



STATISTICS

Environment and Climate Data to Support Policy Decisions

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D4D FUND STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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To develop the right policy measures to tackle climate change, governments need robust and comparable data.



**Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the IMF
2021 IMF Statistical Forum**

IMF and Climate Change

- Climate change is an **existential threat** to long-term growth and prosperity.
- IMF's Climate Strategy (2021) goal: *“provide high quality, granular, and tailored advice to the membership on macroeconomic and financial policy challenges related to climate change”*
- Systematic and strategic integration of climate change into the IMF's activities



**Surveillance and
Analytical Work**



**Capacity
Development and
Data**



Lending



**Cooperation and
Coordination**

Link to the climate strategy document: [Here](#)

Capacity Development in Statistics: Main Topics



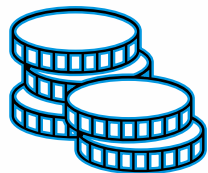
GHG Emissions and Carbon Footprints

- Air emission accounts
- Energy accounts
- Carbon footprints



Climate Risk Assessment

- Physical and transition risk indicators
- Methodological framework
- Climate scenario analysis
- Tools (including geospatial tool)



Climate Finance

- Taxonomies
- Data collection
- Experimental indicators



Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

- Government climate impacting subsidies
- Climate expenditures

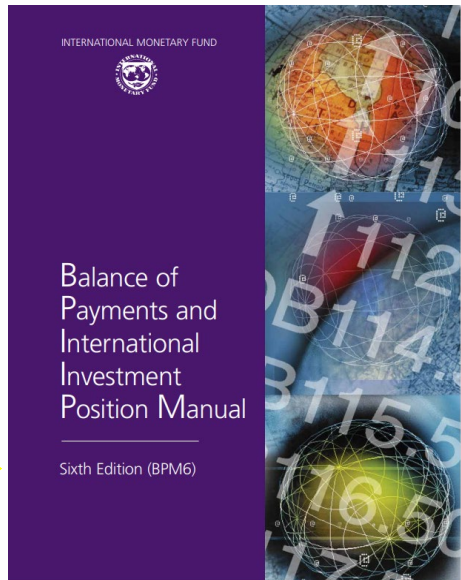
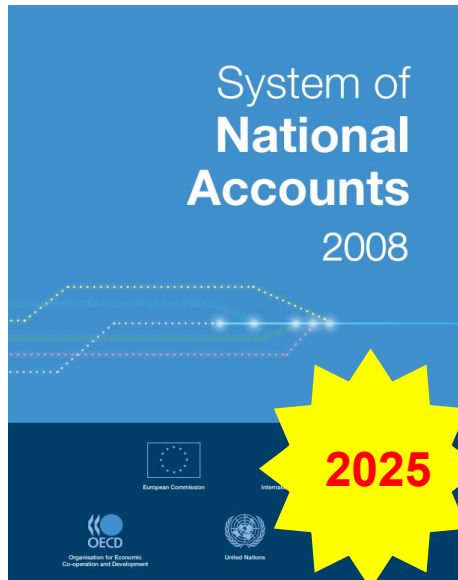
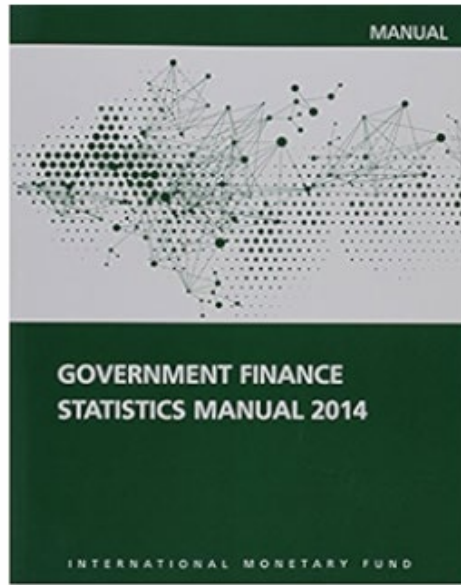
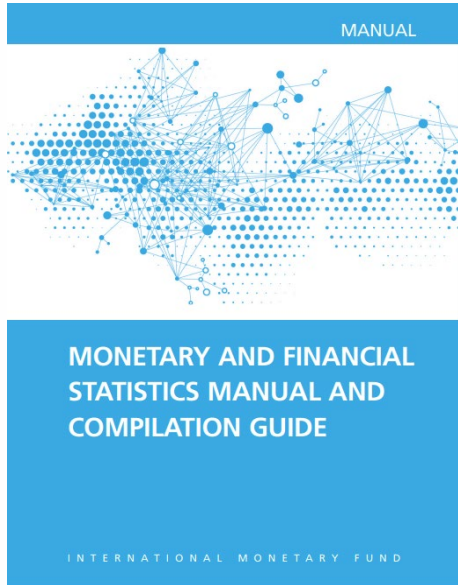


Emerging Areas

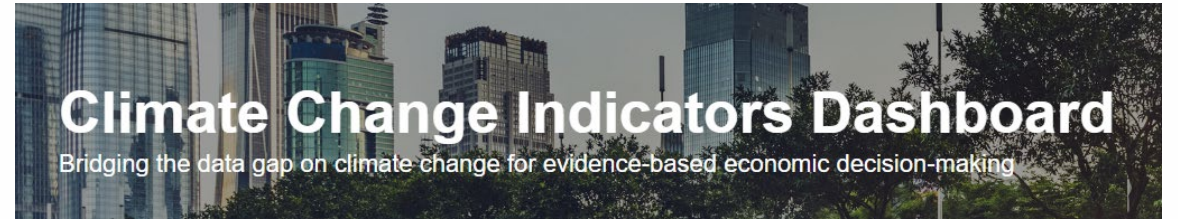
- Land cover/ Water accounts/Forest/Mineral and energy resources (incl. renewable energy)
- Biodiversity

Mainstreaming climate change

International statistical standards updates



Climate Change Indicators Dashboard



Data Gaps Initiative 3



STA – SECO Capacity Development Program



Three-Phase Approach:

1. Diagnostic Assessment
2. Training and Workshops
3. Technical Assistance

Objective: Assist economies in establishing climate change statistics programs

STA – SECO Capacity Development Program

2025 Outputs

- Medium term workplans
- Focused on establishing energy and air emissions accounts by April 2025 for most countries aimed at providing information on energy transition and mitigation policies

Partnerships and Collaboration

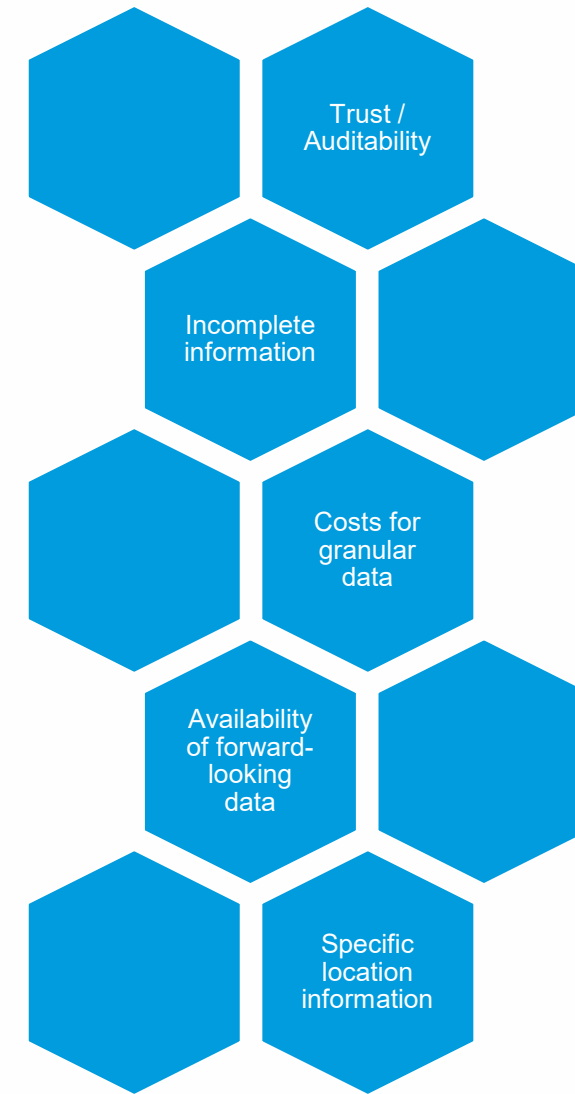
- Strong emphasis on both domestic and international cooperation.
- Leverage existing initiatives from:
 - World Bank (CCDR); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Statistics Denmark (in Vietnam)

Risk Indicators

- Developing forward-looking physical and transition risk indicators and testing in Mozambique
- Leveraging big data

Need for Strong CD Program

- Climate is macro-critical
- Policymakers need data to develop policies – mitigation, adaptation, transition to net zero - and monitor their impacts
- Need environment and climate change statistics rooted in international statistical standards, comparable over time and that can be integrated with economic statistics
- Countries are requesting capacity development programs to fill data gaps
- Emerging needs in the area of
 - Adaptation: physical and transition risk indicators
 - Fiscal indicators
 - Resilience and Sustainability Facility

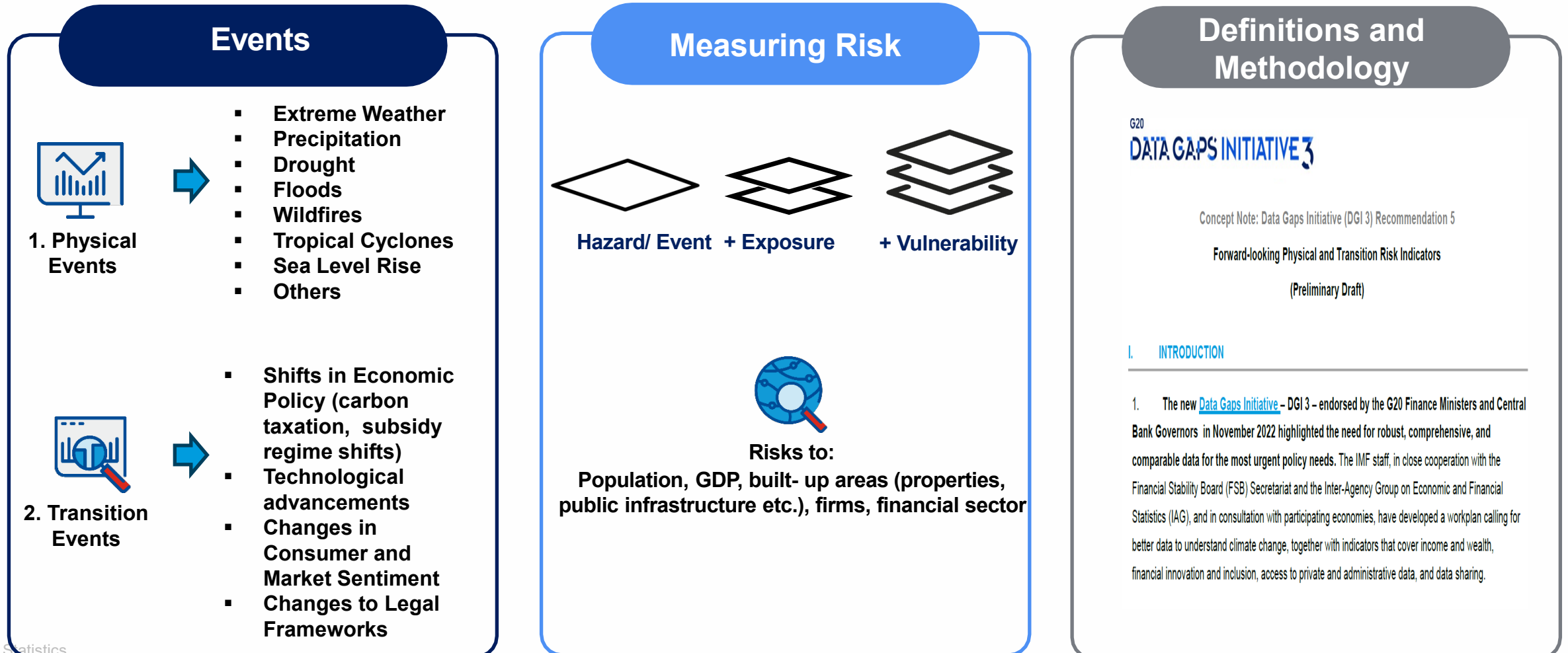


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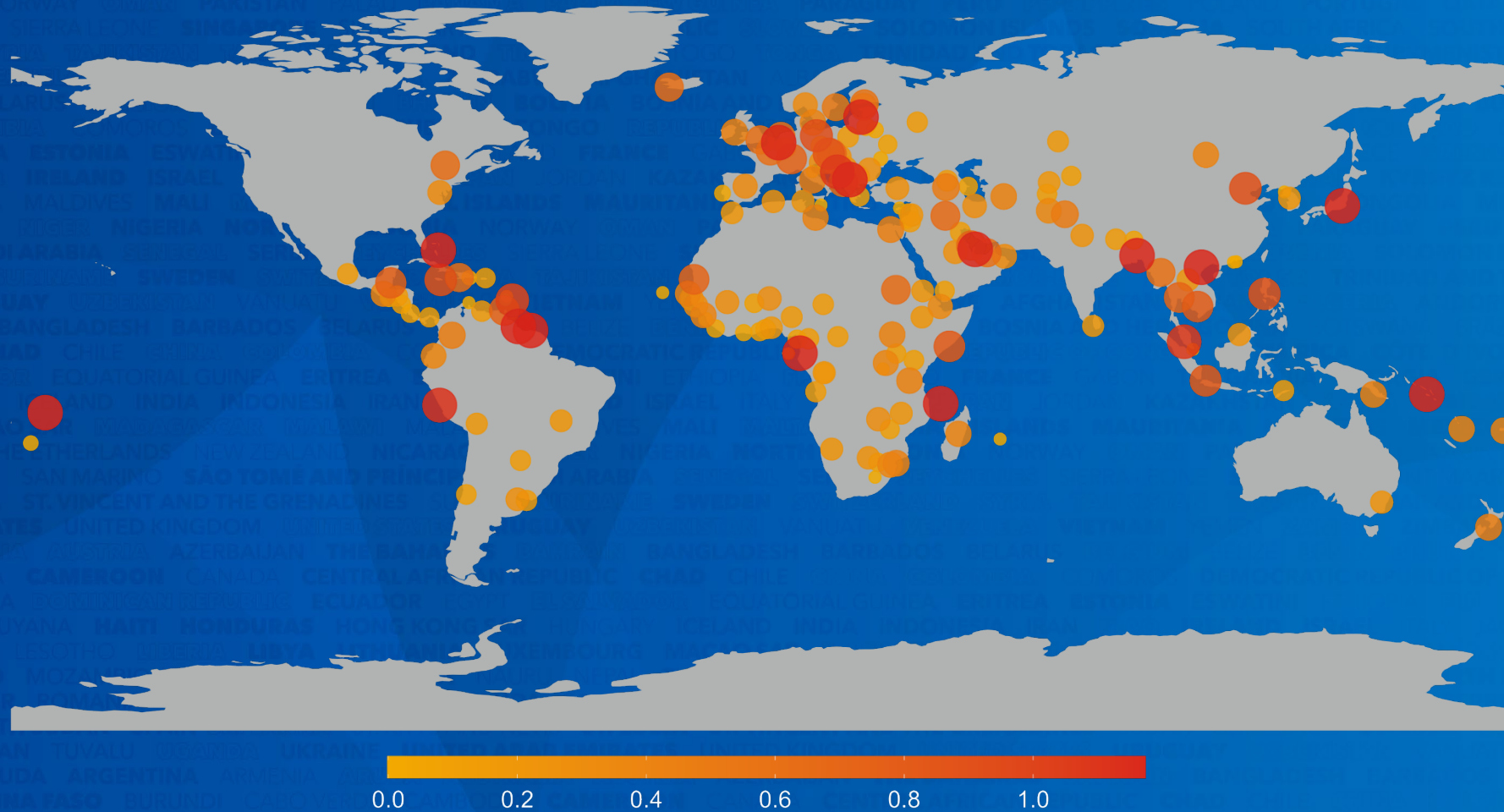
Questions?

Physical and Transition Risk Indicators

- Essential for a sustainable future: Measuring climate risks to effectively navigate towards a low-carbon economy and safeguard financial stability.

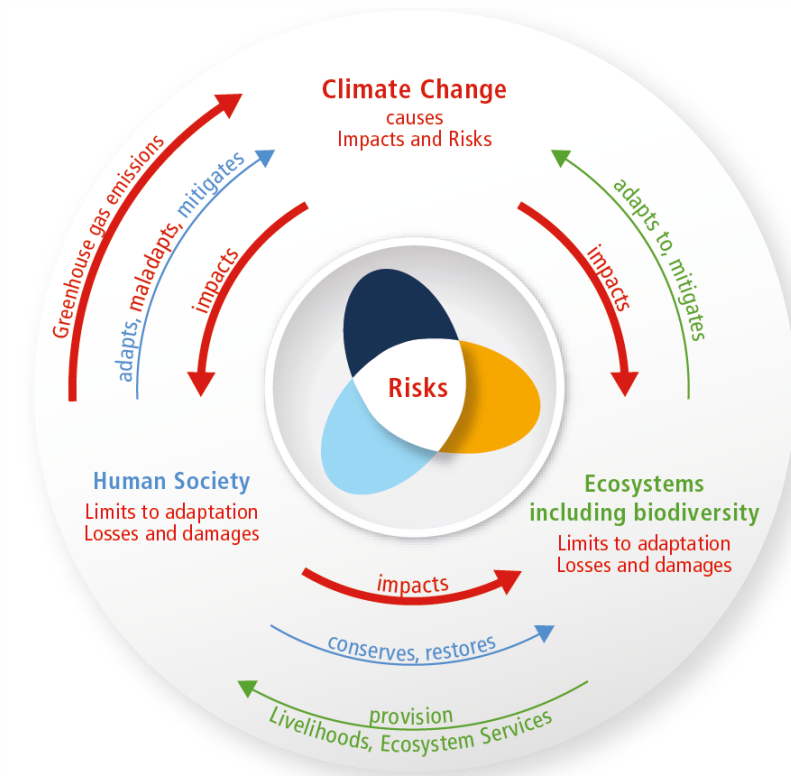


FLOOD RISKS ARE WIDESPREAD ACROSS SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS



Physical and Transition Risk Indicators

- G20 initiative *on Forward looking Physical and Transition Risk Indicators*
- A **concept note** was prepared and presented to G20 countries, and the **definitions and methodological framework** were provided.
- The risk assessment framework integrates **hazard × exposure × vulnerability** with **climate scenarios**.
 - **Climate related event:** The potential occurrence of a physical event (flood, extreme weather etc.) or transition related event (e.g., policy measures).
 - **Exposure:** The presence in places/ settings that could be adversely affected. E.g. exposure to population, built-up area, crops, public structure etc.
 - **Vulnerability:** The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Information on mitigation factors, including social, cultural and natural.



HOW CAN WE USE THESE RESULTS?



Natural Hazards



Damages



Financial Sector
Risk Analysis



Economic Risk
Analysis