

### Introduction

Regional Climate Consortium for Asia Pacific (RCCAP)

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## Talk Overview

1. Overview of the RCCAP portal and how it works.

2. Quick intro into the inventory work (Lourdes to cover further).

3. Feedback from Thailand and Indonesia.

4. Demonstration of the RCCAP portal's current functions.













The Brief

#### WORK PLAN TASKS

- 1. Acquire source data and carry out preliminary data processing and quality control.
- 2. Develop an initial internet platform for the consortium and facility.
- 3. Initiate a set of online user services including online discussion forum, user feedback interface, and a help desk.
- 4. Develop an online delivery platform for climate data and projection products.
- 5. Regularly review and update the platform with new data and knowledge products.

#### **OUR INTERPRETATION**

Identifying, Describing & Stocktaking Content

Designing an online community of practice

Developing online user support services

Developing an online repository & guideline KPs

Ongoing inventory and Science communication



## **Our Delivery Approach**

Design, Develop and Deploy an online Regional Climate Consortium for Asia Pacific that enables users to:

- 1. Search, Discover, Access and Share: Identify existing data, information and knowledge, understand it, access it and share it with others.
- 2. Seek Expert Knowledge and Advice: Access climate knowledge products and seek advice via expert forums.
- 3. Access Guidance on Projections and IAV : Access and use guidelines for applying projections data and undertaking IAV assessments.
- 4. Access Case Studies: Access, review and learn from case studies that have applied projections data and IAV assessments.

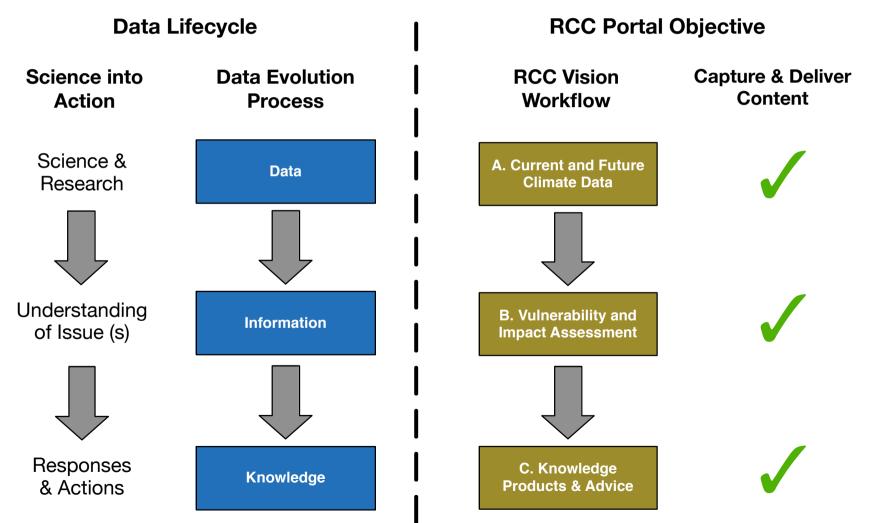


## **Best Practice IKM Principles**

Principles -	Outcomes	Enablers
1. Recognition of Value	<ul> <li>1.1 Information is recognised and governed as an asset of strategic, operational and administrative value.</li> <li>1.2 IKM is recognised as core organisational business and is embedded in relevant strategies, policies and processes.</li> </ul>	
2. Governance Framework	<ul> <li>2.1 IKM is supported by a clearly documented and endorsed governance framework.</li> <li>2.2 The framework should outline the broad business, organisational and legislative environment within which information is created and managed.</li> <li>2.3 The framework will typically include key components such as strategies, policies and guidelines to guide the creation, use and management of information assets.</li> </ul>	Laws Policies & Procedures
3. Leadership & Resourcing	<ul><li>3.1 Strong, visible leadership and adequate resourcing are in place to ensure that IKM is sustainably integrated into systems and work processes.</li><li>3.2 Dedicated and skilled staff are in place to support effective IKM.</li></ul>	$\cap$
4. Organisation & Control	<ul> <li>4.1 Information is controlled, administered and maintained securely, efficiently and accountably, according to common information management and information technology standards.</li> <li>4.2 Information is securely preserved, reliable, discoverable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.</li> </ul>	Technology
5. Use & Reuse	<ul> <li>5.1 Information is shared with other agencies and with the public where appropriate. Privacy, confidentiality and cultural sensitivities of citizens and organisations are fully considered.</li> <li>5.2 Information is provided to stakeholders in a way that makes them easy to discover, retrieve, understand, use and adapt.</li> <li>5.3 Information is routinely used to support planning, decision-making, resource allocation, reporting and communication.</li> </ul>	Capacity
5. Collaboration & Cooperation	<ul> <li>6.1 Inter-agency and cross-jurisdictional networking and cooperation is formalised at national and regional levels, to enable sharing and standardisation of IKM procedures in the Pacific region.</li> <li>6.2 Sharing of information and expertise is maximised and the value of information, human and technological capacity in the region is fully exploited.</li> </ul>	runding



## **RCCAP Portal Content**





## **RCCAP Stocktake**

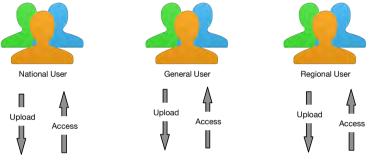
The RETA team is undertaking a stocktake of what climate change data and information exists. This has involved:

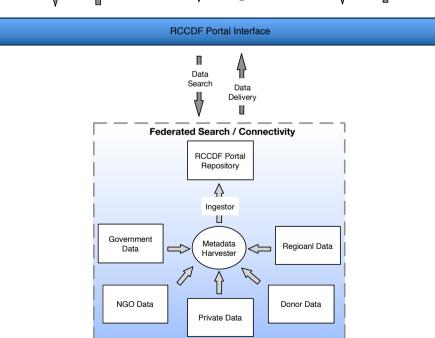
- 1. **Identifying priority content:** Determining the key discipline areas and content types required.
- 2. Identifying custodians: Identifying the key sources for discovering and accessing priority content.
- 3. Standardised metadata descriptions: The process of determining a vocabulary of terms for describing climate change data in the region.
- 4. **Content Inventory:** Developing and populating an inventory of priority content.

#### **RCCDF Portal Update**



## How Content will be discovered via RCCAP







#### Key Questions and Comments - Indonesia and Thailand

- In general, the RCCAP portal is a good tool for accessing, sharing, using and discussing data for projections and adaptation planning.
- Interface and functions are good and clear.
- What are the Data Sharing options for the RCAP Portal?
- How can we provide feedback on the portal?
- The forum needs to be facilitated by an administrator.
- Who is the main audience for the portal?
- Could consider a having a section on climate literacy.
- Who will drive, maintain and administer the portal / consortium in the long run?

# Status of KM for Climate Change in the Philippines

## 1. Discovery of CC Knowledge

 Users need real-time data as well as online access to CI related to their province/municipality (e.g. downscaled climate projections for LGUs). Users also want CI to be easy to find.

## 2. Use of CC Knowledge

- Stakeholders, esp. local governments, need CI to be translated in layman's terms.
- They also want guidelines on how to use CI so they can apply it to their specific issues.
- It is critical to build institutional capacity on how to understanding CI.

## 3. Organization of Knowledge

• CI providers, such as PAGASA, need to learn more about their users, what info they need, and how to help them find this info quickly.

## 4. Knowledge Sharing

- No established feedback mechanism between regional and provincial offices and top-level departments. When there is feedback, it is not forwarded to PAGASA so the agency is not able to improve its services.
- Communication among top-level agencies is limited (lack of information on who is doing what and opportunities for joint action).

## **Improvements Needed**

- Build capacity of agencies to interpret CI and help them mainstream CI&S in local planning processes.
- Improve the availability of information and make them easier to find through a portal, with knowledge products disaggregated based on user needs.
- Foster stronger cooperation and network building among key players and CC projects.
- Establish communication protocol and strengthen.
   feedback mechanism among key providers of CI and local government users
- Address IPR issues related to data sharing.