

TOWARDS MORE COHERENT CLIMATE CHANGE DATA

ECOSYSTEMS – LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CARIBBEAN

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ABOUT PARIS21



PARIS21 promotes the better use and production of statistics in low- and middle-income countries. Founded in 1999 by the United Nations, the European Commission, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

OUR VISION

Better data for better lives for all - a world where all countries produce and use highquality data and statistics to advance sustainable development

OUR MISSION

To put robust data and statistics at the heart of decision-making for sustainable development





What is a CCDE?

It is a community of interacting state and non-state actors, the legal and **policy** environment in which they operate, and the available information, infrastructure, and technologies to create, transform and use climate-related statistics and data.

PARIS21 Scoping paper: https://paris21.org/ccde/

What is the CCDE Approach?

- Process It is an assessment and a strategic planning process in to assess and prioritise the climate change data and capacity gaps to improve its production, dissemination and use in decision-making.
- **Product** It is a strategic planning product to help NSOs & MoEnv to mobilize resources.
- Tool It is a guiding framework and toolkit for NSOs and MoEnv to work together to assess and design and implement a strategy that strengthens the national CCDE.



PARiS21 Mobilizing Climate Change Data Ecosystem Framework

An action-oriented assessment and action plan for NSOs and CC data actors to **mobilise resources**

Assessing the current CCDE • Identify national climate plans & Step 1 - Prioritizing data demand policies • Define core set of priority indicators Assess data gaps and feasibility Step 2 - Identifying data and capacity • Determine key capabilities to gaps improve Step 3 - Engaging all actors in the **CCDE Output: NSS Assessment report Strategic planning** • Develop action plan and implementation strategy Step 4- Strategic planning for an **Output: Strategic improved CCDE** • Launch the action plan **Plan CCDE**

A fragmented climate change data landscape PARis today

Administrative data Ministry of

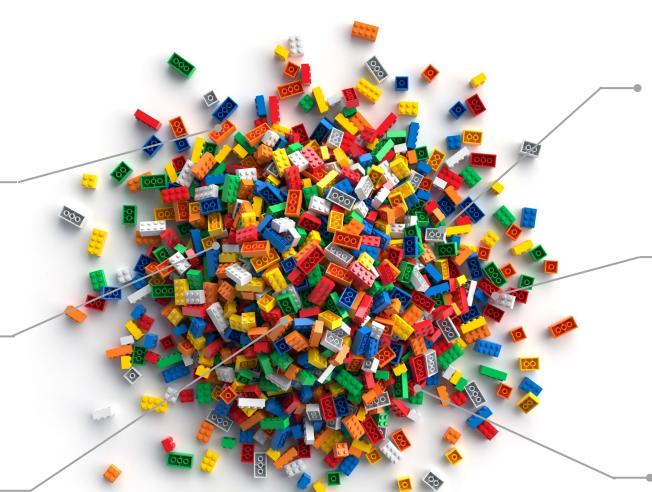
Environment/Energy/

Agriculture

Geospatial /satellite data

Land survey agencies

Weather monitoring systems Meteorological offices Climate Services



Mobilizing the CCDE allows to clarify WHO is doing WHAT, WHERE data exists and HOW these data can be accessed and integrated into a more effective system Data for climate reporting National climate change reporting authorities

Privately held data

 Energy companies, oil companies, etc.

Household surveys National Statistical Offices (NSO)

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Mobilising the CCDE in Grenada



Initial mapping of CCDE

Main challenges

- Identifying actors beyond the national statistical system
- Identifying & prioritising climate change indicators for the country

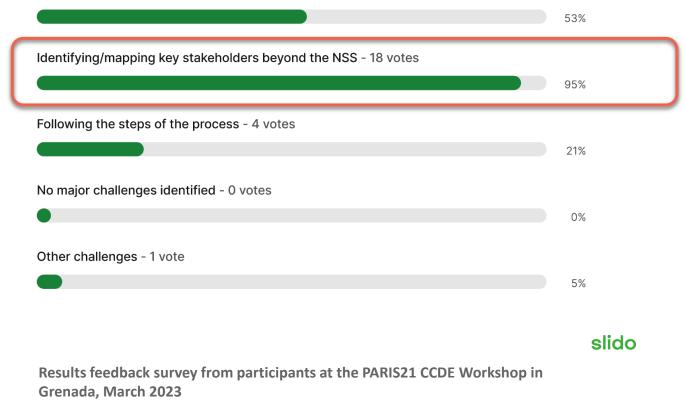
Preliminary solutions:

- Validate more comprehensive mapping of the CCDE
- Conduct in-depth assessment of the CCDE
- Develop an action plan integrated into the NSDS
- Implementation lead by Grenada's Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Resilience
- Integrated into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) process

What was the biggest challenge experienced during the process of assessing the CCDE in Grenada?

Multiple Choice Poll 🛛 🗹 19 votes

Identifying priority indicators - 10 votes



Further reasons for a CCDE approach

Emerging demands:

- Need for climate change data for reporting exponential growth (BTRs, MRVs, Agenda 2030, etc.)
- Need for climate change data for climate action (NDPs focus on cc, NAPs, subnational dev plans, etc.)
- Need to engage with stakeholders beyond NSS.

Weak CCDE ´s →Needs strategic action

PARIS

- Limited resources and capacity
- Prevailing data gaps
- Low climate change data literacy
- Weak co-ordination
- Lack of legal and regulatory frameworks

Mobilising the CCDE in Belize



Mapped and assessed the CCDE

Main challenges:

- Role for NSO on cc reporting process is unclear (What) and unclear mandates MoEnv
- Limited coordination between cc data actors & NSO → lack of role understanding
- Lack of **collaboration model** between NSO & NCCO (How)

Key lesson learned:

- A clear understanding of climate change data at the country level is critical to mobilize key stakeholders from all relevant sectors
- Learnings from 2030 Agenda can be an initial path to identify possible collaborations models with NSOs (e.g., SIB & SDU in Belize)

Preliminary solutions:

- Develop action plan to improve climate change data production and use
- Integrate the action plan into the NSDS



Launch workshop May 2023

PARIS21 is supporting the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) to develop their NSDS and as part of this process to assess and develop an action plan to strengthen the country 's Climate Change Data Ecosystem (CCDE) in close collaboration with the National Climate Change Office and the Department of Environment.

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RECOMMENDATIONS





Learn from collaborations with NSOs emerged from the 2030 Agenda

> Build capacity of the NSS - not only of NSO or specific Ministries

Identify climate change coordination mechanisms





Integrate climate change data in national policies/plans Need to prioritize climate change data demand – user centric/capacity& resource-responsive







FIND OUT MORE ABOUT PARIS21'S WORK ON BETTER CLIMATE CHANGE DATA SYSTEMS https://paris21.org/climate_change_data

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THANK YOU!