Reducing Carbon in the Healthcare Sector

HCWH webinar
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The world map reflecting production related to climate change. “Climate Change presents the biggest threat to health in the 21st Century” The Lancet (373;9697 pp 1659-1734, May 16-22 2009).
Who bears the burden?

The world map reflecting mortality related to climate change. “Climate Change presents the biggest threat to health in the 21st Century” The Lancet (373;9697 pp 1659-1734, May 16-22 2009).
SDU approach

• Consultation
• Carbon Reduction Strategy
• Future Scenarios – 2030
• Board Leadership
• MAC Curves
• A Route Map for Sustainable Health
• Public Opinion Surveys
• Sustainable Development Strategy
• UN Statements
• Cross System Group
• Coalition for Sustainable Pharmaceuticals and MD
Saving Carbon, Improving Health

NHS CARBON REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND
January 2009
NHS England CO$_2$ baseline to 2020 with Climate Change targets

- **NHS England**
- **NHS England forecast**
- **2007 baseline**
- **Carbon Reduction Strategy Target**
- 10% target from 2007
- 64% target from 1990 baseline
- 80% target from 1990 baseline
- 34% target from 1990 baseline
- **Carbon Budget Target**
Carbon Reduction Strategy

- Energy and Carbon
- Procurement and Food
- Travel and Transport
- Waste
- Water
- Design of Built Environment
- Organisational and Workforce Development
- Partnerships and Networks
- Governance
- Finance
- Looking Ahead
Potential reductions

Figure 3: NHS England CO\textsubscript{2}e baseline to 2020 with 8 reduction measures
Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC) curve
£1bn savings to NHS/year?

- £10 M - 1.9% reduction in energy
- £180 M - MAC curve implementation
- £68 M – improved models of care (stroke, electives recovery, # NOF)
- £65 M – corporate approach
- £17bn over 20 yrs – reduced burden of disease
• 1 bedday reduces carbon emissions by ~ 80kg and saves £200
• Estimated 33M (of 55) bed days could be saved in NHS if LoS reduced to national median in 2008/9
• This would save 2.6Mt of CO2e (~ 10% of NHS carbon footprint)
Goods and Services carbon footprint – carbon hotspots

- Acute - medical instruments and equipment
- Acute - building energy use (gas and electricity)
- Primary care – pharmaceuticals including GP prescriptions

Primary care and acute – business services
Summary of progress - Carbon

The graph illustrates the progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions for NHS England. The blue line represents the actual emissions, showing a decrease from the baseline. The pink shaded area indicates the required reduction. The orange line represents the forecast trajectory towards the Climate Change Act targets, with markers for 34%, 50%, 64%, and 80% targets. The graph underscores the commitment to meeting these targets by 2050.
The Public’s view

- Ipsos MORI 2011 and 2013
- 89% thought it important or very important for health system to be more sustainable
- 36% said it should even if cost more money
Cross system support
A sustainable health and care system

Enable the positives

Reduce the negatives
Vision for sustainable health and care

A sustainable system that protects and improves health within environmental and social resources now and for the future
Goal 1
A healthier environment
Greenhouse Gas Accounting Sector Guidance for Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices

GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard

November 2012
Goal 2
Communities and services are resilient to changing times and climates.
Goal 3 Every opportunity contributes to healthy lives, communities and environments
Care model for a healthy life
• Adaptation Reporting across system 2015
• 10% Carbon Reduction by 2015
• UN Statements
• Cross System Group
• Coalition for Sustainable Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
Results

• Reduced environmental impact
• Prepared communities
• Local community leadership
• Embedding sustainability
• Improved health outcomes
• Recognition and replication
Thank you