

## **Manchester Health and Wellbeing Board Report for Resolution**

**Report to:** Manchester Health and Wellbeing Board – 20 March 2019

**Subject:** Manchester Climate Change Board Nomination

**Report of:** Director of Population Health and Wellbeing  
Programme Director, Manchester Climate Change Agency

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### **Summary**

In November 2018 Manchester City Council adopted ambitious new climate change targets for the city, to ensure that Manchester plays its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change. Work is now underway to drive urgent action towards meeting these targets, and to put in place a Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38 and Action Plan for 2020-22.

Manchester's climate change agenda is driven by the Manchester Climate Change Board, with support from Manchester Climate Change Agency. The Board is made up of key organisations and sectors from across the city. As members of the Board the organisations and sectors represented commit to playing their full part in helping Manchester to meet its targets.

This paper outlines the potential role of health organisations in the city in relation to the climate change agenda. It invites the Health and Wellbeing Board to formally nominate a representative to join the Manchester Climate Change Board, as a replacement for the previous representative, Dr Philip Burns.

### **Recommendations**

The Board is asked to:

1. Note the work underway during 2019 to urgently reduce Manchester's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and develop a Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38 and Action Plan for 2020-22,
  2. Formally nominate Dr Raja Murugesan to join the Manchester Climate Change Board as the representative of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
  3. Request that health partners on the Manchester Health and Wellbeing Board develop appropriate action plans to form part of the Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38 and Action Plan 2020-22
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**Board Priority(s) Addressed:**

<b>Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority</b>	<b>Summary of contribution to the strategy</b>
Getting the youngest people in our communities off to the best start	Improving air quality will benefit babies and young children by avoiding the developmental and respiratory issues currently caused by poor air quality across Manchester. Energy efficiency measures will provide warm and comfortable homes, removing this as a contributory factor in low educational attainment.
Improving people's mental health and wellbeing	Walking, cycling and local food growing will improve mental health and reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.
Bringing people into employment and ensuring good work for all	An estimated 30,000 new jobs will be created in the environment and sustainability sector.
Enabling people to keep well and live independently as they grow older	Older people will have warm and comfortable homes by delivering domestic energy efficiency measures, including to the 34,000 Manchester households living in fuel poverty.
Turning round the lives of troubled families as part of the Confident and Achieving Manchester programme	Reducing energy bills through domestic energy efficiency measures will help address financial pressures, including for the 34,000 Manchester households living in fuel poverty.
One health and care system – right care, right place, right time	Social prescribing for physical activities as alternatives to cars will improve health outcomes and reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions. Improving domestic energy efficiency for those living in cold and damp homes will save the NHS an estimated £17m per year.
Self-care	Increased walking and cycling will increase health outcomes and reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.

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**Background documents (available for public inspection):**

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy please contact one of the contact officers above.

Draft Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38<sup>1</sup>, Manchester City Council, March 2019

Playing Our Full Part<sup>2</sup>, Manchester City Council, November 2018

Green and Healthy Manchester: a prospectus for joint action on health and climate change<sup>3</sup>, March 2016

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<sup>1</sup> <https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=147&MId=293&Ver=4>

<sup>2</sup> <https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=147&MId=289&Ver=4>

<sup>3</sup> [https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/2378/health\\_and\\_wellbeing\\_board](https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/2378/health_and_wellbeing_board)

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This paper provides a headline summary of Manchester's commitments on climate change, activities underway to achieve them, and a proposed way forward for health organisations in Manchester to play a key role in this work.

## **2. Background**

- 2.1 Manchester's first ever climate change strategy, for the period 2010-20, was published in late-2009, and refreshed in 2013. The refreshed strategy set out the links between health and wellbeing and climate in terms of both the negative health impacts of climate change on population health, and the opportunity to deliver actions that can achieve positive health and climate change outcomes.
- 2.2 For example improving the energy efficiency of homes can help to arrest respiratory and other problems caused by the city's cold and damp homes (including for the 34,000 households living in fuel poverty), and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- 2.3 Replacing petrol and diesel vehicles with zero emission alternatives improves air quality at the same time as reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, helping to address the 10 early deaths per day that currently occur in Greater Manchester due to poor air quality<sup>4</sup>.
- 2.4 Walking and cycling as an alternative to vehicular journeys improves health and reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

## **3. Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38**

- 3.1 In November 2018 Manchester City Council adopted new climate change targets for the city, based on work by Manchester Climate Change Agency and the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.
- 3.2 The targets commit Manchester to: limit its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 15 million tonnes during the period 2018-2100, our 'carbon budget'; to rapidly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, by an average of at least 13% year-on-year, and; to become a zero carbon city by 2038.
- 3.3 Manchester Climate Change Board and Agency have produced a draft Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38 to set out an approach for the city to meet its targets.
- 3.4 The draft Framework directly allocates responsibility to organisations to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from their operational activities and for them to support and influence their stakeholders to take action.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ippr.org/publications/atmosphere>

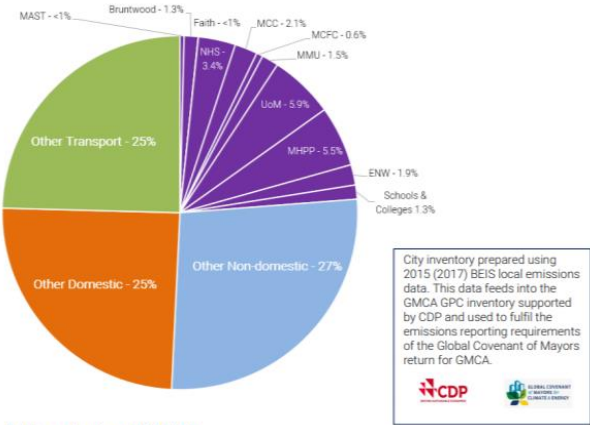
3.5 Ten sectors and organisations are identified in the draft Framework. Over sixty pioneer organisations are actively involved at this stage, including Manchester City Council, the universities, Manchester City Football Club, Bruntwood, Manchester Housing Providers Partnership, Electricity Northwest, Manchester Cathedral, and others.

3.6 The draft Framework breaks down Manchester’s CO<sub>2</sub> emissions according to:

### 5. The MCCB ‘Pioneers’ – Sector and Organisation Summary

**Who are the Pioneers?**

- 10 MCCB Board Members representing over 60 individual organisations have committed to act and help achieve the city’s targets. These are:
  1. Manchester Arts Sustainability Team (MAST)
  2. Bruntwood
  3. Our Faith, Our Planet (Faith)
  4. Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust (NHS)
  5. Manchester City Council (MCC)
  6. Manchester City Football Club (MCFC)
  7. Manchester Housing Providers Partnership (MHPP)
  8. Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU)
  9. University of Manchester (UoM)
  10. Electricity North West (ENW)
- These organisations represent over **500,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per year** which is over **20%** of Manchester’s emissions.

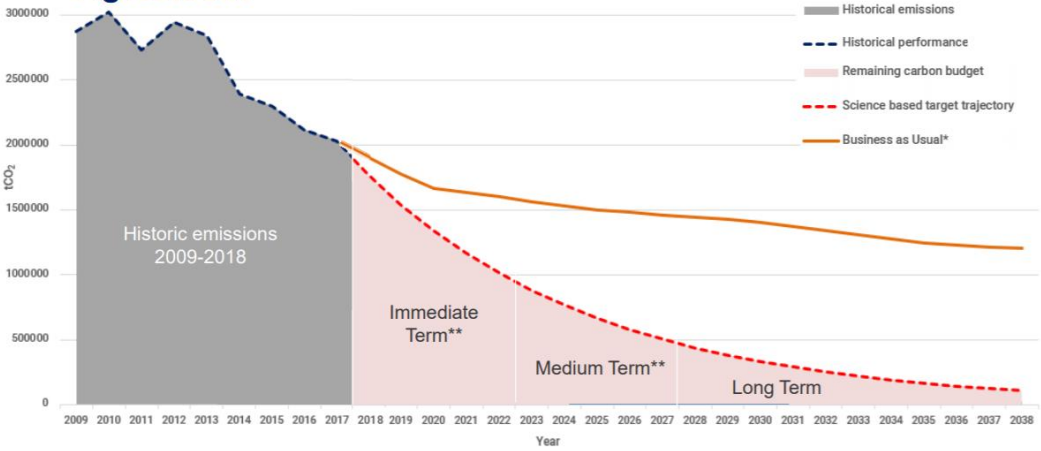


**Action during 2019/20**  
All Pioneer sectors/organisations have set out their priority action plans for 2019/20. These are provided in Appendix 4.

- The Action Plans cover the following 4 actions:
1. Urgent action 2019/20: organisational emissions,
  2. Urgent Action 2019/20: stakeholder support,
  3. Your Action Plan 2020+,
  4. Support you need.

3.7 The city’s carbon reduction trajectory for 2018-38 is set out as:

### 1. Carbon emissions pathway consistent with 2°C Paris Agreement



Total budget (2018-2100) tCO <sub>2</sub>	Immediate term (2018-2022) tCO <sub>2</sub>	Medium term (2023-2027) tCO <sub>2</sub>	Long term (2028-2037) tCO <sub>2</sub>
15,187,610	6,928,620	3,593,560	3,046,920

\* Business as usual as defined by Level 1 ambition thresholds within the Anthesis’ SCATTER model.  
\*\* Immediate Term & Medium Term periods align with the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> nationally legislated carbon budget periods (respectively) under the UK Climate Change Act (2008).

3.8 A number of Manchester health organisation related actions for 2019 have been included in the draft Framework, based on those already published in Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust's 'The Masterplan' for 2018-23.

#### 4. **Outline Scope of the potential contribution of health organisations to Climate Change Activities and the Current Position**

4.1 The organisations include:

- Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust (MFT)
- North Manchester General Hospital (currently part of Northern Care Alliance but planned merger with MFT) (NMGH)
- The Christie NHS Foundation Trust
- Greater Manchester Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust (GMMH)
- Manchester Local Care Organisation (MLCO)
- Manchester Health & Care Commissioning (MHCC)

4.2 The organisations that make up the NHS in Manchester are at different stages in their sustainability journey. The Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) is funded by, and accountable to, NHS England and Public Health England to work across the NHS, public health and social care system. The recommended approach for Trusts to manage their sustainability performance is:

- **Plan** – develop a Sustainable Development Management Plan (SDMP). This will be underpinned by other strategies/plans such as a healthy travel plan, climate change adaptation plan, energy investment plan or waste strategy.
- **Measure** – tools are available for healthcare organisations to calculate their carbon footprint, identify and target hotspots and report progress.
- **Evaluate** – an online self-assessment tool is available (Sustainable Development Assessment Tool or SDAT), designed to help NHS, health and care organisations understand their sustainable development work, measure progress and help create the focus of and action plans for their sustainable development plans (SDMP). It is made up of ten modules and four cross cutting themes. A Sustainability Impact assessment can also be incorporated into business cases.
- **Engage** – engagement with staff, patients and wider stakeholders is crucial to ensure that people understand what needs to be done, why it's important and how they can play their part.

4.3 A baseline assessment of where the different organisations that make up the NHS in Manchester are currently at in their sustainability journey, and what the future plans are will be required in order to contribute to this plan and inform areas of joint working.

## **5. The Acute Hospitals (MFT and NMGH) and The Christie**

- 5.1 The Acute sector generates a carbon footprint from the operation of the Estate (using energy, water and producing waste) and the procurement of goods and services required to deliver care. Procurement makes up around two-thirds of the carbon footprint of an Acute Trust with medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and anaesthetic gases comprising significant hotspots. Associated transport and travel from staff commuting, business travel and deliveries is also responsible for a significant proportion of emissions.
- 5.2 Annual reporting on sustainability is mandated by the NHS Standard Contract and the latest annual reports can be found on Trust websites. MFT released their latest SDMP in November 2018, have an active Green Impact staff engagement programme and produced their first Climate Change Adaptation Plan in 2018. NMGH do not yet have an SDMP but have committed to producing one in the next financial year.
- 5.3 Joint commitments need to be agreed for inclusion within the Draft Manchester Zero Carbon Framework 2020-38. These are likely to include:
- Establishing a baseline carbon footprint for the sector, and understanding individual organisations plans
  - Development and delivery of Sustainable Development Management Plans (SDMPs)
  - Producing a joint Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP)
  - Investigating opportunities to roll out existing staff engagement programmes across the wider sector

## **6. Community Based Trusts (Manchester Local Care Organisation and Greater Manchester Mental Health)**

- 6.1 MLCO and GMMH generate a carbon footprint through the operation of their estate, prescribing of pharmaceuticals and staff and patient travel. Pharmaceuticals make up a significant proportion of the overall carbon footprint with the estate operations accounting for a much lower proportion than the acute sector.
- 6.2 The MLCO is a relatively new organisation and have not yet produced an SDMP. GMMH include a sustainability section in their annual report and have an active reuse programme using the Warp It platform as well as reporting reductions in energy usage.

## **7. Manchester Health and Care Commissioning**

- 7.1 Whilst MHCC generate a small carbon footprint through the operation of their estate, and from staff travel, almost all of their impact arises from the services that they commission. Work is underway to understand how social value outcomes can be enhanced through this function.

## **8. Summary**

- 8.1 Work has been underway for several years to address the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and wider environmental impact of the NHS's activities in Manchester.
- 8.2 Further work is now needed to develop a full understanding of the contribution of the NHS in Manchester to global climate change and set out the actions it will take to address them.
- 8.3 It may also be helpful to undertake a further exercise to understand the health and wellbeing impacts of the changing climate in Manchester, including through increased periods of extreme weather, flooding, increased average temperatures and heatwaves. The University of Manchester and other partners have previously undertaken work on this topic.