Partnering to unlock data for climate action

Strengthening environment, climate change and disaster information in the Caribbean
23rd August 2022, Santiago de Chile
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.
Key areas of PARIS21's current work in the region:

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

- **Climate change** data ecosystems
- **Domestic resource** mobilisation and donor coordination
- Regional communities of practice and **working groups**
Highlights of our work in the Caribbean 2020-2022

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
Saint Lucia (2021-2022) & Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2022), Jamaica (2020-2022)

Mapping policy data needs with the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)
Dominican Republic (2019), support in the development of the gender statistics strategy

“Leadership in Times of Crisis” training
7-week online workshop targeted at NSO directors in collaboration with ECLAC and IADB
Participation of 13 LAC countries, including the Dominican Republic

Communicating statistics on women’s economic empowerment and communicating gender statistics
Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago

Data visualisation toolkit
Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago.

Promoting transparency in data financing - Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data
All Caribbean countries featured, including Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines

Country reports on support to statistics
Dominican Republic (2021)

Participation in high-level meetings
2022 PARIS 21 Spring Meetings and roundtable Co-organised with UN-OHRLLS, UN-DESA, the SPC, CARICOM and World Bank
A climate change data ecosystem approach
The need for a Climate Change Data Ecosystems approach

**Needs**

1. Reporting and monitoring requirements
2. Data-driven climate mitigation and adaptation actions

**Vision**

Inclusive and coherent climate change data ecosystems exist to facilitate the availability of data on climate change to support climate action.
Climate change data needs: global to local

International reporting, monitoring and national policy making

Example: Climate-related hazards
A Caribbean country like Grenada may need climate change data to report on...

SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

7 global targets to reduce mortality, affected population, economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure and to increase countries with national and local DRR strategies, international cooperation and availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information

38 indicators, A-1 number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Climate change data needs

International reporting, monitoring and national policy making

Example: Climate-related hazards

The Case of Grenada

SGD 13. Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

In 2022, many countries showed a lack of recent data available (!) for reporting on SDG 13.1.1
National climate change data needs
International reporting, monitoring and national policy making
Example: Climate-related hazards

A Caribbean country may need climate change data to report to the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals, but also to monitor, and evaluate national climate adaptation policies related to disaster risk reduction, through...

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
May include monitoring and evaluation framework with strategic indicators related to sectoral areas like disaster risk reduction to be produced

**Key Indicators:** Refinement of DRR projections, Number of data sharing initiatives implemented, Frequency of natural disasters, Updated national safety and disaster plans, Increased DRR insurance coverage, District level DRR plans, etc.

The National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP)
May include monitoring and evaluation framework for environment and climate-related goals, including disaster risk reduction

**Key Indicators:** Percentage of increased funding for DRR programmes, Strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience financing and disaster risk management, etc.
National climate change data needs
International reporting, monitoring and national policy making
Example: Climate-related hazards

The Case of Grenada
National demand for indicators on disaster risk reduction (DRR) exists...

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<th>Goal</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<td>9. <strong>Funding</strong> is mobilized for the implementation of actions focusing on reducing the risk posed by extreme weather events as part of the National Disaster Management Agency’s 5-year country Programme (2014-2019)</td>
<td>9.1 At least two project proposals are submitted to potential donors and/or investors annually, starting in 2017</td>
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<td>7. <strong>Climate Resilience and Hazard Risk Reduction</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of Marine Protected Areas</td>
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<td>Annual greenhouse gas emissions</td>
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<td>Strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience <strong>financing</strong> and disaster risk management</td>
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<td>Percentage of PSIP <strong>investment</strong> in building climate resilience &amp; environmental protection</td>
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There is a need to reflect international climate change reporting requirements in national plans. However, national data priorities (i.e., funding) may also require more granular and context-specific climate change information and may not match reporting requirements.
National climate change data sources

International reporting, monitoring and national policy making
Example: The Case of Grenada and Climate-related hazards

National actors and (possible) providers of climate-related disaster data need further coordination...

Government bodies and ministries
- Government of Grenada (GoG)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment
- Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information
- Physical Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Infrastructure Development
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government

National Agencies and Authorities per sectors
- National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA)
- National Climate Change Committee
- Meteorological Services, Grenada Airport Authority
- Grenada Ports Authority
- Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority
- National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWA)
- Grenada Electricity Service

Regional and international partners and donors
- Global Water Partnership-Caribbean
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- NAP Global Network
- Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO)
- Government of Canada
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

+ Civil society, research institutions and private actors
Supply-side: What data is on offer

Data for climate reporting
- National climate change reporting authorities

Privately held data
- Energy companies, oil companies, etc.

Household surveys
- Waste, land use, consumption

Administrative data
- Ministry of Environment/Energy/Agriculture

Geospatial/satellite data
- Land survey agencies

Weather monitoring systems
- Meteorological offices, Climate Services
Matching demand and supply

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE

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

Promote data sharing & open data (Unlocking data)

Institutionalize collaboration among data producers/users

Use data for effective actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change
How can PARIS21 with partners support more and better climate change data?

1. Supporting country-level climate change data systems for better climate actions

2. Measuring financial support to climate change data

3. Developing frameworks to identify data gaps and collaboration

OUR TOOLBOX:

- Climate Change Data Ecosystems Approach
- Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data
- Country Assessment Framework
THANK YOU!