



Committee on  
Climate Change

**Independent** advice to government  
on building a low-carbon economy  
and preparing for climate change

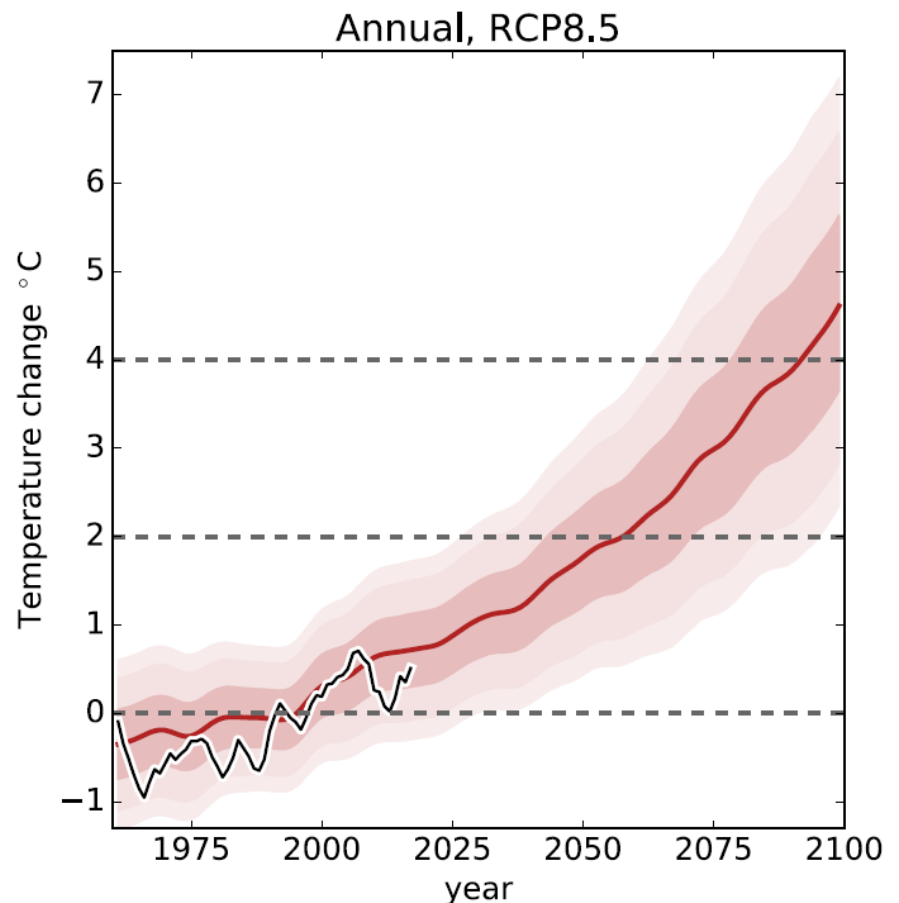
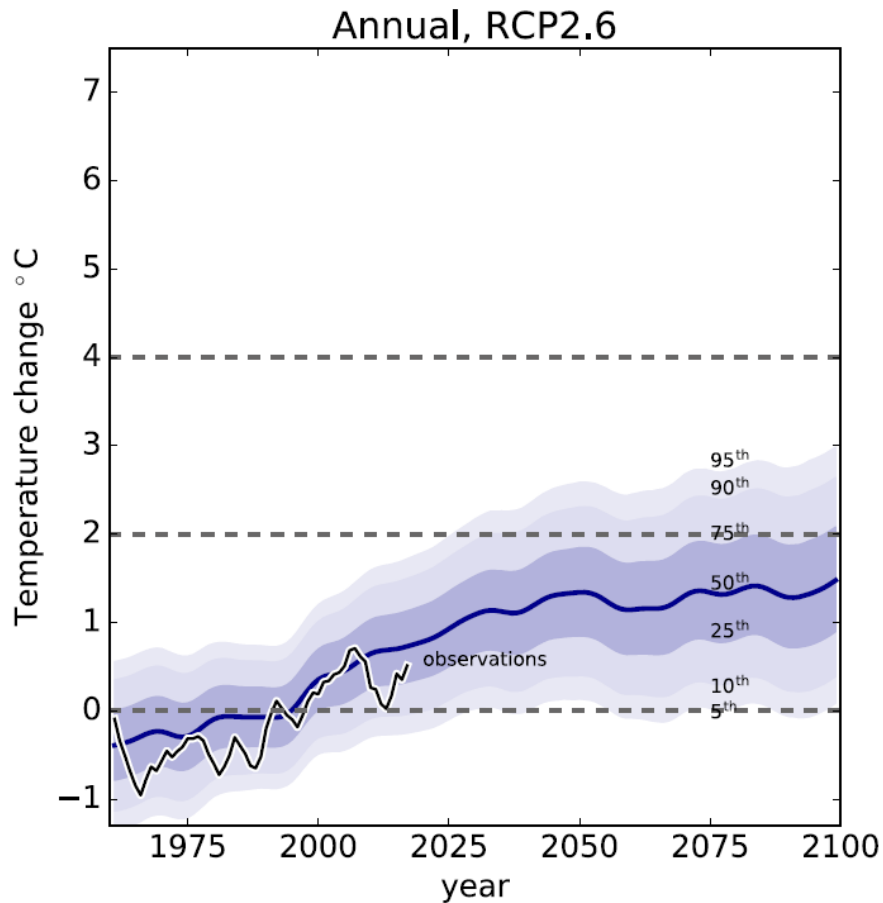
**Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> June 2019**

# Scotland's Adaptation Programme – an Assessment

Kathryn Brown, Head of  
Adaptation, Committee on  
Climate Change

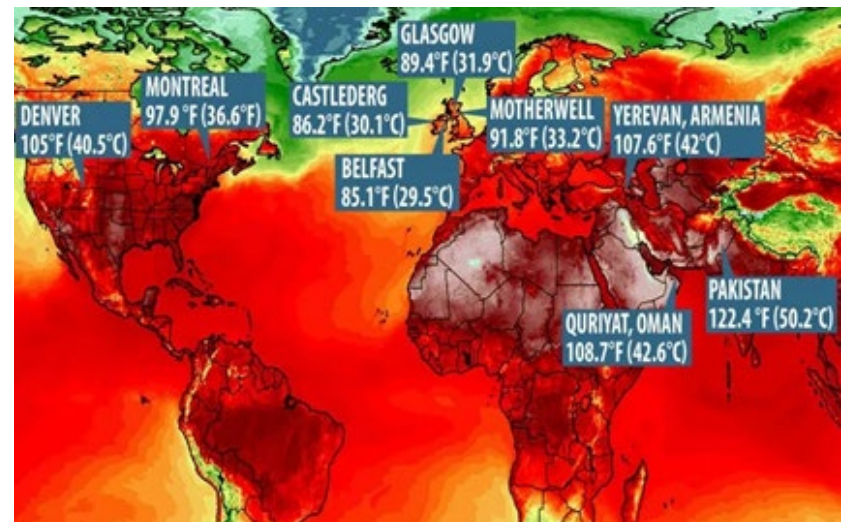
# We need to adapt as well as mitigate

UK temperature and precipitation difference from 1981-2000 average

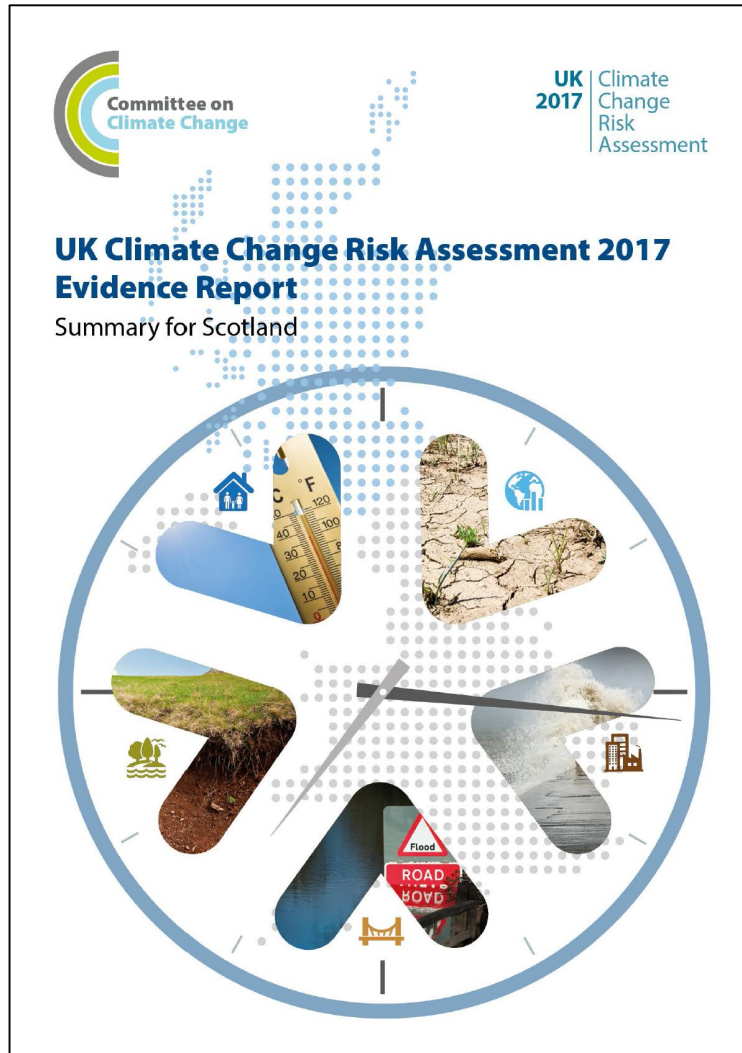


# 'Summer 2018 will be an average year by 2050'

- Temperatures in Glasgow topped 31°C
- North Highlands and Moray regions were in severe water scarcity
- Farmers in Northern Scotland had to buy in additional hay as winter stocks ran out
- Heat-related deaths in Scotland projected to increase from ~40 per year today to between ~70 – 280 by 2050.



# Climate risks to Scotland set out in the CCRA



The Committee on Climate Change prepares the Evidence Report for each UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA – every five years).

Scottish Government can invite us to evaluate progress in addressing the risks through the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (SCCAP).

We published a final evaluation of the first SCCAP in March 2019.



# National action to assess risks – Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme

## Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme



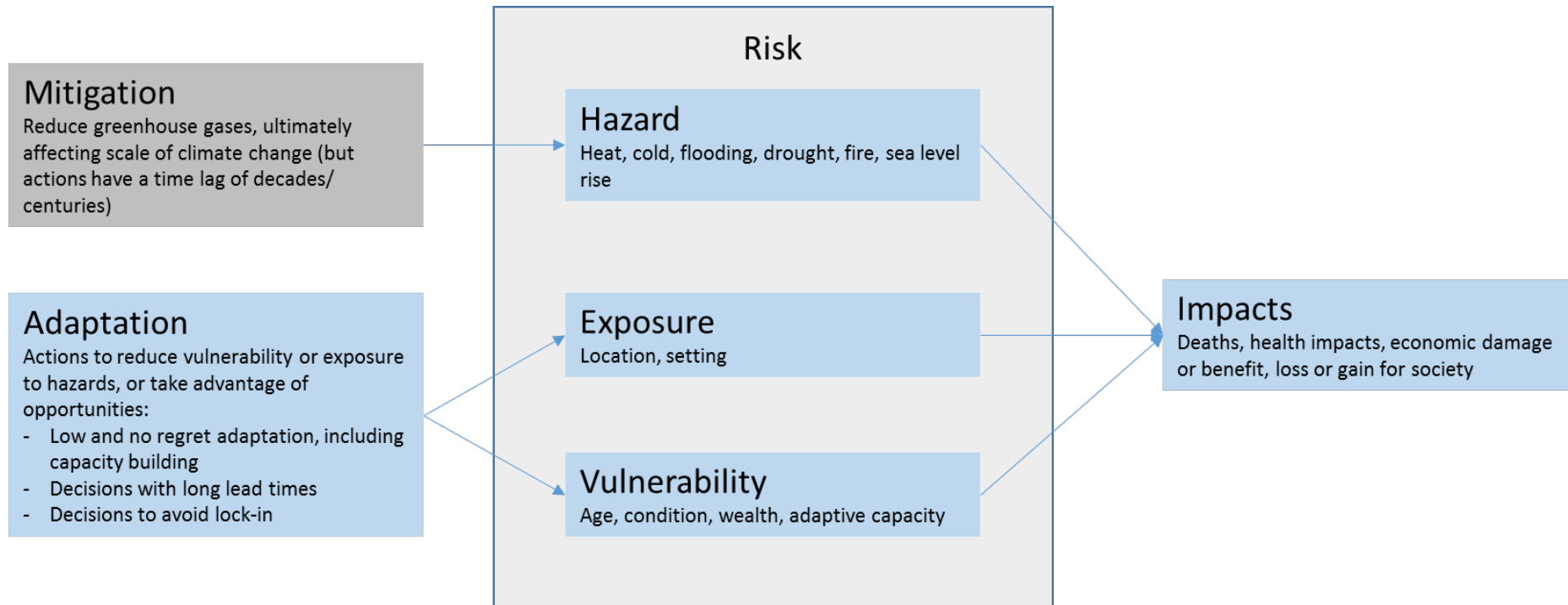
Laid before the Scottish Parliament under Section 53  
of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

May 2014

SG/2014/83



# How do we measure progress in adaptation?





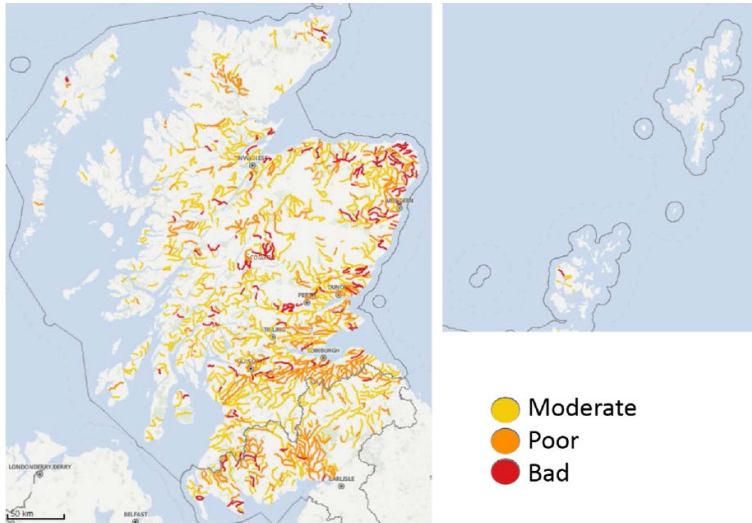
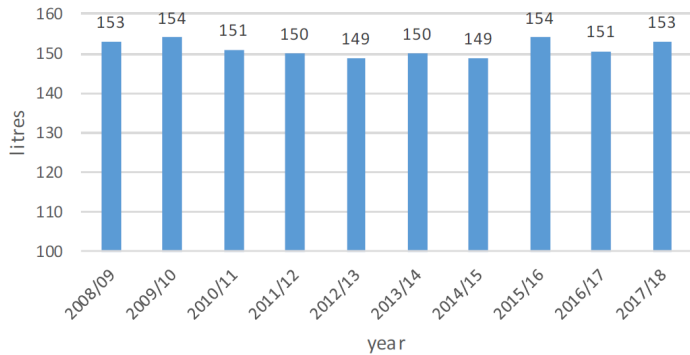
# SCCAP Assessment – key messages

- The CCC gave 'progress scores' for a range of sectors
- Areas of most concern:
  - Tree diseases, freshwater rivers and lochs, declines in seabird populations, soil health, ICT, recovery from extreme weather
- Good progress in:
  - Road and rail, public water supply, restoring peatlands and woodlands, marine resilience, understanding of how many people live in flood risk areas, public awareness
- Many data gaps! Business, people, natural environment

# Some indicators of vulnerability and exposure

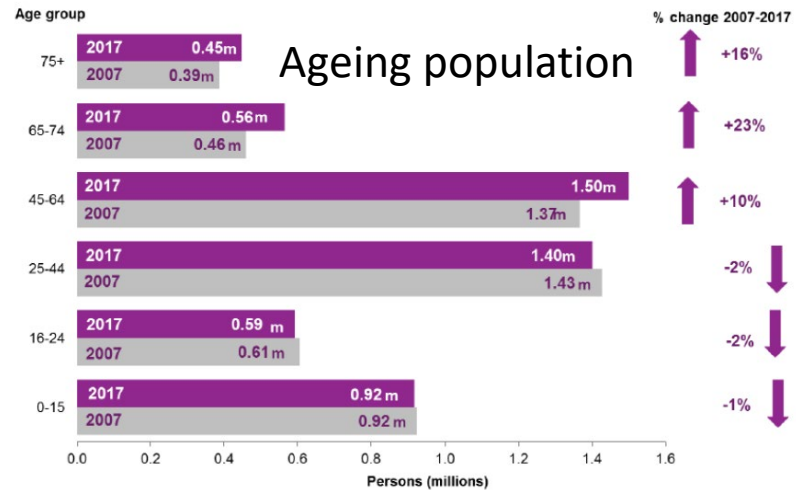
## Water consumption

Per capita consumption in l/p/d (unmeasured)

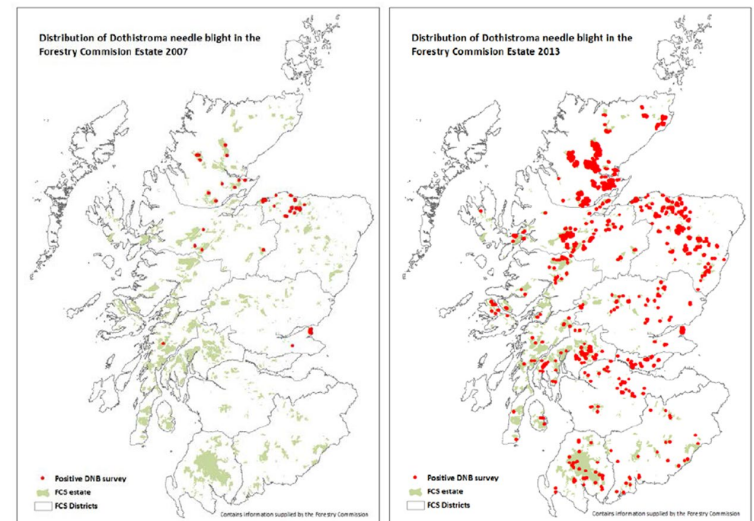


Scottish rivers in less than good overall status

Figure 7: The changing age structure of Scotland's population, mid-2007 to mid-2017



DNB  
spread  
between  
2007 and  
2013





# Three highlights for local areas

- Sustainable Drainage Systems
  - What is the level of uptake in new and existing developments?
- Development in flood risk areas
  - Rate of development nationally and regionally is unknown
- Risks to the health and social care system
  - Very little information on how hot weather, flooding is affecting care

# Recommendations – with a regional focus

**RECOMMENDATION 1:** Work with partners to improve the measurement of vulnerability to climate change in Scotland (flooding, overheating, soil health, infrastructure performance, action by businesses)

**RECOMMENDATION 3:** Commit to more ambitious actions to address current and long-term risks from both heat and cold.

**RECOMMENDATION 5:** Review monitoring and reporting arrangements for the uptake of Sustainable Drainage Systems. There may be an opportunity to collect information through public sector organisations.

**RECOMMENDATION 6:** Work with Local Authorities to identify the areas of coastline that are inhabited, at risk of erosion and/or at risk of flooding and ensure these are all covered by a Shoreline Management Plan.

**RECOMMENDATION 8:** Include specific actions to understand and improve resilience of health and social care services in the next iteration of the SCCAP.

**RECOMMENDATION 9:** Consider specific actions that can be incorporated into the next SCCAP to link adaptation to National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes.



# Contact us

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