

APPENDIX 5

Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

December 2023

Guidance notes

Things to remember:

Under the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) public authorities are required to have due regard to the aims of the general equality duty when making decisions and when setting policies. Understanding the effect of the council's policies and practices on people with different protected characteristics is an important part of complying with the general equality duty. Under the PSED the council must ensure that:

- Decision-makers are aware of the general equality duty's requirements.
- The general equality duty is complied with before and at the time a particular policy is under consideration and when a decision is taken.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty as an integral part of the decision-making process.
- They have sufficient information to understand the effects of the policy, or the way a function is carried out, on the aims set out in the general equality duty.
- They review policies or decisions, for example, if the make-up of service users changes, as the general equality duty is a continuing duty.
- They take responsibility for complying with the general equality duty in relation to all their relevant functions. Responsibility cannot be delegated to external organisations that are carrying out public functions on their behalf.
- They consciously consider the need to do the things set out in the aims of the general equality duty not only when a policy is developed and decided upon, but when it is being implemented.

Best practice guidance from the Equality and Human Rights Commission recommends that public bodies:

- Consider all the [protected characteristics](#) and all aims of the general equality duty (apart from in relation to marriage and civil partnership, where only the discrimination aim applies).
- Use equality analysis to inform policy as it develops to avoid unnecessary additional activity.
- Focus on the understanding the effects of a policy on equality and any actions needed as a result, not the production of a document.
- Consider how the time and effort involved should relate to the importance of the policy to equality.
- Think about steps to advance equality and good relations as well as eliminate discrimination.
- Use good evidence. Where it isn't available, take steps to gather it (where practical and proportionate).
- Use insights from engagement with employees, service users and others can help provide evidence for equality analysis.

Equality analysis should be referenced in community impact statements in Council reports. Community impact statements are a corporate requirement in all reports to the following meetings: the cabinet, individual decision makers, scrutiny, regulatory committees and

community councils. Community impact statements enable decision makers to identify more easily how a decision might affect different communities in Southwark and to consider any implications for equality and diversity.

The public will be able to view and scrutinise any equality analysis undertaken. Equality analysis should therefore be written in a clear and transparent way using plain English. Equality analysis may be published under the council's publishing of equality information, or be present with divisional/departmental/service business plans. These will be placed on the website for public view under the council's Publications Scheme.

Equality analysis should be reviewed after a sensible period of time to see if business needs have changed and/or if the effects that were expected have occurred. If not then you will need to consider amending your policy accordingly. This does not mean repeating the equality analysis, but using the experience gained through implementation to check the findings and to make any necessary adjustments.

Engagement with the community is recommended as part of the development of equality analysis. The council's Community Engagement Division and critical friend, the Forum for Equality and Human Rights in Southwark can assist with this (see section below on community engagement and www.southwarkadvice.org.uk).

Whilst the equality analysis is being considered, Southwark Council recommends considering health and wellbeing implications, as health and health inequalities are strongly influenced by the environment we live and work in. As a major provider of services to Southwark residents, the council has a legal duty to reduce health inequalities and this is reflected in its values and aims. For this reason, the council recommends considering health & wellbeing impacts in all equality analyses, not forgetting to include identified potential mitigating actions.

Section 1: Equality analysis details

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| Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates | Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy |
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|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Equality analysis author | Tom Buttrick / Tom Sharland | | |
| Strategic Director: | Caroline Bruce | | |
| Department | Environment, Neighbourhoods and Growth | Division | Climate Change & Sustainability |
| Period analysis undertaken | December 2023 | | |

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|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Date of review (if applicable) | | N/A | | | |
| Sign-off | Tom Buttrick | Position | Climate Change Programme Manager | Date | 21/12/2023 |

Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

Climate change is already having an impact across the world, and there is overwhelming evidence that human activity is continuing to drive planetary warming which threatens all who inhabit the earth. This threat is not evenly distributed, and it is the poorest and most vulnerable who are most threatened. The effects can already be seen in Southwark with more extreme weather, greater flood risk and an impact on health of our residents. All carbon emissions – wherever they are produced in the world – are contributing to this crisis, and so every part of the world needs to play its part.

That is why Southwark Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and committed to do everything it can to make the borough carbon neutral by 2030. Our 2021 climate change strategy set out our approach, principles, partnerships and governance for tackling the climate emergency going forward.

However, too much damage has already been done. Even if the world stops producing carbon and other greenhouse gases tomorrow, the increased carbon already in the atmosphere means the planet will continue to warm and it will take many thousands of years to return to pre-industrial temperatures.

While we need to redouble our efforts to reduce carbon and move to a net zero future, we also need to adapt for a warmer world and ensure we are resilient to the changes that are already happening. We also expect those changes to continue to intensify in the coming years.

With this in mind, we have developed this resilience and adaptation strategy. It should be viewed alongside our climate strategy, and shows how we plan to create a more resilient borough that can overcome the current and future impacts of climate change in a just, equal and fair manner. It formalises our approach through a list of clear and defined actions that will focus on how we best prepare the borough and its residents for a changing climate. It builds on work already taking place to adapt the borough in the face of a changing climate, through work on flooding, overheating, biodiversity and many other areas.

Our aim is to create a borough that does not passively endure climate change but acts to limit its impacts, and to do so in a way that contributes to carbon reduction. Our aim is to

do this working with our residents, businesses, schools, institutions and everyone who cares about Southwark and its future.

To manage the constantly changing nature of the climate emergency, we have ensured that our approach to the Climate Change Strategy is iterative, with our strategy able to evolve as we move forward. This also allows for continual long-term engagement with our communities. We will continue to have regard to the public sector equality duty throughout that ongoing iterative process. This strategy appends Southwark Climate Change Strategy “Tackling the Climate Emergency Together”. It contains new actions for our climate action plan and builds on the work we are doing to reduce carbon, to also ensure the borough is prepared and resilient for the effects of climate change. This strategy sets out a new dimension to our climate work, but does not change our overall approach or the values that drive us. We intend for this to be viewed alongside the Climate Change Strategy to give a complete picture of our ambition and plan.

Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

| 2. Service users and stakeholders | |
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| Key users of the department or service | The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will be used across the council to inform its approach in reducing climate risk and to make the borough more resilient to the impacts of climate change. It is expected to lead to policy changes in wide-ranging areas including transport, buildings and public spaces. The strategy recognises that the impacts of climate change are already felt in the borough, and more will need to be done to protect the most vulnerable. |
| Key stakeholders were involved in this strategy | <p>The Strategy was produced in collaboration with numerous colleagues and teams from across the council, who are responsible for delivering existing work relevant to responding to the climate emergency, as well as projects contained in the strategy’s action points.</p> <p>A full public consultation has now taken place to learn from the lived experiences of residents, community groups, businesses and organisations. This informed the strategy and action points as set out in the consultation report.</p> |

Section 4a: Summary of EQIA

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy is the council’s framework for tackling climate risk by adapting the borough and improving resilience to the impacts of a changing

climate. Its successful implementation will ensure that residents and the borough are in a better position to deal with the impacts of climate change, especially those with protected characteristics who are most vulnerable. There are direct health and wellbeing implications in relation to the delivery of this strategy, as the strategy has clear aims to improve health outcomes.

Borough data used to inform this EQIA is provided by the recent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Annual Report (October 2023) that provides a broad overview of health and wellbeing in Southwark and is based on 2021 census data. This annual report provides an analysis of our changing population, along with details of the health inequalities that exist in the borough. The JSNA Annual Report forms part of the borough's broader JSNA work programme, and supports the monitoring of key health and wellbeing outcomes set out in the Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) and other local strategies and plans. The annual report is available here: <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing/public-health/southwark-health-data/strategies-and-reports/jsna-annual-report>

Section 4: Pre-implementation equality analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken.

The first column on the left is for societal and economic issues (discrimination, higher poverty levels) and the second column on the right for health issues, both physical and mental. As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that health is given special consideration, as it is the council's declared intention to reduce health inequalities in the borough.

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| Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds) | |
| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive impact on the protected characteristic of age. This is primarily achieved through ensuring that the age groups that are unequally affected by the impacts of climate change are considered through the strategy.</p> <p>There are no foreseen negative impacts to people based on their age.</p> | <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have positive health impacts on the protected characteristic of age in working to tackle the impacts of climate change that adversely affect specific age groups. These age groups are younger people (0 to 18 years) and older people (65 years or older).</p> <p>For example, heat stress may affect older people more than others. Some people aged 65 years and over may be at increased risk of heat-related illnesses. The evidence suggests that vulnerable groups, such as the very young, elderly and those with health issues are more affected by the climate.</p> <p>Older and younger people are also less likely to have the resource to make adaptations due to extremes of weather. There are no foreseen negative impacts to people based on their age, however poor, limited or non-delivery of the strategy may result in negative impacts being identified.</p> |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| Home to some 307,600 people, Southwark has a comparatively young population. The average age (32.4 years) is more than two years younger than London's, and almost seven years younger than England's. 41% of the Southwark population is aged 20 to 39. | |
| Mitigating actions to be taken | |
| We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal. This is particularly the case in relation to climate risks that impact the most vulnerable. | |

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| Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. | |
| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| The council's 2021 Climate Change Strategy recognises that the climate | The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have positive health impacts on the protected characteristic of disability |

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| <p>emergency disproportionately affects disabled people.</p> <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive impact on the protected characteristic of disability. This is because it focuses on actions that will seek to minimise climate impacts that may have a negative impact on those with compromised health.</p> <p>There are no foreseen negative impacts to people based on their disability.</p> | <p>in working to prepare and adapt to the impacts of climate change that adversely affect disabled people.</p> <p>According to the UN environmental programme, compromised health makes disabled people more vulnerable to extreme climate events, ecosystem services loss, or infectious diseases. In a climate emergency, disabled people may be more vulnerable to contracting infectious diseases because of underlying conditions, which often do not allow them to move and to independently access water and sanitation.</p> <p>With extreme weather events and disasters set to increase in a warming climate, more needs to be done to plan for and protect the most vulnerable in our societies, this demonstrates the need for the council's first Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy.</p> |
| <p>Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based</p> | |
| <p>The 2021 Census collected information on residents' disability status, with over 42,000 Southwark residents (14%) recording a disability. This is a similar proportion to London but slightly less than the national average of 17%. Almost a quarter of households (33,000) had at least one resident with a disability.</p> <p>The neighbourhoods with higher proportions of disability are Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey and Nunhead & Queen's Road, where in some areas 17-23% of residents were disabled.</p> <p>Of those in Southwark who were disabled at the time of the Census, half were aged 50 or over. Levels of disability among residents of different ethnicities broadly mirror that of the general population in the borough.</p> | |
| <p>Mitigating actions to be taken</p> | |
| <p>We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal. This is particularly the case in relation to climate risks that impact the most vulnerable. Where necessary the council will work with community groups, Public Health and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to offer the best support around engagement with disabled groups and residents.</p> | |

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| Gender reassignment – The process of transitioning from one gender to another | |
| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive impact on the protected characteristic of gender reassignment.</p> <p>This is primarily achieved through ensuring that those who are unequally affected by the impacts of climate change are considered through the strategy and its action points.</p> <p>There are no foreseen negative impacts to people based on their gender reassignment.</p> | <p>The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral health impact on the protected characteristic of gender reassignment. The strategy does not put forward actions or policies that specifically reference or primarily respond to issues relating to people in the process of transitioning from one gender to another.</p> |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| <p>The 2021 Census asked residents optional questions about their gender identity. Southwark ranked the 5th highest local authority in England for trans or non-binary identities. Within the borough 3,200 residents reporting a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. Half of these used no specific gender identity term, the rest used 'trans woman', 'trans man' or 'non binary'. Despite having a relatively high proportion of the population with gender identities that differed from sex assigned at birth, the numbers are likely to be underestimates as many residents declined to answer the question.</p> | |
| Mitigating actions to be taken | |
| <p>We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal. This is particularly the case in relation to climate risks that impact the most vulnerable.</p> | |

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| Marriage and civil partnership – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.) | |
| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership.</p> <p>There are no foreseen negative impacts to people based on marriage and civil partnership.</p> | <p>The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral health impact on the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership. The strategy does not put forward actions or policies that specifically reference or primarily respond to issues relating to relationship statuses.</p> |

Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based

No data

Mitigating actions to be taken

We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal.

Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive impact on the protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity. This is because it focuses on actions that will seek to minimise climate impacts that may have a negative impact on those who are vulnerable to climate impacts.

Potential health impacts (positive and negative)

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have positive health impacts on protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity, by working to prepare and adapt to impacts of climate change that adversely affect pregnant people.

For example, evidence shows that heat exposure can have a significant impact on pregnancies. The Journal of the American Medical Association identified 57 studies since 2007 showing a significant association between these factors and the risk of pre-term birth, low birth weight and stillbirth. The review analysed 32m births tracked across 68 studies. Of those, 84% found air pollution and heat to be risk factors.

Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based

The total number of babies born in Southwark has been decreasing year on year over the past 10 years. There were 3,250 live births in 2022, down from over 5,000 in 2011, a 35% decrease. The birth rate in Southwark was 38.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 2022.

The decline in the fertility rate in Southwark is seen across all age groups, but particularly among younger women. The average age of mothers giving birth in Southwark in 2022 was around 33 years. Across the borough there is substantial variation in the number of births each year, with rates highest in Dulwich and Peckham Rye.

Mitigating actions to be taken

We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal.

Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs

should be considered alongside all others Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan Potential health impacts (positive and negative)

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

Potential health impacts (positive and negative)

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive impact on the protected characteristic of race in relation to eliminating discrimination and promoting equality. The strategy recognises that racial groups are unequally impacted by the impacts of climate change and seeks to address this by focusing efforts on the parts of the borough that will be most impacted. We will meaningfully engage with people in all ethnic groups to improve empowerment in the borough so that all residents have the tools and abilities to make positive changes and be part of our climate change work.

The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive health impact on the protected characteristic of race. This is because it will focus efforts on the areas of the borough that are most impacted by climate change, notably those which adversely affect specific racial groups.

Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based

Southwark is a diverse borough with residents from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds.

Data from the 2021 Census shows that 51% of people living in Southwark have a White ethnic background compared to 81% nationally. Just over a third (36%) of residents identify as 'White: English, British, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish' ethnicity.

The largest ethnic group other than White is 'Black, Black British, Caribbean or African', with one-quarter (25%) of Southwark residents reporting this as their ethnicity compared to only 14% of residents across London and 4% of residents nationally. Almost one-fifth (16%) reported 'African' ethnicity and 6% reported a 'Caribbean' ethnicity.

For the first time the 2021 Census provided data on the number of residents identifying as Hispanic or Latin American. In total, 9,200 people in Southwark recorded this as their ethnicity.

The diversity of Southwark is much greater among our children and young people, with roughly equal proportions of young people from White and Black ethnic backgrounds, and 14% with mixed or multiple ethnicities.

Mitigating actions to be taken

We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal.

We will continue our engagement work with diverse residents and community groups across the borough to inform and deliver our climate adaptation and resilience work.

Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
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| <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of religion and belief and there are no foreseen negative impacts. Adapting the borough and its buildings to climate change will ensure religious practice can continue for all.</p> | <p>The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy has a neutral health impacts on the protected characteristic of religion and belief. The strategy does not put forward actions or policies that specifically reference or primarily respond to issues relating to religion.</p> |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| <p>There were over 40 distinct religions identified among Southwark residents by the 2021 Census.</p> <p>In 2021, 43% of residents reported their religion to be Christian, a drop of 10% since the 2011 Census.</p> <p>'No religion' was the second most common option reported among Southwark residents, representing over one third (36%) of the population, substantially larger than across London (27%), but similar to the proportion nationally (37%).</p> <p>Over 29,600 Southwark residents reported their religion to be Muslim, equating to approximately 10% of the population. Those with Muslim or Hindu religion made up a notably smaller proportion of the population in Southwark than was seen across London.</p> | |
| Mitigating actions to be taken | |
| <p>We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal.</p> | |

| Sex - A man or a woman. | |
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| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| <p>The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of Sex and there are no foreseen negative impacts.</p> | <p>The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy has a neutral health impacts on the protected characteristic of sex. The strategy does not put forward actions or policies that specifically reference or primarily respond to issues relating to sex.</p> |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| <p>Southwark is home to ~307,600 people made of 149,000 Males and 158,600 Females.</p> | |
| Mitigating actions to be taken | |
| <p>We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal.</p> | |

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes

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| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| The Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of sexual orientation and there are no foreseen negative impacts. | The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy has a neutral health impact on the protected characteristic of sexual orientation. The strategy does not put forward actions of policies that specifically reference or primarily respond to issues relating to sexual orientation. |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| New, voluntary, questions in the 2021 Census on sexual orientation provide the most recent local data on residents' sexual orientation. | |
| Southwark is ranked the 4th in England for residents identifying with a non-heterosexual orientation, frequently lesbian, gay or bisexual. In Southwark, 8% of residents (nearly 21,000 people) aged 16+ have a non-heterosexual sexual identity. Within this population, 56% identified as lesbian or gay and 40% identified as bisexual or pansexual. 6% of Southwark women identify as LGB+ overall, though this reaches 12% within the 16-24 age bracket. More men identify as LGB+: 10% of male residents overall, peaking at 13% within the 35-44 age bracket. The Burgess Park area of Southwark has the largest LGB+ population within the borough. | |
| Mitigating actions to be taken | |
| We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to this protected characteristic is minimal. | |

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| Socio-economic disadvantage – although the Equality Act 2010 does not include socioeconomic status as one of the protected characteristics, Southwark Council recognises that this continues to be a major cause of inequality in the borough. Socio economic status is the measure of an area's, an individual's or families economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, health, living conditions and occupation. | |
| Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan | Potential health impacts (positive and negative) |
| | The Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategy will have a positive health impact on those who are socio-economically disadvantaged as its delivery will focus on areas that experience the highest climate risk. These areas correlate with areas of higher socio-economic disadvantage. |
| Equality information and health data on which above analysis is based | |
| Southwark has seen an improvement in its ranking relative to other local authorities since 2015, yet remains one of the most deprived authority areas in the country. | |

Table 1: Indices of Deprivation – Southwark ranking in 2015 & 2019
 Source: [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government](#)

| Measure | Ranking out of 317 local authorities | Ranking out of 317 local authorities |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | IoD 2015 | IoD 2019 |
| Rank of average rank | 23 rd | 43 rd |
| Rank of average score | 40 th | 72 nd |

Approximately 21% of Southwark’s population live in communities ranked within the most deprived nationally. This increases to 23% among those aged under 18.

The 2021 Census shows that economic activity levels in Southwark are higher than both London and England. At the time of the Census in March 2021, just over 70% of the population aged 16+ were economically active, 92% of whom were in employment.

Economic inactivity in Southwark is below regional and national levels. The main group of those who are economically inactive and not seeking work are students, with 16,500 in the borough, followed by those who are long-term sick, with over 10,000 in this group.

An individual’s income significantly impacts their experience of climate change and the resources they have available to adapt to the changing environment. According to the 2019 Indices of Deprivation study, Southwark ranked 43rd out of 137 local authorities in terms of socio-economic deprivation and almost a third of our residents live in communities ranked in the 20% most income-deprived in England.

Mitigating actions to be taken

We will continue to monitor and review the delivery of the Strategy to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts to socio-economic status is minimised.

We will also seek to identify and deliver opportunities for positive socio-economic outcomes through the delivery of the Strategy such as training, engagement, and new employment opportunities.

Human Rights

There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour, Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

Potentially, not preparing and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can ultimately be relevant to the right to life enshrined in the Humans Rights Act. The impact of climate change on Southwark residents’ living environments, and the risk this poses to the health and wellbeing

of individuals, is a fundamental component in the resilience and adaptation strategy and will continue to be considered as the work in this area progresses.

Information on which above analysis is based

The analysis of the need to tackle climate change is set out in the Council's Climate Change Strategy (2021) and have subsequently informed development of the Climate Action Plan.

Mitigating actions to be taken

Continued engagement with those in the community adversely affected by the impact of climate change and the continued consideration and development of plans taking account of any representations.

Ongoing consideration of the right to life as a relevant factor in the ongoing development of the Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy.

Section 5: Further actions and objectives

5. Further actions

Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating actions or the areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.

| Number | Description of issue | Action | Timeframe |
|--------|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | Developing our understanding of the impact that climate change will have on those who are most vulnerable in the borough. | We have proposed an action point in the Strategy to undertake further research into climate impact within the borough. | 2024 |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |