3.3 HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT WORKSHOP FACILITATORS SCRIPT

[To be read alongside the PowerPoint slides]

Facilitator's PowerPoint Script / Notes

Slide(s)	Script / Notes
1	SIFT stands for Sustainability Improvements For Teams. This is a suite of workshops to support the delivery of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) that have been developed by Public Health Wales for use by all 'public bodies' listed in the Act and any other public sector organisation delivering sustainable development. Today, we are taking part in the 'Healthy Environment workshop'.

The aim of the WFG Act is to ensure that public services are delivered in a way that is consistent with the principle of sustainable development – that is; meeting the needs of our people today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs; nor indeed, the ability of people in other parts of the world to meet their current and future needs. At the heart of this concept is the realisation that we only have one planet and a limited set of resources to support all human beings. Wise use of our natural resources and a fairer distribution are essential. Furthermore, we cannot expect the environment to support human life now and in the future if we undermine its ability to do so. |
| **2 click to reveal each line** | The Healthy Environment workshop is an opportunity for a team within a public sector organisation to identify its environmental impacts, reduce the negative impacts and enhance the positive ones. It not only looks at the activity of the whole team but also of the individuals that form the team.

Here is what we will be doing [click to reveal each line] |
| **3** | Hopefully you have all looked at least one of the three films that were recommended as preparation for today to give you an idea how important this is but in summary…

[follow the script on the slide – allow brief discussion]

Explain the two icons at the bottom of the slide.

The first icon is the seven well-being goals (Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act) and the second icon is the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals. |
| **4** | [Introduce the themes] |
| **5** | [Just read the slide - self-explanatory] |

	Ask the question "What is driving these emergencies?" Encourage the team to acknowledge that in responding to the emergencies, we need to question the status quo and be open to radical new approaches.
6	Public bodies have a legal obligation under the Well-being of Future Generations Act and Environment Wales Act. Both of these require us to be environmentally responsible. But going beyond our legal duty, there are many co-benefits to taking action – can you think of any? [Suggest - build back greener and fairer after COVID-19, green jobs, cleaner air, fitter, healthier, safer etc.]
7	[Use script on the slide – make sure people have time to read the 5 ways of working]
8	[You will have decided with colleagues whether you are going to use the template as provided or adapt it. You will also have decided how you are going to fill it in – e.g. is it via a document share or multiple copies to be merged later.] When discussing actions under the three themes, check if the participants are happy to include a discussion on home life actions or if they would prefer to keep the actions to in-work behaviour.
9	[Read these out and check everyone is happy with them]
10	**[Only use this if you feel it's needed – just to get people talking, as a warm up]**

Decarbonisation Theme	
Slide(s)	**Notes**
11 - 14	Decarbonisation refers to stopping the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is the biggest cause of climate change. Carbon dioxide is emitted by burning fossil fuels – coal, oil, gas, petroleum, shale gas. The world has decided that global warming has to be kept under 1.5 degrees centigrade to avoid disaster. It has already warmed by 1 degree. The International Panel on Climate Change advised in 2018 that we would have to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses in line with this target by 2030. That announcement triggered a global awareness of a climate emergency. The Welsh Government has committed to achieve a net zero carbon emissions public sector in Wales by 2030 and a net zero carbon emissions Wales by 2050, following advice from the UK's Committee on Climate Change. We are running out of time. We must take action. Big changes are already happening [the pictures] but no action is too small. What we buy, what we eat, how we travel, where we get our energy from – all of this is relevant.

Supporting information

Decarbonisation – phasing out fossil fuels

Examples to support the discussion:
- Travelling to and from work: stop driving solo or don't drive at all. Car share, bike, walk, public transport: all reduce harmful exhaust emissions
- Heating your home/ office: are you doing it efficiently?
- Source of electricity: you can choose a green tariff
- The food we eat, where and how we purchase the food
- The items we purchase for work: what is their carbon footprint
- The impact of our waste on decarbonisation
- Impact of carbon emissions on biodiversity, local green spaces, green infrastructure
- How to encourage behaviour change

Case study:
A case study looking at how the catering team within Caerphilly County Borough Council are reducing their carbon emissions.

Ambition:
The team delivers its work in an increasingly decarbonised way so that it keeps pace with national targets on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Our ultimate goal is to support our organisation to be 'net-zero carbon' by 2030.

Opportunities:

- Build on the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic to allow greater flexibility in working practices, including sustainable behaviour with home and agile-working.
- Identify the potential increases in carbon resulting from our response to the pandemic, e.g. single-use PPE; shopping online; increase in home energy use. Evaluate your personal impact.
- Think about travel, energy, water, procurement and food when discussing decarbonisation

Aim to achieve the following with participants:

Identify at least one clear action that is measurable, has a deadline and an owner.

Key Strategies

Welsh Government Prosperity for All – A Low Carbon Wales,

Welsh Government Low Carbon Delivery Plan 2 (LCDP2).

Achieve a net zero carbon emissions public sector in Wales by 2030 and a net zero carbon emissions Wales by 2050

Biodiversity Theme

Slide(s)	Notes
15 - 17	Biodiversity - We hear this word a lot, what does it mean? Biodiversity or biological diversity refers to all the life on Earth - it refers to all living things, all the insects, birds, mammals, plants, algae, bacteria, everything that is alive. It also includes all the ways in which all of these living things affect and interact with, each other. Humans are part of biodiversity. We are living organisms too and we depend on all the interactions. Without all that biological diversity we would not be able to live on planet Earth. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires public bodies to manage natural resources in a sustainable way. Under the Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty, public bodies have a duty to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems'. In short, looking after nature so nature can look after us! We can support our organisations at a team level. There is lots of advice and support available from our partners [Pictures show green volunteering guide and Investing in Nature both available on Cynnal Cymru website.]

Supporting information

Biodiversity – reversing the crisis in nature

Examples to support the discussion:
- Site management (home and office) – are we causing the release of harmful substances? Are we providing habitats such as planters, bug hotels, bird boxes/feeders?
- Garden management – habitats for hedgehogs, birds, pollinating insects?
- The food we eat – how is it grown, where does it come from, how far has it travelled
- Paper and office consumables – where do these come from? Are they recycled or do they have a Forest Stewardship Scheme verification mark?
- How we travel and the impact on the environment and biodiversity
- Volunteering opportunities to improve local green spaces
- Engaging with other teams and services

Case Study:
A case study looking at how Swansea Bay University Health Board are assisting a Community Supported Agriculture initiative.

Ambition:

In delivering its work, the team does nothing that harms or degrades nature and takes every opportunity to enhance and support nature through its working practices and strategic decisions (including procurement). The team will actively contribute to delivering the Biodiversity Action Plan of their organisation ('public authorities' in Wales – listed in the Environment Act – have this duty).

Opportunities:

- There is evidence that green spaces increase personal well-being and team productivity
- Look for ways for the team to engage with green space, e.g. volunteering days, indoor and outdoor office management, the 'home/office' garden
- Identify the opportunities to support biodiversity at home
- Support pollinators and protect and enhance nature
- Support aquatic ecosystems through wise use of water and procurement
- Contribute to verified tree planting programmes

Aim to achieve the following with participants:

Identify at least one clear action that is measurable, has a deadline and an owner.

Key Strategies

Wales Environment Act - section 6 Biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty, and your organisation's Biodiversity Plan

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 focuses on:

- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Waste management

Resource Efficiency Theme

Slide(s)	Notes
19 - 21	Zero Waste means that we never throw anything in the rubbish bin that goes to landfill. We would not ever generate any waste. Everything would be re-used or recycled. Organic waste such as vegetable peelings or apple cores will naturally break down in a compost heap or would be processed by soil organisms to make the organic part of the soil which is mixed with the mineral parts made up of sand silt or clay. It would mean that things like computers or mobile phones would be taken apart and the different parts used again to make new phones and computers. Glass containers and jars can be used many times to store other items. Glass can also be melted down and made into new objects endlessly. Resource Efficiency – what does it mean? Resources are limited. We live on a planet which has a specific amount of raw materials available. It takes a lot of time and energy to gather together the raw materials to make many of the things we take for granted. Just think about a paper clip – it's made of steel wire. So the iron had to be mined from the ground, then mixed with carbon and a few other elements. Then the steel has to be turned into fine wire, before being cut and bent into shape. Then lots of paper clips leave the factory and go to the shops so that you can buy some to hold your pages together. That all involves a lot of power, machinery, transport, packaging and more. All of those are resources too. Paperclips can be re-used many times but sometimes they get thrown away. Have you ever thrown one away? Did you think about where it came from or how it could be recycled? Everything we use is a resource. To use things efficiently means thinking about all the processes it took to make the resource and ensuring that it can be used many times and recycled and turned into new things. Energy is a resource too. The electricity we use in our homes is often produced by burning fossil fuels. But the fossil fuels are running out as well as producing a lot of pollution and causing problems including climate change and many health problems The Zero Waste Hierarchy: 1. Refuse the materials to encourage manufacturers to think about their packaging, 2. Reduce the materials we use either by redesigning or buying less, 3. Re-use as much as we can, 4. Recycle what we cannot re-use.

	Key Strategies Welsh Government Towards Zero Waste – statutory target of 70% recycling by 2025 Zero Waste – One Planet, One Wales

Supporting information

Zero Waste Management

Examples to support the discussion:
- Office consumables
- Food waste
- Procurement practices
- Embed the waste hierarchy
- Think about clothes, electrical goods, cleaning materials, general waste and recycling
- Plastic waste – and how could you make a difference to reduce single use plastics (or plastic use in general)
- Garden management

Case Study:
A case study showing how Public Health Wales' 'Our Space Programme' supported the principles of a circular economy.

Ambition:
The team will increasingly reduce the amount of waste it is responsible for with a "zero waste to landfill" target. Materials will be refused, reduced, re-used or recycled, in this order.

Aim to achieve the following with participants:
Identify at least one clear action that is measurable, has a deadline and an owner.

Opportunities:
- Go paperless
- Reduce or phase out single-use plastics
- Change catering practices and arrangements to minimise food waste
- Reuse items to reduce purchasing
- Phase out corporate merchandise (branded plastic pens etc.) and refuse these items from other organisations

22	[Finish the session by asking these questions. Use the answers to complete the action planner unless this has already started to happen naturally during the discussions. Remember: discussion can carry on after the session.]