GS III # Environment 27/5/21

Data-driven approach to climate resilience necessitates certain fundamental reforms in India's data-ecosystem. Analyse

The adoption of data driven tools for managing challenges of 21st century has been evident during COVID-19 pandemic, it also provide opportunity to deal with climate change

<u>India's present data-ecosystem</u>

* National Data sharing & Accessibility policy (NDSAP) 2012 recognises importance of data in improving decision making
* Government portal (data.gov.in) is an unified platform to enable data sharing of available with ministry & department for public use
* Data localisation policies
* Nodal chief data officers (CDO) in respective ministers.

However system has many problem like frequent updating the datas, missing of many datas (Ex:- crop cultivation data) & also quality of datas etc

Even though NITI Aayog brough SDG index for subnational level but it is too based on few data available, thus reform needed in data ecosystm

1] Comperhensive data collection required for climate risk & vulnerabilities

Ex:- Through updating a column in decadal census

2] collection of data sets in various angels

Ex:- Geospatial, behavioural, response capacity

3] Chief data officers (CDO) must be made liable for errors & omission similar to CIO under RTI act, through seperate legislation

4] centralising public data currently held by department & ministry

Ex:- National data governance centres planned to setup in 2019

Data is truly useful when it can provide actionable information & this is particularly needed for climate action at sub national level, Thus India should proactively reform data ecosystm