

predominantly developed nations have only pledged \$0.8bn to support the fund. This means requests to the fund are already three times larger than the total amount pledged, raising questions about its potential to respond to emergencies. As yet, no funding has been paid out of the fund to developing countries grappling with intensifying and more frequent climate change-induced disasters since it was established in 2023.

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-nepals-20m-loss-and-damage-claim-only-covers-0-7-of-flood-costs>

Saturday 31st October

COP31 attendees told not to interfere in

Türkiye's "internal affairs", writes Matteo Civillini. Amnesty International says the provision in the hosting agreement could have a "chilling effect" on free expression in Antalya. Participants at COP31 in Antalya will have a "duty" not to interfere in Türkiye's internal affairs under the country's hosting deal with the UN, reviving a clause dropped for last year's climate summit in Brazil that human rights groups warn could put activists at risk. Türkiye has faced growing criticism from human rights groups over the jailing of opposition figures, journalists and activists and imposed a blanket protest ban around July's summit of the NATO military alliance in Ankara.

<https://www.climatechangenews.com/2026/09/25/cop31-attendees-told-not-to-interfere-in-turkiyes-internal-affairs/>

Picture on front cover:

If you would like to receive the prayer diary each month by email (free), please fill in the sign up form at <https://greenchristian.org.uk/about/contact-us/> or email:

prayer-guide@greenchristian.org.uk

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Prayer guide for the care of creation



October 2026

We give thanks for all that is good in your creation and all who bring in the Harvest of the sea and the land.

When you are harvesting in your field and you overlook a sheaf, do not go back to get it. Leave it for the foreigner, the fatherless and the widow, so that the LORD your God may bless you in all the work of your hands.
Deuteronomy 24:19

 **Green Christian**
Ordinary Christians, extraordinary times

Thursday 1st October

Join with many other Christians from around the world with the monthly Pray and Fast for the Climate Movement on the first of each month. Prayer points for this month will be on their website.

Merciful God, we believe that you uphold and sustain all that you have made, while also lovingly giving us the freedom to live in relationship with the rest of creation. We ask your forgiveness for the ways we have abused that freedom, through what we have done and what we have left undone. We bring our lament and our longing for a renewed earth to you now: (prayer from Christian Climate Action's prayer for climate grief).

<https://prayandfastfortheclimate.org.uk/resources/>

Friday 2nd October

At the 81st Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York, Germany announced its roadmap to transition away from fossil fuels "no later than 2045", writes Matilda Cox. The plan was confirmed by Federal Environment Minister Carsten Schneider this

week, who highlighted the Middle East conflict and resulting energy price spikes as another catalyst for moving away from fossil fuels...In 2024, fossil fuels accounted for almost 65% of Germany's final energy consumption, with fossil fuel combustion responsible for of fossil fuels caused over 83% of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the country the same year. The country has targeted carbon neutrality by 2045, a trajectory that Germany's Expert Council on Climate Issues has said the nation is unlikely to meet based on progress so far. As the plan highlighted, transitioning away from fossil fuels is a *"central objective of Germany's climate policy and an essential precondition for achieving the country's climate targets"*. That includes phasing out coal-fired power generation by 2038 at the latest, a legally binding target that the Government says could be brought forward to 2035.

<https://www.edie.net/germany-unveils-roadmap-to-quit-fossil-fuels-by-2045/>

Saturday 3rd October

Antarctic sea ice has recorded its third-smallest winter peak extent

management of human-wildlife conflict.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2026/09/in-dias-tiger-success-brings-a-new-challenge-living-alongside-the-big-cats/>

Thursday 29th October

Youth-led forest restoration at Plant-for-the-Planet began in 2007, when nine-year-old Felix Finkbeiner in Germany learned about Kenyan Nobel laureate Wangari Maathai's campaign planting 30 million trees across Africa, writes Mariz Guiniawan. Struck by her message that trees serve as powerful allies against global warming, Finkbeiner proposed that every country commit to planting one million trees. By age 13, he stood before the United Nations General Assembly, raising that ambition to one trillion trees worldwide. Nearly two decades later, youth-led forest restoration has grown from one child's conviction into a global movement operating academies across 76 countries. More than 104,800 children and youth have become Climate Justice Ambassadors, trained to understand the climate crisis and empowered to fight for their future through tree planting, public speaking, and

community organizing. The organization has facilitated more than 36 million trees planted directly through its own restoration projects, while its platform has funded over 107 million trees through partner organizations worldwide.

<https://happyeconews.com/youth-led-forest-restoration-movement/>

Friday 30th October

The Nepali government has requested \$20m from the UN fund for "loss and damage", following the devastating floods that hit the country in late August, writes Aruna Chandrasekhar. This amounts to just 0.7% of the \$2.7bn it has estimated in "physical damage" to infrastructure and "economic losses" from the flooding, according to Carbon Brief analysis. The \$20m request would, nevertheless, make Nepal the fourth-largest claimant to the UN loss-and-damage fund, which is intended to help deal with climate-related disasters. Developing countries have already made 176 applications to the UN fund for responding to loss and damage, requesting, in total, \$2.8bn to help recover from a variety of damaging events, such as drought, floods and storms. Yet, to date,

and texture... [O]verall, for most of the products stored at -15°C, all quality measures remained within acceptable limits until after the “use-by” date

<https://www.anthropocenemagazine.org/2026/09/a-100-year-old-freezer-rule-has-a-hidden-climate-cost/>

Tuesday 27th October

A bipartisan group of lawmakers on Capitol Hill is pushing back on a seismic shift in US environmental regulation that experts say exposes previously protected endangered species' habitats to destruction from land use such as logging and real estate development, writes Kate S Petersen. In July, the Trump administration repealed a 50-year-old regulatory rule that has protected certain wildlife habitats under the Endangered Species Act, a move that has drawn legal challenges from environmental groups and a coalition of 20 states and Washington, DC. Some lawmakers in both GOP-controlled chambers of Congress are also looking to block the change, which officially took effect Monday. Democratic Sens. Adam Schiff and Sheldon Whitehouse last month introduced a type of joint resolution

that allows for a simple majority vote to nullify the change.

<https://edition.cnn.com/2026/09/16/climate/trump-administration-rule-change-endangered-species-lawmakers>

Wednesday 28th October

As tiger populations in India grow and disperse beyond protected areas, encounters with people are increasing, prompting repeated capture and relocation operations by the forest department, writes Aratha Menon. High density doesn't necessarily mean India has too many tigers. Experts caution that a region's carrying capacity is influenced by available habitat and prey, the human population and other factors. While some landscapes support large tiger populations, potential habitat is relatively empty in other areas. Distribution and landscape management are top challenges, conservationists say. With around 30% of India's tigers living outside its 58 tiger reserves, a landscape-scale management that maintains and reconnects wildlife corridors is crucial to keep both people and tigers safe, as well as careful monitoring of dispersing tigers, and better

since satellite records began 48 years ago, new data reveals, writes Ayesha Tandon. Provisional data from the US National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) shows that Antarctic sea ice hit its annual winter peak on 14 September, with an extent of 17.59m square kilometres (km²). The organisation notes that the data is still preliminary, adding that “*large fluctuations in extent are typical of Antarctic sea ice near the seasonal maximum*”. One expert tells Carbon Brief that it is “*concerning to see these low values persisting*”, but says that scientists need more time to determine whether this represents a “structural shift” in Antarctic sea ice extent. Meanwhile, at the Earth's other pole, Arctic sea ice reached its annual minimum on 12 September, ranking as the joint-10th lowest in the satellite record. The NSIDC notes that the last 20 years have seen the lowest 20 Arctic sea ice extents in the satellite record.

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/concerning-low-sea-ice-persists-as-antarctic-hits-third-lowest-winter-peak>

Sunday 4th October

Generous God, At this harvest time we thank you for all the good things

you give us. As we thank you for our food, we remember all those who do not have enough for even one proper meal each day. Lord, Bless all those who suffer because of the greed of others. We pray for the homeless, and those who depend on the charity of others. We pray for the work of ...local foodbanks, providing food for those in need. Help us to share the harvests of the world more fairly, so everyone can be fed and there will be no more starvation. Lord of the harvest: **hear our prayer**

Excerpt from

<https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/harvest-intercessions.pdf>

Monday 5th October

NVIDIA, the world's most valuable company by market capitalisation, has been using greenwashing tricks to misleadingly mask its staggering emissions impacts, finds a new analysis. According to the briefing, NVIDIA's indirect emissions have risen 725% since 2020, and it is estimated that undisclosed emissions from the use of sold chips could be up to double that. Avex Li, Project Lead for Greenpeace East Asia's AI Supply Chain Campaign,

said: “NVIDIA wants the world to believe that AI will solve the climate crisis, while ignoring the rapidly growing emissions behind its own products and billion-dollar supply chain networks. As one of the world’s biggest beneficiaries and a key player in the AI frenzy, with immense market power, cash flow, and influence, NVIDIA cannot distance itself from the real-world environmental impacts of its business.” The briefing, written by analyst and lead author Ketan Joshi and a consortium of civil society groups, including Greenpeace International, Beyond Fossil Fuels, Friends of the Earth, Green Screen Coalition, Stand.Earth, Kairos Fellowship, and Climate Action Against Disinformation, is the first analysis of greenwashing-style statements commonly used by NVIDIA.

<https://www.greenpeace.org/international/press-release/85825/nvidia-greenwashing-hidden-emissions-report/>

Tuesday 6th October

A community of hanyeo, South Korea’s free-diving women fishers, accuse a harbor project in their village of devastating the local

marine habitat they’ve depended on for decades for their livelihoods, writes Andrew Jeong. The women are demanding compensation from construction giant Ssangyong, taking their fight to Seoul after the loss of their traditional fishing grounds. While they are not ruling out a lawsuit against the company or the government, they face a costly, years-long legal battle requiring scientific evidence linking the construction activity to the habitat’s destruction. With many of the haenyeo now in their 70s and 80s, time is not on their side and some say a settlement on offer from the company amounts to little — slightly more than enough to cover the costs of their protest trip to Seoul.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2026/09/south-koreas-sea-women-seek-justice-after-marine-habitat-devastated-by-harbor-work/>

Wednesday 7th October

Tonight is a Green Christian workshop on ethical purchasing. We are excited to welcome Rosie Venner, Director of Movement Building for Just Money. Rosie will speak about ethical purchasing (for churches and for people), and

protecting and conserving 30% of all land and oceans globally by the end of the decade. According to the report, around 20% of land and inland waters are now designated as protected or conserved. More than 50 countries and territories now report terrestrial coverage of at least 30%, while countries including Brazil, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica and Colombia have considerably expanded protected and conserved areas in recent years.

<https://www.edie.net/report-world-not-on-track-to-meet-its-ocean-protection-goal-by-2030/>

Sunday 25th October

We give thanks for all that is good in your creation and all who bring in the Harvest of the sea and the land. We are conscious of so much that we get wrong. So we give thanks too, for your grace and patience with us, when we fail to look after your world as we should. Help us to change so that we too become a new creation walking in the light of your Gospel. Lord of the harvest: **hear our prayer**

Excerpt from <https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/harvest-intercessions.pdf>

Monday 26th October

Frozen food worldwide is still kept at -18°C (0°F), writes Douglas Fox. Raising that by just three degrees could avoid 17 million tons of emissions a year, and an 18-month study found most foods stay safe and tasty... The idea of dialing down our freezers has been percolating for years now. A 2024 report estimated that if the worldwide standard food-freezing temperature was dialed back just three degrees, from -18°C to -15°C, the reduced energy consumption would avoid 17 million tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year. The new study, published in *NPJ Science of Food*, addresses the next logical question: whether freezing at warmer temperatures would negatively impact the quality or shelf-life of food. The authors subjected nine frozen foods... to 18 months of freezing at temperatures of -18°C, -15°C, -12°C, and -9°C. Every month, samples of each food at each temperature were thawed and evaluated on several measures of quality, including bacterial abundance, nutrient content (vitamin C), fat degradation or rancidity, and attributes affecting palatability, including appearance, aroma, taste,

Thursday 22nd October

Tonight is a Green Christian online talk, 7pm. Join Anthea Lawson as she answers the question, “Is it our task to save the world?” – a talk and discussion about antidotes to the common pitfalls of activism and change-making. Anthea is an author and campaigner. Her books *How Not To Save The World* and *The Entangled Activist* help people who want to change the world think about the psychological, spiritual and philosophical foundations of what they’re doing, what’s getting in the way, and how they can be more effective. Free, but register to get the link.

<https://greenchristian.org.uk/is-it-our-task-to-save-the-world-green-christian-talk/>

Friday 23rd October

Finance, however, is only part of the challenge [for COP17], writes Stella Paul. The Kunming Dialogue also highlighted the need for governments to treat biodiversity as an issue that cuts across the entire economy, rather than something that belongs mainly to environment ministries. Agriculture, finance, infrastructure and development ministries all make

decisions that can either protect or damage ecosystems. Unless biodiversity is considered in those decisions, governments may find themselves trying to repair environmental damage with one hand while creating more of it with the other. That broader approach is expected to be an important part of the discussions at COP17 [this week].

<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2026/09/17/44070>

Saturday 24th October

New research has found that existing government commitments globally are set to protect and conserve almost 30% of the world’s land by 2030; however, progress on ocean protection is severely lagging, writes Sidhi Mittal. This is according to a new report published by Campaign for Nature and Together for the Ocean, which has assessed the global progress to date toward the global biodiversity targets agreed by governments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Established at COP15 in 2022, the Framework includes 23 pledges to halt the decline of nature by 2030, including

specifically about Just Money Movement’s Challenge Amazon: Break the Habit, Fix the Rules – Just Money Movement campaign. Free, but register for the link

<https://greenchristian.org.uk/ethical-purchasing-green-christian-workshop/>

Thursday 8th October

European bison reintroduction in Romania’s Southern Carpathians has passed a major milestone, writes Elena Kryvoshei. More than 250 bison now roam free in the Tarcu Mountains. Over half of them were born in the wild, a sign of a truly self-sustaining herd. The comeback started small. In 2012, Rewilding Europe, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Romania, and the local Armeniş community began planning the first release after a favorable feasibility study. That early groundwork set the stage for one of the largest free-ranging bison populations in Europe. Planners built a 16-hectare enclosure to help the animals adjust before life in the open mountains. In 2014, the first bison arrived in the Tarcu Mountains. They spent two years there, slowly getting used to their new home. By 2016, the herd was ready. Caretakers opened the

gates and let the bison roam free for the first time. That single decision marked the true start of this European bison reintroduction in the wild. The European bison almost disappeared forever. Hunters shot the last wild bison in the Caucasus region in 1927. Only 54 animals remained, all living in zoos and private parks.

<https://happyeconews.com/european-bison-reintroduction/>

Friday 9th October

The most sustainable smartphone is the one you currently own, writes Mark Maslin. An estimated 80% of your phone’s negative impact on the environment happens before the first minute of use – before it is even unboxed. One smartphone contains more than 70 raw materials and more than 50 metals. Many of these need to be mined from the Earth. A standard 200g phone involves extracting resources from more than 200kg of raw materials. That’s equivalent to the weight of 200 standard bags of sugar, 100 bricks or one adult grizzly bear. The mining of raw materials devastates landscapes, disrupts local water supplies and pollutes ecosystems.

Entire communities in countries such as Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ecuador and Philippines have been displaced to make way for mining sites. Some countries ignore the child labour used in their mining and processing operations. Many of your phone's critical raw materials are only found in a handful of places. That means control over those materials matters both economically and politically, creating geopolitical tensions, fragile supply chains, and competition for access. This can fuel conflict. In short, behind the phone in your hand sits a story that involves environmental damage, pollution, human rights violation and dangerous geopolitics.

<https://theconversation.com/new-mining-map-highlights-damage-caused-by-extracting-metals-for-your-smartphone-291612>

Saturday 10th October

Today is the Green Christian annual members meeting and conference. Like it or not, care of creation is now in a culture war. How do we bear a Christian witness at a time when environmental gains are being rolled back – including by people who want

to reclaim the UK for Christianity? Today we will rethink how to be a green Christian at a time of emboldened nationalism. Our speaker will be Dr Jonathan Chaplin, a Cambridge political theologian working on issues of democracy and environmental theology. We'll explore the many challenges of the new environmental politics in the conference part of the day. The annual member meeting starts at 11.30, and the conference is from 2-5pm, St Aloysius Church Hall, London NW1. Book your free ticket at:

<https://greenchristian.org.uk/2026-annual-members-meeting/>

Sunday 11th October

At this harvest time, we thank you for the hard work of all those who grow, protect and prepare our food; for the shopkeepers, the transport delivery drivers, the processors and the farmers. Bless all those, Lord, who do not earn a fair day's pay for their hard Work, both at home and in other countries. Help us to want to buy local produce and fairly traded goods wherever we can so that everyone can work with dignity and

Biological Diversity (CBD), is that too much of it is still being spent on activities that destroy it. With just four years left to meet the world's 2030 biodiversity goals, Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary of the CBD, said governments must urgently change where money flows if they are to slow the loss of nature... Governments, businesses and financial institutions continue to channel large amounts of money into activities that damage ecosystems, even as they commit themselves to protecting nature. Changing that pattern, Schomaker said, should be one of the central priorities for COP17.

<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2026/09/17/44070>

Wednesday 21st October

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in Montreal in 2022, sets 23 targets for protecting and restoring biodiversity by 2030, writes Stella Paul. Since its adoption, governments have been carrying out the first-ever global stocktake of how the framework is being implemented, examining progress across countries and individual targets. The stocktake

began after COP16 and is looking at the full picture of implementation, from the targets countries have set for themselves to the policies, plans, finance and other measures they are putting in place to achieve them. Its findings are being compiled in the forthcoming *State of Biodiversity Action* report, which will present the final global assessment at COP17... While more than 70 percent of countries have submitted national reports and over 90 percent have established biodiversity targets aligned with the global framework, the emerging picture is far less encouraging. Progress remains uneven, with implementation lagging behind the scale and pace needed to achieve the 23 targets by 2030. The emerging findings suggest that global efforts are not yet moving fast enough or at the scale needed to achieve the 23 targets by 2030. In other words, while countries have made progress in setting commitments, implementation remains well behind what is required.

<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2026/09/17/44070>

diesel car and 20.1p per mile for petrol, according to Carbon Brief analysis of the latest figures from the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-evs-are-now-nine-times-cheaper-than-petrol-or-diesel-to-drive-in-the-uk>

Sunday 18th October

At this harvest time we thank you for the world we see around us; For the flowers, the trees and the animals. Bless all those who care for them, Lord. Help us to protect your creation by being careful about how we use your resources, so that there will be clean water, clean air and plenty of wild birds, mammals and insects to maintain the ecological balance of our countryside. Lord of the harvest:

hear our prayer

Excerpt from
<https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/harvest-intercessions.pdf>

Monday 19th October

COP17 starts today. The Conference of the Parties on Biodiversity, or Biodiversity COP, is the most important forum for discussion and negotiation under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

(CBD). From [today] to 30 October 2026, its 17th edition will be held in Yerevan, Armenia, to seek solutions to critical challenges affecting our ecosystems. Despite efforts to protect the Earth, biodiversity is deteriorating across the planet and this degradation is expected to worsen unless urgent and targeted action is taken. With this goal in mind, the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP 17), taking place from 19 to 25 October 2026, brings together governments from around the world to agree on global measures and initiatives focused on protecting and restoring nature. The choice of Armenia as host of this summit comes at a time when the country has been losing around 110 hectares of forest each year, mainly due to illegal logging, firewood collection, overgrazing and mining, according to the EU4Environment programme.

<https://www.iberdrola.com/sustainability/iberdrola-biodiversity/cop17>

Tuesday 20th October

The world may have enough money to protect nature, writes Stella Paul. The bigger problem, according to the head of the UN Convention on

there will be no more poverty. Lord of the harvest: **hear our prayer**

Excerpt from
<https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/harvest-intercessions.pdf>

Monday 12th October

The European Union is struggling to reduce its reliance on gas, despite vowing to accelerate the shift to clean, homegrown energy following the war on Iran, writes Liam Gilliver. New data from Eurostat found that more than half (54.1 per cent) of electricity generated in the EU came from renewable energy sources during the second quarter (Q2) of 2026. This marks a slight decrease compared to the same period last year (54.3 per cent). Total EU electricity generation increased by 3.2 per cent year-on-year in Q2, but during that same period gas-fired generation increased by 3.9 per cent while renewable generation only grew by 2.8 per cent. This is despite solar witnessing significant growth, making up 41.6 per cent of renewable electricity generation – compared to 37 per cent last year.
<https://www.euronews.com/2026/09/24/is-the-eus-electricity-diverse-enough->

[renewables-slips-year-on-year-despite-huge-solar-boo](#)

Tuesday 13th October

Global temperature rise is set to cross 1.5°C, likely within the next few years, pushing climate risks and impacts to increasingly dangerous heights, but it is still possible to bring temperatures down and achieve global goals in the Paris Agreement, according to a new UN Environment Programme (UNEP) report. The report, *Limiting Overshoot*, identifies an ‘overshoot, peak, and decline’ pathway as the best remaining option to minimize the magnitude and duration of this overshoot and try to return to below 1.5°C as soon as possible. “*This summer’s scorching heat, raging wildfires and deadly floods are a warning of what lies ahead. We must make the overshoot above 1.5 degrees as small and short as possible. That demands an overshoot of ambition*” said UN Secretary-General António Guterres.

<https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/unep-world-set-cross-15degc-global-warming-can-still-limit-adapt-and>

Wednesday 14th October

A global movement to recognise fungi is gaining momentum ahead of UN biodiversity talks at COP17. Conservation language has referred only to “flora and fauna” for decades. The omission of fungi has rendered it effectively invisible in education, policy debate and conservation frameworks, according to non-profit the Fungi Foundation. But scientists argue that fungi are critical to life on Earth. They are key players in carbon sequestration, soil regeneration, and biodiversity. Without them, ecosystems will collapse, climate change will intensify, and soils will deteriorate. Yet, some 90 per cent of the world’s most diverse underground fungal systems are unprotected. To reverse this, the foundation has been driving a global movement to recognise fungi as a distinct kingdom of life, alongside fauna and flora, under the 3F Proposal (Flora, Fauna, Funga). The fungi experts want data on fungi to be urgently incorporated into global conservation plans. In July, the movement hailed “a historic milestone” when ‘funga’ was added to the *Cambridge Dictionary* for the first time.

<https://theecologist.org/2026/sep/17/scientists-push-fungi-protection>

Thursday 15th October

New traffic data analysed by Cycling Scotland, Scotland’s national cycling charity, shows the continuing success of high-quality cycle lanes, with record levels of cycling seen on key routes in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Key findings from 48-hour traffic surveys carried out across Scotland on 13th and 14th May 2026 include:

- On Edinburgh’s Leith Walk, more bikes than cars were recorded during morning rush hour for the first time.
- Glasgow’s Victoria Road sees continuing growth in cycling, with 38% more daily bike journeys than the year before.
- Cycling more than doubled on Glasgow’s East City Way following route improvements, rising to nearly 700 bike journeys per day in May 2026, up from 300 per day in May 2024.
- Strong peaks in morning and evening rush hours show that improved cycle routes are helping more people travel by bike for

everyday journeys, like getting to and from work.

<https://cycling.scot/news/scotland-s-bike-lane-networks-break-new-records>

Friday 16th October

As blistering temperatures baked London this summer, people started to notice strange things happening to their houses: zig-zagging cracks suddenly appeared across walls, doors got stuck, windows warped, writes Laura Paddison. Extreme heat brings many problems for a country not built for it: Schools close, train tracks buckle and — it turns out — houses sink. London, along with other parts of southeast England, is at the epicenter of a subsidence problem, which is being fueled by unusually hot and dry weather. As heat waves dry out the city’s soil, the ground is shifting and shrinking, pulling buildings down with it. “*Subsidence is one of the most damaging geohazards in the UK today*,” said a spokesperson for the British Geological Survey, or BGS. And experts warn the problem is only going to worsen as humans continue to burn fossil fuels and heat the planet.

<https://edition.cnn.com/2026/09/11/climate/london-subsidence-heat-clay-soil-sinking-insurance>

Saturday 17th October

The latest surge in fossil-fuel prices means it is now up to nine times cheaper in the UK to drive an electric vehicle (EV) than a petrol or diesel car, shows Carbon Brief analysis. Author Molly Lempriere continues: Since February, when the US first attacked Iran, the average price of diesel has increased by 38% to £1.96 a litre, according to Carbon Brief analysis of government figures. Following the attack on the Kapotnya oil refinery in Russia on 20 September and with tensions in the Middle East growing, this is expected to pass a record £2 a litre. Similarly, petrol prices have surged by 31% since February to £1.72, based on government figures, with some locations reaching nearly £2 per litre, according to BBC News. These increases have been driven by oil prices jumping to more than \$100 per barrel as the conflict between Yemen’s Houthis and Saudi Arabia escalates – a roughly 50% increase from June. As such, it now costs an estimated 21p per mile to drive a