## How to introduce health in Energy Poverty urban programmes







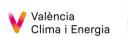




**EPAH Annual Event** Barcelona, 16/10/2024















































## **TEAM**

#### Who are we?

#### **Speakers:**

Noemi García Lepetit, Valencia Innovation Capital (VIC) Elena Rocher, Valencia Innovation Capital (VIC) Pilar Jordà, Valencia Clima i Energía (VCE)

#### **Workshop facilitators:**

Delmir Giner (VIC) Corentin Girard (VCE) Victoria Pellicer-Sifres (VCE)

#### **Session Moderator:**







**Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, TNO** 













## SESSION CONTENT

#### Goals:

Enrich and share your plans, projects, ideas, expertises on creating energy poverty urban programs and relate them to health

#### **Content:**

- Wellbased Project: an overview
- Project results: how does Energy Poverty impacts on health
- WELLBASED Urban Programs (WUPs): based on socioecological model of health determinants
- A case study: the pilot City of Valencia
- Workshop: how to introduce health in urban programs fighting Energy Poverty?







Noemi García-Lepetit (Valencia Innovation Capital)





#### **H2020 WELLBASED goal**

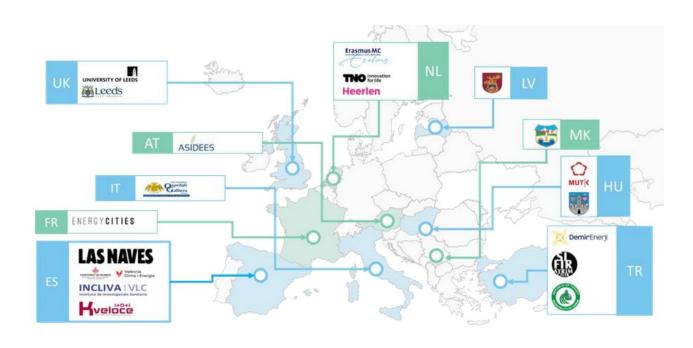
- To deliver comprehensive urban programmes which contributes to significantly reducing Energy Poverty
- To investigate the effects of Energy Poverty on the citizens health and wellbeing







#### **Consortium: 18 partners from 10 countries**



 Municipalities, research institutes, SMEs, NGOs...





#### >1300 participants from 6 pilot cities



- Edirne (Turkey)
- Heerlen (Netherlands),
- Jelgava (Latvia)
- Leeds (UK)
- Obuda B (Hungary)
- Valencia (Spain)
- + Skopje (Macedonia), follower city





#### Interventions in the pilot sites











- Social energy audits
- Energy efficiency kits
- Regular group meetings and trainings
- Energy bills advice
- Home rehabilitations (insulation, heating systems...)
- Home appliances renovation



# BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE





#### **Project Research**

#### Data collection during 18 months:

- · Questionnaires on health, sleep and use of energy
- Health measurements
- Home sensors: T, H, CO2
- Qualitative interviews







#### **Project Research**

Analysis on how health is affected by Energy Poverty and interventions:

- Energy poverty indicators
- Energy consumption
- Coping behaviours
- Health & wellbeing outcomes
- Health monitoring measurements
- Indoor comfort and air quality





Project timeline: 2021-2025







**Next steps: Results analysis and Policy Advocacy** 

#### **Publications:**

- Complete research study and other project Deliverables <u>Publications | WELLBASED</u>
- Manifesto for Healthy Homes: <u>Join us! | WELLBASED</u>
- WELLBASED Policy Recommendations at local and EU level (2025)







**Next steps: Results analysis and Policy Advocacy** 

#### **Events:**

- Session within Right to Energy Forum, Brussels (2 December 2024)
- WELLBASED final event in Valencia, Spain (19-20 February 2025)









Noemi García-Lepetit (VIC)

\*Study research made by:

- Erasmus University Medical Center of Rotterdam, Netherlands (quantitative analysis)
- University of Leeds , UK (qualitative analysis)
- Older adults analysis: Ente Ospedaliero Galliera (Genova, Italy)

Full study available at wellbased.eu

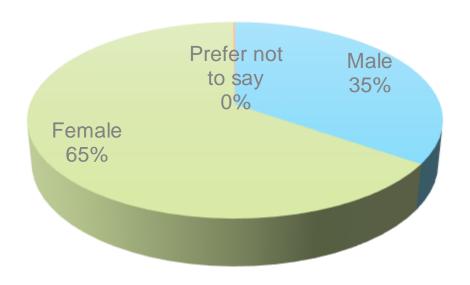




#### Who participated



#### Gender







#### **How Energy Poverty is experienced?**

- The participants live in houses with damp/leak present (~60%), uncomfortable in summer (~70%) and are not satisfied with their house (~60%).
- Arrears on the utility bills are common (~50%)
- People were coping by wearing extra clothes, turning off heating or lights (~55%)

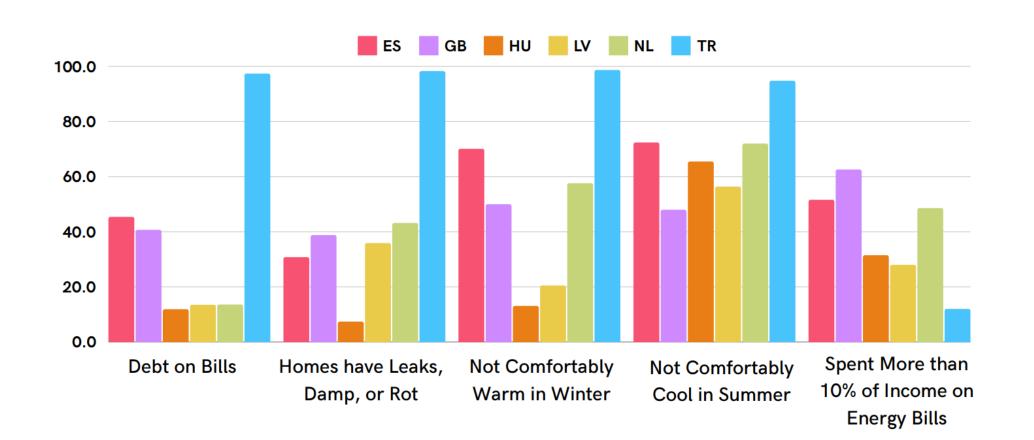


Valencia's pilot





How do different cities experience Energy Poverty?



#### **Effects of Energy Poverty on health and wellbeing**

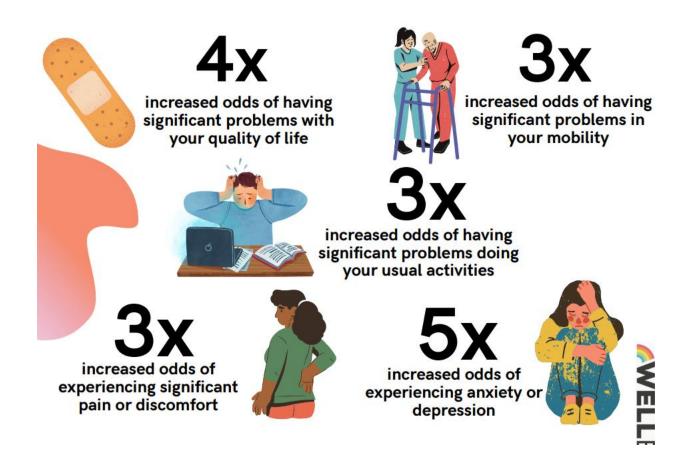
- Participants experience mental health problems, such as feelings of depression or anxiety (~30%)
- Participants report >3 chronic conditions (~40%)
- The doctor is visited >3 times in the past year (~40%)
- Intervention group: Hypertension and limited peak flow is recorded by about a fifth of our participants





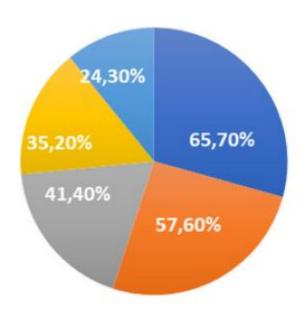


Compared to someone not in Energy Poverty, being in high Energy Poverty means you have...



Older participants health (>65 years old)

#### Main comorbidities



Older people in EP showed high prevalence of **multidimensional frailty**, mainly related to:

- Social isolation
- Comorbidities: high blood pressure, back pain, osteoarthritis, heart and lung diseases
- Cognitive impairment



Effects of project interventions on participants' health (Qualitative analysis)

POSITIVE CHANGE		NO CHANGE
Improved wellbeing		Health
•	Lower energy costs reduce stress	<ul> <li>Young and healthy – not affected by temperature in</li> </ul>
•	Thermal comfort makes people happier	home
•	Better air quality reduced fatigue	<ul> <li>Already engaged in healthy habits</li> </ul>
•	Anticipating better temperatures in home	<ul> <li>Would need more time to see if impacts physical health</li> </ul>
	(summer and winter)	<ul> <li>Use to putting up with difficulties</li> </ul>
•	Knowing someone cares (via intervention)	<ul> <li>Children still playing on cold floors, get colds in winter</li> </ul>
	enhances mood	<ul> <li>Struggling financially because housing costs are too high</li> </ul>
•	Cooking more	

#### **Conclusions & Policy Implications**

- Energy Poverty is a public health and public equity issue
- Health in All Policies approach (Energy, Housing, Climate Change policies...)
- Need for intervention frameworks that target specifically health effects of EP
- Need for integrated programs that consider social determinants of health
- Need for new measurement approaches and tools to adequately capture impacts on health and wellbeing







**Elena Rocher (VIC)** 

WELLBASED Urban
Programs (WUPs) and
the socioecological
model of health
determinants





## How to combine EP and health?

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

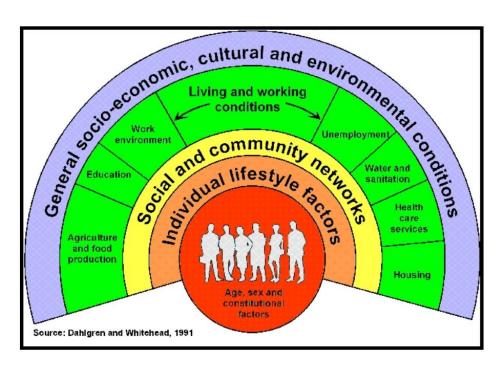
World Health Organization





## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

#### **Sociecological Model of Health Determinants**



Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991)

- Different layers of socioeconomic and environmental determinants of health: where and how you live affect your health
- 23% of mortality in the world is linked to environmental factors (WHO).
- More than 80% of our health depends on external factors
- Health inequalities (those more vulnerable have worse health) are avoidable through the right policies

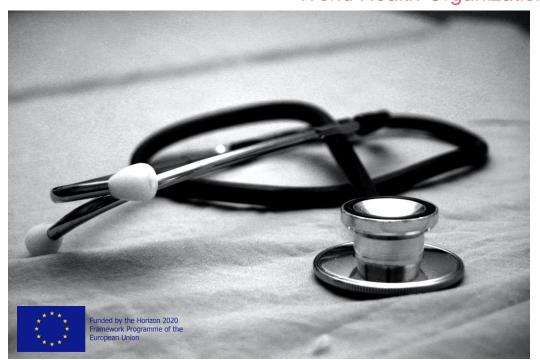




## How to combine EP and health?

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

World Health Organization



Strategies for dealing with social and environmental determinants of health for energy poverty are needed

Energy poverty = a **complex** problem that needs solutions from a **multidimensional approach** 

Health in all policies to tackle energy poverty challenges through a set of different urban policies



## Socioecological model of Health Determinants

#### **Health and Energy Poverty**

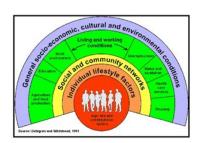
#### Health in All Policies approach for Energy Poverty



- Global context (Layer 4): energy policies for a Just Energy Transition, social policies, climate change (adaptation and mitigation), macroeconomic policies, policy advocacy (Right to Energy).
- Living and working conditions (Layer 3): social services, employment, healthcare, housing, energy (efficiency) programs.
- Social and community networks (Layer 2): family, community work, neighborhood, community support networks and empowerment, NGOs, charities.
- Individual lifestyle factors (Layer 1): improvement of socioeconomic conditions of households and lifestyles, empowerment.







# FRAMEWORK FOR WELLBASED URBAN PROGRAMMES: THE ACTION

#### Layer 1 Individual Lifestyle factors

 Practices oriented to improve individual lifestyles regarding health promotion, energy efficiency, energy costs, residential comfort, etc.

## Layer 2 Social and Community networks

 Activities oriented to strengthen communities, mainly those oriented to promote community support and mutual aid, peer learning and therefore moving from individual to collective support approach

#### Layer 3 Living and working conditions

- Practices oriented to improve the access to a dignified work and life conditions, e.g. comfortable and healthy homes and workplaces
- Layer 4 General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions
  - Practices that aim to make structural changes on the socio-economic context, mainly referring to both energy and to household policies





## **VLC WUP**

#### Focus on community and individuals empowerment

#### **LAYER 1 · Individual Lifestyle factors**

- Socio-energy audits
- Bill optimization
- Debt support

#### **LAYER 2 · Social and Community networks**

- Creation of a "Citizen School of Right to Energy":
- Regular community meetings (sense of group, spaces of mutual support)
- Training professionals on the detection of EP
- Right to Energy Conference

#### LAYER 3 · Living and working conditions

Delivery of Energy Efficiency Kits

#### LAYER 4 · General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions

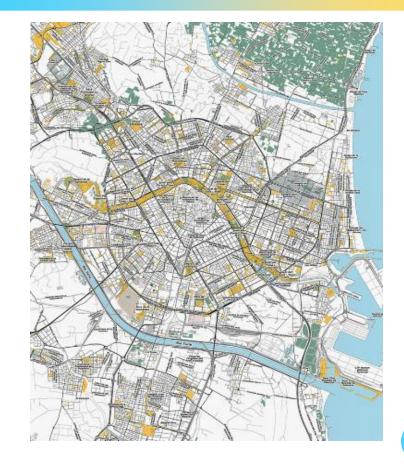
- Citizen campaign for Right to Energy
- Policy advocacy plan
- Mapping of available and potential life-enhancing programmes and initiatives





#### Pilar Jordà (VCE)

# A CASE STUDY: THE PILOT CITY OF VALENCIA







## **Energy & Health**

• Physical health: Increase in winter infections (flu, colds), risk of poisoning/intoxication, hypothermia, physical exhaustion, allergies, inflammation due to humidity and mold, increased risk of heart attacks...

• Mental Health: stress, anxiety, depression, low self-steem...

• Social Health: daily life (working, studying, looking for a job...), hygiene, isolation, stigmatization, less budget for leisure activities, quality of food...

## Reaching vulnerable households

- Difficulties in paying bills
- Old and inefficient buildings
- Cases referred by Social Services, NGOs, Charity Entities, Energy Offices...



## Reaching vulnerable households

130 households across all neighborhoods

100 women and 43 men

• Ages 24 ~ 84

• Large families, single parent families, elder people, students, migrants, unemployed people, people with chronic diseases...

## **Pilot Intervention**



## Layer 1: individual lifestyle factors

Bill optimization

Socio-energy audit

Debt support



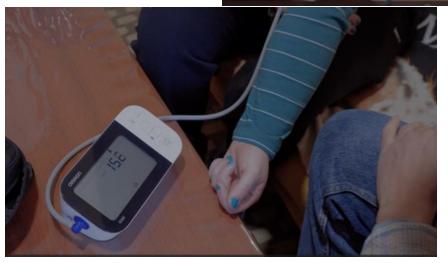
## **Pilot Intervention**

- Home sensor monitoring T/H/CO2
- Monthly health screenings (blood pressure, heart rate and O2 saturation)



- o Health
- Sleep quality
- Energy bill
- Qualitative interviews





## Layer 2: Social and Community Networks

- The Citizen School for the Right to Energy
- Learn about energy and health
- Share experiences, tricks, good practices...
- Empower participants
- Build community and improve mental health













## Participants say...

"For a person like me, who is alone, learning and understanding my bills means a lot. Before the project, I could not even read them. Those workshops have been very useful. They take you out from darkness, from disinformation".

## Layer 2: Social and Community Networks

The Citizen School for the Right to Energy

## Trainings with professionals on how to detect Energy Poverty

- Healthcare workers
- Teachers
- Social Workers
- NGOs and volunteers

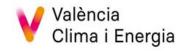


## Layer 3: living and working conditions

- Delivery and installation of an Energy Efficiency kit
- Other pilots: isolation, heating systems...









## Layer 4: Macro Level

- Mapping of programs and initiatives to improve quality of life
- Creation of an action protocol in the healthcare system
- Awareness campaign on the Right to Energy
- Policy recommendations

















## Workshop

How to introduce health in urban programs fighting Energy Poverty?





### VALENCIA URBAN PROGRAM

#### Focus on community and individuals empowerment

#### **LAYER 1 · Individual Lifestyle factors**

- Socio-energy audits
- Bill optimization
- Debt support

#### **LAYER 2 · Social and Community networks**

- Creation of a "Citizen School of Right to Energy":
- Regular community meetings (sense of group, spaces of mutual support)
- Training professionals on the detection of EP
- Right to Energy Conference

#### LAYER 3 · Living and working conditions

Delivery of Energy Efficiency Kits

#### LAYER 4 · General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions

- Citizen campaign for Right to Energy
- Policy advocacy plan
- Mapping of available and potential life-enhancing programmes and initiatives

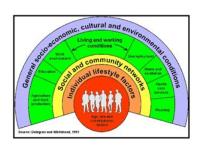




# Workshop: how to introduce health in urban programs fighting Energy Poverty?

#### Set up of the workshop

- 1. Division in groups
- 2. Write down your entities in the group (municipality X, researcher at Y, etc)
- 3. Each group works on two layers of the framework 10 minutes each
- 4. Each layer is represented by a color. Each group works on two layers 20 min total
- 5. Groups share their experiences

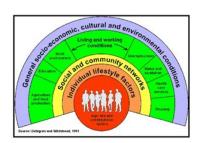


#### **Activity**

Think of <u>interventions</u> for each of the four layers of the socio ecological model.

Interventions from <u>different action and policies</u>
<u>fields</u> (housing, social services, health promotion, training programs, energy, etc) that can address the problem and its impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.

- Layer 1 Individual Lifestyle factors
- Layer 2 Social and Community networks
- Layer 3 Living and working conditions
- Layer 4 General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions



# FRAMEWORK FOR WELLBASED URBAN PROGRAMMES: THE ACTION

#### Layer 1 Individual Lifestyle factors

 Practices oriented to improve individual lifestyles regarding health promotion, energy efficiency, energy costs, residential comfort, etc.

## Layer 2 Social and Community networks

 Activities oriented to strengthen communities, mainly those oriented to promote community support and mutual aid, peer learning and therefore moving from individual to collective support approach

#### Layer 3 Living and working conditions

- Practices oriented to improve the access to a dignified work and life conditions, e.g. comfortable and healthy homes and workplaces
- Layer 4 General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions
  - Practices that aim to make structural changes on the socio-economic context, mainly referring to both energy and to household policies





# Looking at the interventions: what makes it a health issue? who should you work with?

LAYER 1 - INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLE	Elements for holistic urban programs	Potential partners to include in urban program
How to include health dimension in these interventions:	Health dimensions of the interventions:	Partners to include in the urban program, or stakeholders to inform about the program
One-stop shops: energy assessment		
2. Trainings on energy efficiency		
3. Bills optimization		

