United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Module 7: The NAP process: supporting the work

7.5 Data analysis, data management and display of information/visualization in support of the NAP process

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013
Anglophone African LDCs workshop
29 July – 2 August 2013, Kigali, Rwanda

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

In this module

Learning points:

- Understanding data needs and data management for the NAP process

- Communicating information effectively to policy makers

Guiding questions:

- How manage data and information so it supports the NAP process in the long-term?

- How display key results and vulnerabilities to stakeholders through effective communication?

Why is data analysis, management and visualization necessary

- Over a number of years, vast amounts of data and information are collected
- These data accumulate and subsequently become unmanageable to handle/use effectively
- Usually the data would also not be converted (analyzed) into a form that can easily be presented to stakeholders for various consumption needs
- National team would therefore need to deeply think of techniques to:
  a) Manage data gathered from various sources
  b) Analyse the data and extract useful information to make important decisions
  c) Visualize and present data to stakeholders and an easy and understandable manner
- Some data will best be managed using database management systems and processed and displayed using geographic information systems (GIS)

- **(see example from presentations on Friday)**

Benefits of data analysis, management and visualization

- Maximizing use of data and information

- Avoiding duplication

- Integration and interoperability of data and systems

- Improved access and communication of data and information

- Cost effective decision making

- Display of information using maps and nice diagrams is important in effectively communicating with policy makers and non-specialists

- Many examples of displaying climate change-related information on trends, impacts, vulnerabilities exist, including vulnerability maps
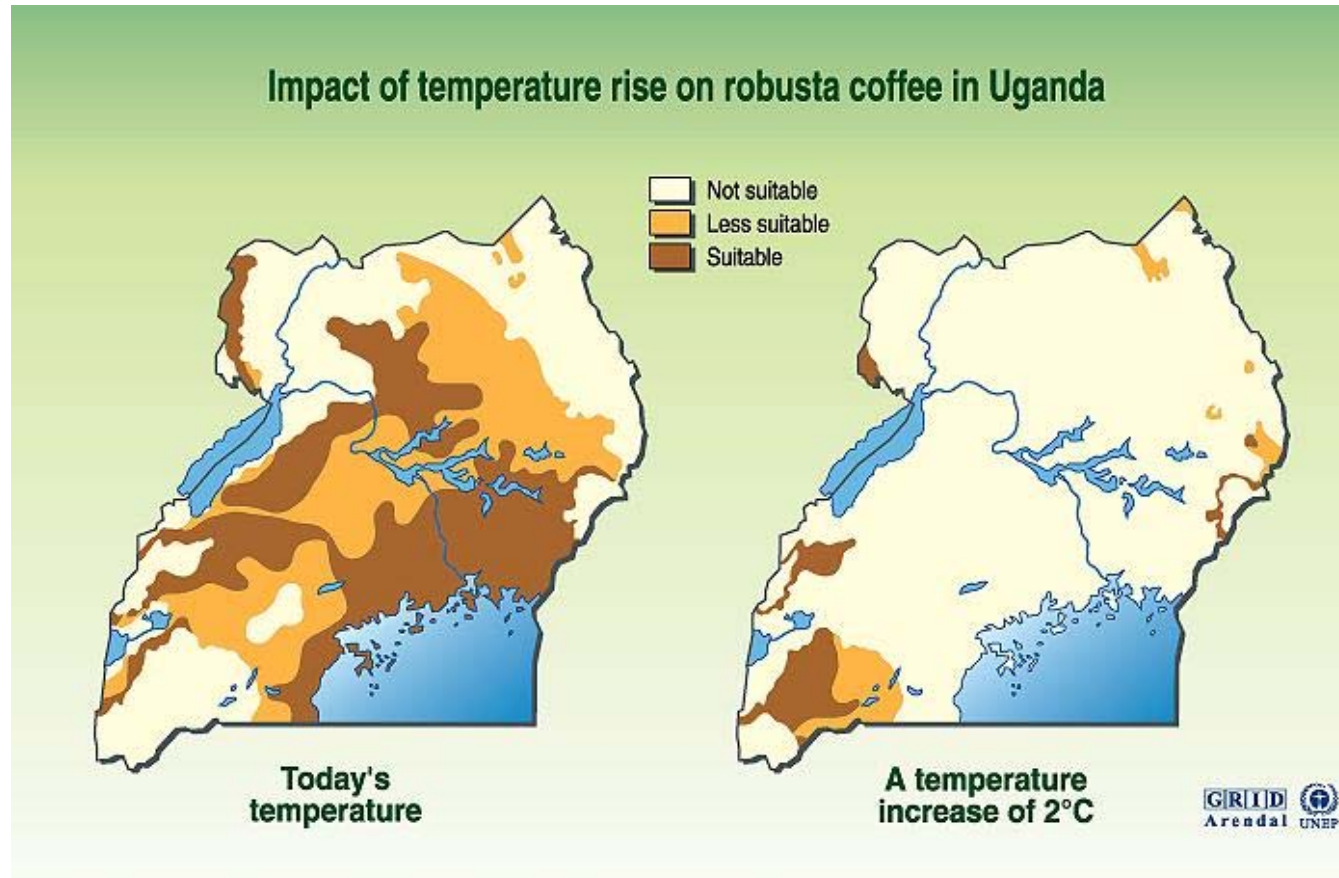
Visualization (example on forest cover in Liberia)

http://climatechangeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/forest-cover-map.jpg

Visualization (impacts of temperature rise on Uganda coffee)

Impact of temperature rise on robusta coffee in Uganda

Not suitable
Less suitable
Suitable

Today's temperature

A temperature increase of 2°C

GRID Arendal UNEP

Source: Otto Simonett, Potential impacts of global warming, GRID-Geneva, case studies on climatic change. Geneva, 1989.

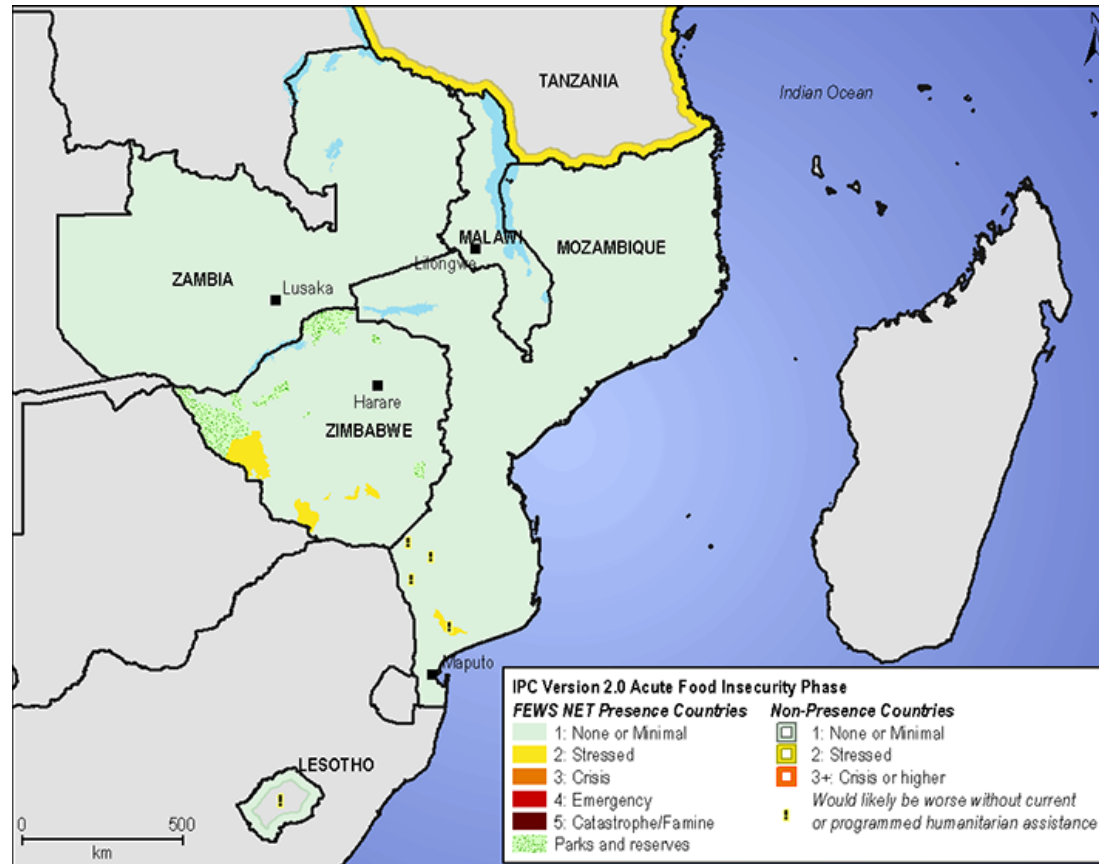http://www.grida.no/publications/vg/climate/page/3090.aspx

Visualization (example on food security in Southern Africa)

Estimated food security conditions in parts of Southern Africa, April-June 2013

With the exception of parts of Malawi and Mozambique, most rural households across the region will maintain Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity outcomes from January to March by increasing reliance on market purchases through improved purchasing power and labor prospects, and supplementing these with food from green harvests which should become available in February. …

http://www.fews.net/