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SUBMISSION AUGUST 2025

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

E3G SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC

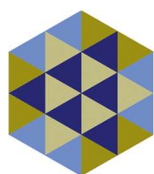
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The following submission lays out ideas from E3G on how the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) can be supported and strengthened.

E3G is an independent climate change think tank that works to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. Its work spans key areas such as energy transition, climate diplomacy, sustainable finance, trade and industry, all aimed at delivering rapid, evidence-based solutions to the climate crisis. In addition, E3G hosts and supports several international climate and energy secretariats, providing analytical, strategic, and organisational expertise that helps coordinate multilateral initiatives, share best practices, and drive progress on pressing global climate issues.

We draw on this expertise in formulating our recommendations for the Action Agenda, outlining some **general recommendations on governance reform** followed by specific recommendations structured around the four questions:

- > 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 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 (a.k.a NAZCA) and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action?



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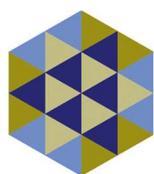
E3G welcomes the clear structure provided by the incoming COP30 presidency of aligning the Action Agenda with the implementation of the Global Stocktake and organizing the work around 6 thematic axes and the 30 objectives sitting under these. This submission aligns with Brazil's COP30 Presidency vision of 'Mission 1.5°C', aiming to elevate ambition and bridge North-South divide.

The GCAA plays a critical role in accelerating progress on issues at the pace that is needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. This is especially true for issues that can be challenging to secure progress on within the formal processes governed by the CMA and COP. Despite challenging geopolitical headwinds, the work of the GCAA can support delivery of meaningful COP30 outcomes and advance the objectives laid out for all six axes. It can communicate why accelerated progress towards net zero emissions is essential to tackle not only the climate emergency but to also strengthen domestic energy security, competitiveness, socioeconomic development and prosperity. A vision for a future action agenda that provides greater synergy with the formal negotiated processes can also be a lasting legacy of COP30.

Summary of key recommendations

The GCAA must become the operational backbone of implementation under the Paris Agreement. It would feature accountable contributions to the GST through a stocktake framework across the six axes. A brief summary of recommendations is below; these are expanded on in this submission.

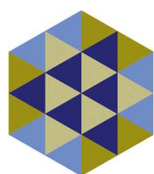
- > **Governance Reforms:** Reconsider the appointment process, number, and terms of Climate Champions. Appoint Special Envoys for each axis to oversee thematic areas and support Activation Groups. Ensure full-time appointments, dedicated private offices, and an expanded Climate Champions Team. Strengthen oversight of Activation Groups and ensure COPs serve as stocktaking and alignment moments.
- > **Objective 1 – Tripling Renewables / Doubling Energy Efficiency:** Improve systems for tracking and accountability. Showcase policy and regulatory pathways for rapid, low-cost deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency. Support regional sharing of best practices. Highlight successful examples of unlocking finance for the energy transition.
- > **Objective 2 – Accelerating Zero- and Low-Emission Technologies in Hard-to-Abate Sectors** Leverage the Climate Club's work on steel and cement commitments. Support the Industry Transition Accelerator's global "clean-in" pledge for COP30. Link the Global Stocktake (GST) to clean technology



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deployment. Address sector gaps, bridge silos, and strengthen coordination across initiatives.

- > **Objective 4 – Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels (Just, Orderly, and Equitable)** Convene dialogue between producer and consumer countries on TAFF (Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels). Call on MDBs and the IMF to expand transition support for oil- and gas-producing countries. Establish a platform for producer and consumer countries to share practical lessons on TAFF. Create a comprehensive framework to track TAFF progress.
- > **Objective 20 – Climate and Sustainable Finance** Link Circle of Finance Ministers with civil society, and investors to support the Baku-Belem Roadmap. Establish a registry of country-led platforms accelerating finance towards GST implementation. Promote innovative sources of climate finance. Support adaptation finance. Invite development finance institutions and vertical environment/climate funds (VCEFs) to discuss implementation. Address investment treaties and ISDS mechanisms; promote collaboration to advance reform. Integrate transition plans into climate finance mobilisation strategies. Provide a platform to showcase private sector action.
- > **Objective 24: Trade and Climate:** Gather evidence on the impacts of unilateral trade measures and propose solutions. Develop solutions to ensure interoperability of carbon pricing schemes. Promote inclusion of trade measures in NDCs. Establish a forum for global supply chain collaboration.
- > **Objective 26 – Governance, State Capacities and Institutional Strengthening** Promote the role of independent, expert climate councils in providing policy advice.
- > **Objective 30 – Information Integrity in Climate Change Matters** Embed information integrity within and across governments. Ensure information integrity is reflected in sectoral policies. Align efforts with civil society and business initiatives. Place information integrity at the core of decision-making and climate discussions.
- > **Engage Climate Action Weeks via Activation Groups:** Create two-way connections between COP and Climate Action Weeks. Link thematic, cleantech, finance, business, and city-focused activities across regions. Explore structural frameworks or private sector partnerships: new arrangements could provide sponsorship and sustain Climate Action Weeks over time. Encourage Activation Groups to take on a coordination role.

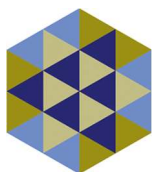


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Recommendations on governance reform

The effectiveness of the Action Agenda relies not only on the activities of Climate Champions but also on robust governance structures that provide clarity, continuity, and credibility. Some recommendations are laid out below:

- > **Reconsider the appointment process, number and term of the Climate Champions:** Provide neutrality and international legitimacy through appointments via an independent panel rather than via the Presidency, with longer terms or earlier appointments. Extending the term of the Climate Champions from the current two years would enhance their individual and collective effectiveness and provide them with greater ability to both formulate and implement initiatives under the GCAA. Ensure expertise from previous champions is maintained, for example via the establishment of a “Circle of Champions” akin to the Circle of Presidencies.
- > **Expand Leadership Roles:** In addition to increasing the number of Climate Champions, Special Envoys could be appointed for each of the axes, to oversee thematic focuses and support Activation Groups.
- > **Strengthen Resourcing for Climate Champions:** Ensure full-time appointments, dedicated private offices, and an expanded Climate Champions Team, with sustainable funding from philanthropic and private sector partnerships.
- > **Enhance Activation Group Oversight Functions:** Ensure each Activation Group has a functioning overarching secretariat function to manage agendas, build consensus, and track work plans, while coordinating with members’ existing secretariats to avoid duplication. The International Climate Politics Hub (funded through philanthropy) serves as an interesting model to draw insights from.
- > **Restore UN Backing:** previous UN-linkages behind High-Level Climate Champions have been removed in the past year i.e., the removal of ‘UN’ from the ‘UN Climate Change High-Level Champion’ title and from website materials. An explanation for this is absent and would be welcome, as their standing in the international climate movement heavily relied on linkages to the United Nations. A return to UN-backing for these roles would be welcome to maintain their credibility globally.
- > **Improve communications on Activation Group solutions.** HL Champions should review and integrate the most impactful of the existing initiatives into the structures and objectives identified to support GST implementation.



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Communications through the Climate Champions' Team website and social media channels on the most impactful initiatives will ensure they thrive. A strong communications focus and team will propel real economy climate action messaging.

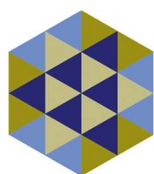
- > **COPs as stocktaking moments:** COPs should become stocktaking and alignment moments, where the six Axes, and objectives sitting under them are put under review. The activation groups, secretariats and wider Climate Champions' team could play a key role in ensuring stocktaking and alignment. A formal GCAA stocktake during SB sessions could help consolidate and strengthen accountability across axes ahead of each COP.

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

Success in the next five years would see the GCAA supporting the accelerated implementation of the Global Stocktake decision adopted at COP28, being more closely connected with and providing impetus to negotiations. GST alignment gives the GCAA a mandate to focus on agreements already made by Parties, to strengthen coordination of sectoral initiatives, and to provide greater transparency and accountability for what these pledges and initiatives are delivering.

In general, success would entail:

- > **Providing space for a broad range of actors to show greater ambition** and aggregate these commitments to give a clear sense of momentum. Governments and diplomatic vehicles such as sectoral alliances should work alongside non state actors under each axis and theme within activation groups. By involving both state and non-state actors, the Action Agenda can act as a crucial feedback loop into the negotiations and a way of demonstrating the real-world progress being made.
- > **Allowing for ambition to be expressed through platforms/alliances** which encourage countries to work in smaller consensus groups to advance cooperation, policies and agreement outside of the constraints of the formal negotiations. These can be backed up or amplified by commitments to action by business, states, cities, and other non-state actors.
- > **Embracing the diversity of alliances**, including those which i) increase the space for political dialogue on new commitments; ii) pledge additional



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technical capacity; iii) support capacity-constrained regions; or iv) commit to greater financial flows.

- > **Providing a basis for continuity** by ensuring the 6 thematic axes remain as guiding structures for the GCAA over the coming five years supported by sub-objectives/ activation groups, whose mandate is linked to shorter term outputs and reviewed periodically; the first such review could be conducted in conjunction with the technical phase of the second global stocktake in 2027/2028. A process to refresh these would see special envoys for activation groups (see governance below) guiding an annual plan and 5-year long-term vision, supported by a secretariat.

Given E3G's expertise and remit, this Submission focuses comments on **Axis 1 - Transitioning Energy, Transport, and Industry** and **Axis 6 - Cross-cutting issues - Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology and Capacity Building** of the Action Agenda.

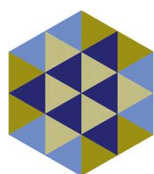
Axis 1 - Transitioning Energy, Transport, and Industry

The GCAA can advance each of the four objectives Axis 1 via:

Objective 1: Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency

To be aligned with net zero by 2050, 11.2TW of new renewable capacity needs to be built by 2030. Similarly, efficiency delivers its benefits rapidly – with most projects deployable in a year or less – improving the parameters for clean power deployment, just transition, competitiveness, security and ensuring universal access to energy. The GCAA can support this by

- > **Continue and improve tracking and accountability:** Climate Champions should invite the IEA (or another body) to continue and expand a comprehensive tracking framework of progress towards tripling installed renewable energy and doubling energy efficiency by 2030. This is a crucial foundation on which initiatives and government alliances can use the GCAA to showcase progress and ambition towards implementation.
- > **Incentivising non-state actors and the private sector to mobilise policy and practical change.** Showcasing policy and regulatory pathways to the rapid, low-cost deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency is central to the work of many initiatives and alliances. Showing how this is being done and encouraging replication is central to accelerating delivery via the international energy alliances architecture, additional dialogues and partnerships. This must include promoting country platforms, particularly those led by climate-vulnerable or emerging economies, as vehicles to align



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ambition, attract investment and showcase implementation opportunities and progress, helping to bridge the gap between ambition and delivery.

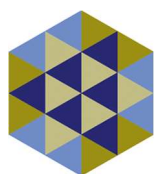
- > **Supporting region-to-region sharing on best practice around clean energy and energy efficiency deployment.** It can showcase good examples of global tripling/doubling implementation, including case studies of overcoming technical, regulatory, financial and political challenges. This must include bringing best practice to the top of the agenda through not only the 'transitioning energy, industry and transport' objective, but also 'building resilience for cities, infrastructure and water', 'fostering human and social development' and 'unleashing enablers (including on financing, tech and capacity building)'.
- > **Creating the political conditions and expectations for MDBs, NDBs and other sources of public finance to provide sufficient clean power and energy efficiency finance and capacity building.** Initiatives and alliances working in these spaces can send clear messages around the critical role of public finance in driving clean power and energy efficiency. This should include showcasing how MDBs/NDBs and international public finance have unlocked private finance at scale through targeted, coordinated interventions, for example investment in grids to unlock significant renewable energy investment. Regarding energy efficiency, it must foster rapid-benefit national policies to turbo-charge the existing UN-based energy efficiency governance and initiatives.

Over the past 6 months E3G has been working with the ten largest partnerships focused on the GST energy transition goals to develop a common approach to COP 30 and forward implementation through an informal process called the 'Lubbenau Group'.

E3G would be very pleased to apply the work of the Lubbenau Group in support of the Activation Group process that is being taken forward by the Presidency and the High-Level Champions. The group and its constituent members would be able to provide strategic inputs and advice on potential Action Agenda moments, communications and messaging activities, and opportunities for alignment around energy outcomes at COP30 and beyond.

Objective 2: Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors

Industry decarbonisation has gained political momentum since COP26, with multiple initiatives emerging - including the Climate Club, SteelZero, First Movers Coalition, Industrial Transition Accelerator, Steel and Cement & Concrete

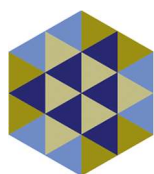


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Breakthroughs, CEM Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative, and Mission Innovation's Net-Zero Industry Mission. However, progress has been limited due to under-resourcing, insufficient government engagement, and the complexity of the challenge. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) remain underrepresented, even as industrial capacity in regions such as Africa and South America is set to grow rapidly. Action remains concentrated in steel and cement, with gaps in other key sectors such as chemicals and aluminium. To broaden EMDE engagement, the GCAA should support the mobilisation of tailored incentives, such as concessional finance, regional capacity hubs, and technology partnerships, through collaboration with MDBs, international initiatives and non-state actors.

The Global Climate Action Agenda can add value by focusing on:

- > **Translating commitments into delivery:** Support the existing initiative landscape to secure tangible, measurable deployment targets across industry sectors. This could include leveraging the Climate Club's work on steel and cement commitments and the Industry Transition Accelerator's push for a global "clean in" pledge at COP30.
- > **Linking GST to clean tech deployment:** Turn GST commitments into targeted "activation asks" (e.g., X GW electrolytic steel capacity by 2030) and run COP-to-COP campaigns to deliver measurable, GST-relevant outcomes in hard-to-abate sectors.
- > **Filling sector gaps and bridging silos:** Expand focus to neglected sectors such as chemicals and build cross-sector coordination to capture synergies and manage spillovers. This includes fostering interoperability of carbon pricing and border measures to encourage industrial decarbonization and ensure a level playing field.
- > **Improve coordination:** Strengthen the Climate Club and Breakthroughs' coordination and strategy capabilities, addressing persistent resource shortfalls. For example, E3G is working with the UK and Germany to convene a two-day strategic meeting in early 2026 with key governments and industry initiatives to map existing efforts, surface gaps and build a collective strategy for how to drive higher ambition in this space ahead of COP31. Better coordination can be achieved either via the Race 2 Zero or via a new campaign if deemed appropriate.
- > **Boosting EMDE engagement:** Help initiatives deepen collaboration with major industrial producers in EMDEs, ensuring equitable participation and benefits.



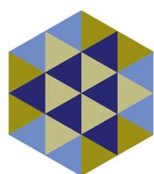
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Objective 4: Transitioning away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner

Progress on delivering the COP28 commitment to “transition away from fossil fuels” (TAFF) is uneven, particularly for oil and gas. While coal phase-out benefits from structured coalitions like the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) and Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), no equivalent framework exists for oil and gas. This gap must be addressed to turn TAFF from political signal into delivery.

The **COP30 Action Agenda** should champion the following:

- > **North–South Dialogue on a TAFF Roadmap:** the GCAA should support convening an inclusive dialogue between Global North and South countries supported by civil society, private sector, philanthropy to co-design a shared fossil fuel transition roadmap, linked to universal energy access (Objective 3). The scope would cover enabling conditions for exit strategies; economic and energy transition challenges; progress indicators beyond phase-out pledges; integration of science-based pathways, just transition principles, and accountability. The process could be co-convened by Brazil [or another fossil-producing country], with support from civil society, private sector, and philanthropy. Renewables industry partners, MDBs and IMF should also be included. It should aim to draft a roadmap ready for endorsement at COP31.
- > **Strengthen the global transition support architecture:** The HL Champions and activation groups must call on MDBs and the IMF to expand transition support for oil and gas producing countries. This would require tailored financial tools for fiscal risk management; economic diversification support; integration of transition planning into debt and investment frameworks.
- > **Global Exchange Platform for transitioning countries:** Establish a space/platform for producer and consumer countries to share practical lessons on TAFF, even without full phase-out commitments, to support knowledge sharing. Ensure balanced representation of developed and developing countries; identify potential champions/hosts.
- > **Improve tracking and accountability:** Invite the IEA (or another body) to create a comprehensive TAFF tracking framework covering supply-side shifts, demand-side displacement, and just transition/equity indicators. Link outputs to NDCs and the Global Stocktake process. Partnerships with organisations like InfluenceMap can ensure tracking of lobbying and activation group co-chairs or HLCs could call into question misaligned lobbying and promote



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climate-aligned policy. Fossil fuel subsidy reform should be addressed within the TAFF tracking framework.

Axis 6 - Cross-cutting issues - Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology and Capacity Building

The GCAA can advance each of the four objectives under the *Cross-cutting issues* Axis. It is critical that these issues are closely linked to the other Axes to ensure a unified and impactful GCAA. Regular touchpoints between activation groups or initiatives that are explicitly supporting multiple axes is critical to avoid silos and duplication.

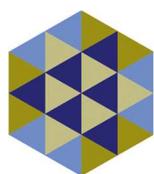
E3G recommends some steps to increase action which can be taken via:

Objective 20: Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance

We emphasise the critical cross-cutting role the action agenda plays in accelerating action in the financial sector – including both development finance and the private sector – and the need to ensure it continues to incentivise such action moving forward. This is particularly critical at a moment when a number of mandated processes linked to the formal UNFCCC process but with strong non state actor engagement – including the Sharm-el-Sheikh dialogue and the Baku to Belem Roadmap – come to a head.

To deliver the GST, NDCs and NAPs, the COP30 Action Agenda must close the gap between finance mobilised and finance needed, with a focus not just on mitigation but on adaptation and resilience as well, while aligning all financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Article 2.1(c) should guide GCAA on efforts to align financial flows with climate-resilient, low-emission development. The following priorities build on existing frameworks and processes (Baku-to-Belem Roadmap, 2030 Climate Solutions Implementation Roadmap, G20 MDB reform) and target tangible results over the next five years.

- > **Consider how the action agenda interacts with the future finance agenda under the COP and CMA** in order to ensure there is continued impetus placed on the role of non state actors.
- > **Ensure the continuation of the Circle of Finance Ministers as a mechanism by which finance ministers can engage on solutions for increasing climate finance and aligning financial flows:** This could serve as a bridge between foreign and finance ministries, CSOs and investors and help integrate the implementation of the Baku to Belem Roadmap across the negotiations and Action Agenda, informed by the inputs of non-state actors including civil



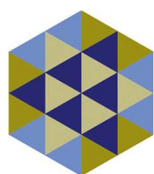
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society and the private sector. This should include a ministerial-level convening at least annually before COP to stocktake progress on MDB reform, private sector mobilisation, and progress towards the \$1.3 trillion by 2035 target. Outputs of these discussions should inform deliberations under the COP and CMA, for instance through the High Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance that will be convened in 2026. Recommendations and metrics should be aligned across key roadmaps and multilateral fora (G20, V20, B20).

> **Create registry of country-led platforms that accelerate finance towards GST implementation**

Building on the clean energy finance matchmaking sessions organized by Mahmoud Mohieldin when he was Egypt's Climate Champion, the GCAA should embed promotion and showcasing of Country Platforms into Regional Climate Weeks, bridging investors to bankable projects through standardised due diligence frameworks and pooling expertise and resources to mitigate capacity constraints, supported by regional facilities for SIDS and climate-vulnerable economies. In addition, the GCAA could establish a high-level donor coordination mechanism to share knowledge and best practice, and align and track bilateral, MDB and climate fund delivery.

- > **Drive innovative sources of finance:** Advance the work of the Global Solidarity Levies Taskforce and regional initiatives in under-represented regions, highlight successful models from national and regional development banks such as Finance in Common and IDFC, and share private sector case studies through GFANZ and Marrakech Partnership regional groups.
- > **Accelerate adaptation finance planning and delivery:** Further ensure the specific challenges facing adaptation finance – including the need for increased concessional finance – is a core focus. Improve tracking of adaptation finance flows and return on investment to build a stronger case for scale-up, identify further private sector solutions, consider how adaptation and resilience could be better embedded within country platforms, and align Action Agenda work with the Climate and Development Ministerial to bridge vertical funds and wider public finance providers.
- > **Elevate work on climate finance access:** Invite development finance institutions and vertical environment and climate funds (VCEFs) to discuss and report on their progress implementing climate finance access enhancements as well as the G20 IHLEG review. These conversations can help bridge the gap between technical negotiations occurring at COPs on guidance to the VCEFs with the wider public finance ecosystem, and feed into

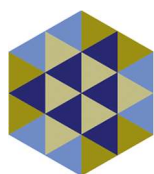


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the report on climate finance access mandated by the NCQG decision. The GCAA could also support the development of simple, transparent access metrics to help track progress and identify bottlenecks across regions.

- > **Reform investment treaties and ISDS to support climate-aligned finance**
The Action Agenda should address overlooked policy tools that hinder transition policies, including investment treaties and investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms, and promote international collaboration to advance their reform in line with climate goals. This could include supporting dialogues and initiatives among parties and stakeholders, building on existing OECD and G20 work, that aim to align investment frameworks with the Paris Agreement. Recognising and acting on these barriers would send strong political signals and support technical reform discussions outside the UNFCCC.
- > **Embed credible transition planning in finance mobilisation:** Integrate transition plans from financial institutions and companies into climate finance mobilisation strategies, using the International Transition Plan Network (ITPN) to connect UNFCCC processes with market practice, ensuring consistency with G7, G20, and NGFS best practice.
- > **Provide a platform to showcase private sector action:** At the COPs themselves and in venues like climate weeks throughout the year, invite investors and companies to share case studies and best practices for climate action in their industry. Ensure that these examples are accompanied by measurement of financial flows alignment as well as real-world action.

Measurement of progress should be anchored in initiatives that improve transparency and accountability in reporting both the volume and use of climate finance. An annual stocktake at the COP by the Activation Group of relevant initiatives and their progress toward stated financial goals would provide a clear benchmark. This should cover finance mobilised across all six axes to better integrate work across the Action Agenda. Regularly tracking both private and public financial flows would support the Standing Committee on Finance in assessing progress against the NCQG and Article 2.1(c). The GCAA can contribute aggregating initiative-level data to inform understanding of implementation progress and challenges relevant to the SCF. Tools such as the Race-to-Zero Campaign, CPI reports, and other civil society analyses are valuable in this context. The negotiated outcome on Article 2.1(c) at COP30 could further structure this work with ongoing reporting from Parties on their progress aligning financial flows.

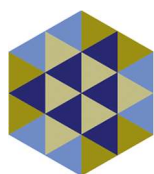


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Objective 24: Climate and Trade

The Action Agenda should be used to highlight the positive role of trade in driving climate action, particularly at a time of increasing trade and geopolitical tensions globally. Climate progress will depend on increasing international cooperation, and trade remains a vital mechanism for facilitating this. Harnessing trade to deliver climate objectives can help to facilitate the flow of low-carbon technologies around the world, drive international investment into green industries, and build global supply chains which are resilient to future climate risks. This could be achieved through:

- > **Provide a platform to report on unilateral measures:** seek input from a diverse set of stakeholders to gather evidence on the adverse impacts of unilateral trade measures and propose solutions. This could help to progress complex negotiations elsewhere on the UNFCCC agenda and bridge the divide between other international institutions operating in this space. The GCAA should support the COP30 Presidency in enabling inclusive engagement on trade-related climate measures across regions.
- > **Develop solutions for interoperability of carbon pricing schemes:** focused policy development with input from a wide range of actors could drive progress towards international solutions to carbon leakage, which could help to alleviate concerns over unilateral measures in the wider trade debate.
- > **Promote the inclusion of trade measures in NDCs:** this would encourage parties to identify new opportunities to use trade policy to drive climate action, which could help increase the positive cross-border spillover effects associated with increasing trade flows in low-carbon products. Trade policy should help expand access to clean technologies and low-carbon inputs in developing countries.
- > **Facilitate cooperation on supply chain resilience:** establishing a standalone forum for public and private sector actors to collaborate on strengthening global supply chains would help to bolster the long-term resilience of the climate transition, particularly by identifying win-win outcomes and helping developing countries respond to future climate risk.

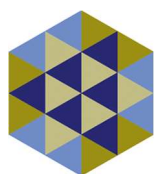


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Objective 26: Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness

The Action Agenda and Climate Champions can play a key role in strengthening governance, state capacities, and institutional readiness for climate action. It can do this in the following ways:

- > **Mobilising the real economy to support strengthened national and international institutions:** As respected appointees, Climate Champions can play an influential role in communicating with governments expectations around institutions - and showcasing solutions from around the globe. For example, the private sector can promote recommended policy advice from independent, expert climate councils as represented by the **International Climate Councils Network (ICCN)**. This is important to show good governance does not mean unnecessary bureaucracy for industry, but actually supports investment through policy and regulatory certainty.
- > **Ensuring that corporate governance and accountability aligns with international and national commitments** (i.e. GST, NDC, NAPs): This means that (1) COP outcomes recognise that private sector transition planning is a market norm internationally and is seen as existing best practice in corporate governance, and (2) the COP outcomes recognise that for private sector transition planning to be credible, it must reflect specific national pathways, NDCs, NAPs, etc. In turn, updated NDCs can draw on the information in private sector transition plans. This creates a positive feedback loop between private sector action and NDC implementation.
- > **Engaging potential partners who can support better governance:** these could include the ICCN, NDC Partnership, NAP Global Network, ClientEarth, UNFCCC Paris Committee on Capacity Building, Climate Parliament, GLOBE, and the International Climate Councils Network. In this work, it is also important to consult with existing governance and accountability groups, such as the International Climate Politics Hub and the Climate Emergency Collaboration Group, before creating new structures, to ensure coherence and avoid duplication. Subnational institutions, such as climate councils and planning bodies, should also be included.
- > **Ensuring that the Action Plan has a specific focus on governance;** what makes up key elements of governance, such as climate framework laws, independent advisory bodies and public participation (e.g., see this **diagram**) and how the real economy can support effective governance, would help to drive forward action. Supporting climate councils as a conduit between



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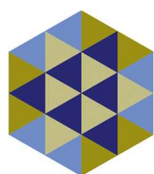
government and the real economy would be a tangible action Climate Champions could take.

Objective 30: Information integrity in climate change matters

Climate negotiations and the implementation of climate action agreements are increasingly challenged by domestic and international disinformation and misinformation campaigns. These campaigns aim to weaken public support for climate policies and reduce pressure on governments to act. To accelerate climate action, it is crucial to embed information integrity within and across governments, implement it in sectoral policies, and align it with civil society organisations and business efforts so that it is at the core of discussions and decision-making processes.

The Action Agenda/Climate Champions can support this by:

- > **Promoting effective models to combat disinformation:** Encourage the adoption of best practices and frameworks that help governments, businesses, and civil society identify and counter false or misleading information related to climate action.
- > **Embedding information integrity across governance structures:** Ensure strategies are integrated into national and sectoral policies, with mechanisms to enhance visibility of science-based discussions.
- > **Strengthening accountability mechanisms:** Support civil society and advisory or regulatory government bodies in monitoring and enforcing standards for reliable, transparent, and evidence-based information. Climate councils are an example of bodies that act as a ‘watchdog’ on government and a resource of reliable, evidence-based climate advice.
- > **Encouraging adherence to existing international guidelines:** Promote compliance with initiatives such as the Information Integrity on Climate Change Global Initiative (UNESCO, UN, Government of Brazil) and the UN Global Principles for Information Integrity, which outline actions for a healthier information ecosystem. The GCAA should also engage civil society coalitions, such as the Climate Action Against Disinformation network, and support an annual report to track climate information integrity.

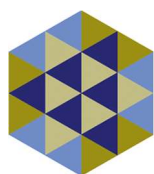


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How can the GCAA facilitate direct and impactful engagement between Parties and NPS to support implementation efforts at both national and sectoral levels, in order to advance the full delivery of the GST, NDCs, and NAPs?

To advance the full delivery of the GST, NDCs, and NAPs, it is essential to strengthen direct and impactful engagement between governments and non-party stakeholders (NPS). While the Climate Champions' Team has already supported this work, more targeted efforts are needed to bridge policy-making functions and the real economy, ensuring that insights and commitments from NPS meaningfully influence government decision-making.

- > **More regular engagement between non state actors and governments:** This could take the form of government membership of Activation Groups, or systematic presentation of their work and recommendations to governments, including at forums such as G20 or G7 engagements, to ensure high-level visibility and influence. Action could also be supported via the "Friends of the Action Agenda" group and other informal networks, which can help the Climate Champions and COP presidencies make continual refinements and improvements to the five-year GCAA plan through annual consultations or other processes. COP30 offers a timely opportunity to pilot this model of structured engagement and inform longer-term design of the GCAA.
- > **The Role of Special Envoys:** Special envoys for each Activation Group can act as dedicated conduits between Activation Groups and governments, making advocacy more structured, accessible, and action oriented. They could have a 2-3 year term linked to specific measurable outcomes. They should come from a mix of countries and regions, rather than just the Presidency country, to ensure multi-Party engagement on key issues.
- > **Support and promote effective bridging institutions:** The Action Agenda should encourage models that link governments with the real economy, such as climate councils. More forums for non-state actor and government dialogue would be useful. The **International Climate Councils Network** has 26 members from around the world who regularly bridge real-economy action with government decision-making. Examples include South Africa's Presidential Climate Commission and Chile's Scientific Climate Committee, which engage stakeholders to provide input on NDCs and sectoral policies.



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

The Action Agenda should recognise the value and potential of engaging closely with the growing network of Climate Action Weeks (CAWs). These diverse, inclusive, and independent action-oriented events complement official UN Regional Climate Weeks, building on the strengths, capabilities, and needs of cities in local, national, regional, and global contexts. They also contribute to the COP process by providing staging posts to build momentum.

Climate Action Weeks serve as visible focal points where people can see climate action in practice. They provide spaces, both online and physical, for communities, institutions, and businesses to mobilise. They embody the Brazilian *mutirão* concept, fostering collaboration and collective action, and could form a critical legacy of the GCAA's engagement strategy. These events could evolve into a decentralized implementation network that supports local climate action aligned with global goals.

In 2025, Climate Action Weeks have taken place or will take place in Sydney, Shanghai, London, Rio, Baku, and Bangkok, as well as Climate Week NYC alongside UNGA and the return of the UN's Regional Climate Weeks in Panama and Addis Ababa. London Climate Action Week has become a key moment in the global climate calendar with strong presidency and HL Champion presence and engagement - e.g. Azerbaijan at LCAW 2024 and 2025, Brazil at LCAW 2025 and both presidencies working with LCAW to create their own CAW (Baku 2024 and 2025), Rio (2025).

These events offer flexible, locally tailored benefits, including:

- > Positive, visible communications and a focal point for action;
- > Public engagement and awareness-raising;
- > Whole-of-society participation spanning sectors from education to food, fashion, and nature;
- > Activation of finance and cleantech;
- > Stakeholder mobilisation and real-economy action;



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- > Convening debates, problem-solving, and building communities of practice on critical topics such as governance, resilience, energy transition, finance, diplomacy, and geopolitics

Climate Action Weeks can operate at local, national, regional, or global levels depending on the host city. Crucially, they expand and deepen climate action at the local and regional levels, rather than adding to a global “climate circuit” accessible only to well-resourced stakeholders.

The GCAA can strengthen inclusivity and equitable engagement by:

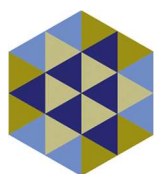
- > **Engaging with Climate Action Weeks via Activation Groups:** deploying thematic sessions during CAWs to galvanise regional implementation, identify barriers, and showcase scalable innovations.
- > **Creating two-way connections between the COP process and CAWs,** with Champions and stakeholders advocating for their value while recognising their distinct, locally grounded role.
- > **Facilitating networking between CAWs:** connecting thematic, cleantech, finance, business, and city-focused activities across regions.

Additional opportunities could include:

- > **Appointing more Champions or utilising activation group special envoys** thereby creating greater capacity to engage with and support CAWs.
- > **Exploring structural frameworks or private sector partnerships** to sponsor and sustain CAWs.
- > **Encouraging Activation Groups/ members to take a lead coordination role** in linking strategic organisations to CAWs, ensuring cross-regional learning and alignment in the absence of additional Champion resources.

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?

Increased transparency, reporting and follow-up are critical to tracking progress and ensuring accountability for the GCAA. Independent assessment and verification mechanisms are critical to ensure credibility and maintain



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stakeholder trust. The Breakthrough Agenda has been successful on reporting/assessing progress via the Breakthrough Report conducted by the IEA on an annual basis, looking across the different breakthroughs and assessing progress and adjusting recommendations. The GCAA could establish independent or third-party assessments of climate action progress, similar to the IEA Breakthrough Report model, to ensure objective and credible evaluation of other initiatives. This approach could be expanded to track delivery across all six thematic axes and feed into annual COP stocktake.

About E3G

E3G is an independent climate change think tank with a global outlook. We work on the frontier of the climate landscape, tackling the barriers and advancing the solutions to a safe climate. Our goal is to translate climate politics, economics and policies into action.

E3G builds broad-based coalitions to deliver a safe climate, working closely with like-minded partners in government, politics, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere to leverage change.

More information is available at www.e3g.org

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