



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Environment
Agency

FCERM and RFCCs: Virtual recruitment event

December 2023

Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- Overview of FCERM Management Responsibilities and the role of Defra
- Introduction to the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees and the role of EA
- Day in the Life of a RFCC Chair
- Questions
- Applying for the RFCC Chair role

Overview of FCERM Management Responsibilities and the role of Defra

FCERM responsibilities

We set national policy to manage the risk of floods and erosion - and lead the government's response to flooding incidents. There are a number of other players who have statutory responsibilities:

National

Defra

National Policy for flood and coastal protection. Provides funding for flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM).

Environment Agency

Strategic overview of all sources of flooding. Operational responsibility to manage flooding from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs, flood warnings/alerts.

DLUHC

Ensures flood risk is appropriately considered in the national planning framework. Co-ordinates local authorities' recovery from floods.

Cabinet Office

Develops cross-sector resilience Programmes for civil contingencies. Orchestrates COBR.

Regional

12 Regional Flood and Coastal Committees

Ensure plans are in place to identify, communicate and manage flood risk across catchment and shoreline areas. Determine local funding priorities.

Local

152 Lead local Flood authorities (LLFAs)
Lead on local flood risk management.

Local Resilience Forums (LRFs)
Prepare for localised incidents of all kinds, including flooding.

District and Borough Councils
Lead on local planning of new development.

112 Internal drainage boards (IDBs)
Responsible for local water management and flood risk in their area.

Water companies
Responsible for effective drainage.

Highway authorities
Responsible for the drainage of local highways.

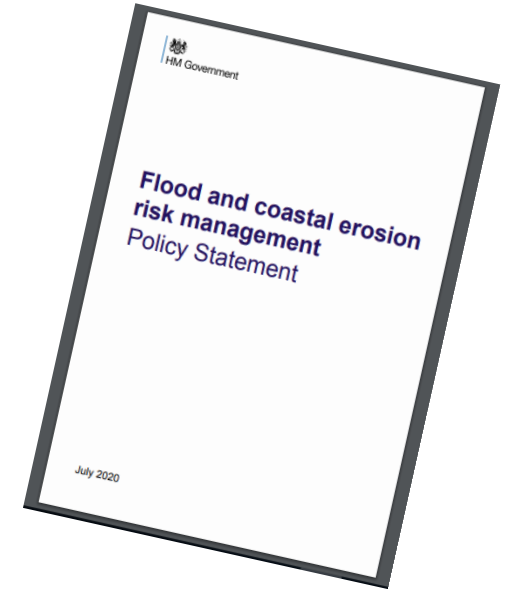
Type and Scale of Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk

FCERM risks	Properties currently at risk	Nature of the risk
River and sea flooding	2.8 million	A widespread risk that can have the most serious flooding consequences.
Surface water flooding	3.4 million	The most widespread risk.
Groundwater flooding	122,000 – 290,000	Least widespread of the flooding risks but can be the most long lasting.
Coastal erosion	2,000 vulnerable over the next 50 years	Can have devastating impacts, causing total loss of a community. The risk is not widespread.
Total	~5.5 million	Around 660k properties are at risk from multiple sources (hence numbers don't total).

Government and Defra goals

To create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk. In doing so, reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy.

- We will be **better protected** to reduce the **likelihood** of flooding and coastal erosion.
- We will be **better prepared** to reduce the **impacts** when flooding does happen.



Flood defences are not the whole answer. We need to use the full range of actions and powers to reduce damage and disruption, and to maximise resilience and benefits.

1. Upgrading and expanding our national flood defences and infrastructure
2. Managing the flow of water more effectively
3. Harnessing the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk and achieve multiple benefits
4. Better preparing communities
5. Enabling more resilient places through a catchment-based approach

Introduction to the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees and the role of the Environment Agency

Regional Flood and Coastal Committees

- Regional Flood & Coastal Committee (RFCC) is a committee established by the Environment Agency under the Flood & Water Management Act 2010.
- They are independent bodies that play a vital role in reducing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.
- The Environment Agency must consult with RFCCs about flood and coastal risk management (FCRM) work in their region and take their comments into consideration.
- Each RFCC brings together members appointed by Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and independent members with relevant experience who are appointed by the Environment Agency.
- The Committee's chair is appointed by Defra. There are currently 12 RFCCs across England, each covering a distinct regional area based on river catchments

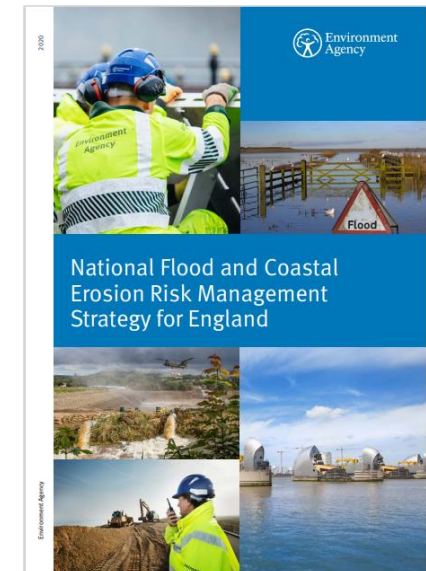


The Environment Agency



Our aim is to increase the resilience of people, property and businesses to the risks of flooding and coastal erosion.

- The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a statutory duty on the Environment Agency to develop a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England.
- The FCERM Strategy describes what needs to be done by all risk management authorities (RMAs) involved in flood and coastal erosion risk management for the benefit of people and places.
- Our FCERM Strategy has three long term ambitions:
 - Climate resilient places
 - Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate
 - A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change
- Our [Roadmap](#) to 2026 sets out how we progress towards delivering the FCERM Strategy's vision.



RFCCs play a vital role in helping us to achieve our aims and meet the ambitions in the FCERM strategy

Day in the Life of a RFCC Chair





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Deadline for applications: 9 January 2024

Apply link: <https://apply-for-public-appointment.service.gov.uk/roles/7907>