

The global stocktake and public engagement



About Climate Outreach

Climate Outreach is passionate about widening and deepening public engagement with climate change. Through our audience research, practical guides and consultancy services, we help organisations engage diverse audiences beyond the usual suspects. We focus on building and sustaining cross-societal support for climate action, overcoming political polarisation, and turning concern into action. We have nearly two decades of experience working with a range of global partners including government, international bodies, media and NGOs.

This report is being produced as part of our **Climate Engagement Initiative**, a high level, multi-partner, international initiative that aims to strengthen governments' commitment to public engagement on climate change.

If you have any questions, reach out to the team by emailing info@climateoutreach.org.

Project team

Author

Dr Gurpreet Kaur, Engagement Advisor, Climate Outreach

Editing & production

Alex Randall, Senior Engagement Advisor, Climate Outreach

Fahmida Miah, Project Manager, Climate Outreach

Alastair Johnstone, Climate Visuals Advisor, Climate Outreach

Lauren Armstrong, Communications Coordinator, Climate Outreach

Léane de Laigue, Communications Lead, Climate Outreach

Elise de Laigue, Designer, [Explore Communications](#)

Acknowledgements

Climate Outreach would like to thank the **IKEA Foundation** for supporting this work as part of our Climate Engagement Initiative programme.



IKEA Foundation

Contents

- Executive summary..... 4
- Introduction..... 5
- What is the global stocktake? 6
- How do we raise ambition in the global stocktake? 8
- What is public engagement and why does it matter?..... 9
- Are countries and governments doing public engagement
regarding climate change? 10
- Are countries doing effective public engagement?12
- What does effective public engagement look like?13
 - Values-based engagement.....13
 - Two-way engagement that is inclusive and participatory.....13
 - Honest and empowering narratives13
 - Trusted messengers14
 - Positive social norms14
- Recommendations.....15
- Conclusion16
- References17

Executive summary

The global stocktake (GST) is defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a pivotal mechanism that “enables countries and other stakeholders to see where they’re collectively making progress toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement – and where they’re not”.¹ When the inaugural GST concludes at this year’s Conference of the Parties (COP28), it will mark a significant milestone in the global fight against climate change.

However, for the GST to be effective as a mechanism, people need to be at the heart of the process. It has become increasingly evident that conventional awareness-raising efforts fall short of driving the transformative change necessary to secure an equitable and sustainable future in the face of climate complexities. What is essential now is the adoption of effective public engagement strategies that are firmly grounded in values, inclusivity, transparency and empowerment. This shift transcends the dissemination of information, to foster authentic dialogue, mutual understanding and a palpable sense of agency among diverse communities.

The Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) framework, enshrined in both the UNFCCC convention and the legally binding Paris Agreement, underscores the significance of public engagement. However, its implementation remains voluntary, placing the onus on nations and governments to establish robust public engagement strategies. These strategies must align with Climate Outreach’s core public engagement principles: **values-based engagement, inclusivity that recognises diverse identities, the dissemination of honest and empowering narratives, communication via trusted messengers and the cultivation of positive social norms.**

To ensure the success of the GST and to elevate ambition in the forthcoming round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Climate Outreach urges nations to undertake the recommendations outlined in this report.

Group of school children on a field trip. They are standing in a river looking for wildlife while listening to their teacher.
Photo: SolStock/Getty Images



Introduction

The global stocktake (GST) – Article 14 of the Paris Agreement – represents a critical juncture in the global response to climate change. It is a mandated process that periodically assesses the collective progress of Parties toward the goals and objectives of the Agreement, with the ultimate aim of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C. The GST serves as a compass for course correction, ensuring that nations stay on track in their pursuit of climate action.

However, for the GST to be effective as a mechanism, people need to be at the centre of the process. A robust framework for public engagement needs to be at the heart of the GST, transcending mere awareness-raising. As we delve into the complexities of climate change, it becomes evident that traditional approaches to public awareness are inadequate. What is then required is a profound shift toward meaningful public engagement: a paradigm shift in how the public is engaged, grounded in values, inclusivity, transparency and empowerment. This report outlines the imperative of effective public engagement within the GST process and its far-reaching implications for the success of this critical mechanism.

In the following sections, the report delves into the GST as a process – what it is, what it has entailed from 2021 to 2023 and why it is critical; and the multifaceted dimensions of public engagement, the challenges faced in its implementation and the core principles that underpin its effectiveness. Moreover, the report emphasises that public engagement should extend beyond raising awareness, to foster genuine dialogue, mutual understanding and a sense of agency among diverse communities.

The Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) framework, embedded in both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, known as the UNFCCC Convention, and the Paris Agreement (with 195 Parties as signatories), underscores the importance of public engagement but stops short of mandating its execution. As such, the responsibility falls upon countries and governments to adopt robust public engagement strategies that align with the principles of values-based engagement, inclusivity that recognises diverse identities, the dissemination of honest and empowering narratives, trusted messengers and the cultivation of positive social norms.

This report emphasises the urgency of integrating public engagement into the GST process at every stage, not solely as an afterthought for the 2025 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Furthermore, Climate Outreach underscores the need for international cooperation to facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning that can accelerate global progress in addressing the challenges of climate change.

The success of the GST hinges on placing people at the heart of the process, granting them agency and empowering them to be catalysts for transformative change. By embracing effective public engagement, we can raise ambition, foster cooperation and pave the way toward a sustainable, climate-resilient and equitable future for all.

What is the global stocktake?

Under **Article 14** of the **Paris Agreement**, the global stocktake (GST) is referred to and defined as follows:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement 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 (referred to as the “global stocktake”). 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.²

The GST is then a critical mandated exercise for Parties to undertake in order to address climate change. It is taking inventory of where the Parties are making progress and where they are not in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit temperature increase to 1.5C. The focus is on ramping up action on climate change, thereby making it a mechanism to ratchet up ambition.³ In doing so, the GST can also be used for course correction.

In 2018, during a meeting held in Katowice, Poland, Decision 19/CMA.1 was drafted where countries decided that “equity and the best available science will be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the global stocktake”.⁴ This document not only provides guidance on the GST process but also informs policy recommendations for countries to ramp up ambition in achieving their climate goals.

The first GST, set to conclude at the Conference of the Parties this year (COP28), has three components which have been conducted over a period of two years (2021–2023):

1. Collecting and preparing information (2021–2023)

This phase looked at the collecting, compiling and synthesising of information for the technical evaluation phase, starting prior to SB 56 and concluding just before SB 58.⁵ It involved looking at the reports from the UNFCCC Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Parties and non-party Observers.

2. Technical dialogues (technical assessment component, SB 56–SB 58)

Three technical dialogues were held at the Bonn Climate Change Conferences – SB 56 to SB 58 – with an innovative format of World Cafes, roundtable discussions, formal deliberations and negotiations, and poster sessions.

3. Conclusion at COP28 (outputs of assessment considered)

All the findings and inputs from the three technical dialogues will be considered in informing Parties on updating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enhancing their respective actions for increased ambition. Ideally, this will be reflected in the NDCs and through international cooperation.

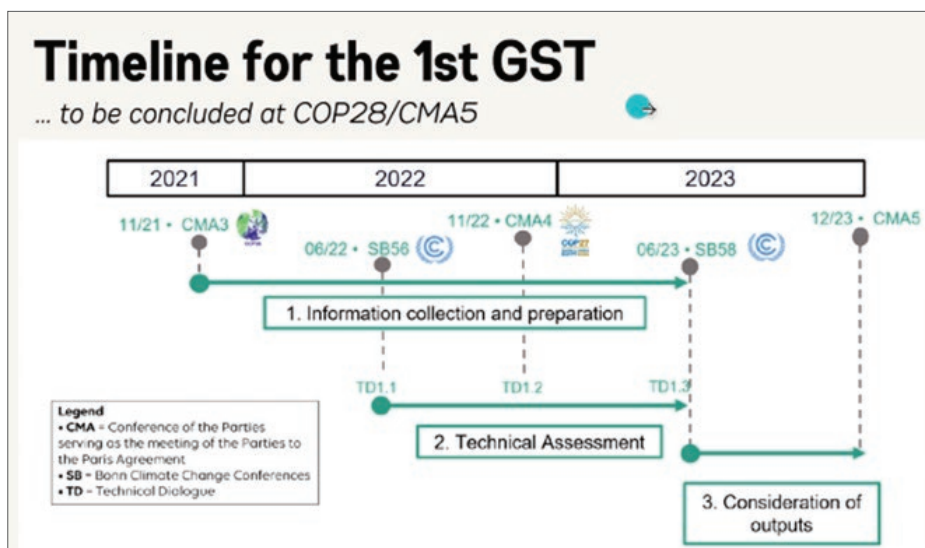
The expected outcome at COP28 is a CMA 5 decision or declaration on the GST informing the next round of NDCs to be submitted in 2025.^{6,7}

The GST then links the implementation of NDCs submitted by Parties to the overarching goals of the Paris Agreement, with the ultimate aim of raising climate ambition. Raising climate ambition is an important goal and outcome of the GST and its entire process.



U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry holds his two year-old grand daughter Isabel Dobbs-Higginson for the signing of the accord at the United Nations Signing Ceremony for the Paris Agreement climate change accord, in New York City in 2016. Photo: Spencer Platt/Getty Images

The diagram below summarises the first GST process and its timelines:



Source: Screenshot taken from UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency's video briefing on the global stocktake and gender.

It is important to note that under international law, there is no obligation for Parties to achieve their NDCs. However, Parties are required to report regularly on their progress in implementing their NDCs. These reports are then subject to international peer review. In light of this, the first GST and its outcome then assume much larger significance when being taken into account to inform the next round of NDCs in 2025. This is because they can provide a roadmap with solutions that can drive immediate action.⁸ This will also aid in realising the goals of the GST as an ambition-raising mechanism.

The technical phase of the first GST has been quite elaborate, with multiple submissions from various Parties and non-Party stakeholders as well as various efforts to try to improve inclusivity.⁹ However, what is less clear is how all these discussions that have taken place so far through the technical dialogues will be reflected in the next stage, which is the political outcome.¹⁰

How do we raise ambition in the global stocktake?

To reiterate, the GST is a process that will assess each country's response to the climate crisis every five years. As a mechanism enshrined in the Paris Agreement, it will evaluate the world's progress in curbing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C, building resilience to climate impacts, and providing finance and support in order to address climate change. This year is the first stocktake. Hence it should “serve as a global accelerator, driving nations to step up their climate action and pursue the transformational change needed to secure a zero-carbon, climate-resilient and equitable future”.¹¹ This is also known as ‘raising ambition’.

However, none of this is possible without putting people at the centre of the GST process. This is where public engagement comes into play. While recognising that raising awareness about climate change is an important first step, public engagement with regards to the GST process needs to go a step further – with a view that it needs to be *effective* public engagement to serve ambition and inspire global acceleration for nations and for transformational change. The need for a whole-of-society approach and systems transformation has now been reiterated in the global stocktake Synthesis Report by the UNFCCC Secretariat.¹² To achieve this, a robust public engagement framework has to be at the centre of the stocktake and the NDCs.

The global stocktake and public engagement

What is public engagement and why does it matter?

Public engagement in relation to climate change is defined by Ledwell et al. as follows (2023, p. viii):

A two-way process of listening to members of the public, interacting with them, and informing them on [climate change]. This includes knowledge sharing through research and education. The goal is to generate mutual benefit and understanding and to increase public confidence in science governance and processes.¹³

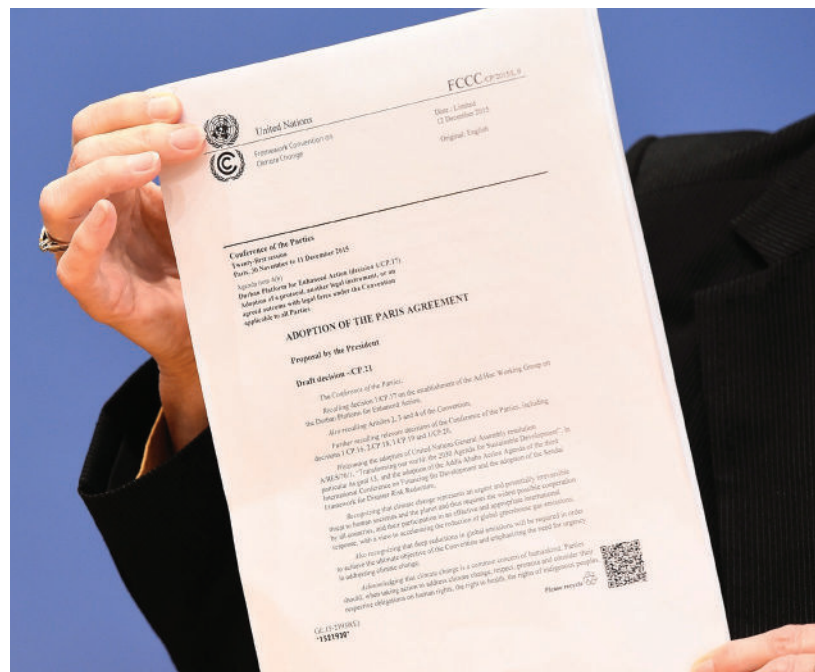
Done well, public engagement can be effective in bringing “people together to address issues of common importance, to solve shared problems, and to bring about positive social change”.¹⁴ A two-way process that includes a bottom-up approach to public engagement is then more wide-reaching and inclusive, as it incorporates marginalised community groups and individuals who can traditionally be left out of such discussions – for example, women and Indigenous Peoples. Consent and participation, essential components of a two-way engagement with citizens and the population, are crucial aspects of effective public engagement.¹⁵

Recent research from the UK government, conducted by the Defra Social Science Expert Group, makes the point that there are different approaches to public engagement. However, they also highlight that:

While much has been achieved, critics have argued that (mis)conceptions of a public that is ‘out there’ waiting to be engaged, overly narrow framings of engagement exercises, and the lack of a broader, systemic approach (across a policy domain, for example) mean that institution-led public engagement as currently practised can sometimes disempower publics and limit capacities to learn from past experience.¹⁶

The question then is two-fold:¹⁷

- Are countries and governments doing public engagement regarding climate change?
- Are they doing it effectively?



German Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks shows an “Adoption of the Paris Agreement” as she arrives for a news conference in Berlin on December 14, 2015. Photo: TOBIAS SCHWARZ/AFP via Getty Images

Are countries and governments doing public engagement regarding climate change?

To answer the first part of this question – are countries and governments doing public engagement regarding climate? – it is helpful to turn to the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) framework. **Article 6** of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** states that:¹⁸

ARTICLE 6

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:

- (a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:
 - (i) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;
 - (ii) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;
 - (iii) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and
 - (iv) Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.
- (b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:
 - (i) The development and exchange of educational and public awareness material on climate change and its effects; and
 - (ii) The development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.

This is reiterated in the **United Nations Paris Agreement in Article 12:**¹⁹

ARTICLE 12

Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance **climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information**, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement. (emphasis added)

ACE consists of six elements: **education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information** and, lastly, **international cooperation**. Public engagement runs throughout these six components to form the backbone of a strong, coherent and impactful Action on Climate Empowerment as outlined in the Articles above.

The UNFCCC Convention, while not legally binding, “provides opportunities for updates (protocols) that can be used to set legally binding emissions limits”.²⁰ The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. However, ACE and its six elements under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement are, in fact, voluntary and governments/countries are not legally bound to carry them out.²¹ Hence public engagement is routinely an afterthought for countries and their governments. There is also rarely any visible attempt by governments to put in place a communication strategy to implement public engagement on climate change to convey its effects to their citizenry and to outline the active involvement of people.

This is both counter-intuitive and counter-productive because people are at the heart of climate change – from causing it to suffering from it and providing solutions to tackle it. There is compelling evidence to show that “educating citizens about climate change, getting them involved in solutions and inspiring them to call for systematic change is the best way to reduce emissions and lower global temperatures.”²²

Several governments are not doing public engagement and many do not have appointed National ACE Focal Points to develop a national ACE strategy. The reasons for this are complex. Many countries face significant capacity and resource constraints, and this hampers their reporting on ACE-related activities as well.²³ Armed conflict can further exacerbate capacity and resource constraints, and today we see several countries embroiled in conflict or facing its aftermath. Historical factors such as colonisation have also contributed to inequality regarding wealth, capacity and resources.

Having said that, it is also important to note that both UNFCCC Article 6 and Paris Agreement Article 12 do not have a compulsory, specified language or manner in which countries need to report public engagement and ACE-related activities, or for how each country should carry them out. This means that public engagement through each of the six components of ACE and otherwise can be known by various terminologies in the NDCs and other official documents.

This then leads to the second part of the question: for countries and governments that are doing public engagement, are they doing it effectively?

Are countries doing effective public engagement?²⁴

Since ACE-related activities are not legally compulsory, it is important that public engagement is not seen as a mere public relations or tick-box exercise. This can be the case where public engagement is still viewed as “informing or ‘educating’ the public, grounded in a ‘deficit’ model of public knowledge and understanding”.²⁵ Such an approach is rooted in viewing the public as homogeneous, monolithic and without any agency. It also confines governments to only learning from past approaches and experiences, which are insufficient to successfully adapt to the increasingly rapid climatic changes that populations face.

Effective public engagement, as a two-way process, then has to go beyond simply educating the public or sending out information bytes in a bid to just raise awareness. The danger of countries just using an awareness approach alone is that it is very convenient to tick the box and say that their obligation toward ACE and public engagement has been met. Research now suggests that a top-down, one-way approach to public engagement as an awareness-raising endeavour is ineffective and thereby ends up wasting resources.²⁶ Such an approach “can actually end up doing more harm than good”.²⁷ Furthermore, although “public concern about climate change has been growing steadily for a decade”, such concern does not necessarily translate into widespread public support for change.²⁸

Teaching a sustainable cooking class. *Photo: SolStock/iStock*



What does effective public engagement look like?

What is effective public engagement then? There are no simple cookie-cutter solutions or blueprints for how effective public engagement will be achieved. Having said that, without the consent or participation of the population, nothing will be achieved. Therefore an active engagement approach with effective communication strategies is needed for effective public engagement. This will also aid in creating a social mandate for climate change as a result of different communities having a voice and agency.²⁹

Climate Outreach identifies the following core principles for effective public engagement:

Values-based engagement

Social science evidence shows that people do not form their opinions and attitudes or change their behaviour based on just weighing up expert information or making very logical and rational cost-benefit calculations.³⁰ Instead, people's attitudes and behaviours are influenced when they can see their own deeply held values within a message. What this means is that public engagement that taps into values that are widely held across society – in order to avoid messaging that could become divisive – has been shown to work more effectively. People will then take action when they understand the reasons for doing so, based on the values they hold. This, in turn, will resonate with their concerns.

Two-way engagement that is inclusive and participatory

People's identities matter alongside their deeply held values. However, values and identities do not exist in a vacuum. They exist within well-defined power dynamics. Effective public engagement on climate change means recognising these power inequalities and ensuring the active inclusion and

Photo: MoMo Productions/Getty Images



participation of individuals and groups who have been traditionally excluded in decision-making spaces. These exclusions may be due to race, class, gender or other identity vectors intersecting together. Intentional inclusion of such communities is critical for effective public engagement in order to foster co-creation of solutions for a more ambitious outcome on climate change.

Honest and empowering narratives

It is important to make a positive case for collective action on climate change for raising ambition for the global stocktake as well as the NDCs. This means incorporating honest and empowering narratives about climate change into public engagement strategies. A narrative that honestly acknowledges the risks of climate change and offers realistic and credible solutions and pathways for tackling climate change has been known to be effective. It is also important to be honest and open about the challenges of transitioning to a low-carbon society. In doing so, creating a sense of agency and efficacy is crucial. Therefore it is vital that people understand that there are co-benefits to taking action and that these actions can and will make a difference. Honest and empowering narratives also talk about cooperative international action: countries working with each other in an empowering manner on climate change. This facilitates broader access to information to build on the credibility of honest and empowering narratives and framing for effective public engagement.

Trusted messengers

For effective public engagement to take place and raise ambition, honest and empowering narratives based on values and identity need to be presented by people that the public trusts. These people – trusted messengers – are “already trusted persons for a specific target group”.³¹ Trust in climate communication can be cultivated by supporting these messengers and nurturing new ones. For example, in many countries, politicians are seen as a source of authority more generally. Public opinion has been found to be influenced by high-profile voices, and “empowering political communicators and the media for effective communication that reaches out to people’s values and emotions” nurtures trust in climate communication for public engagement.³²

Positive social norms

One of the most powerful influences on the attitudes and beliefs of people is “friends and social networks, and the beliefs and behaviours they perceive as normal around them”.³³ Social psychological research and evidence shows that highlighting existing positive behaviours and practices can be very effective in public engagement. Existing positive behaviours are part of social cues that bring about a shared sense of belonging, identity and in-group loyalty. This can help in bringing about sustained action on climate change and in raising ambition. Such positive social norms can also aid in holding leaders and governments to account because climate change activities and shifting behaviours are then not seen as exceptional or unusual activities.

For an ambitious outcome from countries and governments that reflects in their NDCs in 2025, there is an urgent need to incorporate effective public engagement in the overall process and outcome of the GST. This will ensure a “whole-of-society” approach as called for in the UNFCCC global stocktake Synthesis Report, as well as ensuring that marginalised groups are not left behind.³⁴

Recommendations

- ▶ **State Parties and governments need to put in place a robust strategy for public engagement in line with the ACE framework of Article 6 of the UNFCCC Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement.** The ACE framework is an internationally agreed-upon pathway to ensure that a two-way engagement process is happening with regards to climate change. This runs through every component of cross-cutting issues such as gender, race, class, human rights, Indigenous Peoples, disability and LGBTQIA+ inclusion, among others.
- ▶ **Countries and governments need to ensure that such a public engagement strategy recognises “the dynamic relationship between individual, organisational and government action”.**³⁵ In doing so, public engagement strategies need to draw on “the tools and learnings of social science to deliver effective engagement” in parallel to the best available science being drawn upon for the GST.³⁶ Climate Outreach’s core principles for public engagement highlight these tools and learnings.
- ▶ **States and governments need to demonstrate clear political will and leadership toward effective public engagement as outlined above in a bid to raise ambition in the next round of their NDCs.** The GST cannot be an ambition-raising and course-correcting mechanism without people at its heart. For that to happen, countries need to demonstrate leadership and have a clear mandate on public engagement and public participation.
- ▶ **Funding needs to be made available for effective public engagement strategies to be implemented within the GST process at every step of the way, and not just for the 2025 NDCs.** Funding for resource-scarce countries can be made available through the UNFCCC through setting up a special mechanism for ACE-related work.
- ▶ **For an ambitious next round of NDCs, countries need to ensure and facilitate international cooperation to enable global acceleration of climate change outcomes in the GST process.** This is also an important pillar of the ACE framework. Through effective public engagement and public participation, countries can learn from each other’s successes and amplify positive messaging to raise ambition and facilitate course correction.

GST
and public engagement

Conclusion

The global stocktake (GST) is a pivotal mechanism within the framework of the Paris Agreement, serving as a comprehensive and facilitative process to assess and enhance collective progress toward the Agreement's objectives. The first GST, set to conclude at COP28, represents a significant milestone in the global response to climate change.

As we navigate the complexities of climate change, it becomes evident that simply raising awareness is insufficient to drive the transformative change needed to secure a sustainable, equitable future. We need effective public engagement that is rooted in values, inclusion, transparency and empowerment. It should go beyond information sharing to foster genuine dialogue, mutual understanding and a sense of agency among diverse communities.

The ACE framework, enshrined in both the UNFCCC Convention and the legally binding Paris Agreement, outlines the importance of public engagement, but its implementation remains voluntary. To maximise its impact, countries and governments should adopt a robust public engagement strategy that aligns with values-based engagement, inclusivity that recognises diverse identities, dissemination of honest and empowering narratives, trusted messengers, and the cultivation of positive social norms.

To ensure the success of the GST and raise ambition in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), countries must:

- ▶ Establish clear and comprehensive strategies for public engagement, encompassing cross-cutting issues such as gender, race, human rights and more.
- ▶ Recognise the dynamic relationship between individual, organisational and governmental actions and draw upon social science tools and learnings.
- ▶ Demonstrate political will and leadership in prioritising effective public engagement throughout the GST process.
- ▶ Allocate funding for public engagement strategies at every stage of the GST, not just for the 2025 NDCs.
- ▶ Promote international cooperation to facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning, enabling global acceleration in addressing climate change challenges.

The success of the GST hinges on putting people at the centre of the process, amplifying their voices and creating structures and frameworks in which they have agency to take action. By embracing effective public engagement, we can drive ambition, course correction and meaningful progress toward a sustainable, climate-resilient and equitable future for all.

References

1. United Nations Climate Change (no date) *Global Stocktake*, para. 1. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake> (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015) *Paris Agreement*, 12 December 2015. Paris: United Nations. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english.pdf?gclid=CjwKCAjwoqGnBhAcEiwAwK-OkZvD7CX3MwKRF78d3xKXuKmZMwazdijPWUtBI5LOs-DQY5L5BSgRLxoClF4QAvD_BwE
3. United Nations Climate Change (no date) *Why the Global Stocktake is a Critical Moment for Climate Action*. Available at: https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/about-the-global-stocktake/why-the-global-stocktake-is-a-critical-moment-for-climate-action#tab_home (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
4. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2019) *Decision 19/CMA.1, FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2*, Section 1(2), p. 53. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add2_new_advance.pdf#page=53

See also: Qi, J. (2022) 'Putting Equity at the Heart of the Global Stocktake', *International Institute for Sustainable Development*, 3 November. Available at: <https://www.iisd.org/articles/insight/equity-global-stocktake#:~:text=Capturing%20the%20world%27s%20collective%20progress,climate-resilient%20future%20for%20all> (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
5. SB stands for Subsidiary Bodies Climate Conferences held in Bonn, Germany, every year in June at the UNFCCC Secretariat in preparation and to set the agenda for the Conference of Parties (COP) to be held subsequently
6. CMA refers to the group of countries who have signed and ratified the Paris Agreement. The full name of this governing body is 'Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement'. CMA 5 refers to the 5th session of their meeting.
7. The UNFCCC released a synthesis report on 4 October 2023 on the views on the elements for the consideration of outputs for the CMA 5 decision: 'Views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake'. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SYR_Views%20on%20%20Elements%20for%20CoO.pdf
8. United Nations Climate Change (no date) *Why the Global Stocktake is a Critical Moment for Climate Action*. Available at: https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/about-the-global-stocktake/why-the-global-stocktake-is-a-critical-moment-for-climate-action#tab_home (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
9. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2023) *Summary report following the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement*, GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport3. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GST_TD1.3%20Summary%20Report_15_August_Final.pdf
10. During SB 58 in Bonn, the joint contact group chaired by Singapore's Joseph Teo and the United Kingdom's Alison Campbell presided over the negotiations on the draft CMA 5 decision on the GST (the political phase and outcome). Parties had differing views on what it should look like, with many non-Party Observers stressing that it needs to ensure equity and inclusion of gender considerations along with human rights language throughout the text. The draft CMA 5 decision on the GST can be accessed here: <https://unfccc.int/documents> (under documents, draft CMA 5 decision).
11. Winkler, H. and Marquard, A. (2021) *Preparing for the first global stocktake: How to shift collective climate action into high gear and achieve equitable outcomes*, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Available at: https://www.kas.de/documents/282730/14348058/GST_KAS-Layout_final_4.pdf (Accessed 25 October 2023).
12. See footnote 34.
13. Ledwell, C., Basu Ray, D., Hameed, N. and Sawas, A. (2023) *Public Engagement on Climate Change Adaptation: A briefing for developing country National Adaptation Plan teams*, Climate Outreach and NAP Global Network, International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/public-engagement-on-climate-change-adaptation/>.

See also: National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement, *What is public engagement?*. Available at: <https://www.publicengagement.ac.uk/about-engagement/what-public-engagement> (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
14. Public Voice (2015) *What Is Public Engagement And Why Is It Important?*, 17 July. Available at: <https://publicvoice.co.nz/public-engagement-important/> (Accessed: 18 October 2023)

15. Clarke, J., Webster, R. and Corner, C. (2020) *Theory of Change: Creating a social mandate for climate action*. Oxford: Climate Outreach, p. 4. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/about-us/theory-of-change/>
16. Defra Social Science Expert Group (SSEG), a sub group of the Defra Science Advisory Council (2022) *Review of Public Engagement*, p. 8. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1152344/public-engagement-review-221010.pdf
17. I would like to thank my colleague, David Powell, for the conceptual framing of these two questions regarding public engagement and climate change
18. United Nations (1992) *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 9 May 1992. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf
19. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2015) *Paris Agreement*, 12 December 2015. Paris: United Nations. Available at: https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english_.pdf?gclid=CjwKCAjwoqGnBhAcEiwAwK-OkZvD7CX3MVKRF78d3xKXuKmZMwazdiJPWUtBI5LOs-DQY5L5BSgRLxoCIF4QAvD_BwE
20. National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2023) *Why do we estimate emissions? – UNFCCC*. Available at: <https://naei.beis.gov.uk/about/why-we-estimate?view=unfccc> (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
21. Magniez-Pouget, S., Straathof, T. and Bonomini, G. (2022) *Is ACE a legal obligation? A review of States' obligations under international, regional and national legal frameworks*. Oxford: Climate Outreach. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/reports/ace-legal-obligation/>
22. *ibid.*, p. 4.
See also: Clarke, J., Webster, R. and Corner, C. (2020) *Theory of Change: Creating a social mandate for climate action*. Oxford: Climate Outreach. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/about-us/theory-of-change/>
23. Ledwell, C., Basu Ray, D., Hameed, N. and Sawas, A. (2023) *Public Engagement on Climate Change Adaptation: A briefing for developing country National Adaptation Plan teams*, Climate Outreach and NAP Global Network, International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/public-engagement-on-climate-change-adaptation/>
24. For practical examples of effective public engagement, see 'Something to talk about – success stories of public engagement to tackle climate change', Climate Outreach (2023). Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/reports/success-stories-public-engagement/> (Accessed: 18 October 2023)
25. Defra Social Science Expert Group (SSEG), a sub group of the Defra Science Advisory Council (2022) *Review of Public Engagement*, p. 6. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1152344/public-engagement-review-221010.pdf
26. Christiano, A. and Neimand, A. (2017) 'Stop Raising Awareness Already', *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, 15(2), 34–41. Available at: https://ssir.org/articles/entry/stop_raising_awareness_already#:~:text=When%20Awareness%20Campaigns%20Reach%20the.be%20convinced%20of%20its%20goals (Accessed 18 October 2023)
27. *ibid.*, para. 10
28. Clarke, J., Webster, R. and Corner, C. (2020) *Theory of Change: Creating a social mandate for climate action*. Oxford: Climate Outreach, p. 4. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/about-us/theory-of-change/>
29. Clarke, J., Webster, R. and Corner, C. (2020) *Theory of Change: Creating a social mandate for climate action*. Oxford: Climate Outreach, p. 9. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/about-us/theory-of-change/>
30. *ibid.*
31. Sippel, M., Shaw, C. and Marshall, G. (2022) 'Ten Key Principles: How to Communicate Climate Change for Effective Public Engagement', *Climate Outreach Working Paper*. Oxford: Climate Outreach, p. 10. Available at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4151465
32. *ibid.*
33. *ibid.*, p. 24 (Mackaey et al. (2021), cited in Sippel et al.)
34. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2023) *Technical dialogue of the first global stocktake. Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue*, FCCC/SB/2023/9. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/631600>
35. Orr, R. and Powell, D. (2023) *Towards a UK public engagement strategy on climate change*. Oxford: Climate Outreach, p. 8. Available at: <https://climateoutreach.org/reports/towards-uk-public-engagement-strategy/>
36. *ibid.*

