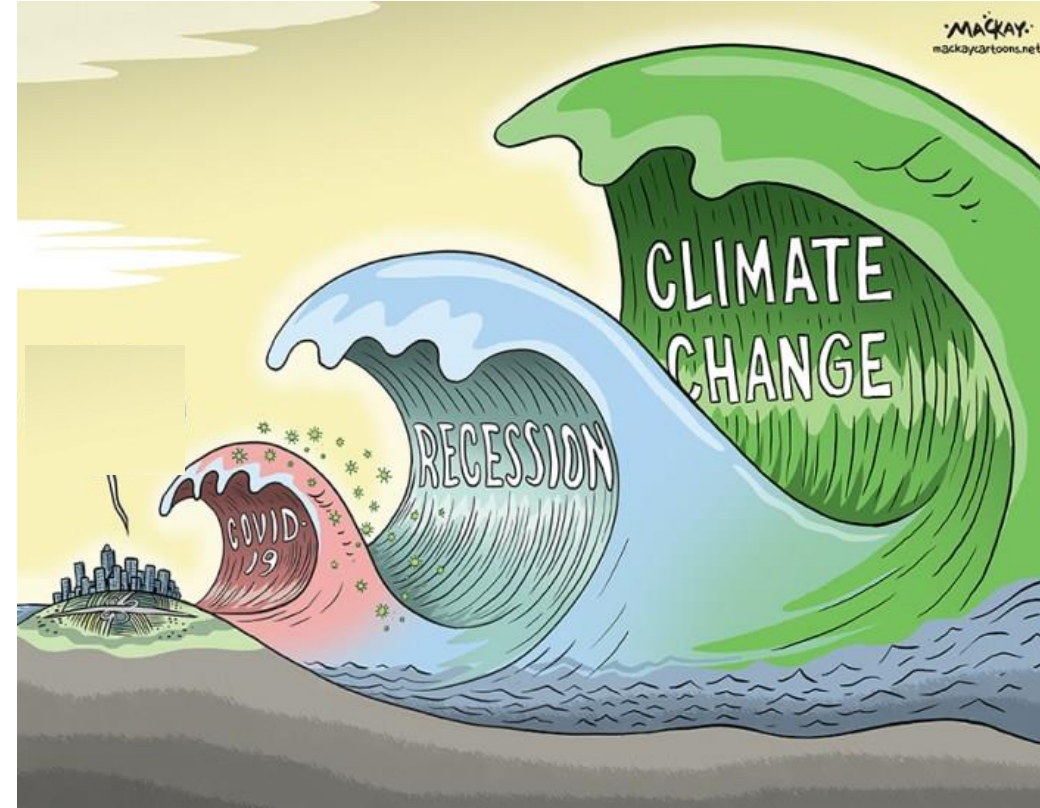
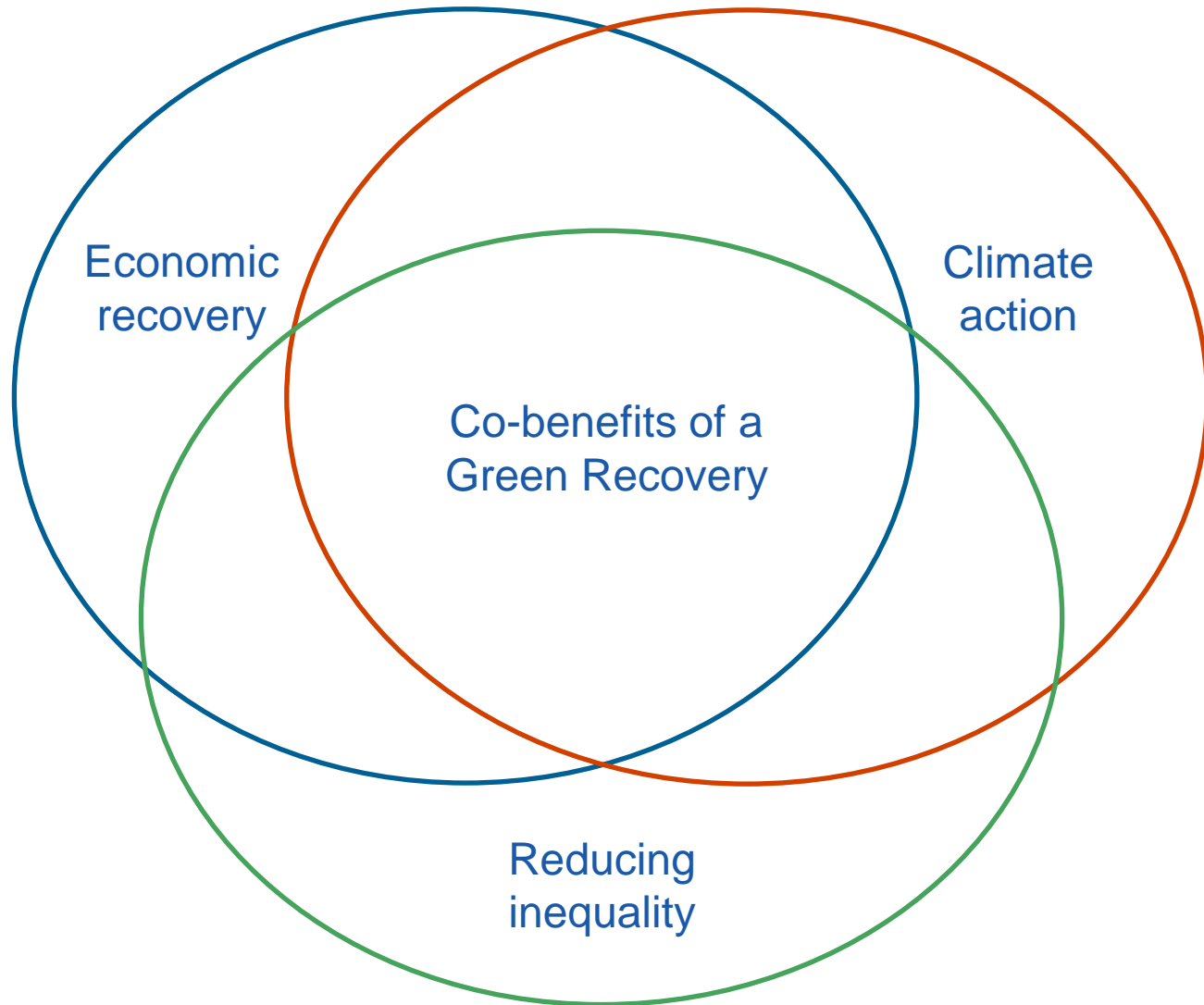


The Co-Benefits of a Green Recovery

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Building back better



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UK Climate Assembly

- Representative sample of UK public
- How should the UK get to Net Zero?
- Support for a green recovery:
 - 79% - economic recovery should be designed to achieve net zero
 - 93% - government, employers and others should take steps to encourage lifestyles to change to be more compatible with reaching net zero



UK Climate Assembly

- Key themes:
 - Education and Information
 - Fairness
 - Freedom and Choice
 - Nature
 - **Co-benefits**



Co-benefits of climate action

**Imperial College
London**

Grantham Institute
Briefing paper No 31
March 2019

**Co-benefits of climate change mitigation in the UK:
What issues are the UK public concerned about and
how can action on climate change help to address them?**
DR NEIL JENNINGS, DR DANIELA FECHT AND DR SARA DE MATTEIS

Headlines

- Governments face a significant challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while meeting competing objectives such as improving public health and reducing unemployment.
- There are multiple benefits – known as ‘co-benefits’ – to taking action on climate change that are not always adequately considered or valued in the policy and decision-making process.
- Benefits of climate change mitigation for the UK include improvements in public health, reduced NHS costs, greater energy security, growth in the low-carbon jobs market and a reduction in poverty and inequality.
- Cities and devolved administrations are best-placed to capitalise on the co-benefits of climate change mitigation as they frequently hold relevant budgets (e.g. health, transport, housing) and understand how different policy priorities impact on each other.
- Faster, deeper reductions in greenhouse gas emissions may be achieved by ensuring that public sector decision-making adequately considers the co-benefits of climate change mitigation.

Executive Summary

Limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C (or well below 2°C) above pre-industrial levels, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement, will require drastic action by global economies to reduce their carbon emissions (to decarbonise). To stay below these temperature limits, governments must decarbonise while meeting other key objectives such as the provision of healthcare and public services and maintaining stable economic growth. The challenge of meeting competing objectives is often exacerbated by the nature of the political cycle where key objectives tend to be traded off against each other.

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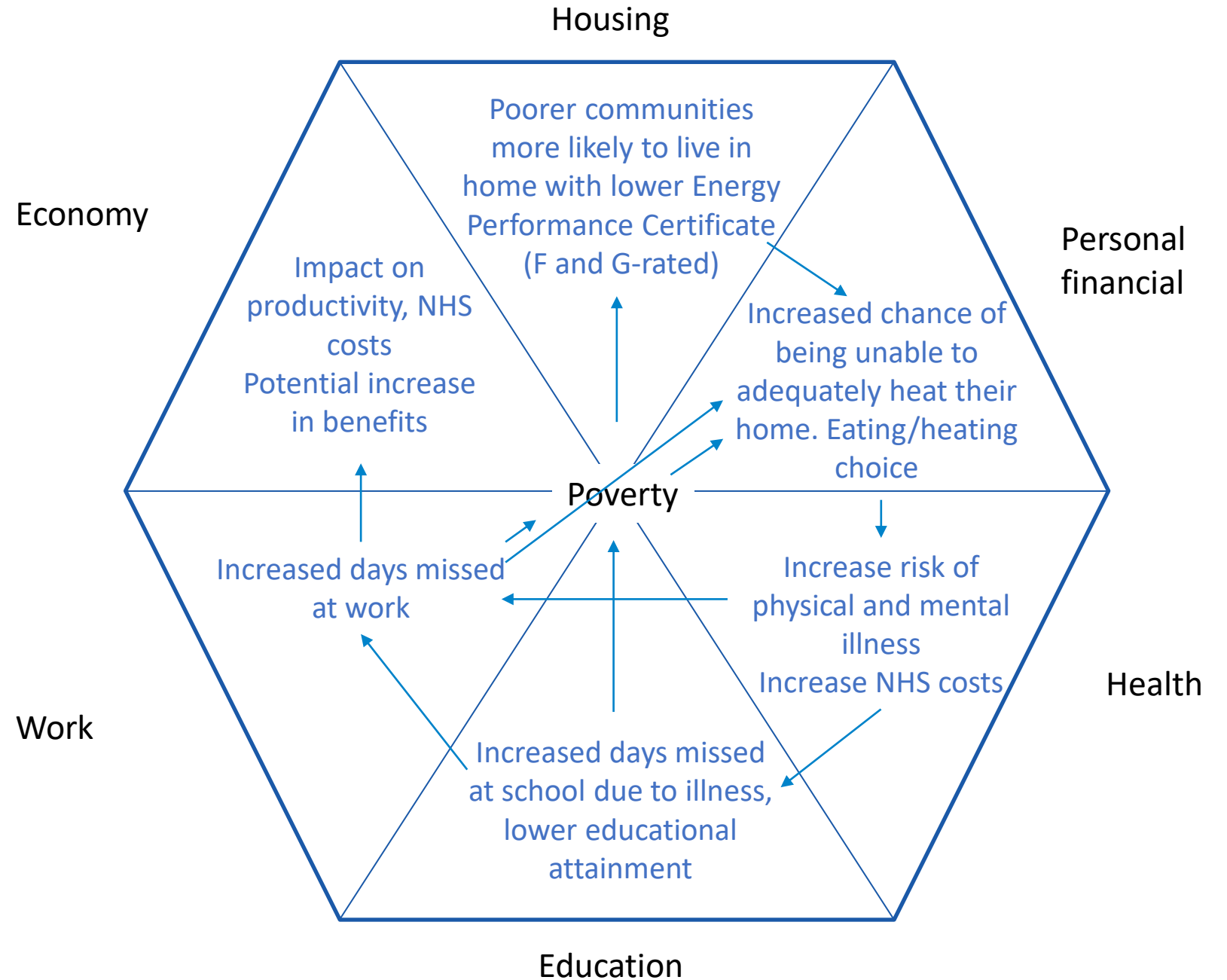
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Grantham Briefings analyse climate change and environmental research linked to work at Imperial, setting it in the context of national and international policy and the future research agenda. This paper and other publications are available from www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/publications

- Health and the NHS
- The economy and unemployment
- Poverty, housing and inequality
- Security

<http://www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/publications/>

Household energy efficiency



Household energy efficiency

Job creation,
upskilling the
workforce

Economy

Housing

Personal
financial

Poorer communities
more likely to live in
homes with lower EPC
(F and G-rated)

Improved
productivity,
reduced NHS
expenditure and
benefit payments

Improvements in
energy efficiency
of housing stock

Increased chance
of being able to
heat their home

Poverty

Fewer days missed at
work due to illness

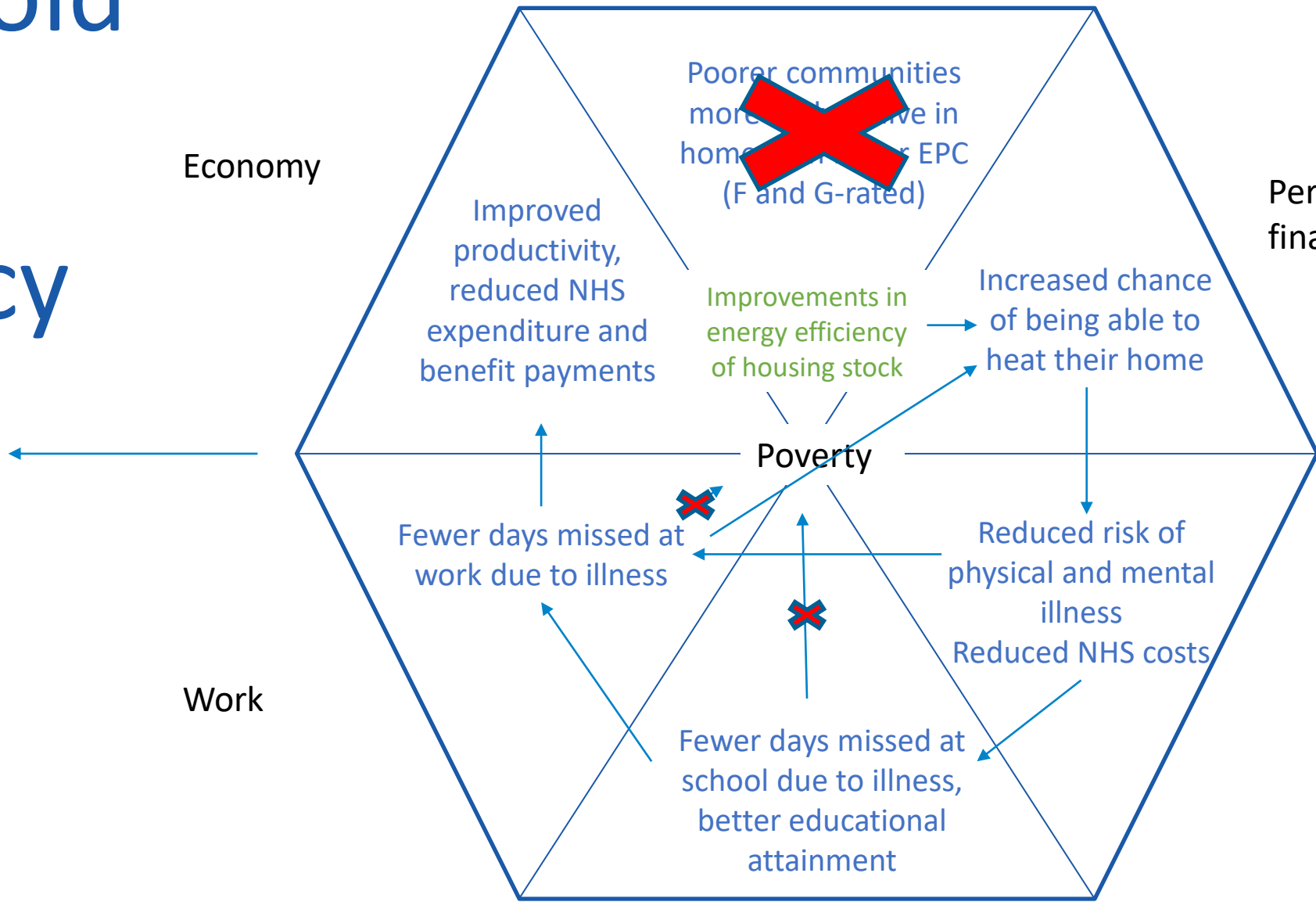
Reduced risk of
physical and mental
illness
Reduced NHS costs

Health

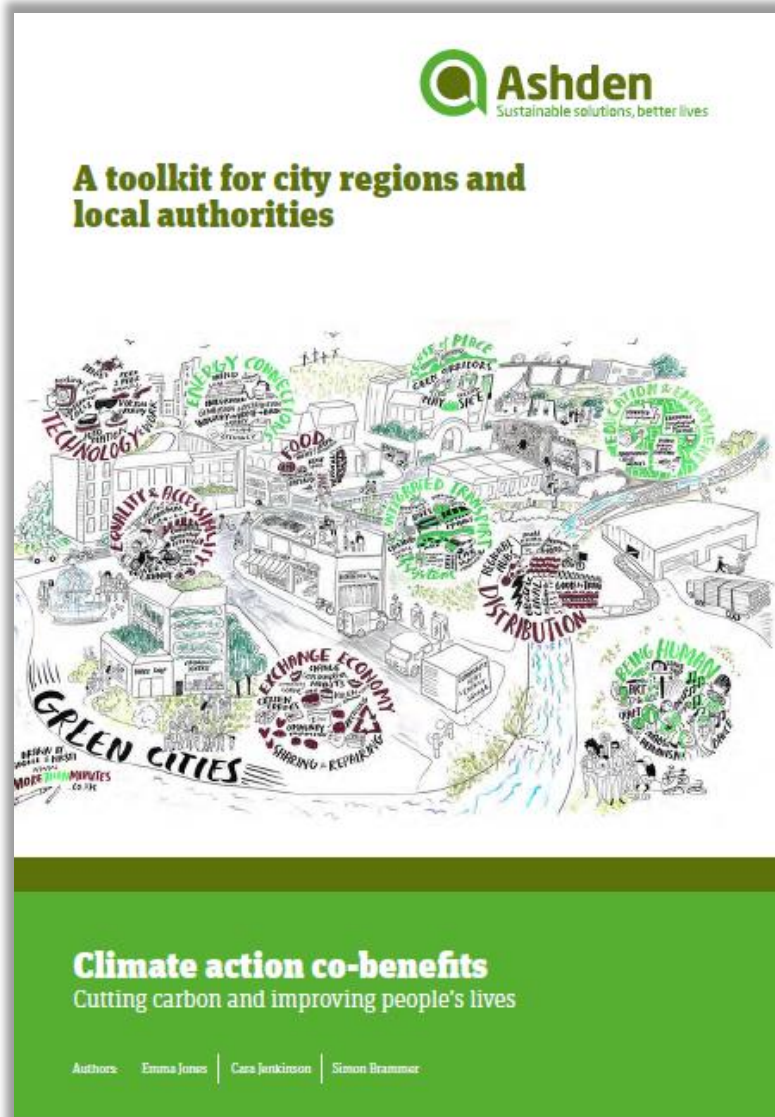
Work









Fewer days missed at
school due to illness,
better educational
attainment

Education



Ashden Co-Benefits toolkit



| | Carbon | Health | Economy | Equity | Resilience |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |
| Action | | | | | |
| Insulating homes  | Cuts energy demand and cuts carbon emissions | Reduces fuel poverty as people stay warmer | Creates jobs for local people, and people save money on their energy bills which they may spend locally | Increased access to affordable warmth | Households are better placed to withstand future energy price rises as well as overheating during heatwaves |
| Car sharing  | Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions | Reduced NOx improves air quality. Improved wellbeing through social interaction | People save money on their fuel, which they may spend locally. People can make journeys (e.g. to work) that they may not otherwise be able to do. Reduced congestion | Brings people together; can reduce isolation and loneliness | Increased resilience to impact of future fuel price rises |
| Cycling  | Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions | Reduced NOx from combustion engines improves air quality. Increased activity increases health | Money saved on petrol. Reduced congestion | Increased connections to local community through cycling initiatives | Resilience to future increase fuel costs |

Facts & Figures - Data – Business cases - Case studies

ashden.org/climate-action-co-benefits-toolkit/

Summary

- Public demand for a green recovery
- Numerous co-benefits of climate action
- Co-benefits can help bring the public with us

Thanks

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