

Second Global Stocktake

Guiding questions for the Information Collection and Preparation (ICP) component of the second global stocktake (GST)

As mandated by paragraph 7 of decision 19/CMA.1¹, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Adonia Ayebare, and Subsidiary Body for Implementation, Julia Gardiner, have prepared the following guiding questions which are intended to support Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders in providing relevant and focused inputs, and to facilitate a clear and comprehensive understanding of collective progress. Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders are encouraged to provide any additional information they consider relevant to the GST.

I. Context and cross-cutting considerations

1. What data and methodological gaps remain in assessing collective progress under the Paris Agreement and what lessons learned could inform this and future GST cycles?
2. How is knowledge (scientific, Indigenous, traditional, and local) being generated, mobilized, and applied to inform climate action, including in mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and what gaps remain in translating knowledge into implementation? How does knowledge contribute to more holistic and effective responses, and what are some good examples?
3. To what extent have Parties taken into consideration the objectives of the Paris Agreement in their national economic, financial and development planning, policy and regulatory frameworks? What is the overall effect of Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs? What lessons learned, good practices, gaps and challenges have been identified?
4. What information is available in relation to consideration of fairness and equity in climate action, taking into account national circumstances and capabilities and best available science? How have such considerations been reflected in implementation since GST1 and in NDCs?
5. What gender-responsive, intergenerational and/or child-sensitive efforts have proven to be most effective in delivering just, inclusive and equitable climate action and what could be further strengthened to address gaps and enhance impact?
6. How are climate efforts advancing inclusive, human-rights based, and comprehensive responses, including engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities? How has this been reflected in national plans?
7. What efforts across sectors and ecosystems have proven to be most effective in delivering comprehensive and holistic results, while enhancing resilience, ecosystem integrity and sustainable livelihoods, and what could be further strengthened to address gaps and enhance impact?
8. What inclusive multistakeholder, multilevel, and whole of society approaches, including through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the work of the Climate High-Level Champions and Presidency Youth Climate Champion, could be leveraged to engage and empower initiatives and non-Party stakeholders to support countries in addressing gaps and enhancing ambition and impact?

¹ The CMA requests the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI to develop guiding questions for all components of the global stocktake, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions, one session of the SBs prior to the relevant activities under the global stocktake being carried out;

9. What collective progress has been made since GST1 in advancing climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, and international cooperation on these matters? What efforts have proven to be effective in ensuring the integrity of climate change information based on the best available science?
10. What collective progress has been made since GST1 in enabling Parties with designing and implementing nationally determined just transition pathways and how is progress on these pathways delivering more ambitious, effective and equitable climate action?
11. What steps are being taken to scale up public and private investment to support implementation of climate action, and how have shifts in global context since GST1 impacted these efforts?
12. What information generated under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) would be useful inputs for GST2? How has the ETF supported the development and strengthening of national transparency systems? In what ways has it informed national climate action and decision-making, facilitated tracking emissions, progress in implementing NDCs and adaptation actions, enhanced understanding of support needed and received, and helped identify good practices, priorities, gaps, challenges, and opportunities for enhanced action and international cooperation across all areas of the Paris Agreement?

II. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1(a–c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support

A. Mitigation

13. What are the past and present trends in collective GHG emissions and their underlying drivers, and what emission pathways (including for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2050 and 2100) are projected to be consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, including pathways that limit both the magnitude and the duration of any temperature overshoot? What are the key sectoral characteristics of such pathways, and what is their relationship with equity and sustainable development?
14. What is the aggregate effect of Parties' NDCs and/or LT-LEDS on projected global GHG emissions and warming, and what ambition gaps remain in light of the global efforts and mitigation options referred to in decision 1/CMA.5?
15. How have mitigation policies, actions, initiatives and targets contributed to reductions in GHG emissions, including by sector and by gas as well as by region?
16. What additional actions, means of implementation and support and enabling conditions and cooperation by all actors are required to further enhance global and domestic mitigation ambition and implementation to collectively achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement?

B. Adaptation

17. What collective progress has been made towards achieving the objective of Article 2.1(b) of the Paris Agreement, and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), including evidence of

country actions, alignment with the UAE targets and use of Belém indicators, and related emerging monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems?

18. How adequate and effective are current adaptation efforts and support relative to risks, vulnerabilities, implementation gaps, and needs identified in national plans and GST1/UAE Framework? How have adaptation action, efforts, experiences, and priorities evolved since GST1, particularly for developing countries in relation to the GGA targets?
19. How have NAPs and other adaptation policies and plans contributed to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and to what extent have actions become more comprehensive, transformative and programmatic? What challenges and opportunities remain?
20. What collective progress has been made in enhancing actions, support, enabling conditions and cooperation to further enhance global and national adaptation and resilience? What are the gaps and opportunities for further enhancements, including with regards to means of implementation for developing countries and scaling up investment in adaptation?

C. Means of Implementation

21. What collective progress has been made on climate finance with respect to:
 - a. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development (Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement);
 - b. Implementing Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, including the scale, composition, accessibility, and quality of climate finance, and the implementation of decision 1/CMA.6 and paragraph 53 of decision 1/CMA.7;
 - c. Other issues as contained in paras. 66 -100 of decision 1/CMA.5
 - d. What persistent needs, gaps, challenges, and barriers remain?
 - e. How are Parties and non-Party stakeholders addressing them and exploring existing opportunities and potential new solutions to advance collective progress on climate finance?
22. What collective progress has been made towards achieving the long-term vision for technology development and transfer (Article 10.1), including through cooperative action (Article 10.2) and the provision of support to developing country Parties (Article 10.6)?
 - a. How are the Belém Technology Implementation Programme and the Technology Mechanism strengthening support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing countries and addressing the challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism?
 - b. What persistent needs, gaps, challenges, and barriers remain?
 - c. How are Parties and non-Party stakeholders addressing them and exploring existing opportunities and potential new solutions to advance collective progress on technology development and transfer?
23. What collective progress has been made in addressing key capacity building needs faced by developing country Parties, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, in line with Article 11 of the Paris Agreement?
 - a. How is the Paris Committee on Capacity-building addressing gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities?
 - b. What persistent gaps, challenges, and barriers remain to enhancing capacity building?

- c. How are Parties and non-Party stakeholders addressing the gaps and challenges, and exploring existing opportunities and potential new solutions to advance collective progress on capacity building?

D. Loss and damage

- 24. How have efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change progressed since GST1, and how do these efforts link with adaptation and resilience actions, support, and national planning?
- 25. How, and to what extent, are Parties responding to loss and damage, including through policies, actions, institutional arrangements and support mechanisms developed or strengthened since GST 1, and what are the key gaps, challenges and opportunities to enhance responses at national and local levels in line with current and projected risks?

E. Response measures

- 26. What evidence exists on the social, economic and environmental outcomes of climate policies, including progress in addressing the social and economic consequences of response measures, and how has this evidence informed inclusive policy design over time?
- 27. What collective progress has been made on the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development, economic growth and eradication of poverty? What social and economic opportunities and challenges have risen from efforts in this regard?

III. International cooperation

- 28. How can voluntary cooperation through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement support implementation of NDCs to allow for higher ambition, including through cooperation involving internationally transferred mitigation outcomes from bilateral and Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), mitigation contribution units under the PACM, and non-market approaches?
- 29. What challenges and opportunities arise in implementing domestic actions aligned with the goals and objective of the Paris Agreement, and how can international cooperation support these efforts?
- 30. What policies are being used and what best practices have emerged to enhance international cooperation on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation efforts?
- 31. What forms of international cooperation have been proven to be most effective and what opportunities exist to enhance such cooperations moving forward, including through voluntary initiatives?
- 32. What are the opportunities and challenges and barriers in enhancing international cooperation in relation to the role of trade in climate action?