



# Partnering to unlock data for climate action

In

*Strengthening environment, climate change and disaster information in the Caribbean*  
23rd August 2022, Santiago de Chile

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# 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 in the Caribbean

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## International and regional partners



## Donors and research institutions



## 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

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International reporting, monitoring and national policy making

## Example: Climate-related hazards

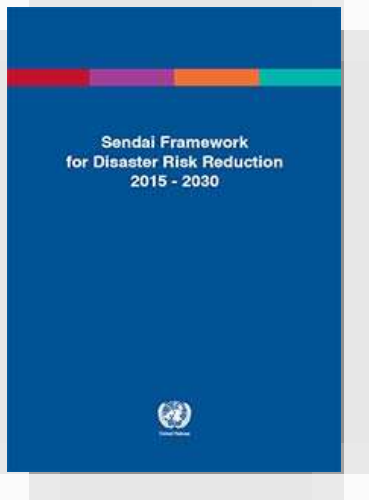
*A Caribbean country like Grenada may need climate change data to report on...*



### 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



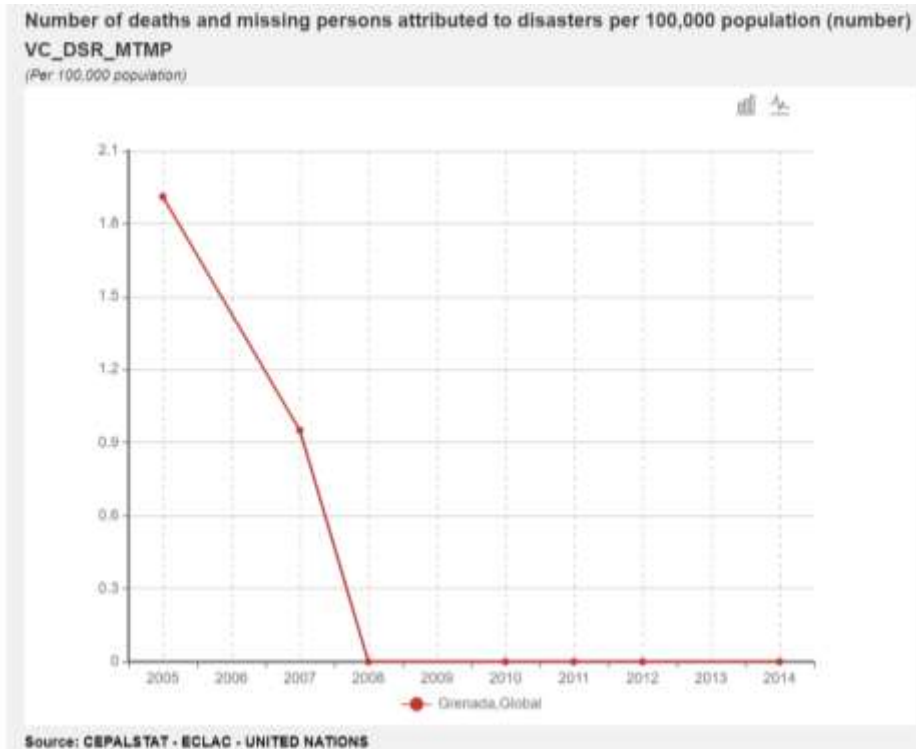


# Climate change data needs

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



Country	2005	2020
Fiji	0.36	2.02
Finland	0.42	2019 ⓘ 0.00
France	2016 ⓘ 1.14	2018 ⓘ 2.36
French Polynesia	2007 ⓘ 7.61	2007 ⓘ 7.61
Gambia	0.00	2019 ⓘ 13.01
Georgia	2017 ⓘ 0.21	63.07
Ghana	2011 ⓘ 0.00	10.20
<b>Grenada</b>	1.91	2014 ⓘ 0.00
Guam	2015 ⓘ 0.00	2015 ⓘ 0.00
Guatemala	0.57	33.27
Guinea	2014 ⓘ 15.78	2015 ⓘ 0.49

Source: [SDG Tracker](#), Goal 13, 2022

In 2022, many countries showed a lack of recent data available (!) for reporting on SDG 13.1.1



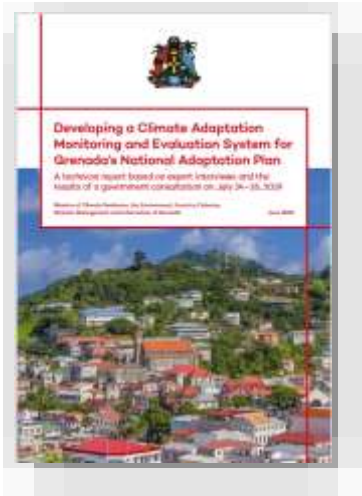




# National climate change data needs

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...*

### DRR in the National Adaptation Plan

Goal	Indicator
9. <b>Funding</b> 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)	9.1 At least two <b>project proposals</b> are submitted to potential donors and/or investors annually, starting in 2017

Source: [Government of Grenada](#) 2020, p.38.

### DRR in the National Sustainable Development Plan

Goal	Indicators
7. Climate Resilience and Hazard Risk Reduction	Percentage of Marine Protected Areas
	Annual greenhouse gas emissions
	Strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience <b>financing</b> and disaster risk management
	Percentage of PSIP <b>investment</b> in building climate resilience & environmental protection

Source: [Government of Grenada](#) 2019, p.131.

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

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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

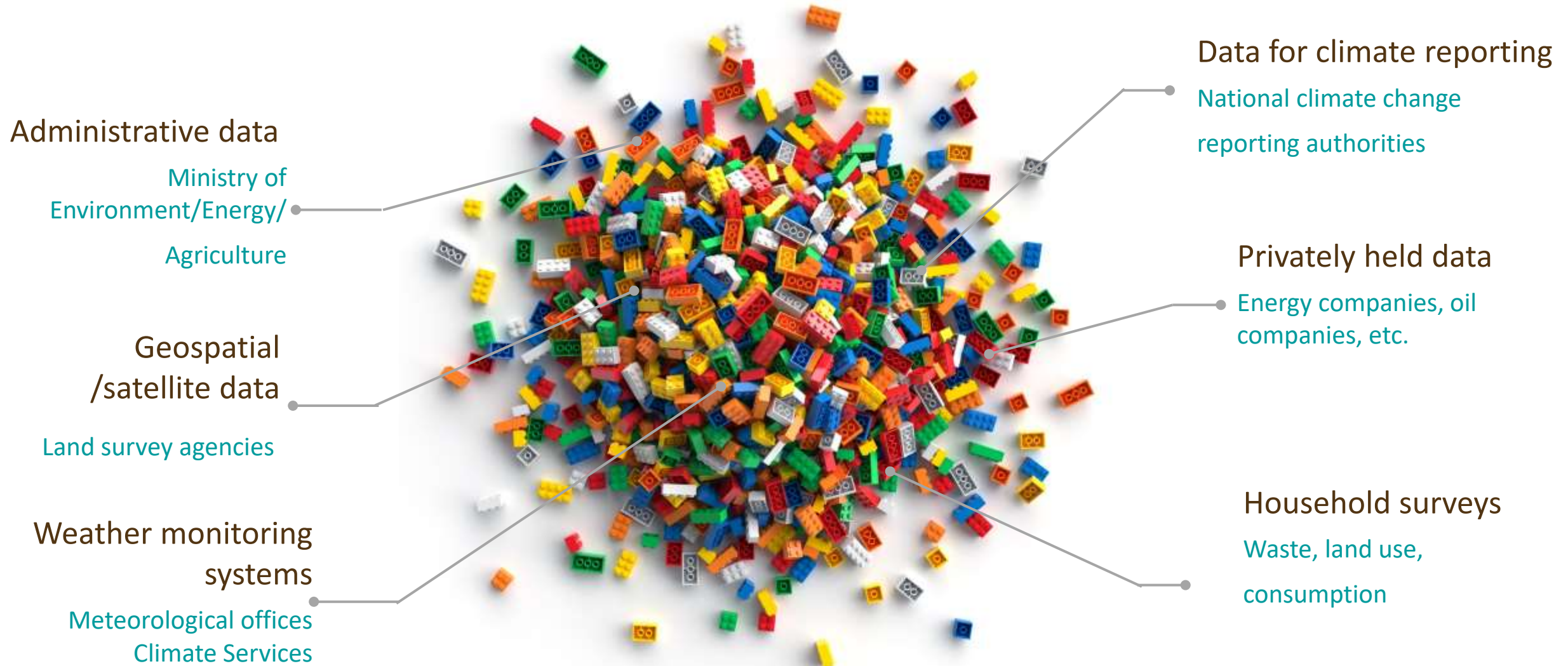
- Global Water Partnership-Caribbean
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- NAP Global Network
- Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO)
- Government of Canada
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

+ Civil society, research institutions and private actors





# Supply-side: What data is on offer





# 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?

## OUR TOOLBOX:

1. Supporting country-level climate change data systems for better climate actions  
▶ Climate Change Data Ecosystems Approach
2. Measuring financial support to climate change data  
▶ Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data
3. Developing frameworks to identify data gaps and collaboration  
▶ Country Assessment Framework



**THANK YOU!**

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