



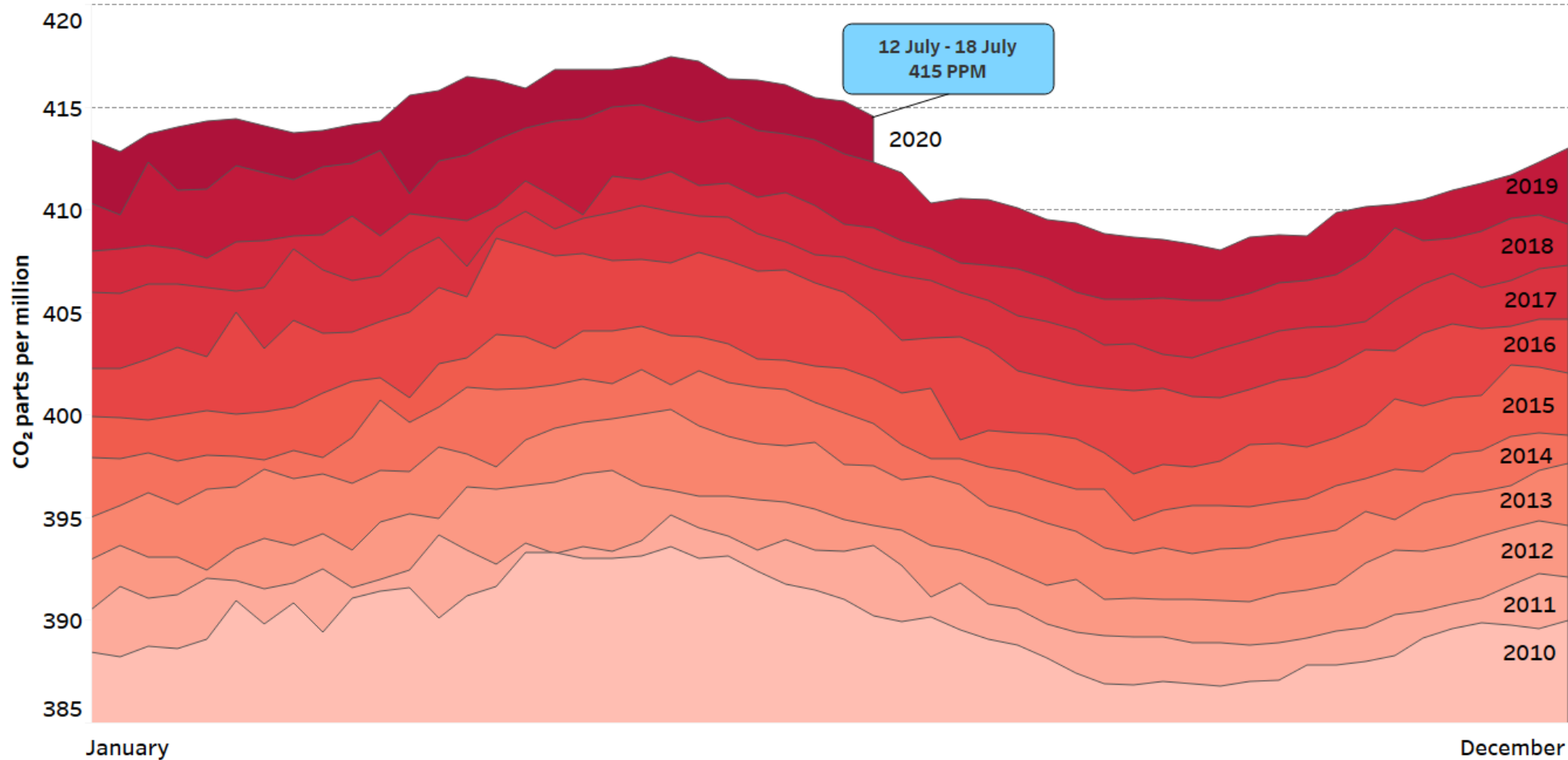
Greening the recovery

**RESPONDING TO COVID-19 CHALLENGES –
INVESTMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND
GROWTH**

JVI WEBINAR

JULY 28, 2020

Weekly atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa*



Note: The Mauna Loa Observatory is an atmospheric baseline station on the Mauna Loa volcano, on the island of Hawaii. It has continuously monitored atmospheric carbon dioxide levels since 1958.

Sources: Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA/ESRL (www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/) and Dr. Ralph Keeling, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (scrippsco2.ucsd.edu/), 2020







Motivation

- The COVID crisis does not change the climate crisis
- Decisions taken to respond to the COVID crisis will shape climate for decades—for good or bad
- Policymakers should thus aim to create a green recovery

Principles

- 1:** Assess the climate impact of support measures
- 2:** Chose to support green, rather than brown, activities
- 3** Make support to brown activities conditional on making progress on climate
- 4:** Price carbon right
- 5:** Make the financing green
- 6:** Develop a new, ambitious, medium-term climate plan
- 7:** Co-ordinate with, and support, others (eg price floor for large emitters)

Dos and Don'ts

 Energy	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Move towards effective carbon pricing, while assisting vulnerable ➤ Direct support for zero-emissions technologies and infrastructure ➤ Reform fossil fuel subsidies 	 Industry	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support uptake of efficient appliances and digital devices ➤ Low-carbon technology R&D and pilot projects (e.g. steel and cement)
	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revive plans for 'shovel-ready' fossil fuel power plants ➤ Waive oil and gas industry environmental regulations ➤ Bail out fossil fuel companies without conditions for zero-emission transition 		✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roll back climate measures and regulation ➤ Support for brown industry without conditions for zero-emission transition
 Land-based transport & mobility	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial incentives for zero-emission vehicles ➤ Direct investments in low-carbon public transport 	 Buildings & Infra	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support for energy efficient retrofits of existing buildings ➤ Build resilient infrastructure
	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roll back emission standards for cars ➤ Support to automobile companies without conditions for zero-emissions transition 		✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stimulus programs for new buildings without energy efficiency criteria
 Aviation	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conditional sector support for aviation industry and accelerated R&D efforts 	 Land-use & environmental protection	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large-scale landscape restoration and reforestation efforts
	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roll back regulations and taxes (e.g. ticket taxes) 		✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Roll back environmental regulations ➤ Dismantling enforcement of state protection for natural habitats

Suggestions for Country Authorities

- **Assess** the impact of recovery spending on climate change
- **Monitor** how green your country's response is and compare to others
- **Cover** in forthcoming Article IVs and non-RCF/RFI programs
- **Consider** FAD technical support:
 - ◆ Carbon pricing strategies
 - ✓ Mitigation tool (135 countries)—see 2019 Fiscal Monitor
 - ✓ Incidence analyses
 - ◆ Removing fossil fuel subsidies
 - ✓ Energy subsidies template (194 countries)
 - ◆ Integrating climate into the budget process and public investment management assessment (PIMA)
 - ◆ Climate Change Policy Assessments
 - ◆ Article IV participation

Some references

- Greening the Recovery—COVID series FAD note
<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/SPROLLs/covid19-special-notes>
- Fiscal Monitors on carbon pricing and COVID recovery
<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/FM/Issues/2019/09/12/fiscal-monitor-october-2019>
<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/FM/Issues/2020/04/06/fiscal-monitor-april-2020>
- Will Covid-19 fiscal recovery packages accelerate or retard progress on climate change (Hepburn, O’Callaghan, Stern, Stiglitz, and Zenghelis)
<http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/news/building-back-better-a-net-zero-emissions-recovery/>
- Ilab spark series presentation “The Impact of COVID-19 on Climate Change Policies” (Batini, Benatiya, Grippa, Jobst, and Oman)
<http://www-intranet.imf.org/departments/ILU/Pages/SparkSeries.aspx>

Some more references

- “Moving Towards Climate Budgeting: Policy Note”
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21036>
- Designing the COVID-19 Recovery for a Safer and More Resilient World
www.wri.org/news/designing-covid-19-recovery-safer-and-more-resilient-world
- Implications of the Global Economic Crisis for Carbon Pricing
<https://www.cape4financeministry.org/sites/cape/files/inline-files/IMF-WB%20Coalition%20Note%20-%20Implications%20of%20the%20Global%20Economic%20Crisis%20for%20Carbon%20Pricing.pdf>
- “Thinking ahead: for a sustainable recovery from COVID-19”
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/climatechange/thinking-ahead-sustainable-recovery-covid-19-coronavirus>