

# Joint Learning Network on Unlocking Data for Climate Action

Climate Data JLN

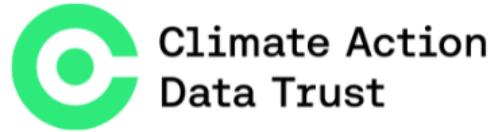
Overview

March 2024



# Network members

digital  
impact  
alliance



...and growing!

# The Concept

# The challenge

Many climate-relevant datasets are not yet collected, are incomplete, or are not yet being used for climate action. Even when this data exists, it is often inaccessible to the frontline governments and communities that need it the most.

This market failure, whereby available data cannot be accessed by decision makers, may be the result of different reasons:

- Utility of data may be limited due to broad scope and lack of granularity for use at the local level
- It may be locked behind unaffordable commercial paywalls
- It may be siloed due to data privacy concerns
- It may be held in inaccessible formats and outdated technical architectures
- Decision makers may simply not be aware that data is available

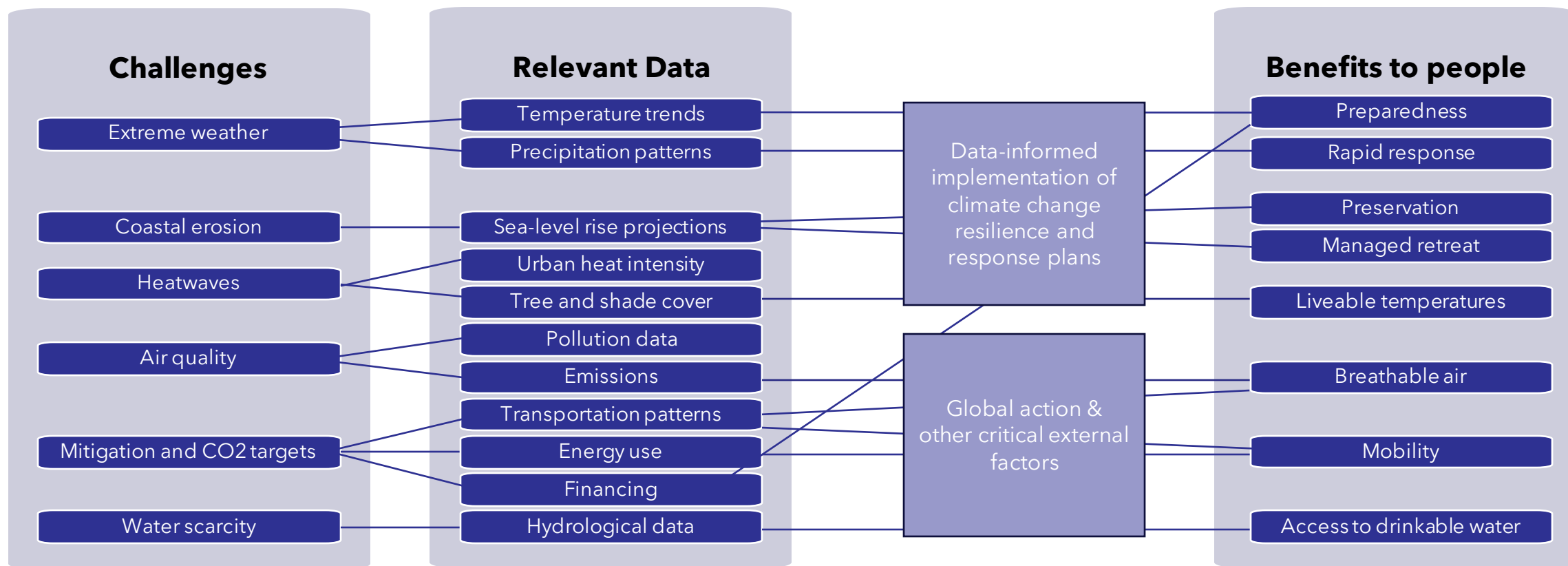
# Our hypothesis

The Climate JLN can help funders and implementers understand the key features of innovative models for data sharing and governance that overcome challenges to the availability and use of localized data for climate action.

There are challenges with data collection, sharing, and usage. The JLN will focus on **data sharing**, particularly in terms of **innovation in data governance**. We aim to bridge the gap between good practices for data exchange infrastructure and climate action.



# We will focus on data relevant to challenges faced by people.



# The JLN will explore at least 3 models for data sharing & governance.

## Data trusts

- A system and legal entity that manages data in a way that manages both data providers and users
- Examples: The Place Fund creates hyperlocal maps and shares this data through an innovative finance and governance model
- Learning questions:
  - Where do we already see data trusts applied to datasets that are relevant to climate action?
  - What are the key features of data trusts that motivate data sharing?

## Data spaces

- A data exchange ecosystem where participants manage their own data based on mutually agreed-upon rules.
- International Data Spaces Association (IDSA) promotes a standard that enables its 140+ members to create data spaces.
- Learning questions:
  - Where else do we see potential for data spaces to help unlock relevant data?
  - Are there capacity constraints that may hinder frontline governments from benefiting?

## Peer-to-peer networks

- Rely on distributed communication protocols that allow devices or applications to communicate directly with each other without relying on a centralized server or intermediary. In these protocols.
- Example: Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), facilitated by the Beekn Protocol.
- Learning questions:
  - How do you design the governance of systems that are powered by such protocols in ways that enable potential climate-relevant use cases?



# Audience

Through specific learning questions, the Climate Data JLN will develop recommendations for those actors who influence whether climate data can and is used to improve the lives of people and communities.



**Users of data**

Frontline govts and communities; cities and municipalities in low-resourced environments



What are the current needs and constraints?

How can they find relevant, accurate, and affordable data?



**Owners of data**

Private sector companies, government entities, development organizations, and academia



What are the incentives for sharing?

What models provide these incentives?



**Data aggregators**

or intermediaries, who provide the data sharing infrastructure, technology, and/or trusts to hold and manage data



What features are working for climate use cases?

What are the constraints?



**Funders**

Bilateral donors and foundations who have the resources to support the design, implementation, and governance of new data sharing models



What are their interests? Knowledge gaps?

What types of funding can be unlocked?

# Approach

- **4 virtual roundtables:** February, April, June, September
- During the first roundtable on February 28, members refined the concept and focus
- The next 3 roundtables will **explore emerging models for data sharing and governance**, and to delve into the ways that these models are (or are not) overcoming different challenges that keep this data out of the hands of key decision makers
- 3 **Spotlight publications** will elaborate on different models and examples of their use for climate-relevant data, focusing on specific use cases
- 1 **final report will detail recommendations** for each audience group, delivered in time for COP29

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