



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Anchor Institutions: the opportunities for environmental sustainability and reducing inequalities

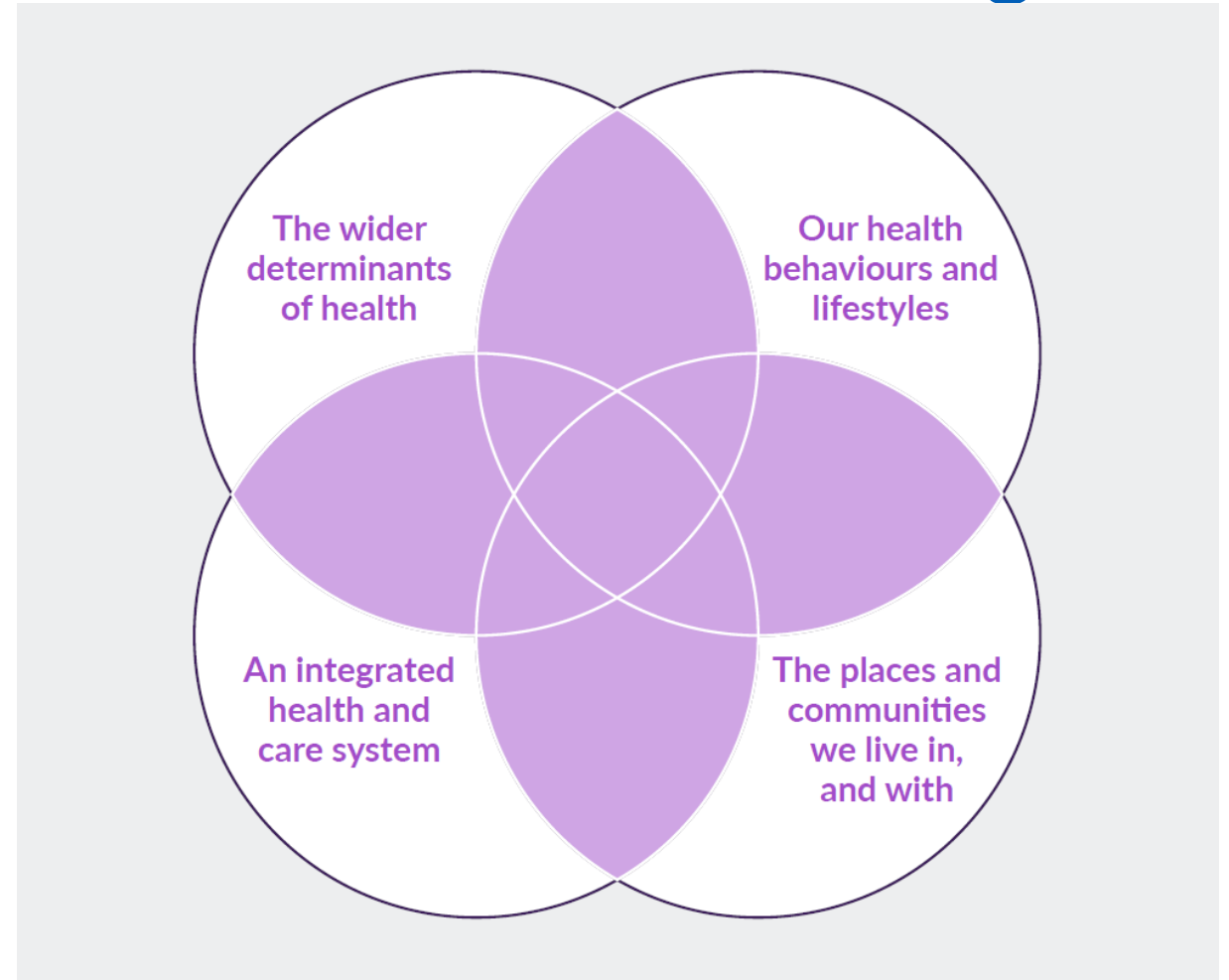
Population Health – a lens for addressing sustainability and taking action on climate change

The King's Fund definition of population health leads to a focus on actions in four broad areas or pillars of population health. Improving population health requires action on *all four* of the pillars and, crucially, the interfaces and overlaps between them.

Action to address climate change and improve our approach to sustainability is necessary within all four of these domains.

Complexity and Principles:

- Overlapping plans, programmes, players and complexity
- Taking a genuinely greener approach needs to form part of every programme and every part of every element of service delivery
- It can't be managed as a programme.....
- ...but it does need enhanced strategic focus to help facilitate delivery through others



Managing as an emergent portfolio not a programme.....

Priorities
UN
Sustainable
Development
Goals

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Establishing values and leadership

Place Based
Leadership

Regional:
Greener NHS
SRO – A Furber
SLT – F Reynolds

ICS Level:
Via Greener NHS
and Northern
Sustainability
and Health
Network

Changing
Cultures

Greener NHS
SRO – A Furber
SLT – F Reynolds

**Carbon
Literacy:**
F Reynolds

Anchor
Institutions

**Technical
Advice**
R Gosling

Aligning UN
Sus Goals to
ambitions of
Anchors

Enabling Action

Support

Mapping
P Varey
Gaps:
Networks
wider than
NHS

Programme
Management

**Internal
Review of
Centre
Practices**

**Stakeholder
consultation**
to establish
key areas

Intelligence &
Insight

PHOF [Transport and Health Indicators](#)

[Improving outdoor air quality and health: review of interventions](#)

[Active Travel Toolbox](#) from
Sustrans

NHS Indicators

Next Steps

Review of local Sustainability Ambitions:

- Climate Emergency in Local Authorities
- Greener NHS / Net Zero
- Internal ambitions for sustainability
- Regional boards on sustainability

Providing advice and support for these ambitions:

- Air quality interventions
- Coordinated approach to supporting Air Quality Management Action Areas
- Anchor institution recommendations
- Carbon Literacy, Travel Plans and Sustainability initiatives

Anchor Institutions: a brief overview

- Anchor Institutions are large public sector organisations **rooted in and connected to their local communities**.
- They can improve health through their influence on local social and economic conditions by adapting how they work across 5 key areas:
 - employ people,
 - purchase goods and services,
 - use buildings and spaces,
 - reduce environmental impact, and
 - work in partnership
- Concepts of **social value** and **community wealth building** are closely related to the development of anchor ways of working.
- Anchor practices can be actioned:
 - Within systems - e.g. the health and social care system
 - At place level e.g. across a city region

What makes the NHS an anchor institution?

NHS organisations are rooted in their communities. Through its size and scale, the NHS can positively contribute to local areas in many ways beyond providing health care. The NHS can make a difference to local people by:



Purchasing more locally and for social benefit
In England alone, the NHS spends £27bn every year on goods and services.



Using buildings and spaces to support communities
The NHS occupies 8,253 sites across England on 6,500 hectares of land.



Working more closely with local partners
The NHS can learn from others, spread good ideas and model civic responsibility.



Reducing its environmental impact
The NHS is responsible for 40% of the public sector's carbon footprint.



Widening access to quality work
The NHS is the UK's biggest employer, with 1.6 million staff.

As an anchor institution, the NHS influences the health and wellbeing of communities simply by being there. But by choosing to invest in and work with others locally and responsibly, the NHS can have an even greater impact on the wider factors that make us healthy.



References available at www.health.org.uk/anchor-institutions
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Anchor strategies for reducing environmental impact

Adopting sustainable practices within the NHS

Developing leadership and staff buy-in for environmental sustainability

Influencing sustainable practices in the community

Helping shape community environments and behaviours and influencing local suppliers

Case study of North Midlands

NHS Trust who installed solar panels and with the savings (£300,000) invested in local charity which tackles fuel poverty and cold related sickness.

For a Greener NHS: North West

Claire Igoe

Head of Environmental Sustainability (MFT) and NW Net Zero Lead





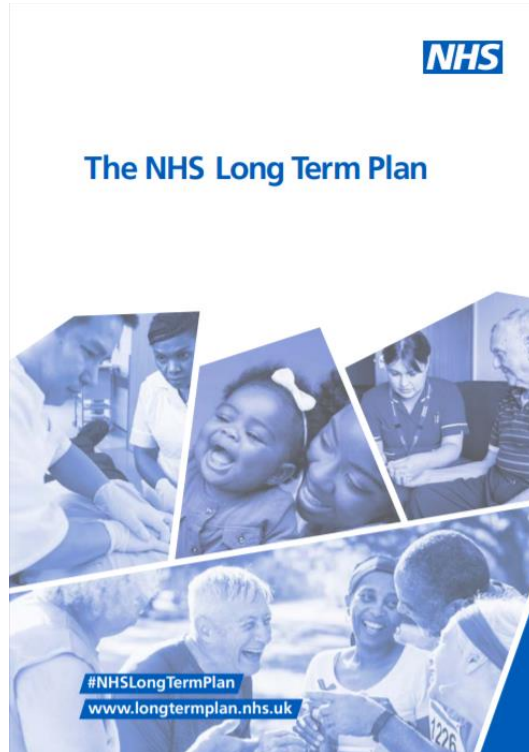
“While the NHS is already a world leader in sustainability, as the biggest employer in this country and comprising nearly a tenth of the UK economy, we’re both part of the problem and part of the solution.

“That’s why we are mobilising our 1.3 million staff to take action for a greener NHS, and it’s why we’ll be working with the world’s leading experts to help set a practical, evidence-based and ambitious route map and date for the NHS to reach net zero.”

Sir Simon Stevens, NHS Chief Executive.

- Climate change poses a major threat to our health as well as our planet
- The environment is changing, that change is accelerating, and this has direct and immediate consequences for our patients, the public and the NHS
- By tackling it we reduce causes of ill health – air pollution, heatwaves, extreme weather
- The NHS in England is responsible for an estimated 4-5% of the country's carbon footprint
- With 1.3 million staff we have a huge opportunity to make a difference
- We want to build on the great work being done across the country, sharing ideas on how to reduce the impact on public health and the environment, save money and – eventually – go net zero

www.england.nhs.uk/greenernhs/



NHS Standard Contract 2021/22 General Conditions (Full Length)

Classification: Official
Publications approval reference: PAR468



2021/22 priorities and operational planning guidance

25 March 2021

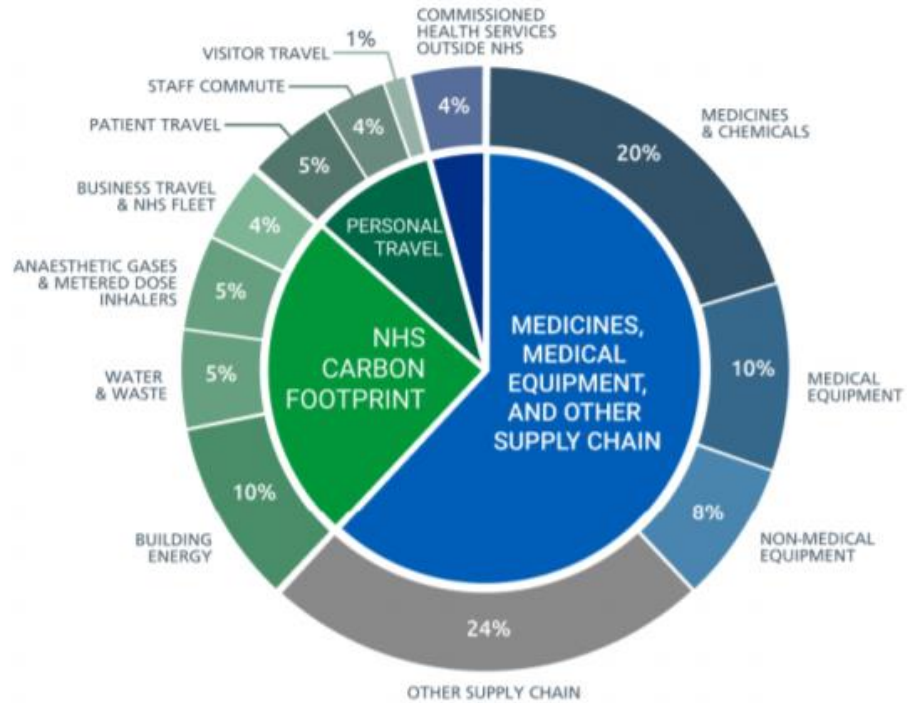
Prepared by: NHS Standard Contract Team, NHS England
nhscontractshelp@nhs.net
(please do not send contracts to this email address)

Version number: 1

First published: March 2021

Publication Approval Number: PAR478

Delivering a 'Net Zero' National Health Service



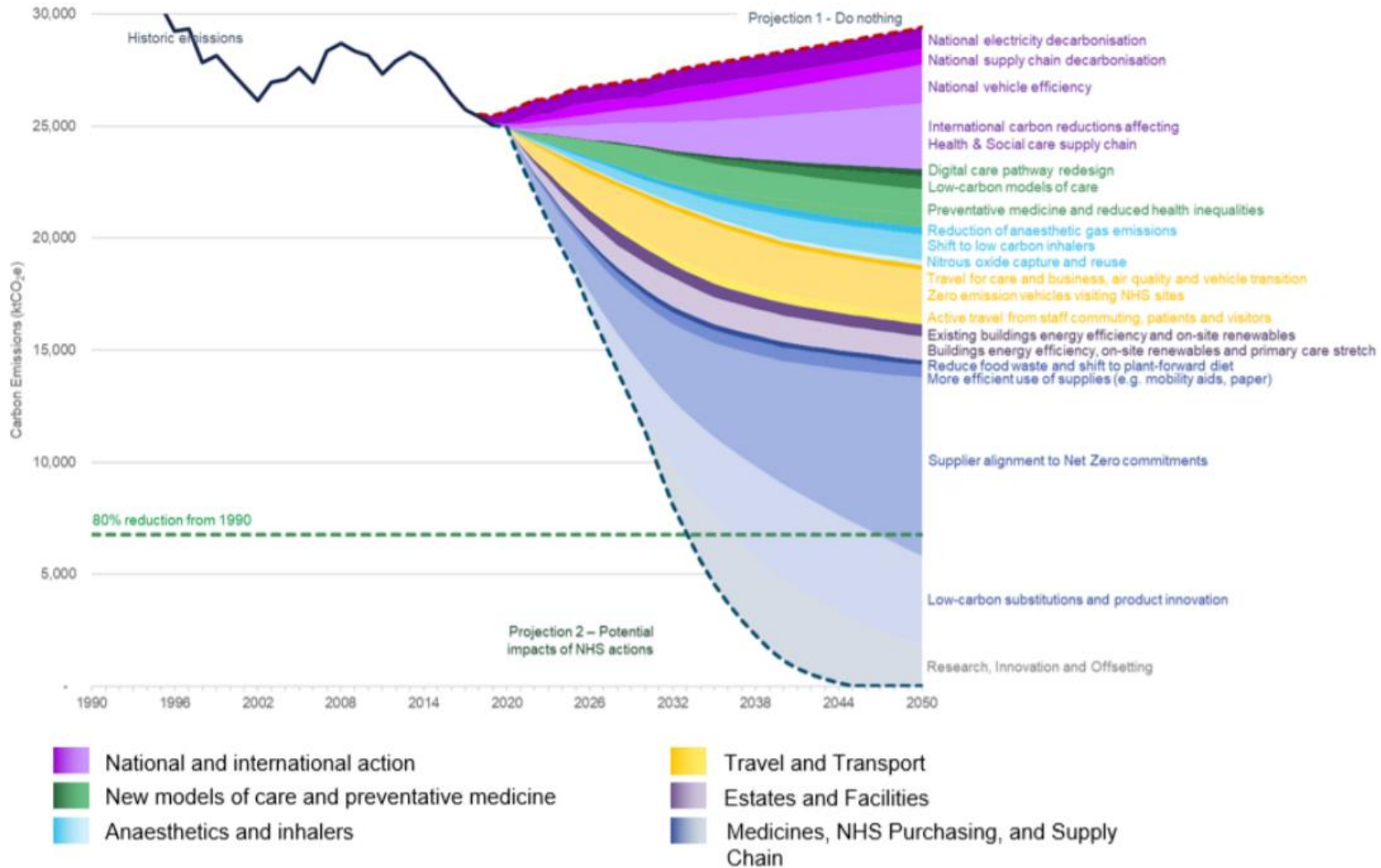
**How to produce a Green Plan:
A three-year strategy
towards net zero**

www.england.nhs.uk/greenernhs

Updated guidance - June 2021

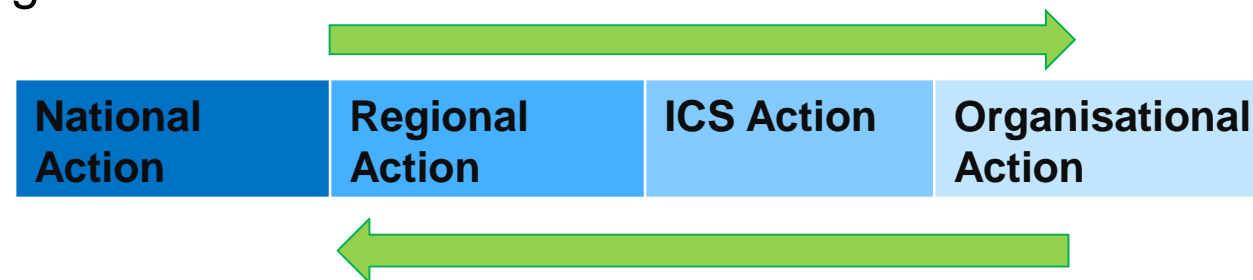
<https://www.england.nhs.uk/greenernhs/publication/delivering-a-net-zero-national-health-service/>

Figure 5: Pathway to net zero for the NHS Carbon Footprint Plus Scope



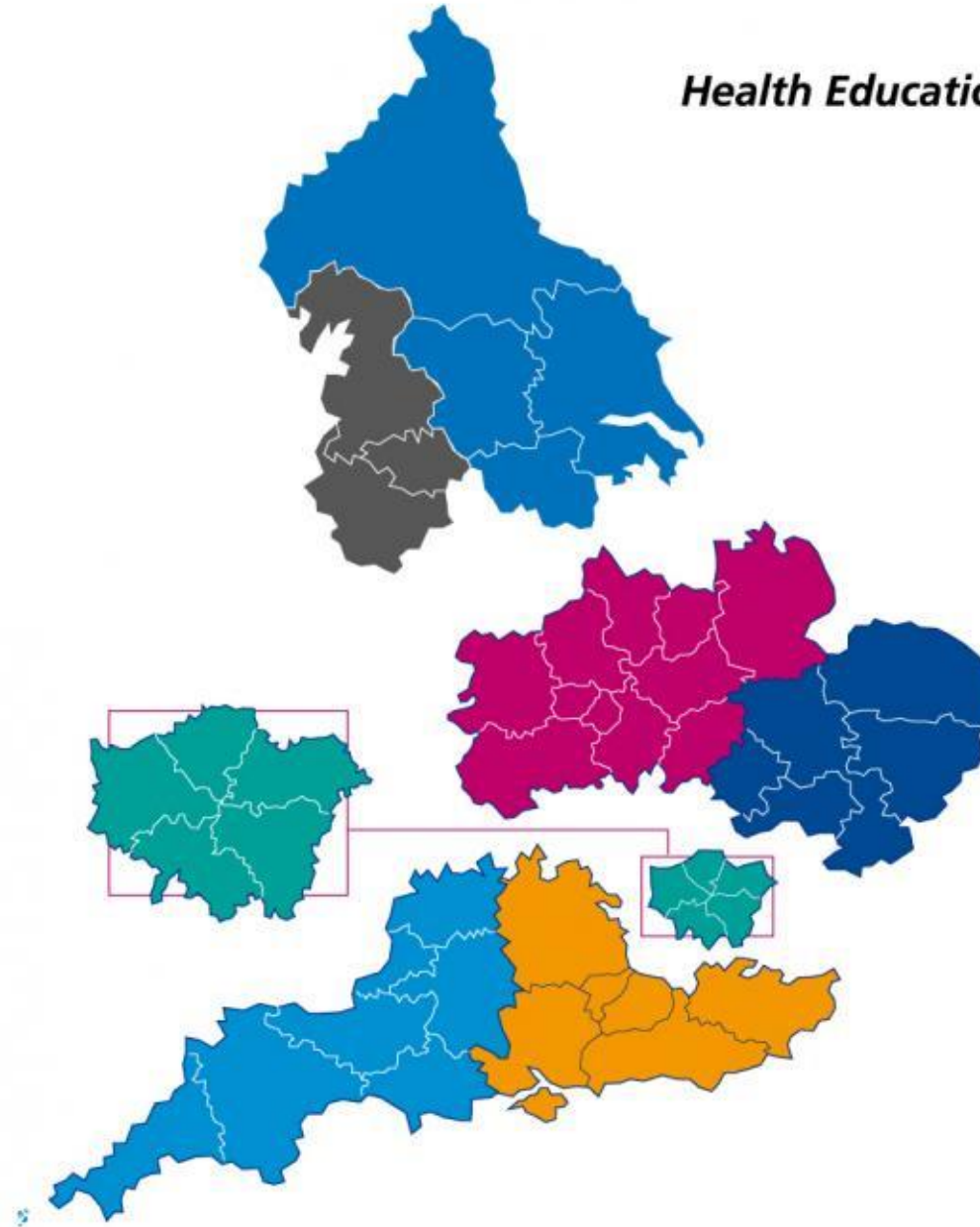
There are many interlocking elements to the sustainability ambitions of the NHS, however there are three overarching priorities:

1. Meeting the NHS's **net zero targets**:
 - An 80% reduction in the emissions we control directly (NHS Carbon Footprint) by 2028-2032, and net zero by 2040
 - An 80% reduction in our entire emissions profile (NHS Carbon Footprint Plus) by 2036-2039, and net zero by 2045
2. Improving health and **patient care** and reducing **health inequalities**
3. Building a more **resilient healthcare system** that understands and is responding to the direct and indirect threats posed by climate change



Each region has been tasked to collaborate and progress the sustainability agenda together to meet regional level targets.

Sustainability progress to date varies massively across Trusts/CCGs, ICS/STP's and regions.



Within the Northwest the identified areas of work for 21/22 are :

- NW SRO's
- NW Net Zero Board
- NW Greener NHS Team
- ICS Sustainability Leads

Medicine

Desflurane to less than 10% of volatile anaesthetic gases

Optimise use of medical gases

Reduce carbon impact of inhalers

Green disposal of inhalers

Travel and transport

Leasing ULEVs or ZEVs only

Salary sacrifice ULEVs or ZEVs only

Fleet review

Cycle to Work Lead and offer

On site cycling infrastructure

Supply Chain and plastics

Identify NW top 100 plastic items

5 plastic projects piloted

Supplier Engagement Event

100% recycled content paper across NW



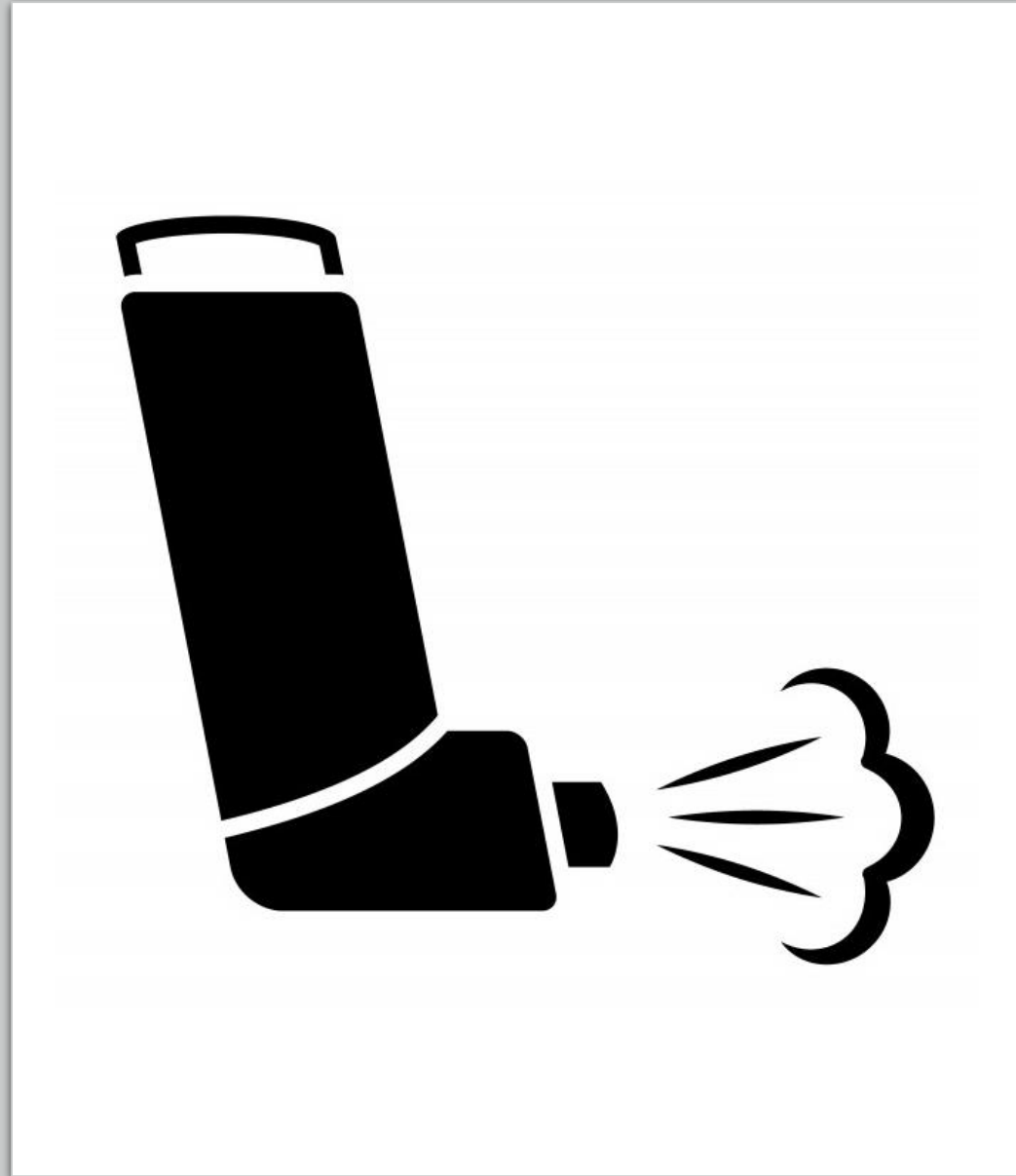
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Reducing the Environmental Impact of Inhalers in Cheshire and Merseyside

Impact of Inhalers

- Inhalers contribute 3.1% of NHS carbon emissions.
- 96% of carbon impact is from propellants (HFC gases) in pressurised MDIs – equivalent to 850,000 tonnes annually.
- NICE categorise MDIs as having a high carbon footprint, 20-30 times greater than low carbon DPIs.
- UK prescribes 70% pMDIs compared to <50% in Europe and 10-30% in Scandinavia.



Inhaler Targets

NHS LONG TERM PLAN

- Reduce inhaler emissions by at least 50% by 2028:
 - Optimise prescribing
 - Improve patient inhaler technique, self-management and adherence
 - Substitute MDIs for DPIs*
 - Improve inhaler recycling
 - Monitoring via Greener NHS Dashboard

BRITISH THORACIC SOCIETY ASTHMA GUIDELINES

- Prescribe DPIs or lower volume MDIs*
- Pharmacy inhaler recycling
- Health Professional training

NICE PATIENT DECISION AID

- Offer patients DPIs*
- Pharmacy inhaler safe disposal/recycling

PRIMARY CARE RESPIRATORY SOCIETY

- Prioritise low carbon inhalers*
- Pharmacy inhaler safe disposal/recycling

* Where clinically appropriate

Reducing the Environmental Impact of Inhalers in Cheshire and Merseyside

- Established Cheshire and Merseyside Inhaler Task-Finish Group:
 - Secured two Co-Chairs and Vice-Chair
 - 47 members, including 4 patients
 - Developed Terms of Reference
 - Four meetings undertaken to develop action plan
 - Evolved into Inhaler Steering Group in July 2021
- C&M inhaler baseline scoping and data analysis undertaken.
- NHS Midlands and Lancashire CSU providing monthly data updates to monitor programme until March 2022.
- Links established with:
 - North West Greener NHS Programme
 - Greater Manchester Inhaler Working Group
 - National NHSEI Inhaler Working Group

Cheshire and Merseyside Inhaler Priority Actions

- Group agreed 4 key actions to reduce environmental impact of inhalers:
 1. Online healthcare professional training and inhaler technique guide to support patient medication and asthma/COPD annual reviews.
 2. Development of Pan-Cheshire and Merseyside inhaler prescribing guidelines for asthma and COPD to prioritise lower carbon devices.
 3. Share NHS Cheshire CCG respiratory quality improvement scheme to optimise use of low carbon inhalers.
 4. Support national NHSEI “Ask About Greener Inhalers” campaign.

Any Questions?