

# Sustainability Policy

December 2016

Author:	Siôn James; Public Health Lead on Sustainability for Bedfordshire CCG
Responsibility:	All Staff
Effective Date:	December 2019
Review Date:	December 2020
Reviewing/Endorsing committees	Policy Approval Group Executive Management Committee
Approved by Policy Approval Group	04.12.19
Date Ratified by Executive Management Committee	12.12.19
Version Number	5
Related Documents	N/A

## POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Names of those involved in policy development

Name	Designation	Email
Siôn James	Public Health lead on Sustainability on Bedfordshire CCG	<a href="mailto:Siôn.james@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk">Siôn.james@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk</a>

Names of those consulted regarding the policy approval

Date	Name	Designation	Email
1 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	Lisa Bedding	Head of Corporate Affairs	<a href="mailto:Lisa.Bedding@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk">Lisa.Bedding@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk</a>
1 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	Janet Young	Governance & Risk Manager	<a href="mailto:Janet.young@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk">Janet.young@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk</a>

Equality Impact Assessment prepared and held by

Date	Name	Designation	Email

Committee where policy was discussed/approved/ratified

Committee/Group	Date	Status
Risk Management Group	6 December 2016	Approved
Executive Team	15 December 2016	Ratified

## Equality Impact Assessment

**Embed your EqIA form here or make a statement why an EqIA was not necessary.**

Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group is committed to promoting equality in all its responsibilities – as commissioner of services, as a provider of services, as a partner in the local economy and as an employer. This policy will contribute to ensuring that all users and potential users of services and employees are treated fairly and respectfully with regard to the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender, reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex and sexual orientation

## Contents Page

1.0 Introduction.....	4
National.....	4
Locally.....	4
Local performance set in a national context.....	5
2.0 Purpose .....	5
3.0 Definitions.....	6
4.0 Responsibilities.....	8
5.0 Development process.....	8
6.0 Training Requirements .....	10
7.0 Monitoring.....	10
8.0 Related Documents .....	11
9.0 Appendices.....	12

# 1.0 Introduction

Climate change refers to a change in the average state of the climate<sup>1</sup> and is now recognised as potentially the most serious threat to life, health, and wellbeing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century<sup>2</sup>. Evidence<sup>3</sup> suggests the impact of this future climate and severe weather hazards are likely to be felt the greatest amongst the socially vulnerable communities<sup>4</sup>. It is already contributing towards a widening gap in health inequalities.

## National

In recognition of the urgency of climate change, the UK Government has committed to take action now to improve sustainability nationally through the introduction of the 2008 Climate Change Act<sup>5</sup>; with a target to cut carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050, with a minimum reduction of 34% by 2020 across the UK.

In response, the NHS Sustainable Development Unit published its NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy for England, *Saving Carbon, Improving Health*<sup>6</sup> in January 2009. The NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy for England set an ambition for the NHS to help drive change towards a low carbon society; setting a pledge for the NHS to become one of the leading sustainable and low carbon organisations by aligning NHS targets in accordance with the Climate Change Act.

In January 2014, the NHS Sustainable Development Unit published its Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system for England, *Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places Strategy*<sup>7</sup>. The vision of this strategy is to provide a framework to achieve a sustainable health and care system that works within the available environmental and social resources protecting and improving health now and for the future.

Understanding the impacts the system makes on the environment is key. Carbon emissions are the best currently recognised measures of this. The current carbon footprint of the NHS in England is an estimated 22.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2e</sub>)<sup>8</sup>, whilst the collective NHS, Public Health and Social Care System carbon footprint England is estimated at 32MtCO<sub>2e</sub><sup>9</sup>, representing 40% of public sector emissions in England.

## Locally

---

<sup>1</sup> Met Office, 2012. *What is climate change*. [online]. Available at: <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide/what-is-it> [Accessed 18 December 2012]

<sup>2</sup> Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, 2006, Cambridge: HM Treasury; Cambridge University Press

<sup>3</sup> Funded by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the [UK Climate Projections](#) (UKCP09) provides climate information designed to help those needing to plan how they will adapt to a changing climate. Projections are based upon sound science and latest methodologies provided by the [Met Office](#).

<sup>4</sup> Climate UK. 2012. A summary of climate change: Risks for the East of England. Cambridge: East of England Climate Change Partnership [pdf]. Available through: Sustainability East:

[http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=131&Itemid=54](http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=131&Itemid=54) [Accessed 17 December 2012].

<sup>5</sup> Climate Change Act 2008 (2020 Target, Credit limit and Definitions) order 2009. London: HMSO

<sup>6</sup> Sustainable Development Unit. 2009. *NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy; Saving Carbon, Improving Health*. Cambridge: Two Nice Seven.

<sup>7</sup> Sustainable Development Unit. 2014. *Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system for England, Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places Strategy* Cambridge: MJWebb Associates Ltd.

<sup>8</sup> Sustainable Development Unit. 2016. *Carbon Footprint update for NHS in England 2015*

<sup>9</sup> Sustainable Development Unit. 2014 *NHS, Public Health and Social Care Carbon Footprint 2012*.

Sustainability is a core responsibility of Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG), as ratified the then-NHS Commissioning Board; now NHS England. Consequently, BCCG must demonstrate a commitment to promoting environmental and social responsibility through its actions as a corporate body as well as a commissioning organisation.

Failure to continually evidence the organisations commitment to sustainability and comply with ever broadening statutory obligations, national guidance and policy requirements will place BCCG at risk of financial implications; negative environmental impacts and failure to deliver social value. Further consequences include external scrutiny from our system-wide colleagues, the public; and negative media attention leading to reputational damage and a lack of trust.

Hence, in November 2014, BCCGs Governing Body approved its Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy (2014 – 2020), as a declaration of the organisations continued compliance against this responsibility, which sets out a long term vision for sustainability within BCCG, and identifies the actions that we will take over the coming years in order to achieve what we define as success by 2020.

### Local performance set in a national context

BCCGs current corporate carbon footprint (2015/16) is estimated to be 359 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>10</sup>. This is BCCGs third carbon footprint and shows a third consecutive increase in the organisations Greenhouse Gas Emissions; increasing between 2014/15 by 51tCO<sub>2</sub>e and by 113tCO<sub>2</sub>e against its 2013/14 baseline. This represents a rise of 20.7% and 46% respectively.

Set against the national picture, BCCG is now moving in an opposing direction, with both the carbon footprint for NHS, public health and social care in England falling by 12% and the carbon footprint for NHS in England falling by 11%.

A range of indicators at an organizational level are now available nationally about sustainability in the NHS, evidencing an organisations commitment to and compliance with this agenda. This makes those risks identified in section 1.2 ever more real. Please see section 7 to evidence these risks.

## 2.0 Purpose

This policy sets the ambition for BCCG to:

1. understand how it is fairing in social, environmental and financial terms, measure how sustainable the organisation is, and to improve its corporate social responsibility
2. weave sustainability into the fabric of the organisation and embed sustainability into the core of business practice, as well as laying the foundations for a more ambitious and longer term sustainability organisation
3. continually shift towards being a low carbon organisation based on the vision and targets of its Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy 2014 – 2020, the goals of the 2014 Sustainable Development Strategy, the Good Corporate Citizenship Tool, and the principles of best-practice that will deliver a new model of health care, positively contribute to a healthier environment, resilient communities and to healthy lives.

---

<sup>10</sup> Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group. 2015/16 Carbon Footprint. Report on Green House Gas Emissions 2016

The purpose of this policy is to:

1. Place BCCGs commitment to sustainability and carbon reduction within the context of national guidance and statutory obligation and policy requirements (Please see Appendix 1).
2. Conceptualise BCCGs organisational ambitions in relation to social, environmental and financial sustainability.
3. Underpin and inform the content of BCCGs Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy and accompanying Action Plan.
4. Demonstrate local progress towards the achievement of the vision and goals of the 2014 Sustainable Development Strategy.

Objectives:

- Meet or exceed the targets of the Governing Body approved Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy 2014 - 2020
- Deliver on the local key actions of the Calm the Climate Sustainability Action Plan 2014 – 2020
- Annually calculate BCCGs greenhouse gases emissions (Carbon Footprint)
- Bi-annually assess BCCG against the Good Corporate Citizenship Tool
- Continually monitor, review and report performance against BCCGs baseline measures, and the targets of its Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy 2014 – 2020
- Ensure sustainability is part of BCCGs Organisational Plan
- Identify and adopt the principles of best practice / return on investment
- Maximise the utilisation of current and existing resources and technologies
- Establish a Sustainability and Adaptation Risk Register
- Deliver Sustainability Mandatory Training to all staff
- Annually report BCCGs sustainability performance in the organisations annual report
- Continue to report to BCCGs Risk Management Group
- Continually monitor, review and regularly report to the Governing Body

All staff are expected to be compliant with this policy.

## **3.0 Definitions**

### **3.1 BCCG**

The abbreviation BCCG in this policy refers to Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group.

### **3.2 Calm the Climate**

'Calm the Climate' is the title to our new Sustainability Strategy 2014 – 2020, and its accompanying Action Plan. It maps out our next steps along our sustainable journey and identifies what we believe the success of this strategy will look like in 2020.

### **3.3 Carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

Throughout this policy the word carbon is used as a generic term for CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon is the most prevalent greenhouse gas (GHG). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions result from the combustion of fuel from land use changes and from industrial processes.

### **3.4 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

There are six main greenhouse gases which cause climate change. Each gas has a different global warming potential. The mass of each gas emitted is commonly translated into a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) amount so that the total impact from all sources can be summed to one figure.

### **3.5 Carbon Footprint**

A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact our activities have on the environment, and in particular climate change. It relates to the amount of greenhouse gases produced in our day-to-day lives through burning fossil fuels for electricity, heating and transportation etc. The carbon footprint is a measurement of all greenhouse gases we individually produce and has units of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

### **3.6 Climate Change Act**

The UK's Climate Change Act (2008) is a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions and sets legally binding targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. All organisations will need to demonstrate how this is being measured, monitored and managed.

### **3.7 Corporate Social Responsibility**

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is defined as: maximising the potential for to contribute to economic, social and environmental sustainability through employment, purchasing and procurement and the exploitation of new technology, the management of its facilities and services, travel and energy consumption and the commissioning of new buildings or capital developments.

### **3.8 GHG**

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) include carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. They trap heat in the earth's atmosphere, such that a rise in levels of GHG increases temperature – referred to as the greenhouse effect.

### **3.9 Good Corporate Citizenship (GCC)**

Sustainable development is often referred to as good corporate citizenship (GCC). This means using NHS organisations' corporate powers and resources in ways that benefit rather than damage the social, economic, and physical environment in which we all live.

The Good Corporate Citizenship (GCC) tool is specially designed to measure the sustainability of NHS organisations and suggest ways of improving sustainability. The NHS can use corporate powers and resources in ways that benefit rather than damage the social, economic, and physical environment in which we all live. Behaving as a good corporate citizen can save money, benefit population health and can help reduce health inequalities. Many measures that improve health also contribute to sustainable development and vice versa.

### **3.10 Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)**

The 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 SDU is a source of leadership, expertise and guidance concerning sustainable development across the system in England. They raise awareness regarding sustainability and climate change and help shape policy locally, nationally and internationally.

### **3.11 Sustainability / Sustainable Development**

The goal of sustainable development is to meet the needs of today, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

### **3.12 Sustainable Development Management Plan**

A Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDMP) is a Governing Body / Board approved document that assists organisations to clarify their objectives on sustainable development (SD), and sets out a plan of action.

### 3.13 The System

The NHS, public health and social care system is defined by its shared principle purpose to increase health and wellbeing. The system includes all those who share this purpose.

## 4.0 Responsibilities

The **Accountable Officer** for BCCG is ultimately responsible for ensuring that this policy is implemented and effective within BCCG.

The Public Health Lead on Sustainability for BCCG will offer strategic and advisory assistance *only* to the organisation, as agreed through the core offer, as it pursues compliance with all statutory obligations in relation to this core responsibility, and strives to achieve the objectives of this Policy.

The **Head of Corporate Affairs** will contribute to the development of a sustainability / climate change chapter for Central Bedfordshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and pursue compliance with all statutory obligations in relation to this core responsibility, and strives to achieve the objectives of this Policy. The

The **Governance and Risk Group** will oversee the implementation, monitoring and reporting of BCCG's Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy 2014 – 2020 and accompanying Action Plan regularly to the Executive Team. The group will quality assure and approve its contribution to Central Bedfordshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Sustainability / Climate Change chapter.

**Managers** with line management responsibilities within BCCG will be responsible for ensuring that the policy is built into local processes, and that there is on-going compliance.

**All Staff** at BCCG, whether permanent, temporary or contracted are responsible for ensuring that they are aware of the requirement incumbent upon them, and for ensuring they comply with these on a day to day basis; demonstrating exemplar sustainable and low carbon behaviours within the workplace.

## 5.0 Development process

The following reasons justify and support the need for developing this new policy.

### It Improves Health:

Taking action now will not only reduce the risk of climate change in the long term, but will also have health benefits immediately. The health co-benefits of a sustainable lifestyle for patients and populations will see increased levels of active travel, leading to a reduced risk of obesity, diabetes, heart disease and mild mental illness, as well as reducing road traffic injuries and deaths, and improving air quality.

Action will not only benefit the health of the population now, but also benefit and support changes in the health care system as a whole.

### **The NHS can make a difference:**

“Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”<sup>11</sup>. The values of the NHS to protect health and well-being means there is a need for NHS to be a leading public sector exemplar. NHS organisations can, and should demonstrate to partner organisations and the population that healthy people depend on a healthy environment. The rapidly increasing risk of adverse effects on health from climate change is happening now and will be this generation’s legacy.

### **Cost Reductions and Energy Resilience:**

There are important cost savings to be made, initially in the area of energy efficiency. Energy prices are more likely to increase than decrease. All business plans need to be as resilient as possible, preparing for price and availability fluctuations by sourcing and using energy wisely. Resources saved by such actions can be reinvested in direct patient care.

### **The Science:**

The existence of climate change is now rarely denied, the debate is more about the degree to which human activity is contributing to it<sup>12</sup>. There is a robust and diverse body of scientific evidence which suggests that the global climatic changes observed over the past 50 years are largely attributable to human activities, predominantly through the burning of fossil fuels, land use changes and agricultural practices, all of which increase atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs)<sup>13</sup>.

### **The Law:**

- The Climate Change Act (2008) is a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions and sets legally binding targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050. All organisations will need to demonstrate how this is being measured, monitored and managed.
- The Civil Contingencies Act (2004) requires all NHS organisations to prepare for adverse events and incidents. Organisations must demonstrate that they have undertaken risk assessments and that carbon reduction delivery plans are in place in accordance with emergency preparedness and civil contingency requirements.
- The Social Value (Public Services Act) (2012)<sup>14</sup> requires commissioners to evidence a Triple Bottom Line (to show social, environment and economic assessments of commissioning decisions in a balanced way). This may include the development of a Sustainable Development Management / Commissioning Plan.

### **The system’s views:**

The results of a consultation and engagement process<sup>15</sup> with organisations in the health and care system on a proposed Sustainable Development Strategy for 2014 to 2019 received close to 1000 responses, with the system showing a very strong willingness and commitment for it to take a lead:

---

<sup>11</sup> Costello A, Abbas M, Allen A, Ball S, Bell S, Bellamy R et al., 2009. Managing the health effects of climate change. London: *The Lancet*, Vol 373, no. 9676, pp.1693–733

<sup>12</sup> Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, 2008. *Climate Change, Public Health and Health Inequalities*. London: Chartered Institute of Environmental Health

<sup>13</sup> Parry, M.L., Canziani, O.F., Palutikof, J.P., van der Linden P.J., and Hanson, C.E., 2007. *Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

<sup>14</sup> The Social Value (Public Services Act) (2012)

<sup>15</sup> Sustainable Development Unit. 2014. Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system for England, *Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places Strategy* Cambridge: MJWebb Associates Ltd.

- 94% agreed a strategy for sustainable development was needed to coordinate and guide the next phase of action to 2020.
- 91% felt they system should set itself challenging ambitions with regards to sustainability
- 75% agreed the system should aim to be a leading public sector sustainable and low carbon system.
- 75% agreed or strongly agreed that all elements of the health and care system should be included in the scope of a new sustainable development strategy.

### **The Peoples Perspective:**

In public opinion surveys<sup>16</sup> undertaken by Ipsos MORI for the SDU in November 2011 and again in September 2013:

- close to 90% of respondents felt it was very important that the health and care system should make sustainability a part of the way it does its work in the future
- 19% felt sustainability should be a top priority.
- 

## **6.0 Training Requirements**

Sustainability training is mandatory for all BCCG staff annually.

New staff will attend, as part of their induction, a training session on sustainability.

Existing staff will be offered additional training through workshops / seminars or will be provided at the request of an individual wanting personal development or arranged at the discretion of their manager.

BCCG will use its website, staff extranet and other such means to advise staff of training opportunities, to increase awareness and to advise of new or amended policies, procedures and guidelines relating to sustainability.

## **7.0 Monitoring**

There is a clear need to gather qualitative and quantitative data for the purpose of measuring BCCGs sustainably performance. This data shall be translated into the appropriate performance units:

### **7.1 Carbon Footprint: Tonnes per carbon equivalents (t/CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

BCCGs annual carbon footprint will be compared to its 2013/14 baseline footprint (estimated to be **246 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**)<sup>17</sup> to monitor the organisations carbon emissions, identify hotspots and implement recommendations as to meet the challenge of annually reducing its overall carbon footprint by **49.2tCO<sub>2</sub>e**, if BCCG is to achieve its 2020 carbon emission target. [Published summary of sustainability indicators for CCGs are available here.](#)

### **7.2 Good Corporate Citizenship: %**

BCCGs bi-annual Good Corporate Citizenship (GCC) score shall be set against the targets of the GCC: to achieve a 75% score in each of the eight areas of the Good Corporate Citizenship Assessment Model by 2020, as to monitor the organisations environmental, social and economic effect on the local population it serves.

<sup>16</sup> Ipsos MORI, 2014. *Public Perspective of Sustainability in the NHS* [Online] Available at: [www.sdu.nhs.uk/healthcheck2012](http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/healthcheck2012) [Accessed 5 March 2014]

<sup>17</sup> Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group. 2014. Baseline Carbon Footprint Report 2013-14.

### **7.3 Sustainability Mandatory Training: Compliance Figures**

A tracking system will record all staff that are and are not compliant with their mandatory training.

### **7.4 Sustainability & Adaptation Risk Register**

The Risk Management Group will review upon request the risks within the Sustainability & Adaptation Risk Register and continually score the risk against the organisation.

### **7.5 Sustainability Reporting Framework: Annual Report**

The Department of Health and the Sustainable Development Unit have made Sustainability reporting mandatory in the annual reports of all Clinical Commissioning Groups.

### **7.6 Annual Reporting Quality Criteria Tool: Rank & %**

All Clinical Commissioning Groups sustainability reports will now be scrutinised and scored against the Sustainable Development Unit's quality criteria tool, which will rank CCGs nationally, by the quality and breadth and depth of their sustainability reporting within their annual report. [Published summary of sustainability indicators for CCGs are available here.](#)

### **7.7 Sustainability Dashboard / Infographic**

A sustainability dashboard will provide up-to-date headline high-level information and data on the organisations sustainability performance. A sustainability infographic will visually represent this performance to the workforce, BCCGs partners, stakeholders and its public.

### **7.8 Central Bedfordshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**

The Risk Management Group will review and action those recommendations of the JSNA Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation chapter levelled at BCCG.

### **7.9 Other**

BCCG will use its website, staff extranet and other such means to communicate its sustainability performance to all staff, and its partners and the wider community. Other communication channels that are deemed appropriate at the time will also be used.

## **8.0 Related Documents**

Sustainable Development Strategy '*Sustainable, Resilient, Health People & Places*'  
Sustainable Development Unit, 2014

NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy '*Saving Carbon, Improving Health*', NHS Sustainable  
Development Unit, 2009

Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Groups Calm the Climate Sustainability Strategy 2014  
- 2020, 2014.

Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Groups Calm the Climate Sustainability Action Plan  
2014 – 2020, 2014.

The Good Corporate Citizenship: <http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/gcc/>

## 9.0 Appendices

Please see Appendix 1; Governance on Sustainability on Page 13.

## Governance on Sustainability

Driver	What is it?	What does it require the Organisation to do?	Links
<b>STATUTORY DUTY</b>			
<b>Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012</b>	The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012, requires all commissioners of public services to consider taking into account economic, social and environmental value, not just price, when buying goods and services.	The guidance for commissioners of public services has not yet been published. However, it is likely that it will include a requirement for commissioners to evidence a Triple Bottom Line (show Social, Environment and Economic assessments of commissioning decisions in a balanced way). This may include a Social Return on Investment assessment or the development of a Sustainable Development Management / Commissioning Plan for Commissioning Plans.	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/3/pdfs/ukpga_20120003_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/3/pdfs/ukpga_20120003_en.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/documents/publications/SD_for_CCGs.pdf">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/documents/publications/SD_for_CCGs.pdf</a>
<b>Climate Change Act 2008</b>	The UK's Climate Change Act (2008) is a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions and sets legally binding targets to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050, with a reduction in emissions of at least 43% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. All organisations will need to demonstrate how this is being measured, monitored and managed.	Published in response to the Climate Change Act, the NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy (2009) has aligned NHS targets in accordance with the Climate Change Act with a shorter term target of a 10% reduction in emissions by 2015 based upon a 1990 baseline.	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</a>
<b>Civil Contingencies Act (2004)</b>	The Civil Contingencies Act (2004) requires all NHS organisations to prepare for adverse events and incidents.	Organisations must demonstrate they have undertaken risk assessments and carbon reduction delivery plans are in place in accordance with emergency preparedness and civil contingency requirements.	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=civil%20contingencies">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=civil%20contingencies</a>
<b>NHS Constitution</b>	All NHS bodies and private and third sector providers supplying NHS services are required by law to take account of this constitution in their decisions and actions.	6. The NHS is committed to providing best value for taxpayers' money and the most effective, fair and sustainable use of finite resources.	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-nhs-constitution-for-england">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-nhs-constitution-for-england</a>
<b>REGULATORY DUTY</b>			
<b>NHS Sustainability Reporting Framework</b>	The Department of Health has made Sustainability Reporting on the Annual Report mandatory for NHS Trusts. The reporting is based on the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) which includes mandatory sustainability and environmental reporting from 2011/12.	<p>NHS Manual for Accounts 2011-12: Chapter 2 Annual Report - to note that a Sustainability Report is compulsory for Trusts, PCTs and SHAs.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Report</b> <i>All NHS Trusts, PCTs and SHAs are required to produce a Sustainability Report (SR) in 2011-12 and beyond as part of their Annual Report: this element of the Annual Report is not subject to audit. The Sustainability Development Unit at the Department has</i></p>	<a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/reporting.aspx">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/reporting.aspx</a>

		<i>developed a standard reporting format for NHS bodies, and this should form the basis of the SR. Further guidance and support is available from the SDU at <a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/reporting.aspx">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/reporting.aspx</a>.</i>	
<b>NHS Statement on Internal Control (SIC)</b>	The NHS Statement on Internal Control is an annual reporting requirement for NHS organisations. It provides assurance that resources are being appropriately managed.	From 2009/10 organisations are required to include mandatory disclosures on climate change adaptation and mitigation. This ensures risk assessments have been undertaken and plans are in place to comply with the Climate Change Act (2008) and the Civil Contingencies Act (2004).	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_113532.pdf">http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_113532.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/publications-resources/17/Adaptation-to-Climate-Change-in-NHS-Organisations/">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/publications-resources/17/Adaptation-to-Climate-Change-in-NHS-Organisations/</a>
<b>NHS POLICY</b>			
<b>NHS Operating Framework 2011/12</b>	This document outlines the business and planning arrangements for the NHS in 2011/12.	QIPP Section – pg 33 “4.11 <i>NHS organisations must continue to ensure that they maximise efficiencies through reducing energy consumption and expenditure in line with guidance.</i> ”	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_122738">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_122738</a>
<b>‘Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS’ White Paper.</b>	The White Paper outlines the UK Governments strategy for the NHS.	5.17 “... <i>Further efficiencies can, and need to, be made from improving energy efficiency and developing more sustainable forms of delivery across the NHS, for example through working with the Carbon Trust and similar bodies on carbon reduction programmes that reduce energy consumption and expenditure.</i> ”	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_117794.pdf">http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_117794.pdf</a>
<b>NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS)</b>	The CRS sets an ambition for the NHS to help drive change towards a low carbon society. Published in response to the Climate Change Act.	It sets an interim NHS target of a 10% reduction in CO2e emissions by 2015 (based on a 2007 baseline).	<a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/publications-resources/3/NHS-Carbon-Reduction-Strategy">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/publications-resources/3/NHS-Carbon-Reduction-Strategy</a>
<b>Route Map for Sustainable Health</b>	The Route Map is a strategic framework for action to develop a sustainable health system. It identifies the areas that require progress in order to save money and resources, improve health and make changes future proof.	The Route Map does not impose any new requirements. It is an invitation to be part of a collaboration that will set the direction of the health and care system now and in the future. Resources in the Route Map are there to help you coordinate and take action so your organisation can save money, resources and improve health.	<a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/route-map.aspx">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/sd_and_the_nhs/route-map.aspx</a>
<b>Public Health Outcomes Framework</b>	Outcomes Framework for public health at national and local levels consists of five domains.	Domain 1 (Health Protection and Resilience) Public sector organisations with a board-approved Sustainable Development Management Plan (SDMP).	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/">http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/</a>

			<a href="sets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_132559.pdf">sets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_132559.pdf</a>
<b>2013/14 NHS Standard Contract</b>	2013/14 NHS Standard Contract Particulars – Part C. – Reporting Requirements (pg. 71) requires all providers to demonstrate and report progress on adaptation and mitigation	14. In line with the NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy: “Saving Carbon, Improving Health”, the Provider shall, as applicable, demonstrate its progress on climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development including performance against carbon reduction management plans and provide a summary in its annual report.	<a href="http://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/">http://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/</a> <a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/corporate-requirements/governance/sdmp.aspx">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/corporate-requirements/governance/sdmp.aspx</a>
<b>2013/14 NHS Standard Contract</b>	2013/14 NHS Standard Contract: Service Conditions SC30. Emergency Preparedness and Resilience Including Major Incidents. (pg. 25)  2013/14 NHS Standard Contract: General Contract Definitions and Interpretations (pg. 54)	30.7 – The Provider must comply with: 30.7.1 national and local civil contingency plans; 30.7.2 the Civil Contingencies Act 2004; 30.7.3. any other Law and/or Guidance, including the EPRR Guidance.  EPRR Guidance. The emergency preparedness, resilience and response and sustainability guidance published by the Department of Health and NHS CB from time to time, including: ... (iv) NHS Sustainable Development Unit Adaptation Guidance August 2012.	<a href="http://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/">http://www.england.nhs.uk/nhs-standard-contract/</a>  <a href="http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/corporate-requirements/legal-requirements/adaptation.aspx">http://www.sdu.nhs.uk/corporate-requirements/legal-requirements/adaptation.aspx</a>
<b>CONTRACT POLICY</b>			
<b>NHS Bilateral &amp; Multilateral Contracts</b>	The NHS Bilateral and Multilateral Contracts require providers to evidence measured progress on a range of sustainability metrics.	In light of the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008, the Department’s Sustainability Strategy “Taking the long term view”, and in line with the national NHS Strategy: “Saving Carbon, Improving Health”, the Provider shall, as applicable, demonstrate their measured progress on climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development, including performance against carbon reduction management plans [format method and timeframe for delivery to be defined locally.	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_111203">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_111203</a>