Responses to Sli.do Questions

1. To all: For GEO flagship/initiative leads: what is the key lesson learnt in engaging with UN agencies and conventions?
   Answered during live session

2. To Joanna: Where might you see citizen science and crowdsourced data collection & analysis best contribute to national and international stock take efforts?
   Answered during live session

3. Joanna do you see the new climate change working group creating a subgroup to address what you were suggesting for the global stocktake?
   Answered during live session

4. To Joanna: How could we validate satellite information/data in terms of taking GHGs inventories? Is there any tool such as the ARD for validating coastal/inland waters that one could use and validate such kind of satellite information on GHGs?
   I think this is a work in progress. Certain Parties have used satellite data to assist in the GHG inventories – such as the UK and Switzerland. In the future – it is hoped that EO data can be used to assist more (developing country) GHG reporting – but there would need to be ground proofing to some extent. This is what IG3IS is trying to do.

5. To Joanna: Global stocktaking on countries' NDCs is going to start in 2023 according Joanna. What are going to be the performance indicators for measuring or/revising the countries' NDCs in 2023?
   The Paris Agreement Article 14, paragraph 1, states:
   “The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals. It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.”

   Under the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports (BTR) will report on indicators identified in NDCs. For example – Net GHG emissions and removals, % reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, or other (e.g. hectares of reforestation, % of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators)
   However the first BTRs are due in 2024. The first global stocktake will, therefore, use a range of synthesis reports and other reports.
It will take place as a three-phase process 2021-2023 (for further details see Decision 19/CMA.1).

The phases (and the dates of these phases for the first GST) are:

i. **Information collection and preparation** (2021/2022 – 2023): including synthesis reports by the secretariat, and information from Parties, IPCC, constituted bodies, UN agencies, non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations; regional groups and institutions

ii. **Technical assessment** (2022 – 2023): including a technical dialogue guided by co-facilitators and separate SBSTA-IPCC special events

iii. **Consideration of outputs** (at COP/CMA in 2023): the outputs of the components of the global stocktake should summarize opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support in the light of equity and the best available science, as well as lessons learned and good practices

The Chairs of the SBSTA and SBI were invited in Decision 19/CMA.1 to provide guiding questions for each of the 3 stages of the GST.

It is not yet established what performance indicators will be used and/or how at the first GST.

6. To Tom: **Does the World Bank provide funding for capacity development?**
Answered during live session

7. **When you say change over time for national forest monitoring, what period of time are you talking about?**
Answered during live session

8. **Does GFOI has any link with the GPFLR? Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration. GPFLR is becoming central in the sharing of reforestation knowledge.**
Answered during live session

9. To GEOSEC: **GEO has previously stated that there is not a hierarchy in the work programme (flagship/initiative/community activity). Has this changed?**
The GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025 says the following with respect to the various implementation mechanisms: "Although they differ in the degree of maturity, there is no hierarchy between GEO actions implemented through different mechanisms in terms of importance, nor is there a necessary progression; however it is highly desirable that activities be proactively nurtured towards transitioning into operational services that deliver societal benefits".

It should be added that the GEO Flagships are highlighted as models for how GEO aims to support decision making and achieve impact. As the 2020-2022 GEO Work Programme Summary Document states "GEO Flagships are Initiatives that exemplify the kind of impact and support to global, national, and local decision making that GEO aims to encourage and replicate". This does not mean that a particular GEO Flagship is more important than a particular GEO Initiative, but the essence of creating the GEO Flagship category is clearly to give recognition to certain GEO Work Programme activities and encourage others to emulate their success.

Therefore, there is no hierarchy but activities do differ in terms of their maturity and the degree to which they are at any specific point in time providing services to support decision making and thereby achieving impact. These differences relate to some degree to the classifications as Flagships, Initiatives and Community Activities, but not entirely since some
Community Activities choose not to apply as Initiatives, and all new activities now enter as Community Activities.

10. From Argie Kavvada - Links mentioned in my discussion with Sara:
GEO SDG Awards 2020: https://eo4sdg.org/sdg-awards-program/

11. From Argie Kavvada - Country use cases: https://eo4sdg.org/get-more-information/geo-community/

12. To Rhea: What about the New Urban Agenda?
Answered during live session

13. To GEOSEC: Can the regional GEO's help to serve to integrate and function as transversal groups?
The actions that regional GEOs are already undertaking support all three engagement priorities.