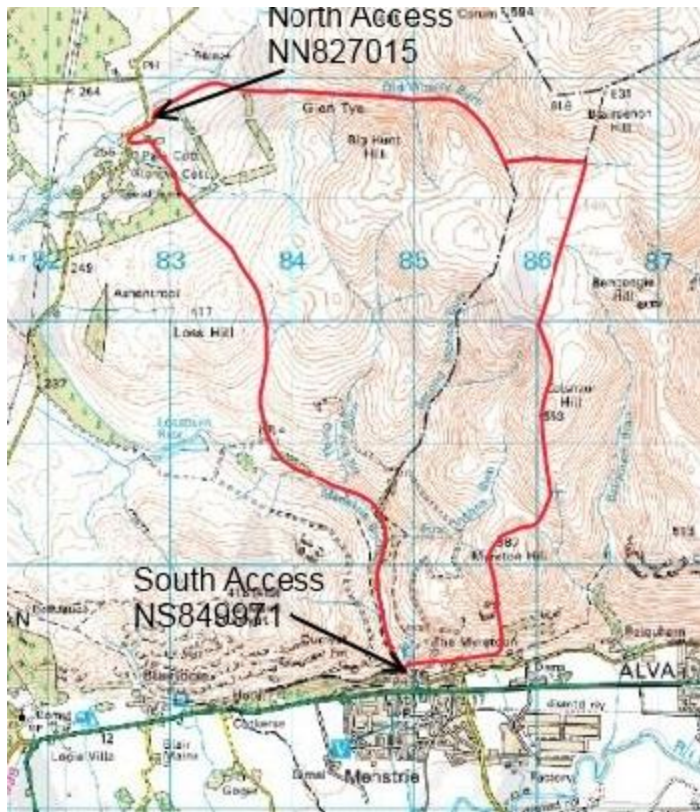
Draft Adaptation Strategy

- Present to Council on 18 September.
- Action Plan adopted with actions , target dates and responsible officers identified.
- Implementation of actions managed via strategic risk management.

Engage with a hard-to-reach group or individual - Andy

- Addressed Community Planning (Wellbeing) Partnership Team
- 5 minute talking slot turned into 25 minute discussion
- Fire & Rescue, NHS and Corporate Strategy agreed to reconvene to identify impacts/low regret actions
- In addition have secured mandate to re-issue LCLIP request to Climate Change Implementation Group
- Agreement with Comms to discuss key messages after today's event

Address climate change issues associated with Jerah forestry proposal - Gordon



- Site Area: 1000ha Proposed Planting: 620ha
- Issues included Landscape, Access, Transport, Biodiversity, Archaeology, Water, Flood Risk
- Most significant issue for Council Flood Risk - Menstrie immediately downstream two significant flood events in recent past - damage to housing etc - last event required Care Home to be evacuated .
- Council objected to proposals on flood risk grounds - not adequately addressed in EIA - woodland occupying significant area of Menstrie Burn Catchment
- Meetings /discussions/site visits between Council staff (Roads/Sustainability) , SEPA , Forestry Commission and forestry agents to address issue
- Planting proposals modified with increased stand offs from Burns, specific ploughing and planting regimes, broadleaf edges to commercial blocks
- Proposals should hold back surface water runoff + potentially lower flood risk in Menstrie Also offer wider biodiversity and access opportunities
- Awaiting new conditions before withdrawing objection
- Co benefits include biodiversity, access/recreation

Joseph Rowntree Foundation: Local climate resilient futures

- *Identifying issues of concern in the localities in question*
- *Facilitation of dialogue and engagement between relevant stakeholders*
- *Supporting development and delivery of strategic responses*
- Possible link with Community Wellbeing Partnership work
- Early days: expression of interest via ECCL

ALE Workshop 2 Progress update

Ann Johnstone
Sustainable Development Team

One (two) action:-

“Develop a climate change (sustainability?) communication strategy working with key people.”

Prepared a draft communications strategy for climate change adaptation combined with the ongoing behaviour change for carbon management.



Strategy Development plan (practically everything we need to do is either communicate or prepare information tools for other people)

So why have two separate plans?

“Post Dumfries and Galloway Community Risk Register link on to Glasscubes.”

Done. Prompted revision of former D&G SCG “Hazard Risk Assessment” process which includes “Consequence Scales” for Social, Health, Economic, Environmental and Communication and Co-ordination impacts which may be useful for monitoring



Current climate – set up incident log and gathering images

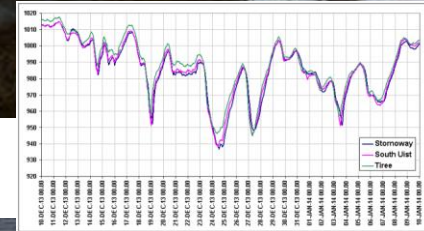
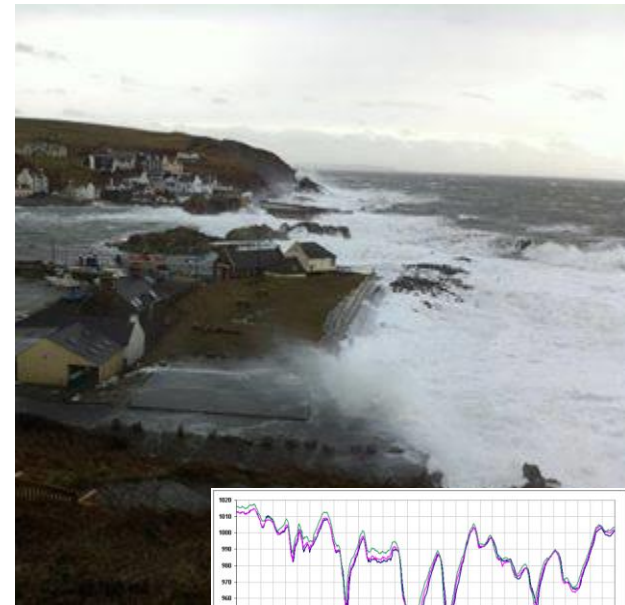
Understand trends and headline messages – research on local data

Engage with right people – drafted communications strategy which has become rolling overall development plan for strategy

Met with or arranged – Resilience Team (D&G MES), FRMT, Town Centre Regen Officer, one Service Business Manager, Risk Manager

Leadership – Report to committees on Flood Risk Management Act 2009 – Implementation Update

- Paper prepared for meeting on 17.9.14 Senior Management Team



Images Portpatrick, Drummore, Creetwon and Kirkcudbright - 3rd / 4th January 2014
Mean Sea Level Pressure Stornoway from Met Office

Plan up to December 2014

17/09/2014	Brief on Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Development and the "Five Steps" (p10-12) to Senior Mangement Team
23/09/2014	Circulate 'Incident Log' (p12) for comment and to further populate
24/09/2014	Internal meeting with Risk Manager
30/09/2014	Research and produce a summary document of recent climate trends and UKCP09 projected impacts for D&G and headline messages (p16)
01/10/2014	POSSIBLY:- Critical functions-climate risk Screening questionnaire (p17)
27/10/2014	Presentation on Climate Change Adaptation at 'Winter Workshop' of D&G Major Emergency Scheme partnership
Nov-14	Workshop for (selected?) council managers - Climate Change Risk Management (CCRM) (p18-21)
Nov-14	Explore how to Embed Adaptation in business planning cycle
Nov-14	Explore how to Embed Adaptation in Impact Assessment process and SEA
Nov-14	Baseline Climate Change and Energy Staff Survey

New Connections

Biosphere
Joseph Rowntree Foundation
Crichton Institute

Potential:-
new National Resilience Centre

Re-cap and Progress

Caitlin Hamlett
and
John Wallace

What we were going to do...

- *Make a list of key people within WLC that will be involved in our risk workshop ('One Action').*

What we did...

- *Meet with David Urquhart (Fire service) to discuss flood risk update and community partner involvement.*
- *Meeting with flood risk manager, and emergency planning officer.*

Work towards the LCLIP

- *Further research into the media trawl (Arranging meetings with archives and local historian).*
- *Creation of questionnaire for LCLIP.*
- *Preparing LCLIP report.*

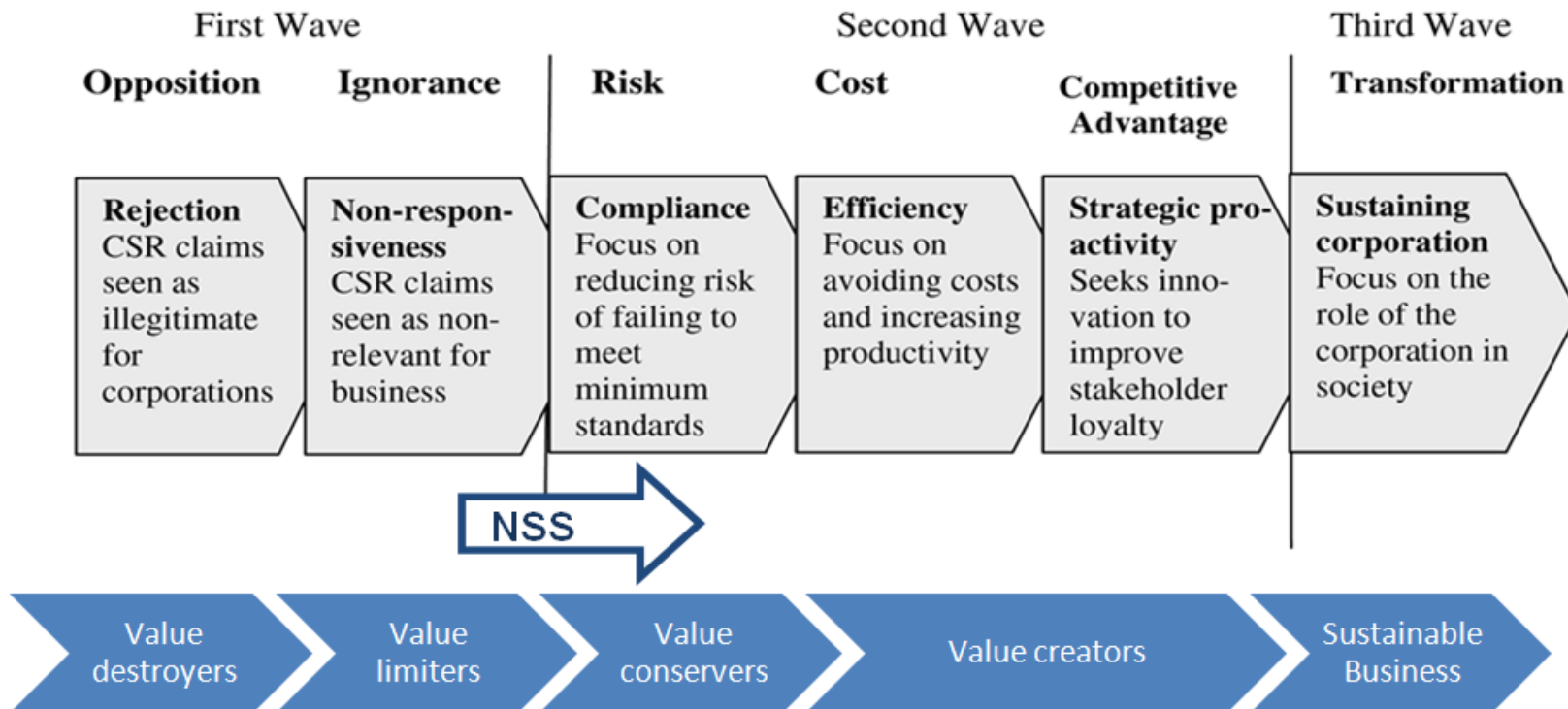
Next Steps...

- *Set up our survey/questionnaire through Survey Monkey™.*
- *Analyse results to determine the priority risks and make the data comprehensible.*
- *Set a date for our risk workshop and determine attendees.*



NHS National Services Scotland progress on climate adaptation

Figure 1: Waves of Sustainability (Dunphy *et al.* 2007)



Pilot group – SNBTS supply chain



GIVE BLOOD

Supply chain

- 📌 **Donor Services** - responsible for recruitment and care of donors
- 📌 **Manufacturing** - responsible for turning blood donations into blood components ready for transfusion
- 📌 **Logistics** - responsible for the management of blood component stocks, delivery of blood donations, components and tissues

NSS Sustainability Strategy 2015-2020



Vision

Supporting the delivery of a sustainable world-class health and social care system.

Goals¹

1. A healthier environment
2. Boards, communities and services are ready and resilient for changing times and climates
3. Every opportunity contributes to healthy lives, healthy communities and healthy environments

Actions in 2019/20

- Meet or exceed the target of a 42% reduction CO2e emissions by 2020.
- Good Corporate Citizenship score 85% met or exceeded.
- Leading organisation in transparency and valuing natural capital

Actions in 2018/19

- Staff engaged and leading organisation in resilience and adaptation.
- Evidence of enhancing communities through stakeholder engagement and improving health outcomes and reducing health inequalities.
- Scope 3 CO2e emissions from procurement quantified and published.

Actions in 2017/18

- Materiality (environmental impact) assessment completed and established across NSS.
- 2020 Vision launched for a *Sustainable world class health and social care system*.
- Key procurement decisions based on whole life costing, value for money analysis and factoring in cost of waste disposal.

Actions in 2016/17:

- Climate Adaptation action plan in-depth review.
- Materiality (environmental impact) assessment to prioritise key products & services
- Staff engagement plan focusing on innovation, flexibility and transparency.

Actions in remainder 2014/15 & 2015/16:

- Climate risk adaptation assessment completed for implementation in 2015/16 Strategic Planning Guidance
- Develop methodology for defining materiality (Environmental Impact).
- Establish pilot for measuring materiality (Environmental Impact) of SNBTS Supply Chain.
- Staff engagement and awareness road shows continue across estate.

Update on Risk Task Group

Joseph Hagg

Task Group Meeting: 26th August 2014

Amber (East Lothian)

Caitlin & John (West Lothian)

Angela & David (Stirling)

Douglas (Scottish Water)

Louise (Borders)

Joseph & Karen (Sniffer)



What we did...

1. Sharing our ambitions – group update
2. Scottish Water - All Asset Resilience Risk Assessment
3. Look at the Adaptation Scotland Risk Approach
4. Agree practical approaches / next steps



What we did...

1. Sharing our ambitions – group update
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Framework for managing climate change risk



Framework for managing ~~climate change~~ risk



Residual Risk

Inherent Risk

Controls in Place

Risk Description

Threat	Consequences	2013			Controls	2013			Senior management responsibility	2050			2050			Further actions
		Inherent Likelihood	Inherent Consequence	Inherent Risk rating		Residual Likelihood	Residual Consequence	Residual Risk rating		Inherent Likelihood	Inherent Consequence	Inherent Risk rating	Residual Likelihood	Residual Consequence	Residual Risk rating	
1. Insufficient investment/ oversight of infrastructure to ensure it provides the expected level of service <i>heavy and persistent rain and warm conditions lead to damp, mould and mites</i>	Disruption to critical services Reputational damage Financial loss <i>Health and safety risk for building occupiers, particularly those with respiratory illness</i>	3	3	9	Ongoing resilience improvement programmes and infrastructure upgrades	2	3	6	Head of Planning and Assets	3	3	9	3	3	9	<i>Training and awareness raising with building services of the need to prevent damp conditions</i>
2. Damage to buildings and estates (including neighbouring properties) <i>Severe weather likely to become more frequent and damaging</i>	Injury, death Inability to provide critical services <i>Health and safety risk. Financial consequence of building repairs.</i>	3	4	12	Fire policies Training and awareness Insurance	2	4	8	Head of Estates	3	4	12	3	4	12	<i>Factor in climate threats to existing policies and increase understanding of future climate impacts</i>

Same controls as 2013



Identifying Risk

11. In order to manage risk, an organisation needs to know what risks it faces, and to evaluate them. Identifying risks is the first step in building the organisation's risk profile. There is no single right way to record an organisation's risk profile, but maintaining a record is critical to effective risk management. The identification of risk can be separated into two distinct phases. There is:

- initial risk identification (for an organisation which has not previously identified its risks in a structured way, or for a new organisation, or perhaps for a new project or activity within an organisation); and
- ongoing risk identification (which is necessary to identify new risks which did not previously arise, changes in existing risks, or risks which did exist ceasing to be relevant to the organisation).

12. **In every case risks should be prioritised in relation to objectives.** Care should be taken to avoid confusion between the impacts that may arise and the risks themselves, and to avoid stating risks that do not impact on objectives; equally care should be taken to avoid defining risks as simply the converse of the objectives. **A statement of a risk should encompass both the possible cause and the impact to the objective which might arise.**

Ownership of Risk

13. Risks should be identified at a level where a specific impact can be identified and a specific action or actions to address the risk can be identified. All risks, once identified, should be assigned to an owner who has responsibility for ensuring that the risk is managed and monitored over time. A risk owner, in line with their accountability for managing the risk, should have sufficient authority to ensure that the risk is effectively managed. The risk owner need not be the person who actually takes the action to address the risk. Risk owners should however ensure that the risk is escalated where necessary to the appropriate level of management.

“In every case risks should be prioritised in relation to objectives”

“A statement of a risk should encompass both the possible cause and the impact to the objective which might arise”



We updated the template:

CURRENT CLIMATE RISK REGISTER										
Objective	Risk Description	Consequence	2014 Inherent Risk			Mitigants & Controls (Existing)	2014 Residual Risk			Treatments (Proposed)
			Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	
<i>Consider in terms of clear objective (e.g. corporate or service)</i>	<i>Hazard and impact (on the objective)</i>	<i>More detail on the consequences</i>								
Accessible to tourists	Roads and footpaths closed due to coastal flooding and erosion	Impact on public safety; fewer tourists to visiting areas; damage to path network needing repair; damage to reputation; etc.	3	3	9	Inherent regimes and good housekeeping measures in place and working effectively. Emergency surface water and river flood procedures in place and have been effective. Shoreline Management Plan has been produced. The Severe Weather Response Plan has been developed over the past few years and will be a co-ordinated and consistent multi-agency response across the council. Flooding advice is given on the Council website and direct people to relevant pages on the SEPA website. Flooding and drainage issues are considered when processing planning applications.	3	2	6	The Council is working with other agencies to enhance community resilience.
Resilient assets	Damage to roads, property, harbours and natural heritage sites due to coastal flooding and erosion	Impact on public safety; damage needing repair; increase in claims against the Council; etc.								

FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE RISK REGISTER									
CC Risk Modifier	2014 Inherent Risk			Risk Rating	2014 Residual Risk	2014 Residual Risk			Treatments (Proposed)
	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating			Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	
How will climate change modify the risk?									
Sea level rise will increase likelihood of flooding and rates of coastal erosion	4	4	16		4	3	12		

Filling the 'Adaptation Gap'	
What actions could your organization take now (2014) and in the future to strengthen existing mitigants and controls and, introduce new mitigants and controls that would reduce residual risk?	Actions that may need to be taken in the future
Actions that could be taken now (2014)	Actions that may need to be taken in the future
Coastal change assessment and updating of shoreline management plans.	Managing and planning for coastal change. Protecting or moving roads and footpaths.



CURRENT CLIMATE RISK REGISTER

Objective	Risk Description	Consequence	2014			
			Inherent Risk			
			Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	
<i>Consider in terms of clear objective (e.g. corporate or service)</i>	<i>Hazard and impact (on the objective)</i>	<i>More detail on the consequences</i>				
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We updated the template:

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Objective	Risk Description	Consequence	2014			Mitigants & Controls (Existing)	2014			Treatments (Proposed)
			Inherent Risk				Residual Risk			
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Resilient assets	Damage to roads, property, harbours and natural heritage sites due to coastal flooding and erosion	Impact on public safety; damage needing repair; increase in claims against the Council; etc.								

FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE RISK REGISTER

CC Risk Modifier	2014			Risk Rating	2014			Filling the 'Adaptation Gap'	
	Inherent Risk				Residual Risk			What actions could your organization take now (2014) and in the future to strengthen existing mitigants and controls and, introduce new mitigants and controls that would reduce residual risk?	
	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Actions that could be taken now (2014)	Actions that may need to be taken in the future
How will climate change modify the risk?									
Sea level rise will increase likelihood of flooding and rates of coastal erosion	4	4	16	4	3	12	Coastal change assessment and updating of shoreline management plans.	Managing and planning for coastal change. Protecting or moving roads and footpaths.	



1. What do we want to assess?

- Creating a climate risk register (risks posed by climate hazards to objectives)
- Assessing whether existing (non-climate) risks are modified by climate

2. Need to identify objectives (understand risk hierarchy)

- Review corporate and service risk registers
- Review business continuity plan (which prioritises services)



Adaptation Scotland

supporting climate change resilience

Dovecot Studios, Edinburgh

12th September 2014

Final thoughts...



- ALE is **CIWEM-accredited**: don't forget to record CPD hours
- **Workshop 3: 27th October** – risk, actions
- **Celebration event** – SSN Conference, 25th November *“Talking Tactics”*
- **Monitoring and evaluation**: please keep a record of milestones, achievements and key learning...and complete your feedback form!



Monitoring and evaluation

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Achievement and learning record

[Insert organisation here]

To help us monitor and evaluate the Adaptation Learning Exchange, please keep a record of milestones, achievements and key learning. Try to reflect critically on successes and set-backs.

Please add any notable milestones/achievements since the beginning of the Adaptation Learning Exchange (June 2014 onwards).

Description of milestone/achievement	Key stakeholders	Critical reflection – what worked, what didn't, why?	Next steps – what will you do differently (if anything) next time?
<i>e.g. internal meeting with communications team to gain guidance on draft communications strategy</i>	<i>Communications team</i>	<i>Communications team saw the importance of adaptation but didn't see it as a priority for them; too many other competing priorities.</i>	<i>Understand their personal motivations as well as their organisational objectives and identify how adaptation can help meet these.</i>
<i>e.g. 5 minute talk at Community Planning meeting</i>	<i>Community Planning Partners</i>	<i>Unexpected positive response from Community Planning Partnership – 5 minutes became 25 minutes</i>	<i>Be prepared for positive reactions and have a clear idea of what you are asking stakeholders to do</i>

Do one more thing

Please write down one action that you are going to do before the next workshop



MIND THE GAP



**Adaptation
Scotland**
supporting climate change resilience



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