

Using 'Climate Just' – the Local Authority perspective

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2009-2010
Preventing and tackling child poverty



MAYORS ADAPT

THE COVENANT OF MAYORS INITIATIVE
ON ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Agenda

1. Why should local authorities be interested in climate justice?
2. Climate justice and latest IPCC thinking
3. The National Adaptation Framework and local action
4. Partner and local action on vulnerability
5. How we're using the data

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‘Climate justice’: drivers for Local Authorities

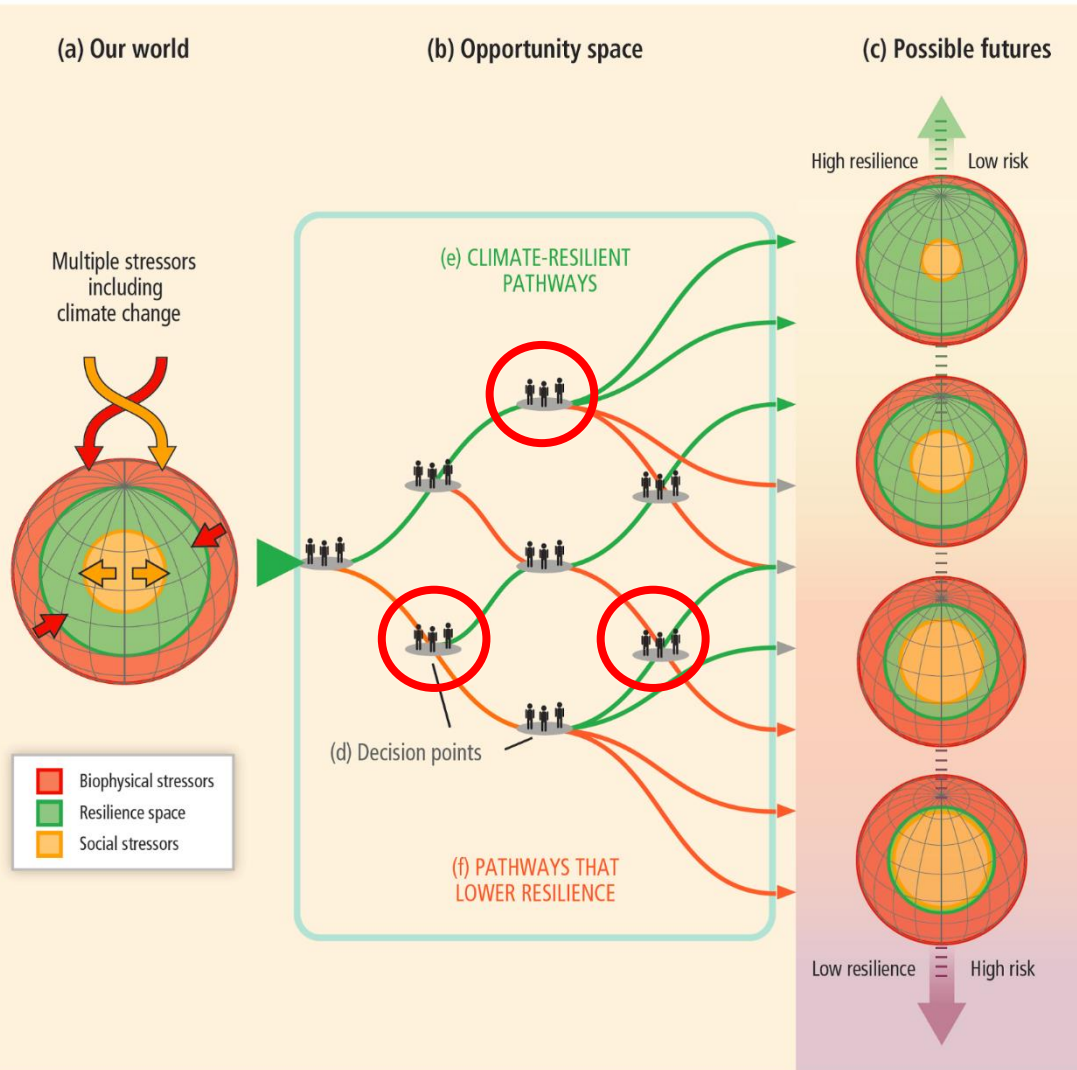
- Creating a fairer society
- Local Government action can have a substantial effect on local populations
- Legal – legislation on CO2 reduction, adaptation and fuel poverty
- Morality/ethics – It’s the right thing to do
- Financial/enlightened self interest
- Work with many actors who affect distributional and procedural justice

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IPCC links

- IPCC 5th Report WGII
 - Climate resilient pathways
 - Decision points informed by evidence
 - ‘Climate Just’ provides evidence to ensure social justice accounted for at these points



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'Climate Just' and England's Adaptation framework

- Climate Change Act 2008 established national framework
- A voluntary approach taken to local adaptation
- Summary for Local Government outlines three priorities:
 - Developing evidence
 - Embedding into policies and plans
 - Working in partnership at local level to drive action
- 'Climate Just' can support in these areas and more

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Partner	Population Vulnerability		
	Enhanced exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity
Ambulance service			
Developers			
Electricity distribution companies			
Environment Agency			
Federation of Small Businesses			
Fire and Rescue			
GPs			
Hospital Trusts			
Landlords			
Local Enterprise Partnerships			
Local Nature Partnerships			
Local Authority			
Water Companies			
Schools			
Police			
Voluntary and Community Organisations			



Role of local partners

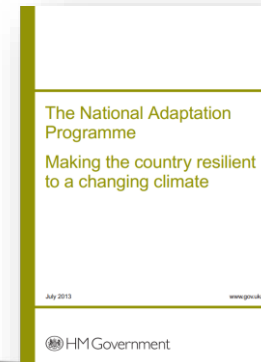
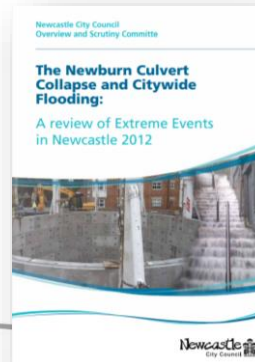
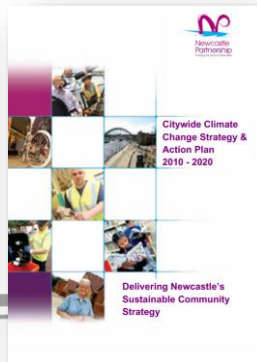
Service	Population Vulnerability		
	Enhanced exposure	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity
Council housing management	High	Low	High
Community engagement	Low	Low	High
Community resilience	High	Low	High
Development management	High	Low	High
Economic development	High	Low	High
Energy services	High	Low	High
Environmental education	Low	Low	High
Facilities/Property management	High	Low	Low
Flood Management/Drainage	High	High	High
Green Deal/property retrofit	High	Low	High
Housing sector engagement (e.g. PRS/Landlords)	High	Low	High
Major projects	High	Low	Low
Planning/land use	High	Low	Low
Public Health	High	High	High
Social care	Low	High	High
Transport providers (Bus, rail, airports)	High	Low	High
Welfare rights / benefits	Low	Low	High

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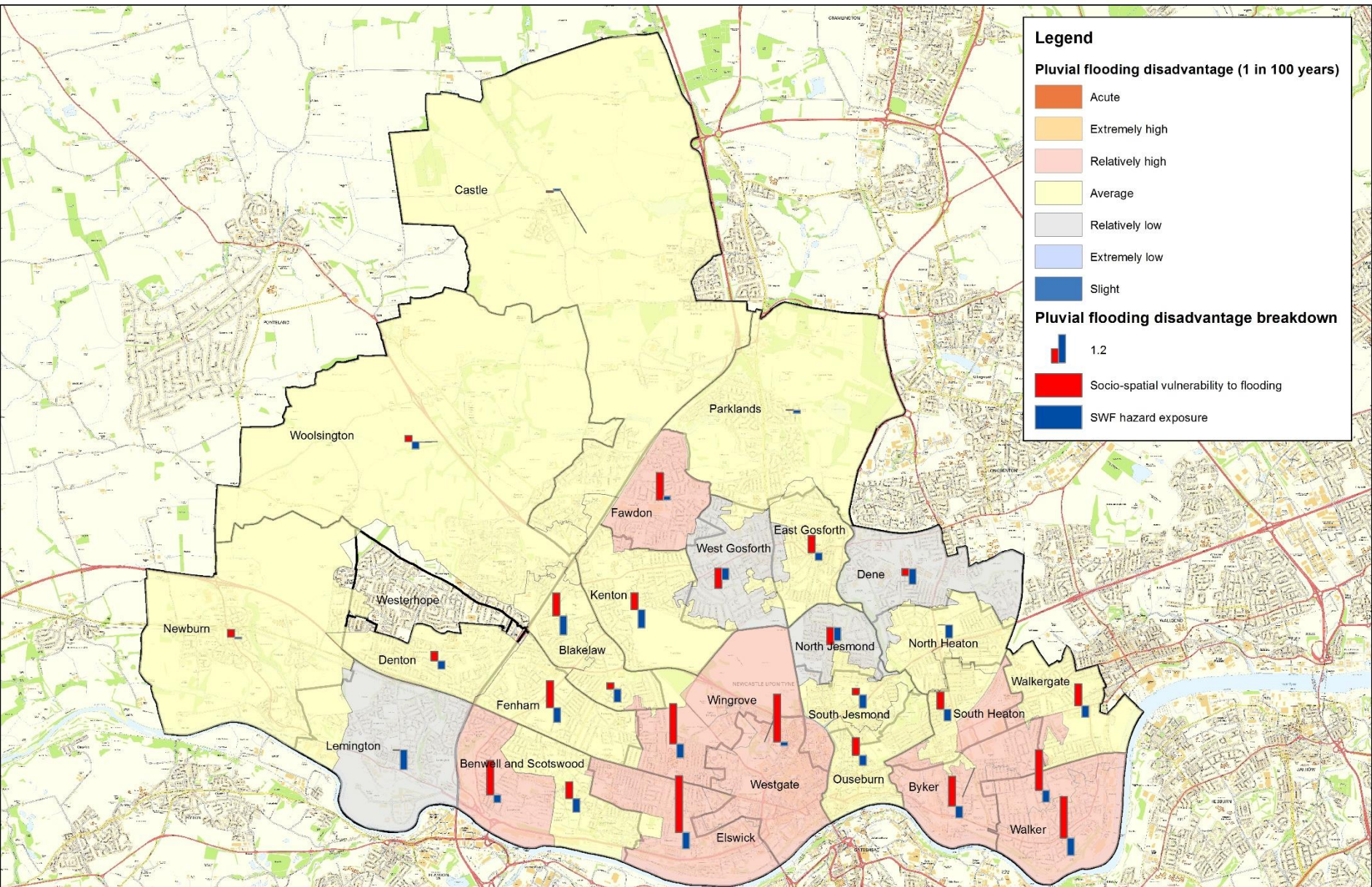
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Case study: Newcastle City Council

- Climate change a risk to tackling inequality and quality of life
- 2010 - Citywide Climate Change Strategy
- 2012 - 1 in 125 cloudburst event – prompted City review
- 2013- National Adaptation Programme agreement
- 2014 – Council and City work programme



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Map Name: Pluvial flooding disadvantage (1 in a 100 years) at MSOA (Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation)

0 0.475 0.95 1.9 2.85 3.8 Miles

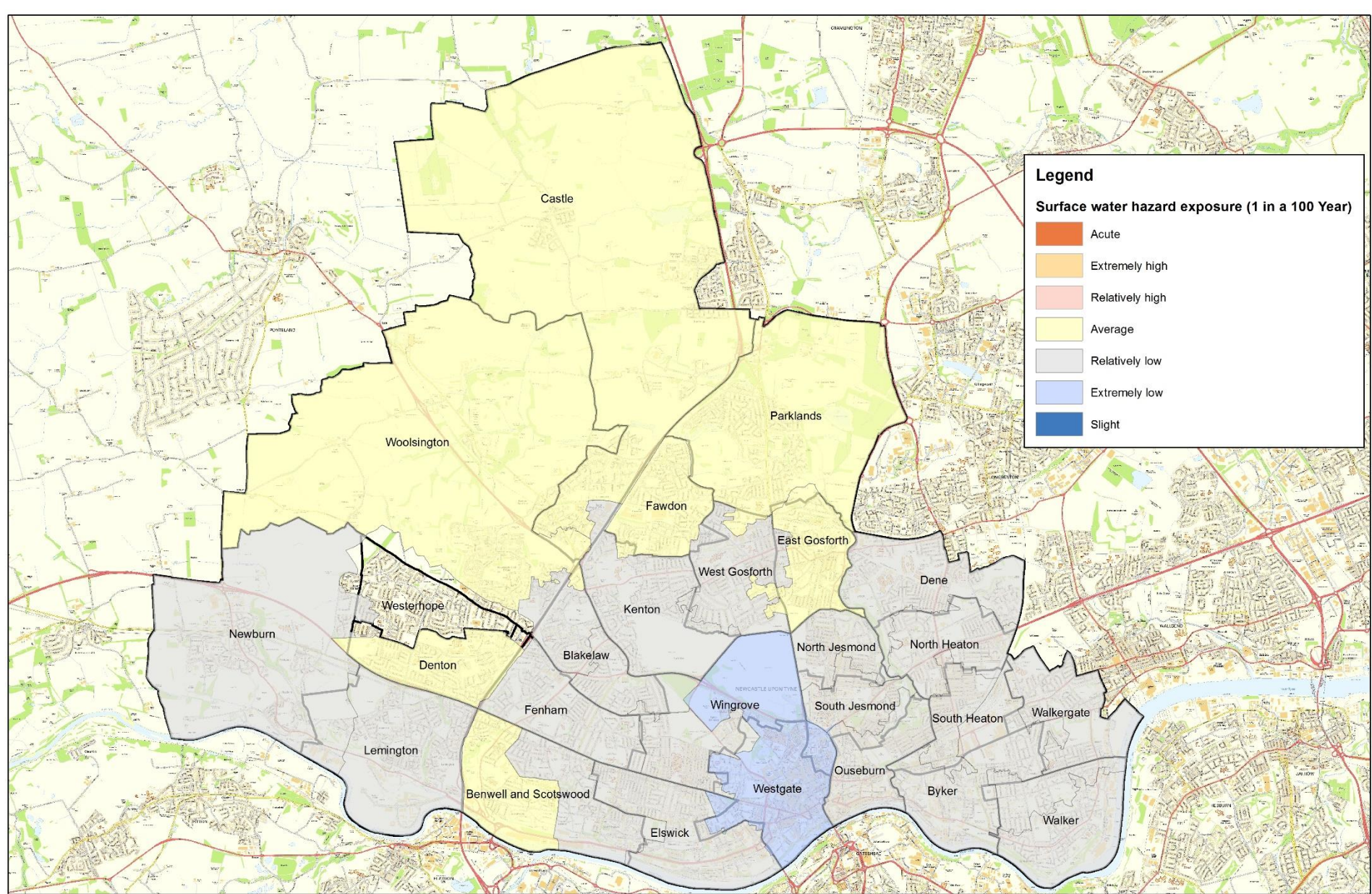
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Barras Bridge
NE1 8QH

Newcastle
City Council

JRF
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Map Name: Relative pluvial flooding exposure (1 in a 100 years)

at MSOA (Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation)

0 0.475 0.95 1.9 2.85 3.8 Miles

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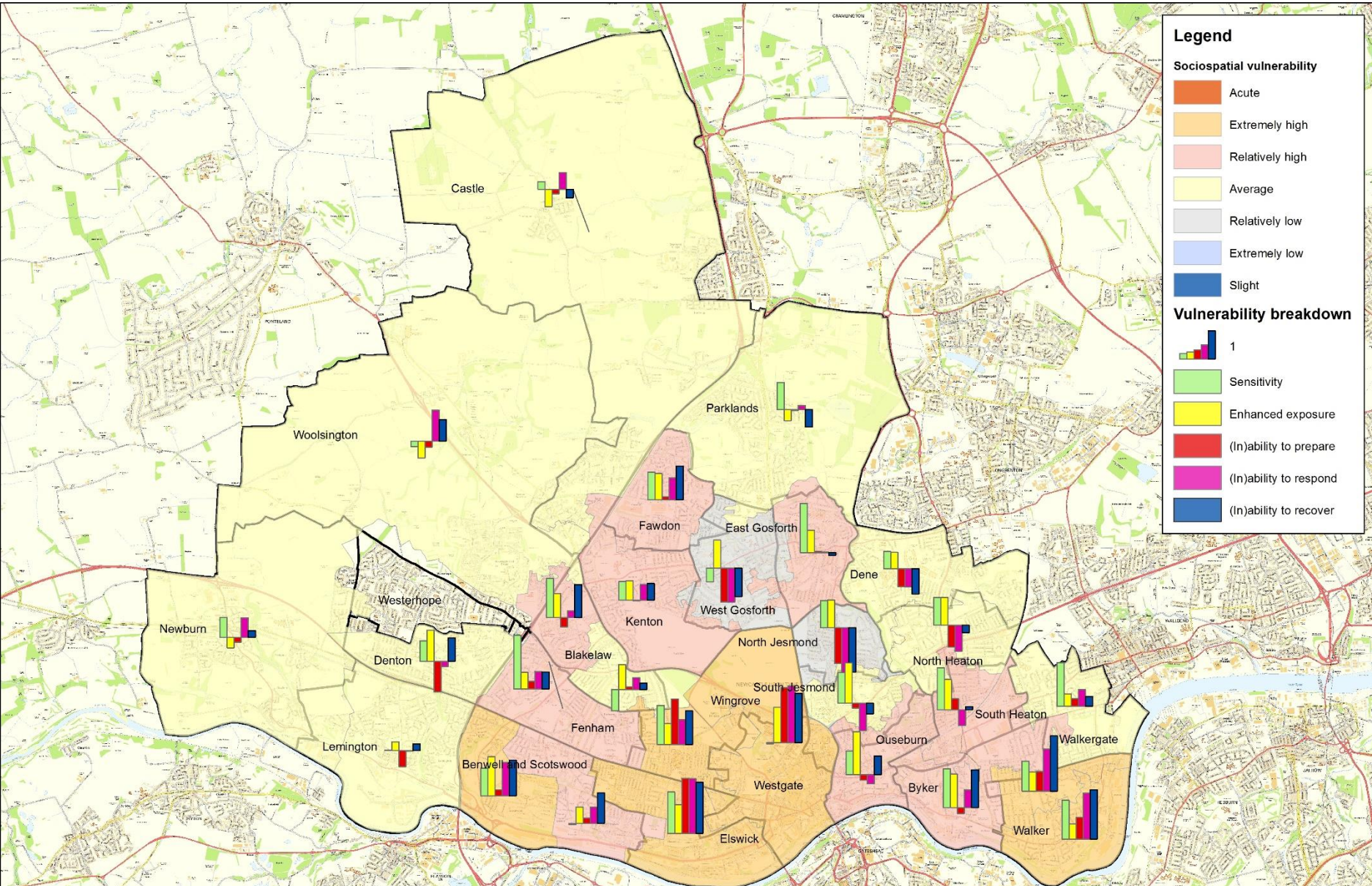
Legend

Sociospatial vulnerability

- Acute
- Extremely high
- Relatively high
- Average
- Relatively low
- Extremely low
- Slight

Vulnerability breakdown

- 1
- Sensitivity
 - Enhanced exposure
 - (In)ability to prepare
 - (In)ability to respond
 - (In)ability to recover



Map Name: Socio spatial vulnerability to flooding at MSOA (Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation)
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How we're using 'Climate Just', and future plans

- Securing political support for Mayors Adapt
- Informed Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Flood risk management
- Community resilience
- Validating evidence – e.g. Heat vulnerability assessment, PhD on socially just adaptation
- Future plans
 - Community adoption of resilience measures – SUDS
 - Accessing funding – ERDF, LIFE+, Horizon 2020
 - Local Plan evidence, spend of S106/CIL monies
 - Public Health moving into the Local Authority
 - Integration of adaptation and mitigation
 - Training and capacity building



Use of 'Climate Just' – Fuel Poverty/Mitigation

- Informing policy and projects to address the fact that low income households pay the most for energy, contribute least to emissions, and benefit least from the policies
- Evidence and rationale used to support a range of activities:
 - Targeting fuel poverty strategies – both in maximising benefit take up, and property retrofit
 - Developing ESCOs/Tariff offers and district heating
 - Green Deal Providers/ECO work
 - Energy advice
- Synergies with adaptation
- Fuel Poverty maps useful in conjunction with gas/electricity consumption and other local datasets



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