



Revisioning the Public Health System to tackle the Climate and Ecological Crises

This report summarises work led by the Faculty of Public Health exploring what UK public health organisations are doing on the climate and ecological crisis, to understand gaps in action, understand what is needed for a climate resilient health system, and to identify opportunities for organisations to work together effectively to maximise impact.

This report is written to give an overview of current work across public health organisations and a synthesis of the ideas that public health professionals and organisations have for how work in this space could be strengthened. The report is intended for use by public health organisations to promote discussion on the issues raised, to explore how gaps could be met, and to consider how partnership working with other organisations will increase the impact of their actions.

We intend this report to inform next steps towards developing a climate resilient public health system in the UK, that drives mitigation and adaptation efforts to protect public health into the future. This report is also intended to be used as a transparency and accountability piece, outlining what work is ongoing in public health organisations and enabling organisations to hold themselves and each other accountable.

The work was coordinated by Dr Maria van Hove and Dr Anya Gopfert on behalf of the Sustainable Development Special Interest Group at the Faculty of Public Health, funded by UKHSA. The working group members from the Sustainable Development Special Interest Group were Maria van Hove, Anya Gopfert, James Adamson, Emily Loud, Hannah Booth and Anna Brook. The event held on 15th March 2023 was funded by UKHSA.

Forward

I am pleased to introduce this report from the Faculty of Public Health, which showcases the importance of bringing together key stakeholders to tackle the climate and ecological crisis, undeniably one of the most pressing public health challenges of our time.

By bringing together representatives from public health organisations, government agencies, arms-length bodies, academia, think tanks and the NHS, this report helps to provide an overview of different organisations' roles and responsibilities and highlights areas where stronger collaboration and partnership working may be needed.

This report highlights the pivotal role of public health professionals in advocating for, and implementing policies that promote mitigation of climate change through carbon reduction and resilience to climate change through adaptation. By leveraging their expertise and building strong networks, public health professionals can drive forwards initiatives that protect vulnerable populations, mitigate environmental risks and promote more sustainable lifestyles.

I am confident that public health organisations will find the report to be a useful tool for driving forwards their thinking in this space. This report serves as a valuable resource and inspiration as we work together to build a healthier, more sustainable future for generations to come.

Kevin Fenton



Executive Summary

Background

A coordinated effort across the public health system is essential to protect population health in this climate and ecological crisis, and a good understanding of the roles and responsibilities of organisations working in this space is crucial to enable good collaboration across the system.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, restructuring of key public health organisations and a growth in work on climate change and health, this is a crucial time to take stock of the public health landscape and rebuild and create partnerships.

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) funded the Faculty of Public Health to map public health organisations' work on climate change and to build relationships between new and existing organisations.

Methods

The Faculty of Public Health carried out a desk-based mapping exercise on public health organisations working in the UK and their activity on climate change and health. Expert stakeholders were consulted on the appropriate organisations to include in the mapping and in the invitation list for the event.

Forty people from public health related organisations met in London on the 15th March 2023 to discuss how the public health system could work more effectively on the climate and ecological crisis. Participants added further detail and nuance to the mapping and participated in discussions on scoping, selection and prioritisation of effective public health actions on climate change and health.

Findings and outputs

Outputs developed include:

- A visual summary of the day
- A one-page matrix summarising current UK activity and gaps against WHO's functions for a climate-resilient health system
- An impact grid identifying proposed next steps to address key problems
- A template for organisations to use to discuss the report and feedback

Themes from discussion

There were three main themes to the discussions, that complement the findings and the mapping exercise and other outputs:

1. What is needed for effective collaboration? The importance of collaboration, prioritisation and resourcing commensurate with the crisis

2. What are the features of a public health system which tackles the climate & ecological emergency?
3. What are the capacities and capabilities that decision makers can put in place to be prepared?

Findings:

1. There was general agreement amongst attendees that the climate and ecological crisis will have profound and long lasting severe impacts on the health of people in the UK and worldwide
2. Public health organisations in the UK should unite to call for increased funding for climate and health work programmes.
3. All statutory public health bodies should work to embed action on the climate and ecological crisis into their organisation's work plan and policies, and ensure it is included in all relevant processes.
4. National bodies should provide direction and guidance on the role of public health professionals and organisations in the climate crisis. For example, the FPH, Public Health Agency Northern Ireland, Public Health Wales, Public Health Scotland and UKHSA should collaborate to provide guidance for specific activities.
5. Organisations should use levers and routes available to them to develop and make the case for stronger legislation to protect health from the impacts of the climate and ecological crisis.
6. Public health organisations should work together to build a positive vision for a healthy, low carbon future, and invest in equipping our workforce to sell this vision to policy makers and the public.
7. Public health organisations must ensure that everybody in their workforce has the required knowledge and skills to work on the climate crisis.
8. Public health organisations should ensure that important elements to safeguard population health (e.g. adaptation) are not forgotten, and preventative measures are taken to limit the inevitable effects of climate change as much as possible.

Next steps

This report is a summary of the discussions during the one-day event in March, but further work now needs to be done to validate these findings, to initiate changes and promote collaborative working. We encourage all organisations to circulate and discuss what this report means for their work and to share the outputs of the discussion with FPH, using the template in Appendix 2. FPH will endeavour to hold a similar event in 2024 to build on these initial discussions.

Contents

Revisoning the Public Health System to tackle the Climate and Ecological Crises	1
Forward	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Background.....	3
Methods.....	3
Findings and outputs.....	3
Next steps.....	4
Visual summary of the event	6
Background	7
Methods	7
Participants	8
Mapping the public health system’s work on the climate and ecological crisis	9
Matrix overview of activities	9
Key points from discussions on the day.....	12
Findings.....	14
Overall	14
Impact grid	16
Next steps:	19
Appendix 1	20
Appendix 2 Framework for organisational discussion	21
Appendix 3	23
Possible projects / research questions to be answered	23
Non-research projects.....	23

Visual summary of the event

REVISIONING the PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM for TACKLING the CLIMATE and ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCY
15th March 2023



Figure 1 Visual summary of the event capturing discussion points and notes through the day

Background

The climate and ecological crisis poses a significant threat to the health of populations. The climate and ecological crises will have substantial impacts on public health issues, threatening to exacerbate existing health problems and widen inequalities, as well as increasing the risk and impact of extreme weather events and vector borne diseases.

Addressing the complex and interconnected issues relating to the climate and ecological crisis requires a coordinated effort across the public health system. A good understanding of the roles and responsibilities of organisations working in this space and strong networks across the public health system are key prerequisites for effective policy making and responding to the climate and ecological crisis.

The disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic, several restructuring processes of key public health organisations, and the growth of work on climate change and health, meant this was a crucial time to take stock of the public health landscape and bring together stakeholders working on the climate and ecological crisis to discuss how to deliver the best possible outcome for population health in the UK.

Methods

The Faculty of Public Health carried out a desk-based mapping exercise on public health organisations working in the UK and their current activity on climate change and health. Expert stakeholders were consulted on appropriate organisations to include in the mapping and the invitation list for the event.

A one day workshop brought together stakeholders from across the system to:

1. Understand the UK public health system and its work on the climate and ecological crisis
2. Understand where there are gaps in the work currently ongoing, and areas of duplication, and facilitate discussion between partners about who is best placed to fill these gaps
3. Allow stakeholders working across the system to meet each other to facilitate planning for what the public health system needs to do in the future.

The agenda for the event can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Participants

This was organised as an in-person event only. We recognise the challenge of attending such events in person, particularly for individuals who work far from London. We were grateful to have representation, albeit not complete, from all four nations. We followed up with organisations that were unable to attend on the day. This report is therefore not representative of all four nations' perspectives, but an initial summary of discussions to be built upon further.

Participants from the following organisations attended the event (in alphabetical order):

- Association of the Directors of Public Health (ADPH)
- Chatham House
- Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)
- Faculty of Public Health Climate and Health Committee and Sustainable Development Special Interest Group (FPH)
- Greener NHS, NHS England
- Institute of Public Health, Ireland
- Lancaster University
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- NHS Ayrshire and Arran
- NHS Education for Scotland
- Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID)
- Public Health Wales
- The Health Foundation
- The Nuffield Trust
- The Royal Society of Public Health
- The Wellcome Trust
- UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

Mapping the public health system's work on the climate and ecological crisis

To prepare for the in-person workshop, key organisations working at the interface of public health and climate change or biodiversity were identified, in collaboration with attendees and experts in the field. The resulting map was used as a base for the workshop, and participants were encouraged to amend it and add specific activities that organisations were undertaking (e.g. guidance, policy development, surveillance and monitoring, etc) to the map. Participants were also asked to rate the effort behind the activities with 1-3 stars, depending on the amount of funding and staff deployed to these areas. After the workshop, these notes were transcribed and sorted into [WHO functions for a climate resilient health system](#), and the ratings were translated to colours to enable an at-a-glance view of how participants judged the system to be performing. The results from this workshop can be found in Figure 2.

Matrix overview of activities

Figure 2 shows a matrix where attendees rated the resources (staff and financing) that were dedicated towards key activities. These resources are colour coded and scored (0-3) for ease of interpretation, with 1 representing minimal resources and 3 representing substantial resources allocated towards the activity. A rating of 0 was given when an organisation was mapped to an activity, but no indication of the resource level was provided. It should be noted that these views and ratings of effort represented in the matrix were recorded by those attending on the day and are not a systematic appraisal of each organisation or complete picture of activity or effort across the UK.

Considering the spread of activities captured and the range of organisation in attendance, there are several areas where there is notably less activity:

1. Climate and health financing: funding to facilitate required work at the organisational level
2. Vulnerability, capacity and adaptation assessment: community resilience, adaptation
3. Climate informed health programmes: redesigned to be sustainable, incorporating environmental standards and targets

Whilst it can be argued that climate-informed health programmes follow naturally from the other areas on the list and may take longer to develop, the general consensus is that more funding is required to properly address the climate emergency. The obvious gaps in current work activity highlights the major problem that the later we leave action on climate and health, the harder it will be to mitigate and adapt and the higher the negative impacts will be, which could be uncontrollable. Clearly organisations should reframe their strategies and delivery plans to:

1. Be climate informed/focused - redesigned to be sustainable
2. Identify vulnerabilities in their activities and systems and where reprioritisation and investment is required
3. Ensure funding for climate and health activities is provided at the level to meet the reported leadership and management activity (people are currently saying their organisations recognise it as a problem but are not investing in it.). The other massively important thing is reallocation of staff time: everyone is "at peak" workload. We need to take brave and bold steps to allow climate based activities to become a core part of planned work activities.

Attendees overwhelmingly felt that no more research was needed to initiate action on the climate and ecological crisis. However, whilst this might be a reaction towards the evidence about climate change and its negative impacts on health, there is a definite requirement to help develop, share, promote and evaluate best practise solutions, provide case studies to show how others can deploy specific initiatives and identify public health interventions that cut carbon emissions.

Key points from discussions on the day

There were three main themes to the discussions, that complement the findings and the mapping exercise:

1. What is needed for effective collaboration? The importance of collaboration, prioritisation and resourcing commensurate with the crisis
2. What are the features of a public health system which tackles the climate & ecological emergency?
3. What are the capacities and capabilities that decision makers can put in place to be prepared?

What is needed for effective collaboration? The importance of collaboration, prioritisation and resourcing commensurate with the crisis

The main take away from the day was that individual public health professionals and organisations should collaborate to make effective change. However, without prioritisation based on the urgency of the crisis and further financial investment this will be a challenge.

Other key take-aways follow. What came across in the discussions was the enthusiasm and need for strong relationships between organisations to capitalise on the strengths of each and make the most of public health opportunities. Substantial barriers and skill deficits were identified that need addressing to enable the system to become more effective in protecting health from the impacts of the climate and ecological crisis. The desire to work closely across organisations highlights a need for discussion forums to facilitate active networks and maximise effectiveness of the system.

What does a public health system which tackles the climate and health emergency look like?

The following bullet points outline the main themes from the discussions on this question.

- **Is connected** through an active network of organisations and partners across the UK, to harness the strength of each organisation to the greatest benefit to the system, ensure coordination and minimise duplication
- **Is forward looking** - models future scenarios, scans the horizon and quantifies future risk
- **Upskills the workforce** and ensure that everyone recognises this is their responsibility
- **Is proactive** with adaptation planning, and does not just focus on acute disaster response
- **Optimises population health** with a focus on equity focussed risk reduction
- **Advocates** for mitigation, resilience and adaptation measures to the climate and health emergency and provides a voice for neglected and vulnerable populations
- **Supports evidence-based** action, provides the tools to support this and uses data

- **Embeds climate and health into all policies** – this includes considering the health impacts of climate policies and the climate impacts of health policies
- **Prioritises and adds value** - identifying where it can influence and taking action to do so
- **Evaluates** outcomes and impacts, including economic evaluation
- **Undertakes surveillance and response** including of climate sensitive pathogens
- **Communicates effectively and consistently** on the climate and health emergency with partners and the public including translating the complexity to support decision making
- **Engages with the community** to bring the public on board with climate action and highlight the health benefits of tackling climate change
- **Is fully resourced** (funding and workforce) to support its aims and creates a future vision to drive ambition for change
- **Is professionally independent and visible**
- **Is agile and flexible dependent on need**

Capacities and capabilities that decision makers can put in place to be prepared

Participants also focussed on the capacities and capabilities that decision makers can put in place to be prepared. The main themes from these discussions are summarised below:

- **Strong leadership**, from the top, which **acts with a scale and pace commensurate to the urgency** of the problem
 - **Adequate financing** for funding programmes and initiatives
 - **Accountability mechanisms** to monitor progress including robust surveillance
 - **Legal frameworks which enable action** to be taken across the system
 - **A skilled and empowered workforce** where all public health professionals are
 - a. Able to **engage effectively** with communities, the media, the wider public and politicians
 - b. Enabled to **change the traditional scope** of public health practice
 - c. **Knowledgeable** on key climate change and health facts and **able to integrate** climate action into their role and work programmes
 - d. Able to **make the economic case** for action on climate and health
-

Findings

As a result of the discussions and analysis of the outputs from the day, we have identified the following key findings and observations.

Overall

1. There was general agreement amongst attendees that the climate and ecological crisis will have profound impacts on the health of people in the UK and worldwide
2. Public health organisations in the UK should unite to call for increased funding for climate and health work programme and back their organisational commitments to the climate crisis (such as declaring a climate emergency) with allocated staff time, funding and resources.
3. Public Health organisations should identify where reprioritisation of activities could be realised to free up resources to address the climate and ecological crisis.
4. All statutory public health bodies should be climate informed and work to embed action on the climate and ecological crisis into their organisation's work plan and policies, ensuring it is included in all relevant processes and redesigning work plans and policies where required. Where they commission or provide health services, climate consideration, targets and standards should be incorporated at every step, from needs assessment, to commissioning to provision and evaluation.
5. National bodies should provide direction and guidance on the role of public health professionals and organisations in the climate crisis. For example, the FPH, Public Health Agency Northern Ireland, Public Health Wales, Public Health Scotland and UKHSA should collaborate to provide guidance for specific activities, including interventions to implement (similar to a Best Buys approach).
6. Organisations should use levers and routes available to them to develop and make the case for stronger legislation to protect health from the impacts of the climate and ecological crisis in public health relevant areas such as transport, urban design or building energy use. This could include statutory bodies working internally and non-governmental organisations working externally towards similar goals.
7. Public health organisations should work together to build a positive vision for a healthy, sustainable, low carbon future, and invest in equipping their workforce to sell this vision to policy makers and the public.
8. Public health organisations must ensure that everybody in their workforce has the required knowledge and skills to work on the climate crisis.
9. Public health organisations should ensure that important elements to safeguard population health (e.g. adaptation) are not forgotten, and preventative measures are taken to limit the inevitable effects of climate change as much as possible. This includes ensuring that health inequalities work takes into account climate-based vulnerabilities, and the other way around.
10. Public health organisations (statutory and non-statutory) should collaborate to undertake horizon scanning of future risks and threats to public health service delivery in the UK because of the climate and ecological crisis and publish these to enable strategic planning and prioritisation.

11. Public health organisations should work in partnership to develop advanced training for the public health workforce on leadership in the time of the climate and ecological crisis. As a first step, this should include an analysis of what level of training is required and which public health professionals have the highest need, building on existing training and development offered by the Faculty of Public Health.

Based on the gaps in current organisational work programs on the climate and ecological crisis, problems highlighted in the workshop and comments collected from participants, an impact grid was developed (see Table 1) which proposes next steps and identifies expected impact should those steps be realised by public health organisations.

Impact grid

Problem statement	Finding	Proposed next step	Expected outcome/ impact
Funding and funded posts for public health professionals to develop programmes of work on climate and health	Public health organisations in the UK, including all actors working within the public health space, should unite to call for increased funding for climate and health work programmes	FPH to organise another network event in 2024. This would strengthen collaboration between organisations and enable joint action on calling for funding for work on this topic.	Public health organisations are connected through an active network of organisations and partners across the UK, this will enable joint action on shared priorities.
Public health organisations need to develop an understanding of how they can act effectively on the climate crisis	All statutory and non statutory public health organisations should work to embed action on the climate and ecological crisis into their organisation's work plan and policies, and ensure it is included in all relevant processes.	This report to be shared with public health organisations and networks of individuals (via FPH and ADPH). Organisations will be encouraged to discuss the report and its findings at meetings and consider how action on the climate and ecological crisis can be embedded into the organisation's work using the template provided.	Public health organisations increasingly consider and reflect on the role of public health professionals and organisations in the climate and ecological crisis. This results in an increase in activity on the climate and ecological crisis within public health organisations.
Public health organisations need guidance on how to act effectively on the climate crisis	National bodies should provide direction and guidance on the role of public health professionals and organisations in the climate and ecological crisis.	The FPH, Public Health Agency Northern Ireland, Public Health Wales, Public Health Scotland and UKHSA should collaborate to provide guidance for specific activities, including interventions to implement.	Individuals working within public health organisations are empowered to drive forward change. This contributes to a wider understanding about how public health individuals and organisations can act on the climate and ecological crisis.
There is the need for stronger legislation to protect health from the impacts of the climate and ecological crisis	Organisations should use levers and routes available to them to develop and make the case for stronger legislation to protect health from the impacts of the climate and	FPH to organise another network event in 2024. This would strengthen collaboration between organisations and enable joint action to identify	Public health organisations are connected through an active network of organisations and partners across the UK, this enables joint action to identify

	ecological crisis in public health relevant areas such as transport, urban design or building energy use. This could include statutory bodies working internally and non-governmental organisations working externally towards similar goals.	important legislative changes to protect public health.	legislative changes which will enable public health organisations and professionals to act on the climate and ecological crisis.
There is a lack of a positive vision for the future and public health professionals do not have a clear understanding of their role in delivering this vision.	Public health organisations should work together to build a positive vision for a healthy, low carbon future, and invest in equipping our workforce to sell this vision to policy makers and the public.	Public health organisations to collaborate on developing a vision for a health, low carbon future and to discuss how this can be used to motivate and empower the public health workforce.	A shared vision provides a foundation for planning actions and helps with understanding of the gap between the present and the desired future state.
The public health workforce lacks knowledge, skills and confidence to act on the climate and ecological crisis.	Public health organisations must ensure that everybody in their workforce has the required knowledge and skills to work on the climate and ecological crisis to facilitate implementing climate action.	National public health organisations and FPH to collaborate on the development of training to include education on the link between global heating and health, the impact of climate change and health, the health co-benefits of climate change mitigation and adaptation and skills and implementation focussed training. The training and education programme will be rooted in insights from previous work and will be evaluated to enable iterative improvements and development.	Well-developed education and training delivered in conjunction with other next steps from this report empowers the workforce to act on the climate and ecological crisis.
Adaptation has had less focus than mitigation in the UK, but is important for the protection of public health.	Public health organisations should ensure that important elements to safeguard population health (e.g. adaptation) are not forgotten, and preventative measures are taken to	FPH's adaptation working group to develop a position statement on adaptation. FPH to organise another network event in 2024. This would strengthen collaboration between organisations and allow identification	Public health organisations are connected through an active network of organisations and partners across the UK, this enables those organisations and individuals with expertise on

	limit the inevitable effects of climate change as much as possible.	of opportunities to make the case for adaptation.	adaptation to empower other organisations to make the case and add their voice to calls for focus on and funding for adaptation.
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Table 1 Impact grid showing problems, proposed next steps and expected outcomes should next steps be realized by public health organisations. This impact grid was developed based on problems identified in the workshop, work currently undertaken by public health organisations to address the climate and ecological crisis, and identified gaps.

Next steps:

This report is a summary of the discussions had during the one-day event, but further work now needs to be done to validate these findings and to initiate changes and promote collaborative working. This will be achieved by organisations reviewing this report and considering what it means for their work.

As a result, we proposed the following recommended next steps:

- All public health organisations to share this report, and to hold a discussion on what it means for their programmes of work using the template in [Appendix 2](#).
- FPH to hold a similar event in 2024 to build on these initial discussions.
- Participants were encouraged to outline the key research questions or projects that may support further action from public health organisations. These are summarised in [Appendix 3](#) and we encourage organisations to review these in case any can be picked up or relate to ongoing work in your organisation.

Appendix 1

Getting to know each other	
09.30 – 10.00	Arrival and icebreaker with tea and coffee (entry board exercise: Name, role, organisation and hopes for the day)
Who is doing what/who is responsible for what	
10.00 – 10.30	Defining the aims and objectives for the day, including scope of the discussion and approaches.
10.30 – 11.00	Ground clearing exercise –presentation of mapping of the public health system’s work on the climate and ecological crisis
11.00 – 11.30	Discussion as a group and activity to add any further activities to the map
11.30 – 11.50	Break
What roles should the public health system take in the climate and ecological crisis	
11:50 – 13.00	<p>Activity to determine which activities are missing, and areas where there may be duplication</p> <p>Facilitated discussion (in small groups):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the most important (specific) activities? - What is missing? - Areas of overlap - Which organisations are best placed to deliver which activities? - What roles are collaborative or partnering roles? <p>An opportunity to appreciate the differing circumstances that each organisation will be operating under</p>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch and networking
Priorities	
14.00 – 15.15	Structured group work: Is there a consensus on priorities and what can we expect to achieve in 3, 5 and 10 years?
15.15 – 15.30	Break
How can we work together effectively?	
15.30 – 16.10	What infrastructure do we need to keep the conversation going?
16.10 – 16.15	Round up and close and next steps

Appendix 2 Framework for organisational discussion

Assessing progress towards a climate resilient public health system in the UK (2024)

An invitation to organisations, groups, networks and systems to contribute to our shared understanding of progress towards a climate-resilient public health system in the UK

We encourage public health organisations, groups, networks and systems to read the report: *Revisiting the Public Health System to tackle the Climate and Ecological Crises (2024)*, and to reflect on what this means for you. Please share your reflections with the Faculty of Public Health's Sustainable Development Special Interest Group by responding to the questions in this form.

You can do this by emailing this appendix back to us (sdsig@fph.org.uk) or by filling in the online version: <https://forms.office.com/e/M6Ds4Wi2Wf>

Name:	
Email address:	
Name of the organisation, group, network or system on behalf of which you are responding:	



What do the report findings mean for your organisation?

See page 2 below for further questions.



What needs to be in place for you to contribute more in the climate & health space? (thinking particularly about system working)

For example, do you need help from other organisations? if so, what changes and which organisations could help? for example, do you need changes in policy? please specify Please focus in particular on the following three aspects of the report and the identified gaps that could you contribute to addressing

- Figure 2: the matrix showing activities and resources
- The findings
- The impact grid



Work ongoing in the climate health space has evolved in the last 12 months. Please briefly outline any new work you have started doing in this space in the last 12 months?

Again please structure your response around the gaps, findings and matrix from the report and focus your response on substantial contributions you have made.



What would you be looking for in a national networking event to help us address the challenges outlined in the report?

Please also use this space to tell us about any further collaborative work you think is needed



Any other comments

Appendix 3

Possible projects / research questions to be answered

Participants were invited to suggest potential research questions and non-research projects throughout the event, which can be found below ordered into different categories:

Mitigation:

- How can illness prevention reduce carbon emissions and quantification of different types of prevention?
- What is a sustainable diet that has optimal balance between human health, planetary health and economic cost whilst also considering cultural and social acceptability?

Impacts:

- Studies on the attribution of impacts on health of climate change
- Understanding whether there is an increase in Asian Influenza rates in the UK - and in the Southern Hemisphere – and whether this is related to climate change?

Influencing and behaviour change:

- What are the best mechanisms to influence (e.g. politicians / public) on climate change and health?
- What is the role of behaviour change in mitigation and adaptation action?
- What system design promotes behaviour change?

Action within local government:

- What are the barriers to effective climate action in local government and what is being done to address them? Are there any common factors for success in particular topics?

Implementation:

- Summary of Climate & Health (mitigation and adaptation) interventions. I.e. evidence / effectiveness / uncertainty / scale of implementations.
- What are the effective decision support tools for health co-benefits?

Cost-effectiveness:

- What is the cost effectiveness of climate health actions and interventions?

Non-research projects

- Developing a collective vision for action on climate change and health
- Develop tools to aid decision-making around what local actions should be prioritised for implementation
- Programme of capacity building, training and education for public health practitioners