

# **S u s t a i n a b i l i t y   S o l u t i o n s**

## **Health Care Without Harm**

### **Poster presentation**

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#### **Abstract**

Climate change can feel like a ‘problem for the future’ due to the perceived gradual onset of its consequences when compared to other immediate health concerns like infectious diseases and complications presenting from chronic health conditions (Colvin, et al ٢٠٢٠).

The health system, hospitals, primary health care centers, and pharmaceutical firms are all part of the healthcare industry, which also contributes significantly to waste and hazardous emissions. Health system generates approximately seven per cent of the nation’s total carbon footprint; Healthcare facilities need a lot of energy to generate the electricity needed for heating, cooling, ventilation, and hot water (Wisniewski, ٢٠٢٠).

There are choices in healthcare that can be made now to help reduce the environmental impact of the sector (Wemmers, ٢٠٢٠). A green and healthy hospital is one that actively supports population health by continuously reducing its environmental impact and mitigating any adverse effects on the population's illness burden, according to the group Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) (Campbell, ٢٠٢٣). In order to support sustainable action in terms of water consumption, waste management, and energy budgeting, the HCWH project Global Green and Healthy Hospitals has developed a comprehensive, holistic, and international framework that aligns the areas of leadership, chemicals, waste, energy, water, food, transportation, pharmaceuticals, buildings, and purchasing (Hancock, ٢٠٢٣) (Lee, et a; ٢٠٢٣).

Green hospitals' fundamental tenet is to advance public health while preserving the environment. Numerous clinics use the proposed concepts and standards as a model, thus the huge potential for patient health, financial savings, and, last but not least, environmental conservation has not yet been completely realized (Prabhakaran, Karliner, & Armstrong, ٢٠٢٣) (West, ٢٠٢٣).

## Introduction

Climate change can feel like a ‘problem for the future’ due to the perceived gradual onset of its consequences when compared to other immediate health concerns like infectious diseases and complications presenting from chronic health conditions.

The health system, hospitals, primary health care centers, and pharmaceutical firms are all part of the healthcare industry, which also contributes significantly to waste and hazardous emissions.

Health system generates approximately 4.7% of nation’s total carbon footprint. Healthcare facilities need a lot of energy to generate the electricity needed for heating, cooling, ventilation, and hot water. There are choices in healthcare that can be made now to help reduce the environmental impact of the sector.

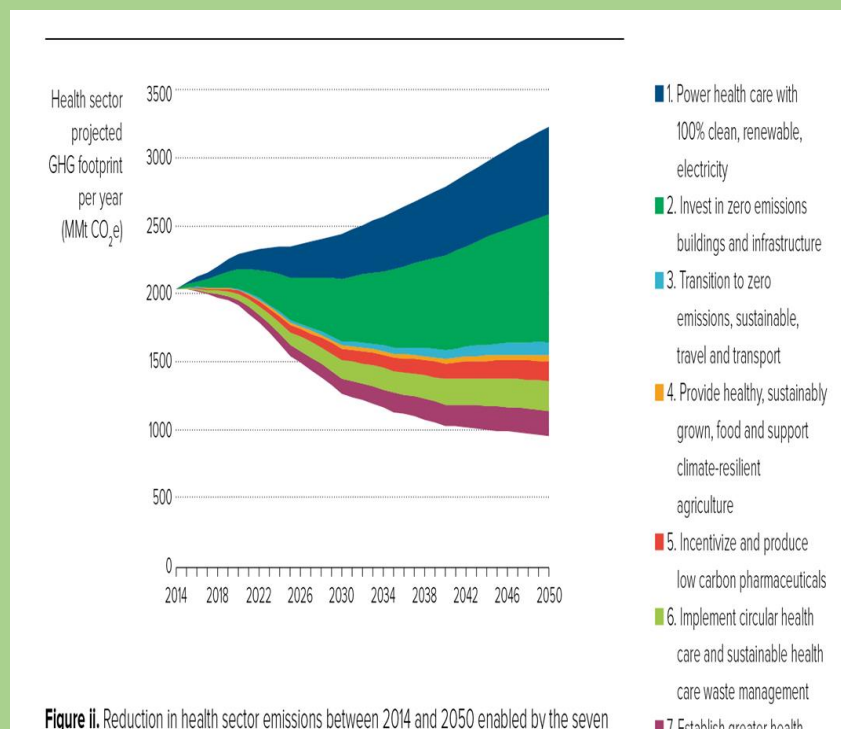
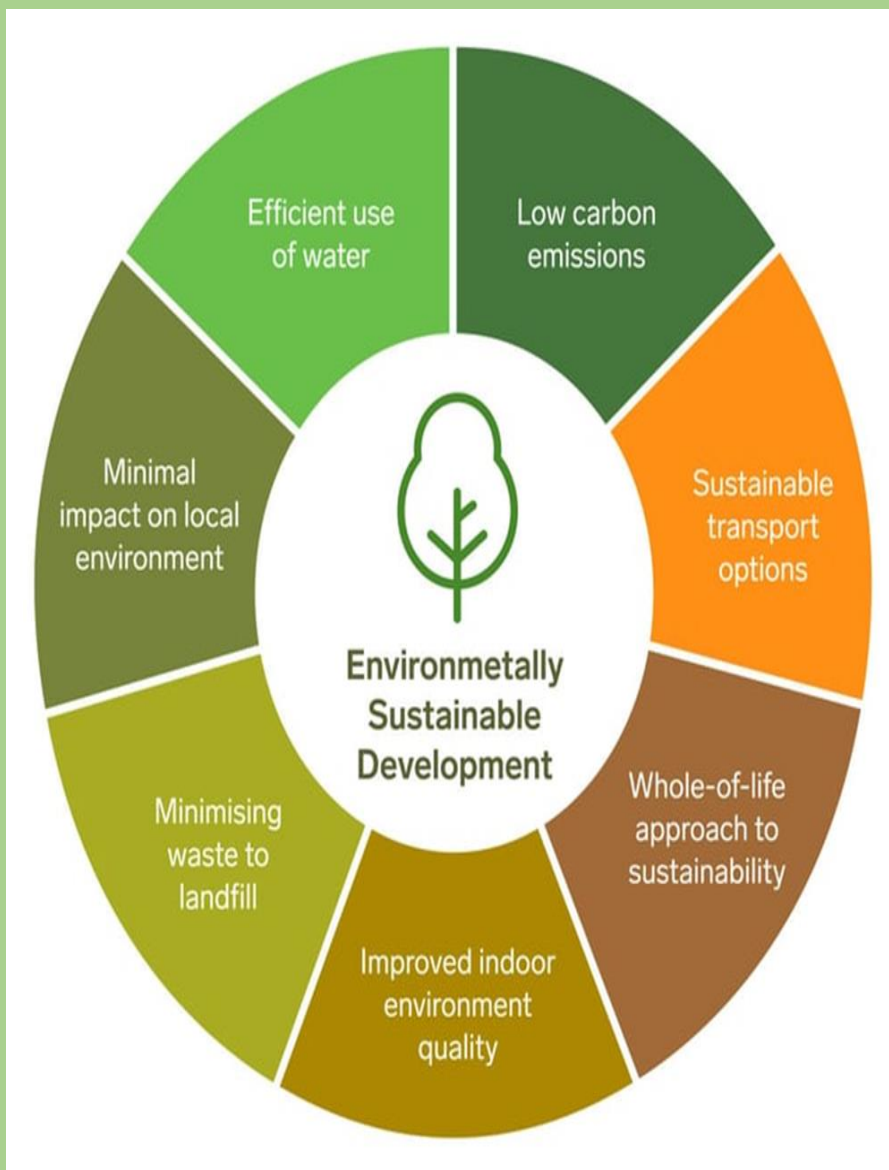


Figure II. Reduction in health sector emissions between 2014 and 2050 enabled by the seven

## Greening Health Care

It is a network of leading hospitals, healthcare groups and other organizations across North America working together to achieve deep energy and greenhouse gas emissions reductions in healthcare facilities.



## Health Care Without Harm (HCWH).

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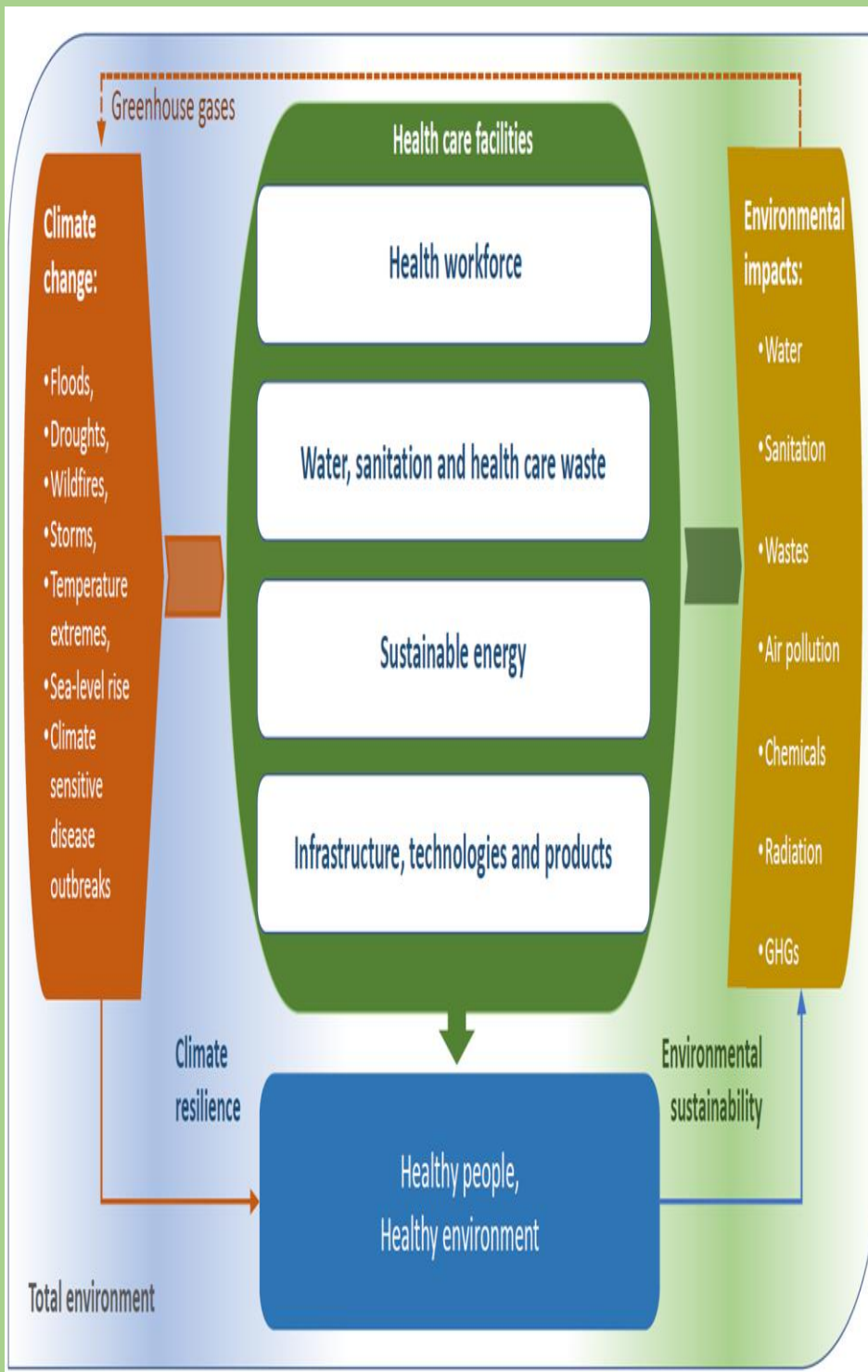


### ISSA CANADA PRESENTS ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

International Sanitation Supply Association (ISSA) recognize the organizations committed to environmental management and dedication to the value of clean.



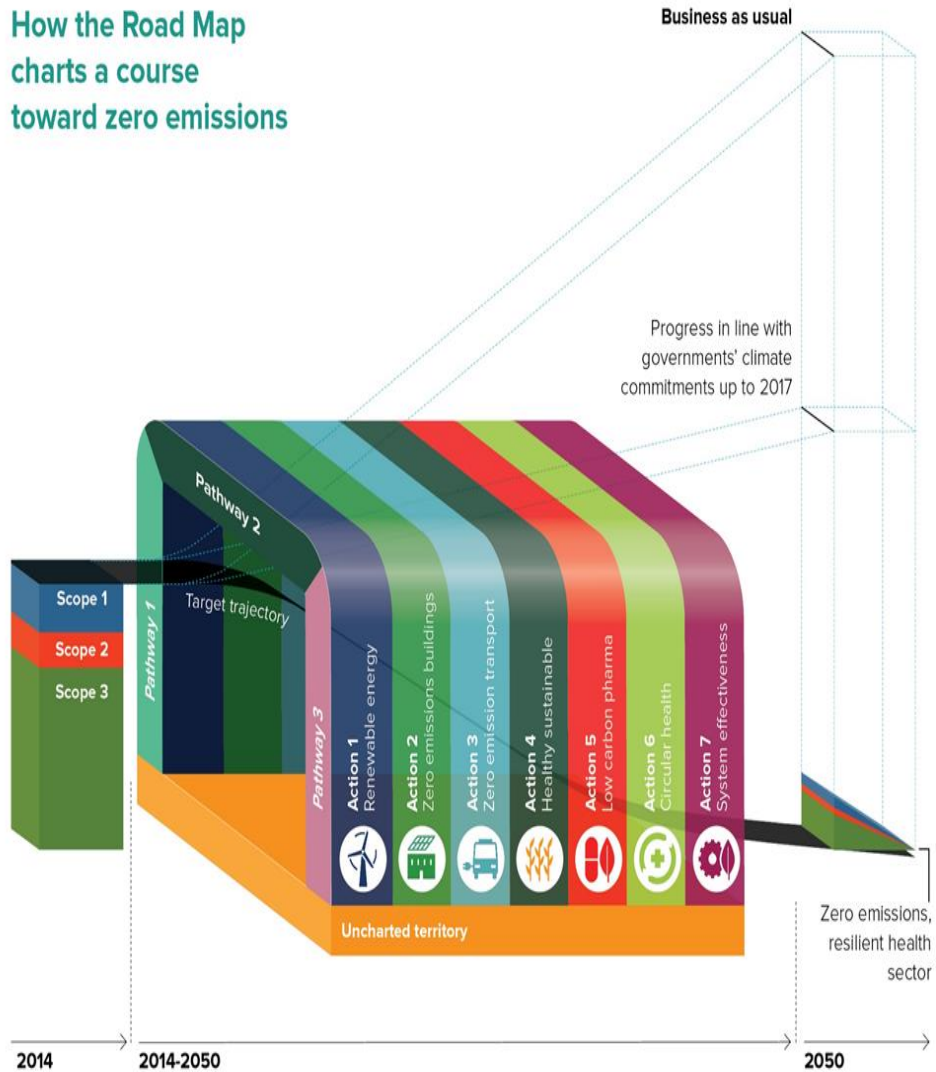
# Healthy People Healthy environment



As a Healthcare Organisation,  
We want to be Clean and Green



### How the Road Map charts a course toward zero emissions



Pathway 1:  
Facilities & Operations



Pathway 2:  
Supply Chain



Pathway 3:  
Wider Economy

**Figure 3.** Assuming countries meet their initial Paris Agreement commitments, three intertwined pathways connected to seven high-impact actions come together to deliver health care decarbonization leading toward a zero emissions, resilient health care sector.

## Healthy People Healthy environment

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