



Scaling Climate Action for Operationalizing SGDs

GEO4SGD: Hyderabad
January 2018

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



SDG 13: Climate Action

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystems

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

India Biodiversity Portal

Welcome to India Biodiversity Portal

A unique repository of information on India's biodiversity. The Portal aims to provide open and free access to biodiversity information. The portal enables widespread participation by all citizens in contributing to and accessing information on Indian biodiversity. We believe such open access benefits science and society, and contributes to sustainable future. Your participation is vital. We welcome your participation and feedback. [More ...](#)



Species

26251



Observation

1308241



Maps

206



Documents

2127



Groups





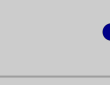


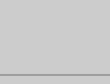


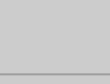






60



Discussions

146

Referencing biodiversity information

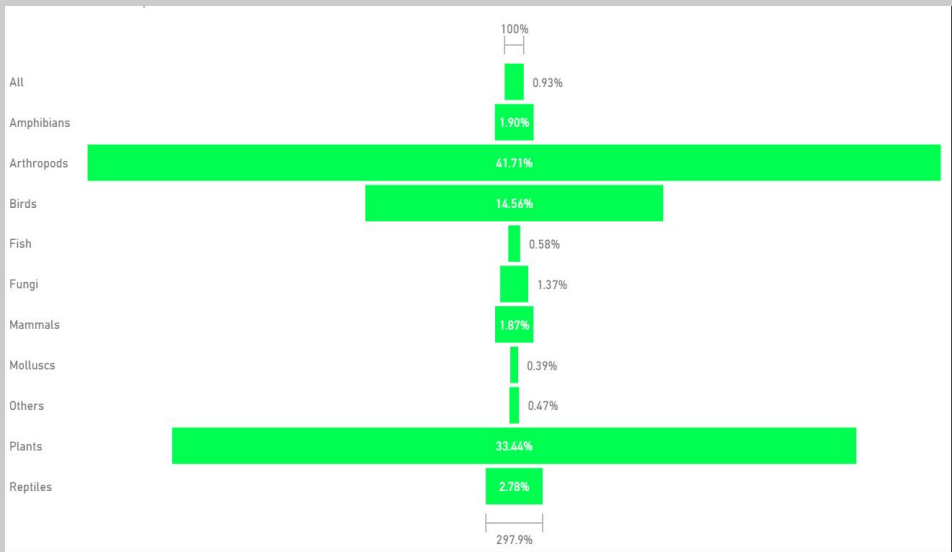
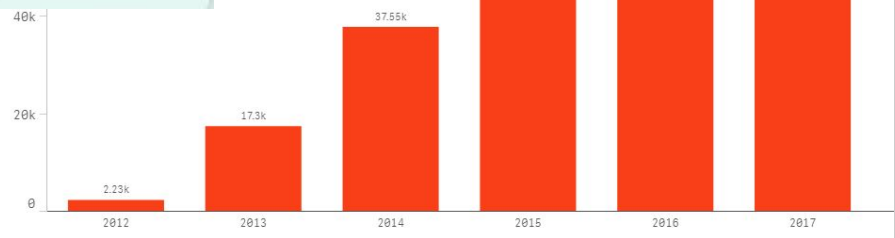
	Taxonomic Reference	Spatial Reference
Species		
Species descriptions		
Species traits		 
Species interactions		 
Species distributions		 
Abiotic Factors		
Biotic factors		
Tenure and access		
Demography		



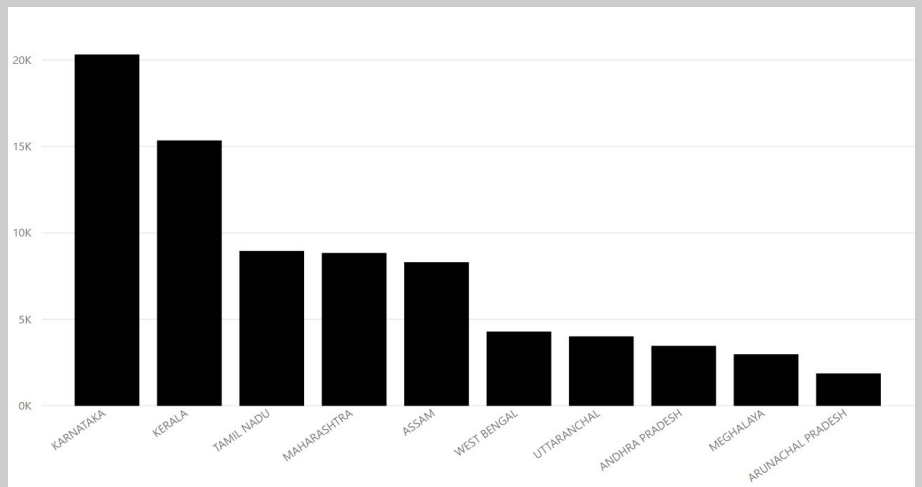
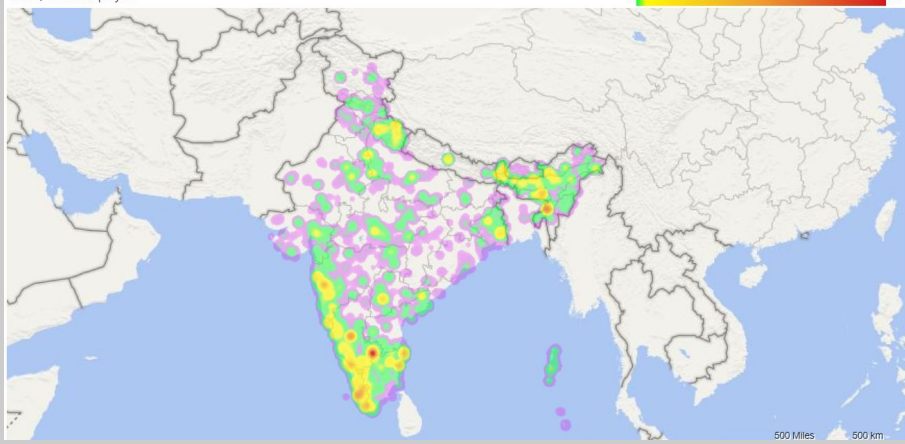
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Observation

1308241



Mostly used display



Knowledge platform for INDC

- India's INDC is to create additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of Co₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030
- Will determine financial flows within nations and across nations
- Imperatives for monitoring, transparency and accountability

Indian context

- Densely populated landscapes
- An accelerated engine of growth
- Conflicts between development aspirations and conservation, restoration and building resilience to climate change
- Levels of complexity much higher than many parts of the world

Elements of a knowledge platform

- A participatory and interactive platform to aggregate, organize and serve information
- A platform to exchange and collaborate in information for restoration
- Spatial interactive map-based platform for aggregation and organization
- A spatial system for query, visualization and serving information

Leverage spatial technologies

- Spatial systems are intuitive and easy to use for communities.
- Growth in open source web-mapping technology components
- Growth and proliferation of mobile devices that are spatially aware and easy to use
- Huge growth of open archives of satellite images and spatial datasets

A. Integration with Global datasets

- Processed datasets like Global Forest Change and Global Surface Water Explorer
- Integrate with global datasets on population, habitation and infrastructure
- Curated and computed data products on wasteland, restoration potential, agriculture mosaics, water, etc.

B. National and regional curated datasets

- Curated landscape level datasets on landuse, landcover and restoration areas
- Curated datasets on community conserved areas across India with caselets
- Curated datasets on community use, community rights and FRA claims
- Data from CSOs and CBOs working in landscape restoration

C. Participatory and crowdsourced dataset

- Building mobile apps for data generation and contribution
- Rules for validation, curation and aggregation mechanisms
- Develop incentives for participation and contribution
- Mechanisms for monitoring, transparency and accountability

Analysis, Analytics and Knowledge

- Simple search and query features to discover, slice and dice data
- Simple analysis of overlays and intersection of spatial layers
- Simple map, tabular and chart based visualization of data
- Open data access under Creative Commons license with easy download formats

Nudge towards participation

This will principally involve delineating the boundaries of the managed land with GPS so that others can track it with satellite imagery.

Providing administrative and historical data on the management, as well as other ground-based information on the ecology and finances.

It will bring transparency in restoration projects and help user organisation to attract external financial aid. As the innovation spreads, this incentive to adopt will face two opposing factors:

(1) The competition for external aid as the pool of adopters grows will increase, dimming the prospect of receiving aid and reducing the incentive to adopt, and (2) the incentive to adopt will increase if external aid becomes contingent on adoption.

Our aim will be to trigger the second factor -- so that governments are persuaded or become forced, to require such transparency as a condition for government support, and ultimately to implement the same level of transparency in government programs.



Thank you

January 2018