

Climate Impact Assessment, Appendix 4 – ‘No family left behind’ Rotherham’s Child Poverty Strategy

Will the decision/proposal impact...	Impact	If an impact or potential impacts are identified:			
		Describe impacts or potential impacts on emissions from the Council and its contractors.	Describe impact or potential impacts on emissions across the Borough as a whole.	Describe any measures to mitigate emission impacts	Outline any monitoring of emission impacts that will be carried out
Emissions from non-domestic buildings?	None				
Emissions from transport?	None				
Emissions from waste, or the quantity of waste itself?	None				
Emissions from housing and domestic buildings?	None				
Emissions from construction and/or development?	None				
Carbon capture (e.g. through trees)?	None				
Identify any emissions impacts associated with this decision which have not been covered by the above fields:					

Will the proposal affect Council services' resilience to climate change, or the capacity of people living in the Borough to adapt to climate change?

A report by the Global Coalition to End Child Poverty, *A Disproportionate Burden: Children in Poverty Bearing the Brunt of the Climate Crisis* (2024) describes how children in poverty are both more exposed and more vulnerable to climate change hazards; and how climate change impacts increase child poverty. Albeit the report compares child poverty with information on climate risks in low- and middle-income countries, there are analogous links between climate change and social justice in the UK. In Rotherham, there is a positive correlation between income deprivation affecting children and exposure to extreme high temperatures: LSOAs with the greatest child poverty, as measured by the 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (a supplementary index of the English indices of deprivation) comprise 36% of those most exposed to the urban heat island effect, compared with a benchmark of 20% across all IDACI deciles. Even in high-income countries such as the UK, relative child poverty (as per the measure referenced in *No Family Left Behind*, which is calculated from median household income) severely constrains families' ability to mediate acute climate change hazards, such as flooding, as well as chronic impacts, like persistent increases in the cost of food and other essentials, driven by crop failures and other supply chain impacts around the world. By working to address the causes of child poverty, the Council and the Rotherham Together Partnership may also alleviate some of the impacts of climate change in Rotherham, by increasing families' resilience.

Provide a summary of all impacts and mitigation/monitoring measures:

No Family Left Behind: Rotherham's commitment to addressing child poverty articulates the Rotherham Together Partnership's ambition and commitment to addressing child poverty through prevention, support and long-term plans to achieve sustainable change.

The strategy collates actions already identified and approved:

- To **Help** people when they need it the most, by mitigating the impact of poverty.
- **Opportunities** to help people out of poverty through clear pathways that develop skills and capabilities, increasing their chances of finding secure, sustainable employment.
- **Prevention** of poverty, by increasing household income and giving people access to the resources they need.
- **Engagement**, to address social exclusion by ensuring access to goods, services and facilities and giving young people and their families a voice.

As all activity described within the strategy is already part of approved plans, its delivery has no direct carbon impact for monitoring purposes. Noted actions in the strategy such as work to reduce fuel poverty and increase access to public transport will have a beneficial carbon impact.

Supporting information:

Climate Impact Assessment Author

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Commissioning, Performance and Quality

	Children and Young People's Services
Please outline any research, data or information used to complete this Climate Impact Assessment.	N/A
If quantities of emissions are relevant to and have been used in this form please identify which conversion factors have been used to quantify impacts.	N/A
Validation	Tracking Reference: CIA 520 Arthur King Principal Climate Change Officer