

## Work Programme for the Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025

Reference: C&E/MTP/O/HLC/2025WP/Launch  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/high-level%20\\_champions.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/high-level%20_champions.pdf)

Submission by: Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)  
<https://cdri.world/>

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**(a) What should success look like for the GCAA in the next five years, and how can it be measured effectively?**

***What tangible success for the GCAA should look like by 2030, and how to measure it.***

Infrastructure systems are central to climate change adaptation and sustainable development.<sup>1</sup> By 2030, success would be defined by demonstrable investments in climate and disaster resilient infrastructure, particular in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

### **1. Shift from Ambition to Implementation**

Tangible increases in finance-backed resilient infrastructure projects, tracked through annual investments against targets. Investment flows should be disaggregated by adaptation/mitigation and linked with platforms like the UNDRR Sendai Monitor to quantify economic losses and reduction in disaster-related damage to infrastructure.

*Annual investment requirements total \$9.2 trillion globally, with \$2.76 trillion needed specifically in LMICs to address infrastructure deficits, achieve SDGs, and reach net zero by 2050<sup>2</sup>.*

### **2. Governance Integration**

Systematic assessments of disaster and climate risk for infrastructure planning, operations and maintenance through updated building codes and risk-informed infrastructure investment decisions.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Long-Term Strategies (LTSs) will recognize resilient infrastructure as a critical aspect for the achievement of climate and sustainability goals.

Success will be measured by declining Annual Average Loss (AAL) across infrastructure sectors.

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<sup>1</sup> Mitra A. (2025). DRI Connect. From Paris to Baku: DRI in UNFCCC Climate Adaptation.

<https://driconnect.cdri.world/resources/blogs/from-paris-to-baku-disaster-resilient-infrastructure-in-unfccc-climate-adaptation>

<sup>2</sup> CDRI (2023). Global Infrastructure Resilience: Capturing the Resilience Dividend - A Biennial Report from the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure. New Delhi. <https://doi.org/10.59375/biennialreport.ed1>

### 3. Infrastructure Loss Reduction

Measurable reduction in disaster-related damage to critical infrastructure and service disruptions, aligned with Sendai Framework Target D<sup>3</sup>.

*Infrastructure losses due to climate and disaster risks accounts for nearly 14% of global GDP growth (2021-2022)<sup>2</sup>.*

### 4. Risk-Informed Decision Making

Increased adoption of global risk models such as the Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI)<sup>4</sup> across public and private sectors.

### 5. Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement

Scaled-up knowledge exchange and capacity building through platforms like CDRI's DRI Connect, dissemination of data-driven insights via the Global Infrastructure Resilience (GIR) Report, and use of certified learning modules.

***High-Level Champions should publish an annual progress brief ahead of COP, tracking these metrics to guide action and realign support pipelines.***

**(b) 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 NAPs?**

***Practical pathways for deeper Party–non-Party stakeholder (NPS) collaboration, with special emphasis on the COP30 Presidency Action Agenda objectives (11-15) “Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water”<sup>5</sup>.***

#### 1. Multi-Stakeholder Global Partnerships

Strengthen initiatives like CDRI that convene national governments, UN agencies, multilateral development banks, private sector, and academic institutions. These partnerships mobilize diverse actors to accelerate disaster resilient infrastructure action and drive public-private investment. Brazil's Mutirão tradition of community work provides a blueprint for such global collaboration.

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<sup>3</sup> UNISDR (2015). Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>

<sup>4</sup> CDRI (2023). Global Infrastructure Resilient Index. <https://giri.unepgrid.ch/>

GIRI provides globally comparable financial risk metrics based on current and future climate scenarios should see greater uptake and utilization across stakeholders, be it governments, or the private sector. GIRI helps policymakers prioritize investments, adopt risk-informed standards, and visualize contingent liabilities, and is already leveraged by entities like UNESCAP and UNDRR.

<sup>5</sup> The COP30 Presidency Action Agenda objectives under the axis “Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water” includes: (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.

## **2. Activation Groups as Implementation Hubs**

Empower these groups to pilot context-driven solutions and secure business and SME commitments for resilience strengthening.

## **3. Financial Innovation and Technical Support**

Scale innovative mechanisms including grants, concessional finance, and non-debt instruments for resilient infrastructure. Provide services supporting policy reform, project development, and regulatory upgrades in high-risk areas. Develop financial products that reward demonstrated resilience dividends.

## **4. Targeted Sectoral Action**

Develop programmes addressing unique challenges in vulnerable systems and regions (SIDS, mountain areas, urban centers) across critical infrastructure sectors.

## **5. Knowledge and Innovation Platforms**

Establish unified environments for learning and co-creation, aggregating cutting-edge research, data, and case studies to inform policy and practice.

## **6. Policy Coherence**

Align efforts across G20, QUAD, and Financing for Development platforms to embed disaster resilient infrastructure in NDCs, NAPs, and national development planning.

### **(c) How can the GCAA promote an inclusive and equitable engagement, in particular from underrepresented groups and regions?**

*Ways to embed inclusion, particularly of under-represented regions, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples.*

Promoting inclusive and equitable engagement aligns with the 2030 SDG Agenda to leave no one behind. The GCAA can achieve this by:

#### **1. Barrier Reduction**

Simplify access points for youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, and women-led groups to contribute, engage, and lead in global forums and implementation.

#### **2. Geographic Prioritization**

Focus on SIDS, LDCs, and high-risk regions with targeted funding and capacity-building. Support geo-contextual solutions through collaborative research and advisory services.

### **3. Indigenous and Local Knowledge Integration**

Promote nature-based and culturally rooted solutions as emphasized in the Baku Adaptation Roadmap. Document, validate, and scale these approaches through Activation Groups.

### **4. Empowering Local Governments**

Engage subnational actors and local communities, ensuring climate actions reflect ground realities.

**(d) 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 (a.k.a NAZCA) and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action?**

*Recommendations to improve transparency, data and reporting tools, while prioritising business engagement as a cross-cutting accelerator.*

#### **1. Modernize Tools**

Prioritize and improve data and information sharing to support climate action. Use open APIs (Application Programming Interface), data visualizations, and finance-tagging that tracks risk-informed infrastructure investments and reduction in disaster-related losses. Link resilience metrics and indices with existing initiatives.

#### **2. Standardize and Align Metrics**

Link resilience tracking with existing frameworks such as SFDRR (Target D), SDGs (Target 11.5), etc. to ensure consistent data collection and reporting.

#### **3. Document and Share Good Practices**

Systematically capture country experiences, best practices, and lessons learned regarding barriers, enabling environments, and innovative finance for resilient infrastructure.

#### **4. Cross-Sectoral Reporting**

Encourage joint reporting by public, private, and civil society actors that reflects system interdependencies and cascading impacts. Provide technical assistance for data generation, analysis, and application.

#### **5. Regular Review of Reporting Tools**

Conduct periodic reviews of reporting tools based on user feedback, focusing on functionality, accessibility, and alignment with emerging needs.

Submitted: 18 August 2025

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