Global Green Recovery After COVID-19: Using scientific advice to ensure social equity, planetary and human health, and economic benefits

pandemic, a green recovery must be designed to generate co-benefits for social equity, the environment and ecosystem services and of the potential for climate change mitigation policy to bring significant human health benefits. International coordination to focus attention on the needs of the most vulnerable is essential, aligning UN Agreements on biodiversity and climate change. These urgent priorities necessitate strengthening the

Introduction

has produced a significant, albeit probably brief, transient benefits to the environment. Although no-

IAP has continued to work with others in the scientific

For example, the UN Secretary-General, António

this unprecedented inflection point, seek low-carbon

literature. IAP's objective is to identify priorities that

1 See https://www.interacademies.org/news/iap-stands-side-side-science-fight-against-coro

e.g. TWAS on https://twas.org/sites/default/files/covid-19_statement_twas.pdf and NASAC on https://www.interacademies.net/sites/default/files/inline-files/NASAC.pdf.

Key messages

1. **Decarbonisation is compatible with economic recovery**
   fiscal recovery options (Hepburn et al. 2020)

   savings, in comparison to traditional fiscal stimuli.

2. **"Multiple win" policies should be implemented**

   should be to seek co-benefits for social equity,

   specific actions in pursuit of the green recovery

   of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and COP 26 of the UN Framework Convention on

3. **Solutions based on science are already within reach**

Accelerating the energy transition

- **Low-carbon energy generation**
  change must be based on clean, low-zero-GHG

  fuels) and smart systems to manage flexibility

- **Built environment and urban planning**

  zero-energy building renovation to improve

- **Digitalisation**

and artificial intelligence. However, attention

- **Phasing out fossil fuel use in transport**

  production of oversized engines. Fossil fuel use

  made more efficient.

Recognising the value of ecosystem services

to agricultural intensification. Among the challenges,

(for example in Africa, The Network of African Science Academies - NASAC, 2019). In LMICs,

transfer of zoonoses and other pathogens (Lorentzen

VIII IEA 27 April 2020 "Now is the time to plan the economic recovery the world needs".

IX CBD, FAO, World Bank, UNEP, UNDP 2020 "Biodiversity and the 2030 agenda for sustai

- **Agriculture**

can also be expected to produce benefits for crop productivity and resource use efficiency. LMIC management of ocean ecosystems and fisheries micronutrient deficiency and hunger and it is vitally negative consequences of inflexible attempts to policy efforts to influence food consumption

Protecting and improving human health

mitigation, in addition to the global health benefits that will flow from mitigation. Health co-benefits of

- **Energy sector**

  public health benefits in terms of reducing

- **Transport sector**
  benefit from reduced air pollution, introducing

- **Housing and urban planning**. Energy-efficient

letter to the UN (IAP, 2020b) calling for measures to

Signed by the members of the Steering Committee of the InterAcademy Partnership, July 2020

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About the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)

to the world's most challenging problems. In particular, IAP harnesses the expertise of the world's scientific,

IAP's four regional networks - AASSA, EASAC, IANAS, and NASAC - are responsible for managing and implementing many IAP-funded projects and help make IAP's work relevant around the world.