

Building Local Resilience

Climate adaptation in UK local authorities

March 2023



About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, investors, public authorities, cities, states and regions. In 2022, nearly 20,000 companies, cities, states and regions reported data through CDP, representing a 38% growth since 2021. This is the highest ever number of new environmental disclosers that CDP has seen since its inception over two decades ago. Fully [TCFD](#) aligned, CDP holds the largest environmental database in the world, and CDP scores are widely used to drive investment and procurement decisions towards a zero carbon, sustainable and resilient economy. Visit [cdp.net](https://www.cdp.net) or follow us [@CDP](#) to find out more.

This report was created using the data reported to CDP by UK local authorities through [CDP-ICLEI Track](#) in 2022. CDP-ICLEI Track is the world's leading climate reporting platform and progress accountability mechanism for cities. 60 UK local authorities reported by September 30, 2022, and the information is based on those responses. Our open-source cities, states and regions datasets can be downloaded for free from our [Open Data Portal](#).

For more information about UK Cities disclosure, please email citiesemea@cdp.net.



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CDP has prepared the data and analysis in this report based on UK local authorities' responses to the Cities 2022 Questionnaire.

All information and views expressed herein by CDP are based on their judgment at the time of this report and are subject to change without notice. Guest commentaries, where included in this report, reflect the views of their respective authors; their inclusion is not an endorsement of them.

The reference to a "city" in the report applies to any entity that submitted data through the Cities 2022 Questionnaire on CDP-ICLEI Track. The analysis contains data from cities or, in some instances, groups of cities at different administrative levels that reported in 2022. This includes metropolitan areas, combined authorities, and some regional councils.

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Glossary of terms¹

Adaptation = The process of adjustment to actual, or expected, climate and its effects to moderate, harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Resilience = The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

Adaptive Capacity = The ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.

Risk = The potential for adverse consequences where something of value is at stake and where the occurrence and degree of an outcome is uncertain. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability (of the affected system), its exposure over time (to the hazard), as well as the (climate-related) hazard and the likelihood of its occurrence.

Hazard = The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.

Vulnerability = The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

Climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) = A climate risk assessment seeks to understand the likelihood of future climate hazards and the potential impacts of these hazards on cities spatially, and their inhabitants. This is fundamental information for prioritising action and investment into climate adaptation and resilience².

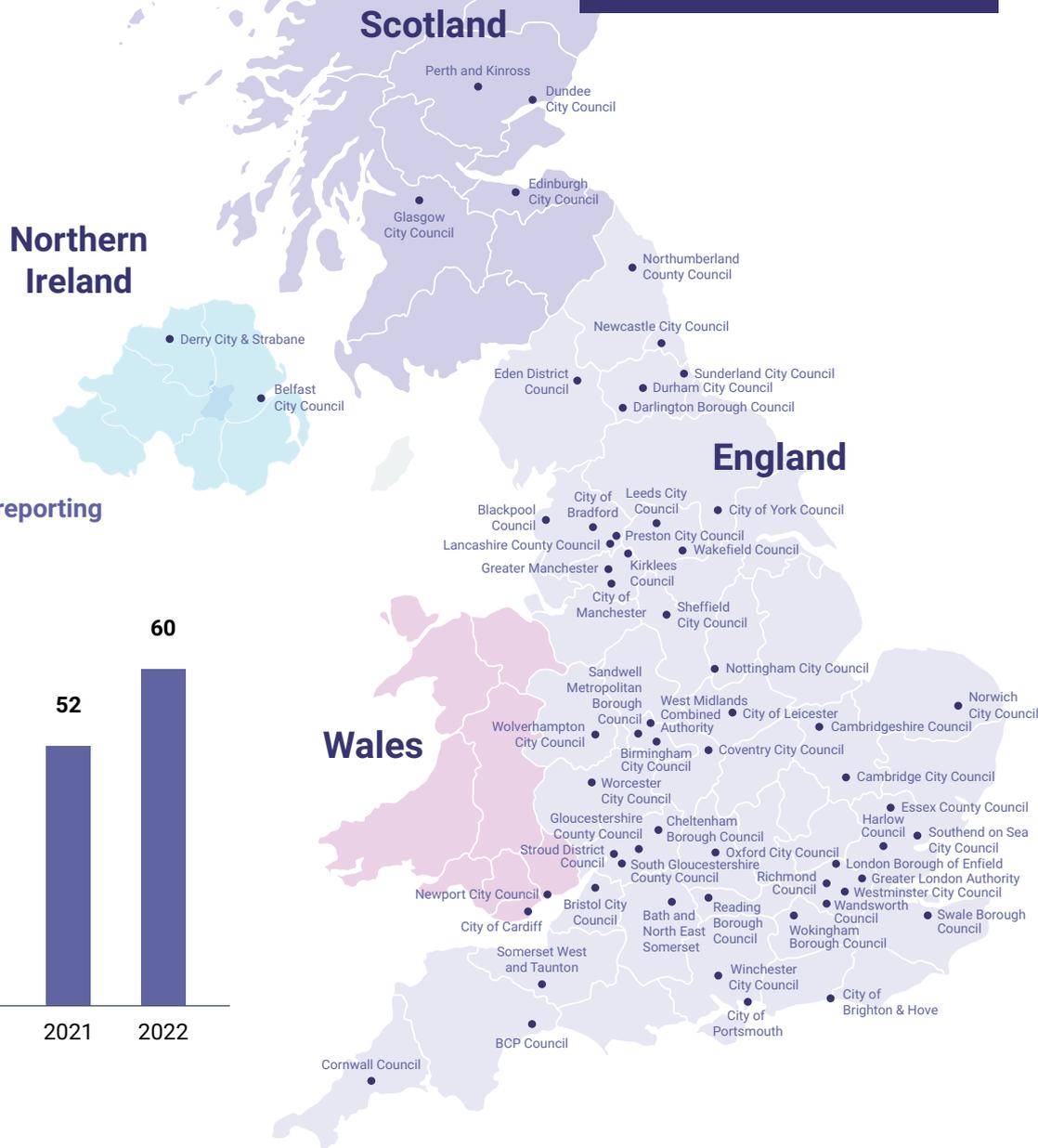
Adaptation Plan = A general plan of action for addressing the impacts of climate change, including climate variability and extremes³.

1. IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)]. In: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.
2. C40 Cities (2018) Climate Change Risk Assessment Guidance.
3. Mimura, N., R.S. Pulwarty, D.M. Duc, I. Elshinnawy, M.H. Redsteer, H.Q. Huang, J.N. Nkem, and R.A. Sanchez Rodriguez, 2014: Adaptation planning and implementation. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth assessment Report of the IPCC.

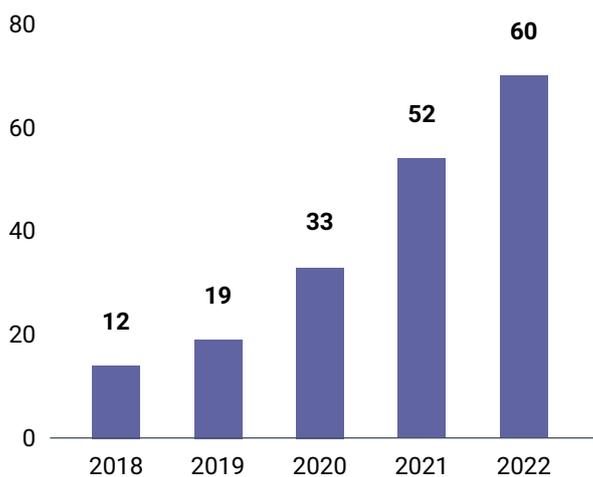


2022 UK local authorities snapshot

In 2022, 60 UK local authorities reported their climate data through CDP-ICLEI Track⁴



No. of UK local authorities reporting through CDP-ICLEI Track



19 UK local authorities made it onto the 2022 Cities A List:

Belfast City Council	Essex County Council	City of Manchester	Reading Borough Council	Wandsworth Council
Dundee City Council	Leeds City Council	Greater Manchester	Richmond Council	West Midlands Combined Authority
Edinburgh City Council	City of Leicester	Newcastle City Council	Sunderland City Council	City of York Council
London Borough of Enfield	Greater London Authority	Nottingham City Council	Swale Borough Council	

4. This is the number of UK local authorities that reported by September 30 2022 and does not reflect the final number of disclosers in 2022.

These 60 UK local authorities represent:

31%

Of UK emissions



45%

Of UK population



59%

Of UK GDP



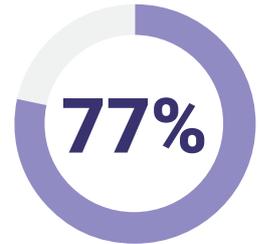
Reported a climate risk & vulnerability assessment



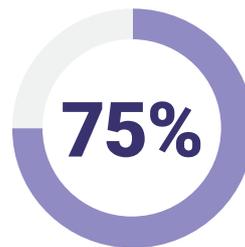
Reported an emissions reduction target



Reported a mitigation plan



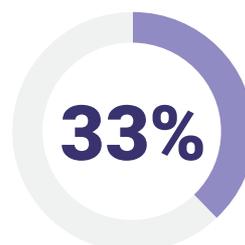
Reported an adaptation plan



Reported an adaptation goal



Address nature in their adaptation plan



Reported city-business collaboration

Introduction to risk and resilience



In the summer of 2022, temperatures reached 40.3°C, setting a record high in the UK

77%

of the UK local authorities that reported through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2022 have a climate adaptation plan

97%

of them are implementing adaptation actions

The [IPCC Sixth Assessment Report](#) declared in no uncertain terms that climate change and its associated weather events have already led to irreversible impacts on nature and people, and that these impacts are predicted to worsen if we don't act now.

As things stand, between 3.3 and 3.6 billion people are already highly vulnerable to climate change⁵, highlighting the urgent need for adaptation measures that will protect those most at risk.

Understanding climate change impacts and building resilience can bring many opportunities, from improved infrastructure and investment planning to community wellbeing and collaboration⁶. It can promote longer-term and interdisciplinary thinking, as well as organisational agility to respond to a changing environment⁷.

At a global level, COP27 resulted in an agreement to create a loss and damage fund for countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change⁸. In addition, countries continued to work on the 'global goal on adaptation', conceptualised in the 2015 Paris Agreement and launched as part of the two-year [Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation](#) at COP26. Furthermore, at COP27 the UK government announced that it 'will commit to triple funding for climate adaptation... from £500m in 2019 to £1.5bn in 2025' as part of the UK's international climate finance budget⁹.

In the summer of 2022, temperatures reached 40.3°C, setting a record high in the UK¹⁰. In addition, many parts of the UK are being hit by annual flooding events with records showing that the top five wettest winters have occurred since 1990¹¹.

UK local authorities are demonstrating their commitment to climate adaptation. Of the UK local authorities that reported to CDP-ICLEI Track in 2022, 77% have a climate adaptation plan and 97% are implementing adaptation actions. With their dedication to climate action and proximity to communities, local authorities can accurately report the physical and social impacts of climate change, as well as implement effective and equitable adaptation actions.

This report highlights the challenges local authorities are facing in adapting to climate change, as well as the leadership and good practices which are enhancing resilience and supporting communities.

5. IPCC (2022) IPCC Sixth Assessment Report; Summary for Policymakers, Headline Statements. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/resources/spm-headline-statements/>

x6. CDP (2018) Cities at risk: dealing with the pressure of climate change. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/cities-at-risk>

x7. Adaptation Scotland (2019) Scotland Adapts: A Capability Framework for a Climate Ready Public Sector. Available at: <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/your-sector/public-sector/>

8. United Nations: Climate Change (2022) 'COP27 Reaches Breakthrough Agreement on New "Loss and Damage" Fund for Vulnerable Countries'. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/news/cop27-reaches-breakthrough-agreement-on-new-loss-and-damage-fund-for-vulnerable-countries>

9. UK Government (2022) UK announces major new package of climate support at COP27. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-major-new-package-of-climate-support-at-cop27>

10. Met Office (2022) Record high temperatures verified. Available at: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/>

11. Kendon, M., McCarthy, M., Jevrejeva, S., Matthews, A., Sparks, T., Garforth, J., & Kennedy, J. (2022). State of the UK Climate 2021. International Journal of Climatology, 42(Suppl. 1)(S1), 1– 80. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.7787>

Understanding the impacts of climate change on the UK



98%

of UK local authorities reported at least one climate hazard

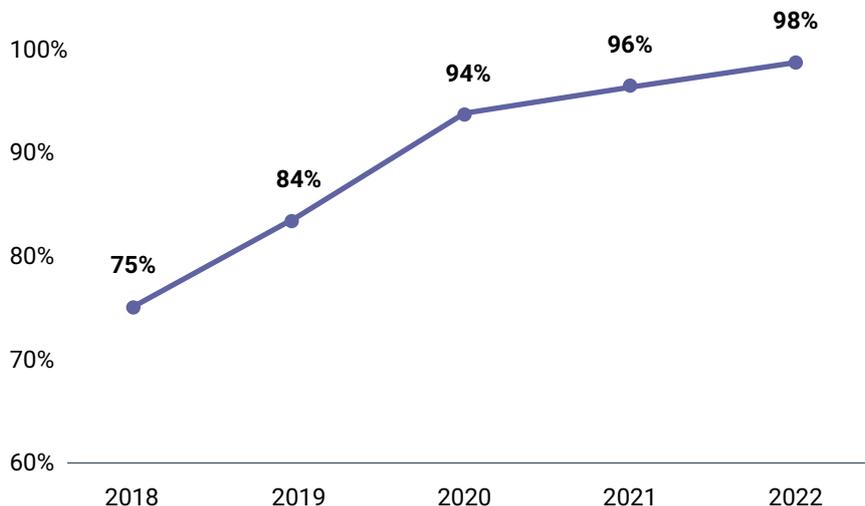
The UK is already experiencing strong impacts of climate change. Since 2018, the percentage of local authorities reporting climate hazards has continuously increased, demonstrating an increase in the awareness and prominence of climate hazards in the UK. The data reported to [CDP-ICLEI Track](#) provides an overview of the climate hazards being experienced and the impacts they are having on local authorities and their communities.



78%

of those reporting climate hazards identified public health as being impacted by climate change

% of UK local authorities reporting climate hazards



5 most commonly reported climate hazards:



Extreme heat



River flooding



Urban flooding



Heavy precipitation



Coastal flooding

5 most cited vulnerable groups to climate hazards:



Low-income households



Elderly



Marginalised/minority communities



Children and youth



Vulnerable health groups



Sheffield City Council

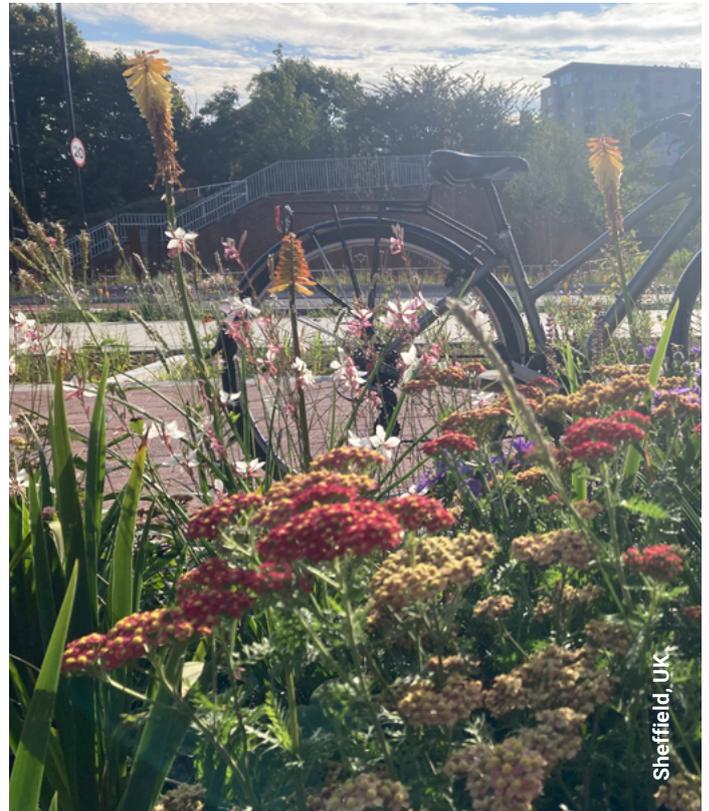
Becoming more resilient to a changing climate

Sitting at the confluence of five rivers, and with annual rainfall exceeding 1,500mm¹², flooding is a serious concern for Sheffield City Council. In November 2019, Sheffield experienced its wettest autumn on record, which resulted in widespread flooding and disruption to businesses and transport infrastructure, and left hundreds stranded¹³.

With flood events expected to increase in frequency and intensity, [flood protection schemes](#) are already being implemented, providing protection to many homes and businesses. Alongside new and improved flood defenses, these schemes are working with partners at a catchment scale to provide wider benefits including conserving and enhancing biodiversity, supporting the local economy, and transforming the city's waterways to create spaces for people to enjoy – for example, the [Limb Brook Nature-based Solutions Demonstrator project](#) and [Grey to Green project](#).

In addition, following the devastating impacts of the 2019 floods and recognising the need for a coordinated and collaborative approach, Sheffield and other local governments formed the South Yorkshire alliance. This alliance worked with local stakeholders to deliver the [Connected by Water Action Plan](#), which outlines actions to reduce the risk of flooding and increase the resilience of local communities.

Read more about how Sheffield City Council is adapting to the impacts of climate change [here](#).



For Sheffield, climate impacts are not a thing of the future as we are already experiencing severe flooding in our city. Therefore, at Sheffield City Council, adaptation plans and measures are an absolute priority.

We are working with partners across the South Yorkshire region and engaging with those most vulnerable to climate impacts, to ensure the correct measures are in place to protect and increase the resilience of local communities.

Mark Whitworth
Service Manager – Sustainability and
Climate Change

12. Met Office (2022) Sheffield Climate Pack. Available at: https://www.ukclimatesresilience.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/sheffield-city-pack_august-2022.pdf

13. BBC News (2019) Sheffield flooding: Torrential rain leaves city flooded. Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-50333233>

Barriers to climate adaptation for UK local authorities



21

UK local authorities reported adaptation projects requiring additional funding

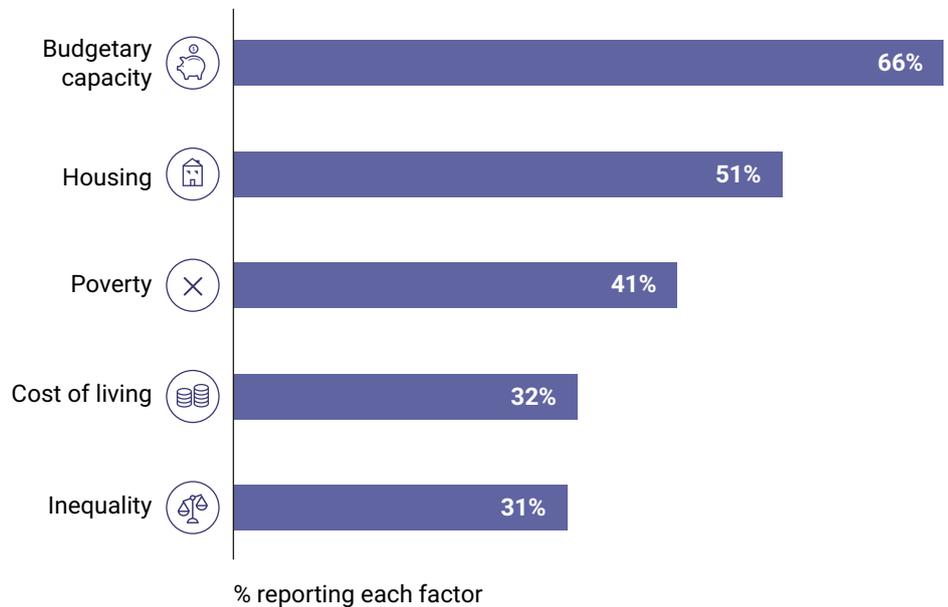


£17.4 billion

additional investment is needed

UK local authorities are not only experiencing the impacts of climate hazards today, but CDP data shows that over 70% expect the intensity and/or frequency of these hazards to increase in the future. Despite the urgency to prepare for the impacts of climate change, local authorities have reported several barriers in trying to adapt.

Top reported factors challenging UK local authorities ability to adapt



As highlighted above, UK local authorities reported several barriers to adapting to climate change with the most highly reported being budgetary capacity. In addition, for those that reported adaptation projects in need of additional funding, this investment gap amounted to £17.4bn.



Derry City and
Strabane District Council

Adapting to climate change in the face of challenges

In 2020, Derry City and Strabane District Council committed to the Climate Pledge to achieve a net-zero, climate resilient city and district by 2045. The Council has also demonstrated climate leadership as the first local authority in Northern Ireland to develop an adaptation plan.

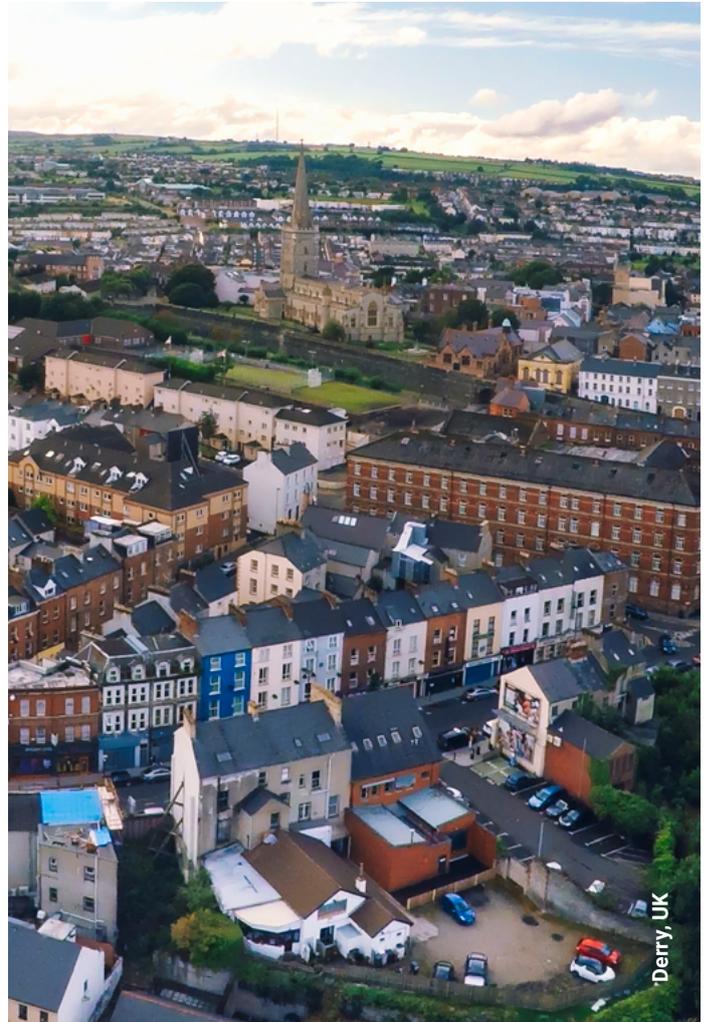
Derry and Strabane are experiencing increasing summer heatwaves and flooding events, such as the August 2017 floods which affected over 400 homes and businesses. Furthermore, low-income households are disproportionately affected by these climate hazards.

Therefore, the Council has identified that a key adaptation challenge and opportunity is increasing the adaptive capacity of their built environment and estates.

Derry City and Strabane Council are undertaking many measures including the commissioning of climate risk and opportunity assessments for major regeneration projects. These identify the risks posed by climate change impacts as well as the emission reduction potential from new developments. In addition, the Council has a dedicated community resilience officer who engages with the most vulnerable members of the community and critical local agencies such as the emergency services, to develop effective community resilience plans.

Derry City and Strabane District Council have also established a cross-departmental climate change task force which ensures all relevant teams take joint ownership and leadership of their adaptation plan and its objectives.

You can find Derry City and Strabane District Council's Adaptation Plan [here](#).



To overcome the challenges that come with ensuring our built environment and estates, along with those that reside in or rely on them, are resilient to the impacts of climate change, we undertake a collaborative approach to adaptation. We work cross-departmentally to utilise invaluable cross-sectoral expertise and engage those most vulnerable as part of the adaptation planning process.

Cathy Burns
Climate Programme Manager



Climate risk and vulnerability assessments

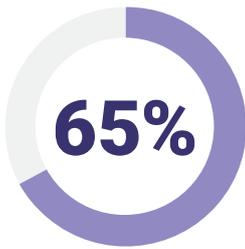
Conducting a community-wide climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) is a fundamental first step for local authorities to build resilience.

Whilst the percentage reporting a CRVA has increased by 5% since 2021, it's critical that more local authorities conduct a CRVA moving forward. CDP's global data shows that cities with a CRVA are taking almost six times (5.7x) more adaptation actions than those without a CRVA¹⁴. In addition, CDP research shows that cities taking people-centered climate action identified seven times as many co-benefits as other cities¹⁵.

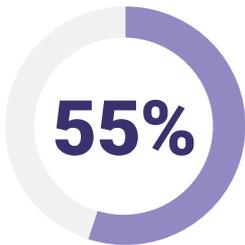
More generally, climate change adaptation is often a lower priority compared to mitigation, with adaptation being significantly underfunded. As outlined by the Climate Change Committee, estimates suggest that £10 billion per year this decade may be needed to increase the climate resilience of the UK¹⁶. The key barriers to investment include adaptation measures often offering a limited financial rate of return, the uncertainty of future climate risks as well as uncertainty over the impact of adaptation projects¹⁷. For adaptation investment to be better estimated and realised, the UK government must clearly outline its vision and targets for climate resilience at the national and local levels¹⁸.

Unlike mitigation measures where emissions reduction is a possible monitoring indicator, equivalent quantitative indicators can be harder to identify for adaptation measures¹⁹. For local authorities, this makes monitoring and evaluation of adaptation projects, vital for funding applications and internal reporting, far more challenging.

Please see the **next steps** section at the end of this report for suggestions on how local government might overcome these challenges.



of UK local authorities reported a CRVA in 2022



of those councils considered vulnerable populations as part of the assessment

14. CDP (2020) The co-benefits of climate action. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/co-benefits-climate-action>.
15. CDP (2022) Protecting People and the Planet. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/protecting-people-and-the-planet/>.
16. Climate Change Committee (2023) Investment for a well-adapted UK. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Investment-for-a-well-adapted-UK-CCC.pdf>
17. Frontier economics, Paul Watkiss Associates (2022) Barriers to financing adaptation actions in the UK. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Barriers-to-financing-adaptation-actions-in-the-UK-Frontier-Economics-Paul-Watkiss-Associates.pdf>
18. Climate Change Committee (2023) Investment for a well-adapted UK. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Investment-for-a-well-adapted-UK-CCC.pdf>
19. Bours, D., McGinn, C., and Pringle, P. (2014). Twelve reasons why climate change adaptation M&E is challenging. SEA Change CoP, Phnom Penh and UKCIP, Oxford.

CDP guidance

The CRVA should assess not only the physical impacts of climate hazards, but also the social impacts, particularly on those most vulnerable.

Here are CDP's recommendations for a best practice CRVA:

- ▼ Engage a broad range of stakeholders across the boundary of the authority, including citizens, local businesses, and other levels of government;
- ▼ Consider impacts on different segments of the population, especially vulnerable populations;
- ▼ Consider impacts on different sectors of the local economy;
- ▼ Include different scenarios and emission pathways²⁰;
- ▼ Include 'transition risks' – risks that arise from the transition to a low-carbon future; and
- ▼ Establish processes to update or review the CRVA at least every five years, given the rapidly changing nature of both the impacts of climate change as well as the local authority itself.



20. These are defined as possible future emission pathways or warming levels, depending on actions taken to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, and can help to understand key uncertainties about the future.

Climate adaptation in action: success in the UK

Whilst UK local authorities face many challenges in adapting to climate change, the action reported to CDP in 2022 demonstrates many examples of great climate leadership in adaptation and resilience.

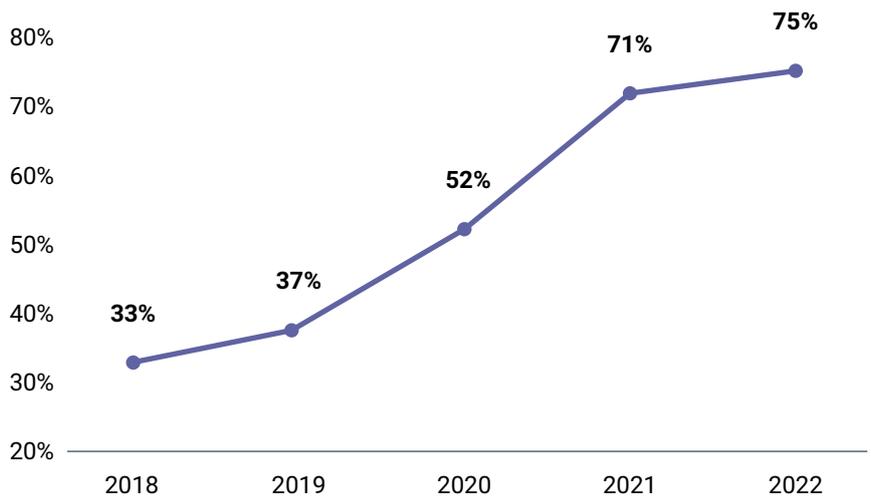
Since 2018 there has been a continuous increase in the percentage of UK local authorities reporting adaptation goals, an adaptation plan and adaptation actions. In addition, 98% of local authorities found that taking action to adapt to climate change brings numerous co-benefits including beneficial health impacts and increased protection for vulnerable populations.



77%

of UK local authorities reported a climate action plan that addresses adaptation

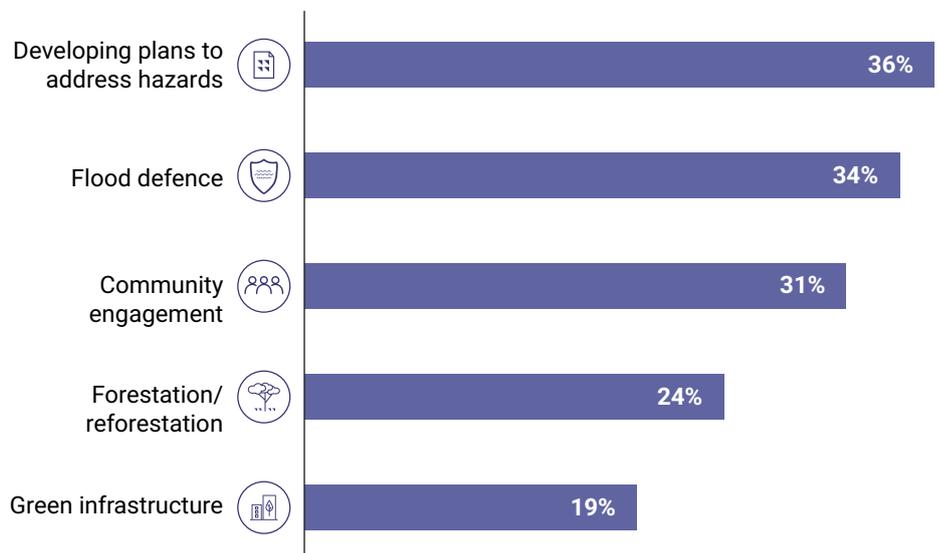
Percentage of local authorities reporting an adaptation goal



97%

of UK local authorities are implementing adaptation actions

Top 5 adaptation actions reported by UK local authorities



% reporting adaptation actions

98%

of UK local authorities that reported adaptation actions stated that they bring about additional benefits.

The top five reported benefits are:

64%

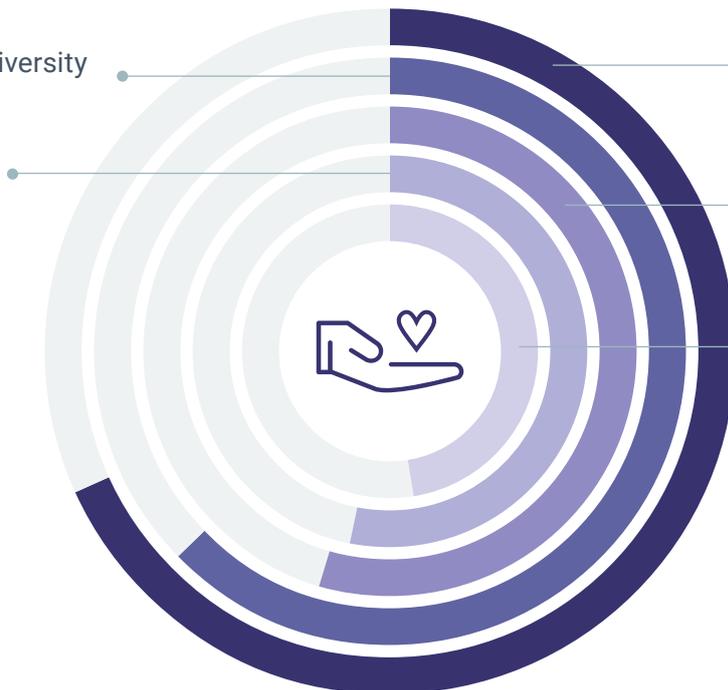


Protected/improved biodiversity & ecosystem services

52%



Increased security/protection for vulnerable populations



69%



Reduced health impacts

53%



Reduced GHG emissions

48%



Reduced disruption of energy/transport/water/communications networks



City of Manchester

A community park using nature-based solutions to increase local resilience

The City of Manchester's 2020-25 Climate Change [Framework](#) and [Action Plan](#), in conjunction with the [Blue and Green Strategy](#) and [Biodiversity Strategy](#), detail the city's approach to adapt to the impacts of climate change and make Manchester a 'healthy, green, socially just city where everyone can thrive'²¹. These documents have been guided by the city's assessment of local climate risks and vulnerabilities and strategic priorities, involving stakeholder engagement with citizens, businesses, and other levels of government.

Heavy precipitation, surface water flooding and river flooding are major concerns for the city. As part of addressing these hazards, Manchester is focusing on sustainable land management through improvements to green and blue infrastructure and nature-based solutions.

For example, West Gorton Community Park, a 14,000 square meter park that opened in July 2020, is an accessible, multi-functional green space for local communities designed to increase the climate resilience of the surrounding area. Also known as the 'Sponge Park,' the design incorporates sustainable urban drainage to allow rainwater from nearby roads to be channeled through natural drainage systems, slowing and reducing the flow into the normal drainage system. The park was co-designed with the local community to ensure that the park meets residents' needs.

The West Gorton Community Park showcases how nature-based solutions can help combat the impacts of climate change, while connecting people, place and nature, and increasing the wellbeing of the local community.



The West Gorton 'Sponge Park' is a perfect example of the sort of innovation required. It represents a whole new way of thinking about how we cope with excess water, something some would say we already have plenty of in Manchester, by capturing, controlling and reusing it. It is both an imaginative response to this challenge and a fantastic new green community space for West Gorton in its own right.

Councillor Tracy Rawlins
Executive Member for Environment

21. Manchester City Council (2020) Zero Carbon Manchester. Available from: https://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500002/council_policies_and_strategies/3833/zero_carbon_manchester

Next steps for UK local authorities



Building understanding

- ▶ Increase understanding of climate hazards, risks and vulnerability at the local authority level by conducting a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, covering both current and projected hazards and impacts on vulnerable groups and sectors²².
- ▶ Improve climate literacy of council departments and build a shared understanding of existing resilience activities, needs and opportunities²³.
- ▶ Analyse resourcing needs for adaptation projects, as well as the staffing, capacity, and planning that can help mainstream climate objectives and mobilise climate finance²⁴.
- ▶ Build relationships with leading local authorities to gather best practice on adaptation and utilise knowledge sharing opportunities²⁵.



Deepening engagement

- ▶ Actively engage local community members, particularly prioritising vulnerable groups who experience heightened risk to climate change²⁶.
- ▶ Work cross-departmentally to mainstream climate change within the plans and activities of all teams in the council, eg set up cross-departmental working groups on climate change²⁷.
- ▶ Build relationships with the business community to develop a shared understanding of climate risks and to partner on adaptation projects and investments²⁸.
- ▶ Collaborate with local, regional and national governments on joint adaptation projects that address cross-boundary climate risks and opportunities²⁹.

22. CDP (2022) Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Training guide for Cities. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/cities/climate-risk-vulnerability-assessment-training-guide-for-cities>

23. The Carbon Literacy Project (2021) Making the Case for Carbon Literacy in Local Authorities. Available at: <https://carbonliteracy.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Making-the-Case-for-Carbon-Literacy-V3.pdf>

24. Local Partnerships (2021) Climate Adaptation Toolkit. Available at: https://localpartnerships.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Local_Partnerships_Climate_Adaptation_Toolkit_v1.pdf

25. CDP (2022) Cities A List 2022. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/cities/cities-scores>

26. CDP (2022) Protecting People and the Planet. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/protecting-people-and-the-planet/>

27. Adaptation Scotland (2019) Scotland Adapts: A Capability Framework for a Climate Ready Public Sector. Available at: <https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/your-sector/public-sector/framework>

28. CDP (2019) City-Business Climate Alliances. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/city-business-climate-alliance-guide>

29. CDP (2021) Working together to beat the climate crisis. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/working-together-to-beat-the-climate-crisis>



Driving action

- Develop an adaptation plan that reflects the priority risks and hazards, ensuring mechanisms are incorporated for vulnerable groups to be continually and actively engaged in adaptation decision making³⁰.
- Align climate mitigation and adaptation strategies to take advantage of the synergies of integrated climate action, eg retrofitting measures can both reduce emissions and protect buildings from extreme weather events³¹.
- Support investment in climate adaptation by connecting environmental reporting to budget planning, making use of CDP's alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)^{32,33}.
- Mainstream climate action into existing municipal-level finance processes and activities to ensure climate action is prioritised across the organisation³⁴.
- Adopt an iterative approach to adaptation planning; be responsive to the changing nature of climate impacts and the socioeconomic context of your jurisdiction, and undertake regular monitoring, evaluation and update processes³⁵.

30. CDP (2022) Protecting People and the Planet. Available at: <https://www.cdp.net/en/research/global-reports/protecting-people-and-the-planet/>

31. Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy Europe (2022) Urban Adaptation Support tool, 5.4 Addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation. Available at: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/knowledge/tools/urban-ast/step-5-4/5-4-addressing-climate-change-through-adaptation-and-mitigation>

32. CDP (2022) Guidance Note on the TCFD Recommendations for City, State, and Regional Governments. Available at: https://cdn.cdp.net/cdp-production/cms/guidance_docs/pdfs/000/003/675/original/Guidance_Note_on_the_TCFD_Recommendations_for_City_State_and_Regional_Governments.pdf

33. C40 (2022) How to disclose your city's climate-related financial risks. Available at: <https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/How-to-disclose-your-citys-climate-related-financial-risks>

34. C40 (2022) How to mainstream climate action into your city's financial system. Available at: <https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/How-to-mainstream-climate-action-into-your-citys-financial-system>

35. Local Partnerships (2021) Climate Adaptation Toolkit. Available at: https://localpartnerships.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Local_Partnerships_Climate_Adaptation_Toolkit_v1.pdf



Resources

Here are some resources with best practice guidance and examples on climate change adaptation:

- ▶ **Adapting to climate change: CDP guidance for UK local authorities** – includes guidance and case studies on CRVAs, adaptation actions, goals, plans and monitoring & evaluation.
- ▶ **CDP Next Steps Guide for cities** – includes guidance on multi-stakeholder engagement, climate equity and climate finance.
- ▶ **CDP Guidance Note on the TCFD Recommendations for City, State, and Regional Governments** – includes guidance for reporting in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.
- ▶ **CDP Cities, States and Regions Open Data Portal** – includes climate change and sustainability data reported to CDP by more than 1,200 local governments. You can access specific datasets on local government's climate adaptation plans and actions.

Join the Cities Race to Resilience



The Race to Resilience is a global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, and investors to help frontline communities build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The Cities Race to Resilience focuses on mobilising a coalition of cities committed to prioritising resilience and implementing inclusive climate action. To join, mayors and local leaders must sign the Cities Race to Resilience pledge.

CDP-ICLEI Track is an approved reporting platform for the Cities Race to Resilience.

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