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Energy Supply		Transport		Land and Industry Emissions	
<p><b>Coal</b> Taxing can raise energy costs. Low-income individuals who rely on coal jobs suffer the most negative impacts of its production. </p>	<p><b>Renewables</b> Subsidy programs are often limited to homeowners, while poorer communities are unable to access the technology. </p>	<p><b>Energy Efficiency</b> High-quality pedestrian &amp; cycling infrastructure is often concentrated in wealthier, white communities. Improved public transportation can improve social equity. </p>	<p><b>Electrification</b> Electric vehicles and charging stations may not be affordable or available to everyone. Mining battery materials like lithium and copper harms ecosystems. </p>	<p><b>Deforestation</b> Policies to reduce deforestation need local stakeholder engagement. Some preservation efforts have restricted the access of Indigenous people who have lived sustainably on the land for generations. </p>	<p><b>Methane &amp; Other</b> Policies to reduce methane &amp; other gases may decrease food security. Cultural values are attached to many foods. Local economies and employment that rely on industrial agriculture can be threatened. </p>
<p><b>Oil</b> Taxing can burden people who rely on oil for heating or transportation. Workers may need re-training </p>	<p><b>Nuclear</b> Plants, mines, &amp; waste sites often located in low-income areas that lack resources to advocate for stricter regulations. </p>	<p><b>Buildings &amp; Industry</b></p>		<p><b>Carbon Removal</b></p>	
<p><b>Natural Gas</b> Poor communities &amp; communities of color disproportionately experience negative impacts of drilling and burning. </p>	<p><b>New Technology</b> There are unknown consequences and risks associated with new energy sources. </p>	<p><b>Energy Efficiency</b> Sometimes high up-front costs of efficiency improvements. Policies often directed to property owners, inhibiting low-income renters from accessing the benefits. </p>	<p><b>Electrification</b> Sometimes high up-front costs of switching energy systems to electric. Household air pollution is unevenly distributed within and across countries </p>	<p><b>Afforestation</b> Large shifts in land can compromise historic land access or compete with other needs for the same land, including food production. </p>	<p><b>Technological</b> Many approaches have not yet been developed at scale and growing technological removal poses unknown risks and consequences to the communities they are situated within. </p>
<p><b>Growth</b></p>		<p><b>Population</b> Policies around limiting population growth should be voluntary, accessible, &amp; empower women to make the choices that are best for them. </p>	<p><b>Economic Growth</b> Gains in GDP have disproportionately gone to the world's wealthiest in recent decades. Policies must be tailored to an area's specific circumstances. </p>		
<p><b>Bioenergy</b> Subsidizing may accelerate deforestation and can negatively impact farmer livelihoods by shifting agriculture markets. </p>	<p><b>Carbon Price</b> Higher costs may be passed on to consumers. Corruption may lead to governments or companies taking advantage of revenues. </p>				

# Multisolving co-benefits for En-ROADS

Energy Supply		Transport		Land and Industry Emissions	
<b>Coal</b> Taxing coal can reduce air pollution, which can improve community & ecosystem health. 	<b>Renewables</b>  Subsidizing can reduce air & water pollution, improve health, productivity, savings, energy access, and job opportunities.	<b>Energy Efficiency</b> Increasing can lower total energy costs, improve public transit & reduce traffic congestion. More biking & walking increases physical activity and health. 	<b>Electrification</b> Increasing creates jobs in manufacturing & sales of electric batteries & engines. Improves air quality at the source, which can increase health & worker productivity. 	<b>Deforestation</b> Reducing can decrease erosion, help protect biodiversity, ecosystems, & food sources. Also can preserve small-scale resource gathering & sustainable forestry livelihoods. 	<b>Methane &amp; Other</b> Reducing can improve water pollution & protect habitats. Plant-based diets are typically healthier for individuals and ecosystems. 
<b>Oil</b> Taxing reduces chance of harmful oil spills. Less oil demand can improve national security & lower military costs. 	<b>Nuclear</b> Taxing can reduce the risk of exposure to radiation from nuclear meltdown or hazardous waste. Protects health of uranium miners. 	<b>Buildings &amp; Industry</b>		<b>Carbon Removal</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b> Taxing can improve water security & quality, protects wildlife and biodiversity. 	<b>New Technology</b> Research advancements in new technologies can create jobs and may be useful for other applications. 	<b>Energy Efficiency</b> Increasing can reduce total energy costs, improve indoor air quality, & health, and create jobs. 	<b>Electrification</b> Increasing creates jobs, can lower energy costs, & improve indoor & outdoor air quality. 	<b>Afforestation</b> Increasing creates jobs in tree planting & care. Urban tree canopies reduce urban heat island effect which conserves energy. 	<b>Technological</b> Growth in nature-based carbon removal approaches like agricultural soil sequestration may help improve small-holder and farmer profits. 
<b>Bioenergy</b> Taxing can free up land for other uses like food production and protect intact ecosystems. 	<b>Carbon Price</b> Can improve air quality, healthcare savings, & worker productivity. Makes renewable energy relatively cheaper. Funds can be earmarked for social programs. 	<b>Population</b> Lower growth can reduce global consumption. Access to family planning, reproductive services, & education enhances quality of life for women. 	<b>Economic Growth</b> Low growth can shift focus from material consumption to alternative measures of wellbeing such as gross national happiness. 