

TOWARDS MORE COHERENT CLIMATE CHANGE DATA ECOSYSTEMS – LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CARIBBEAN

UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics
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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 high-quality 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.



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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

Step 1 - Prioritizing data demand

- Identify national climate plans & policies
- Define core set of priority indicators

Step 2 - Identifying data and capacity gaps

- Assess data gaps and feasibility
- Determine key capabilities to improve

Step 3 - Engaging all actors in the CCDE

- Map strategic NSS and non-state stakeholders
- Identify potential roles

Strategic planning

Step 4- Strategic planning for an improved CCDE

- Develop action plan and implementation strategy
- Launch the action plan

Output: NSS
Assessment report

Output: Strategic
Plan CCDE





A fragmented climate change data landscape today

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Administrative data

Ministry of
Environment/Energy/
Agriculture

Geospatial /satellite data

Land survey agencies

Weather monitoring systems

Meteorological offices
Climate Services

Data for climate reporting
National climate change
reporting authorities

Privately held data

Energy companies, oil
companies, etc.

Household surveys
National Statistical Offices
(NSO)

**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**



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



Identifying/mapping key stakeholders beyond the NSS - 18 votes



Following the steps of the process - 4 votes



No major challenges identified - 0 votes



Other challenges - 1 vote



slido

Results feedback survey from participants at the PARIS21 CCDE Workshop in Grenada, March 2023



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

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

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.



Learn from collaborations with NSOs emerged from the 2030 Agenda

Identify climate change coordination mechanisms



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



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!