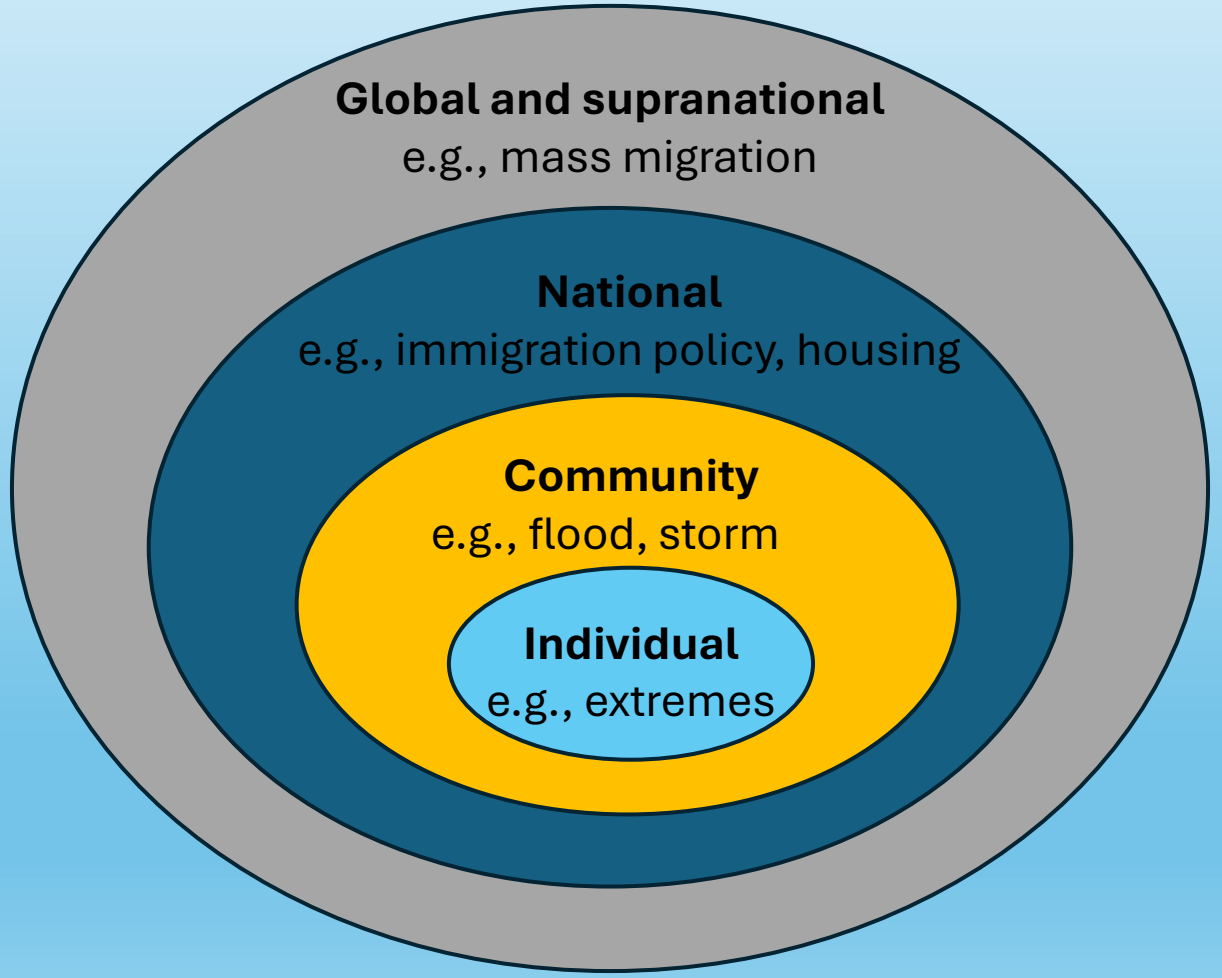
Climate change and marginalised populations

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Levels of effect



After Bronfenbrenner, 1979

Timescales, models and expertise

- *Individual – 12 months*
- *Community – 12 – 36 month*
- *National – 12 – 60 months*
- *Global – up to 30 years*

Interdisciplinary approach essential



Climate Impacts Awards: Unlocking urgent climate action by making the health effects of climate change visible

Purpose:

- Address how climate change impacts marginalised populations, particularly those experiencing homeless and those at risk of homelessness in the UK.

Methodology:

1. Mapping & Stakeholder Engagement (Yr 1)
2. Climate Scenario Modelling (Yr 2)
3. Pilot Studies in 4 UK Sites (Yr 2-3)
4. Policy Development & Dissemination (Yr 3)

Engagement & Expected Impact

Engagement Strategy:

- Co-creation workshops with people with lived experience
- Advisory panels and community-led data collection
- Monthly briefings, policy briefs, digital engagement

Expected Outcomes:

- Climate risk modelling for inclusion health groups
- Actionable national policy recommendations
- Better preparedness for climate-related homelessness
- Amplified voices of marginalised communities

Research Funding: The Tension

💡 Ambitious

🏁 Ambitious & Fundable

🧪 Realistic (Fundable)

❌ Too small/ off scope

NIHR | National Institute for Health and Care Research

Deadline: 15 August 2025

https://www.nihr.ac.uk/funding/coastal-communities/2025273

🏖️ Coastal Communities:

What are the **most effective** and **cost-effective interventions** to **improve health** and **reduce health inequalities** in **coastal communities**?

Excluded: flooding, water contamination, coastal erosion, smoking-cessation

Example areas of interest: multifaceted housing concerns, poor-quality housing, overcrowding, lack of (affordable) housing. Ill health risk factors, including alcohol misuse.

Coastal Communities

https://www.nihr.ac.uk/funding/coastal-communities/2025273

Population: specify and justify your population

Intervention: population level (rather than individual); wider determinants of health

Comparator: consider suitable comparator e.g. effective coastal intervention elsewhere serving this population

Outcomes: primary outcome must be health outcome. Identify measures and timeframe.

Setting: define your coastal community/ describe setting/geography

Health inequalities: particular interest in reducing health inequalities – policy and access to services

Study designs: innovative methodologies welcome

Health economics: value of intervention and whether outcomes justify resources

Impact: timing and nature of deliverables