

Additional Details: Priority GST Outcome Elements

Views from the independent Global Stocktake network

About

Views from the independent Global Stocktake (iGST) network on a set of potential outcomes to prioritize in the final GST decision at COP28.

These outcomes should be right-sized to be unambiguous and actionable in the near-term, but impactful enough to supercharge our transition toward a safer future. This work builds on previous research from the iGST network and broader civil society priorities and are informed by latest political intelligence. For questions, contact igst-info@climateworks.org or see more about the iGST at www.independentgst.org

Five Priority Areas for the Final GST Outcome

- 1. Adaptation: A step-change in the global adaptation response, to ensure adaptation can meet current and future challenges.** This must be based on a foundation of better data on existing responses and the most critical gaps, and include commitments to improved national planning paired with increases to adaptation finance, targeted appropriately and made accessible at a local level.
- 2. Finance: A pivot in how finance is understood, provided, and mobilized.** This GST must bring the world together toward systematic reforms across actors, that scales-up funding in developing countries—particularly that from developed to developing countries, including concessional public finance—and rapidly reallocate all capital away from fossil fuels and other harmful activities.
- 3. Mitigation: A renewed political commitment to ambitious 1.5C-aligned Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).** This first GST should include clear guidance and new 2030 and 2035 benchmarks including for a just and equitable phase-out of all fossil fuels, food system transformation, and the protection of nature and biodiversity.
- 4. Equity: A balanced, equity-based approach to the GST** will lend it a broad base of legitimacy among Parties and other stakeholders. The outcomes must include **sufficient attention to all three long-term goals** of the Paris Agreement as well as loss and damage and response measures, and include a **needs-based assessment** lens.
- 5. Implementation: Strengthened data and accountability mechanisms to ensure follow-through.** Gaps in accountability and transparency, including tracking and enforcement mechanisms, have emerged as a clear theme in independent research. The Stocktake could include new commitments to expand accountability and disclosure requirements, with aligned tracking frameworks.

Additional Detail on the Five Priority Areas

Adaptation

1. We need a **step-change in global adaptation assessments and responses**. With this first [Global Stocktake](#), there must be a clear call to mount a sufficient adaptation response this decade that contributes to meeting the varied needs of both developed and developing countries, enhancing adaptive capacities and reducing vulnerabilities to a 1.5/2°C scenario. This should aim to:
 - **Support new political commitments for national action and international cooperation that meet the scale of further actions needed to adapt to 1.5/2°C scenarios, such as:**
 - *Planning:* Urge Parties to submit National Adaptation Plans ahead of the 2024 review phase, and to continue to update and submit them for review at least every five years. The National Adaptation Plans must be focused on equity, inclusivity and rights-based approaches to enhance adaptation outcomes for the most vulnerable, including historically marginalized groups such as indigenous people, women, children and the disabled.
 - *Quantum of support:* Follow-through on commitments to at least double adaptation finance for developing countries by 2025, and scale the quantum of finance appropriately based on future adaptation needs.
 - *Quality of support:* Modernize the way Parties deliver adaptation support, through improvements in access, including for local actors, more appropriate concessional instruments, and the use of needs-based assessments to plan and deliver targeted adaptation action;
 - Promote participation of local communities, and integrate traditional, indigenous, and scientific knowledge into policy making, implementation and reporting for adaptation.
 - **Consider the implications for national action emerging from GST1’s assessment of progress made towards the Paris Agreement’s adaptation goal, including ongoing data gaps::**
 - Parties commit to incorporate the metrics and benchmarks coming from the Global Goal on Adaptation process in future National Adaptation Plans and adaptation reporting; in tandem direct the UNFCCC in collaboration with Parties to provide guidance on adaptation data reporting at the national level that will support transparent assessments in future GST cycles.
 - Parties commit to placing a greater focus on establishing enablers and building capacity for non-state actors, including the private sector, to report on physical risks and adaptation actions within their disclosures.
 - Building on this foundation of better data, establish an expectation that future Stocktakes will highlight progress and gaps in the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support through measurable metrics and benchmarks, aggregated at a global level, and with clarity on how different contextual characteristics and needs are addressed and reflected in the global assessment.
 - Request the UNFCCC in GST2 to use the potential Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) framework in aggregating and comparing adaptation outcomes across contexts. In particular GST2, could conceptualize and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation referring to GGA’s three elements against each type of climate hazard;
 - Request the development of follow up-mechanisms to translate these assessment results into clear information on the implications for adaptation actions at the national and sub-national level.

Finance, including Means of Implementation and Support

2. The GST must support a **pivot in how finance is understood, provided, and mobilized**. Given that finance is a critical enabler of all other transitions, this first Global Stocktake must recognize that finance is not being provided at a scale commensurate with developing countries' needs, and it must clarify pathways toward rapid reallocation of finance toward climate solutions and improvements in provision of and access to this finance in developing countries. This might include commitments to:

- **Scale-up finance and means of implementation and support to developing and emerging country economies, with Parties committing to:**
 - Scale climate finance provision and other means of implementation from developed to developing countries, in order to match the scale of the actual needs, making use of concessional finance, as well as through new and innovative sources and simplifying and expediting access to climate finance, driven by local needs and expertise.
 - Reduce the cost of commercial investment in climate solutions by maximizing the efficient use of concessional and risk-taking capital;
 - Seek appropriate debt restructuring and concessional finance use to avoid debt burdens hindering climate action and sustainable development;
- **Rapidly reallocate capital and finance toward climate solutions, with Parties committing to**
 - Set out a clear, timebound roadmap for financial systems reform, including reorientation and restructuring of the multilateral development banks;
 - Push corporates to set the adoption of meaningful near-term climate targets with transparent data and reporting of subsequent shifts in capital expenditures;
 - Ensure financial institutions and investors are mandated to set their own climate targets and transition plans that signal an end to investments that that money won't continue to flow into creating or exacerbating material climate-related risks;
 - Push for regulatory reforms that align financial policy and fiscal incentives - including new and reformed taxes and subsidy schemes - to support just and rapid decarbonization.

Mitigation

3. The GST must result in a **renewed political commitment to ambitious, 1.5°C-aligned NDCs by 2025**. Each stocktake is mandated to inform the next round of NDCs—this first Global Stocktake must include clear, transparent and inclusive guidance for the next round of ambitious 2025 NDCs with revised 2030 benchmarks alongside 2035 commitments that are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and pursue systemic transformations. This might include:

- **Take urgent actions to close these emissions gaps:**
 - Countries revise their 2030 emissions reduction targets and commit to putting forward ambitious 2035 NDCs reflecting the collective ambition required to limit warming to 1.5C, well in advance of COP30;
 - Together, these NDCs should collectively reflect the ambition required to limit warming to 1.5°C (i.e., at least 43% GHG emissions reductions by 2030 and 60% by 2035, relative to 2019 levels). They should include ambitious economy-wide and sectoral targets that cover all GHGs,

- as well as focus on scaling up adaptation, addressing loss and damage, and ensuring just transitions (including support to all countries to be able to develop just transition frameworks).
 - Parties commit to scaling up implementation efforts (including policy, regulatory and financial measures) to achieve their commitments, informed by the outcomes of the GST;
 - Parties implement mitigation measures that contribute to prevent adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts, including on biodiversity, food and water security, local livelihoods and on the rights of Indigenous People;
- **Send a clear signal on the need to transform all sectors and systems, with commitments to:**
 - Triple renewable energy capacity, such as wind and solar energy, from an estimated 440 GW in 2023 to 1,500 GW by 2030 and double the rate of energy efficiency improvements across sectors by 2030, including ramping up electrification and enhanced cooling approaches. This will require investing in clean energy sources at a ratio many times greater compared to carbon-intensive sources by 2030;
 - Enabled by the increase in renewables, Parties commit to a just and equitable phase out of all fossil fuels including coal, oil and gas in line with 1.5°C;
 - Align targets with longer-term strategies toward a just transition to net-zero emissions, and collectively reflect the ambition required to limit warming to 1.5°C in mitigation pathways, including a 43 percent reduction by 2030 and 60 percent by 2035 below 2019 levels (IPCC 2022), recognizing that peaking may take longer for developing countries
 - Developed economies increase support, including funding, capacity building, and technology transfer, to developing countries to curb the expansion of fossil fuels and ensure a just transition;
 - **Support systems transformations that can protect nature and biodiversity with holistic interventions, with commitments to:**
 - Instigate a food systems transformation that bolsters food security, reduces strain on ecosystems and forest destruction, reduces emissions, and enhances resilience;
 - Increase the annual public and private investments in methane-reducing innovations for food systems by five times by 2035, focusing on livestock, rice cultivation, and food loss and waste.
 - Reduce CO₂ and non-CO₂ GHG emissions throughout the food and agriculture value chains, by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and agrochemicals, and reducing post-farm and consumption-related emissions; increase carbon removal activities in the AFOLU sector; and scale land mitigation opportunities in line with Paris Agreement targets
 - Scale up climate-smart agriculture to boost yields and reduce emissions from agricultural production by up to 25% by 2030 from 2020 levels
 - Provide a major increase in climate finance flowing to food systems and agriculture, recognizing their central role in mitigation and adaptation; and to ensure that increased funding should be made available to benefit smallholder farmers.



Cross-cutting: Equity, Accountability, and Implementation

- 4. A balanced, equity-rooted approach to the Global Stocktake and its implementation:** A comprehensive and equity-based approach to the GST will lend it a broad base of legitimacy among Parties and other stakeholders. The outcomes of this first Global Stocktake must include sufficient attention to all three long

term goals of the Paris Agreement, loss and damage as well as response measures, and consider all work in the light of equity and the best available science. This might include commitments to:

- For optimal implementation, the GST decision or accompanying technical resource should include **specific benchmarks and time frames**, where possible, especially covering sectoral and non-CO2 measures and targets in NDCs;
 - The GST should incorporate an overarching focus on **needs-based assessment**, in which the scale of collective pledges and means of implementation can be transparently and meaningfully compared to the demands of both science and equity.
 - Implications of the GST vary by region, audience, and thematic area, making it all the more important to **maintain an inclusive approach through the conclusion of the Stocktake**, valuing the knowledge and inputs of different stakeholders including scientific knowledge alongside local, informal, or Indigenous knowledge.
 - We also encourage **framing the GST outputs in such a way as to make them clear and usable by these different audiences**, with a strong and detailed technical annex that supports a more targeted CMA decision/declaration
 - Support **capacity-building for climate action at the national level**—across adaptation, mitigation, and cross-cutting areas such as transparency and MRV, and including targeted capacity building around implementation of new commitments extending from the GST.
 - Engage **national and regional civil society and policymakers** to support translating GST outputs into concrete policy.
5. The first GST has shown that international cooperation can be enhanced via **strengthened accountability mechanisms to ensure follow-through**. Gaps in accountability and transparency, including tracking and enforcement mechanisms, have emerged as a clear theme in the first Global Stocktake. A final key outcome of this first GST must be to support enhanced accountability mechanisms and address data gaps preventing this accountability.

On accountability, this might include language to:

- Urge the full and rapid implementation of the UNFCCC accountability framework, including integration of the HLEG recommendations. This should include strong disclosure and accountability requirements for non-state actors, particularly those interfacing with the UNFCCC, as well as creative thinking about how to support enhanced accountability at the national level; (*GST SYR Key finding 2*)
- Parties and the UNFCCC agree to establish national enhanced transparency and accountability mechanisms to guarantee implementation and follow-through on the GST outputs across adaptation, mitigation and finance (Key finding 5, 105 and 109; Key finding 10, para 146; Key finding 14, para 192-193);

On transparency, the GST outcome can highlight and commit to address ongoing data gaps preventing full transparency and accountability, including:

- Adaptation: The need to improve disclosure regulation and technical guidance to track adaptation actions by the private sector and other non-Party stakeholders (e.g., cities);

- Adaptation: The need to clarify conceptualization and operationalization of the ‘adequacy’ and ‘effectiveness’ of adaptation actions and support in relation to the GGA, and agreement on ways to measure them;
- Finance: The need to make progress on a sufficiently shared understanding of scope or actions that align national public and private finance flows with the Paris Agreement, such that global progress can be assessed;
- Mitigation: The need to provide a better understanding of political and societal indicators—including political economy, capacity building and behavioral dimensions—which will help to clarify and enhance progress toward the Paris Agreement goals, NDCs, and LTS
- Loss and Damage: The need to improve data on non-economic losses and slow onset events to inform loss and damage conversations.

References and Additional Resources

The below section contains a list of research reports from iGST partners on addressing data and methodological questions in the Global Stocktake, upon which our above recommendations build.

iGST Formal Inputs into UNFCCC Process

- **Recommendations for Technical Dialogue 1.3, and messages for the technical synthesis report of the GST:** iGST final cross-network submission to the GST's Technical Dialogue 1.3; March 2023. [Link](#).
- **Recommendations for organization of the GST's political phase:** iGST and partners recommendations on organization of the 'Consideration of Outputs' phase of the GST; February 2023. [Link](#).
- **Problem statements for consideration in the GST Technical Dialogues:** iGST first cross-network submission to the GST's Technical Dialogue 1.1; February 2022. [Link](#).
- **Deeper Dives: Standalone formal submissions on thematic and regional topics:**
 - Recommendations on **finance / means of implementation and support** for the final technical dialogue and in considering high-level outcomes at COP28; March 2023. [Link](#).
 - Views from **Latin America regional stakeholders** on the organization of the 'Consideration of Outputs' phase of the GST and technical inputs for TD1.3; March 2023. [Link](#).
 - Recommendations on taking a **needs-based approach to assessment and stocktaking** to improve the treatment of **equity** in the GST; March 2023. [Link](#).
 - Information on key **priorities for non-state actors in Southeast Asia** for the GST; March 2023. [Link](#).

All submissions can be found on the UNFCCC's [GST Information Portal](#).

Relationship between the Global Stocktake and National Ambition and Implementation:

- Summary reflections on the below three reports from the iGST secretariat, [available here](#).
- Charles, L., Thomas, S., Haynes, R., Qui, K. & Jones, D. (2021). *Using the Global Stocktake to Improve National Climate Policy Ambition and Implementation*. Climate Analytics. Available at: <https://climateanalytics.org/publications/2021/using-the-global-stocktake-to-improve-national-climate-policy-ambition-and-implementation/>
- Mantlana, B. & Naidoo, S. (2022). *Using the Global Stocktake to increase national climate policy ambition and improve implementation*. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Smart Places Cluster. Available at: <https://www.csir.co.za/csir-studies-countries'-climate-action-and-challenges>
- Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities. (2022). *Philippines Ratcheting Report: An Independent Assessment on the Philippines' National initiatives in line with the Paris Agreement's Ratcheting Mechanism*. ICSC. Available at: https://icsc.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/ICSC_iGST-Research_FINAL_JSM_06May2022.pdf

Adaptation and the GST:

- Webinar on perspectives regarding defining ‘adequacy and effectiveness’ of adaptation, and how to assess this in the Global Stocktake, [available here](#).
- Christiansen, L., Olhoff, A., & Dale, T.W. (2020). *Understanding Adaptation in the Global Stocktake*. UNEP DTU Partnership. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Understanding-Adaptation-in-the-Global-Stocktake_iGST_UNEP-DTU.pdf
- Dale, T.W., Gao, J., Avashia, V.K., Konrad, S., & Garg, A. (2021). *Private Sector Adaptation Reporting as a Source of Input to the Global Stocktake*. UNEP DTU Partnership & Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/global-stocktake-private-sector-reporting/>
- Gao, J., Christiansen, L. (eds.) (2023) “Perspectives: Adequacy and Effectiveness of Adaptation in the Global Stocktake.” UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, Copenhagen. Available at: <https://unepccc.org/project/the-adaptation-working-group-awg-of-the-independent-global-stocktake-igst/>

Equity and the GST:

- Webinar on [Equity and the Global Stocktake available here](#). Specific focus on equity in loss & damage, and climate finance.
- Holz, C., Athanasiou, T., & Kartha, S. (2019). *Equity in the Global Stocktake and Independent Global Stocktake*. Climate Equity Reference Project. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Equity-in-the-Global-Stocktake-and-Independent-Global-Stocktake_iGST_CERP.pdf
- iGST Equity Working Group. (2022). *The Equity Landscape*. Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/equity-landscape-international-climate-governance/>
- iGST Equity Working Group. (2022). *Negotiator Briefing: A Needs-based Approach to Assessment and Stocktaking*. Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/iGST-COP27_Negotiator-Briefing_A-Needs-based-Approach-to-Assessment-and-Stocktaking_2022.pdf
- Klinsky, S., & iGST Equity Working Group. (2023). *Negotiator Briefing: A Needs-based Approach to Loss and Damage*. Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake. Available at: <https://zenodo.org/record/7849599>
- Klinsky, S., Ngwadla, X., & Hussein, F. (2022). *Negotiator Briefing: Equity & the Global Goal on Adaptation*. Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake. Available at: <https://zenodo.org/record/7849599>
- Ngwadla, X., & iGST Equity Working Group. (2023). *Negotiator Briefing: A Needs-based Approach to Climate Finance*. Equity Working Group of the independent Global Stocktake. Available at: <https://zenodo.org/record/7849944>

Finance – Piloting Methods to Assess Progress Against Article 2.1c at a National Level:

- Summary blog with reflections from this case study series, [available here](#), summary webinar [recording available here](#), and summary full report [available here](#)
- Bingler, J. A., Kellenberger, S., Kolberg, S., & Watson, C. (2021). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Switzerland*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/iGST_21c_Case_Study_Switzerland.pdf
- Catzim, N. (2022). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Belize*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: <https://odi.org/en/publications/actions-supporting-article-21c-of-the-paris-agreement-in-belize/>
- Halimanjaya, A., Ervita, K., & Rosalina, L. (2022). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Indonesia*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: <https://odi.org/en/publications/the-consistency-of-finance-flows-with-the-paris-agreement-indonesia-case-study/>
- Hoffmann, C., Karenfort, M., Micozzi, M. & Ryfisch, D. (2022). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Germany*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: <https://odi.org/en/publications/consistency-case-study-actions-supporting-article-21c-of-the-paris-agreement-in-germany/>
- Lopez Carbajal, A, Rojas Squella, X. & Watson, C. (2021). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Colombia*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/iGST_21c_Case_Study_Colombia.pdf
- Samo, J. et al. (2022). *Consistency case study: actions supporting Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement in Rwanda*. Part of the ‘Climate-consistency of finance flows: iGST case study series.’ Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/iGST_21c_Case_Study_Rwanda.pdf
- *Forthcoming*: Additional case studies underway on SIDS countries.

Finance – Exploring Thorny Topics of Relevance to the GST:

- Watson, C., & Roberts, L. (2019). *Understanding Finance in the Global Stocktake*. Overseas Development Institute. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Understanding-Finance-in-the-Global-Stocktake_iGST_ODI.pdf
- Gençsü, I. & Watson, C. (2021). *Seven ways the Global Stocktake can accelerate the phase-out of fossil fuel finance*. Part of the ‘Financing Climate Action: iGST Discussion Series’. Overseas Development Institute. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/seven-ways-global-stocktake-fossil-fuel-finance/>
- Pandit Chhetri, R., Schaefer, L., & Watson, C. (2021) *Exploring loss and damage finance and its place in the Global Stocktake*. Part of the ‘Financing Climate Action: iGST Discussion Series’. Available at: www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Loss-and-Damage-Finance-iGST.pdf

- Watson, C., et al. (2021). *Seven ways the Global Stocktake can strengthen the post-2020 climate finance agenda*. Part of the ‘Financing Climate Action: iGST Discussion Series’. Overseas Development Institute. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/iGST-7Ways-2021-Book.pdf>
- Mustapha, S. (2022). *Using the right mix of financial instruments to provide and mobilize climate finance: Lessons for the Global Stocktake*. Part of the ‘Financing Climate Action: iGST Discussion Series’. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/using-the-right-mix-of-financial-instruments-to-provide-and-mobilize-climate-finance-lessons-for-the-gst/>

Finance – Equity in Climate Finance and the GST:

- Pettinotti, L. et al (2022). *Surfacing perceptions of equity in the finance themes of the Global Stocktake*. Part of the ‘Equity in Climate Finance: iGST Discussion Series’. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/climate-finance-system-equity-barriers-global-stocktake/>
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- *Forthcoming*: Additional research on assessing the equity of actions in support of Article 2.1(c) alignment, aligning public and private finance flows with the Paris agreement goals.

Mitigation and the GST:

- Clarke, L., & Hultman, N. (2020). *Mitigation Information and the Independent Global Stocktake*. Center for Global Sustainability, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Mitigation-Information-and-the-Independent-Global-Stocktake_iGST_UMD-Center-for-Global-Sustainability.pdf
- Zhu, M., Chaturvedi, V., Hultman, N., & Clarke, L. (2021). *Measuring Political Economy Progress Toward Global Warming Goals*. Working Paper. Center for Global Sustainability at the University of Maryland. Council on Energy, Environment and Water. Available at: <https://www.climateworks.org/report/measuring-political-economy-progress-toward-global-warming-goals/>
- White, M., Hanle, L., et al. (2023). *Capacity-Building and The Global Stocktake*. Available at: <https://cgs.umd.edu/research-impact/publications/capacity-building-and-global-stocktake>

GST Design and Process Research:

- **Synthesis Report:** Dagnet, Y., Leprince-Ringuet, N., Mendoza, J.M., & Thwaites, J. (2020). *A Vision for a Robust Global Stocktake*. World Resources Institute. Available at: https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/iGST_A-Vision-for-a-Robust-Global-Stocktake_FINAL-1.pdf
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Regional Civil Society Stakeholders and the GST

Latin America and the Caribbean:

- Martínez, N., Pérez de la Mora, E., Villareal, J. (2021). *Analysis of Climate Civil Society in Latin America and the Caribbean Toward a Regional Initiative for the Independent Global Stocktake*. Iniciativa Climática de Mexico. Available at: (eng) <https://www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Analysis-of-Climate-Civil-Society-in-LAC-VF.pdf> ;(esp) www.climateworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Ana%CC%81lisis-de-la-sociedad-civil-clima%CC%81tica-en-Ame%CC%81rica-Latina-hacia-una-iniciativa-regional-para-el-BMI-150421.pdf
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Southeast Asia:

- Tsukui, A., Supnet, D., Matsuo, A. et al. (2023). *Enhancing Non-State Actors' (NSAs) Engagement in the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement: Establishment of a Regional Hub in Southeast Asia*. iGST Southeast Asia Regional Hub, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities. Available at: <https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/igst-sea-hub-summary-report-20221220/en>