

Input from Global Resilience Partnership and Food and Agriculture Organisation for the road map on Global Climate Action Perspective from the Resilience partners

Over the next five years, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) and the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) have an unparalleled opportunity to accelerate the delivery of the Paris Agreement by turning ambition into measurable, inclusive, and equitable action. Within that, adaptation and resilience must stand as both a **dedicated pillar** and a **cross-cutting enabler** of all systems transitions under the GCAA to ensure meaningful, consistent and coherent integration of climate adaptation and resilience approach at a system-level.

As a priority, we recommend that the existing foundation of resources and frameworks are used to build on for the next work Climate Agenda. This includes, among others, Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, which has benefitted from the collective input of adaptation and resilience partners to try and ensure that we coalesce around system approach in a consistent and coherent manner.

We also recommend that the Resilience Hub remains the central space for climate adaptation and resilience actors at COPs to ensure consistency of narrative, advocacy and collective solution-based approaches are shared and communicated in a cross-sectoral approach for MPGCA actors, Race to Resilience actors, and broader AR community to ensure inclusive, diverse, and equitable approach.

This submission outlines proposed priorities, actions, and metrics to guide the MPGCA's work through 2030, ensuring it remains a trusted platform for mobilising whole-of-society climate action.

1. What should success look like for the GCAA in the next five years, and how can it be measured effectively?

Over the next five years, adaptation and resilience must stand on **equal footing with mitigation** in the GCAA's priorities, targets, and resources, using system-level approach to ensure coherence of action. Success will mean that the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are fully integrated into NPS action, finance flows, and delivery systems, ensuring locally led, inclusive, and science-based solutions reach those most exposed to climate impacts. It should also mean that all climate action data - whether from global campaigns, Cooperative Climate Initiatives (CCIs), or individual actors - is transparent, independently verifiable, and used by Parties and investors to inform decisions.

By 2030, success would include:

- **Delivery on Paris-aligned goals:** Demonstrable contribution by NPS to halving global emissions, enhancing resilience for 8 billion people, and significantly scaling equitable finance, aligned with GST outcomes.
- **Whole-of-society engagement:** Sustained and scaled engagement from business, cities, regions, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth, with measurable outcomes in mitigation, adaptation, and nature protection.
- **Finance mobilisation:** At least \$100 billion/year mobilised for adaptation and resilience, with >50% reaching vulnerable communities.
- **Transparency and accountability:** All major campaigns and initiatives implementing robust monitoring under the Recognition and Accountability Framework (RAF) and integrated into GCAP.
- **NAP investment-readiness:** Majority of NAPs operationalised as “investment-ready blueprints” with embedded NPS expertise and finance.

2. How can the GCAA facilitate direct and impactful engagement between Parties and NPS to support implementation efforts at national and sectoral levels, in order to advance the full delivery of the GST, NDCs, and NAPs?

To bridge the gap between ambition and delivery, GCA must institutionalise structured, ongoing collaboration between Parties and NPS. The focus should shift from ad-hoc interactions at COPs to a continuous cycle of co-design, investment alignment, and joint monitoring. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) must be made more “investable” by embedding NPS expertise, technology, and finance pipelines. Sectoral transitions - such as renewable energy expansion, resilient housing, or decarbonised transport - will advance faster if collaborative platforms connect domestic policy processes with international campaigns like Race to Zero, Race to Resilience, and the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda.

Recommendations:

- **Structured engagement platforms:** Institutionalise regular thematic dialogues and sectoral roundtables at SB sessions and COPs, co-led by Parties and NPS, with outputs feeding into NDC/NAP updates.
- **Investable climate plans:** Pair NPS investment pipelines with Party-driven NDC/NAP priorities to accelerate financing and implementation.
- **National–subnational bridges:** Expand CHAMP and local stocktakes to link city/regional action directly into national climate planning.
- **Implementation accelerators:** Use ad hoc MP working groups to co-design and pilot solutions in priority sectors.
- **Knowledge-to-policy translation:** Leverage campaigns to provide ready-to-scale solutions for integration into national strategies.

3. How can the GCAA promote inclusive and equitable engagement, in particular from underrepresented groups and regions?

An inclusive GCAA is essential for climate action that is both effective and just. Underrepresented regions and groups - particularly LDCs, SIDS, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, and informal settlement communities - hold critical knowledge and are disproportionately affected by climate impacts, yet often lack access to decision-making and finance. The next five years should embed equity as a non-negotiable principle in governance, funding, and programme design. This includes ring-fencing finance for locally led solutions, building long-term capacity, and ensuring participation is not symbolic but influential. Storytelling and visibility campaigns should continue to shift perceptions and influence policy and investment flows.

- **Targeted inclusion mandates:** Set regional and thematic quotas for representation in MP/HLC events, leadership forums, and campaign governance.
- **Direct finance access:** Strengthen regional platforms for climate projects and innovation funds for grassroots, Indigenous, and women-led solutions.
- **Capacity partnerships:** Provide sustained technical and operational support to underrepresented groups to enable meaningful participation.
- **Impact Makers & storytelling:** Scale campaigns to highlight solutions from vulnerable regions and communities.
- **Cultural and language access:** Ensure translation, digital access, and culturally sensitive engagement formats for all adaptation-related dialogues.

4. 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 (NAZCA) and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action?

Transparent, accessible, and verifiable data is the foundation of trust in global climate action. While GCAP has evolved significantly, the next five years must complete its transformation from a registry of commitments to a dynamic monitoring and accountability hub. Integration with the NZDPU will allow for more robust, open, and comparable datasets. For credibility, data must go beyond self-reporting—incorporating independent validation where possible. The Yearbook should shift towards more analytical outputs, providing actionable insights to Parties, NPS, and financiers, and linking directly to the GST, NDC, and NAP cycles.

- **GCAP 2.0 deployment:** Fully implement RAF, NZDPU integration, and Governance Hub by 2026, ensuring data is verifiable, open-access, and aligned with reporting standards.
- **Lifecycle tracking:** Move from commitment registration to full delivery tracking—plans, actions, outputs, and verified outcomes.
- **Automated reporting tools:** Roll out GCAP climate apps for real-time initiative updates linked to campaign metrics.
- **Enhanced Yearbook analytics:** Expand sectoral and regional disaggregation, finance flow mapping, and linkages to NDC/NAP/GST targets.
- **Follow-up protocols:** Require annual progress updates with independent validation options, and publish “progress and gaps” scorecards.