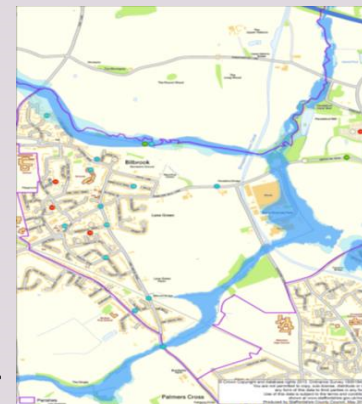


Fit for the Future II – the adaptation perspective

Alan Carr
Sustainability West Midlands
4 January 2018

- **Fit for the Future II** – analysis and benchmark of LEPs on low carbon economy, energy, carbon reduction and climate resilience activity.
- Builds on first report published in January 2016, drawing on research undertaken in August 2015.
- Expanded to include core cities and combined authorities.
- New round of research and benchmark undertaken in August 2017, allowing for direct comparison and progress over two years.
- Each LEP and core city interviewed and literature (SEPs, ESIF strategies, websites and annual reports) scrutinised.
- Report includes league tables, maps, recommendations and lots of analysis.
- Case studies demonstrating good practice identified.

LEADERSHIP



- Is there evidence of the LEP providing strong leadership and communicating messages on why climate adaptation is important to the local economy, both now and in the future?
- Is there evidence of an individual or team working on behalf of or embedded into the LEP staffing structure whose primary responsibility is to deliver climate adaptation activity?
- Is there evidence of a lead or champion on the LEP Board who focuses partly or wholly on climate change adaptation?
- Is there evidence of an established working group that has a partial or full responsibility for identifying and developing actions with cross-sector partners to deliver climate adaptation actions?
- Is the LEP working with other LEPs on joint adaptation actions (e.g. developing cross-boundary flood alleviation programmes)?

STRATEGY

- Is there evidence of understanding the climate risks affecting critical elements of your economy (e.g. large businesses; industrial parks; key clusters and sectors)?
- Is there any evidence of analysing your area's strengths and opportunities in producing adaptation goods and services, e.g. by mapping or developing a SWOT analysis?
- Has the LEP published a strategy that sets out how it will deliver activity related to one or all the themes of climate adaptation, local clean energy development, reducing environmental impacts and carbon emissions and/or stimulating a low carbon economy?

Likelihood	Very Likely	5	5	10	15	25	40
	Likely	4	4	8	12	20	32
	Possible	3	3	6	9	15	24
	Unlikely	2	2	4	6	10	16
	Remote	1	1	2	3	5	8
		1	2	3	5	8	
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic	
				Impact			

DELIVERY



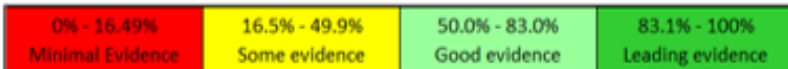
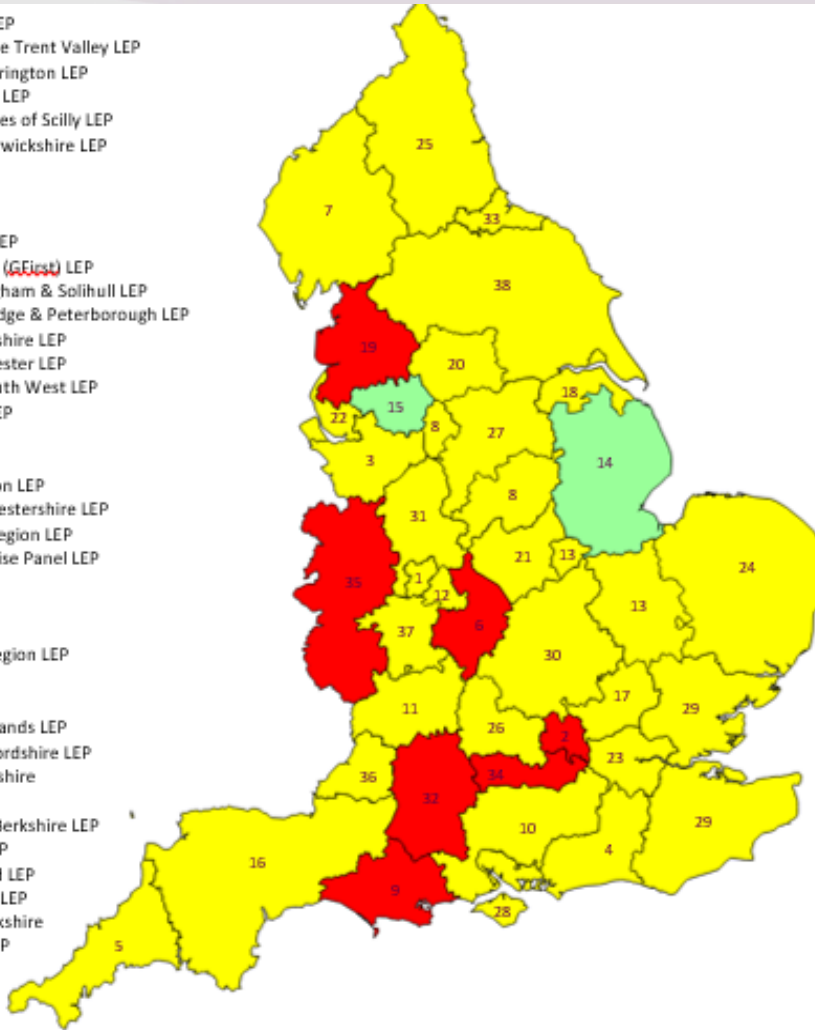
- Is there evidence of a commitment to fund the development of specific projects that will help deliver climate adaptation objectives (e.g. flood alleviation programmes, green infrastructure schemes)?
- What systems are in place to monitor and appraise the overall impact that all funded, committed and proposed programmes across the LEP have on climate adaptation (e.g. no. businesses exposed to extreme weather), climate mitigation (e.g. whole-LEP carbon measuring) and the low carbon economy (e.g. low carbon business growth)?
- Are actions underway to strengthen the resilience of local businesses and supply chains to climate impacts (e.g. signposting to guidance, advice or training)?
- Is there evidence that the LEP is considering future funding options so that it can continue to deliver activity that supports climate adaptation?

Results - LEPs

	Rank <u>chg</u> 2015-2017	LEP	% - 2017*	% <u>chg</u> 2015- 2017
1	+3	Greater Lincolnshire	58	+3.8
2	-	Greater Manchester	53	-1.8
3	+5	Worcestershire	42	-3.8
4	-1	Humber	39	-15.7
5	-	Leeds City Region	36	-12.4
6	+28	Sheffield City Region	36	+24.0
7	+4	Cumbria	36	-3.3
8	+9	North East	36	+5.8
9	-8	New Anglia	33	-30.3
10	+5	Oxfordshire	33	+3.0
11	-5	D2N2	33	-15.2
12	+4	Heart of the South West	31	+0.3
13	-3	York, North Yorkshire & East Riding	31	-11.9
14	-2	Tees Valley	28	-8.6
15	-8	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	28	-17.7
16	+17	West of England	28	+15.7
17	+2	London Enterprise Panel	28	+0.5
18	+7	Coast to Capital	28	+6.6
19	+1	Cheshire & Warrington	25	+0.8

Results - LEPs

- 1 Black Country LEP
- 2 Buckinghamshire Trent Valley LEP
- 3 Cheshire & Warrington LEP
- 4 Coast to Capital LEP
- 5 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP
- 6 Coventry & Warwickshire LEP
- 7 Cumbria LEP
- 8 D2N2 LEP
- 9 Dorset LEP
- 10 Enterprise M3 LEP
- 11 Gloucestershire (GForest) LEP
- 12 Greater Birmingham & Solihull LEP
- 13 Greater Cambridge & Peterborough LEP
- 14 Greater Lincolnshire LEP
- 15 Greater Manchester LEP
- 16 Heart of the South West LEP
- 17 Hertfordshire LEP
- 18 Humber LEP
- 19 Lancashire LEP
- 20 Leeds City Region LEP
- 21 Leicester & Leicestershire LEP
- 22 Liverpool City Region LEP
- 23 London Enterprise Panel LEP
- 24 New Anglia LEP
- 25 North East LEP
- 26 Oxfordshire LEP
- 27 Sheffield City Region LEP
- 28 Solent LEP
- 29 South East LEP
- 30 South East Midlands LEP
- 31 Stoke and Staffordshire LEP
- 32 Swindon & Wiltshire
- 33 Tees Valley LEP
- 34 Thames Valley Berkshire LEP
- 35 The Marches LEP
- 36 West of England LEP
- 37 Worcestershire LEP
- 38 York, North Yorkshire & East Riding LEP



Rank	Rank chg 2015- 2017	Region (No. LEPs)	Av % 2017	% chg 2015- 2017
1	-	Yorkshire & Humber (4)	35.5	-3.9
2	-	East Midlands (4)	33.8	-0.7
3	-	North East (2)	32.0	-1.3
4	+2	North West (5)	29.4	-0.3
5	+2	London (1)	28.0	+1.3
6=	-3	East of England (3)	22.3	-11.0
6=	+2	South West (6)	22.3	-1.4
8	+1	South East (7)	20.7	+1.7
9	-4	West Midlands (6)	19.5	-11.8

Results - LEPs

Leadership	0% - 16.49% Minimal Evidence	16.5% - 49.9% Some evidence	50.0% - 83.0% Good evidence	83.1% - 100% Leading evidence	Average score across all LEPs %
Is there evidence of the LEP providing strong leadership and communicating messages on why climate adaptation is important to the local economy, both now and in the future?					48
Is there evidence of an individual or team working on behalf of or embedded into the LEP staffing structure whose primary responsibility is to deliver climate adaptation activity?					3
Is there evidence of a lead or champion on the LEP Board who focuses partly or wholly on climate change adaptation?					5
Is there evidence of an established working group that has a partial or full responsibility for identifying and developing actions with cross-sector partners to deliver climate adaptation actions?					11
Is the LEP working with other LEPs on joint adaptation actions (e.g. developing cross-boundary flood alleviation programmes)?					2

Strategy	0% - 16.49% Minimal Evidence	16.5% - 49.9% Some evidence	50.0% - 83.0% Good evidence	83.1% - 100% Leading evidence	Average score across all LEPs %
Is there evidence of understanding the climate risks affecting critical elements of your economy (e.g. large businesses; industrial parks; key clusters and sectors)?					53
Is there any evidence of analysing your area's strengths and opportunities in producing adaptation goods and services, e.g. by mapping or developing a SWOT analysis?					13
Has the LEP published a strategy that sets out how it will deliver activity related to one or all the themes of climate adaptation, local clean energy development, reducing environmental impacts and carbon emissions and/or stimulating a low carbon economy?					<div style="border: 2px solid #FFD700; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> 55 </div> <div style="background-color: #FFD700; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">Caveat</div>

Delivery	0% - 16.49% Minimal Evidence	16.5% - 49.9% Some evidence	50.0% - 83.0% Good evidence	83.1% - 100% Leading evidence	Average score across all LEPs %
Is there evidence of a commitment to fund the development of specific projects that will help deliver climate adaptation objectives (e.g. flood alleviation programmes, green infrastructure schemes)?					57
What systems are in place to monitor and appraise the overall impact that all funded, committed and proposed programmes across the LEP have on climate adaptation (e.g. no. businesses exposed to extreme weather), climate mitigation (e.g. whole-LEP carbon measuring) and the low carbon economy (e.g. low carbon business growth)?					<div style="border: 2px solid #FFD700; border-radius: 50%; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="background-color: #FFD700; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px; margin: 0 auto;">Caveat</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 auto;">53</div> </div>
Are actions underway to strengthen the resilience of local businesses and supply chains to climate impacts (e.g. signposting to guidance, advice or training)?					18
Is there evidence that the LEP is considering future funding options so that it can continue to deliver activity that supports climate adaptation?					21

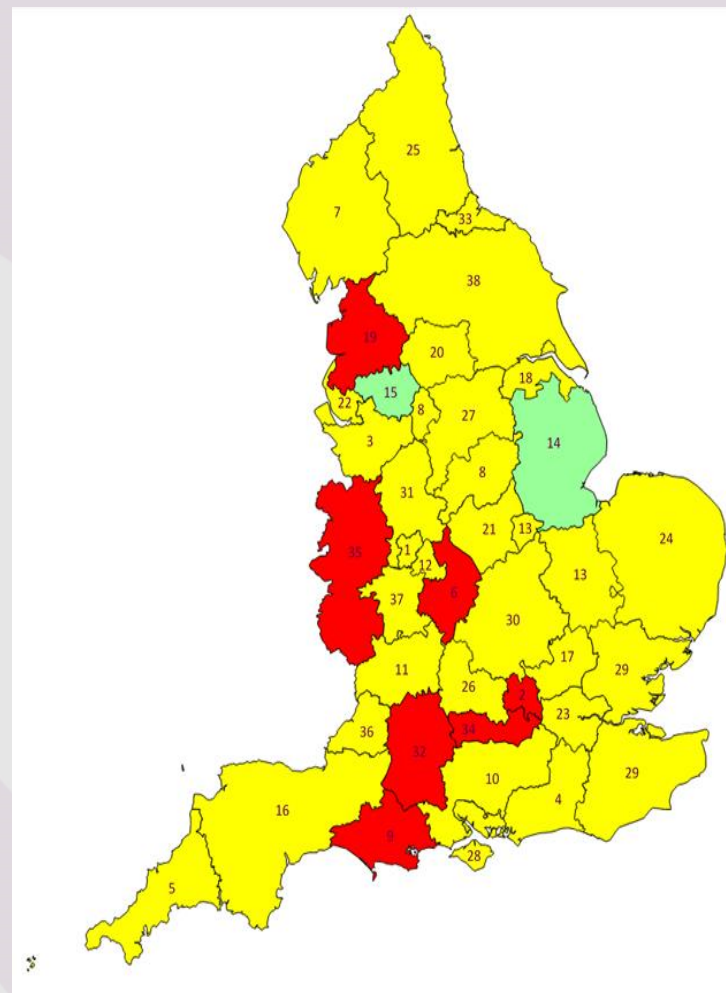
Results – Core Cities

0% - 16.49% Minimal Evidence	16.5% - 49.9% Some evidence	50.0% - 83.0% Good evidence	83.1% - 100% Leading evidence
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	Core City	Adaptation %
1	Liverpool	67
2	Glasgow	64
3	Leeds	59
4	Manchester	58
5	Bristol	56
6	Nottingham	50
7	Birmingham	42
8	Cardiff	40
9	Newcastle	39
10	Sheffield	33

Key findings

- Overall performance on adaptation is still poor, especially when compared to low carbon economy activity.
- Leadership is poor on the agenda, despite a reasonable understanding of climate risks.
- Most common activities centre around using Local Growth Funding for flood alleviation programmes.
- Greater activity in eastern coastal LEPs and northern cities, by and large. Less activity in central and southern areas.
- However there are some excellent examples...



Recommendations for LEPs and Core Cities

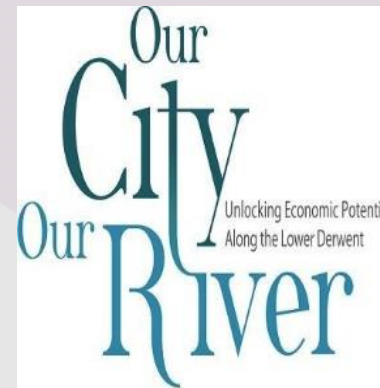
- An adaptation plan should be developed to cover all risks, opportunities and responses – and monitored accordingly. Detailed information should be communicated both internally and externally about drivers, strategies, targets, reduction plans and achievements.
- Embed climate change activity across LEP/city priorities, rather than keeping it standalone; it should be a priority consideration within the delivery across all service areas and a key issue within planning policy and associated decision-making.
- A nominated cabinet member, climate change Board champion or working group should be established.
- Work with key partners to generate results, such as universities, businesses, local authorities (LLFAs) and other LEPs.
- Residents and community groups should have a central role in identification of adaptation risks and opportunities and the local authority should work with them to help improve their resilience.
- Put pressure on national and local bodies if you need support; do not wait for them to approach you.
- Improve reporting; publish an annual report!

Recommendations for supporting bodies

- Provide support to help encourage poorer performing LEPs/cities on climate change to engage with better performing LEPs/cities to benefit from peer support.
- Produce guidance/templates for LEPs to help strengthen this agenda and ensure that strategies come with peer-to-peer and expert advice opportunities.
- All national bodies should work together to develop a mutually beneficial joint support package.
- Implement a mandatory mechanism so that LEPs must report on this agenda.
- Be transparent about future funding opportunities.
- Produce guidance on current, relevant funding opportunities.
- Rollout Climate UK report: [Local Enterprise Partnerships Resilient Growth Information Note](#).

Case study 1 – D2N2 LEP

- £95m project in Derby.
- £14m provided by Local Growth Funding via the LEP.
- Scheme reduces flood risk through long-term and sustainable economic development, creating a high quality riverside linking the city centre with the river.
- Includes plans for flood defences which would protect many areas against a one-in-100 year chance of occurrence, protecting around 1,140 homes.
- Will unlock 16 hectares of sustainable brownfield land for development and create 700 associated jobs.



Case study 2 – Liverpool

- Publication of ‘Building Climate Resilience - Good Practice Case Studies in Liverpool City Region.’ The council worked with various partners to develop the document which showcases thirteen good practice examples of climate resilience that have emerged in the City Region over the last few years.
- Hugely useful repository including how NHS is using Climate Just, assessing climate impacts of key investment sites, a study that looks at the potential for leveraging excellence in water management for economic development and flood alleviation programmes.
- [Find it here.](#)



Building Climate Resilience
Good Practice Case Studies in Liverpool City Region

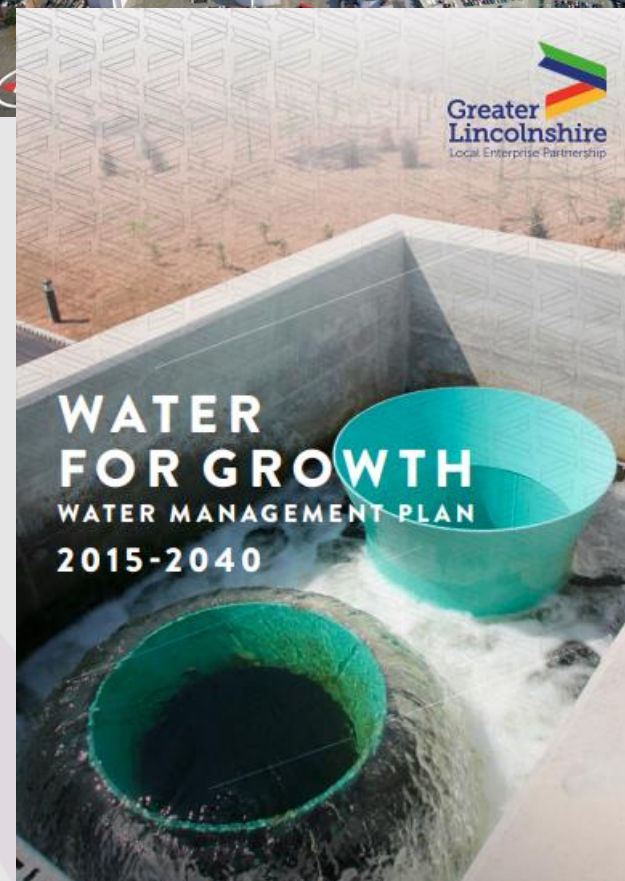


CASE STUDIES

Building International Partnerships - Climate Metropole+.....	.....
Setting the Scene for Growth – Green Infrastructure at Wirral Waters ...	.....
Sustainable Buildings - Alder Hey Children’s Hospital .....	.....
Behaviour Change – CLASP .....	.....
RLBUHT involvement with ‘Climate Just’ Tool .....	.....
Green Infrastructure Investment – URBAN GREEN UP .....	.....
Sustainable Coastal Management - Sefton .....	.....
Facing up to the future - City Resilience Index (CRI) .....	.....
Resilient Park Management – Wirral.....	.....
Flood Alleviation – River Alt Restoration .....	.....
Local Flood Defence Works – Liverpool.....	.....
Sustainable Food – Liverpool Food People.....	.....
Assessing the Climate Impacts of Key Investment Sites in LCR.....	.....
Water Innovation for Growth.....	.....

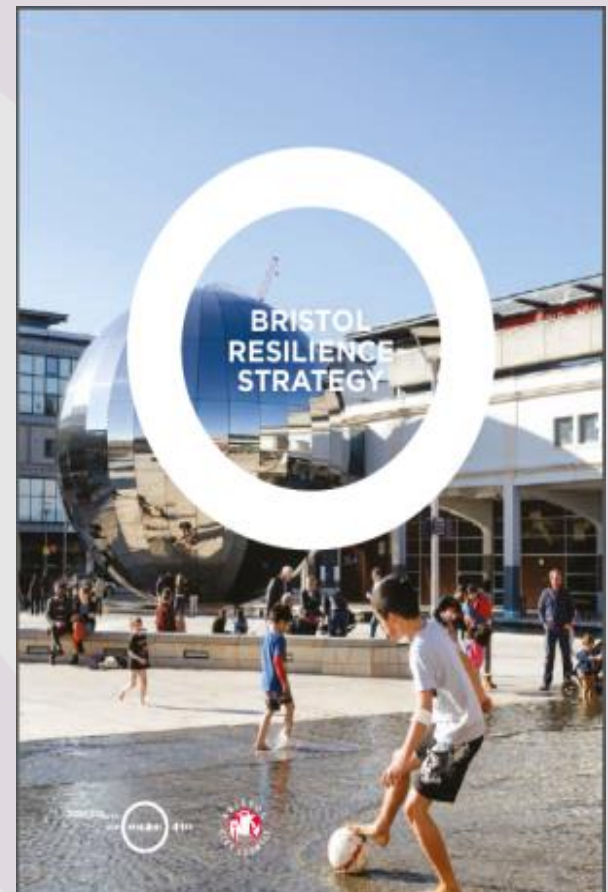
Case study 3 – Greater Lincolnshire LEP

- Lincolnshire experiences both flooding and drought issues more so than in other areas.
- Formed a Water Management Board, containing a variety of organisations deemed to be key players in water management.
- ‘Water for Growth’ plan developed which recognises the unviable option of doing nothing and presents a strong business case for action.
- Projects include Lincolnshire Lakes, which involves the intentional creation of lakes to provide residential, employment and leisure provision.
- Cross-LEP working with Humber LEP; both have provided LGF money.

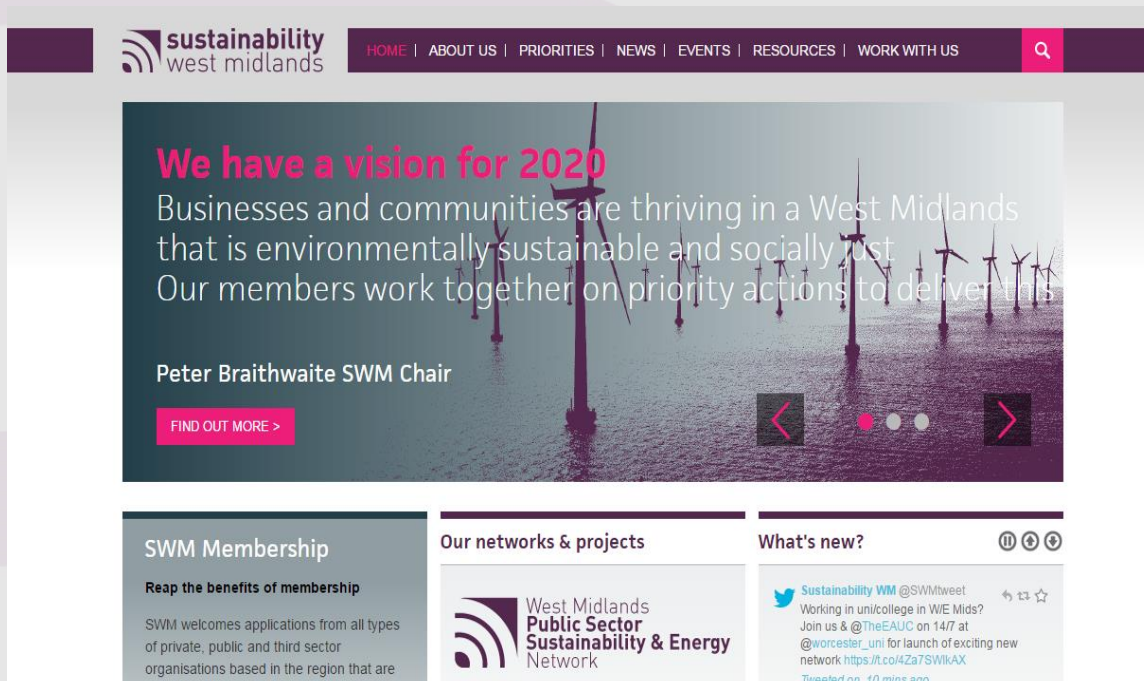


Case study 4 – Bristol

- Bristol Resilience strategy published in December 2016 and is a vision for how Bristol could look 50 years from now. It provides a framework for action to protect the city against potential shocks and stresses it may encounter in the future.
- The Strategy includes focus on community based adaptation where providing communities with the resources and capacity to take action to deal with shocks means neighbourhoods are better able to respond and recover from events.
- Climate change adaptation plan will be developed by identifying major climate hazards and their potential impact.



- Sign up to our monthly Newsletter
- Become a SWM member
- Join a relevant network
- Our website for events and news
- Follow us on Twitter @SWMtweet



The screenshot shows the website's header with the logo and navigation menu (HOME | ABOUT US | PRIORITIES | NEWS | EVENTS | RESOURCES | WORK WITH US). The main banner features a wind farm image with the text: "We have a vision for 2020. Businesses and communities are thriving in a West Midlands that is environmentally sustainable and socially just. Our members work together on priority actions to deliver this." Below this is the name "Peter Braithwaite SWM Chair" and a "FIND OUT MORE >" button. The footer contains three sections: "SWM Membership" with a sub-heading "Reap the benefits of membership" and a paragraph about membership; "Our networks & projects" featuring the "West Midlands Public Sector Sustainability & Energy Network" logo; and "What's new?" with a tweet from @SWMtweet about a network launch.



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