



# Who is PARIS21?



Founded in 1999 by the European Commission, IMF, OECD, UN and World Bank

PARIS21 works for **better data for better lives for all.** We do this by strengthening the ability of countries to produce & use inclusive statistics and data- through training, partnerships and tools.

















# **Partnering for results**















Secretoriat



IDRC · CRDI

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

**WOMEN** 

**IDB** 





Norad



- Strategic **planning** for Statistics: NSDS & RSDS
- NSS coordination and NSO stewardship
- **Leadership** and **communication** skills
- **Gender** mainstreaming

- Domestic resource mobilisation and donor coordination
- Regional communities of practice
- **Data ecosystems**





# The need for a Climate Change Data Ecosystems approach



CCDEs already exist de facto, but are highly **fragmented** 



A need for more coherent, integrated and inclusive CCDEs

National CCDEs face multiple challenges



(resources and capacity, data gaps, data literacy, co-ordination, regulatory frameworks...)

A need to identify countryspecific climate-change data and capacity priorities to adapt existing CCDEs



Assessing national CCDEs' state and country priorities provides **crucial information/evidence** to develop a **climate change data action plan** to **transform** their CCDE into a more integrated, inclusive, and effective system





# **PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework**



#### A VISION FOR THE FUTURE



Maps data and actors (who produces what & who needs what)



Promote data sharing & open data (Unlocking data)



collaboration among data producers/users



Use data for effective actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change



# **PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework**



## Step 1

Identifying the Climate Change data Ecosystem

- Climate change data needs
- Map of key actors
- Climate change data sources and gaps

# Step 2

Mobilising the Climate Change Data Ecosystem

- Key capacity challenges and SWOT analysis
- Mobilization and sensitisation of stakeholders

## Step 3

Achieving the Climate Change Data Ecosystem

- Action Plan for developing CCDE
- Dissemination of Action Plan



# PARIS21 CCDE Assessment framework

Step 2: Mobilising the Climate Change Data Ecosystem

Target/Level	Individual	Organisational	System
Resources			
음 8 <sup>^</sup> 8	Professional background	Human resources     Budget     Infrastructure	Legislation, principles and institutional setting     Funds infrastructure     Plans (NSDS, sectoral)     Existing data
Skills and knowledge			
	Technical skills Work know-how Problem solving and creative thinking	Statistical production processes     Quality assurance and codes of sonduct     Innovation     Communication	Data literacy     Knowledge sharing
Management			
888	Time management and prioritisation     Leadership	Strategic planning and monitoring and evaluation     Organisational design     HR management     Change management     Fundraising strategies	NSS co-ordination mechanisms     Data ecosystem co-ordination     Advocacy strategy
Politics and power			
	Teamwork and collaboration Communication and negotiation skills Strategic networking	Transparency     Workplace politics	Relationship between produces  Relationship with users  Relationship with political authorities  Relationship with data providers  Accountability
Incentives			
\$	Career expectations     Income and social status     Work ethic and self-motivation	Compensation and benefits     Organisational culture     Reputation	Stakeholder interests     Political support     Legitimacy



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 <u>resources</u> for more effective <u>use</u> 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?



## **Tajikistan**

#### Current situation

- Some indicators in NDP but no identifiable indicators in NAP
- GHG inventory submitted

#### How can PARIS21 CCDE AF contribute?

- Identify data/indicators for NAP
- Identify key actors, build on GHG sources
- 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 GHG sources
- Identify how to enhance capacities



