How to introduce health in Energy Poverty urban programmes

WELLBASED



MUTK ASIDEES 🦉 ASIDEES



EPAH Annual Event Barcelona, 16/10/2024

INCLIVA



Galliera Galliera





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:

Koen Straver (TNO)



Valencia Innovation Capital

Valencia Clima i Energia

Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, TNO









SESSION CONTENT



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

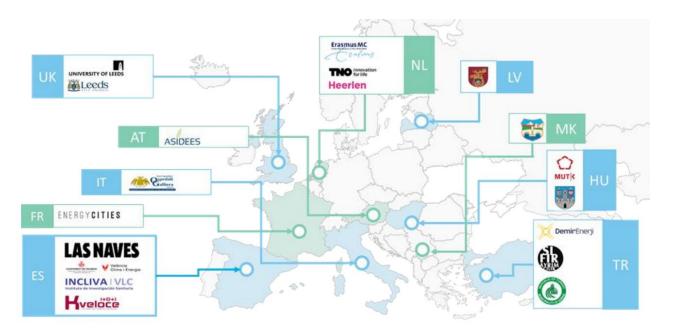
- To deliver comprehensive urban programmes which contributes to significantly reducing Energy Poverty
- To investigate the effects of Energy Poverty on the citizens health and wellbeing







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



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: Join us! | WELLBASED
- WELLBASED Policy Recommendations at local and EU level (2025)







Next steps: Results analysis and Policy Advocacy

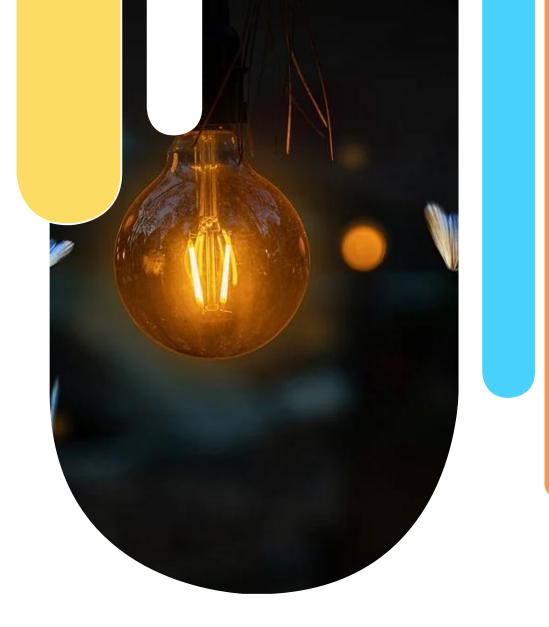
Events:

- 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)

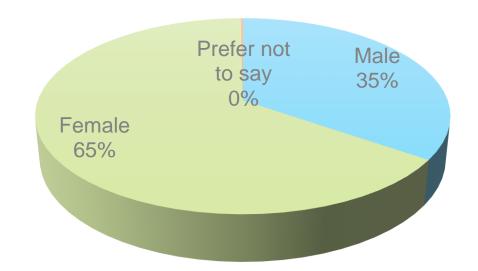
Full study available at wellbased.eu



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Who participated





Gender



1340 participants



How Energy Poverty is experienced?

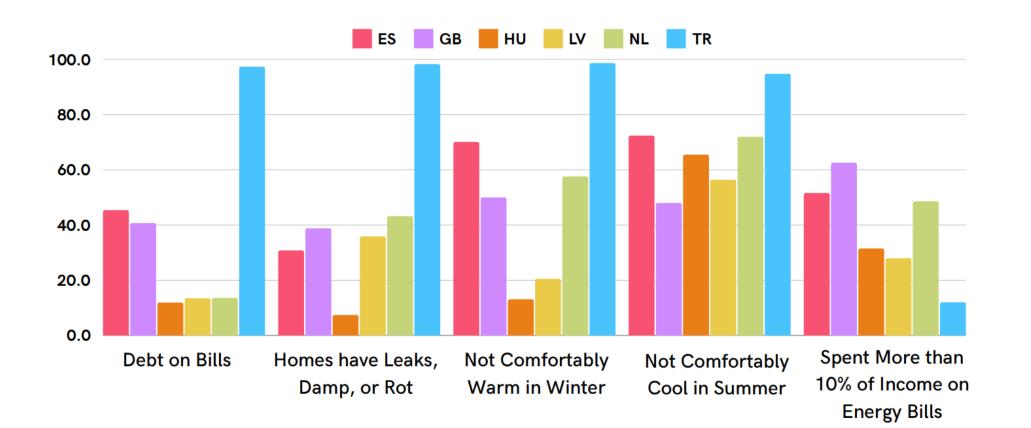
- The participants live in houses with **damp/leak** present (~60%), uncomfortable in summer (~70%) and are not satisfied with their house (~60%).
- Arrears on the utility bills are common (~50%)
- People were coping by wearing extra clothes, turning off heating or lights (~55%)



Valencia's pilot



How do different cities experience Energy Poverty?



Effects of Energy Poverty on health and wellbeing

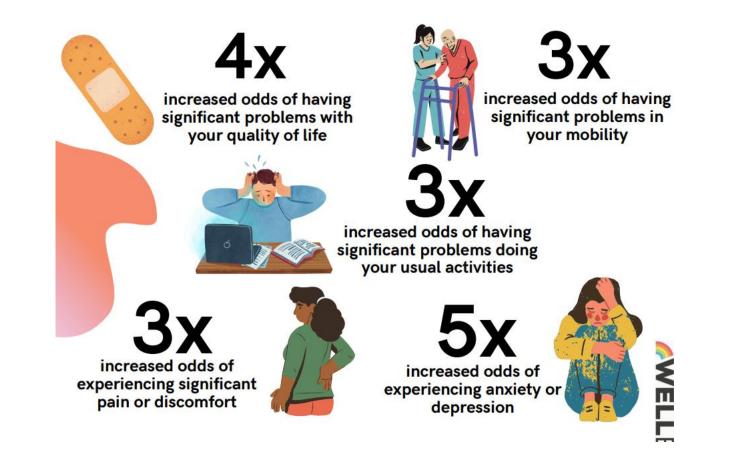
- Participants experience mental health problems, such as feelings of depression or anxiety (~30%)
- Participants report >3 chronic conditions (~40%)
- The doctor is visited >3 times in the past year (~40%)
- Intervention group: Hypertension and limited peak flow is recorded by about a fifth of our participants



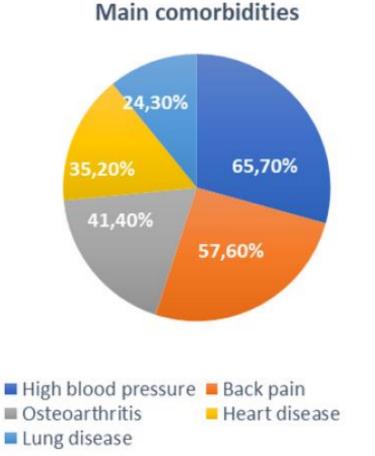




Compared to someone not in Energy Poverty, being in high Energy Poverty means you have...



Older participants health (>65 years old)



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 	• Young and healthy – not affected by temperature in
• Thermal comfort makes people happier	home
Better air quality reduced fatigue	Already engaged in healthy habits
• Anticipating better temperatures in home	• Would need more time to see if impacts physical health
(summer and winter)	Use to putting up with difficulties
• Knowing someone cares (via intervention)	• Children still playing on cold floors, get colds in winter
enhances mood	• Struggling financially because housing costs are too high
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





23

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

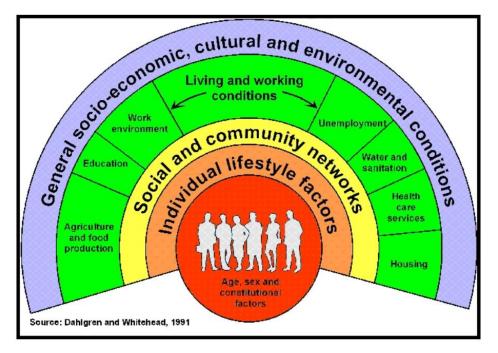




24

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

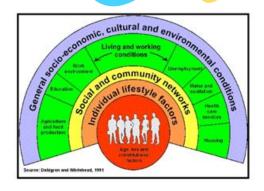
Energy poverty = a **complex** problem that needs solutions from a **multidimensional approach**

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

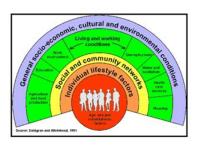


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Health in All Policies approach for Energy Poverty

- **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





29



A CASE STUDY: THE PILOT CITY OF VALENCIA



Pilar Jordà (VCE)





30

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

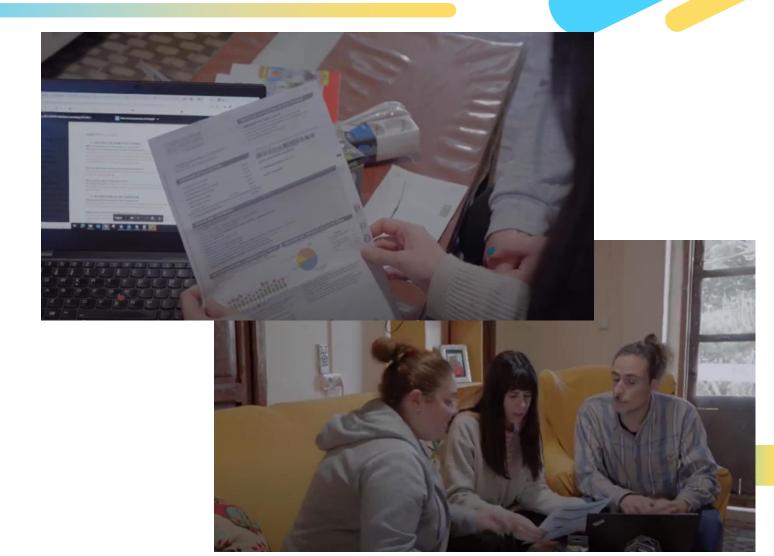
- 130 households across all neighborhoods
- 100 women and 43 men
- Ages 24 ~ 84
- Large families, single parent families, elder people, students, migrants, unemployed people, people with chronic diseases...

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)



Questionnaires:

- \circ Health
- Sleep quality
- \circ Energy bill
- Qualitative interviews

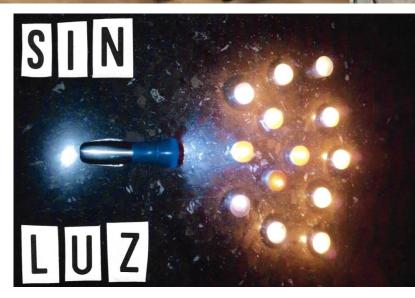


Layer 2: Social and Community Networks

- 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







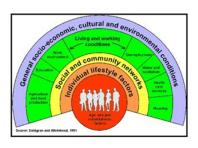
Workshop

How to introduce health in urban programs fighting Energy Poverty?





44



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VALENCIA URBAN PROGRAM

Focus on community and individuals empowerment

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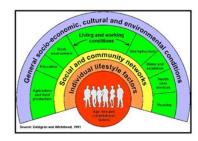




Workshop: how to introduce health in urban programs fighting Energy Poverty?

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 **interventions** for each of the four layers of the socio ecological model.

Interventions from **different action and policies fields** (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

47

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
1. One-stop shops: energy assessment		
2. Trainings on energy efficiency		
3. Bills optimization		

48



If you want to get in contact with us please write to: noemi.garcia@lasnaves.com

Thanks























