

Building a regional vision for GST in Latin America and the Caribbean

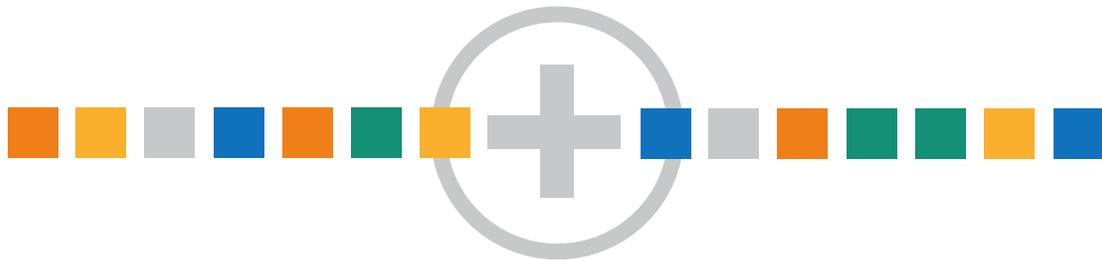
Capacities of the Regional LAC Hub of the iGST.

First mapping of information available based on the GST Non Paper's guiding questions

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About the independent Global Stocktake (iGST) and the LAC Hub

The Independent Global Stocktake (iGST) is a consortium of civil society actors working together to support the Global Stocktake (GST), the formal process established under the Paris Agreement to periodically take stock of collective progress toward its long term goals.

The iGST aligns the independent community — from modelers and analysts, to campaigners and advocates — so we can push together for a robust GST that empowers countries to take greater climate action.

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The Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Hub (LAC Hub) brings together the experience and visions of regional climate advocates to ensure that the Global Stocktake (GST), the central ambition mechanism of the Paris Agreement, is as effective and regionally relevant as possible. Led by Iniciativa Climatica de Mexico (ICM), the LAC Hub serves as a platform for mutual learning and knowledge sharing between Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions.

The LAC Hub is designed to be an open and evolving project, responsive to the needs of its member organizations. The Hub encourages organizations to participate at varying levels according to their capacity, thus nourishing the efforts of the regional iGST.





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+ Executive Summary



The [Global Stocktake \(GST\)](#) is a key tool to ensure compliance with the goals of the Paris Agreement. It is also a process under construction with a vision of inclusion and equity so the Parties to the Agreement can create deep knowledge, enhance their efforts to fight the adverse effects of climate change and face the challenges in implementing their climate policies and actions.

The GST will operate in a five-year cycle; its first (and shorter) cycle began in 2021, with a preparatory process to determine the information and processes that will comprise it, follow by a technical evaluation period and will conclude in 2023, with elaboration of a series of reports that are expected to be the basis for boosting the ambition of international commitments by country and generate a critical momentum for climate action.

In this context and following with the activities and implementation periods established for the first GST cycle it was created the [independent Global Stocktake \(iGST\)](#), an autonomous process, led by civil society actors working together to promote an official process that effectively pushes countries to take decisive and more ambitious climate action through analysis, multi-stakeholder dialogue and climate transparency.

The iGST comprises four working groups on mitigation, adaptation, finance and equity and two regional Hubs in America Latina and West Africa. [first Hub created by the iGST was the Latin America and the Caribbean Hub \(iGST LAC Hub\)](#), which works to identify and build an agenda within the iGST and GST frameworks, to define priority climate action areas in the region and to determine the needs and opportunities to contribute to the GST process.

The iGST LAC Hub links civil society organizations that work on climate change issues in the region. Their involvement is according to their possibilities and needs and fluctuates in three levels of participation (from the deepest to the most general): Taskforce, Epistemic Community and Environmental Community. The Taskforce (currently) is integrated by seven organizations that belong to or lead other regional or thematic networks, and have the resources (human, financial and organizational) to lead and be involved in the Hub's tasks in greater depth.

In May 2021, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA and SBI) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) published the "[Non-Paper](#)" Preparing for the First Global Stocktake¹, a guidance document to begin organizing and identifying opportunities for information gathering to assess collective progress on global climate action

¹ The Non-Paper Preparing for the First Global Stocktake will be referred in the text as "Non-Paper".



and the achievement of the Paris Agreement. To this end, they developed a series of guiding questions around four thematic axes: mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and crosscutting.

In September, the Non-Paper was updated based on comments and suggestions from the Parties to the Convention. According to the same Bodies, it is a "living" document whose objective is to outline the first steps to receive inputs within the GST process.

The organizations of the iGST LAC Hub Taskforce undertook the task of reviewing each of the questions launched by the Subsidiary Bodies to make a general review of the existing documented information from their own and from other close institutions to 1) determine the possibility of independently answering the Non-Paper; 2) reflect on the possibility of building new documents, with existing and priority information and experiences for the region; 3) determine the next steps for the iGST LAC Hub to insert itself within the global iGST and GST processes with a clear regional proposal.

This report is an effort by these regional organizations to map data, information, lessons learned and needs of organized civil society in the region, in line with the guiding questions of the GST (Non-Paper). The central purpose of the report is mainly to have elements that will allow the Hub to start building valuable regional and independent inputs for the formal GST process and thus, to promote a comprehensive, inclusive and useful "global stocktaking" that improves the climate action of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Findings

It was found that the seven Taskforce organizations and other relevant actors have specific work and information, in the form of reports, articles, reports, and others, that can nurture and contribute to answering questions related to mitigation. With much more in-depth work in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, some methodologies could be standardized to obtain inputs from other countries in the region and thus build a comprehensive perspective on climate action to reduce emissions in line with the 1.5°C targets of the Paris Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean. Depending, of course, to the availability of information in each country.

In terms of adaptation, the documented work of the Taskforce organizations provides partial answers to most of the questions raised by the Non-Paper on this topic. There is general information on climate risks, climate expected impacts and vulnerability in the region and specific information on some countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico. In addition, it was possible to identify a project ([ImpulSouth](#)) that seeks to develop methodologies and generate specific information through knowledge and learning exchanges in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, with a South-South approach and covering issues



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such as adaptation, but also means of implementation and equity. Even so, there is still a lack of specific adaptation information for many countries or regions.

Regarding means of implementation and the program mentioned above, there is valuable information on this topic generated by organizations such as GFLAC and a regional network: the Latin American Observatory for Climate Action (OLAC). In particular, this work and information are focused on evaluating aspects related to climate finance, such as the Sustainable Finance for the Future initiative.

It also identified the need to systematize and standardize information from civil society organizations regarding international cooperation for development in terms of capacities and technology transfer, beyond financing flows. In this regard, it was possible to recognize that the starting point for carrying out this work and answering the questions in this section can be found in the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and challenges among regional actors, such as civil society, academia, local and indigenous communities, and even private institutions.

About the crosscutting section, it results evident that the organizations that make up the iGST LAC Hub Taskforce, as well as those at other levels of the Hub and those that are not yet part of it, work with approaches that include one or more crosscutting elements, such as gender, local and indigenous communities' approaches, social and economic impacts of climate action, among others.

Specifically, that information is available to answer questions about co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation actions, exchange of experiences, good practices and opportunities to increase support for climate action, knowledge and implementation gaps, and treatment and communication of climate action and negative consequences of climate change.

There are also areas of opportunity to build joint responses in this section, in particular those related to processing information and documenting the work carried out in and with local and indigenous communities, as well as to generate knowledge and dissemination on losses and damages associated with the effects of climate change.

In general and in broad terms, one of the most important findings of the work carried out was the existing methodologies to identify, evaluate and analyze different aspects of climate action, such as the reports generated by local organizations in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, with the support of the Climate Transparency Initiative [CTI](#) (See Annex 2). This consists of collecting specific information in different areas to generate standardized indicators among G20 countries, resulting in national climate profiles ([Country Profile](#)) and a report on [climate transparency within the G20](#).



Similarly, evaluations and studies conducted by OLAC (see Annex 2) serve as a methodological basis and as an example of good practices for interregional collaboration among different actors and for identifying existing regional or subregional priorities that should be developed as inputs for GST.

It is important to mention that the lack of systematized information to answer some questions does not mean that they are not a regional priority or that there are no needs or work in this regard. These aspects, although a challenge for the consolidation of the iGST and its contribution to the GST, will have to be defined in the next actions and work of the regional Hub, whose consolidation process requires increasing the participation of civil society organizations and other actors to fill the information gaps and generate it through new efforts.



+ 1. Context: the GST and the iGST

1.1. The Global Stocktake (GST)

The Global Stocktake (GST) is a process that allows the collection and organization of information on the implementation of the Paris Agreement by its signatories. The purpose of the GST is to contribute to the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the long-term climate goals of the Agreement, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature to 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C (compared to pre-industrial levels).

The GST works in cycles, with a five-year timeframe, coincidentally with the presentation of the updates of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), since its objective is that the results and conclusions derived from the GST serve as a basis for the Parties to set commitments aligned with the global goals for addressing climate change.

Unlike those stipulated for the following exercises, the first GST cycle will last three years since the next NDCs must be submitted in 2025. Each cycle consists of three (semi-linear) components for the elaboration of the GST: 1) collection and preparation of information; 2) technical assessment; 3) consideration of results. Before the first component, the first mapping of interests, needs and existing information that could be part of the final GST has been carried out; this work is structured based on the guiding questions of the Non-Paper defined below.

1.1.1 Guiding questions for the organization of the GST (Non-Paper)

For the first part of the process, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA and SBI) (SBs) published a series of "guiding questions" around four general axes to reduce the impact of the adverse effects of climate change: mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and crosscutting. These questions are contained in a document entitled "Non-Paper, Preparing for the First Global Stocktake" that will be the basis for preparing GST information.

The Non-Paper seeks to assist Parties and other stakeholders in preparing the first GST, considering the content and perspectives of the Paris Agreement and the different modalities and sources to develop specific inputs to confirm the GST.

The Non-Paper is a proposal of the SBs to guide all those involved in the elaboration of the GST in this exercise before the first stage. Its aim is to identify the issues considered as relevant to organize the Global Stocktake and effectively assess progress towards the fulfilment of the Agreement and its long-term goals, in a comprehensive manner and



considering the best available science, always considering equity and crosscutting of climate action.

It is important to mention that the SB Chairs informed that these questions are part of a constant process of feedback and improvement, so comments to them are considered, likewise, each question was posed to answer particular aspects of the information collection without the intention of going deeper than what would allow a first exercise to identify available information that will then be analyzed in-depth in the technical evaluation stage of the GST.

1.2. The independent Global Stocktake (iGST)

In line with the timing of the formal GST process, an independent process is carried out: the iGST. This procedure is developed through a group made up of civil society actors intending to support the outcome of the GST, contributing to the representation of all countries in the information, identifying opportunities and recognizing the political realities in which the formal process is framed.

To this end, the iGST works with four working groups: mitigation, adaptation, finance and equity, and with regional Hubs in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and recently in West Africa. These Hubs focus their activity on building regional visions and giving voice to these visions to position the specific concerns and needs of the countries within the GST. They are platforms for learning and knowledge exchange, especially among regional actors, and consider interaction with other regions and future regional iGST Hubs.

1.2.1 The iGST Latin America and the Caribbean Hub

The iGST Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Hub (LAC Hub) brings together diverse actors working to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on regional societies and ecosystems around a common goal: to **ensure that the GST is an effective and regionally relevant tool that serves as a central mechanism to increase the ambition of national climate action in Latin American and Caribbean countries**. In addition, the LAC Hub is the first of its kind within the iGST, a pilot project that makes it a promoter group for the installation and development of other regional Hubs, particularly in what is known as the global South.

Since its creation, the LAC Hub has been a space for dialogue, designed to be part of a dynamic process sensitive to the needs of its members, the region and the global climate negotiations process itself. It comprises a horizontal structure, with different levels of involvement according to the organized civil society's interests, capacities, and specific moments in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This structure results from a careful analysis of the ways in which regional organizations work and their scope, considering their structure, organizational challenges, and main interests in addressing the climate crisis. The Hub is a participatory platform that aims to expand the



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message and work of these organizations and the networks in which they participate without duplicating their work and making the Hub a diverse and inclusive space.

Involvement is framed around three groups interacting with each other and sharing information according to the moment and needs of each country and institution. The first group, the "Environmental Community", with a low level of involvement, receives information generated from the third core group, the "Taskforce", with a higher level of involvement and through a group of organizations with medium participation, the "Epistemic Community", which participates in the organization of some of the Hub's activities and proposes specific courses of work. Organizations can flow and move from one group to another according to their possibilities and needs.



+ 2. Mapping of answers to guiding questions by the iGST LAC



2.1. Objective(s)

This work is a joint effort between the iGST Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC Hub). Its elaboration is based on a horizontal exchange of ideas among the Hub members to carry out activities that allow building a regional vision that provides valuable and useful information and increase climate ambition in the region's countries.

In this context, to identify the available information to answer each of the guiding questions of the "Non-Paper" presented by the Chairs of the GST Subsidiary Bodies, the Hub started a mapping the regional climate work with the particular objectives of:

- a) Identify processes in the region concerning the four GST assessment areas presented in the "Non-Paper": mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and crosscutting.
- b) Identify opportunities, challenges and gaps within the joint work of the LAC Hub organizations to define actions and work routes that, supported by the general iGST process, allow the region to insert its needs within the GST.
- c) Facilitate articulation between the work, actions and processes of civil society in the region with the work of the iGST.

The results obtained in this first exercise are presented below, and some general comments on the findings will help lay the groundwork for the following actions and the course of work of the LAC Hub.

2.2. Mitigation

2.1.1 What are the past and present trends of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks -and their underlying drivers- and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties -and their impacts on emissions and removals,³⁰ including based on the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement (§36(a))?

Ten organizations work on the issue at the regional level and specifically with more information in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. They implement an approach based on updated methodologies, proactive and in compliance with the 1.5°C targets of the Paris Agreement. In particular, it was found that works such as the Country Profile and the NDC Transparency Check were carried out with the support of the Climate Transparency Initiative (CTI), the Emissions Gap Report, as well as specific studies on decarbonization routes in the following countries: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru, which are highly relevant to answer this question.



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2.1.2 What are the projected global GHG emissions, and when will Parties reach global peaking of GHG emissions and achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of this century, based on equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (Article 4, paragraph 1, §36(b))?

Eleven organizations working on the issue at the regional level were identified, with an approach based on updated, proactive methodologies and in compliance with the 1.5°C targets of the Paris Agreement. As in question 2.1.1, it was found that works such as the Country Profile and the NDC Transparency Check, carried out with the support of the Climate Transparency Initiative (CTI) and the Emissions Gap Report, are relevant to this question.

In addition, there are works on emissions modelling crossed with economic factors and incorporating a social analysis and specific documents for Latin American NDCs that contain valuable information and methodologies to answer this and other "Non-Paper" questions. It should be noted that this work was carried out jointly and with the support of local and international organizations, as well as through other regional networks of civil society organizations such as the Latin American Observatory for Climate Action (OLAC).

2.1.3 What are the trends of the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and global average temperature, and what global emission pathways are consistent with the goals set out in Articles 2, paragraph 1 (a) and Article 4, paragraph 1?

At least four organizations have studies that allow us to answer this question. However, these studies and actions are concentrated in just three countries: Argentina, Mexico and Colombia, with a little information for Ecuador and Paraguay. Regarding the documentation of these studies and their information, the methodologies used, in line with the available information and science, are valuable for answering the "Non-Paper" question. The Emissions Gap Report also has key data for some countries in this regard.

Likewise, it is worth noting that the mapped information is presented in most reports, with hard data translated into the need for action and the identification of ambitious climate policies. In addition, they incorporate innovative analyses with a perspective that considers the multiplicity of regional and subnational actors and the work of other regional networks such as OLAC. These approaches are also helpful in building a regional vision that reflects the scope and climate needs of Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.1.4 What is the projected increase in the global average temperature,³¹ consistent with the aggregated effect of NDCs (§36(b)) and how can Parties enhance climate action to reach the goals set out in Articles 2 paragraph 1 (a) and Article 4, paragraph 1, in the light of best available



science and equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty?

At least three organizations have information that contributes to answering this question, at least partially. This information, presented in reports and studies, includes financing, transparency, and socio-economic analysis approaches. In particular, these data are available for Argentina and Mexico, thanks to reports produced by local organizations and the Emissions Gap Report. However, there is also work on NDC financing and implementation at the regional level, which can answer the Non-Paper question.

2.1.5 What steps are being taken to scale up investment, including private finance, in relevant sectors?

At least one organization has diverse works and reports that could answer the question, with information by country in most regions and some particular studies, especially in Mexico. GFLAC with the Sustainable Finance for the Future project and other studies carried out through the OLAC network contain methodologies and indicators of great value for the iGST and the GST.

2.1.6 What information is needed for countries to strengthen domestic emissions reductions and removals in line with Paris Agreement goals and what recommendations can be developed to increase ambition?

In general, all the organizations part of the Taskforce are working to answer this question. Specifically, there are detailed studies in Argentina, Mexico and Brazil that contain data that contribute to answering this question on time, such as the Country Profile and NDC Transparency Check reports, as well as the Emissions Gap Report. Through OLAC, an analysis with specific methodology on NDCs in the region also provides interesting approaches and results to answer this question.

2.2. Adaptation

2.2.1 What are the observed and projected changes in the global climate system and biosphere?

Specifically, it was not possible to identify organizations that generate data in this regard. However, some organizations evaluate the ecosystem impact of specific activities in well-defined localities and relate these activities to other environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions and social aspects such as human rights.

Likewise, organizations that have areas of work related to nature-based solutions address some aspects that could be part of the answer to this question, from the point of view of



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developing infrastructure responsive to the impact of climate change in specific locations and communities.

2.2.2 What are the global levels of climate risks, observed and potential impacts and vulnerability and at what temporal scales (Articles 7.9(c), 13.8, §36(b))?

At least three organizations, part of the Taskforce, work directly with the issue raised in the question in Argentina and Mexico; likewise, at least two international organizations, such as UNDP and the Global Commission on Adaptation, were identified to provide data to answer the question.

There is also an ongoing project (ImpulSouth) whose objective is to evaluate and learn about specific and shared capacities and needs among various countries in Africa and Latin America, particularly in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, with a focus on building a south-south vision towards the GST and other international negotiations.

2.2.3 What is the state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (§36(c)), taking into account the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems?

At least two organizations are working to generate information that may be of value to the question in Argentina and Mexico; there is also more generalized data for the region by analyzing some of the approaches of the NDCs of specific countries. A joint regional effort generated this information through OLAC.

2.2.4 What are the support needs of developing country Parties (Article 7.3 and 7.14(a), (§36(c) and decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 9) and to what extent has progress been made towards assessing the support needs of developing country Parties (Articles 7.2 and 7.10)?

At least four Taskforce organizations were identified as having information to answer this question, particularly in Argentina, Colombia and Mexico. Still, there are also studies with analyses for other countries in the region. This information can be found in work carried out with CTI support, such as the Country Profile and the NDC Transparency Check, and in the studies carried out by OLAC through the integration of regional efforts.

2.2.5 To what extent has progress been made on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation (Articles 7.4, 7.6, 7.14(c))?



As in the previous question, the reports prepared with CTI's support contain information on this issue; however, this information is only available for three countries in the region. Additionally, there is an analysis in Colombia on the impact of NDC on biodiversity with a social approach.

2.2.6 How can Parties increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, consistent with the goal set out in Article 2.1 (b)?

Only one Taskforce organization was identified with work that could answer this question. This work focuses on documenting the implementation, challenges and opportunities within the NDC in Colombia. OLAC's work may also contribute to or lay the groundwork for generating information regarding this question.

2.2.7 To what extent do adaptation efforts of Parties ensure an adequate adaptation response according to the temperature limits identified by the Paris Agreement?

The work mentioned in question 2.2.6 could contribute to answering this question. Only two organizations within the Taskforce were identified as working on information related to these specific questions.

2.3. Means of implementation and support

2.3.1 What are the barriers and challenges, including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries (§36(f))?

At least two organizations are working on this issue regionally; one with information and standardized and concrete methodologies, and the other, ImpulSouth, mentioned above, is working on building a vision from developed countries on various issues and exchanging information with countries in Africa; this project is currently working with the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

2.3.2 What is the state of progress on provision of means of implementation and support and mobilization and provision of support, including the information referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 4 and 6, Article 10, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, and Article 13, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement (§36(d))?

It was found that, through OLAC, a Taskforce organization led several analyses with information on financial support for the implementation of climate policy in some countries in the region. However, these data would only partially answer this question.



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2.3.3 What is the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions referred to in Article 10.1? What is the state of cooperative action on technology development and transfer (Article 10.2)?

As in the previous question, it was found that, through OLAC, a Taskforce organization led several analyses with information on financial support for the implementation of climate policy in some countries of the region. However, these data would only partially answer this question.

2.3.4 To what extent has progress been made on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Paris Agreement (Article 11.3)?

An organization was identified that could provide information to partially answer the question regarding climate action financing and with an equally partial relationship concerning its contribution to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

2.3.5 What is the state of current global climate finance flows, trends and data gaps? What information is available on efforts to make the financial flows consistent with the pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development, and what are the knowledge gaps (Article 2.1(c), para 36(d))? 20. How has support provided enabled just transition in developing countries?

At least five organizations work on climate finance issues and generate valuable data to answer this question within the GST process. However, through OLAC and GFLAC's Sustainable Finance for the Future project, it is possible to have data for the region and even specific analysis on opportunities and needs regarding finance flows with a crosscutting approach that incorporates at all times aspects of just transition and decarbonization pathways that integrate social and community elements for the implementation of climate actions.

Some of the methodologies used to generate the final information that can answer this question are case studies, assessments on the implementation of NDCs, proposals and specific assessments of projects by emitting sub-sectors such as energy generation, finance with sustainable criteria and banking standards.

2.4. Crosscutting

2.4.1 What evidence exists for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, including under



Article 2.1(a–c), in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, including on efforts to address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures and efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change? (§6(b))

It was found that at least four Taskforce organizations work directly with analyses and methodologies that provide complete and valuable information to answer this question. In particular, it was possible to identify studies and reports based on transparency criteria and provide crosscutting methodological frameworks.

Specifically, works such as the Country Profile, which is carried out with CTI by organizations in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, provide specific results to answer this question. Likewise, OLAC and other initiatives with private sector actors have content regarding the measures mentioned in the question.

2.4.2 What is the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement? (§36(b));

Similar to the findings described in the previous question, at least four organizations have methodologies, previous work and data that can contribute to building a regional response to this question, in particular with the examples of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico in the NDC Transparency Check elaborated with CTI support by local organizations.

2.4.3 What are good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action, including international cooperation, on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13.5 of the Paris Agreement (para36(g))? Which of these can be transferable or replicated by others? How effective was sharing good practices and experiences on climate action and support, including on enhancing the implementation of adaptation action (Article 7.14(b))?

Regarding the exchange of information and best practices, the formation of the Hub itself is already a first step in the development of answers and data that contribute to answering this question. Specifically, joint work efforts between regional organizations such as OLAC provide a methodological basis for strengthening the exchange through the iGST Hub. Other standardized works of analysis of NDC implementation and climate policy in general, such as the Country Profile in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, are also relevant documents to feed information to the GST in this section.

It is also important to mention the work carried out in Colombia by Transforma Global, in conjunction with the iGST Financing Working Group and the private sector, who developed a case study to argue the need for public and private financing to address climate change,



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reviewed national goals to align them with financial consistency, identify key actions and sectors, as well as routes to finance low-emission projects.

2.4.4 What are good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action, including international cooperation, on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement ((§36(g)). Which of these can be transferable or replicated by others? How effective was sharing good practices and experiences on climate action and support, under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement ((§36(g)). Which of these can be transferable or replicated by others? How effective was sharing good practices and experiences on climate action and support, including on enhancing the implementation of adaptation action? (Article 7.14(b)).

At least four organizations in the region were identified that have elements and work to answer this question partially and with some work in process and under construction, such as a platform for the exchange of best practices with a south-south perspective within the ImpulSouth project between African countries, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

The OLAC and the Initiative for Transparent Climate Action (ICAT), in which institutions with regional presence and work such as WRI participate, are spaces that can contribute to building a complete answer to this question, with country-specific methodologies and systematization of key information.

2.4.5 ¿ What are the knowledge gaps, including at temporal and spatial scales, and key lessons learned and experiences in gathering, collection and synthesizing information necessary to support a robust global stocktake (§25)?

The work of all civil society organizations implies having knowledge and lessons learned on information gathering. Nevertheless, it was impossible to identify existing works that systematize these activities and lessons. However, the ImpulSouth project has a central component for exchanging information and structuring these lessons learned.

2.4.6 What efforts have been made towards enhancing understanding and addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures, including while implementing mitigation policies and actions towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals and relevant support systems? (Article 4.7, §6(b))?

At least three organizations were identified that have work and have information that could contribute to building an answer to this question with methodological approaches that incorporate elements of climate justice and community solutions. In any case, it would be necessary to work on a collective proposal to identify specific elements to resolve this question.



2.4.7 What efforts have been made to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and what progress has been made (§6(b), §36(e))?

Like the previous question, at least one organization part of the regional Hub Taskforce works with methodologies that include community participation, gender, and climate justice approaches when assessing climate action.

2.4.8 What information was provided by Parties on fairness considerations, including equity (§36(h)), and how has it been reflected in their actions?

At least two organizations have studies that can provide the methodological basis for answering this question at the regional level: OLAC has a specific work on climate justice in a pandemic context, while Transforma Global has worked with gender approaches and the inclusion of local communities in climate action.

2.4.9 What information is available in relation to equity in mitigation, adaptation and support to evaluate the fairness and equity of climate contributions based on national circumstances and capabilities?

It was only found that, through OLAC, some organizations with regional presence have begun to analyze climate action with methodologies focused on specific economic and social contexts.

2.4.10 What climate actions have been undertaken by non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organization and what has been their impact? (§37(i)) Which ones have worked and what obstacles or barriers have been encountered? (§36(g))?

All the organizations involved in the iGST Regional Hub for Latin America carry out climate actions, with particularities and valuable lessons learned for global climate action in general. A methodology could be designed to systematize this work, emphasizing scopes and lessons learned per project to provide a concrete answer to this question.

2.4.11 What additional information is needed to enhance ambition, both of actions to take and support needed to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing international cooperation for climate action?

At least five organizations were identified as part of the Taskforce that documented and reported information to answer this question. Similarly, it is possible to conclude that the vast majority of organizations working on issues related to climate change and achieving the goals



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of the Paris Agreement have valuable data and lessons learned to contribute to the collective construction of a response regarding opportunities in the field of international cooperation for climate action.

2.4.12 What policies are being used to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support?

The work carried out with CTI support in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico has been identified as methodological starting points for structuring a complete regional response to this question. In particular, to have indicators that allow us to know whether the countries' policies encourage actions to combat the adverse effects of climate change, particularly with financing and international coordination.

2.4.13 What opportunities can be seized to further bolster cooperation and support for mitigation and adaptation?

Although it was not possible to identify systematized information in the form of a report or written documentation on this question, civil society organizations, part of the regional Hub, can build this answer thanks to the work they have done in different countries in the region and the experience they have gained through the exchange of knowledge and the designation of activities for the collection and reporting of these exchanges.

2.4.13 What climate actions have been undertaken by non-Party stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities and what has been their impact, including obstacles and barriers (paras 37(i) and 36(g))?

This question could be answered with the two previous questions using a specific mechanism and methodology to exchange lessons learned between organizations. For the moment, it was not possible to identify concrete and in-depth information in this regard.

2.4.14 What efforts have been made towards enhancing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate action?

As in the previous question, AIDA's experience and work are a key starting point for building a robust and collective responsibility in this regard.



+ 3. Conclusion



The main objective of this exercise, to answer the questions of the Non Paper, was to identify among the organizations of the LAC Hub Taskforce, the available information as well as the framework and specialization of these organizations, which will contribute to the regional complexity of the iGST. However, the responses also reflect the existing challenges regarding the information that still needs to be identified within the region, which should continue to be mapped by including new organizations, as well as initiating new activities and efforts for the generation of this information in the countries of the region where necessary.

After reviewing each of the questions and identifying several organizations that have systematized and documented information to answer them, it is possible to broadly conclude that the organizations currently part of the iGST LAC Hub Taskforce can answer some of the questions on mitigation, means of implementation and crosscutting, with the possibility of constructing specific answers for the adaptation section, observing two aspects before constructing joint answers:

- 1) The existence of documentation and information on these issues is still pending of reviewing, defining, and standardizing methodologies and information that would allow the construction of a comprehensive regional vision and proposal with comparable data between countries.
- 2) At this first exercise, it is identified more in-depth work in some countries of the region, such as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Colombia, which may be due to the availability of resources, the development of capacities and the political and international cooperation contexts in these countries and between them.
- 3) There is a need to collect and generate information in other countries in the region to ensure the diversity of the iGST LAC Hub's work and the representation of regional perspectives.

It was possible to **recognize the existence of works and methodologies that contribute to generating indicators and information standardized by country (mainly in the G20 countries)** and whose replication or adaptation facilitates the construction of specific data and documents with regional representativeness and the identification of particular situations by country or subregion in Latin America and the Caribbean.



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These methodologies are already being implemented in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico with the support of Climate Transparency to create the Country Profiles and the Climate Transparency Report. Similarly, the work done by other cooperation networks between civil organizations, such as OLAC, presents an opportunity to enrich what has been done by CTI and standardize regional analysis criteria based on scientific evidence, in line with the Paris Agreement and considering social and economic aspects specific to the region.

In terms of equity and crosscutting work, it is relevant to note and take into consideration the work already being done by organizations with local communities and indigenous peoples, since the only way to insert a truly regional vision and needs are to consider the participation of groups with greater vulnerability to climate change, but also with solutions in line with the local realities of the countries in the region such as AIDA. This is one of the guidelines that the LAC Hub will seek to include different perspectives and experiences, however, it is also a challenge to incorporate in practice.

Based on these broad and generalized reflections, important areas of opportunity were identified to strengthen the capacities of the LAC Hub to adequately address the needs of the iGST and contribute to the GST. It was identified as an improvement opportunity **increase the number of organizations participating in the two levels of greater involvement of the Hub**, and include organizations working in or with the Caribbean and South Pacific region.

Finally, for the consolidation of the iGST LAC Hub we will continue working on defining the needs and steps to **establish a joint methodology to collect already documented information**. This methodology should be led and coordinated by civil society organizations, but with a wide margin of participation of other central actors for climate action, such as local and indigenous communities and the private sector. To this end, the LAC Hub will make it a priority strategy to build solid and efficient communication channels to standardize criteria and review the information generated.

+ Annex



Annex 1: Activity identification matrix to answer the Non-Paper's guiding questions

Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
MITIGATION					
What are the past and present trends of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks -and their underlying drivers- and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties -and their impacts on emissions and removals,30 including based on the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement (§36(a))?	2050 Sustainable Pathways	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	Partially. There is no information identified for some countries and the Caribbean.
	BID	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Centro Mario Molina	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
	PLACE	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	FLAC	Latin-American	Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
	Tempus Analitica	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
	Transforma global	Colombia/LAC	Decarbonization Pathways in LAC		
	WRI-Global	Mexico and Latin-American	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
	WRI-Mexico	Mexico and Latin-American (WRI also in Colombia and Brazil)	Analysis of GHG Trends and contributions of sources/sectors	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP	
<p>What are the projected global GHG emissions and when will Parties reach global peaking of GHG emissions and achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (Article 4, paragraph 1, §36(b))?</p>	2050 Sustainable Pathways	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	<p>Yes. It is necessary further analysis of the information available.</p>
	BID	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	
	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Centro Mario Molina	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
	PLACE	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CITI	
	FLAC	Latin-American	Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	Energy transition (LTE)	SEN, advocacy, private sector	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Tempus Analitica	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	
	Transforma global	Colombia/LAC	STEP: Community-based Sustainable Tourism Enhancing Project		
	WRI-Global	Mexico and Latin-American	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	
	WRI-Mexico	Mexico and Latin-American (WRI also in Colombia and Brazil)	GHG and economic-wide and sector modelling and socio-economic analysis	New Climate Economy initiative DDPP Climate Watch	

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
What are the trends of the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and global average temperature and what global emission pathways are consistent with the goals set out in Articles 2 paragraph 1 (a) and Article 4, paragraph 1?	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Partially. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay	Rol de los gobiernos subnacionales y actores no estatales en la implementación de las NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	Energy transition (LTE)	SEN, advocacy, private sector	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma global	Colombia/LAC	Decarbonization Pathways in LAC		
What is the projected increase in the global average temperature, ³¹ consistent with the aggregated effect of NDCs (§36(b)) and how can Parties enhance climate action to reach the goals set out in Articles 2 paragraph 1 (a) and Article 4, paragraph 1, in the light of best available science and equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty?	FLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	Partially. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
What steps are being taken to scale up investment, including private finance, in relevant sectors?	GFLAC	Mexico	Financiamiento internacional para mitigar y combatir los efectos adversos del cambio climático	GIZ	Partially. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	GFLAC	Region	Finanzas sostenibles (índice y diálogos)	OLAC y varios	
What information is needed for countries to strengthen domestic emissions reductions and removals in line with Paris Agreement goals and what recommendations can be developed to increase ambition?	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes, but it is necessary further analysis of the information available, and there is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
ADAPTATION					
What are the observed and projected changes in the global climate system and biosphere?					No
What are the global levels of climate risks, observed and potential impacts and vulnerability and at what temporal scales (Articles 7.9(c), 13.8, §36(b))?	Avina / Impulsouth project	LAC & Africa (DR, Guatemala, Niger, Madagascar, Zambia, Uganda)	Assessment of knowledge and capacity needs and gaps, training and development of solutions	Avina, FLACSO Ecuador, UNU and local partners -under-identification currently	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries. But there is no information identified for some
	FARN	Argentina	Sectorial analysis (Vaca Muerta, fires)		

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
	Global Commission on Adaptation	Global	The Adapt Now report calls for revolutions in three areas—understanding, planning and finance—to ensure that climate impacts, risks and solutions are factoring into decision-making at all levels.		countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	UNDO	LAC	Adaptation and Risk Assessments		
	WRI Mexico	Mexico	Nature-based solutions and community based adaptation particularly in areas with mangroves and ocean ecosystems		
What is the state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many
	GFLAC	Latin America	Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (§36(c)), taking into account the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems?	WRI Mexico	Mexico	Nature-based solutions and community based adaptation particularly in areas with mangroves and ocean ecosystems		missing, especially in the Caribbean.
What are the support needs of developing country Parties (Article 7.3 and 7.14(a), (§36(c) and decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 9) and to what extent has progress been made towards assessing the support needs of developing country Parties (Articles 7.2 and 7.10)?	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	It is necessary further analysis of the information available and by the moment there is not information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma global	Colombia	Consultancy on designing, implementing and documenting challenges and opportunities of the NDC implementation (adaptation focus)		

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
To what extent has progress been made on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation (Articles 7.4, 7.6, 7.14(c))?	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	It is necessary further analysis of the information available. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma global	Colombia	Analysis on the implementation of the NDC and its effects on biodiversity		
What is the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation stated in Article 7.1, how the adaptation efforts contribute to this goal (11/CMA.1, paragraph 14) and how is this contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	It is necessary further analysis of the information available. But there is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 (Article 7.1)?	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma global	Colombia	Analysis on the implementation of the NDC and its effects on biodiversity		
How can Parties increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, consistent with the goal set out in Article 2.1 (b)?	FLAC	Latin America			No, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.
	Transforma global	Colombia	Consultancy on designing, implementing and documenting challenges and opportunities of the NDC implementation (adaptation focus)		

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
To what extent do adaptation efforts of Parties ensure an adequate adaptation response according to the temperature limits identified by the Paris Agreement?	GFLAC	Latin America	Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	No, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT					
What are the barriers and challenges, including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries (§36(f))?	Avina / Impulsouth project	LAC & Africa (DR, Guatemala, Niger, Madagascar, Zambia, Uganda)	Assessment of knowledge and capacity needs and gaps, training and development of solutions	Avina, FLACSO Ecuador, UNU and local partners -under-identification currently	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries.
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
What is the state of progress on provision of means of implementation and support and mobilization and provision of support, including the information referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 4 and 6, Article 10, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, and Article 13, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement (§36(d))?	GFLAC	Latin America	Finanzas sostenibles para el futuro Una mirada a las NDC de América Latina	OLAC	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
What is the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions referred to in Article 10.1? What is the state of cooperative action on technology development and transfer (Article 10.2)?	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.
To what extent has progress been made on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Paris Agreement (Article 11.3)?	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	Partially. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
What is the state of current global climate finance flows, trends and data gaps? What information is available on efforts to make the financial flows consistent with the pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development and what are the knowledge gaps (Article 2.1(c), para 36(d))? 20. How has support provided	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes. It is necessary further analysis of the information available and it is necessary to identify more information for some countries.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finanzas sostenibles para el futuro	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
enabled just transition in developing countries?	Transforma global	Colombia	Transparency and banking standards. Part of the Finance WK of the iGST - Case study to support the argument regarding the need of public and private finance to support climate action. Reviews national targets for finance consistency, key actions and sectors, and pathways to finance low emissions from the private sector.	Investment and private sector	
CROSSCUTTING					
What evidence exists for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, including under Article 2.1(a-c), in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, including on efforts to address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures and efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change? (§6(b))	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes. It is necessary further analysis of the information available and it is necessary to identify more information
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma	Colombia	Transparency and banking standards.	Investment sector	
	Transforma global	Colombia	Part of the Finance WK of the iGST - Case study to support the argument regarding the need of	Private sector, iGST-FWG	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
			public and private finance to support climate action. Reviews national targets for finance consistency, key actions and sectors, and pathways to finance low emissions from the private sector.		
What is the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement? (§36(b));	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes. It is necessary further analysis of the information available and it is necessary to identify more information for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
What are good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action, including international cooperation, on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13.5 of the Paris Agreement (para36(g))? Which of these can be transferable or replicated by others? How effective was sharing	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
good practices and experiences on climate action and support, including on enhancing the implementation of adaptation action (Article 7.14(b))?	Transforma global	Colombia	Transparency and banking standards. Part of the Finance WK of the iGST - Case study to support the argument regarding the need of public and private finance to support climate action. Reviews national targets for finance consistency, key actions and sectors, and pathways to finance low emissions from the private sector.	Investment and private sector	
What are good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action, including international cooperation, on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement ((§36(g)). Which of these can be transferable or replicated by others? How effective was sharing good practices and experiences on climate action and support, including on enhancing the implementation of adaptation action? (Article 7.14(b)).	Avina	LAC	Exchanges of best practices/ south-south cooperation	Euroclima+/GIZ project (o be started soon) ImpuSouth	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean. Opportunity to implement ICAT methodologies that allow countries to follow their climate commitments up in a systematized way.
	GFLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	
	ACT	Global/LAC	Systematized information on the progress made by countries on their commitments to the Paris Agreement	UNEP DTU, WRI global, WRI Mexico,	
	ICM	Mexico	Generación solar distribuida en hogares	Subnational governments and communities	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
<p>What are the knowledge gaps, including at temporal and spatial scales, and key lessons learned and experiences in gathering, collection and synthesizing information necessary to support a robust global stocktake (§25)?</p>	<p>Avina / Impulsouth project</p>	<p>LAC & Africa (DR, Guatemala, Niger, Madagascar, Zambia, Uganda)</p>	<p>Assessment of knowledge and capacity needs and gaps, training and development of solutions</p>	<p>Avina, FLACSO Ecuador, UNU and local partners -under-identification currently</p>	<p>No, there is work in progress in some countries. There is no information identified for some countries.</p>
<p>What efforts have been made towards enhancing understanding and addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures, including while implementing mitigation policies and actions towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals and relevant support systems? (Article 4.7, §6(b))?</p>	<p>GFLAC</p>	<p>Latin America</p>	<p>Justicia climática en un contexto de pandemia</p>	<p>OLAC</p>	<p>No, there is work in progress in some countries. There is no information identified for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.</p>
	<p>ICM</p>	<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Climate Justice (Coal Phase Out)</p>		
	<p>Transforma global</p>	<p>Colombia</p>	<p>STEP: Community-based Sustainable Tourism Enhancing Project</p>		
<p>What efforts have been made to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and what progress has been made (§6(b), §36(e))?</p>	<p>Transforma global</p>	<p>Colombia</p>	<p>Deepen woman knowledge regarding climate change</p>	<p>Polis180, local communities</p>	<p>No, there is work in progress in some countries but it is necessary to identify more information for some countries</p>

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Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
What information was provided by Parties on fairness considerations, including equity (§36(h)), and how has it been reflected in their actions?	GFLAC	Latin America	Justicia climática en un contexto de pandemia	OLAC	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries and the Caribbean. There is more information required for some countries.
	Transforma global	Colombia	Deepen woman knowledge regarding climate change	Polis180, local communities	
What information is available in relation to equity in mitigation, adaptation and support to evaluate the fairness and equity of climate contributions based on national circumstances and capabilities?	GFLAC	Latin America	Justicia climática en un contexto de pandemia	OLAC	Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean
What climate actions have been undertaken by non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organization and what has been their impact? (§37(ii)) Which ones have worked and what obstacles or barriers have been encountered? (§36(g))?	All the organizations have valuable information and experience to develop an answer for this question				
	GFLAC	Latin America	Justicia climática en un contexto de pandemia	OLAC	Yes. There is more information required for some countries, especially in the Caribbean.
Transforma global	Colombia	Consultancy on designing, implementing and documenting challenges and opportunities of the NDC implementation (adaptation focus)			
What additional information is needed to enhance ambition, both of actions to take and support needed to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing international cooperation for climate action?	CentroClima	Brazil	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	Yes. There is more information required for some countries and the Caribbean.
	FARN	Argentina	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	FLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
	ICM	Mexico	NDC TC, Country profile, Transparency report	CTI	
	Transforma global	Colombia	Transparency and banking standards. Part of the Finance WK of the iGST - Case study to support the argument regarding the need of public and private finance to support climate action. Reviews national targets for finance consistency, key actions and sectors, and pathways to finance low emissions from the private sector.	Investment and private sector	
What policies are being used to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support?					No
What opportunities can be seized to further bolster cooperation and support for mitigation and adaptation?					No
What climate actions have been undertaken by non-Party stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local	AIDA	Latin America	Human Rights and inclusion		Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but

Capacities of the Regional LAC Hub of the iGST.



Question	Who works with the issue?	Where? (Region - subregion - Country)	What is the focus /deep?	Processes, initiatives, actions, other actors linked	Do we (a country or region) have the capabilities to answer this question
communities and what has been their impact, including obstacles and barriers (paras 37(i) and 36(g))?	FLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.
What efforts have been made towards enhancing the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate action?	AIDA	Latin America	Human Rights and inclusion		Partially, there is work in progress in some countries, but there are many missing, especially in the Caribbean.
	FLAC	Latin America	Finance, studies on the implementation of the NDC	OLAC	



Annex 2: Summary information on the work of CTI and OLAC

Climate Transparency Initiative (CTI)

Climate Transparency is a global partnership of organizations with a shared mission to drive climate ambition in G20 countries through better and greater transparency by:

- 1) **A joint assessment to increase transparency:** Climate Transparency brings together the climate assessments and expertise of different stakeholders in the G20 countries to **build a credible, comprehensive and comparable picture of G20 climate performance**. The Brown to Green report contains **user-friendly information on key areas of climate action, such as mitigation, adaptation and finance, and includes detailed fact sheets** on all G20 countries.
- 2) **Empowering change agents:** Climate Transparency aims to increase awareness and peer pressure among policymakers in G20 governments, civil society and the financial sector at national and international levels. Climate Transparency's activities to empower change agents include work with international and in-country media, direct communication with G20 decision-makers and engagement groups, as well as workshops in G20 countries.

For more information, please visit Climate Transparency's official website at: <https://www.climate-transparency.org>



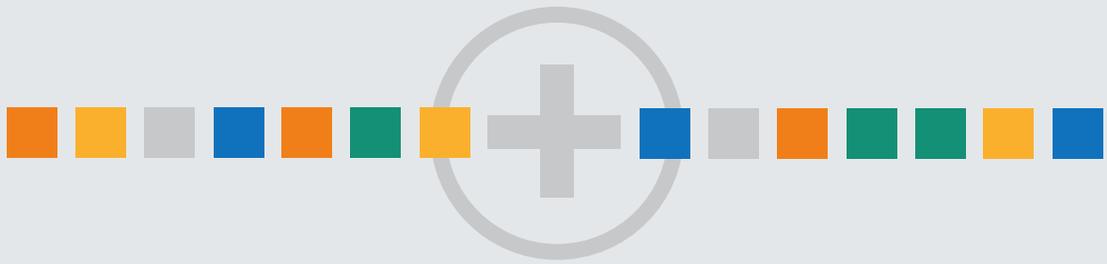
Observatorio Latinoamericano de la Acción Climática (OLAC) / Latin American Observatory for Climate Action

It is an alliance made up of 30 organizations and led by the Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean (GFLAC), created during COP24 in Poland, which **seeks to establish itself as a multi-stakeholder platform to monitor and accompany the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in the region and to become a space for exchange among actors to promote the ambition of these commitments.**

OLAC's work is carried out through four clusters:

- 1) **National Commitments:** which carries out citizen monitoring activities on the implementation of climate commitments at the national level and the role of non-state and sub-national actors in this task.
- 2) **Climate Finance:** works to identify country progress in climate finance, monitoring the flow of finance received, management of public funds and other sectors to finance climate action.
- 3) **Climate Justice:** evaluates the progress of the regulatory framework related to climate change, focusing on social participation and inclusion in its formation.
- 4) **Climate Communication and Knowledge Management:** activities to strengthen civil society's understanding of the importance of implementing climate action and generate a strategic dialogue between experts and the media to present climate change issues and solutions.

For more information, please visit GFLAC official website at: www.gflac.org



Learn more:

www.independentglobalstocktake.org