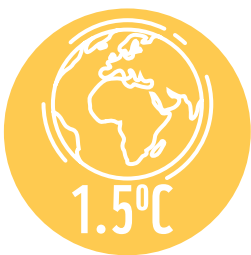




THE GREEN RECOVERY

10 point plan

On the 6th October 2020 the Prime Minister confirmed that the Government would take action to achieve 40GW of offshore wind by 2030, more than enough to power every home in the UK. This was set out as the first point of a 10 point plan for a 'green industrial revolution' to put the UK on the pathway to net-zero by 2050. The Prime Minister is due to set out the full ten point plan before the end of this year. Leading UK NGOs working on climate change and development set out below our own 10 Point Plan for the UK to forge a green recovery from the pandemic and inspire the world to follow, ahead of the crucial COP 26 climate summit that the UK will be hosting next year. Our Ten Points are as follows:



1. UK NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE:

Existing pledges from the world's countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions put us on course for a catastrophic 3°C to 4°C of global heating. To show global leadership as COP 26 President, the UK must announce this year a high-ambition UK NDC that is a fair share of the global effort needed to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°C, the target set out in the Paris Agreement. It should be achieved through domestic action without the use of international credits. Significant support must also be provided to developing countries to pursue low carbon development and adapt to the impacts of climate change that they are facing. A revised UK long-term strategy is also needed as soon as possible to demonstrate how the UK will achieve its NDC commitments.



2. GREEN HOMES:

Build on the Green Homes Grant by implementing the Conservative Manifesto commitment to invest £9.2 billion in energy efficiency, and provide a further £5.8 billion to support heat pumps deployment, during this Parliament. Create a 10 year infrastructure programme to make every home in the UK highly energy efficient and install 10 million heat pumps. This should be delivered in a way that is sensitive to historic and listed buildings. This can support over 300,000 jobs, reduce energy bills, tackle fuel poverty, reduce NHS costs and slash carbon emissions.



3. RENEWABLES:

Fully decarbonising our power system as quickly as possible is vital for achieving the UK's climate targets across a range of sectors. In addition to committing to a phaseout date for domestic fossil fuel extraction across the UK, the Government must guarantee that an additional 20GW of offshore wind will be contracted through a regular pipeline of auctions over the next 4 years, in order to get on track to meeting its 40GW by 2030 target. This must be supported by a new process for marine strategic spatial planning to ensure that any energy development is compatible with ecological recovery. Support for community energy, onshore wind and solar should also be significantly boosted, and all renewables development needs to happen in harmony with nature.



4. ZERO CARBON TRANSPORT:

The UK government must build a zero carbon transport system fit for the 21st century which can boost productivity, create jobs, support levelling up, and clean up the air we breathe. **Announce the phase out of new fossil fuel cars and vans by 2030 and significantly increase investment in walking & cycling infrastructure, public transport provision and the electrification of buses and trains.**



5. UK NATURE PROTECTION:

Nature is a front line defence against climate impacts, including floods, and natural biodiverse ecosystems are more carbon rich and more resilient to climate impacts. **Governments across the UK should put ambitious nature restoration targets in law. In England, delivery should include designating 30% of land and sea to be strongly protected and well managed for nature by 2030 and the creation of ambitious Nature Recovery Networks. Governments across the UK should increase native woodland cover, restore peatlands, wetlands and oceans and create more green space where people live; governments must also end burning of unsustainable bio-energy and help farming across the UK to be net-zero and nature friendly by supporting agro-ecological food production and agro-forestry and introducing measures to significantly reduce pesticide and fertiliser application.**



6. INVESTMENT AND FINANCE:

Set up a Climate Infrastructure Bank to accelerate investment into the net-zero carbon economy, with a mandate to support cities and regions in their transition and help to level-up the economy. The Treasury should also set out a Climate Finance Plan to show how they will finance the net-zero transition. Action is also needed to marshal the private finance sector behind net-zero. The sector's global carbon footprint is greater than the territorial carbon footprint of the UK. **Legislation is needed to ensure that all UK regulated financial institutions adopt and implement a strategy by the end of 2021 to meet the Paris Agreement, extending across global practices.**



7. NET-ZERO TEST:

The Treasury should set the foundation for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery by **establishing a new economic test to ensure the UK economic recovery plan, public spending and taxation get us on track to net-zero and 1.5°C. Bailouts for business must also be conditional on plans and action to align with net-zero and 1.5°C.**



8. CLEAN ENERGY FINANCE OVERSEAS:

The UK must end all public support, both aid and export finance, for fossil fuels overseas and support countries instead to leapfrog to renewable and efficient energy, and energy access for all. This will ensure the UK's leadership in reducing its domestic emissions and on phasing out coal finance is not undermined by locking in further fossil fuel infrastructure overseas, including oil and gas. At the same time the UK can improve access to energy and poverty reduction outcomes for people living in poverty around the world.



9. SUPPORT IMPACTED COMMUNITIES:

The UK must show global leadership to ensure there is an urgent and significant scale up of financial support to poor and vulnerable countries and communities on the frontline of the climate crisis. This means providing new and additional finance for climate action in developing countries, not just the allocation from the aid budget that the UK has already made. This is needed because of the scale of the impacts vulnerable communities face on top of existing poverty and development challenges. Urgent attention is also needed to address the neglect of gender equality and to ensure significantly more climate finance reaches women, who are on the frontlines of the climate crisis. The UK must retain its commitment to supporting developing countries to adapt to climate change by continuing to spend 50% of UK climate finance on adaptation and by championing a new global adaptation finance goal. The Government must also lead international efforts to establish new and additional sources of finance for loss and damage.



10. PROTECT & RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS GLOBALLY:

The UK must be at the forefront of efforts to halt and rapidly reverse the decline of biodiversity and nature globally, given nature's vital role in limiting catastrophic climate change and ensuring our future generations' ability to produce food, to have enough water, to remain healthy, and to thrive. The UK can lead the way by pushing for a strong global goal to restore habitats and species, supported by action plans, at COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and at the final round of negotiations for a Global Ocean Treaty in 2021, and by introducing due diligence legislation to ensure commodities are only imported to the UK that are produced sustainably and do not drive deforestation, conversion of other ecosystems or human rights abuses.

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The 10 Point plan was developed by the members of The Climate Coalition and is supported by the following organisations

