

India Water Foundation Inputs for the First Global Stocktake of UNFCCC

The Global Stocktake (GST) is essential to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement by taking stock of the progress towards its goals. We at India Water Foundation (IWF) are supportive towards the Global Stocktake process. Civil Societies such as us can be crucial for a successful GST as they hold diverse and unique knowledge, especially from grassroots level and can play a crucial role in the collection of data including identification of data gaps, sharing of good practices, etc. This can help in enhancing national ambitions and also encouraging involvement of other non-party stakeholders.

The inputs of non-party stakeholders must be given due consideration throughout all phases of the GST process, including in the sources of input. We at India Water Foundation wish to submit the following inputs for the first GST-

1. Civil societies have presence at grassroots level and can contribute towards important data collection. We can identify data gaps and identify best practices as well as lessons learned from various government and international projects. The success stories and best practices to adapt and mitigate climate change can be shared to help Parties in raising their National Determined Contributions (NDCs).
2. There should be proper guidance and guidelines for the various types and sources of inputs, as inconsistent inputs will make comparisons difficult. The inputs need to be understandable, clear and should be able to be compared to evaluate the commitments of different parties. Parties must agree on broad indicators for each component of GST. This would make the process of collecting and submitting information streamlined and comparable.
3. Submissions from non-state parties and UNFCCC observer organizations should be available in the portal so that their inputs can be publically available and can be useful for the GST.
4. Non-party stakeholders like civil societies should be involved in the formulation of inputs and contributions of their national government. Governments can work in collaboration with local civil societies and NGOs while formulating their contribution and also in monitoring their NDCs effectiveness at grassroots level. They can also help to overcome the challenges regarding the monitoring and measuring the loss and damage caused due to climate change for the GST process.
5. The financial commitment of developed countries in providing financial assistance to developing nations towards the mitigation and adaptation of climate change is a crucial part of the GST process. Financial flows to developing nations will be crucial for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The GST should take into account the developed countries' implementation of their commitments to provide financial resources.
6. All the inputs from the parties including all relevant documentation on their review mechanism should be made publically available.

An inclusive and participatory process including involvement of civil societies will help the GST in raising climate ambition. We at India Water Foundation are willing to participate not only in the first phase but in all the three phases of the GST. We wish to work collaboratively with the UNFCCC and parties while also hoping for the better support and participation of non-party stakeholders in the Global Stocktake process.