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TOPICS FOR MASTER AND BACHELOR THESIS

DATA AND NATIONAL POLICYMAKING

1. Does more and better climate change data **lead to more effective climate change adaptation policies and interventions at the national level**?
 - Determine how data-driven are climate change policies in a particular country(ies) to explore the effects of climate change data on policy making, main trends and what other factors may influence policy making on climate change (economic pressures, vested interests, political lobbying, corruption, public opinion, etc.)
 - Provide examples of the extent of data use in adaptation policies formulation and implementation
2. Have **data-driven Voluntary National Reviews** contributed to identifying climate change priorities and **solutions** at the country level? (Can be through a comparison between two countries)
3. Is **data openness** leading to a greater **use of data in national policies**? – a cross regional analysis

DATA AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

4. Are the **global commitments** (e.g., 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement) driving the **use** of climate change data for policymaking at the national level? (Focus can be in one particular country or region)
5. What are the results of signing multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) (e.g., Biodiversity, Desertification, Climate Change)? Is there evidence that signing **MEAs** has contributed to **mobilising solutions on the ground**, or MEAs only impose a reporting burden on countries? (The focus can be on a specific country.)

DATA AND FINANCE/PRIVATE SECTOR

6. How can **climate change data influence investments on climate adaptation projects** in developing countries? (Focus on double materiality analysis - data on climate related risks to investments and climate related- impacts of investment- influence on (public/private) investment decisions)
7. How to measure and document the **socioeconomic impacts of carbon credits** in developing countries with a low carbon footprint? (A comparative analysis between 2 African countries)
8. How can the **private sector** contribute and benefit from a broader use of climate change data for decision-making?
 - a. Focus can be on a specific sector (e.g., risk assessment)

- b. Case study from SIDS (e.g., Antigua and Barbuda)

DATA AND CIVIL SOCIETY

- 9. How do **civil society organizations** contribute to the wider development, use and analysis of climate change data for national policymaking? (A case study country (I.e., Senegal or Belize) or a comparative analysis of 2 countries in a region)
- 10. To what extent and in which ways can better climate change information and data influence **consumer/citizen behavior** to drive demand-driven responses and reduce climate change impacts?

If you are interested in any of these topics, please write an email to Prof. Dr. Johannes Jütting (Johannes.JUTTING@oecd.org) with a short note of motivation.