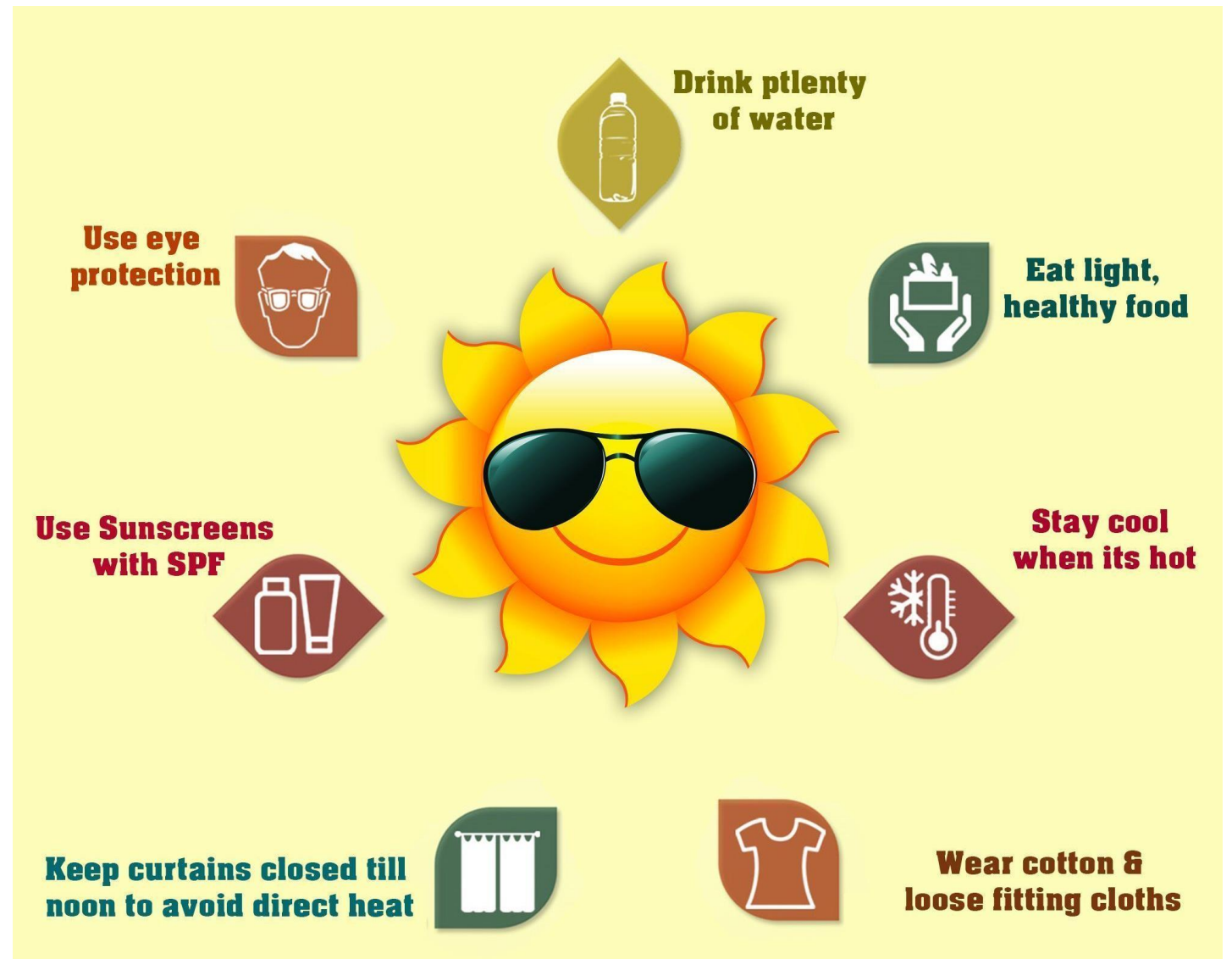


‘ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE – IMPACTS ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING – A POLICY PERSPECTIVE’

PRESENTATION BY NICK JACKSON,
DEFRA
AT LCCP EVENT ON 29th June 2018



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



CONTENTS

- Adaptation to climate change
- Legislative background
- Priority Climate Change Risk Assessment risks
- Current focus on NAP2 (and timeline)
- Adaptation Reporting Power
- Other evidence based work
- Current overview
- NAP1 summary of health activities
- NAP2 – onwards and upwards...
- EAC Inquiry on Heatwaves.

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

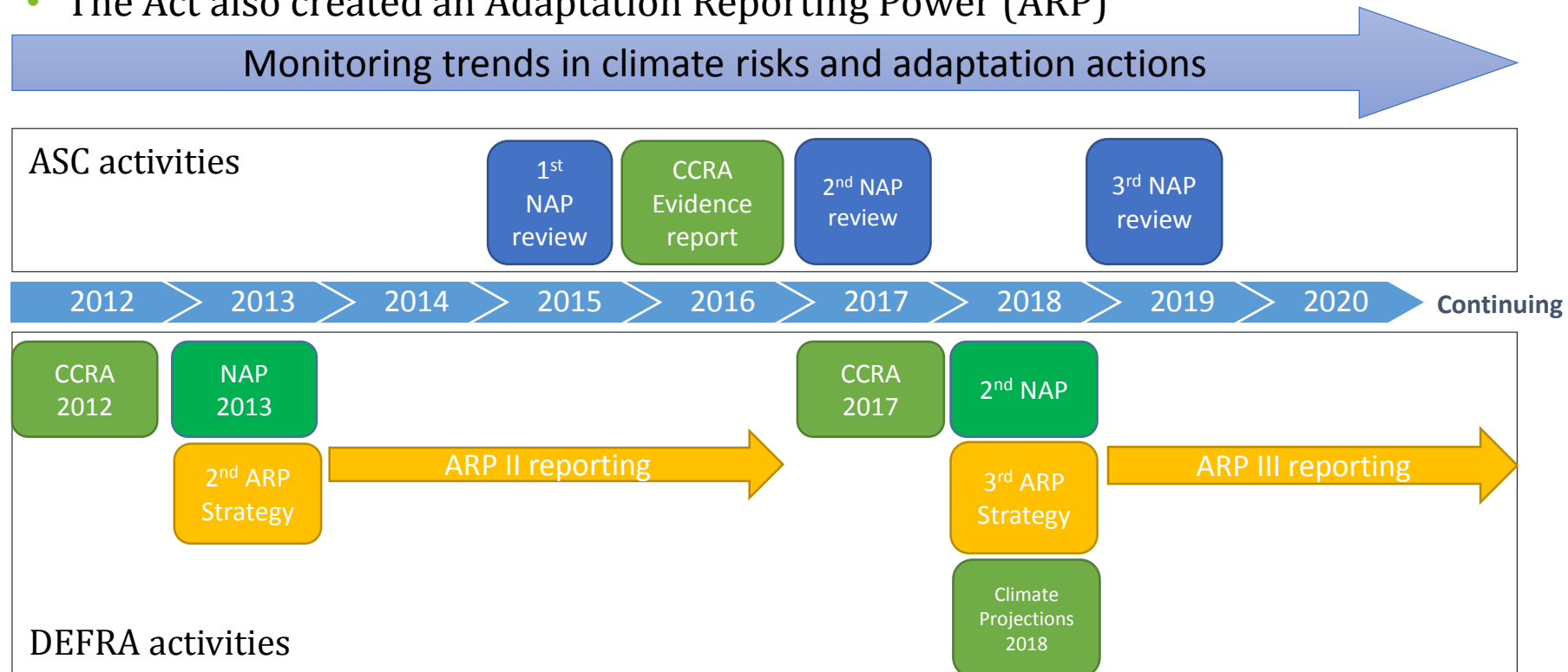
- Defra is the government lead on adaptation to climate change, preparing UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Programme and implementing the Adaptation Reporting Power
- Responsibility is shared across government where there are other policy interests on government programmes and activities
- Action is also undertaken by local government, communities, businesses, councils, civil society and academia.



- Implementation of actions in the 2013 NAP - over 370 actions to address the first CCRA risks.
- Defra published the 2nd UK CCRA in January 2017.
- 2nd NAP is now being developed with intention to publish in 2018.
- ARP Strategies were published in 2009 and 2013. A 3rd Strategy must be published alongside the second NAP.

THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2008

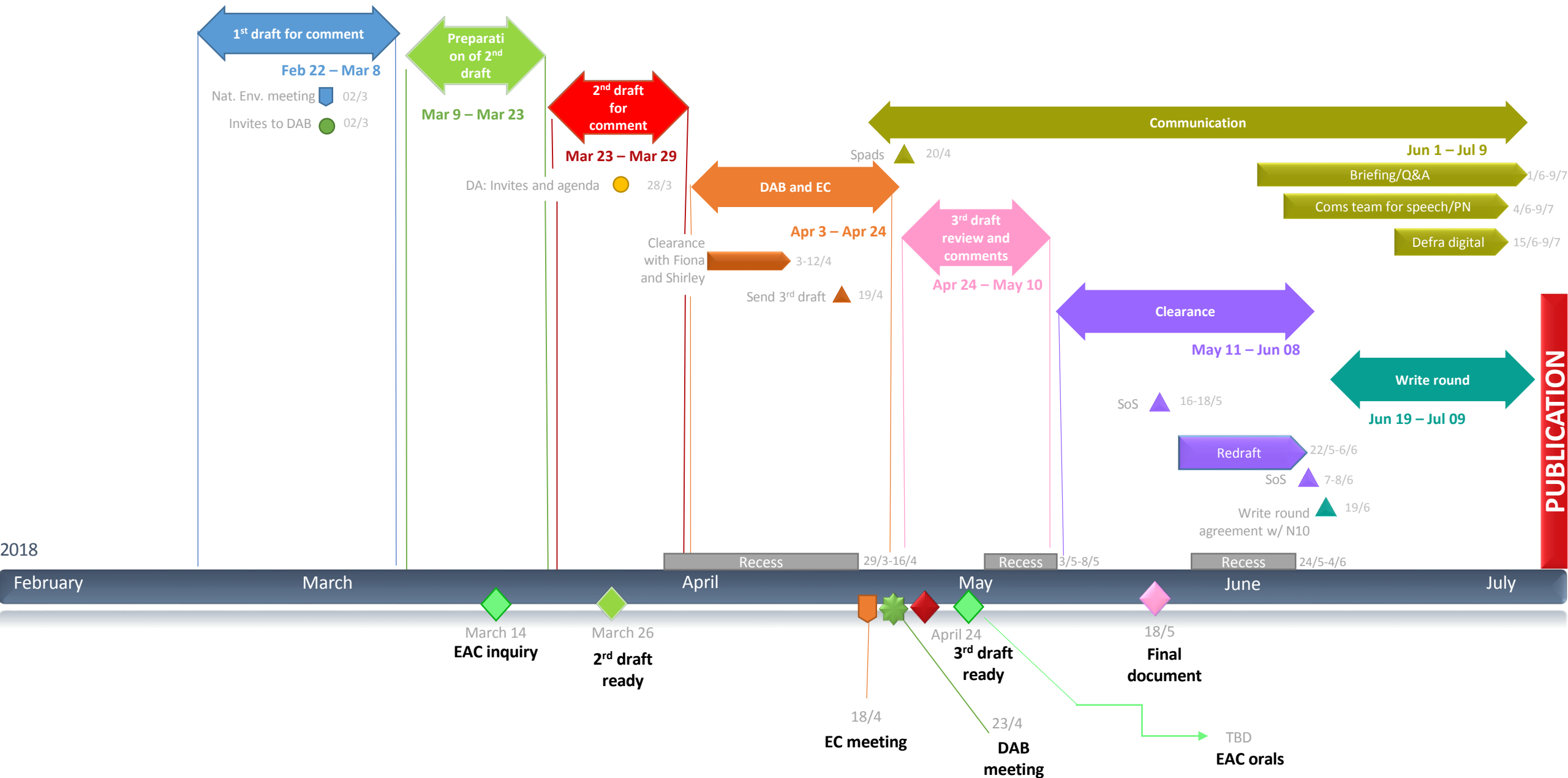
- The Act requires a UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) every 5 years followed by a National Adaptation Programme (NAP)
- The Act created an independent Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) of the Committee on Climate Change.
- The Act also created an Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP)



UK CCRA 2017: SIX PRIORITY RISK AREAS

Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)	MORE ACTION NEEDED
Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures (Ch5, Ch6)	
Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry (Ch3, Ch4, Ch5, Ch6)	
Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity (Ch3)	
Risks to domestic and international food production and trade (Ch3, Ch6, Ch7)	
New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals (Ch3, Ch5, Ch7)	RESEARCH PRIORITY
NOW -----> RISK MAGNITUDE -----> FUTURE <div> <div>LOW</div> <div>MEDIUM</div> <div>HIGH</div> </div>	

National Adaptation Programme 2018



Second National Adaptation Programme

- Defra working internally, with OGDs and delivery partners
- the 25 Year Environment Plan will be Defra's main framework for many of the environmental objectives and actions in the NAP
- CCRA risks

Key Milestones/Activities

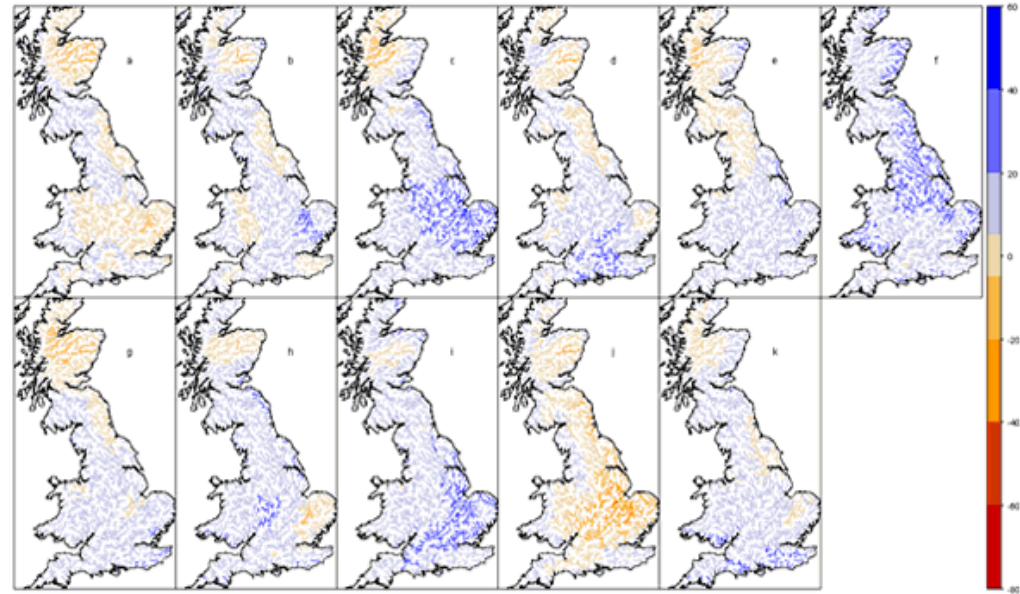
- **Late 2017 / early 2018**
Commissioned and developed contributions to NAP II
- **Early 2018**
Production of outline NAP II
- **Spring 2018**
Second near final draft NAP II
- **Summer 2018**
Taken advice from EAC and Ministers
Government Write Round
Publication of NAP II before Parliament recess.

ADAPTATION REPORTING POWER

- The Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) was introduced as part of the Climate Change Act 2008. This strategy is required to be laid in Parliament alongside the NAP.
- The ARP seeks to ensure that statutory undertakers and bodies which perform public functions are addressing climate impacts. Reports should therefore set out:
 - An assessment of current and future impacts of climate change on their organisation;
 - Under the definition in the Climate Change Act 2008 statutory undertakers are those bodies identified in the Town and Country Planning Act.
- Consultation on 3rd strategy ran from 12th Feb 2018 to 26th March 2018
- We will now develop strategy for the operation of the third cycle of the Adaptation Reporting Power.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- We are working with the Met Office towards publishing new UK Climate Projections in 2018 that will update the last set of projections published in 2009.
- Climate projections are key outputs of the Met Office Hadley Centre climate programme that Defra funds jointly with BEIS.



Currently....

- UK housing stock is currently experiencing overheating in summer, with an estimated 20% of homes already overheating even in a cool summer.
- no regulatory or other incentives to ensure existing buildings are retrofitted and for new build developments to be designed and built to limit overheating.
- In London during a heatwave in the 2030s it is estimated that around two-thirds of flats and up to half of detached properties would overheat.
- ASC have reported that other buildings, including hospitals and care homes may also be overheating. Some evidence to support this and there has been research done in care homes.

NAP 1 – HEALTH SECTOR FOCUS

- Focus areas:
 - climate resilience in the health and social care system
 - vulnerable groups
 - emergency services/response and community resilience.
- covered National and local frameworks for managing public health risks, a climate resilient NHS, public health and social care service, the Heatwave Plan for England, and flooding.
- Number of actions, including:
 - addressing priority risks for climate resilience in the health and social care system, inc. putting in place SDMPs and understanding/considering factors that impact on H &W of local community, and the local health and social care system, in strategic planning process
 - promoting and implement NHS Emergency Planning Guidance 2005
 - Review national best practice guidance on the design, engineering and operation of healthcare facilities for flood risk and extreme temperature resilience.

NAP 1 – HEALTH SECTOR FOCUS

- Heatwave Plan for England sets out what should happen before and during periods of severe heat in England - what preparations can be made to reduce health risks
- An independent evaluation of the Heatwave Plan is due to report in 2018/19

HEALTH SECTOR FOCUS – 2018 to 2023

- From April 2017, the NHS has required Trusts and commissioners to submit data on:
 - % of clinical areas covered by thermal monitoring;
 - number of overheating events in clinical areas;
 - presence of an organisational adaptation plan;
 - an expectation of coverage of adaptation in mandatory SDMPs; and
 - an expectation of coverage of adaptation in trusts' annual reports.
- October 2017 - SDU launched the Sustainable Development Assessment Tool to support SDMP development
- health sector aims to embed adaptation into daily practice by 2023.

HEALTH SECTOR FOCUS – 2018 to 2023

- PHE, DHSC, NHS England and the Local Government Association will develop a single adverse weather and health plan by 2022
- Will including cold and hot weather, drought, flooding and thunderstorm asthma
- evidence base for health impacts of climate change will be strengthened through publication in 2019 of the 'Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK' report
- PHE and DHSC will review and update relevant climate change and health research strategies by 2020 - to ensure CCRA2017 research priorities are addressed.

Environmental Audit Committee Inquiry on Heatwaves

- Undertaken from Feb 2018
- risks to health, wellbeing and productivity associated with heatwaves, level of UK resilience and Government actions
- Defra, DHSC and MHCLG ministers gave evidence at an oral session on 6th June
- Puts health sector preparedness in the context of resilience in key government departments
- Expect an EAC report shortly
- <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/environmental-audit-committee/news-parliament-2017/heatwaves-launch-17-19/>

Thank you.

nick.b.jackson@defra.gsi.gov.uk



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs