

Local Health and Wellbeing in a Changing Climate

Building Preparedness for People, Services and Communities





Building Climate Change Adaptation into Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

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*Local Health and Wellbeing in a
Changing Climate*





5 Objectives

1. Background to SDU - context
2. Engaging people in the health/care system
 - Adaptation, climate change, resilience, co-benefits for patients/populations, “entry points”
3. What is adaptation / resilience and why address them?
 - Ensuring we fulfil our duty in light of the science – IPCC – and the law - Climate Change Act 2008, Civil Contingencies Act 2004...
4. The important role for HWBs, JSNAs, Joint HWB Strategy
5. Data requirements and guidance/tools for action:
 - Public Health Outcome Framework, Adaptation Reporting Power
 - UKCIP, SDMP, GCC, Adaptation guidance (+ example), integrated reporting



Why do healthcare organisations take action on climate change and sustainability (e.g. adaptation) seriously?

1. Save money
2. Comply with regulation (Climate Change Act 2008, Civil Contingencies Act 2004)
3. Improve resilience
4. Enhance reputation / exemplary action
5. Scrutiny in the face of the science and law
6. Improve health, reduce inequalities



What is adaptation?

1. Adaptation is preparing and responding to both the current and future and impacts of (climate) change.
2. Adaptation addresses consequences of unsustainable systems (mitigation addresses causes...). BOTH need addressing.
3. Adaptation = managing the unavoidable.
4. Mitigation = avoiding the unmanageable.



What is resilience?

- The ability to cope well with sudden, undesirable, and unpredictable events and maintain business continuity, *and learn*.
- Beware ignoring slow motion crises that increase the likelihood of sudden events.

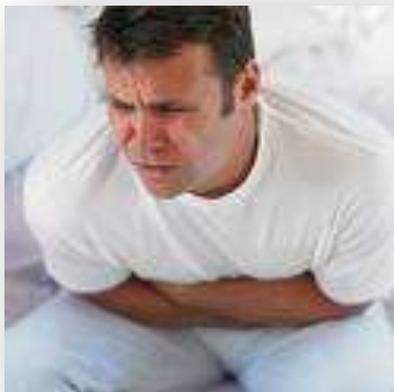


Two-fold approach to adapting the health and care system is two-fold:

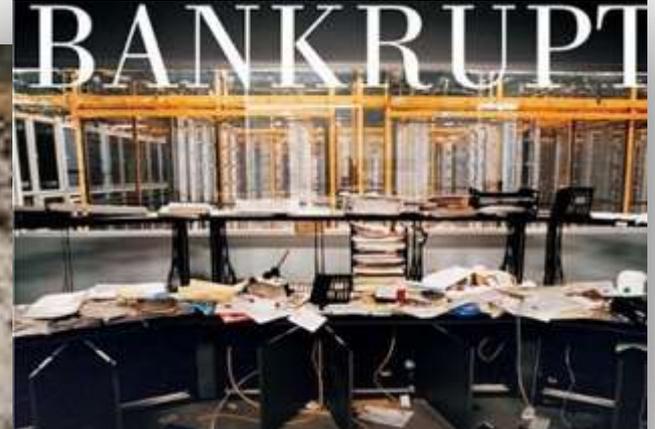
1. Climate change is negatively impacting the health and wellbeing of the UK population. The health system needs to be prepared for different volumes and patterns of demand.
2. Climate change is impacting the operational delivery of the NHS. The health system infrastructure (buildings, emergency services vehicles, models of care) and supply chain (e.g. fuel, food) need to be prepared for, and be resilient to, adverse weather events.



“Failure to adapt causes illness and death directly and...



...and indirectly....”

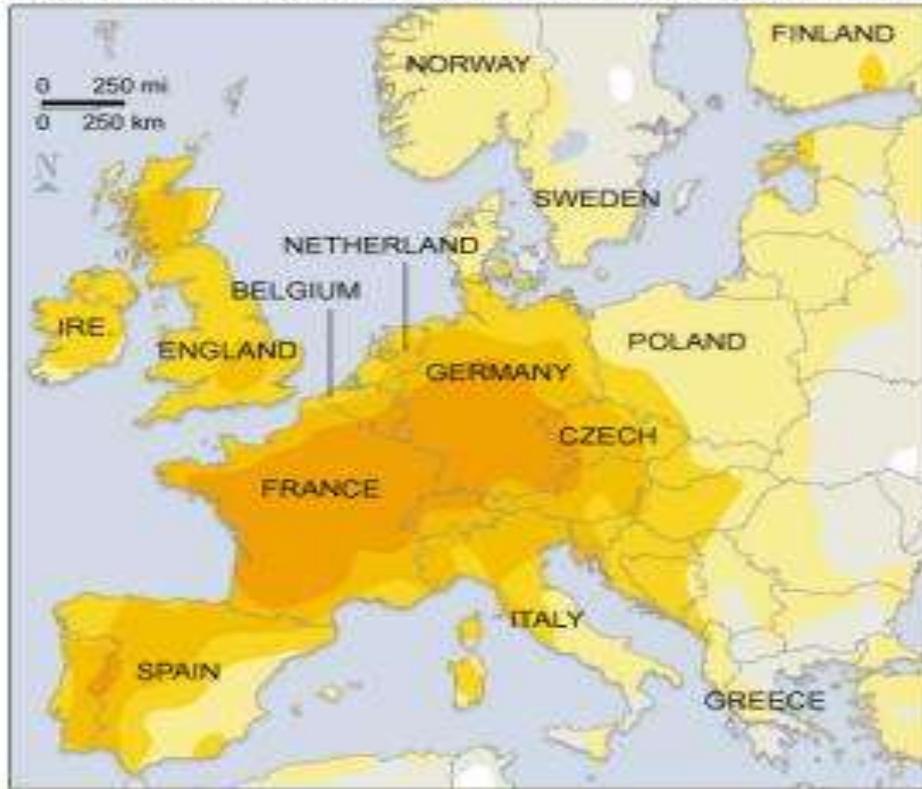


The time to adapt is now

Deadly heat wave holds firm in Europe

Temperatures throughout Europe continued above normal, as France reported as many as 3,000 deaths due to the heat.

Difference from normal temperatures Aug. 3 to Aug. 9, 2003



+16.2° F. +12.6° F. +9° F. +5.4° F. +1.8° F. -5.4° F. -5.4° F.
+9° C. +7° C. +5° C. +3° C. +1° C. -1° C. -3° C.

SOURCE: Climate prediction center, NOAA.

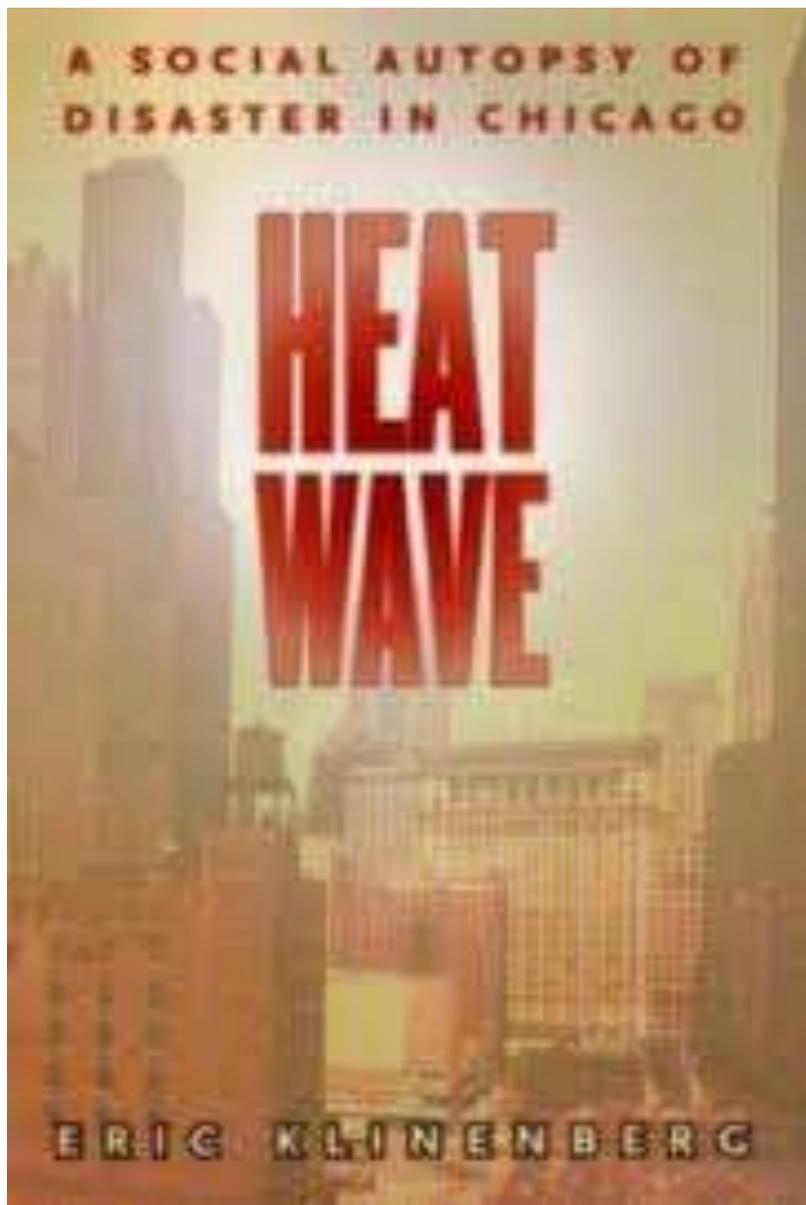
AP

Between 30,000 and 60,000 people died prematurely as a result of Europe's heat wave in 2003 in France¹

1. Unprecedented heat-related deaths during the 2003 heat wave in Paris: consequences on emergency departments
Jean-François Dhainaut, Yann - Erick Claessens, Christine Ginsburg, and Bruno Riou.

Crit Care. 2004; 8(1): 1-2.

Published online 2003 December 4. doi: 10.1186/cc2404.
and Bhattacharya, S. (October 2003), 'European heat wave caused 35,000 deaths', The New Scientist.
<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn4259>



Sudden events cause unnecessary deaths due to poor planning and cooperation.

Sudden events can change practice and policy (but not always, and not automatically).



Health co-benefits:

“What is good for addressing climate change and creating a sustainable world.....is ALSO good for health (and healthcare) NOW”

1. For the public's health and well being*

- *More physical activity, better diet, improved mental health, less road trauma, **improved air quality**, less obesity/heart disease/cancer, more social inclusion/cohesion...locally and globally....*

2. For the operational delivery of health/social care

- *More prevention, care closer to home, more empowered / self care, better use of drugs, better use of information and IT, fewer unnecessary admissions, **better models of care...***



CLIMATE SUMMIT

WHAT IF IT'S
A BIG HOAX AND
WE CREATE A BETTER
WORLD FOR NOTHING?

- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- GREEN JOBS
- LIVABLE CITIES
- RENEWABLES
- CLEAN WATER, AIR
- HEALTHY CHILDREN
- ETC. ETC.



12/19 USA TODAY

JOEL PITT



Public Health Outcomes Framework

1. Wider determinants of health

2. Health improvement

3. Health protection

3.06 - Public sector organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan (SDMP)

4. Healthcare and premature mortality

- http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358
- <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework/domain/4>



Adaptation Reporting Power

- The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced a new power for the Secretary of State to direct “reporting authorities” (companies with functions of a public nature: water energy, health...) to prepare reports on how they are assessing and acting on the risks and opportunities from a changing climate.



Adaptation to Climate Change for Health and Social Care organisations

*“Co-ordinated, Resilient,
Prepared”*

<http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/corporate-requirements/legal-requirements/adaptation.aspx>

2030s Healthscape

Incorporating features designed to reduce the effects of the negative impacts of climate change and exploit the opportunities. This illustration is designed to provoke thought about what good adaptation to climate change could entail – it does not attempt to provide any definite answers or solutions.

Window design

Double-glazed windows provide both insulation and natural ventilation, while screens protect against insects carrying diseases.

GP and Dental Practice

Emergency services

The positioning of emergency service stations will be crucial, out of the flood zone and well protected against surface water flooding, to ensure they can operate in a flood.

Sustainable drainage

The forecourt is made from permeable material so water can drain away easily. Sustainable Drainage Systems will provide a more sustainable approach to draining surface water.



Building design

Innovative building designs will be needed to guard against an increased risk of flooding and ensure comfort for occupants in higher temperatures. Cooling measures, natural ventilation and insulation will all play a part.

Roof design

Roofs could be "green" (to help with the urban heat island effect, reduce water run-off and help biodiversity) or white (to reflect heat from the sun) or fitted with solar panels or micro wind turbines to generate electricity.

Hospital

Trees for shade

Providing natural shading for workers and residents and helping to cool the urban heat island effect.

Green spaces

Green spaces help reduce the urban heat island effect, protect against flooding, promote healthy lifestyles and provide health co-benefits.

Better drainage

Drainage systems will need to be able to cope with increased heavy bursts of rainfall. Increased use of Sustainable Drainage Systems will provide a more sustainable approach to draining surface water.

Carehome

Structures:

Systems:

- care closer to home - integrated care - use of third sector,
- better use of ICT - more flexible workforce,
- more empowered patients, service users and public,
- more resilient models of care and prevention.



Adaptation to Climate Change Guidance

- What will we have to adapt to?
- Taking Action
- Developing an Adaptation Plan – 5 steps
- Risks & Responses
 - 1. Infrastructure: 2. Resource use, scarcity and continuity; 3. Workforce and service delivery: 4. Social and community impacts:
- Key stakeholders
- Case studies



LONDON
climate change
PARTNERSHIP



Linking environment and health

**A resource for policy and decision makers
working on Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**

November 2012

www.sdu.nhs.uk

NHS
**Sustainable
Development Unit**



Sustainable Development Unit



**Saving Carbon,
Improving Health**

NHS CARBON REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND
January 2009

2009 - 2014

www.sdu.nhs.uk



**Sustainable
Development Unit**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
FOR THE HEALTH, PUBLIC HEALTH AND
SOCIAL CARE SYSTEM**

CONSULTATION
JAN - MAY 2013

2014 - 2020

NHS
**Sustainable
Development Unit**





Two core questions:

- **Should we widen the scope beyond the NHS to the wider social care and public health system?**
- **Should we widen the approach from carbon reduction to include other areas of sustainable development?**

Consultation & Engagement



The image shows a screenshot of the NHS Sustainable Development Unit's online consultation questionnaire. The page is titled 'Sustainable Development Strategy for the Health, Public Health & Social Care System: CONSULTATION'. It features three consultation questions, each with a progress bar and a 'Skip' button. The first question asks for a new strategy for sustainable development to guide the next phase of action to 2020. The second question asks for the scope of the next strategy, beyond the NHS, to include other elements of the health and care system. The third question asks for the elements of the health and care system to be included in the scope of the next strategy. Each question has a 'General Comments' field (max 1000 characters) and a 'Skip' button.



Respond to
questionnaire online

Engage your organisation,
networks and service users

www.sdu.nhs.uk/sds

29th January 2013 – 31st May 2013

www.sdu.nhs.uk



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