

Climate Resilience SPF

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Strategic Priorities Fund

Overview:

 Funding to provide support for strategically important research and innovation which isn't aligned with other funding programmes

<u>Aims:</u>

- Drive an increase in high-quality multi- and interdisciplinary research and innovation by encouraging and funding work in areas which previously may have struggled to find a home.
- Ensure that UKRI's investment links up effectively with Government departments' research priorities and opportunities, encouraging funding for research that crosses boundaries between UKRI councils and government departments.
- Ensure the system is able to respond to strategic priorities and opportunities, so that the strategic insight of UKRI and the local knowledge of universities both help to shape research activity.



Climate Resilience SPF - Defra Involvement

<u>Vision:</u>

To enhance the UK's resilience to climate variability and change through frontier **interdisciplinary research and innovation** on climate risk, adaptation and services, working with stakeholders and end-users to ensure the research is **useful and usable**.

Defra's involvement

Defra sits on the Steering Committee to ensure that programme is aligned with government priorities:

- \circ $\,$ Relevance to government policies and initiatives
- Multidisciplinary across different depts/sectors
- Usefulness to end users, applied and solutions focused
- Address CCRA evidence gaps
- Step change in capacity for Climate Change Risk Assessments (CCRA)

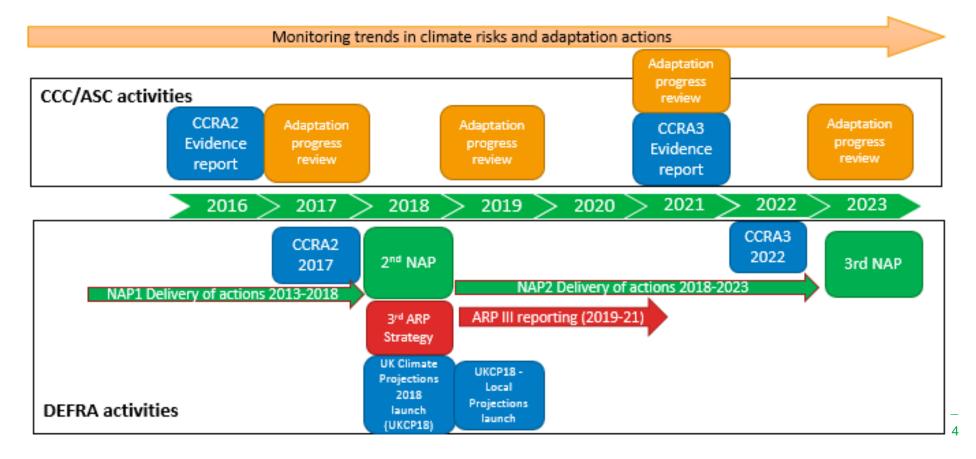
HM Government

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment



The Climate Change Act sets UK's adaptation framework

- The Climate Change Act 2008 requires a UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) every 5 years followed by a National Adaptation Programme (NAP) to address the risks identified.
- The Act created an Independent Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) of the Committee on Climate Change to advise Government on adaptation and review progress on implementation of the NAP.
- The Act also created an adaptation reporting power (ARP) that enables Government to require infrastructure providers and public bodies to report on their preparedness for climate change.



Evolution of CCRAs

CCRA1: Breaking new ground

- Systematic review of 100+ risks
- Sets baseline in absence of current and planned actions
- Focus on scientific evidence base

CCRA2: Shift in approach

- Greater focus on prioritisation to inform NAP
- Understanding of how policies, actions and socio-eco change affect risk
- Reappraise only where science advanced significantly

CCRA3: Similar to CCRA2 with a focus on:

- Greater accessibility of outputs for primary audience of government and devolved admins
- Further **prioritisation**
- More place and systems based approach
- Advances in science

UK Climate 2012 Change Risk Assessment



Climate Resilience themes – government priorities

Characterising and quantifying climate-related risks

- Need for different time horizons depending on framework
- Translate climate hazard info into risks

Max Impact and Legacy

Managing climate-related risks through adaptation

- Better understanding of barriers to action
- Understanding how to incorporate climate into existing governance

Co-producing climate services

- Context specific driven by user need
- Two way dialogue improve understanding for researchers and decision makers.
- Lessons to apply more widely

International Policy Drivers

- In September 2019, the UK co-led the resilience and adaptation theme with Egypt, Bangladesh, Malawi and the Netherlands at the United Nations Climate Summit (UNCAS).
- The UK launched a Resilience and Adaptation 'Call for Action' at the Summit – a signal that encourages nations to commit to resilience and adaptive initiatives and action. Over 110 Countries and 70 organisations endorsed the signal.
- Following our leadership at UNCAS and our nomination as cohosts of COP26 in partnership with Italy, we need strong domestic action to underpin our international ambition.
- The UK and Italy are dedicated to driving ambitious climate action together at COP26, supporting an all-of-society approach that works with nations, citizens, civil society, young people, business, academia and sub-national actors.



