



# The need for a Climate Change Data Ecosystems approach



- > CCDEs already exist de facto, but are highly **fragmented**
- ➤ National CCDEs face multiple **challenges** (resources and capacity, data gaps, data literacy, coordination, regulatory frameworks...)





The objective of developing a CCDE is to increase clarity around **WHO** is doing **WHAT**, **WHERE** data exists and **HOW** these data can be accessed and integrated into a more integrated, inclusive, and effective system



#### **PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework**



#### Step 1

Identifying the Climate Change data Ecosystem

- Inventory of climate change data requirements
- Mapping key actors
- Identifying climate change data sources and gaps

#### Step 2

Mobilising the Climate Change Data Ecosystem

- Identify key challenges for mobilising a CCDE for the country
- Disseminating results and mobilizing key stakeholders

#### Step 3

Achieving the Climate Change Data Ecosystem

- Developing an action plan to implement a CCDE
- Launching the action plan



### **PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework**



Step 1: Mapping needs, identifying actors and making sense of the existing data



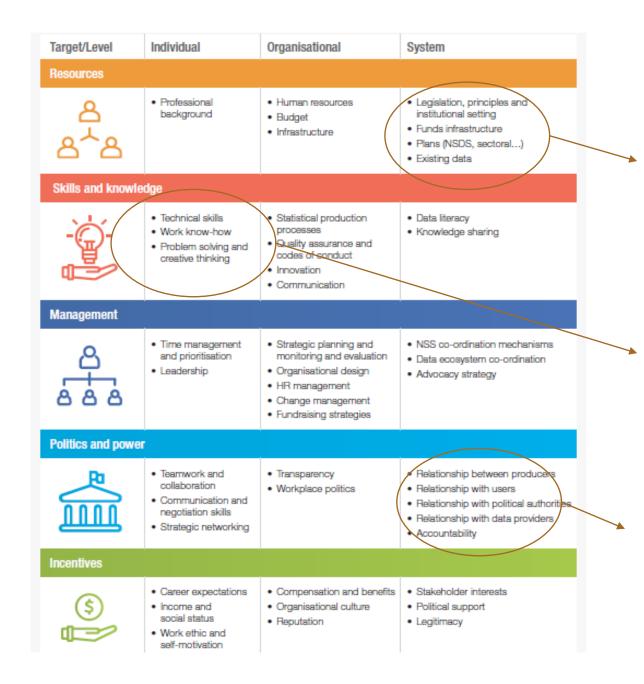






# PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework

Step 2: Mobilising the Climate Change Data Ecosystem





**Legal provisions** or **guidance** for
data sharing;
climate change **data strategies** 

Technical skills on **remote** sensing data collection, image analysis and GIS systems

Producer-user committees for climate change data; data sharing agreements



#### **PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework**



#### Step 3: The output for achieving a functioning system

An action plan that can help countries to mobilise **resources** for more effective **use** of climate change data!

- 1. Who are the key actors of the national CCDE
- 2. What needs to be done to activate available climate change data
- 3. How and how much does it cost to do it



#### Not another framework....?!



#### UNSD CISAT/ESSAT

- Identifying specific indicators and support their development (technical guide for countries when building indicators)
- Facilitate aligning indicators
  to other global frameworks
  (e.g., SDGs, Paris Agreement)
- Technical recommendations
   (e.g., periodicity of indicators,
   unit of measurement)

#### PARIS21 CCDE Assessment Framework

- Identify broader set of stakeholders: ESSAT strong focus on producers, CCDE also includes users and other actors beyond the NSS
- Capacity development at different levels: ESSAT focuses organisation/system, CCDE adds individual level and as well as other areas
- CCDE strong focus on identifying the national needs for cc data (not always are at the indicator level) - can help engage countries with the Global Set
- Proposes and action plan for strategic follow up and resource mobilisation after the assessment
- Help integrating climate change/environment component into NSDS



#### What does this mean for countries?



## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

#### Current situation

- National Economic and Social Development Plan strong focus on climate change (Goal 4)
- Lack of identifiable indicators in NDP

#### How can PARIS21 CCDE AF contribute?

- Identify data/indicators for NDP, related strategies
- Identify and connect key actors
- Identify how to enhance capacities



#### Fiji

#### Current situation

- Comprehensive NAP M&E framework
- Mapping of data sources
- Continued lack of data

#### How can PARIS21 CCDE AF contribute?

- Identify key actors, build on current data sources
- Identify how to enhance capacities



