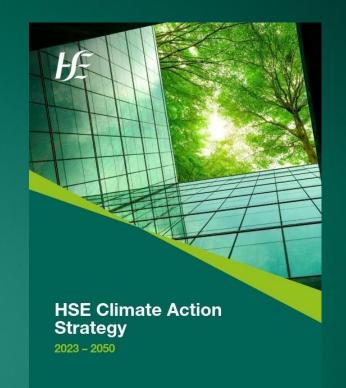


The HSE Climate Action Strategy and Greening Models of Care

National Clinical Programme Leads Day

29th November 2023





1. Introduction

2. HSE Climate Action Strategy (2023 - 2050)

3. Greener Models of Healthcare and Examples of Carbon Hotspots

4. The Pivotal Role of Clinicians



Introduction





Climate - The everything emergency



2023 most extreme weather conditions in human history

The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it

Robert Swan



Why Climate and Sustainability Focus

Sustainability analysts and capital providers are asking

Disclosure of climate related information, risks and performance, intent on incorporating them within financial filings.









Regulation and sector guidelines are increasing



EU CSRD requires external assurance over sustainability data

EU Taxonomy defines environmentally sustainable economic activities



TCFD-aligned disclosures mandatory across the UK economy by 2025.

Society is asking

Some Key Public Body Actions:

Reduce GHG Emissions from the Public Sector by 51%

Increase energy efficiency in the public sector to 50% by 2030.

Develop Green Public Procurement Strategy and **Plans**

Specify low construction carbon methods

Sustainable Mobility & **Active Travel Policy**

Update roadmaps annually and report

"Climate Action Plan will require radical transformation of Irish economy and society"

net-zero emissions by 2050

The Workforce Cares

A sense of purpose can be a key driver in workforce engagement,

40%

Higher levels of workforce retention

83%

Millennials said they would be more loyal to a company that helps them contribute to social and environmental issues

Service users care

Expectations of lower carbon options



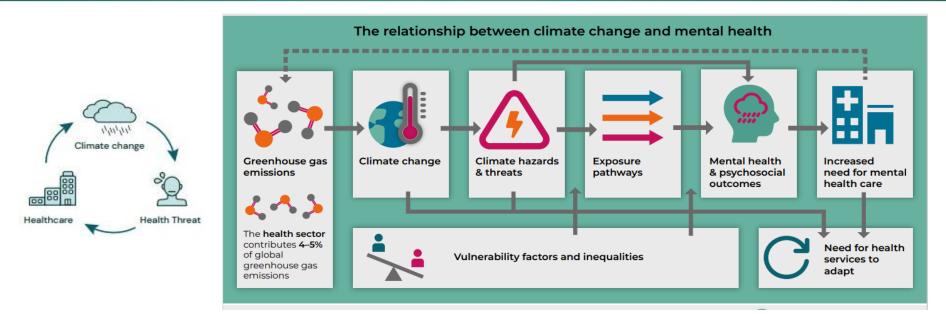
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2023 CAP23

Changing Ireland for the Better

Rialtas na hÉireann



The Climate Crisis is a Health Crisis



One in four deaths can be attributed to preventable environmental causes (WHO, 2023)



The HSE must lead a preventive approach to avoiding the negative impacts of climate change on the health of our citizens.

Climate-sensitive health risks

Health outcomes



Injury and mortality from extreme weather events



Heatrelated illness



Respiratory illness



Water-borne diseases and other water-related health impacts



Zoonoses

Vectorborne diseases



Malnutrition and foodborne diseases



Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)



Mental and psychosocial health

Health systems & facilities outcomes



Impacts on healthcare facilities



Effects on health systems



The evidence is clear

thebmi

covid-19 Research · Education · News & Views · Campaigns · Jobs ·

Editorials

Call for emergency action to limit global temperature increases, restore biodiversity, and protect health

BMI 2021 : 374 doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmi.n1734 (Published 06 September 2021)

Climate Crisis Is Generating Global Health Crisis, UN Agency Says



Measuring the Burden of Climate-Related Asthma in Ireland via Microsimulation and Hybrid Costing 3

G Di Capua ™, P Hynds, J O'Dwyer, A Priyadarshini

European Journal of Public Health, Volume 33, Issue Supplement_2, October 2023, ckad160.1019,

Catherine Conlon: Even after the flood clean-up, beware of the health risks posed by contaminated water





Irish Independent + Follow

Excessive heat linked to climate change is increasing the risk of kidney disease, doctors warn

Environmental risk factors associated with respiratory diseases in children with socioeconomic disadvantage

Javier Cortes-Ramirez 1 2 3, Juan D Wilches-Vega 3, Olga M Paris-Pineda 3, J E Rod 4 5, Lkhaqvadulam Ayurzana ⁶, Peter D Sly ²



The Impact is two-fold: 2. Healthcare impact on emissions

If the Global health care sector were a country it would be the 5th largest emitter on the planet.

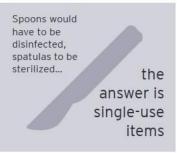


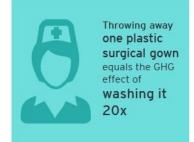








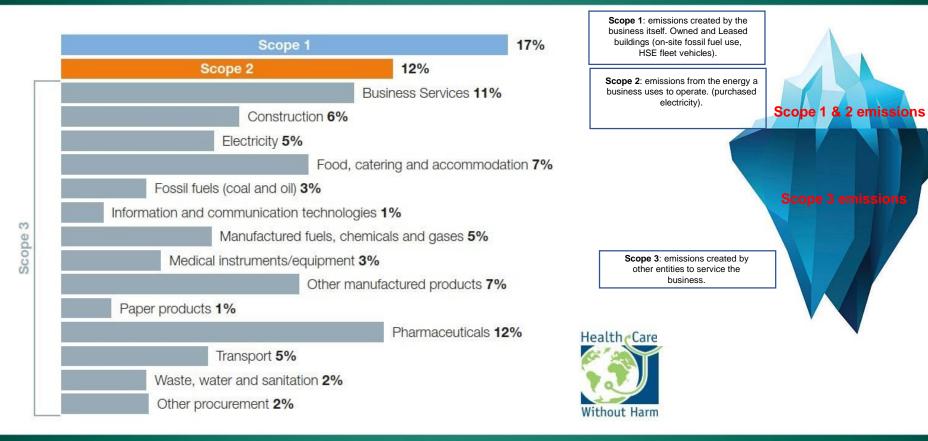








Overview of Carbon Emissions in Healthcare



Where does Ireland rate amongst other major health care emitters per capita globally?

A. Among the lower-thanaverage emitters (less than 0.28t per capita)

B. Among the higher-thanaverage emitters (between 0.28t and 0.5t per capita)

C. Among the major emitters (between 0.5t and 1t per capita)



Ireland and the Rest of the World

Ireland is among the major health care emitters per capita globally

Source: Health Care Without Harm, 2019.

Health care emissions per capita by country							
Top emitters: (over 1t per capita)	Major emitters (between the 0.50t and 1t per capita)	Higher than average emitters (between global average 0.28t and 0.50t per capita)	Lower than average emitters	Unknown			
Australia	Austria	Bulgaria	Brazil				
Canada	Belgium	Cyprus	China				
Switzerland	Denmark	Czech Republic	Croatia				
United States	Estonia	France	Hungary				
	Finland	Greece	India				
	Germany	Italy	Indonesia				
	Ireland	Malta	Latvia	Rest of World			
	Japan	Poland	Lithuania	(ROW)			
	Korea	Portugal	Mexico				
	Luxembourg	Slovenia	Romania				
	Netherlands	Spain	Slovak Republic				
	Norway	Sweden	Turkey				
	Russia	European Union					
	Taiwan						
	United Kingdom						



HSE Climate Action Strategy (2023 – 2050)

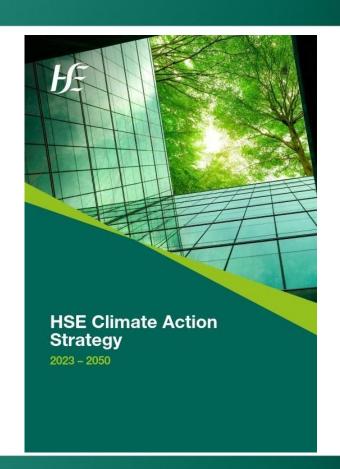
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HSE Climate Action Strategy Overview

The HSE Climate Action Strategy 2023-2050:

- was developed in a consultative manner.
- supports the delivery of key HSE strategic goals as they relate to climate action.
- responds to and outlines a broader approach to the actions and targets set out in the Government's Climate Action Plan.
- will be a multi-year programme updated and reviewed against any emerging legislation, WHO recommendations, national policy, and the updated DoH Climate Adaptation Sectoral Plan etc.
- will be reported to the Board of the HSE on a regular basis.





HSE Climate Action Strategy Overview

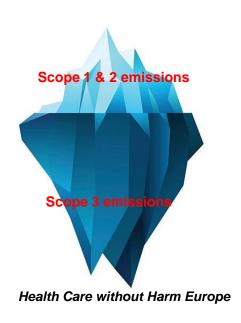
Vision Statement:

The HSE is committed to achieving net-zero emissions no later than 2050, delivering healthcare which is environmentally and socially sustainable





HSE Climate Action Strategy Overview



10 Strategic Objectives:

- Reduce our energy related GHG emissions
- Better utilise and promote our green spaces
- B Decarbonise our fleet
- 4 Promote low carbon and active travel initiatives
- 5 Align purchasing decisions with our decarbonisation and sustainability goals
- 6 Baseline our supply chain emissions
- 7 Develop greener models of healthcare delivery
- 8 Reduce and manage waste
- 9 Conserve and reduce water usage
- 10 Protect and promote the health and welfare of the public

AND TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION WE WILL:

- A Set up a Communication and Training Group
- **B** Measure and report on progress at regular intervals



FC Programme Structure and Synergies

Strategic Objective 10: Adaptation and Resilience

Climate Action Strategy

Stratogic Objective 7: Greener Models of Care

Strategic Objective 7: Greener Models of Care								
Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Waste production	Water Consumption	Biodiversity			
➤ Strategic Objective 1: Sustainable Buildings ➤ Strategic Objective 3: Transport	➤ Strategic Objective 1: Sustainable Buildings	➤ Strategic Object 4: Mobility ➤ Strategic Object 5: Green Procurement ➤ Strategic Object 6: Decarbonisation Trajectory	➤ Strategic Object 8: Waste Management	➤ Strategic Object 9: Water Management	➤ Strategic Object 2: Green Environments			
Climate Pillars			Other Environmental Sustainability Pillars					

Measurement and Assurance

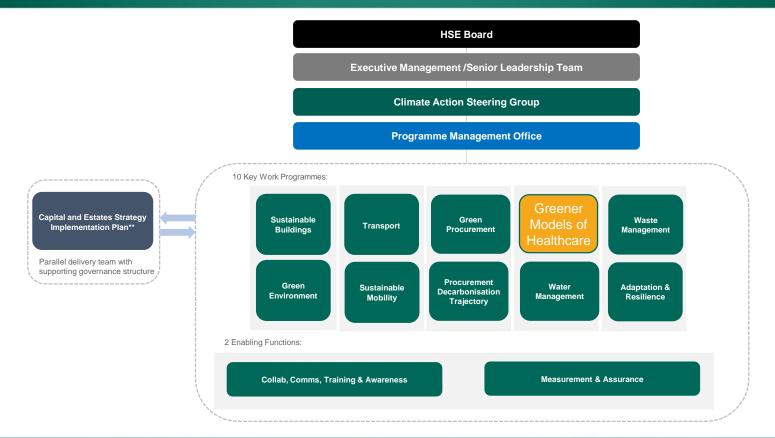
Communications

Programme Deliverables

- 1. Current-state Assessment
- 2. Best-practice Review
 - 3. Early Mobilisation Initiatives
 - 4. Strategic Framework

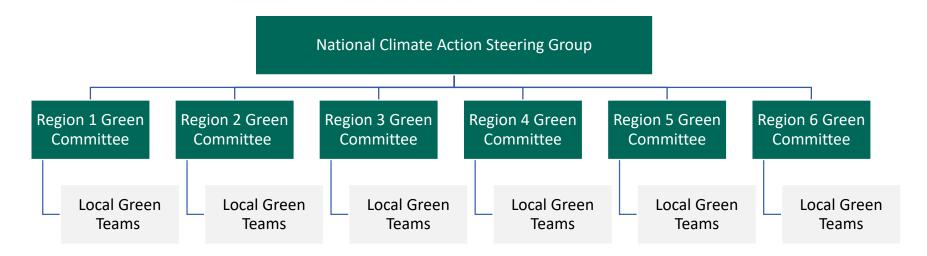


Implementation Programme





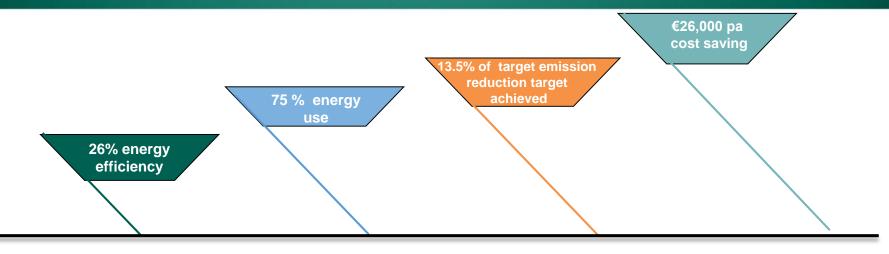
Regional Implementation: Proposed Structure



- New approach aims to strike right balance between national efforts for a sustainable healthcare system and regional and local ownership to drive sustainable change on the ground.
- 6 Regional leads who will sit on the National Climate Action Steering Group.
- Create Networks at region level of Green teams to share, collaborate and spread.



Some Achievements to date



Energy Efficiency Improvement

Achieved a 26% improvement in energy efficiency within the period between 2009 and 2019.

Significant Energy Users

Identified c. 170 Significant Energy Users, which account for c. 75% of healthcare energy use and carbon emissions.

Emissions reduction

Achieved 13.5% of the 2030 51% emissions reduction target, as set in Ireland's Climate Action Plan

Waste

Midlands Hospital Tullamore produced 0.5 kg less clinical waste per bed per day, €26,000 per annum cost saving (Green Healthcare Programme)



Our 130,000 workforce is central to the successful development and delivery of this Strategy



PASSION FOR ACTION

Passionate, interested staff who care



CLIMATE ACTION COMMUNITY

COVID 19 demonstrated how a clear and common purpose galvanises staff effectively.



A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

Multi-organisation commitment to joint action needed.



Internal Staff Communication Campaign

HSE Staff Survey 2023 <u>6 in 10</u> are interested in being involved in activities to support positive climate action.

Interest is highest among voluntary community health staff and those who are working in the Health Service for less than two years.













An Roinn Sláinte Department of Health









































Greener Models of Healthcare and Examples of Carbon Hotspots

3



Greener Models of Healthcare Work Programme

Work Programme 7 – Greener Models of Healthcare

<u>Strategic Objective 7</u>: Develop a framework and a supporting implementation plan for delivery of greener models of healthcare that will reduce the environmental impact of care delivered across the value chain, while continuing to prioritise patient safety, prevention, and population health.

Work Programme Lead: Dr Siobhán Ni Bhriain

No	Key Actions*	Status
1	Desk research to understand current best practice.	In Progress
2	Develop a green initiatives repository across the Irish healthcare system.	In Progress
3	Identify and mobilise early mobilisation opportunities.	In Progress
4	Develop a HSE Greener Models of Healthcare Strategic Framework.	Not Started





As part of the Greener Models of Healthcare Work Programme, two specific action groups - under the guidance of an overarching advisory group - have been identified to accelerate progress in these target areas. In addition, a partnership with AMRIC, a key stakeholder, has been established.

Greener Models of Care Advisory Group



AMRIC



Inhalers Action Group

 Transition to lower carbon alternatives e.g., DPIs or Salamol MDIs.



Green Theatres and Anaesthetic Gases Action Group

- Reduce nitrous oxide leaks
- Decarbonise anaesthesia
- Reduce theatre waste



AMR

- Improve patient outcomes
- Improve patient safety
- Staff education and training
- Improve staff safety
- Increase awareness & understanding

In primary care, what has the largest carbon footprint?

A. Building energy

B. Metered Dose Inhalers

C. Waste



Carbon Hotspot: Inhaler Prescribing and Use

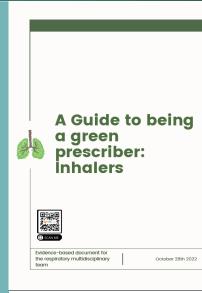
Why are we prioritising it?

- In Ireland, inhalers account for 4% of all healthcare emissions and 25% of primary care emissions.
- The majority (97%) of this carbon footprint is due to the high usage of MDIs, which contain vast amounts of propellant with a powerful greenhouse effect.
- Lower carbon alternatives are available such as dry powder inhalers (DPIs) or soft mist inhalers (SMIs).

MDIs account for 59% of inhaler units dispensed in Ireland but account for 97% of inhaler-related carbon emissions.

What are we doing about it?

- Options appraisal of potential interventions such as switching to lower volume MDIs.
- Guideline-focused prescribing: GINA 2023 guidance





A typical surgical operation generates the same CO₂ emissions as what?

A. Driving 700+ km in an average petrol car

B. Driving 500+ km in an average petrol car

C. Driving 400+ km in an average petrol car

Carbon Hotspot: Operating Theatres

Why are we prioritising it?

The operating theatre is a resource-intensive area of a hospital due to the use of:

- Anaesthetic gases
- Single-use products
- Energy associated with heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, lighting, and electrical equipment
- Water
- Pharmaceuticals
- Patient and staff travel
- Capital goods
- Hospital infrastructure

A typical single operation emits the same CO₂e as driving 720km in an average petrol car.

What are we doing about it?

- Green Theatres Compendium to be launched 8th February 2024 at RCPI.
- White Paper on reducing the environmental impact of surgical care published by the UK Health Alliance on Climate Change.









In Galway University Hospital, a review and repair of Nitrous Oxide piping leaks led to what CO₂e reduction?

A. 40% reduction B. 80% reduction C. 90% reduction



Why are we prioritising it?

- Inhalational anaesthetics, such as nitrous oxide, isoflurane, desflurane, and sevoflurane are greenhouse gases with global warming potentials 2-3 times higher than CO₂.
- These medical gases account for 5% of the carbon footprint from Acute Hospitals.
- There is potential for rapid and significant reductions in emissions from inhaled anaesthetic agents, with a large proportion of N₂O being lost before clinical use due to leaky central piping systems.

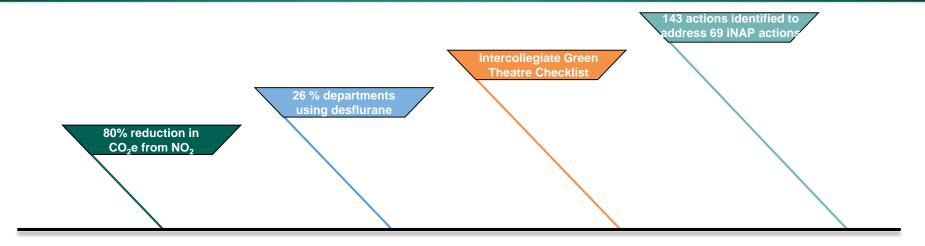
What are we doing about it?

- Action group formed to address nitrous oxide and Entinox use and associated leaks.
- Educate local teams about options for managing anaesthetic gases effectively.





In University Hospital Galway, fixing N₂O piping leaks led to an 80% reduction in CO₂e.



Nitrous Oxide

In the National University of Ireland Galway, the review and repair of nitrous oxide (N2O) piping leaks has led to a c. 80% reduction in CO_2e from N_2O .

Desflurane

At a national level, 20% of anaesthetic departments that used desflurane in 2019 have completely ceased its use.

Green Theatres

Ready to launch implementation of Green Theatres Compendium at event on the 8th of February, 2024.

AMR

121 of the actions identified have been initiated in 2022/23, with a further 22 planned in 2024/25

INAP: Irish National Action Plan for AMR



The Pivotal Role of Clinicians

4



Defining the problem

- Healthcare systems are major emitters of greenhouse gases.
- Key sources of greenhouse gas emissions include energy generated from fossil fuels, running of services, and healthcare supply chains
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved through legislation and policy, effective leadership and management.
- Above all promoting sustainable practice in frontline care

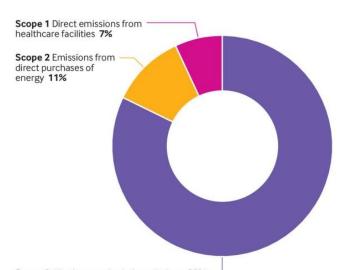
ACTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE

Jeffrey Braithwaite, 1 Anuradha Pichumani, 2 Philip Crowley3

Tackling climate change: the pivotal role of clinicians

thebm





Scope 3 All other supply chain emissions 82% Including:

- Water and waste
- Energy
- Transport and construction
- Medical devices and medical supplies
- Pharmaceuticals and chemicals
- Other manufacturing
- Information and computer technology, equipment and services
- Plastics, rubber, textiles, and paper
- Finance, insurance, administration, and public health testing and research
- Food
- Others



1. BMJ, Tackling climate change the pivotal role of clinicians

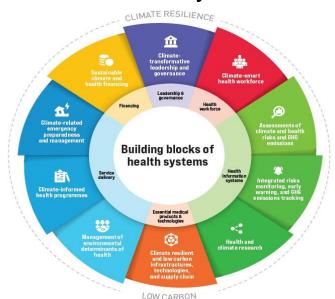
- Public health and advocacy
- Legislative change
- Influencing healthcare leaders and managers
- Promoting preventative healthcare
- Reducing low value care

2. NHS, Principles of Low Carbon Models of Care





3. WHO Operational Framework for building climate resilient health systems



Themes:

- Leadership & governance
- Health Workforce
- 3. Health Information Systems
- Essential medical products and technologies
- 5. Service delivery
- 6. Financing

4. The Nordics Model for Sustainable Healthcare

Sustainable Healthcare encompasses products, services and healthcare operations with superior environmental performance – without compromising the quality level of the care itself. When describing sustainability issues in relation to health and wellbeing, there are three different varieties which need to be taken into account.

• Disease prevention • Promotion of healthy lifestyles • Public health issues

Sustainable Healthcare

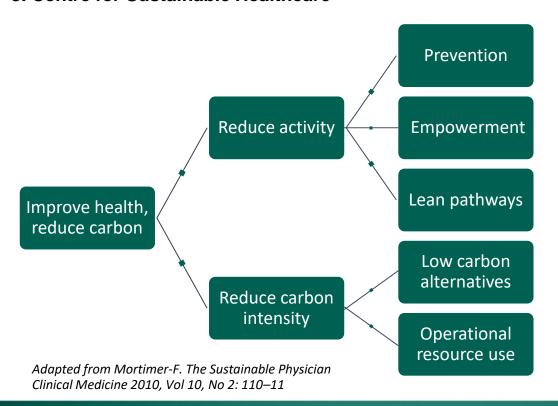
- Sustainable hospitals
- Sustainable behaviour
- Sustainable technologies

Environmental Health

- •Effects of environment
- Disease as a result of environmental impact

HE Emerging Thinking

5. Centre for Sustainable Healthcare

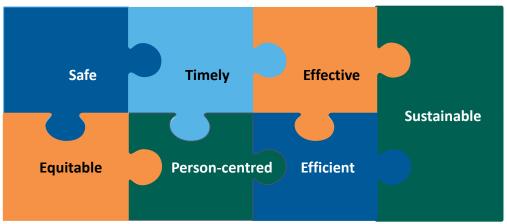


The diagram shows how the CSH **Principles of Sustainable Clinical Practice** were designed to help us reduce resource use while maintaining or improving health outcomes.

(= ↑ sustainable value)







Adapted from: Royal College of Physicians

Sustainability: Should be viewed as a characteristic of healthcare which must run through and moderate other domains. Healthcare should be considered not only in terms of what can be delivered to an individual today, but also the population in general and the patients of the future.

Domains of Quality

- **Patient experience:** The patient should be the definitive focus of healthcare delivery.
- **Timeliness:** Key to avoiding waits and potentially harmful delays in the delivery of healthcare
- Effectiveness: Healthcare underpinned by the deployment of beneficial interventions at the right time and the right patient
- **Efficiency:** Make best use of limited resources. Avoidance of waste should apply.
- **Safety:** While risk cannot be reduced to zero, it must be actively managed to minimise harm
- **Equity:** Healthcare must strive foe a level playing field, in which patients determine their own high quality care.



What can you do?

How can you support efforts to achieve netzero emissions no later than 2050

And delivering healthcare which is environmentally and socially sustainable





Key Messages:

We need your leadership, support and commitment to drive sustainable change effectively across the system.

- Engage with the programme Support the development of the Strategic Framework for Greener Models of Care
- 2. Look for opportunities to embed more sustainable practices across the system in your day-to-day work. Identify one sustainable change that you will make.
- 3. Spread the word about the sustainability challenge to your colleagues.
- 4. Send any examples of green initiatives underway across the system to louise.byrne9@hse.ie

Next Steps:

- Current-state Assessment: Progress development of Green Initiatives Repository
- 2. Ongoing implementation of Early Mobilisation Initiatives
- 3. Development of the Strategic Framework for Greener Models of Care.
- 4. Engagement with clinical programmes in relation to Strategic Framework for Greener Models of Care