

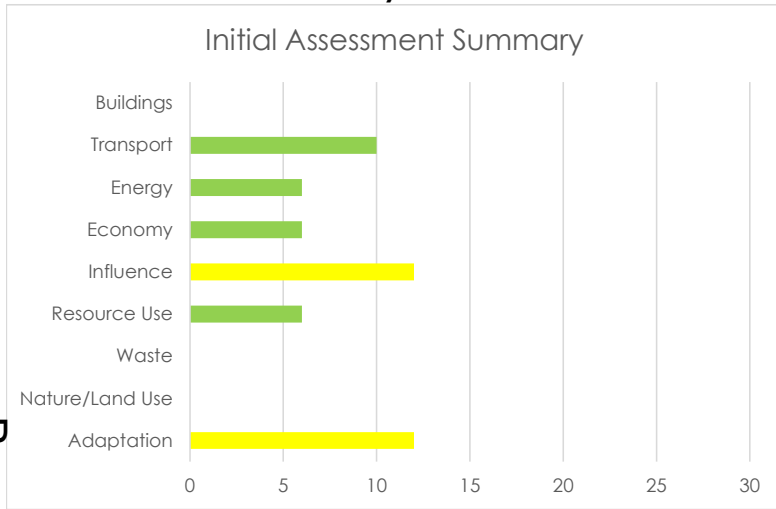
Climate Change Impact Assessment Summary

Project/Proposal Name	Care and Wellbeing Service – Transformational Contract Development	Portfolio	Adult Care and Wellbeing
Decision Type		Lead Member	Angela Argenzio
One Year Plan Area		Lead Officer	Catherine Buntten
Date CIA Completed	4/19/2022, reviewed 01/09/2023	CIA Author	Chris Roebuck
		Sign Off/Date	

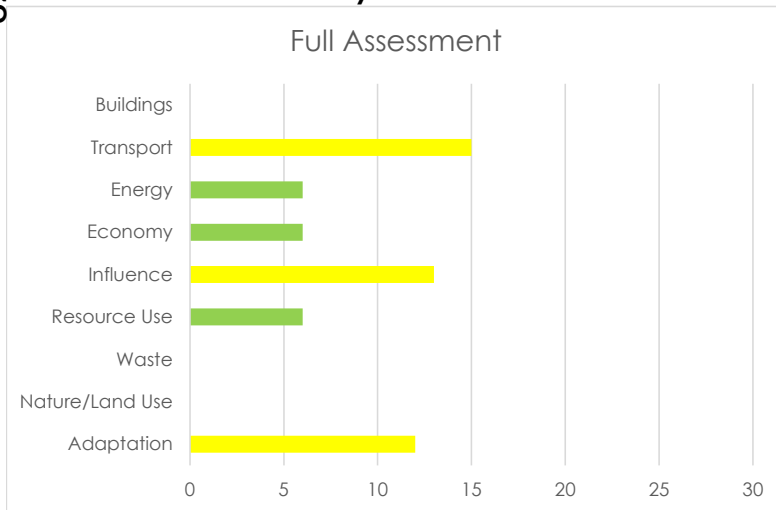
Project Description and CIA Assessment Summary	<p>The current contracts for Home Care come to an end in Summer 2024 and will be replaced by a new Care and Wellbeing Service which will focus on more localised services from a smaller number of providers. This will support a more personalised service for people and help to stabilise the market. The reduction in the number of providers from 35 operating across the city to around 16 aligned to locality areas, will improve efficiency for both SCC and the providers and also allow those providers more flexibility and time to deliver care.</p> <p>More localised delivery will reduce the amount of travel, in particular the use of private vehicles as carers drive between areas, with a view to grouping rounds to allow them to walk between homes. Furthermore, it is envisaged that people without a car, who want to work in the sector, will be able to pick up the walking rounds near to where they live. This will reduce the number of trips being made by staff between their home address and area of work.</p> <p>There are additional co-benefits to this as well, such as, opening up job opportunities for those who don't have access to their own vehicle but want to enter employment in this sector and also a financial saving ie fuel cost.</p> <p>Health and wellbeing benefit - workers health and wellbeing will benefit from walking their rounds rather than driving between homes.</p>
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Rapid Assessment	Does the project or proposal have an impact in the following areas? Select all those that apply. Only complete the sections you have selected here in the assessment.		
Buildings	No	Influence	Yes
Transport	Yes	Resource Use	Yes
Energy	Yes	Waste	No
Economy	Yes	Nature/Land Use	No
		Adaptation	Yes

Initial Assessment Summary



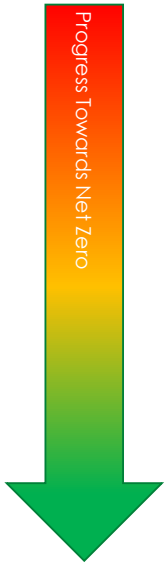
Full Assessment Summary





>=27	The project will increase the amount of CO2e released compared to before.
21-26	The project will maintain similar levels of CO2e emissions compared to before.
12-20	The project will achieve a moderate decrease in CO2e emissions compared to before.
3-11	The project will achieve a significant decrease in CO2e emissions compared to before.
0-2	The project can be considered to achieve net zero CO2e emissions.

Initial Assessment



10	The project will significantly increase the amount of CO2e released compared to before.
9	The project will increase the amount of CO2e released compared to before.
8	The project will maintain similar levels of CO2e emissions compared to before.
7	
6	The project will achieve a moderate decrease in CO2e emissions compared to before.
5	
4	
3	The project will achieve a significant decrease in CO2e emissions compared to before.
2	
1	
0	The project can be considered to achieve net zero CO2e emissions.
Carbon Negative	The project is actively removing CO2e from the atmosphere.

Category	Impact	Description of Project Impact	Score
Buildings and Infrastructure	Construction		NA
	Use		NA
	Land use in development		NA

Transport	Demand Reduction	The project aims to move from a time and task model to a more outcomes based approach which will focus on working with people to improve their quality of life and enablement and over time reduce the number of visits required, therefore reducing the demand. Secondly, the new model will allow carers to be more flexible and stay longer at certain times and potentially then have fewer visits over the week. Currently the time and task model requires a visit to be made even if it is not always needed. Moving to more localised services will also reduce overall mileage by grouping visits closer together and enabling carers to work nearer to where they live.	5
	Decarbonisation of Transport		NA
	Increasing Active Travel	More localised services will have two impacts. Firstly the homes being visited being grouped closely together (more so in urban areas) will allow carers to walk between visits rather than driving and also we know that not having access to a vehicle prevents people becoming carers. It is envisaged that the localised model will allow people to work near where they live and reduce the number of trips between areas to start work. For example a carer who lives in Walkley travelling to Handsworth to start work.	5

Energy	Decarbonisation of Fuel		NA
	Demand Reduction/Efficiency Improvements	Moving to electronic call monitoring and subsequent invoicing and payments will reduce the number of paper based systems and improve efficiency.	6
	Increasing infrastructure for renewables generation		NA

Economy	Development of low carbon businesses		NA
	Increase in low carbon skills/training		NA
	Improved business sustainability	Moving to a localised system will enable providers to reduce the overall carbon footprint associated with their service.	6

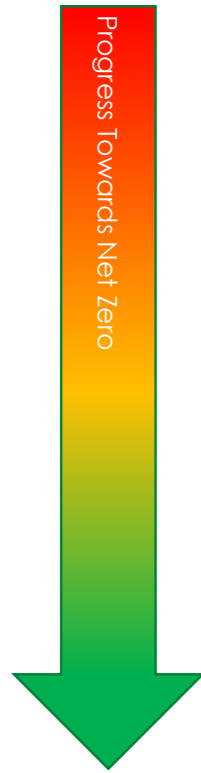
Influence	Awareness Raising	The new approach will increase awareness of climate change with both our providers and the people receiving care, as the market reshaping to create a smaller localised market and the environmental benefits form a key part of the contract. The new contract shows a commitment to reducing car usage in this sector and the mapping of usage will again be part of the reshaping work.	6
	Climate Leadership		NA
	Working with Stakeholders	We will work with providers to find the best way to map areas to minimise their CO2e emissiong and capture data.	6

Resource Use	Water Use		NA
	Food and Drink		NA
	Products	Moving to electronic call monitoring and subsequent invoicing and payments will reduce the number of paper based systems and improve efficiency.	6
	Services		NA

Waste	Waste Reduction		NA
	Waste Hierarchy		NA
	Circular Economy		NA
Nature/Land Use	Biodiversity		NA
	Carbon Storage		NA
	Flood Management		NA

Adaptation	Exposure to climate change impacts	A shift to more people working near to where they live will mean less disruption to services in the event of adverse weather which impedes travel.	6
	Vulnerable Groups		NA
	Just Transition	We know that not having access to a vehicle prevents people becoming carers; a co-benefit of the localised approach is widening the potential for people without a vehicle to become carers.	6

Full Assessment



10	The project will significantly increase the amount of CO2e released compared to before.
9	The project will increase the amount of CO2e released compared to before.
8	The project will maintain similar levels of CO2e emissions compared to before.
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6	The project will achieve a moderate decrease in CO2e emissions compared to before.
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2	
1	
0	The project can be considered to achieve net zero CO2e emissions.
Carbon Negative	The project is actively removing CO2e from the atmosphere.

Page 184

Category	Impact	Description of Project Impact	Mitigation Measures	Mitigated Score	Procurement Action Required?	Proposed KPI/Measure
Buildings and Infrastructure	Construction			NA		
	Use			NA		
	Land use in development			NA		

Transport	Demand Reduction	The project aims to move from a time and task model to a more outcomes based approach which will focus on working with people to improve their quality of life and enablement and over time reduce the number of visits required, therefore reducing the demand. Secondly, the new model will allow carers to be more flexible and stay longer at certain times and potentially then have fewer visits over the week. Currently the time and task model requires a visit to be made even if it is not always needed. Moving to more localised services will also reduce overall mileage by grouping visits closer together and enabling carers to work nearer to where they live.	Measures to be monitored in contract: 1)Record the number of care hours delivered in an area under the current contract and then under the new contract, per person. This will take into account any increase or decrease in the number of people receiving a care service over time. A reduction in demand will naturally lead to fewer visits. 2)Record the number of individual visits in an area under the current contract and under the new contract. 3)Record the number of car pooling journeys and the number of people involved to identify the number of miles saved / not driven. A car pool system whereby workers travel together to an area and then walk their rounds would be acceptable if there is no alternative to using a vehicle. Calculating the number of miles saved will be difficult as we do not have that data currently to create a baseline, plus there are several providers operating in a locality and the new model will have only 2 providers per locality so it is not comparable.	5	Yes	Care hours/ person; No. visits per locality; Carer mileage, car pool journeys
	Decarbonisation of Transport		Car pooling could be promoted and adopted by providers alongside the use of pool electric vehicles. It is unlikely that carers would purchase their own electric vehicles.	5		Car pool journeys mileage, miles driven in EVs
	Increasing Active Travel	More localised services will have two impacts. Firstly the homes being visited being grouped closely together (more so in urban areas) will allow carers to walk between visits rather than driving and also we know that not having access to a vehicle prevents people becoming carers. It is envisaged that the localised model will allow people to work near where they live and reduce the number of trips between areas to start work. For example a carer who lives in Walkley travelling to Handsworth to start work.	Identify the number of new walking routes in place and the number of journeys by car that have been avoided. This would require some assumptions about the route that would have been taken if not for the intervention as the new contract is a completely different approach to the current and therefore not comparable. Record the number of staff recruited locally to work on those walking routes. Again some assumptions as noted above would need to be made. There will be an expectation that providers are clear with staff that short distances should be carried out on foot and not in a vehicle.	5		Mileage avoided

Energy	Decarbonisation of Fuel			NA		
	Demand Reduction/Efficiency Improvements	Moving to electronic call monitoring and subsequent invoicing and payments will reduce the number of paper based systems and improve efficiency.		6		
	Increasing infrastructure for renewables generation			NA		

Economy	Development of low carbon businesses			NA		
	Increase in low carbon skills/training			NA		
	Improved business sustainability	Moving to a localised system will enable providers to reduce the overall carbon footprint associated with their service.	Providers will be required to provide information on their approach to minimising their environmental impact and reducing emissions through the tender process.	6		Tender scoring

Influence	Awareness Raising	The new approach will increase awareness of climate change with both our providers and the people receiving care, as the market reshaping to create a smaller localised market and the environmental benefits form a key part of the contract. The new contract shows a commitment to reducing car usage in this sector and the mapping of usage will again be part of the reshaping work.	This will be communicated through ongoing communications work with different stakeholders and through press releases. The benefits of the localised service delivery will be communicated.	7		
	Climate Leadership			NA		
	Working with Stakeholders	We will work with providers to find the best way to map areas to minimise their CO2e emissions and capture data.		6		

Resource Use	Water Use			NA		
	Food and Drink			NA		
	Products	Moving to electronic call monitoring and subsequent invoicing and payments will reduce the number of paper based systems and improve efficiency.	No further measures required.	6		
	Services			NA		

Waste	Waste Reduction			NA		
	Waste Hierarchy			NA		
	Circular Economy			NA		

Nature/Land Use	Biodiversity			NA		
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	Carbon Storage			NA		
	Flood Management			NA		

Adaptation	Exposure to climate change impacts	A shift to more people working near to where they live will mean less disruption to services in the event of adverse weather which impedes travel.	SCC and Providers have contingency plans in place for adverse weather conditions that will be updated to reflect the walking and localised provision.	6		
	Vulnerable Groups					
	Just Transition	We know that not having access to a vehicle prevents people becoming carers; a co-benefit of the localised approach is widening the potential for people without a vehicle to become carers.	Providers to advertise jobs that do not require a car and recruit specifically to those positions with no expectation that people will need of travel unless car pooling pick up and drop off is set up	6		Number of workers recruited to walking rounds

Form 2 - Attach as appendix, include the summary and refer to the appendix, what elements can be included in the contract and under contract monitoring

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