

Workshop report

Project UKCC22

**Adapting to the Differential Social Impacts of Climate Change in
the UK**

Annex: Details of small group sessions

October 2008



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ANNEX 1: MAPPING SOCIALLY RESPONSIVE ADAPTATION ACTIONS

1.1 The task

Delegates were divided into five groups, comprising of a mixture of representatives from different types of organisations (e.g. regulators, policy makers, health and local authorities), and from different UK countries (i.e. England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales).

Each group was supported by a facilitator and tasked with:

- (i) introducing each delegate
- (ii) mapping existing actions
- (iii) identifying the linkages between existing actions
- (iv) identifying gaps and what else is needed
- (v) identifying at least 2 priorities for the future.

Existing adaptation actions which may help to build the resilience of those people likely to be most vulnerable to climate change are:

1.2 Group A

No.	Action	Author
1	Green collar jobs – unemployed to make homes energy efficient.	Anna Coote, nef/SDC
2	Exposure to the natural environment e.g. green gyms	
3	Building social networks by promoting co-production and growing the 'core economy'.	
4	Food co-operatives to enable poor families to afford nutritious food.	
5	Commissioning social science research projects to consolidate climate change social science evidence programme. They will consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - behaviour change segmentation framework - social justice and equality implications of climate change adaptation actions 	Priscilla Netto, WAG
6	Wales adaptation action plan to support climate change strategy.	
7	Evidence audit of equalities strands within WAG.	
8	Established climate change commission for Wales supported by 4 sub-groups (i.e. adaptation, emission reduction, economic and methodology, and communication and engagement).	
9	In partnership with Defra, SG, NI, EA, ESRC, WAG is commissioning a Sustainable Behaviours Research Centre to fully comprehend behaviour change (building resilience systems).	
10	Priscilla Netto (WAG) is drafting a community engagement strategy to promote and enable community based behaviour changes (social inclusivity, BME communities, social justice).	
11	Eight years of research on the health & wellbeing benefits of trees, woods and forests (and greenspace), see	

	www.forestresearch.gov.uk	
12	The Forestry Commission in England, Scotland and Wales has a number of projects designed to improve access to forests, greenspace for various minority groups.	
13	Urban regeneration e.g. South Wales Valleys (Forestry Commission Wales).	
14	Woods, In-and-Around Town (Forestry Commission Scotland)	
15	Capital Woodland (Forestry Commission England) with Trees for Cities	
16	SNIFFER research project (UKCC22) on differential impacts of climate change in the UK	Rebecca Badger, SEPA
17	Flood warning system	
18	Social impacts are accounted for in regulatory decision-making.	
19	Licensing of flood prevention schemes takes social impacts into account.	
20	Integrated impact (regulatory) assessment in decision-making is being developed.	
21	NI Public Health Strategy: Investing for Health (IFH) and its review	Nigel McMahon, DHSSPS
22	Northern Ireland Climate Change Impacts Partnership (NICCIP)	
23	Encouraging Health Impact Assessment of policy	
24	Belfast Healthy Cities (WHO) climate change and health event and follow up	
25	Public health advice following flood events	
26	Development of UK Children's Environmental Health Strategy (CEHS, due 2008)	
27	Review of existing NI policy areas: (i) Zoonoses (ii) Melanoma (iii) Emergency preparedness (iv) 'Investing for Health' (v) Food safety policy	
28	Some work beginning to emerge in London at local authority level regarding scoping out a more systems / holistic approach to adaptation.	Noel Nelson, RCEP
29	Science research - Met Office – linking weather with health and forecasting health impacts. This will be linked to climate change information.	
30	Policy research – we do not require very accurate climate data to begin adaptation planning.	
31	Research – (science) recognition that we require climate information on the 30-50 year timescale at regional levels.	
32	Green Economy (Advantage West Midlands)	Paul Fisher, West Midlands Regional Assembly
33	Flood risk advice (Environment Agency/Health Protection Agency)	
34	'Stay covered, stay calm' advice (Department of Health/HPA)	
35	Health Protection Agency's new climate change team at Chilton	
36	Schools adaptation e.g. Redhill School in Worcestershire	
37	Health in SEA Guidelines (DH/HPA)	
38	Climate Change in Planning	

39	DH Heat Wave Plan	
40	Defra Adaptation Fund	
41	Adaptation Strategy (London)	
42	Climate Change Co-ordinators within English regions	
43	Housing – 400,000 new homes in West Midlands	
44	Warm Front/Decent Homes	
45	Health Impacts of Climate Change report (DH/HPA)	
46	Health and Climate Change conference (UKPHA) in December 2008	
47	CEHAPE – climate change	
48	Environmental inequalities mapping (Environment Agency)	
49	West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 3 revision (WMRA)	
50	RFRA – housing	
51	KFA	
52	CFMP – health and wellbeing strategy - CCO	
53	Health Impact Assessment Gateway (HIA 08 in Liverpool next week)	

Gaps and priorities for the future:

- a) Taking a whole systems approach (to adaptation and mitigation) which links initiatives and sectors;
- b) Empowering people to adapt – using the most effective tools (not just by providing information, but by learning from individuals’ experiences) and ensuring that adaptive capacity is equal.

1.3 Group B

No.	Existing adaptation actions	Author or key person / organisation contact	Linkages
Ecosystems / greenspace			
1	Natural England's Character Area Climate project – includes impacts on access and recreation assets.		
2	London Region taking thematic approach to work – includes access to greenspace, which may become more important as climate changes [Future London theme].		
3	Climate change project also starting to identify local impacts on ecosystem services – vital human well-being power often live in lower quality environments so more vulnerable.		
Research			
4	Thames Estuary 2100 project – looking at adaptation pathways.	Tim Reader , Environment Agency	Links between community flood liaison and research and development – the former needs to be fed by the latter and the experience of the later needs to feed into the former. Building community resilience – linking with tools and building knowledge and capacity and networks.
5	Research and development increase link between environment and social		
6	Coastal flooding in Scotland – a scoping study		
7	Research programme on behaviour change – inform future / current communication campaigns		
8	TUC planning some work on climate change and employment.	Alice Hood	
9	Proposed IPPR study on social justice and climate change	Jenny Bird, IPPR	
10	Work by National Trust – especially in coastal areas	Ellie Robinson, National Trust	
11	RCEP study on adaptation – institutional capacity	Jon Freeman	
12	Defra's Making Space for Water project		
13	Mobilising social justice and environment. Civil Society Group such as Shelter, Child Poverty Action Group. Building dialogue between environment and social justice groups.	Victoria Johnson, NEF	

Community liaison, communication and information provision / resilient communities			
14	FLAGS but have heard National Flood Forum for England and Wales model Community Liaisons Groups are to be used in Scotland.		Links between community flood liaison and research and development – the former needs to be fed by the latter and the experience of the latter needs to feed into the former.
15	Flood Forums across Gloucestershire enabling local people to feed into new policies comprise agencies such as Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water as well as county and district councils.	Kate Darch, Gloucestershire Rural Community Council	
16	Oxford City Council Flood Liaison Group in Wolvercote Ward	Sue Roaf, Heriot Watt / Wolvercote	
17	Low Carbon Wolvercote has a mitigation and adaptation remit		
18	Improvements in Emergency Response Planning within Oxford City Council		
19	Decarbonising Local Economies – financial mechanism to introduce ‘decarbonising projects’ into local communities – increase resilience. Increasing local economic development and social cohesion.	Victoria Johnson, NEF	
20	Community engagement – advice pack contains info on adaptation. But campaign focus on how WAG can support community action – potential for adaptation schemes.	Nicola Britton, WAG	
21	Flooding database pulled together by GRCC – vulnerable areas, mapped newly flooded areas, key contacts etc	Kate Darch, Gloucestershire Rural Community Council	
22	GRCC as an organisation helping to build the capacity of local community groups, increase knowledge etc through parish plans in particular.		
23	Projects such as Village Agents working with vulnerable groups (hard to reach groups) to raise awareness and increase knowledge – not across whole county.		
Heatwaves			
24	Department of Health / HPA heatwave plan	Jo Nurse, HPA	
25	I think (!) Met Office are doing work with Department of Health on increasing probability of heatwaves	Caroline Cowan, Natural England	
26	Heatwave Plan – focus on hospitals, care homes, due to be released later this year or early 2009.		
Tools			
27	UK Climate Change Risk Assessment – presumably will include social impacts	Caroline Cowan, Natural England	
28	Our sustainable neighbourhood – process to improve environmental literacy and encourage local enterprise to ‘mitigate’. Mitigation and adaptation interdependent.	Victoria Johnson, NEF	
29	Capacity Global (environmental justice NGO) and NEF research into insurance product for financially excluded		
30	Plugging the leaks. Local economic		

	development increasing literacy and encouraging social / local enterprise		
31	LCLIPs Local Authorities – looking at access to services in past transport, schools etc.	Rebecca Walker, SEPA	
Legislation and policy			
32	Scotland’s Flooding Bill considers social impacts		
33	Adaptation element of climate change strategy – actions but also policy framework being developed		
34	WAG – development of flood risk management strategy – will consider how to engage community. Consultation in autumn / winter 2008	Nicola Britton, WAG	
35	Welsh Resilience Forum – develop local response, breadth of response plans – build resilience		
36	Climate change commission adaptation sub-group – one task and finish group looking at social and community issues – will report to CCC in December 2008		
37	London’s Adaptation Strategy	Alex Nicholson at GLA	
Others			
38	Food security – plans to look at this in UK Context and Foresight / Defra		Economic links Mitigation links
39	Fuel Poverty – Scotland Hard to Treat Homes, House Quality Mapping Models, Home improvement grants – free to over 60s in Oxford.	Sue Roaf, Heriot Watt University / Wolvercote	Mitigation links

Priority gaps for further research or study identified by Group B were as follows:

(1) Interaction between socio economic change and climate change.

(a) A mapping exercise to understand global economic and social trends because without understanding this, we can’t understand the links between social issues and climate change impacts.

(b) how political decisions are taken. Exploring issues of ethics in decision making, accountability and why poor decisions still get made, despite politicians having information at their finger tips. How do we make good decisions on adaptation within a short terms decision making process. What are the barriers that are getting in the way of good decision making on adaptation and social impact.

(c) Accountability. WHO is responsible. Where is the accountability for reparation?

(2) Communication and awareness.

(a) HOW we communicate

(b) WHAT mechanisms and networks will we use?

(c) Coastal decisions as a case study for this. Decisions between habitats and landscapes and social impacts. Need to create space for negotiations. See coastal flooding in Scotland study – decision making with vulnerable groups.

1.4 Group D

No.	Action
National Partnerships	
1	Scottish Climate Change Impacts Partnership – building capacity through more easily identified free local information
2	Northern Ireland Climate Change Impacts Partnership – involving government, local government, businesses and NGOs, working together to coordinate a more joined up adaptation framework
3	Wales Climate Change Commission – includes adaptation sub-group
National legislative frameworks	
4	Setting accountability at the national level through the Scottish Climate Change Bill – requirement on ministers to assess risk and respond
5	Climate Change Bill includes a UK Risk Assessment to be carried out by 2011 and a follow up adaptation programme to be formulated
6	Strategic direction and identification of main ‘adaptation service providers’ by government through Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Framework
Local Authority tools	
7	Local Climate Impact Profiles assessing local vulnerability and risk using local news media
8	Changing Climate Changing Places (CCCP) – Welsh project looking at all aspects of LA service provision and developing adaptation responses
9	Local climate partnerships involving local authorities, PCTs and others
Local Authority performance framework	
10	Setting commitments at local level through Scottish Climate Change Declaration
11	New performance indicators on climate change for local government in England
Research	
12	IPPR climate change team considering social justice issues including fuel poverty and energy issues
13	Carnegie UK research on role of civil society
14	Eden project working with non environmental NGOs to discuss climate change implications for them
15	Carnegie UK project has examined the role foundations could play/are playing (report on their website)
16	JRF research programme being considered on climate change and social justice in the UK – likely to consider vulnerable people and places and disadvantage
17	Tyndall Centre work on coastal erosion impacts and responses in North Norfolk
Bottom-up/community initiatives	
18	Tir Cloi – new Welsh initiative to fund mitigation action may be able to target help for disadvantaged groups
19	Emerging community renewable energy schemes
20	Transition Towns movement
Built environment/housing	
21	Working with social housing providers to increase resilience of new and refurbished housing – Business in the Community North East
22	Working with social housing providers to identify properties at risk from flooding – Business in the Community North East
23	UK Government Select Committee review on climate change and housing – new targets for zero carbon housing
24	New planning legislation on new builds which will ensure homes have adaptive capacity
25	CABE & RIBA architectural and planning guidance
Food	
26	Possible introduction of GM foods
27	Central Science Laboratory: helping to assess the implications for human dietary intake of

	chemical contaminants
28	Food Standards Agency – climate change project will assess how food safety and food quality will be affected
29	Defra – ensuring UK farmers and food producers are aware of how they are likely to be affected
Business issues	
30	Scottish Business Delivery Group
31	Working with businesses to maximise positive impacts and minimise negative impacts of climate change on social and economic issues – Business in the Community North East
32	Making businesses as resilient as possible and increasing robustness of business following severe weather events – Business in the Community North East
33	One of the PPGs on urban issues had a brief inquiry on non-domestic buildings and climate change
Health issues	
34	Health Protection Agency – heatwave planning
Other	
35	Flood risk plan being produced by Water Service (Northern Ireland) not due to be completed until 2011
36	Climate Council lobbying at the local level
37	Working with LA public transport networks to increase resilience – Business in the Community North East

The key gaps in current work/knowledge on adaptation were identified as:

- Working with business
 - Promoting understanding of adaptation, particularly amongst SME's
 - How to access businesses
 - Supply chain issues
- Transport impacts
 - On employment and economy
 - On food security
- What are the social impacts?
 - Homelessness
 - Housing and insurance
 - Crime
 - Health
- Community capacity to respond to climate change and decision making/involvement issues
- Agriculture and rural employment
- Tourism

1.5 Group E

No.	Action	Author
	Existing national initiatives/strategies	
1	Input to Wales spatial planning for flooding - water resources, creation of green space, SEA	Roger Wade/ Environment Agency
2	Welsh Climate Change Commitment	
3	Wales Climate Change Commission	
4	Local Authority Agreement	
5	Adaptation Strategy (Wales)	
6	Regional SD Framework - used for developing strategies - links the environmental and social into all regional strategies	Carmel Kerr/WMRA
7	Sustainable Scotland Network	Ailsa Villegas/Highland Council
8	Single Outcome Agreement	
9	SEA (ineffective)	
10	Scotland's Climate Change Declaration	
11	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan	Gary Haq/Stockholm Environment Institute
12	Life-time homes Housing Strategy	
13	Carbon Emissions Reduction Target	
14	Home Energy Efficiency Scheme	
15	Draft Climate Change Adaptation Framework in Scotland	George Morris/PH, Scottish Govt
16	Scotland Strategic Objectives: green, safer, healthier, smarter, wealthier & fairer	
17	Scottish Climate Change Bill	
18	Scotland's Strategic Framework for Environment & Health (synergies, antagonisms, co-benefits)	
19	Strategic Environmental Assessment - how CC is incorporated and guidance to others	Fiona Mulholland/DOE NI
20	NI Rivers Agency Flood maps - identifying areas at risk	
21	NI Sustainable Development Strategy	
	Existing plans	
22	Community involvement in new flood defences	Roger Wade/ Environment Agency
23	Catchment Flood Management Plans	
24	Catchment Abstract Management Plan	
25	Shoreline Management Planning & public consultation	
26	NICCIP - aiming for Local Council Climate Change Agreement and work programme	Fiona Mulholland/DOE NI
27	Planning Guidance - Flooding, Renewables	
28	Working towards meeting the social, economic and environmental agendas through joint strategic and delivery plans	Carmel Kerr/WMRA
29	Regional Climate Change Working Group led by the Minister for the West Midlands	

30	Raising the profile of social issues on the environment agenda, e.g. through the Regional Strategic Partnership for Government which has key regional stakeholders as members	
31	Planning Guidance	Ailsa Villegas/Highland Council
	Planned initiatives / Research	
32	SD Research Network	George Morris/PH, Scottish Govt
33	LWEC Scottish Govt lead on human impacts theme	
34	Identifying catchments at risk from flash flooding & communication	Roger Wade/Environment Agency
35	Involvement with farming groups to identify likely farming changes (project in Vale of Evesham)	
36	Research on policy robustness to climate change e.g. Agri-environment schemes, Catchment Flood Management Plans.	
37	Environment & social issues - how different groups can be encouraged to see a clean environment as important	Fiona Mulholland/DOE NI
38	Climate Change across Ireland - aiming for an all Ireland conference in 2009 to consider mutual issues	
39	SEPA flood maps	Ailsa Villegas/Highland Council
	Action	
40	Warm front schemes	Gary Haq/Stockholm Environment Institute
41	Social Cohesion and Community Compact (LSPs)	
42	Promotion of Water Saving Schemes	Roger Wade/Environment Agency
43	Adapting housing for resilience to flooding (also low water use and energy efficiency)	
44	Healthy Environment Network (NHS facilitated) - a facilitated network of those who can influence health/wellbeing through action on environment	George Morris/PH, Scottish Govt
45	Extreme weather plan in Fife	
46	Risk management - build into service plans	Ailsa Villegas/Highland Council
47	Road engineering and design	
48	LCLIP Local Climate Impact Profile	
49	Workshops in Community and Internal	
50	Education - film making	
51	Renewable Energy Strategy	
52	Landslips study - roads and climate change	
	Gaps	
53	Engagement with communities	
	Education in schools on adaptation	
	Biodiversity - vector borne diseases, invasive species	
	Sea level changes in Scotland	
	Economics - investment now to lessen impact. Is there the political will?	

	Insurance	
	Support mechanisms	
	Migration issues	
	Impacts of mitigation (eg lower meat diet)	

1.6 Priorities for the future

The five groups identified a range of priorities for the future. Similar priorities were grouped by the facilitators and subsumed into nine topics:

- Community empowerment and capacity building
- The synergies between adaptation and mitigation
- Communication and awareness
- Mapping decision-making and accountability processes which affect links between socio-economic and climate change drivers
- Working with business
- Transport
- Rural employment
- Planning
- Tourism

Delegates were then asked to choose a topic which they would like to discuss in more detail during the afternoon session.

ANNEX 2: IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUILDING ADAPTATIVE CAPACITY OF PEOPLE VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

2.1 The task

Delegates chose to discuss five of the nine topics, and were tasked with identifying the:

1. **Drivers** for developing the adaptation action e.g. What problem is it trying to address? What existing action is being taken, if any? What problems/gaps are there with existing action?
2. **Benefits:** Who would be the primary beneficiaries of this project?
3. **Opportunities:** What opportunities does it present? What other policy/local priorities will it help deliver? What are the connections with existing actions and priorities? What opportunities are there for collaboration?
4. **Learning:** How can we learn from the experience of others?
5. **Action:** What needs to happen to take this idea forward?
6. **Engagement:** Who should be involved?
7. **Resources:** What would be needed to develop this idea further? Which organisations/group members could help develop this further? What could CAG feasibly do to develop this further within 3 consultant days?
8. **Impact:** What impact would it have?
9. **Risks:** what are the risks of undertaking this work?
10. **Evaluation:** How would we know if it has worked?

2.2 Group 1: Community empowerment and capacity building

<p>Priority for action: Community empowerment and capacity building</p> <p>Group members Facilitator: Helen Chalmers, CAG Consultants Clare Cochrane, Oxfam UK Anna Lawrence, Forestry Commission Carmel Kerr, West Midlands Regional Assembly Nicola Britton, Welsh Assembly Government Magnus Benzie, AEA Gary Haq, Stockholm Environment Institute</p>
<p>1. Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of work on climate change uses top down approaches, which need to support bottom up approaches • Decision-making needs to incorporate local values e.g. spatial and housing strategies need to be socially inclusive and promote community cohesion • Action is needed at a community, not individual level • Communities need to organise themselves to create the social capital needed to change societal values • We need to stimulate autonomous adaptation e.g. by engaging vulnerable communities and building their capacity to engage • Vulnerable groups are the most exposed to climate change risks, yet have the least adaptive capacity • Vulnerable groups are not homogeneous, e.g. the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of older people depends on their circumstances
<p>2. Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reach high at-risk groups • Community empowerment will be the only way to meet government climate change targets and outcomes on adaptation • Most government's want to stimulate autonomous adaptation and capacity to engage in decision-making • Empowering communities helps stimulate action in other ways e.g. improved education outcomes • More cohesive and empowered communities
<p>3. Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government funding for Community Empowerment
<p>4. Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plenty of examples of participatory decision-making, particularly in relation to health and regeneration (see nef) – about communicating complex messages and taking communities through concepts and choices • Birmingham – training for third sector organisations to work with communities to help them access resources, such as Primary Care Trust Services • Brent – AEA is working with community on adaptation strategy to help build trust between communities and (local and national) government • Local Climate Impact Profile (LCLIP) pilots in England and Scotland where they have worked with communities and service providers to raise awareness of risks to vulnerable groups and appropriate actions
<p>5. Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of climate change risks need to be kept simple e.g. UKCIP information needs to be resident-focused (i.e. probability information is too complex to engage vulnerable communities) • Use the most effective ways and formats for different groups e.g. use of different languages • Build the capacity of decision-makers • Embed processes in decision-making

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community members – build their capacity to engage with decision making, to enable them to powerfully confront decision-makers • Start with communities’ wants and needs, before approaching them • We need to work with communities’ own concepts of ‘community’ and encourage communities to ‘self define’ e.g. like the Transition Towns movement • Align messages with community’s needs
<p>6. Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable people • Local Strategic Partnerships (England)/Community Planning Partnerships (Scotland)/Community Strategy Partnerships (Wales) • Community groups • Networks of community groups e.g. BrAVA in Brent, which acts as a gatekeeper to community and voluntary organisations • Community councils • Existing services such as Sure Start – go to where people are at • Planners • Equality and Diversity Partnerships/officers • Faith groups • Local champions – local trusted individuals/groups • Local authorities, who are best placed to respond to vulnerable people’s needs, but less well placed as the focus for engagement • Local media e.g. SEI’s work with the Energy Saving Trust in York used local radio to promote energy efficiency
<p>7. Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government resources are needed to support community empowerment • Service providers’ resources – by changing the way they work and respond to communities’ needs • Information providers e.g. UKCIP need to be funded to work with residents, as well as business and local authorities, 6 major research institutions • Translate existing practice • Co-ordination • COIN – Climate Outreach Information Network <p>The UKCC22 project could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore different ways of providing information ..., as well as other ways of building capacity for adaptation • Pull together a range of existing documented case studies (e.g. from nef’s regeneration project and health examples) • Highlight the mechanisms and kind of fora and agencies needed to empower communities for climate change adaptation.
<p>8. Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on local authority targets • A change in the way services are provided • Action by service providers e.g. mapping needs which have not been previously identified • Communities demand more structural changes • Communities take action on their own • Communities have identified their social assets
<p>9. Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current information on climate change risks (e.g. provided by UKCIP) is not resident focused • Community members (e.g. champions/vulnerable people) are difficult to identify • Communities are too diverse • Communities don’t trust the authorities • Lack of resources

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overwhelming service providers e.g. a clash of cultures• Not getting communities involved• Not being able to evaluate progress |
| 10. Evaluation
See 'Impact' above. |

Case study 1: Community empowerment and capacity building

In three consultant days, CAG could produce a short report which identifies:

1. why vulnerable communities need to be empowered, and their capacity built to adapt to climate change
2. ways in which vulnerable communities are already empowered to adapt to climate change, and what helped this to happen
3. how vulnerable communities can be empowered, using case studies from other sectors e.g. regeneration and health
4. what else is needed to support community empowerment on climate change adaptation?

This would involve reviewing:

- the above discussion at the workshop
- wider drivers and benefits of community empowerment to address social vulnerability to climate change
- web-based search of examples of adaptation (up to 3)
- quick telephone conversations with key players to determine detail and success factors
- review of existing examples of community empowerment.

2.3 Group 2: The synergies between adaptation and mitigation

<p>Priority for action: The synergies between adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Group members Facilitator: Tim Maiden, CAG Consultants Gareth Williams, Business in the Community Noel Nelson, Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution Kate Darch, Gloucestershire Rural Community Council Paul Fisher, West Midlands Regional Assembly Francess McCandless, Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action Gulab Singh, Central Lancashire PCT Katharine Knox, Joseph Rowntree Foundation</p>
<p>1. Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are parallel activities and are inextricably linked • It is difficult to make the distinction anyway • The science increasingly suggests that we will have to adapt but the emphasis to date has mostly been on mitigation • Growing recognition of the potential for synergies and conflicts between the two. Examples of synergies – water reduction, microgeneration, peat land restoration, local food. Examples of potential conflicts – air conditioning, irrigation, solar gain and overheating • IPCC talked about the need to align policies on mitigation and adaptation
<p>2. Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the right choices through understanding the synergies and conflicts • A more holistic approach • More cost effective approaches • Win-win solutions • Will help with the communication of climate change – lay people don't understand the distinction so an integrated approach is likely to resonate much better with them
<p>3. Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a back-door way in for adaptation • Adaptation is a much more relevant and immediate issue in many respects so may result in climate change gaining a higher priority overall • Will allow us to get the timescales for action right by identifying short term and long term priorities
<p>4. Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKCIP case studies, e.g. Redhill School, Worcester • ASCCUE project – John Handley, Manchester University • ADAM project – EU funded • 3 Regions Climate Change Project – work on housing retrofit • Reading University – review of water plans • United Utilities SCAMP project – looking at peat and water issues
<p>5. Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic explanation of the two, and the potential for synergies and conflicts, would be extremely beneficial • Possible case study – agriculture. This sector needs to make a large contribution to emissions reductions and will also need to make major adaptive responses • Other possible case studies – water, built environment • Longer term there is a need for research in to synergies and conflicts in different sectors • Need for promotion of Sustainable Integrated Response Strategies, building on IPCC ideas • Work to address separation in governance arrangements • Need for a vision for land use covering managed realignment, existing housing in flood risk areas etc.
<p>6. Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need government agencies to get their act together, particularly CLG, Defra, Treasury, DfT

<p>and the devolved administrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting synergies at LA level through performance framework – Audit Commission role important • Climate Change Committee – they need to integrate the two, particularly in setting the sectoral mitigation targets • Regional climate change partnerships • Local climate change partnerships and other local initiatives • Needs champions and good practice dissemination
<p>7. Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A realignment of frameworks, approaches and funding is needed rather than huge amounts of new resources • A change in conceptual thinking is required and communication of these ideas • Role of research bodies and academic institutions is crucial • Bottom up approaches and pilot projects will be important alongside convening discussions between the key players
<p>8. Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could have major impact • Better understanding of what climate change is about • Higher profile for adaptation • Removal of conflicts between the two • Could help to address defeatist attitudes to climate change • Will help to highlight the trade-offs as well as the win-wins • Will resonate much more with how people think about climate change • Would achieve more holistic approaches
<p>9. Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main risk is no-one does anything because of confusion of roles
<p>10. Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could assess content of policy at national, regional and local levels

Case study 2: Synergies between adaptation and mitigation

In three days CAG could identify how action on the social impacts of climate change through adaptation responses, can also have synergies and conflicts with climate change mitigation. The group suggested a focus on a particular sector, for example agriculture or the built environment.

There is likely to be more existing research about the built environment, although, a focus on agriculture would help link this to case study 4 on the rural economy. Discussion within the group focused more broadly on synergies between adaptation and mitigation, rather than a focus on the social aspects. We would suggest focusing on the social impacts, which would inevitably draw out wider lessons for adaptation and mitigation more generally.

We would propose web based research, supported by a few short telephone conversations to identify:

- (i) why an integrated approach to adapting to the social impacts of climate change, and mitigating GHG emissions amongst vulnerable groups is important and beneficial
- (ii) Potential conflicts between adaptation and mitigation in relation to agriculture and its social impacts

- (iii) Potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation in relation to agriculture and its social impacts
- (iv) An example of how these issues have been addressed at a local level
- (v) The policy and governance arrangements needed to facilitate this.

2.4 Group 3: Effective communication of climate change

<p>Priority for action: Effective communication of climate change</p>
<p>Group members Facilitator: Vanessa Kind, Scotland & Northern Ireland Forum For Environmental Research Angela Mawle, UK Public Health Association Rebecca Walker, Scottish Environment Protection Agency Richard Laffar, Food Standards Agency Amy Tavendale, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency</p>
<p>1. Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community – anxiety and concern about impacts • Institutions – obligation to inform the public and to create a safe and stable society, informing of risk • Goal is effective engagement and dialogue between institutions and individuals/communities <p>Used the example of the Village Agents project to develop the idea further.</p>
<p>2. Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour change • Reduced vulnerability by all members of society • Institutions achieve goal of providing a safe society and achieve their targets • Empowerment – bonding between communities
<p>3. Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can learn from this model • A 2-way channel of communication is achieved • Need to identify who is vulnerable • Research Need – who is best placed to identify vulnerable groups – ‘Identifying pathways to vulnerable people’
<p>4. Learning Institutional co-operation is needed before outreach occurs – need joined up working between the responsible organisations.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Feedback is key to learning.</p>
<p>5. Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and identification of a co-ordinating body to synthesise and facilitate • No territorial boundaries • Ex. National Flood Forum
<p>6. Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement – how do we wish to communicate? • Clear consistent messages • Validated • Institutional co-operation • Key messages across society – knowing what the key messages are and making it relevant • Engagement is the way to ensure and build trust

<p>7. Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific expertise • Research need – what are effective ways of communicating climate change? • SEPA has remit to communicate climate change, so does UKPHA • Training • CAG could investigate in the 3 days effective communication to vulnerable groups – what has worked, what has not, roles, responsibilities, motivators
<p>8. Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience for communities • Preparedness of communities to the impacts • Less duplication of services • Willingness to work with others • Increased engagement • Ability to take action – empowerment
<p>9. Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienation • Scare-mongering • Spend – resource intensive • Getting the message wrong and losing trust
<p>10. Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower insurance claims • More positive media coverage on impacts and ability of community to adapt • Increased social capital
<p>Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to identify who is vulnerable • We need to identify the pathways to those who are vulnerable • We need to create 2-way channels of communication • We need to strengthen the pathways through clear, co-ordinated, consistent messages

Case study 3: Effective communication

In three days CAG could investigate effective ways of communicating (climate change) with vulnerable groups. The case study would identify:

- (i) what needs to be communicated
- (ii) effective ways of communicating with vulnerable people, including up to 3 examples of ways this has been done in relation to climate change adaptation
- (iii) what worked
- (iv) what worked less well
- (v) who needs to be involved
- (vi) what is needed (skills, resources, tools etc)

The research would involve web-based research and short telephone conversations with experts (e.g. COIN, Futerra?), organisations who have tried communicating with vulnerable groups about climate change, and representatives of vulnerable groups who were involved.

2.5 Group 4: Rural employment

Priority for action: Rural employment
Members of group Facilitator: Rachel Crozier, Organising Solutions Ailsa Villegas, Highland Council Clive Walmsley, Countryside Council for Wales Fiona Mulholland, Department Of Environment Northern Ireland
1. Drivers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High percentage of disadvantaged groups work in key sectors of agriculture and tourism in low paid jobs. Therefore climate change will have a disproportionately strong impact on these groups.• CCW - looking at climate change impacts and adaptation but not social issues.• Highland Council is just starting to look at it, e.g. fisheries and forestry. Need more investment to create better paid jobs.• Scotland - tourism. Small businesses are vulnerable to changes e.g. companies go out of business due to major flooding such as hotels losing business as it takes them six months to repair flood damage.• SMEs are least likely to have a strategy to cope. They don't see climate change as something they have to worry about as they tend to think short term.• Insurance companies are raising their premiums for SMEs which makes it difficult for them to protect themselves. There are some ridiculous conditions of insurance policies e.g. you must be 200m from a water source, even though you might be 150m up a mountain.• Businesses employ the cheapest labour whereas a decent wage should be set for all workers. Migrant workers are a transient population which doesn't really contribute financially to the local economy. Money is sent home and not much money is spent on maintaining houses with widespread "hot-bedding" for shift workers which perpetuates poor housing. In NI Portuguese work in food processing plants. In Anglesey, they work in meat processing. Issue for adaptation - as climate changes in southern Europe and life becomes more difficult then more migrants will move north seeking work. Migrant workers also have little, if any, input into community decision making processes. Immigrant populations in urban areas play a fuller role in their local communities. Seasonality of migrant work and climate change may change this pattern/produce farmed.• Social element: how people's expectations have risen and no longer expect to do hard labour for low pay and would rather live on benefits.
2. Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Businesses• Employees• Communities• Improved job security• Increased wages (i.e. be able to work in a way that they wouldn't otherwise be able to in rural areas - see opportunities below)
3. Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity for Industrial Development Board (IDB) to work with SMEs. IDB could look at climate change impacts of proposals put forward to them and insist on certain climate change proofing measures be taken before agreeing the loan. Highland & Island Enterprise and other banks/funders could do the same.• Insurers could stipulate that they would insure a business if it has taken certain actions to climate change proof itself although it was recognised that this was unlikely.• Rural regions: investment and new renewables technology will need skilled workers which will lead to a more skilled workforce and a possible export of knowledge.• NI - they have set up home working IT initiatives in rural communities e.g. offering remote secretarial services to companies in urban areas or abroad. Rolled out as an employment initiative, not climate change

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro renewables could create jobs and energy locally (potentially at a lower price for local residents). Particular opportunities for that in rural communities as many homes and businesses are heated by oil which is very expensive. • Different crops and agricultural practices in future as climate changes • Forestry - biomass, woodchip, growing crops as an energy source. Mitigation/adaptation synergies - have to plant forests in the right place or there is no benefit. • Could stop eating meat but would that be a threat to rural communities, i.e. livestock farmers? • A lot of farmers are subsidised to carry out environmental plans. • Eco systems, goods and services - opportunity for farmers and landowners to gain financially from the value of goods e.g. carbon conservation. Could feed into carbon management and create employment. • Scotland has an energy policy, a renewable energy strategy and a forestry policy. • Funding from EU to help rural communities. • Scotland - Green Jobs Strategy
<p>4. Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People could visit renewable energy good-practice initiatives. • Educational opportunities for rural communities so they understand whole issue of climate change. Could have "focus farms" where they could demonstrate environmentally friendly farming methods. • Eco-schools - a global phenomenon. Schools can be accredited once they meet certain criteria. • OU courses - UHI Millennium (University of Highland and Ireland).courses are all done via computer/internet. As a result other academic institutions may visit them to learn and pay for this knowledge/expertise.
<p>5. Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Community Network in NI is a regional voluntary organisation established by community groups from rural areas in 1991 to articulate the voice of rural communities on issues relating to poverty, disadvantage and equality. Groups take forward a programme of work with money from EU, e.g. renovating old buildings, job creation. Groups could be linked together, Europe-wide. It's an EU-level initiative which would spread adaptation ideas. • Climate change proof business plans. Grants, loans, financial support from any agencies would not be given unless certain climate change proofing measures had been taken.
<p>6. Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise agencies • Chambers of Commerce • Banks • Insurers • Local authorities/community councils • Industrial Development Board • Universities / colleges (export of knowledge and skills, research into how much climate change proofing is worth) • Government funding • Larger private companies
<p>7. Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop to explore viability of climate change proofing loans to businesses. • One day workshop learning how to climate change proof business plans OR to create a template / toolkit on how to do it (UKCIP has done some work for larger businesses/ organisations so build on that for SMEs) • Research project to find out how rural community networks operate in the UK and include case studies from UK & Europe. A mapping exercise to identify any climate change initiatives.
<p>8. Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on findings. See Evaluation below.
<p>9. Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not clear what banks/funders and insurers get out of it?

- Businesses don't engage as they are too focussed on their 1-3 year plans.
- Businesses don't know what adaptation means.

10. Evaluation

Climate change proofing business loans/business plans

- The proportion of businesses that had incorporated climate change proofing into their business plans
- No of SMEs surviving despite a climate change event

Developing rural networks

- performance indicators from local authorities
- local income raised; deprivation, fuel poverty reduced.

Case study 4: Rural employment

For this case study, CAG could investigate the ways in which SMEs can be encouraged/required to climate-proof their business plans and address the social impacts of climate change through levers such as loans and funding.

We could do this by conducting short interviews with key stakeholders (see 'Engagement' section above) and conducting web-based research to investigate:

- (i) how SMEs are currently encouraged to climate-proof their businesses i.e. what support is currently available through e.g. UKCIP, Business Link, NFU
- (ii) what mechanisms are required to encourage greater take-up
- (iii) an example of how an SME in a rural area has climate-proofed their business
- (iv) what is the viability of requiring small business loans and funding for SMEs to be dependent on them climate-proofing their business plans.

2.6 Group 5: Mapping decision-making and accountability processes which affect links between socio-economic and climate change drivers

<p>Priority for action: Mapping decision-making and accountability processes which affect links between socio-economic and climate change drivers</p>
<p>Group members Facilitator: Alison Pilling Craig Mitchell, Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) Rebecca Badger, SEPA Michael McCallion, NI Department of Environment Victoria Johnson, NEF Sue Roaf, Heriot Watt University Priscilla Netto, WAG Nigel McMahon, Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety George Morris, Public Health, Scottish Government</p>
<p>1. Drivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor decision making, despite decision makers having access to information • However the interpretation of, translation of, and analysis of, this information for use by policy makers is crucial and missing. WHO SHOULD BE DOING THIS? Need to make the information real and relevant to each different decision making group, e.g. planners, economic development, health planning etc. • Lack of linking between risk assessment and planning processes • The complexity of the context – i.e. poor decisions are not necessarily about a lack of will, but often about having to trade off such big and competing issues such as housing need and flooding risk. • Decision making must be linked to sound science. However the interpretation of the science is crucial.
<p>2. Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We require a consistent approach to enable social impact of climate change to be taken into account in decision making. This includes developing decision making / information provision tools such as impact assessment frameworks. • We need to break the process of poor decision making despite all evidence to suggest that good decisions are needed.
<p>3. Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should there be a policy change? Currently we have guidance rather than legislation e.g. not to build on flood plains. The guidance means that there are inconsistent ways of interpreting guidance. • Creating buy in or ownership. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Translating the data for decision makers – e.g. use of UKCIP information - we will all reinvent the wheel and spend time interpreting this information. We need to explore how we join up public policy and science. This would involve linking up Defra with key dissemination bodies. Do we need standards for the evidence which feeds into evidence-centred policy? (b) Community-led processes / participatory processes which build resilient communities and place communities firmly within the decision making process. This needs to be supported by skilling and tooling of communities. • Better linking of risk assessment to business planning processes. • Effective multi-level governance • Changing the behaviours of 'upstream' stakeholders. <p>Two approaches to the issue: (1) to explore accountability and ensure that this is in place for all decision making, so that people have reparation (2) develop effective decision making – defining how we frame the issues to help make effective decision making (and transparency of decision making).</p>

<p>4. Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLGA is working with 4 authorities to develop a history of extreme weather events and explore the links between vulnerability and future scenarios of extreme weather. All about making it real for authorities. Using the UKCIP BACLIAT tool to integrate information into decision making. Turning present and future impacts into real costs for the Council. (Note that a weakness with BACLIAT is that it doesn't help understand community costs / social costs). • SEPA licensing decisions such as flood prevention schemes, consistently taking into account social, environmental and economic impacts and linking them into decision making. Helps to develop a transparency of decision making (which could feed into deliberative decision making processes) however it does not provide any framework for actually making the decisions / deciding on trade offs, just provides the information to inform these decisions. • Backcasting – effective tool to illustrate decision making scenarios. ○ NEF programmes. Discuss barriers to social justice and civil society links with NEF. • Scottish Government (speak to George) – tool for participative decision making (same map developing for use with communities and with decision makers). • Craig at the WLGA is exploring the use of sustainable community strategy planning processes as ways of building resilience within communities and linking communities into the decision making process around climate change adaptation.
<p>5. Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore building effective decision making by exploring how resilient communities fit into the decision making process. <p>Potential lines of enquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explore processes of engagement at community level about adaptation and resilience issues (links to the sustainable community strategy processes for example) and map out how that might work in practice. Explore the tools and good practice which already exist.
<p>6. Engagement</p>
<p>7. Resources</p>
<p>8. Impact</p>
<p>9. Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key risk of community led decision making processes is that it is not effectively linked into core decision making and so becomes a parallel and not fully influential process. Explore advocacy options within communities.
<p>10. Evaluation</p>

Case study 5: Mapping community-level decision-making processes for adaptation and resilience

CAG could investigate the existing and developing models for, and existing experience of, community-level decision making for building resilience, adapting to climate change and reducing social impacts.

The case study could explore:

- (i) what are the key elements of community decision making which will help to build resilience, adaptation and reduced social impact;
- (ii) what are the links to wider community resilience processes (and so links to the community empowerment case study);
- (iii) what experience already exists of linking communities into decision making around adaptation;
- (iv) what thinking is developing about how communities can be linked into decision making around adaptation;
- (v) what models exist or are developing to support communities to be linked into effective decision making around adaptation.

The case study will involve some web-based research together with short phone discussions or interviews with key people involved in community level decision making for adaptation (See learning points from group 5).

ANNEX 3: DELEGATE LIST

Name	Surname	Organisation	Group	
			AM	PM
Rebecca	Badger	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	A	5
Magnus	Benzie	AEA	C	1
Nicola	Britton	Welsh Assembly Government	B	1
Claire	Cochrane	Oxfam UK	C	1
Anna	Coote	New Economics Foundation UK Sustainable Development Commission	A	-
Caroline	Cowan	Natural England	B	
Madeleine	Cusack	Climate Change Adaptation Team, Scottish Government	D	1
Kate	Darch	Gloucestershire Rural Community Council	B	2
Paul	Fisher	West Midlands Regional Assembly	A	2
Gary	Haq	Stockholm Environment Institute	E	1
Victoria	Johnson	New Economics Foundation	B	5
Richard	Laffar	Food Standards Agency	D	3
Carmel	Kerr	Equality & Diversity Director, West Midlands Regional Assembly	E	1
Vanessa	Kind	SNIFFER	C	3
Katharine	Knox	Joseph Rowntree Trust	D	2
Anna	Lawrence	Forestry Commission	A	1
Angela	Mawle	UK Public Health Association (UKPHA)	D	3
Frances	McCandless	Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA)	C	2
Michael	McCallion	NI Department of Environment	D	5
Nigel	McMahon	Department of Health, Social Services & Public Safety (DHSSPS)	A	5
Craig	Mitchell	Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA)	C	5
George	Morris	Public Health, Scottish Government	E	5
Fiona	Mulholland	NI Department of Environment	E	4
Noel	Nelson	Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (RCEP)	A	2
Priscilla	Netto	Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)	A	5
Susan	Roaf	Heriot Watt University	B	5
Gulab	Singh	Central Lancashire Primary Care Trust	C	2
Amy	Tavendale	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	C	3
Ailsa	Villegas	Highland Council	E	4
Roger	Wade	Environment Agency Wales	E	2
Rebecca	Walker	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	B	3
Clive	Walmsley	Countryside Council for Wales	D	4
Gareth	Williams	Business in the Community	D	2

ANNEX 4: DELEGATE FORMS

When registering for this workshop each delegate was asked to provide answers to the following three questions:

1. How does your organisation take account of the differential social impacts of climate change?
2. How does your organisation help vulnerable groups adapt to the impacts climate change?
3. How does your organisation help to build bridges between the environmental and social justice aspects of climate change?

The answers to these questions and the contact details for each delegate are provided below to help facilitate information sharing and bridge building between organisations.

Name	Rebecca Badger
Job title	
Organisation	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
Email	Rebecca.Badger@SEPA.org.uk
Telephone	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Public Participation Directive in terms of trying to engaging with wider audience, - one step in addressing differing social impacts is to try to understand them and get views for wider groups normally less inclined to get involved. • In relation to Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) we've developed a process that allows us to take account of all economic, social and environmental impacts in our regulatory decision making. We are still refining the methodology for taking several of the impacts (including the social ones) into account. • Research to increase understanding of the social impacts of climate change and to develop approaches to address them. For example, funding was obtained for this project through SNIFFER's UK Programme for a collaborative research project on the differential social impacts of climate change in the UK.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Scotland's flood warning authority, we work closely with other organisations to promote sustainable flood management. We operate Scotland's 24 hour flood warning and advice service, Floodline. SEPA work with at-risk communities to understand their present and future flood risk and how they can prepare for flooding. • In our role as a statutory consultee we advise planning authorities on flood risk. As an SEA Statutory consultee, we consider social impacts in our responses and as an SEA practitioner we assess social impacts. • Through our consultation responses and other influencing work, SEPA endeavours to ensure when providing input to climate change strategies and measures that the social impacts are taken into consideration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenspace and quality of urban environment • Engaging with the Scottish Government in the delivery of sustainable places under greener Scotland objective • Floodline 24 hour service – flood warning and advice • Flood Awareness Campaign • Statutory Consultee on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Planning • Protecting human health and communities

- Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) decision making process allows for economic, social and environmental impacts to be balanced against each other and a final judgement made. The way of measuring social impacts still needs to be perfected.

Name	Magnus Benzie
Job title	Consultant
Organisation	AEA
Email	Magnus.Benzie@aeat.co.uk
Telephone	0870 190 8281
Through our policy research and consultancy work for various international, national, regional and local bodies.	
By providing practical advice as part of our policy research and consultancy work and by making the case to decision-makers (or working with stakeholder groups as part of projects) for the differential impacts of climate change to be taken seriously.	
Again, through the work we do and the recommendations we make to policy-makers and stakeholders. For example, we have recently completed a project for DG JUSTICE of the European Commission on exactly that topic: 'Addressing the Social Dimensions of Environmental Policy: a study on the linkages between environmental and social sustainability in Europe'.	

Name	Nicola Britton
Job title	Climate Change Policy Officer
Organisation	Welsh Assembly Government
Email	Nicola.britton@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	029 2082 3499
The Welsh Assembly Government recognises that climate change will have the biggest impact on the most vulnerable members of society, such as the elderly and those living in poverty. We are currently developing a Climate Change Strategy that will include activity on social inequality.	
The Welsh Assembly Government is responsible for a wide range of policies that could impact on the ability of vulnerable groups to adapt to climate change, such as flood risk management, public health, local government performance, building standards, sustainability, economic development, rural affairs and education.	
The Welsh Assembly Government has launched a major communication campaign on climate change. There is also a programme of community engagement activity, through which a Community Action Pack, containing adaptation advice, was launched last year. The proposed climate change strategy will also include activity to address social equality issues.	

Name	Clare Cochrane
Job title	Attitudes to Poverty Policy Officer, UK Poverty
Organisation	Oxfam GB
Email	ccochrane@oxfam.org.uk
Telephone	01865 473 277
Oxfam works globally with people experiencing poverty; our focus is on the impacts of climate change on the lives of poor people, and within this we carry out gender analysis to better understand the particular impacts on women and men, and the specialised	

solutions that women and men need to develop. We also analyse the different impacts on different ethnic groups with different approaches to developing sustainable livelihoods to enable us to support them to adapt to climate change in ways that are manageable, appropriate and effective for them. Our work on climate change in the UK has so far not extended to working with communities on the likely impacts of climate change on their livelihoods strategies (see below).

In many different ways, dependent on their needs, their livelihoods strategies, and their environments.

In the UK Oxfam is working with nef (new economics foundation) to support the Roundtable on Climate Change and UK Poverty, which is bringing together anti-poverty / social justice organisations with environmental organisations to explore / unpick the joint challenges of climate change and begin to look forward to joint solutions.

Name	Anna Coote
Job title	Head of Public Sector Policy
Organisation	new economics foundation (nef)
Job title	Commissioner for Health
Organisation	UK Sustainable Development Commission
Email	Anna.coote@neweconomics.org
Telephone	07795548556
nef works to show how 'we can get rid of poverty and lead long and happy lives without ruining the environment'.	
The UK SDC promotes sustainable development, which includes living within the natural limits of the environment and promoting a strong, healthy and just society.	
Through research and demonstration projects.	
See above.	

Name	Caroline Cowan
Job title	Principal Specialist Climate Change
Organisation	Natural England
Email	Caroline.cowan@naturalengland.org.uk
Telephone	07826 868974

Name	Madeleine Cusack
Job title	Climate Change Adaptation Policy Officer
Organisation	Scottish Government
Email	Madeleine.Cusack@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	(0131) 244 1891
I have only provided answers from the perspective of the Scottish Government Climate Change Division, rather than the Scottish Government as a whole as its range of involvement is too broad to cover here.	
My direct involvement is in the development of a strategic framework which will focus on identifying the key decision makers who should seek to incorporate considerations of the impacts of a changing climate in their work and which seeks to build their capacity to adapt well. This involves identifying social service providers, raising their awareness and facilitating better climate change adaptation.	
My immediate area – the Climate Change Division – supports vulnerable groups indirectly by seeking to create a strategic framework which will raise awareness and	

build capacity to adapt well amongst direct service providers – local authorities, SEPA, SNH, Business industry groups etc. it will also seek to incorporate the need to adapt into Scottish Government policy – thereby requiring recognition within international development grant applications etc.

Again, my direct area does not directly support such bridges other than through the involvement and support of research to inform understanding around this area. However, in the provision of strategic policy we recognise that the impacts of climate change may affect those least able to adapt the most – those communities often being the poorest communities. We recognise that climate change impacts are not just about the direct impacts on the environment, but also about how vulnerable communities are to those changes and that in responding to the impacts, we must seek to support the building of capacity and resilience to lessen communities future vulnerability.

Name	Kate Darch
Job title	Village Agent Project Manager
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Name	Paul Fisher
Job title	Environment Policy Officer
Organisation	West Midlands Regional Assembly
Email	p.fisher@wmra.gov.uk
Telephone	0121 245 0185

The West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA) is one of five organisations (the other being AWM, EA, NE GOWM) that constitute the West Midlands Climate Change Office (WMCCO). This in turn is responsible for implementing the West Midlands Climate Change Action Plan (WMCCAP) and reports to the regional minister, Liam Byrne.

WMCCO has recently received funding from Defra to develop climate change adaptation strategies in the region and I am interested in using some of these funds to look at the health impact of climate change – impacts that will clearly have more significant impacts on the younger and older members of society.

WMRA is also a key member of the region's health partnership which is leading the implementation of the Health and Well-being Strategy. The associated delivery action plan focuses on climate change and preventing negative impacts, especially those that will increase health inequalities in the region.

As above.

As above.

Name	Dr Gary Haq
Job title	Senior Research Associate
Organisation	Stockholm Environment Institute, University of York
Email	Gary.haq@sei.se
Telephone	01904 432917

SEI has undertaken a climate change communication project aimed at the over 50s. This involved a survey of attitudes of this group to climate change. It also examined the carbon footprint of the over 50s. In March this year SEI held the first national workshop

on older people and climate change which led to the publication of the report “Growing Old in a Changing Climate”, which outlined the vulnerability of older people to the impacts of climate change and recommendations for policy.

SEI has contributed to raising the awareness of policymakers and key stakeholders to the potential effects climate change will have on an ageing population (e.g. convening a national workshop, gaining media coverage, producing a policy report).

By raising awareness and stimulating debate SEI has contributed to the increasing the profile of older people and climate change. In doing so, it has highlighted the vulnerability of older people to both the direct and indirect effects of climate change and the need to protect this group.

Name	Victoria Johnson
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Telephone	02078206358
All our work reflects our three core values, well-being, sustainability and social justice. And all our work is seen through these three lenses – including our climate change and energy programme.	
nef works with a number of organisations through our work with two coalitions. The Working Group on Climate Change and Development, an initiative with IIED. And, the Roundtable on Climate Change and Poverty in the UK an initiative with UK Oxfam. We also work with communities to improve their economic and environmental literacy, and develop enterprise to improve their local economy and reduce their environmental impact. We are also piloting a project with a unique financial model that allows deprived communities to install decarbonising solutions.	
Not only is this something nef has been working on since the late 1980s, and through our work with the Working Group on Climate Change and Development, more recently have begun to work with UK Oxfam to support the Roundtable on Climate Change and UK Poverty, which is bringing together anti-poverty / social justice organisations with environmental organisations to explore / unpick the joint challenges of climate change and begin to look forward to joint solutions.	

Name	Andy Kerr
Job title	Assistant Director, SAGES
Organisation	University of Edinburgh ; also Scottish Government Climate Change Division - Policy
Email	Andrew.kerr@ed.ac.uk ; andy.kerr@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	0771 819 2995
I have just finished a 6 month secondment on an ESRC Fellowship with the Scottish government exploring adaptive capacity in Scottish organisations. This work supported and helped frame the recent consultation document by the Government: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/23113244/0	

Name	Carmel Kerr
Job title	Equality and Diversity Director
Organisation	West Midlands Regional Assembly
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Telephone	0121 678 1010

The Regional Assembly has a number of regional strategic partnerships which deal with the social, environmental and economic elements together.

I oversee the Regional Strategic Partnership for Equality and Diversity and sit on the regional Economic Inclusion Panel which brings together the above-mentioned three strands, which works with a large range of organisations from the public, business and third sector.

As above.

As above.

Name	Vanessa Kind
Job title	Research Manager
Organisation	Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research (SNIFFER)
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Name	Katharine Knox
Job title	Research Manager
Organisation	Joseph Rowntree Foundation
Email	Katharine.knox@jrf.org.uk
Telephone	01904 615912

We are considering the implications in two main ways –

- 1) in terms of examining the implications for our role as a housing manager through JRHT. So far this has particularly focused on considering how we can make our housing stock more energy efficient with the opportunity to also reduce residents energy bills in light of fuel poverty concerns
- 2) in terms of developing a research and development programme around the relationship between climate change and social justice in the UK – this is at an early stage but if we proceed with this in 2009 we would potentially be interested in focusing on the social implications and thinking about this both in terms of the implications for disadvantaged people including people and places at risk of the actual impacts of changes in the weather/climate but also the implications of any mitigation or adaptation policies which might affect people on low incomes, for example, with green taxes. These ideas will be developed in the coming months to see where JRF can add value if it proceeds with a programme.

As above – our relationship would be both in our housing provision with interests in fuel poverty and energy efficient housing and in terms of developing work which would include search/demonstration and influencing components around the issues (still under consideration).

We carried out research in around 2000-04 on the relationship between environmental and social concerns which was not focused on climate change but made connections with it – one particular project involved interviews with disadvantaged communities to understand the significance of environmental concerns to them and noted their more immediate focus on the local environment rather than global warming – the report Rainforests are a long way from here by Surrey University is on our website. Our role would include research, demonstration and influencing activity (i.e. including attempts to influence both national and local policy and practice).

We also have a sustainability policy for the organisation and have been reviewing social

environmental and economic aspects of concern that we could develop work on – we are likely to be recruiting a sustainability officer to help us take this forward.

Name	Richard Laffar
Job title	Chief Scientist Team
Organisation	Food Standards Agency
Email	Richard.laffar@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	0207 276 8762
The FSA is committed to investigate the effect of climate change through GACS and report progress in the Chief Scientists annual report. The Agency is at the beginning of a climate change project to assess the possible effects of climate change in relation to our work. This will primarily focus on Food Safety.	
Our climate change project will include consideration of health and social issues.	
See Question 1.	

Name	Dr Anna Lawrence
Job title	Head, Social and Economic Research
Organisation	Forest Research (The Forestry Commission)
Email	anna.lawrence@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	01420 22255 / (0)7826 532783
The Social and Economic Research Group (of Forest Research) has one research programme (approx. 1/3 of all research) focused on social inclusion. All our research has a climate change angle so this area is a significant area of overlap for us. However it is a newly developing one. Our focus is particularly on forests – including urban forests, greenspace, and trees in post-industrial regeneration areas.	
Our remit is to conduct research that supports the Forestry Commission and partners in the delivery of national forest policy (i.e. the English, Scottish and Welsh forest strategies) all of which have social inclusion dimensions.	
See question 1	

Name	Angela Mawle
Job title	Chief Executive
Organisation	UK Public Health Association (UKPHA)
Email	Angela.mawle@ukpha.org.uk
Telephone	020 7713 8910
The UKPHA's three core objectives set the framework for all that we do. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Combating health inequalities - working for a fairer, more equitable and healthier society b. Promoting Sustainable Development - ensuring healthy environments for future generations c. Challenging anti-health forces - promoting health-sustaining production, consumption and employment. <p>The objectives are achieved by working with the public health community, the government and the public to bring about the social economic and environmental conditions essential to healthy sustainable communities.</p>	
See above.	
See above.	

Name	Frances McCandless
Job title	Director of Policy
Organisation	NICVA
Email	frances.mccandless@nicva.org
Telephone	028 9087 7777
In policy work and lobbying with decision makers and our member groups we try to emphasis the fact that different groups will be impacted upon in different ways by climate change.	
We don't directly – but as a membership body for other NGOs we provide policy advice to inform their practical work.	
This is a key piece of work for us by promoting to our members the link between climate change and social justice, we are trying to encourage every NGO in N Ireland to consider climate change impacts and mitigation as part of their normal work which is usually on issues of social justice. We also act as part of the NI Climate change coalition to make these links on a local and global level.	

Name	Michael McCallion
Job title	Policy Officer
Organisation	Department of Environment Northern Ireland
Email	Michael.mccallion@doeni.gov.uk
Telephone	02890257365
My organisation has made available to interested bodies, information on the potential impact of a changing climate on the social wellbeing of the population in Northern Ireland The information made available includes analysis of the threats and opportunities for specific areas such as health, water resources, insurance and flood management.	
Although we have no direct involvement with vulnerable groups we have made available information which will help other organisations manage risks and opportunities that have been highlighted for vulnerable groups.	
The Climate Change Bill is currently going through Parliament. Later this year when it receives Royal Assent it will require a UK wide climate change risk assessment to take place every five years, a national adaptation programme must be put in place and reviewed every five years to address the most pressing climate change risks these will include linkage between the environmental and social justice aspects of climate change. We have also set up a NI Climate Change Impacts Partnership which brings together many stakeholders including representatives of environmental and social interests.	

Name	Nigel McMahon
Job title	Chief Environmental Health Officer
Organisation	Department of Health, Social Services & Public Safety
Email	Nigel.mcmahon@dhsspsni.gov.uk
Telephone	028 9052 0552
I do not believe that it explicitly has to date. The Department does encourage Health Impact Assessment of policy across NI Government Departments.	
The Department has issued public health advice relating to flooding events which have occurred during the last two years.	
The Department is a member of the NI Climate Change Impacts Partnership, however, environmental and social justice aspects have not been specifically addressed to date.	

Name	Craig Mitchell
Job title	Policy Officer
Organisation	Welsh Local Government Association
Email	Craig.mitchell@wlga.gov.uk
Telephone	02920 468625
As the umbrella body for local government our role relates more to the interface between local government and the Welsh Assembly Government. In that context we are developing some thinking under the Climate change Commission on community issues and Climate change which may be of interest (adaptation scoping paper – note draft status). Other than that we try and reflect this thinking in the policy development work that we undertake across the portfolio of local government activities.	
Again no direct contact but initiatives such as the Changing Climate Changing places project (brief also attached) aim to help LA's understand and act upon this.	
Specific initiatives such as work on Fuel poverty help to start to address this – current Excellence Wales (Welsh Beacon Council scheme) also attached – tries to highlight the need for LA's to react to Climate Change and energy issues whilst understanding some of the social justice aspects.	

Name	Professor George Morris
Job title	Scientific Policy Adviser
Organisation	The Scottish Government
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Telephone	0131 244 3238
N/A	

Name	Fiona Mulholland
Job title	Climate Change Advisor
Organisation	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Email	Fiona.Mulholland@doeni.gov.uk
Telephone	028 90569570
Not very much, though some social considerations are made under SEA process.	
This is not directly a remit of our organisation, though we do try to provide information about the potential impacts of climate change to the NI environment that can be accessed by everyone and, through our schools environmental education programme, encourage children to consider climate.	
Very early stages and not yet a priority.	

Name	Noel Nelson
Job title	Senior Scientist
Organisation	Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution
Email	noel.nelson@rcep.org.uk
Telephone	0207 270 8014
N/A	
N/A	
N/A	

Name	Dr. Priscilla Netto
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Job title	Social Scientist
Organisation	Welsh Assembly Government
Email	priscilla.netto@wales.gsi.gov.uk
Telephone	01970 610211; 07816950630
<p>The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) acknowledges that climate change represents a security risk for the people in Wales, particularly in terms of its differential socio-economic-environmental risks for the most vulnerable social segments of society. WAG is therefore currently developing a Climate Change Strategy that will take into account the cross cutting dimensions of environmental justice and social equalities with respect to the risks posed by Climate Change.</p>	
<p>WAG is taking an evidence-based approach to understanding the differential impacts of climate change on the vulnerable social segments of society so that our policy programme, community engagements and communication activity reflect and maximise on this evidence in the delivery of socially just policy interventions.</p>	
<p>WAG acknowledges that climate change poses an exceptional socio-political-environmental challenge. Moving forward, we seek to take a partnership approach, engaging actively with the Third Sector and Local Government, so as to reduce the potential negative tangible and intangible impacts of climate change for the people in Wales. We are currently in the process of commissioning further research so that our cross cutting policy strategies, communication campaigns and community engagement activities take an evidence-based approach when developing adaptation measures. The following conceptualisation of environmental and social justice will be taken into account in our commissioned research to identify how climate change affects different people across Welsh society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Environmental justice ◦ Equality of access ◦ Equality of outcome ◦ Equality of opportunities ◦ Equality of process 	

Name	Susan Roaf
Job title	Professor
Organisation	Heriot Watt University
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Telephone	0131 451 8263 mobile: 07919325 545
<p><i>My University:</i> By researching, teaching and training. Our department is currently the leading UK department in the field of adapting buildings and cities for climate change (eg. on research income) <i>My Oxford City Council experience:</i> I was also Chair of the Environment Scrutiny Committee for some time and we had a range of related projects – particularly around flooding</p> <p><i>Our research:</i> We have worked in the area responses to over-heating of buildings and cities, floods and I have covered health outbreaks and hospitals. I also deal with managing the improvement of hard to treat homes and fuel poverty.</p>	
<p>In my work in the Built Environment I have published on this field including: 2005 Roaf, S., D. Crichton and F. Nicol. <i>Adapting Buildings and Cities for Climate Change</i>, Architectural Press. 2nd Edition due 2009. This books covers regional, urban and local responses to a wide range of impacts on the vulnerable. My book on Benchmarks for Sustainable Buildings (2004, RIBA Press) also deals with mitigation of climate change impacts on an issue by issue basis, eg. air and water pollution, health and transport.</p>	

In my council role I worked with a palette of responses including publications, public meetings, developing response strategies and processes etc. to future-proof out citizens against the impacts of climate change.

At the heart of our response to climate change must be the development of resilient buildings and resilient communities – and I have published widely on this and continue to develop this field. In practice I was councillor of Wolvercote in Oxford which is now a leading Low Carbon Community but also one that suffers from flooding. We have developed community level response groups and have really led the City Council in their response strategies.

In theory I have written on the subject and the second edition of our book (above) deals with the issue of disparity between rich and poor, the dangers arising from inequality and ensuing civil insecurity that will be exacerbated by, for instance, extreme weather events and soaring energy costs. My research covers fuel poverty and thermal stress etc.

Name	Gulab Singh
Job title	Head of Public Health Planning
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No action to date – this is a new agenda for the PCT.	

Name	Amy Tavendale
Job title	
Organisation	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
Email	Amy.tavendale@sepa.gov.uk
Telephone	
See answers for Rebecca Badger.	

Name	Roger Wade
Job title	Policy Advisor Climate Change
Organisation	Environment Agency Wales
Email	roger.wade@environment-agency.gov.uk
Telephone	0292046891
Specific issues associated with flood risk and general issues associated with economic and health impacts.	
Advice on flood risk and flood proofing houses, advice on water efficiency.	
Consideration of social tariffs for water bills; promotion of early adaptation in flood defence (in line with Stern) to avoid social disruption.	

Name	Rebecca Walker
Job title	
Organisation	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
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Telephone	
See answers for Rebecca Badger.	

Name	Dr Clive Walmsley
Job title	Environmental Impacts Advisor

Organisation	Countryside Council for Wales
Email	c.walmsley@ccw.gov.uk
Telephone	01248 387109
<p>Countryside Council for Wales is aware of the differential social impacts of climate change but the emphasis of our work to date has been to get our own house in order – in terms of reducing emissions - and adapting our management of nature conservation sites. We have not explicitly addressed this issue to date.</p>	
<p>Part of our remit is to enhance access to, and enjoyment of the countryside for all, including vulnerable groups. We seek to promote this both generally, but also specifically to vulnerable groups. However, climate change impacts have not been addressed in relation to vulnerable groups.</p>	
<p>CCW recognises that the ecosystem goods and services provided by our countryside are threatened by climate change and that the impact of any failure in these is likely to be borne disproportionately by vulnerable groups. Our efforts to maintain these services through climate-proofing natural resource management policies and strategies are particularly important for vulnerable groups.</p>	

Name	Ailsa Villegas
Job title	Sustainable Development Officer
Organisation	Highland Council
Email	Ailsa.villegas@highland.gov.uk
Telephone	01463 702 543
<p>Currently we don't but are running internal workshops so that we can address these issues and build into our risk management processes.</p>	
<p>Our Social Work Service is responsible for caring for the vulnerable groups in our local authority area.</p>	
<p>We are developing a Climate Change Strategy for Highland region that includes adaptation actions.</p>	