CLIMATE DATA ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TYPOLOGY (DART)

ABOUT CLIMATE DART

The Climate Data for Adaptation and Resilience Typology (DART) identifies and prioritizes the focus areas, drivers, and relevant factors that contribute to the risk of climate impacts or support climate adaptation and resilience.

Resources include:

- United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) Global Set
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Sendai Framework
- Sustainable Development Goals
- International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES)
- Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)
- Conference of European Statisticians (UN-ECE)
The Climate DART identifies and prioritizes data resources for climate risk assessment, adaptation, and resilience based on accepted global models and practices. Acts as a resource for national and subnational governments and their stakeholders to identify crucial factors and metrics for climate action. It simplifies the understanding of complex data systems to make data accessible and actionable for a wide range of stakeholders. Assists in designing research to address data gaps and limitations, to support climate adaptation and resilience plans and policies.

**What is the Climate DART and what does it do?**

- The Climate DART identifies and prioritizes data resources for climate risk assessment, adaptation, and resilience based on accepted global models and practices.
- Acts as a resource for national and subnational governments and their stakeholders to identify crucial factors and metrics for climate action.
- It simplifies the understanding of complex data systems to make data accessible and actionable for a wide range of stakeholders.
- Assists in designing research to address data gaps and limitations, to support climate adaptation and resilience plans and policies.

**How can it be used and by whom?**

- **National Governments**: Conceptualize and strategize the use of data for climate risk assessment, adaptation, and resilience.
- **Local Governments**: Support national authorities in collecting, using, and reporting prioritized data.
- **Local NGOs**: Understand important data for climate resilience and adaptation and identify its availability in their areas of operation.
- **Local Communities**: Understand data that may impact their residents.
- **Development Partners**: Inform project planning, identify priority areas, learn about country experiences through case studies, and share knowledge and strategies.
- **Academics**: Design research to address data gaps and limitations to support national and regional adaptation plans and policies.
WHAT FOCUS AREAS DOES IT PRIORITIZE?

- Climate Change Adaptation Policies and Plan
- Climate Change Public Awareness
- Ecosystems and Biodiversity
- Energy
- Food Security
- Freshwater Resources
- Health Systems
- Heat and Temperature
- Infrastructure
- Land and Agriculture
- Population
- Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness
- Waste Management
- Weather and Climate Monitoring

WHAT COMPONENTS DOES IT CONTAIN?

- Focus Areas
  Broad categories of data (e.g., infrastructure, population, energy, land use, etc.)

- Relevant Factors
  Specific factors that provide a detailed understanding of broad focus areas

- Reporting Requirements
  Includes citation to requirements from internationally accepted frameworks, standards, and guidelines

- Global Data Sources
  Includes links and referencing documents to data portals and databases from international institutions that collect data

- Local Data Sources
  National institutions likely to produce relevant data or data products (e.g., national statistical offices, line ministries, administrations)

- Data Collection Methods
  Based on six categories for data collection methods specified in the FDES

- Notes/Relevance
  Description of how data is relevant to climate risk, adaptation and resilience

- Risk Category
  Based on climate hazard categories identified by OECD: temperature, precipitation, drought, wildfire, wind, and flooding

- Case Studies
  Highlight practical implications and examples of the focus area/relevant factors
The nonprofit **Center for Open Data Enterprise (CODE)** developed the Climate DART as part of a collaborative project led by **PARIS21** and including **Open Data Watch**, with support from the **Hewlett Foundation**. This project takes a **Climate Change Data Ecosystem (CCDE)** approach to help governments address the climate crisis using data from the local to the international level. Next steps include the following.

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**CODE will...**

Continue to develop and improve the Climate DART with input from stakeholders concerned with climate risk assessment, adaptation, and resilience.

**ODW will...**

Develop an Open Climate Data Template to assess data availability, openness, and access policies in selected countries.

**PARIS21 will...**

Develop a Mobilizing Climate Change Data Ecosystems Framework to help individual countries assess their climate data and create action plans to fulfill a holistic understanding of climate data needs and possible interventions.

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**About CODE**

CODE is an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC. CODE’s mission is to maximize the value of open and shared data for the public good, by working with government agencies, businesses, nonprofits, and researchers who are both data providers and data users. Since it was founded in 2015, CODE has held dozens of Open Data Roundtables and workshops with the White House, U.S. Federal agencies, and international governments and organizations on a wide range of topics. CODE has conducted several projects related to the risks of climate change, and to mitigation, adaptation, and resilience strategies, with both U.S. and international partners. CODE welcomes ideas, inquiries, and opportunities to collaborate at contact@odenterprise.org.

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