



IFEH



Online Welcome

" STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SYSTEMS FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS".

World Environmental Health Day
Theme 2022
26th September

Introduction to the SDGs

and

Coalition 2030

Meaghan Carmody

Coalition 2030 Coordinator

https://www.canva.com/design/DAFND-FHpM4/eR3IXzbYOoVFTw2hfr43Sw/view?utm_content=DAFND-FHpM4&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link&utm_source=recording_view

World Env. Health Day 2022

Strengthening Env. Health Systems for the
Implementation of the SDGs

26th Sept. 2022 deferred to 3rd Oct 2022

Niall Roche

MEHAI

Key Messages – largely “stolen” from CIEH

1. We are key to implementing the SDGs
2. We have a particular role to deliver certain SDGs and targets towards achieving SDG 3 Health and Well-Being for All at All Ages
3. To implement we need to strengthen our E.H. System in certain areas including political backing and resources

CIEH video 1min 40 secs

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NkZS_NEZj-Q#:~:text=Our%20Vice%20President%2C%20Dr%20Stephen,of%20the%20sustainable%20development%20goals%22

CIEH Video – key points

- “We are key to implementing the SDGs”
- What Goals and Targets of the SDGs are most relevant to us?
- Stephen Battersby referred to that with the right political backing and resources we can help make progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.
- Is this Env. Health System Strengthening?

Some relevant SDGs we are key to achieving

- SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being for All
- SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

HEALTH IN THE SDG ERA



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

WWW.WHO.INT/SDGS



The SDGs

- **SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages (13 targets)**
- 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children
- 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, TB, Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one third premature mortality from Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental well being.

SDG 3 - Health

- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.9 By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
- 3a Strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate.
- 3d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

The SDGs

- **SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (8 targets in total)**
 - 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
 - 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation,....
 - 6.3 by 2030 improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping...

The SDGs

- **SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (5 targets)**
 - 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
 - 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

“Building Blocks” of an EH System!

- 1/ Good Health Services are those which deliver effective, safe, quality interventions with minimum waste of resources
- 2/ A well-performing workforce (ie there are sufficient staff, fairly distributed, they are competent, responsive and productive)
- 3/ A well-functioning health information system

“Building Blocks”

- 4/ A well-functioning health system ensures equitable cost-effective access to essential medical products, vaccines and technologies
- 5/ A good health financing system raises adequate funds for health, in ways that ensure people can use needed services, and are protected.
- 6/ Leadership and governance that is accountable and ensures strategic policy frameworks exist.

THANK YOU

Please connect on LinkedIn

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Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Presented by Dominic Foley – Environmental Health Officer, Dublin Port and Climate Reality Leader



An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

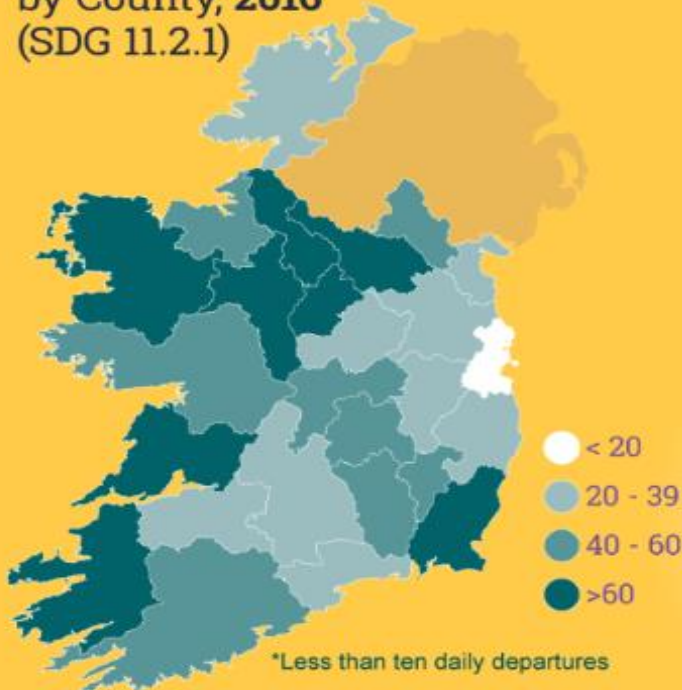
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Taken from: <https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/pages/goal11>

Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Percentage of Persons Where Nearest Public Transport Stop had Low Frequency Daily Services*, by County, 2016 (SDG 11.2.1)



Source: CSO, SDG Division

Heritage - Government Allocated Expenditure, 2022 (SDG 11.4.1)

€166m



Source: Government of Ireland

Land Area that is Open Space for Public Use, 2021, (SDG 11.7.1)



m² per person

Dublin City **36.0**

Cork City **36.8**

Limerick City **17.0**

Source: City Council Websites and CSO Population Estimates

Municipal Waste, 2019 (SDG 11.6.1)



Generated **3.1 million tonnes**

Source: Environmental Protection Agency



Recycled **37%**

Recorded Crime Incidents, Q2 2021, (SDG 11.7.2)



3,241
Sexual
Offences

18,701
Attempts or
Threats to
Murder,
Assaults,
Harassments

Source: CSO, Recorded Crime Statistics

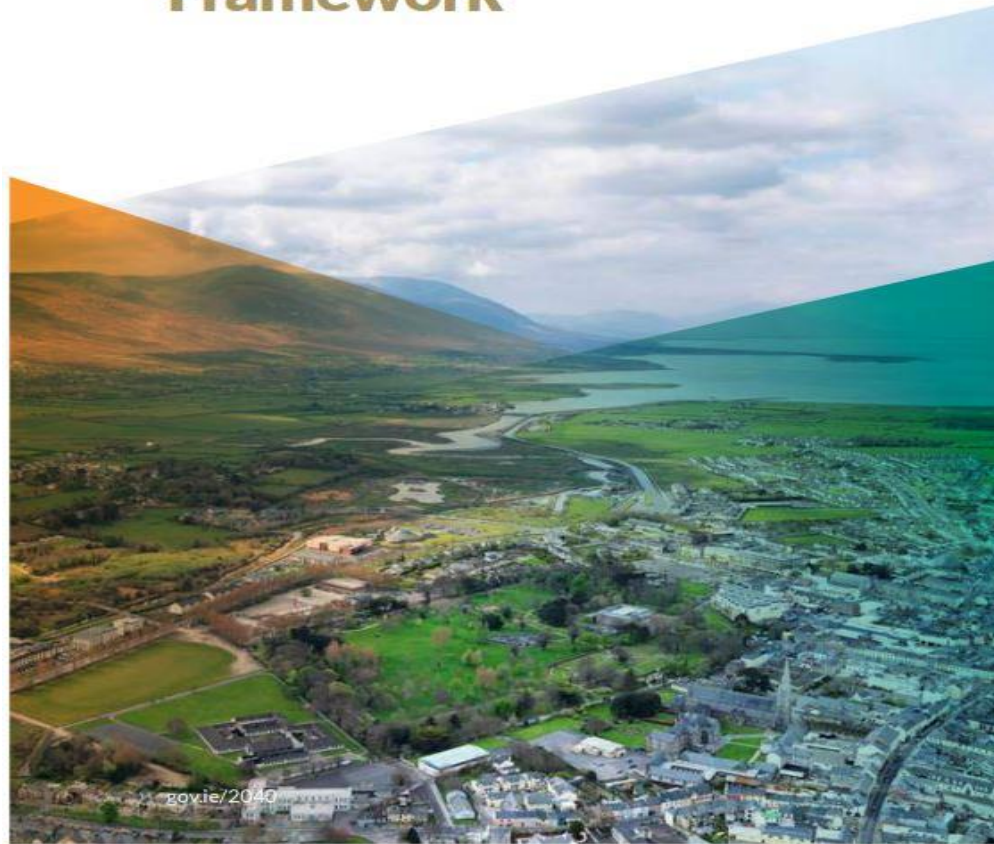
- Environmental and Sustainability Goals
- Resource Efficiency and Transition to a Low Carbon Economy
- Creating a Clean Environment for a Healthy Society
- Governance and Oversight
- The Planning System
- Environmental Assessment
- Integrating Environmental Considerations into the Planning System
- Coastal Environment and Planning For Climate Change
- Integrated Land and Maritime Planning
- Healthy Communities and Housing



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Project Ireland 2040

National Planning Framework



<https://npf.ie/wp-content/uploads/Project-Ireland-2040-NPF.pdf>



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

HSE Estates - Climate Action & Sustainability Office

Climate change
and health

Energy efficiency

Water
conservation

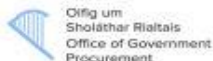
Waste prevention

Sustainable
transport

Green
procurement

Designing the built
environment

[www.hse.ie/
Sustainability](http://www.hse.ie/Sustainability)



Targets 2030:

- 50% improvement in energy efficiency
- 50% reduction in absolute energy-related GHG's
- All buildings must have B Building Energy Rating (BER)
- Carbon Neutral by 2050

3 x Regional Energy Bureau's; East, West & South

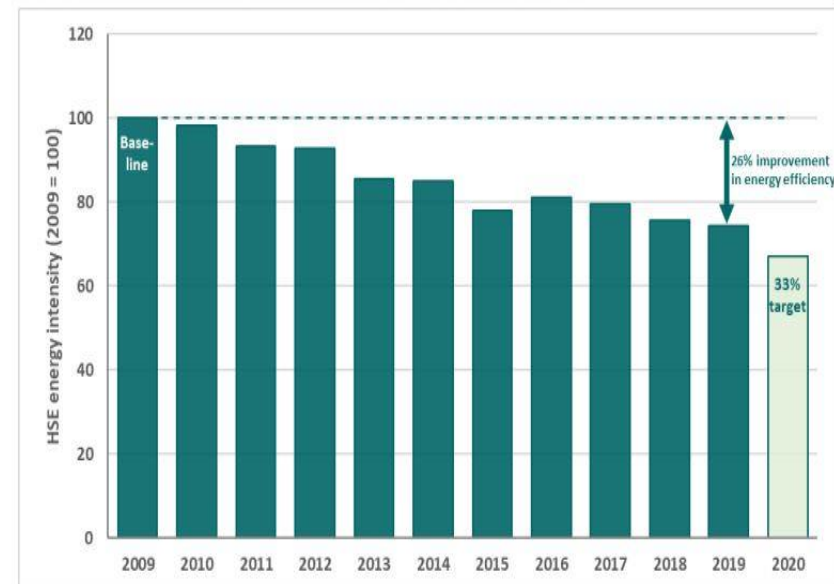
- Funded in Partnership with SEAI since 2018
- Fund HSE Energy Officer Nationwide (13)
- Establish Green Teams in Acute Hospitals (60%)
- Energy Efficiency Supports i.e. Training etc.
- Fund HSE Estates Energy Efficiency Works:
 - 2020 - €4m = 91 Projects = payback <3 yrs
 - 2021 - €5.8m i.e. Lighting/Insulation projects etc.
- New Regional HSE Estates Sustainability Officers (to Support Acute Green Teams)

Taken from HSE Climate Action & Sustainability Office:

<https://globalhealth.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/LATEST-CASO-Helen-Maher-Draft-Pres-for-IGHN-IDE-Nov-18th.pdf>

Health Sector Progress – 2020 – 33% Reduction Targets

Figure 1: Improvement in HSE energy efficiency energy intensity 2009-2019



Baseline year 2009

Target 33% energy reduction

Result = 26% Improvement based on 2019 figures.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



**Ensure sustainable
consumption
and production
patterns**



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

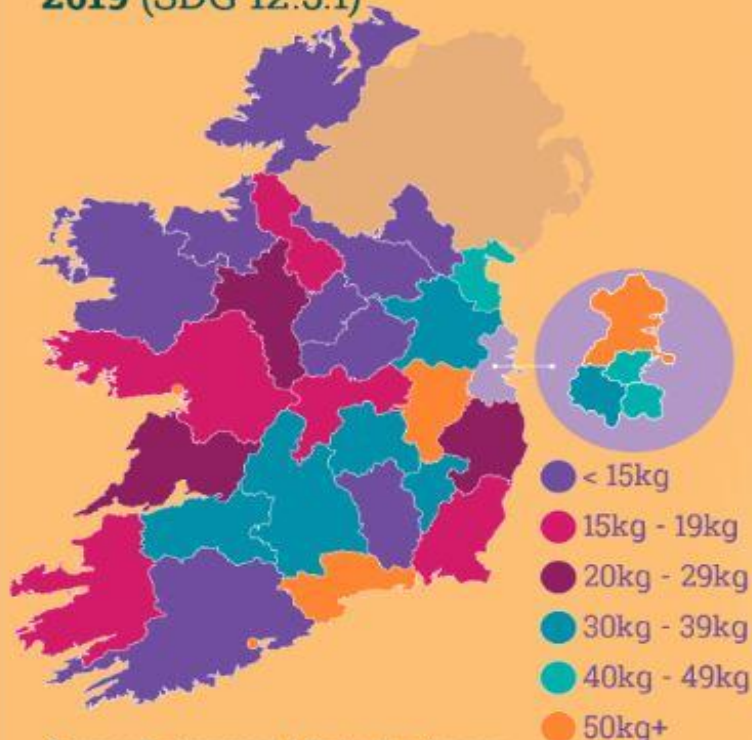
Central Statistics Office

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

Household Organics Collection (Brown Bin) - Average Kilos per Capita, by Local Authority Area, 2019 (SDG 12.5.1)



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Domestic Material Consumption, 2019 (SDG 12.2.2)

Total
121.7
million tonnes

Per Capita
24.7
tonnes



Source: CSO, Environment and Climate

National Recycling Rate, 2019 (SDG 12.5.1)

Municipal Waste Recycling
37%

Packaging Waste Recycling
62%



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Food Waste in Ireland, 2019 (SDG 12.3.1)

1.1
million tonnes*

Preliminary estimate
(*excludes food waste in primary production)



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Amount of Fossil-Fuel Subsidies, 2020 (SDG 12.c.1)

Fossil Fuel Subsidies
€2.2bn



Source: CSO, Environment and Climate



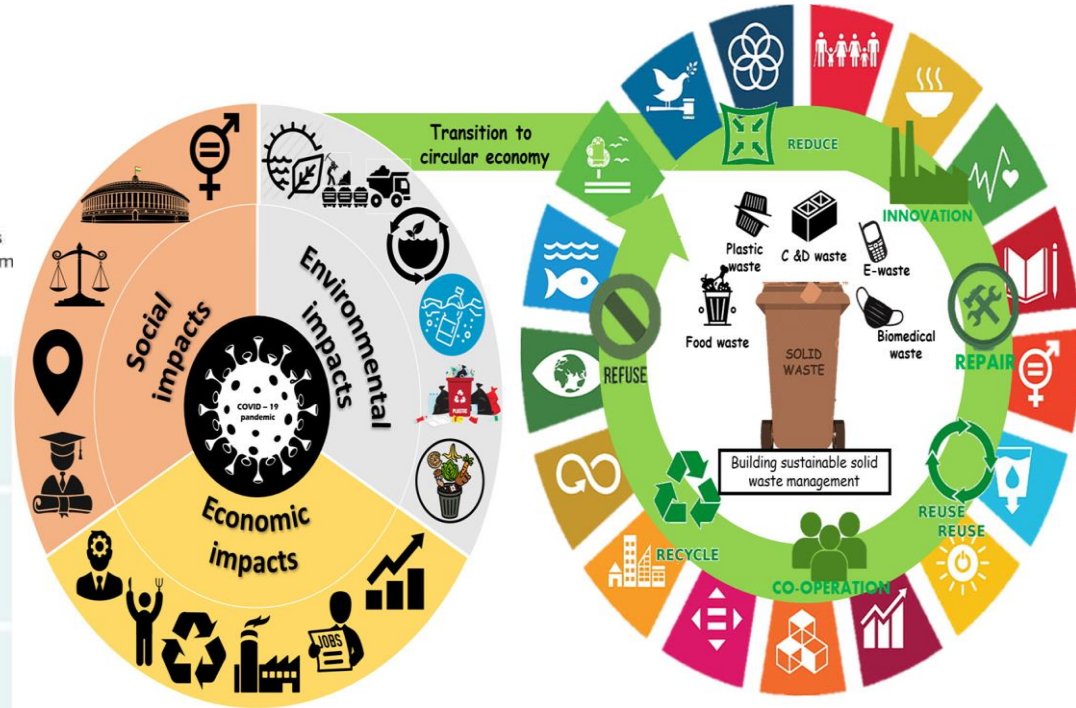
GREEN PROCUREMENT



Oifig um Sholáthar Rialtais
Office of Government Procurement

- Office Government Procurement
- Green Public Procurement – Mandatory 2023
- 10 Key Categories

Road transport vehicles and services	Indoor and outdoor lighting
ICT products and services (including data centres)	Heating equipment (including boilers, cogeneration, trigeneration and heat pumps)
Food and catering services	Energy-related products (white goods/appliances, electronic displays, vacuum cleaners)
Cleaning products and services	Paper products and printing services
Design, construction and management of office buildings	Textile products and services (including uniforms and laundry services)



EPA FUNDED ONLINE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OFFICERS

- New Regional HSE Estates Sustainability Officers
- Reduce the % of municipal waste sent to landfill -10% by 2035
- Reduce food waste 50% by 2030
- Recycle 70% of packaging waste and 55% of plastic packaging by 55%



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13:
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Climate action and development policies can be mutually enhancing.

➡ Determined action to combat climate change and minimise its impacts is integral to the successful implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

➡ For example: land restoration, ecosystem protection and climate-smart agriculture reduce emissions and simultaneously secure livelihoods, especially for small-scale producers (SDG2). In arid Niger, small-holder farmers restored more than 5 million hectares of semi-desert into productive open woodlands. As a result of increased tree density, crop yields increased by more than 100 kg per hectare, enough to feed an additional 2.5 million people a year.

Natural hazards and gradual environmental degradation lead to reversals in poverty reduction and destroy livelihoods. Inaction, as well as inadequate climate policies, undermines sustainable development.

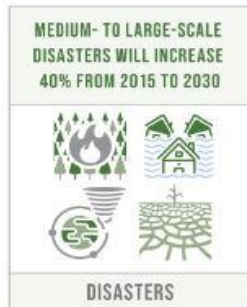
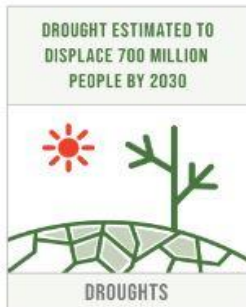
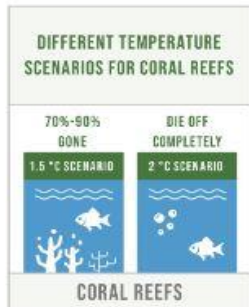
➡ For example: climate change is likely to disrupt food security (SDG2) and water availability (SDG6). As women bear a disproportionate burden in regard to the provision of food and water, climate change can undermine gender equality (SDG5). Climate change may also exacerbate grievances and conflicts over scarce resources (SDG16).



CLIMATE CHANGE

IS HUMANITY'S "CODE RED" WARNING

OUR WINDOW TO AVOID CLIMATE CATASTROPHE IS CLOSING RAPIDLY



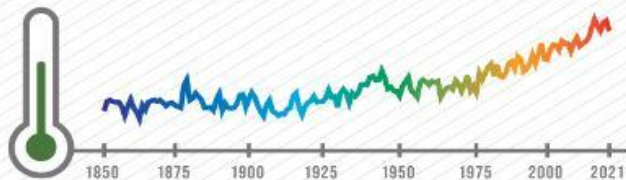
ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS INCREASED

6% IN 2021

REACHING HIGHEST LEVEL EVER



RISING GLOBAL TEMPERATURES CONTINUE UNABATED, LEADING TO MORE EXTREME WEATHER



- **Target** : 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- **Indicator**: 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
- **Target** : 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- **Target** : 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- **Indicator**: 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
- **Target** : 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Central Statistics Office

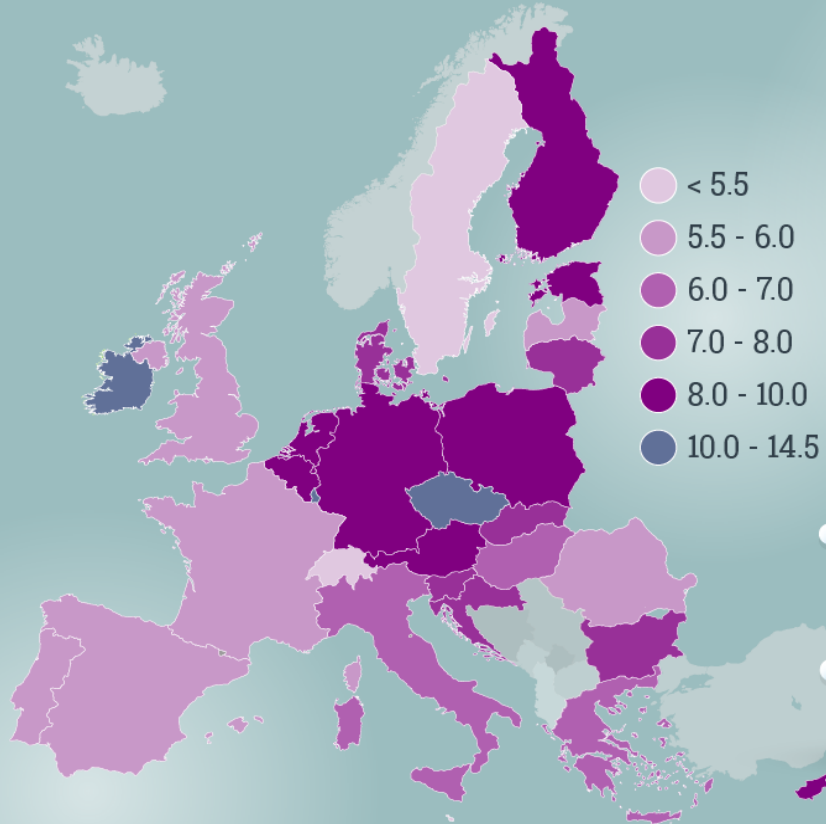
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Taken from: <https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/pages/goal13>

Goal 13 - Climate Action

EU Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kt CO₂ equivalent) per Capita, 2020 (SDG 13.2.2)



Source: European Environment Agency

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2020 (SDG 13.a.1)

Ireland's Contribution
€89.2m

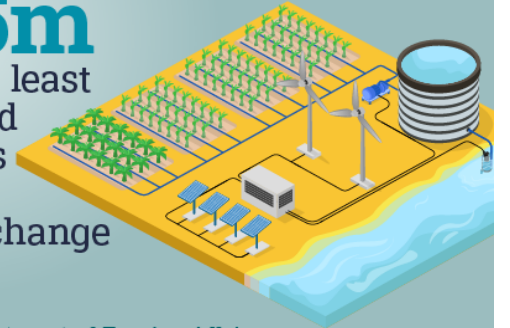


Source: Eurostat

Overseas Development Aid, 2021 (SDG 13.b.1)

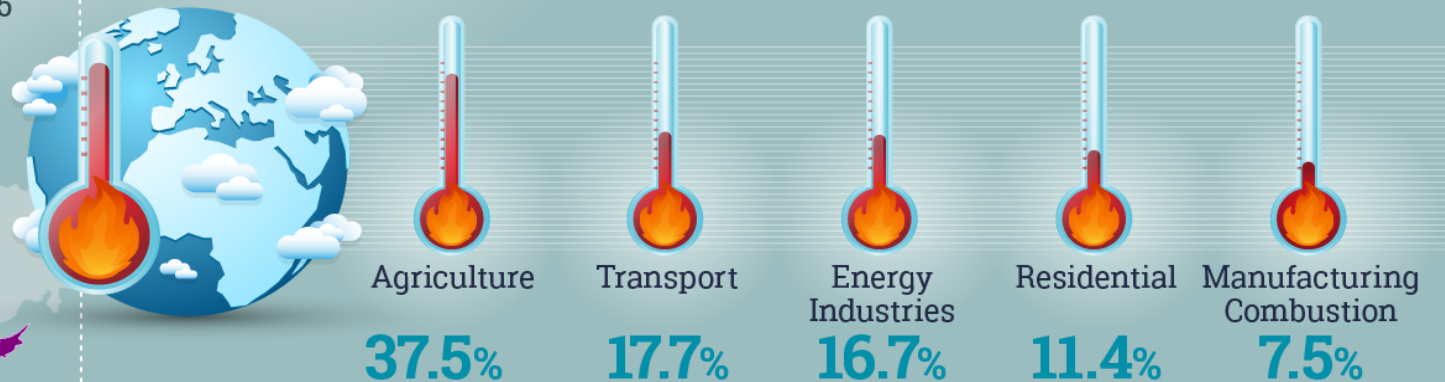
€3.5m

assisting least developed countries adapt to climate change impacts



Source: Department of Foreign Affairs

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Share by Sector, 2021 (SDG 13.2.2)



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

THE LANCET

October, 2021

www.thelancet.com

The 2021 report of the *Lancet* Countdown on health and climate change



“Leaders of the world have an unprecedented opportunity to deliver a future of improved health, reduced inequity, and economic and environmental sustainability. However, this will only be possible if the world acts together to ensure that no person is left behind.”



A Review by *The Lancet*

Panel 1: Working group indicator

Climate change impacts, exposures, and vulnerabilities

- 1.1: health and heat
 - 1.1.1: vulnerability to extremes of heat
 - 1.1.2: exposure of vulnerable populations to heatwaves
 - 1.1.3: heat and physical activity
 - 1.1.4: change in labour capacity
 - 1.1.5: heat and sentiment
 - 1.1.6: heat-related mortality
- 1.2: health and extreme weather events
 - 1.2.1: wildfires
 - 1.2.2: drought
 - 1.2.3: lethality of extreme weather events
- 1.3: climate-sensitive infectious diseases
 - 1.3.1: climate suitability for infectious disease transmission
 - 1.3.2: vulnerability to mosquito-borne diseases
- 1.4: food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.1: terrestrial food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.2: marine food security and undernutrition
- 1.5: migration, displacement, and rising sea levels

Adaptation, planning, and resilience for health

- 2.1: adaptation planning and assessment
 - 2.1.1: national adaptation plans for health
 - 2.1.2: national assessments of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation for health
 - 2.1.3: city-level climate change risk assessments
- 2.2: climate information services for health
- 2.3: adaptation delivery and implementation
 - 2.3.1: detection, preparedness, and response to health emergencies
 - 2.3.2: air conditioning: benefits and harms
 - 2.3.3: urban green space
- 2.4: health adaptation-related global funding and financial transactions

Mitigation actions and health co-benefits

- 3.1: energy system and health
- 3.2: clean household energy
- 3.3: premature mortality from ambient air pollution by sector
- 3.4: sustainable and healthy transport
- 3.5: food, agriculture, and health
 - 3.5.1: emissions from agricultural production and consumption
 - 3.5.2: diet and health co-benefits
- 3.6: mitigation in the healthcare sector

Economics and finance

- 4.1: the economic impact of climate change and its mitigation
 - 4.1.1: economic losses due to climate-related extreme events
 - 4.1.2: costs of heat-related mortality
 - 4.1.3: loss of earnings from heat-related labour capacity reduction
 - 4.1.4: costs of the health impacts of air pollution
- 4.2: the economics of the transition to zero-carbon economies
 - 4.2.1: coal and clean energy investment
 - 4.2.2: employment in low-carbon and high-carbon industries
 - 4.2.3: funds divested from fossil fuels
 - 4.2.4: net value of fossil fuel subsidies and carbon prices
 - 4.2.5: production-based and consumption-based attribution of CO₂ and PM_{2.5} emissions

Public and political engagement

- 5.1: media coverage of health and climate change
- 5.2: individual engagement in health and climate change
- 5.3: coverage of health and climate change in scientific journals
- 5.4: government engagement in health and climate change
- 5.5: corporate sector engagement in health and climate change

Table ES. 3 Adaptation scorecard summary (Source: CCAC and JBA Consulting analysis, see Chapter 9)

Sector (Department responsible)	Overall progress assessment
Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine)	Limited progress.
Biodiversity (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)	No progress, insufficient evidence.
Built and Archaeological Heritage (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)	Moderate progress.
Transport infrastructure (Department of Transport)	Moderate progress.
Electricity and Gas Networks (Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications)	Late submission/insufficient evidence.
Communications Networks (Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications)	Limited progress.
Flood risk management (OPW)	Good progress.
Water Quality and Water Services Infrastructure (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)	Moderate progress.
Health (Department of Health)	Limited progress.
Local Government (Local Authorities, CAROs)	Good progress.
National Adaptation Framework (Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications)	Moderate progress.

Taken from: Climate Change Advisory Council Annual Review 2022

<https://www.climatecouncil.ie/media/climatechangeadvisorycouncil/contentassets/publications/CCAC-ANNUAL-REVIEW-2022.pdf>

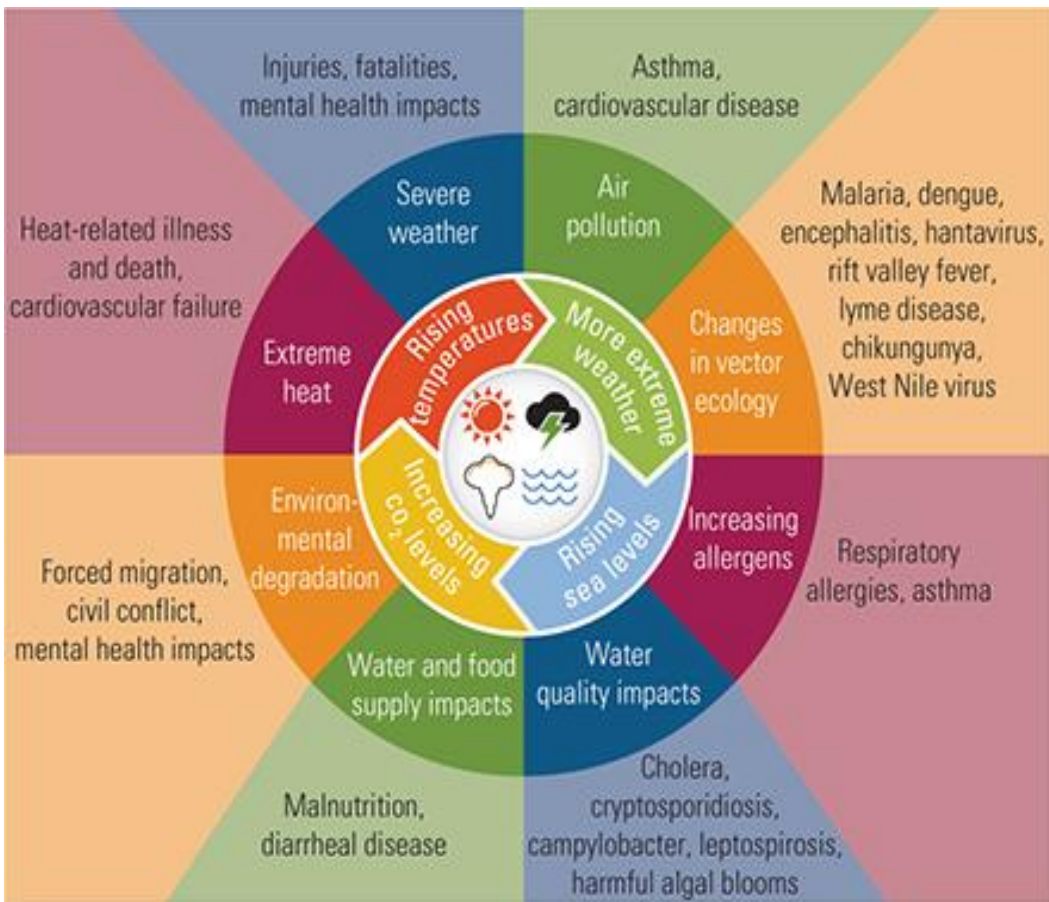


Image courtesy of George Luber, CDC. Injury Prevention and Environmental Health. 3rd edition. **Chapter 8 - Health Risks and Costs of Climate Variability and Change** <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK525226/>

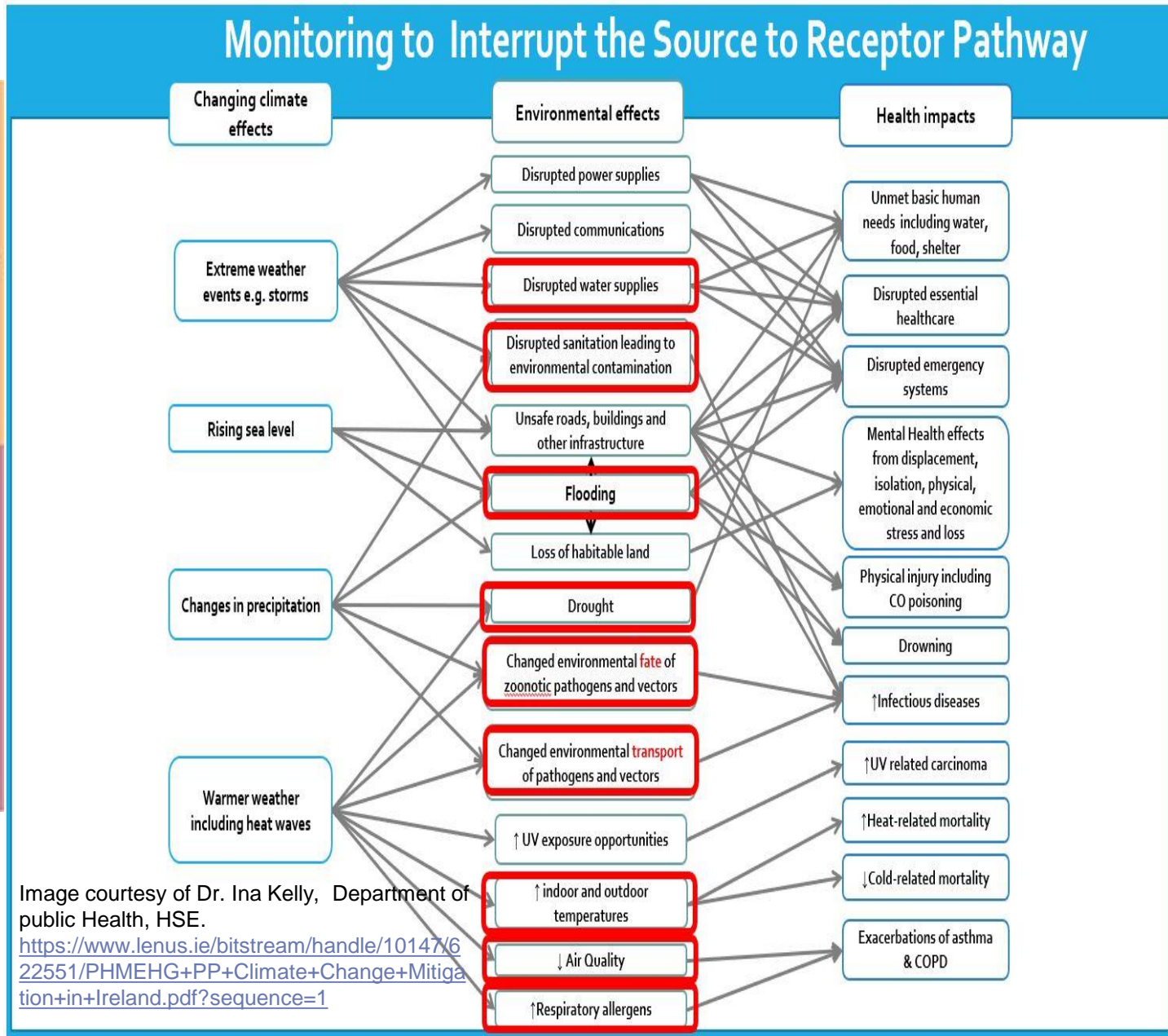
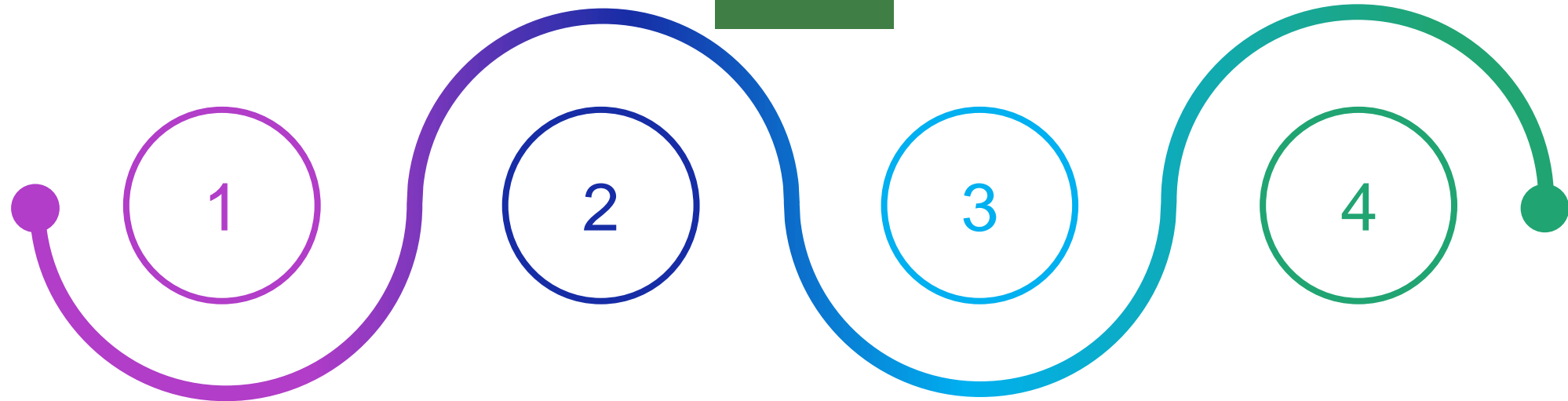


Image courtesy of Dr. Ina Kelly, Department of public Health, HSE. <https://www.lenus.ie/bitstream/handle/10147/622551/PHMEHG+PP+Climate+Change+Mitigation+in+Ireland.pdf?sequence=1>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ROADMAP – CLIMATE



EVIDENCE OF HEALTH IMPACTS INTERNATIONALLY

- Direct Impacts
- Ecosystem Mediated Impacts
- Institutional Mediated Impacts (i.e. via economic and social disruption)

EVIDENCE OF HEALTH IMPACTS IN IRELAND

- Direct Impacts
- Vector-borne and other infectious diseases
- Institutional Mediated
- Collaboration with multi-agencies such as HPSC, EPA, County Councils etc
- Adaptation and mitigation strategies for health

CO-BENEFITS: HEALTH BENEFITS FROM CLIMATE ACTION

- Diets with Low Green-House Emissions and Agriculture
- Household Solid Fuel Combustion and Building Design
- Energy Efficiency and Supply Urban Green Spaces
- Active Travel, Transport and the Build Environment

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES THAT WILL BUILD ON THE PREVIOUS STEPS

- Ensuring Irish Government reach commitments to SDG's
- HSE Strategies, reports, implementation plans



IFEH

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Please Visit - [HTTPS://WWW.IFEH.ORG/](https://www.ifeh.org/)

The *Lancet* Countdown on Health and
Climate Change 2021

<https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2821%2901787-6>

Ireland's UN SDGs - Goal 13 Climate Action
2021

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-sdg13/irelandsunsdgs-goal13climateaction2021/strategy/>

Health Impacts of Climate Change and the
Health Benefits of
Climate Change Action: A Review of the
Literature 2019

<https://assets.gov.ie/38323/8d78596ef0224d9a87eb83052ec2cbf7.pdf>

Climate Change Advisory Council Annual
Review 2022

<https://www.climatecouncil.ie/media/climatechangeadvisorycouncil/contentassets/publications/CCAC-ANNUAL-REVIEW-2022.pdf>