# THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE
# CLIMATE DATATHON

**PROMPT OWNER**
Climate Action Data 2.0 Community

**PROMPT TOPIC**
Digitally-Enabled Independent Global Stocktake (DIGS)

## PROMPT BACKGROUND

With this prompt, we are providing some general questions that are also main questions for our work towards a "Digitally-Enabled Independent Global Stocktake (DIGS)". We have identified that there are several components that are necessary for a digitally-enabled, independent stocktake of climate actions. Figure 1 below gives an overview of these components and approaches that we identified in order to make climate data actionable and develop a globally integrated climate accounting system.

On the one hand, publicly available datasets are key. For the DIGS implementation, making existing climate datasets interoperable and connected is essential to learn who has what data, how can we compare data, and where are the biggest data gaps (please see the introductory questions for more details)? These questions seem relatively trivial at the beginning but it is an essential exercise that has never been done before at sufficient scale. Also, currently, there is no real guidance from the official Global Stocktake (GST) process on how specifically data from non-state and subnational actors should be analyzed, aggregated, and integrated into the GST process.

On the other hand, we need alternative approaches. Here, emerging technologies offer potential solutions to the current challenges and limitations of legacy accounting systems and approaches. The combination of data sensors, machine learning, and distributed ledger technology (DLT, also commonly known as blockchain) enables the automation of data collection, processing and quality control, and dissemination (see our papers on digital data collection technologies and nested accounting for more information).

Also, privacy and trust are key challenges for open data. Data and data models are often proprietary in order to allow corporations to to maintain competitive advantage. Zero-knowledge proofs, verifiable credentials, and decentralized identifiers have been identified as potential work-arounds allowing data to remain private but achieving the transparency in key datapoints that are necessary for stocktaking.

## MAIN PROMPT QUESTION/CHALLENGE

In this prompt, we ask teams to develop approaches using emerging and web3 technologies for improving data quality, interoperability, and transparency for climate accounting.
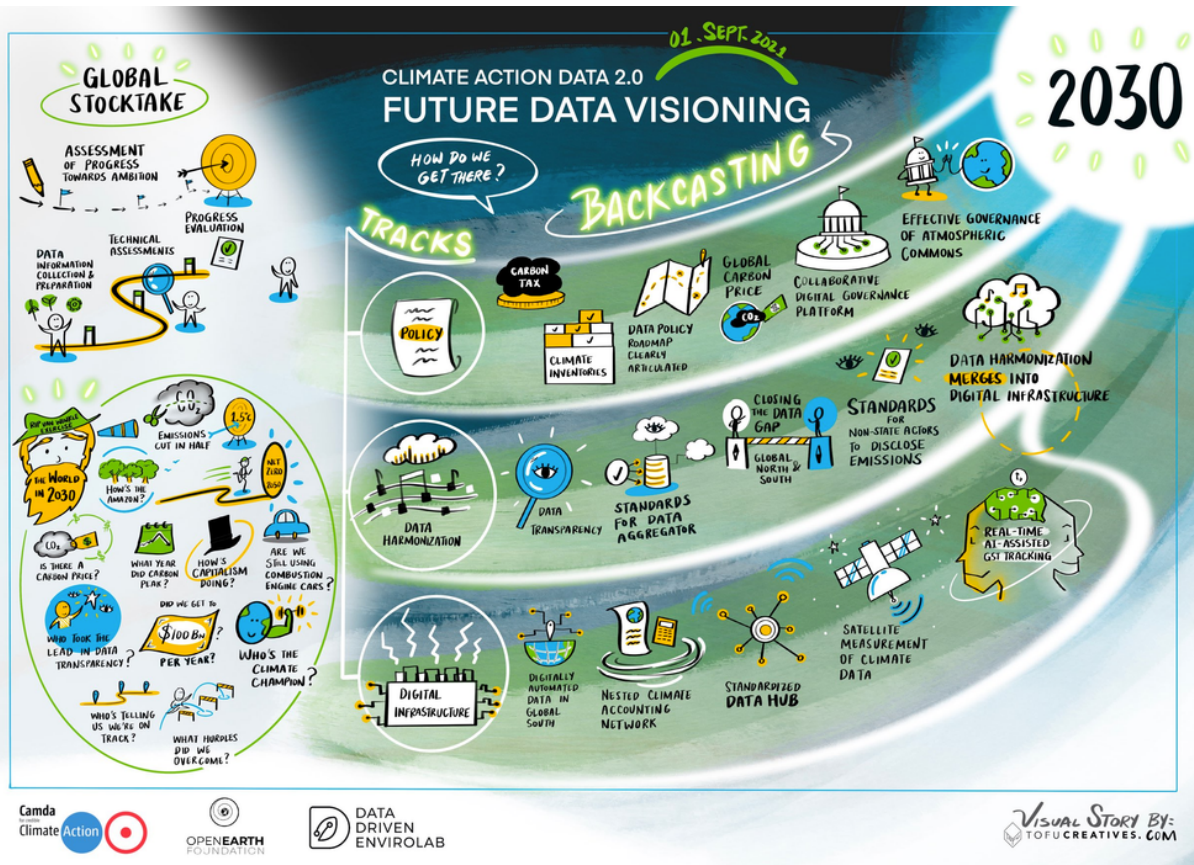
## SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

- How to make the dataset(s) actionable using emerging technologies?
- How can we improve interoperability across the datasets using emerging technologies?
- How can we innovate and govern climate data as "digital commons," using web3 approaches and technologies?
- How can we use new approaches to include proprietary data while maintaining trust?
- What are the data accounting needs to support and scale the development of ReFi (Regenerative Finance)?

## DATASETS/WEBSITES TO GET YOU STARTED

- Climate Action Tracker (Dataset provided by NewClimate Institute)
- Climate Watch
- Climate Policy Database
- CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project)
- UN Global Climate Action Portal

- OS-Climate
- Climate TRACE
- Icebreaker One