

INTERNATIONAL



A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda

Submission to the UNFCCC

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A vision to 2030 for the action agenda should, consistent with the fourth letter of the incoming COP30 Presidency, facilitate follow-up on the outcomes of the first global stocktake and enhance international cooperation. It should also stabilize and streamline a unified approach. In that context, this submission elaborates key recommendations for a Climate High Level Champions' (CHLC's) five-year plan, including to create opportunities for accountability and implement solutions by international cooperative initiatives in support of climate and development priorities.

The incoming COP30 Presidency's **Fourth Letter**¹ presents a unified approach to the action agenda for the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the CHLC. The **CHLC's 2025 work program**² incorporates this approach and clarifies how the Global Climate Action Agenda (**GCAA**) will operationalize it. This common agenda between the COP Presidency and CHLC is potentially transformative as it promises to harmonize efforts across the voluntary climate action ecosystem.³

If the action agenda, through this unified approach, effectively **aligns with the outcomes of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement (GST1)**, tracks GST1's targets and signals, and informs the second GST process (**GST2**), it can also help Parties and non-Party stakeholders (**NPS**) deliver on the GST's mandates: (i) to inform Parties in coming forward with and implementing ambitious nationally determined contributions (**NDCs**); and (ii) enhance international cooperation.⁴ This approach to the action agenda can help demonstrate progress and help deliver on the GST mandate.

The CHLC five-year plan could support implementation of this GST-aligned, unified action agenda approach and help stabilize it across Presidencies. This would avoid confusing rebranding with each Presidency, while still providing consecutive COP Presidencies with the space to **innovate**. The CHLC could also support a **climate-development nexus** in the GCAA's governance.

To foster **accountability of international cooperative initiatives (ICIs)**, the focus of a five-year plan should be to follow up on existing ICIs and show how they collectively deliver the GST1 targets. New initiatives should be avoided unless essential. ICIs should report progress on GST outcomes on the Global Climate Action (or Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action (**NAZCA**)) Portal. The **impact of ICI-driven solutions should be aggregated through cross-cutting KPIs that clearly speak to GST outcomes.**

Major announcements, including the aggregate impact of ICIs towards achieving GST1 targets and signals, **could usefully be left until the last day of the COP**, so shifting away from focusing solely on the final plenary negotiations as a marker of COP success, toward celebrating progress on delivering against existing commitments.

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Questions posed by the CHLCs in their call for inputs to Parties and NPS⁵

- What should success look like for the GCAA in the next five years, and how can it be measured effectively?
- How can the GCAA facilitate direct and impactful engagement between Parties and NPS to support implementation efforts at both national and sectoral levels, in order to advance the full delivery of the GST, NDCs, and national adaptation plans (**NAPs**)?
- How can the GCAA promote an inclusive and equitable engagement, in particular from underrepresented groups and regions?
- What improvements can be made to ensure better transparency, reporting and follow up of the GCAA, including in existing tools such as the Global Climate Action Portal (also known as NAZCA) and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action?

A. Key recommendations

- When laying out a five-year plan for the action agenda going forward and to 2030, the CHLC should:
 - **support the COP30 Presidency in organizing the action agenda in a way that clearly aligns with and tracks the targets and signals from GST1 every year until 2030. This framework and tracking system will help Parties and NPS deliver on the second part of the GST mandate—to enhance international cooperation⁶—as well as inform GST2, which starts in 2026 and culminates in 2028.**
 - **create a system of key performance indicators (KPIs) to address the measurement of specific GST targets and aggregate the impacts of ICIs.** This could overcome inconsistencies in the current COP30 action agenda framework where objectives do not clearly map onto GST targets or demonstrate how they are contributing to meeting them. The GCAA activation groups in the CHLC’s 2025 work program could report on their achievement including by aggregating impact of ICIs-driven solutions through cross-cutting KPIs that clearly speak to GST outcomes.
 - **set out a governance structure and institutional arrangements to support enhanced international cooperation (EIC) for implementation of GST targets, including at the domestic level.** This governance structure could include, in addition to, climate action officers and managers at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) Secretariat, current COP Presidency representatives, Marrakech Partnership civil society organizations, key ICIs and other intergovernmental organizations (**IGOs**), and specialized UN agencies. **Including multilateral development agencies could help link the action agenda directly to development priorities of governments’ executive branches and send signals to Parties’ line ministries.**
 - **provide continuity** for the new, unified approach set out by the Fourth Presidency Letter and encourage consecutive COP Presidencies to lead on: (i) those solutions and enablers that are lagging; and/or (ii) solutions and enablers with regional relevance for the COP in question, **delivering regional plans to accelerate solutions**
 - ask ICIs to: report progress on GST outcomes on the Global Climate Action (or Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action (**NAZCA**)) Portal and quantify impact on these outcomes whenever possible; and build momentum at UNFCCC Climate Weeks and other relevant climate and development fora



- **plan for major announcements on aggregate impacts on the last day of the COP**, including by timing the annual GCAA high-level event accordingly and using thematic spaces set up on COP grounds, to have a focus on a positive outcome that does not depend solely on the final negotiations plenary.
2. A **COP30 decision could request the CHLC to stabilize the action agenda structure to 2030 and highlight ways for the action agenda to inform UNFCCC workstreams and processes.**
 3. Mentioned in the CHLC's 2025 work program, implementation acceleration plans (or plans to accelerate solutions) can provide examples of how EIC could accelerate progress towards achievement of GST1 targets, and how these targets can be reflected in NDCs and NAPs. Instead of looking only to 2028, **plans to accelerate solutions should extend at least until 2030**, which coincides with the end of the "critical decade," several GST1 target end-dates and the deadline for the submission of the fourth round of NDCs informed by the outcome of GST2.
 4. Going forward, **work programs and plans of the CHLCs, as well as the organization of the action agenda, should synchronise with the five-year ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement.**

B. The COP30 Action Agenda: a Blueprint for a Vision to 2030

5. Under the outcomes of GST1, Parties agreed several targets and signals to inform new and ambitious NDCs, as well as enhance implementation and international cooperation. In order to deliver on the outcomes of GST1 and inform GST2, Parties must focus on EIC.
6. The climate **action agenda**, as a space where ICIs bring Parties and **NPS together, has the potential to support, through EIC**, the implementation of negotiated UNFCCC outcomes, including on the GST.
7. To that end, the COP30 Presidency's **Fourth Letter**⁷ presents a unified action agenda for the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the CHLC, focusing on implementation of GST1 and NDCs.
8. The Letter **establishes thirty key objectives under six axes** to reflect solutions required to implement the GST outcomes and where EIC can drive systemic transformation.⁸ The **CHLC's work program for 2025**⁹ incorporates the Letter's COP30 action agenda axes and nested objectives and clarifies how the GCAA will operationalize this unified agenda.
9. This potentially transformative approach promises to harmonize often disconnected efforts across the voluntary climate action ecosystem and organize these efforts in such a way that they can be considered by the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

A Unified Action Agenda: Aligning with the GST1 Outcomes for 2030 and Informing the GST2

The CHLC's 2025 work program's operational framework includes:

- six "axes," or thematic areas, that largely align with GST1 signals and targets
- activation groups, organized according to the thirty key objectives and responsible for gathering stakeholders participating in different initiatives
- a "granary of solutions" that will address the above objectives
- a showcase of progress, results, and impact by stakeholders in the activation groups
- "implementation acceleration plans" (or plans to accelerate solutions), highlighting recommendations to unlock enablers for the implementation of solutions.

10. C2ES published a series of papers that: (i) examine some of the GST1 targets and signals; (ii) explore how international cooperation could be enhanced to deliver implementation and further raise ambition; (iii) and make a number of recommendations to that end.¹⁰ These papers recognize existing work, barriers, and solutions (including the 2030 Climate Solutions)¹¹ and suggest potential leadership to drive implementation. **This leadership should help drive and be engaged**



in ICIs delivering on relevant GST1 outcomes through the GCAA activation groups outlined by the CHLC's work program for 2025.

11. The CHLC's 2025 work program's building blocks and deliverables should be stabilized and taken forward to **inform tracking against GST targets through to 2030 by establishing explicit connections between objectives and the GST targets**. GST-aligned climate action data gathered through the GCAA can complement what the UNFCCC could gather from the collective assessment of NDCs and Biennial Transparency Reports (*BTRs*) submitted so far given that the UNFCCC has no explicit mandate to track GST targets.
12. **There are instances in the proposed COP30 action agenda structure with no clear mapping between objectives established by the COP30 Presidency and the GST1 targets**. The temptation to include topics in the thirty key objectives for the unified action agenda that do not clearly align with the GST outcome should be strongly resisted because it: (i) undermines the powerful message that the five-year plan focuses on delivering agreed outcomes (for example, climate and trade is not an agreed outcome); and (ii) raises questions as to why some things outside the GST are included and others are not (for instance, gender is not included).
13. **To overcome inconsistencies between the thirty action agenda objectives and the GST outcomes**, the CHLC should **develop a system (or KPIs) to measure progress on specific GST targets by aggregating the impact of ICI-driven solutions across various axes and objectives of the newly structured action agenda that are relevant to each GST target and signal**. Without clearly aligning the targets and signals from GST1 with COP30 objectives and milestones or KPIs, it will be difficult to show progress against these targets. **Aggregation of impacts will show how NPS are contributing, and help ensure key messages cut through to key stakeholders on how to implement and cooperate**.
14. Ideally, subsequent **COP Presidencies could maintain the GST-aligned, unified Presidency-CHLC action agenda approach, tracking GST targets through these KPIs and reporting by activation groups**. Future COP Presidencies could **have latitude within this stabilized approach by**: highlighting key solutions where implementation is critical but lagging; spotlighting relevant enablers in implementation acceleration plans; and regionalizing acceleration plans, suggesting how these could apply to specific regions (see the section "A GST-aligned Transparency and Accountability Framework for Voluntary Commitments" for more details).
15. Examples of how the GCAA five-year plan could promote achievement and tracking of two GST targets and signals are provided in the Annex.

Achieving the GST Targets and Signals: Enhanced Cooperation Between Parties and NPS

16. Building on this unified approach to the COP30 action agenda, **the CHLC's five-year plan could set out a governance structure and institutional arrangements with the aim of enhancing cooperation for implementation of GST targets in the broader climate ecosystem as well as domestically**. This governance structure could include, in addition to climate action officers and managers at the UNFCCC Secretariat, current COP Presidency representatives; Marrakech Partnership civil society organizations; key ICIs and other IGOs; and specialized UN agencies. In this context, **including multilateral development agencies could link the action agenda directly to development priorities of government's executive branches and highlight opportunities for action to Parties' line ministries**.
17. For example, Parties' participation in ICIs and multilateral development agencies could be coordinated through an interministerial "unit" for climate change.¹² That unit could then connect with relevant GCAA activation groups. As the highest domestic institutional arrangement to address climate change and with a cross-cutting function, such coordinating interministerial unit could send signals for action to ministries and feed back relevant information, efforts, and context that could support the preparation of national documents, including BTRs.
18. The GST decision agreed at COP28 encouraged the CHLC, the Marrakech Partnership, and NPS to consider the outcomes of the GST1 in their work.¹³ Parties should consider whether there are opportunities for the GCAA to increase synergies between Parties and NPS in the next five years, including through existing UNFCCC workstreams and processes, particularly those that directly or indirectly refer to the GST.
19. UNFCCC workstreams that are either directly or indirectly linked to the GST include, for example: the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme (*MWP*); the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience for the Global Goal on

Adaptation (**GGA**) and the Just Transition Work Programme (**JTWP**); Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including market (Article 6.2 and Article 6.4) and non-market cooperative approaches (**NMA**) (Article 6.8); impact of implementation of response measures; the Action for Climate Empowerment (**ACE**) framework; and the New Quantified Climate Goal (**NCQG**).

20. **Using the GST as an organizing principle, there is an opportunity for the action agenda to inform UNFCCC workstreams and GST2.** Mentioned in the CHLC's 2025 work program, plans to accelerate solutions can provide examples of how EIC could support faster progress on GST1 targets, and how these targets can be reflected in NDCs and NAPs. Possible avenues for engagement include:
 - The CHLCs have been invited to participate in MWP dialogues and investment-focused events. Given that Parties will reconsider the MWP's mandate in 2026, the climate action agenda could contribute to the tracking of progress of the GST's mitigation targets and signals through implementation acceleration plans.
 - Institutional arrangements supporting GCAA participating in the JTWP could be agreed at COP30. Once the JTWP identifies elements of its future work, they can inform the GCAA's work, tools, and proposed solutions to address GST targets. ICIs could in turn highlight examples from domestic environments, particularly cooperative mechanisms to help overcome relevant challenges to implementation of GST targets and opportunities for cooperation at the JTWP dialogues or meetings.
 - The GCAA activation group ICIs could invite Parties to submit solutions to the Article 6.8 NMA Platform. NPS can register on the platform as support providers to help achieve NDC targets through holistic mitigation approaches that include adaptation, technology transfer, finance (provided this is not done through carbon markets), and capacity building.
 - Climate action officers and managers at the UNFCCC Secretariat could present to Parties relevant GCAA deliverables as part of a complementary informal dialogue before the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (**FMCP**) process. These achievements can show how ICIs support the implementation of NDCs and NAPs by advancing implementation of GST signals domestically.
 - The CHLC could look into enhancing participation of GCAA ICIs at the annual **GST NDC dialogue**, which facilitates the sharing of lessons learned on the GST outcomes are informing the preparation of Parties' next NDCs. ICIs and their NPS membership could also get involved in the **UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes**, a focus for which still needs to be agreed, including finance. COP30 will hopefully provide more clarity on how this engagement could take place.
21. **A decision at COP30 could ask the CHLC to stabilize the GCAA framework throughout their renewed mandate and encourage Parties to engage with it** to enhance international cooperation throughout the GST process and achievement of its outcomes. A COP30 decision could encourage inclusion of the ICIs that support the achievement (and tracking) of relevant GST outcomes **through informative sessions or as part of mandated events**. This would underline the shift to implementation under the Paris Agreement, given that Parties adopted the remaining outstanding technical guidance at COP29.
22. The GCAA is well positioned to catalyze collective climate action by creating avenues for voluntary cooperation and to put **Parties and NPS on equal footing in terms of accountability** for their commitments. This approach enhances international public-private and multilevel cooperation and reduces confrontational negotiation dynamics.

A 2030 GST-aligned Transparency and Accountability Framework for Voluntary Commitments

23. In June 2023, the UNFCCC published the Recognition and Accountability Framework (**RAF**).¹⁴ The RAF's main objective is to set out the principles of engagement, governance, and data management to recognize net zero leadership and ensure greater accountability for climate actions by 'non-state' actors. There has been much work undertaken since then, including by the independent co-chairs of the RAF consultation,¹⁵ whose recommendations addressed issues of transparency, reporting, follow up and inclusivity of voluntary commitments. In submitting feedback to the UNFCCC on the RAF, C2ES recommended enhancing the visibility of best practice from the global south.¹⁶

24. In order to **provide continuity for accountability, room for innovation, and regional perspectives by consecutive COP presidencies**, each COP Presidency through to 2030 should lead and focus on a set of solutions and systemic enablers emerging from initiatives' solutions accelerator plans for the implementation and achievement of specific GST targets. A presidency's focus could be based on: (i) those solutions and enablers that are lagging behind; and/or (ii) geographical relevance for the COP in question. The latter would help gather momentum and engage stakeholders on specific regional challenges and best practice from the global south.
25. COP Presidencies could support the development of "regional chapters" to accelerate implementation of a GST-aligned GCAA framework; focus on how developing countries are leading by example; and highlight opportunities for EIC. Regional chapters can complement or be developed by dedicated activation group **regional implementation acceleration plans**.
26. The activation groups of the **unified action agenda** and their deliverables could **be linked to the UNFCCC Climate Weeks' Implementation Fora**¹⁷ and relevant development fora outside of the UNFCCC. Efforts post-COP30 could focus on activating implementation acceleration plans at these international fora, including through, for example, Regional Platforms for Climate Projects¹⁸ that help streamline climate into the broader development agenda.
27. The NAZCA Platform and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action should focus on delivering transparency and accountability on ICIs. They can do so by: (i) indicating which ICIs are contributing to specific GST targets; and (ii) what type of progress they are making toward them (e.g. policy, technological, partnerships, thought leadership, capacity building, education). Findings could **inform a 2028 GST2 outcome showing how EIC through the GCAA has supported GST1 follow up and outcome delivery. Instead of looking until 2028 only, plans to accelerate solutions should extend at least until 2030, given GST1 target end-dates and the deadline for the submission of the fourth round of NDCs**. COP30 could call for the UNFCCC Secretariat to make changes to the NAZCA Portal to allow for initiatives to update their information in the portal to clearly link their efforts to GST1 targets, tracking efforts, and what solutions they suggest the ecosystem take up for faster implementation. Useful additions to the portal could be a checkbox with GST targets that ICIs can select and a free text box to explain how these initiatives are tracking progress against selected targets, including KPIs used.
28. In this 'post-negotiations phase' of the Paris Agreement, delivering on existing commitments should be celebrated. New announcements should be avoided unless essential to show major hurdles have been overcome toward achieving GST1 targets. **Major announcements, including on aggregate impact of voluntary contributions to GST outcomes by ICIs**, could usefully be left until the last day of the COP to shift attention from focusing solely on the final plenary negotiations and celebrate delivery against existing commitments. The **annual GCAA high-level event could be strategically positioned on the last day of COP and showcase these**. Rather than overly relying on thematic days, such as those recently established by the COP30 Presidency on August 5, 2025,¹⁹ a **"thematic spaces" approach** would be better. Thematic spaces can showcase GCAA's deliverables and facilitate an end-of-COP timing for the most impactful GCAA announcements, including aggregate impacts on GST outcomes, across all the thematic spaces.

C. Annex: Leveraging the GCAA to Enhance International Cooperation to Achieve the GST Targets and Signals

29. The following are two examples of proposed approaches to encourage EIC toward achieving two of the GST targets and signals.

Enhancing International Cooperation for Tripling Renewable Energy Capacity and Doubling Energy Efficiency

30. Under the “Axis I - Transitioning Energy, Industry, and Transport,” one activation group will address “Objective 1 - Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency.”²⁰ This objective matches the GST target calling on Parties to “tripl[e] renewable energy capacity globally and doubl[e] the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030.”²¹ Key ICIs working on clean energy systems would be part of this group and identify scalable solutions aligned with tripling renewable energy and doubling energy efficiency. According to the CHLC’s 2025 work program, each activation group would produce a plan to accelerate solutions by COP30.

31. Within this operational framework and in the context of creating continuity through a GCAA five-year plan, the work of ICIs should be:

- focused on solutions that contribute to the tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling of energy efficiency and tracking the expected aggregate impact of these solutions through KPIs that speak to the tripling and doubling targets directly
 - For example, taking the doubling the rate of energy efficiency, the expected impact of implementing solutions this critical decade would be aggregated into a metric (or KPI) of annual energy intensity improvements (measured as the change in total energy consumption over GDP over a period of time). This metric would be averaged for 2025-2030 in 2030. Aggregate impact would be measured through this KPI for the economy as a whole, and broken down for specific regions (e.g., Latin America and the Caribbean), sectors (e.g., buildings), or processes (e.g., cooling) for more context or when a collective measure is unavailable or requires further data for modelling.
- focused on enhancing international cooperation for systemic enablers to accelerate identified solutions and tracking implementation of those enablers (e.g., number and stringency of energy performance standards for certain appliances, number of technical assistance programs, finance for energy efficiency projects, etc.). A GST2 outcome could then refer to the collaborative work of ICIs and potential 2028 milestones achieved to build confidence in that progress is being made toward the 2030 target, highlighting where more efforts are needed.
 - For example, plans to double energy efficiency could highlight efforts made and still needed to develop energy efficiency goals and implementation roadmaps for specific regions, sectors, and processes, and ICIs that could help in this regard.

32. Accountability (in terms of tracking impact of solutions and implementing enablers) could be ensured through: (i) the governance structure of the ICI; and (ii) the accountability checkpoints set annually by the GCAA at COPs as well as specific climate and development fora ICIs are involved in. For example, ICIs focusing on tracking energy efficiency and developing regional roadmaps (enablers) are:

- The Energy Efficiency Working Group at the Latin American Energy Organization
- The African Energy Efficiency Alliance hosted by the African Energy Commission.

Enhancing International Cooperation for Early Warning Systems

33. Under “Axis 4 – Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water,” “Objective 13 - Resilient urban development, mobility and infrastructure” does not clearly map onto one GST outcome.²² The objective is broad enough that it could address paragraph 50 on achieving “universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change by 2027,” but also paragraphs 63 and 64 on increasing adaptation action and support, including through the Global Goal on Adaptation framework.²³

34. To track progress against universal coverage of early warning systems (**EWS**), the expected impact of implementing solutions by 2027 could be aggregated into a metric expressed as percentage of global population covered by EWS. A key enabler to accelerate implementation could be for NAPs and NDCs to describe how EWS are part of adaptation actions in order to attract investment for disaster preparedness and monitoring.
35. ICIs that are tracking progress on the implementation of EWS and foster their integration as part of adaptation actions in national plans include the UN Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation (“Early Warnings for All”), co-led by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction.

D. C2ES Resources

- **Achieving a More Effective UNFCCC Process**, July 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/achieving-a-more-effective-unfccc-process/>
- **Delivering on the Targets and Signals from the First Global Stocktake**, July 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/delivering-on-the-targets-and-signals-from-the-first-global-stocktake/>
- **Reforming the United Nations for the Future of the Global Climate Regime**, May 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/2025/05/reforming-the-united-nations-for-the-future-of-the-global-climate-regime/>
- **Capitalizing On Transparency to Accelerate Climate Action**, April 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/capitalizing-on-transparency-to-accelerate-climate-action-discussion-paper/>
- **Increasing Efficiency in the UNFCCC Process**, March 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/increasing-efficiency-in-the-unfccc-process/>
- **The Paris Agreement: a moment for reflection**, January 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/the-paris-agreement-a-moment-for-reflection/>
- **Key Negotiations and Related Outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conference in Baku**, January 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/key-negotiations-related-outcomes-of-the-un-climate-change-conference-in-baku/>
- **Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Accelerating Carbon Dioxide Removal Approaches**, May 2025
<https://www.c2es.org/document/enhancing-action-international-cooperation-for-accelerating-carbon-dioxide-removal-approaches/>
- **Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels**, October 2024
<https://www.c2es.org/document/enhancing-action-international-cooperation-for-the-transition-away-from-fossil-fuels/>
- **Enhancing Action and Cooperation for Sustainable Agriculture and Resilient Food Systems**, October 2024
<https://www.c2es.org/document/enhancing-action-cooperation-for-sustainable-agriculture-resilient-food-systems/>
- **Enhancing Action and Cooperation for the Doubling of Energy Efficiency**, September 2024
<https://www.c2es.org/document/enhancing-action-international-cooperation-for-the-doubling-of-energy-efficiency-by-2030/>
- **Enhancing Action and Cooperation for Early Warning Systems**, September 2024
<https://www.c2es.org/document/enhancing-action-international-cooperation-for-early-warning-systems/>
- **Key Negotiations and Related Outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai**, February 2024
<https://www.c2es.org/document/key-negotiations-and-related-outcomes-of-the-un-climate-change-conference-in-dubai/>
- **A Solutions-Oriented Approach to the Paris Agreement’s Global Stocktake**, November 2023
<https://www.c2es.org/document/a-solutions-oriented-approach-to-the-paris-agreements-global-stocktake/>
- **Re-invigorating the UN Climate Regime in the wider landscape of climate action**, March 2023
<https://www.c2es.org/document/re-invigorating-the-un-climate-regime/>

E. References



¹ André Aranha Correa do Lago, “Fourth Letter from the Presidency,” COP30, June 20, 2025, <https://cop30.br/en/brazilianpresidency/letters-from-the-presidency/fourth-letter-from-the-presidency>.

² UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025* (July 16, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WorkProgrammCHLC_MP%202025.pdf.

³ This submission has been prepared in response to the call for inputs by the Climate High-Level Champions (CHLC) and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action to reflect on the progress made and look forward to the next five years of their new mandate.³ It aims to address the consultation questions and, in doing so, provide recommendations on how to increase the robustness, focus, and efficacy of the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) at the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and beyond. Main recommendations are outlined below and elaborated in the submission. UNFCCC, *Launch of 2025 Work Programme, reflections on progress and call for inputs*, Message from the Climate High-Level Champions, July 17, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/high-level%20champions.pdf>.

⁴ The mandate of the GST states “[t]he outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.” UNFCCC, *Adoption of the Paris Agreement*, Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Article 14, ¶ 3 (January 29, 2016), <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf#page=2>.

⁵ UNFCCC, *Launch of 2025 Work Programme, reflections on progress and call for inputs*, Message from the Climate High-Level Champions, July 17, 2025.

⁶ The mandate of the GST states “[t]he outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.” UNFCCC, *Adoption of the Paris Agreement*, Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Article 14, ¶ 3 (January 29, 2016), <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf#page=2>.

⁷ André Aranha Correa do Lago, “Fourth Letter from the Presidency,” COP30, June 20, 2025, <https://cop30.br/en/brazilianpresidency/letters-from-the-presidency/fourth-letter-from-the-presidency>.

⁸ The COP30 Presidency’s thirty key objectives nested under six axes are:

I - Transitioning Energy, Industry, and Transport: (1) tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency, (2) accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, (3) ensuring universal access to energy, and (4) transitioning away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner.

II- Stewarding Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity: (5) investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, (6) efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification, and (7) efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems.

III- Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems: (8) land restoration and sustainable agriculture, (9) more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems, and (10) equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all.

IV- Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water: (11) multilevel governance, (12) sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings, (13) resilient urban development, mobility, and infrastructure, (14) water management and (15) solid waste management.

V- Fostering Human and Social Development: (16) promoting resilient health systems, (17) reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty, (18) education, capacity-building, and job creation to address climate change, (19) culture, cultural heritage, and climate action.

VI- Cross-cutting issues - Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology and Capacity Building: (20) climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance, (21) finance for adaptation, (22) climate-integrated public procurement, (23) harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards, (24) climate and trade, (25) reduction of non-CO2 gases, (26) governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness, (27) Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies, (28) innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses, (29) bioeconomy and biotechnology, and (30) information integrity in climate change matters.

André Aranha Correa do Lago, “Fourth Letter from the Presidency,” COP30, 4-5, June 20, 2025.

⁹ UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025* (July 16, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WorkProgrammCHLC_MP%202025.pdf.

¹⁰ *Delivering on the Targets and Signals from the First Global Stocktake* (Washington, DC: C2ES, July 2025) <https://www.c2es.org/document/delivering-on-the-targets-and-signals-from-the-first-global-stocktake/>.

¹¹ United Nations Climate High-Level Champions [hereinafter CHLCs] and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, *2030 Climate Solutions: Implementation Roadmap* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, December 2023),

<https://www.climatechampions.net/frameworks/2030-climate-solutions/>.

¹² Several countries have interministerial arrangements to address climate change.

¹³ The GST decision “[e]ncourages the high-level champions, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and non-Party stakeholders, as appropriate, to consider the outcomes of the first global stocktake in their work on scaling up and introducing new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions.” UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶ 185 (December 13, 2023), <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.

¹⁴ UNFCCC Secretariat, *UNFCCC Secretariat Recognition and Accountability Framework for non-Party stakeholder climate action* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, June 4, 2023),

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC Recognition and Accountability Framework v1 04062023.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC%20Recognition%20and%20Accountability%20Framework%20v1%2004062023.pdf); UNFCCC Secretariat, *UNFCCC Secretariat Recognition and Accountability Framework, Draft Implementation Plan with Respect to Net-Zero Pledges of non-State actors and Integrity Matters* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, June 4, 2023), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Integrity Matters recommendation 8 UNFCCC draft implementation plan v0-1 04062023.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Integrity%20Matters%20recommendation%208%20UNFCCC%20draft%20implementation%20plan%20v0-1%2004062023.pdf).

¹⁵ UNFCCC, *Letter to Simon Stiell from the Independent Co-Chairs of the Recognition and Accountability Framework Consultation*, Sarah Bloom Raskin and Bing Leng, May 24, 2024,

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/RAF Recommendations 24 May 2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/RAF%20Recommendations%2024%20May%202024.pdf).

¹⁶ UNFCCC Secretariat *Recognition and Accountability Framework: Draft Implementation Plan with respect to Net-Zero Pledges of non-State actors and Integrity Matters* (Arlington, VA: C2ES, October 2023)

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202310271539---20231030%20C2ES%20UNFCCC%20Recognition%20and%20Accountability%20Framework%20Submission%20FINAL.pdf>; Catalina Cecchi, “New Transparency Recommendations for International Voluntary Initiatives are an Important Accountability Enabler,” C2ES, June 11, 2024, <https://www.c2es.org/2024/06/new-transparency-recommendations-for-international-voluntary-initiatives-are-an-important-accountability-enabler/>.

¹⁷ “Climate Weeks,” UNFCCC, accessed July 29, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-weeks#Climate-Week-September-2025>.

¹⁸ “Regional Platforms for Climate Projects,” Climate High Level Champions, accessed July 29, 2025,

<https://www.climatechampions.net/frameworks/regional-platforms-for-climate-projects/>.

¹⁹ “COP30 announces ambitious Thematic Days, invites the world to Belém,” COP30 Brasil Amazonia, August 5, 2025,

<https://cop30.br/en/news-about-cop30/cop30-announces-ambitious-thematic-days-invites-the-world-to-belem>.

²⁰ UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025*, 4.

²¹ UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶ 28 (March 15, 2024), <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.

²² UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025*, 4.

²³ UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶¶ 50, 63, 64 (March 15, 2024),

<https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.