

INTERNATIONAL



# A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda

## Discussion Paper

September 19, 2025

A 2030 plan for the action agenda should, consistent with the Fourth Letter of the incoming Presidency for the 30<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), facilitate follow-up on the outcomes of the first global stocktake (GST) and enhance international cooperation in support of the Paris Agreement five-year ambition cycle. It should also stabilize and streamline a unified approach to better inform the work of Parties and send signals through to 2030. In that context, this discussion paper sets out key recommendations for a Climate High-Level Champions' (CHLC) five-year plan, including fostering accountability for GST-aligned solutions for the implementation of climate and development priorities, led by international cooperative initiatives.

The incoming COP30 Presidency's Fourth Letter<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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**—it promises to harmonize efforts across the voluntary climate action ecosystem.<sup>3</sup> If the action agenda effectively **aligns with the outcomes of the first GST** under the Paris Agreement (**GST1**), tracks progress toward 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 to: (i) inform Parties' preparation and implementation of ambitious nationally determined contributions (**NDCs**); and (ii) enhance international cooperation.<sup>4</sup>

The **five-year plan for the action agenda** could set out a vision for the implementation of this GST-aligned, unified action agenda and **stabilize it across Presidencies**, particularly if supported by a **COP30 decision**. Such a vision could suggest ways for consecutive COPs to **innovate** within this stabilized framework.

In order to truly **support the work of Parties** to the Paris Agreement, the CHLC five-year plan could set out **governance arrangements** that enhance the role of international cooperative initiatives (**ICIs**) and multilateral agencies participating in the GCAA to: (i) create deliverables that can inform relevant UNFCCC processes and workstreams; (ii) report on progress and solutions that Parties may use for reporting under the UNFCCC; and (iii) strengthen partnerships with NPS for domestic implementation. Such arrangements would highlight the **climate-development nexus** needed for enhanced international cooperation (**EIC**).

To foster **accountability**, the GCAA to 2030 should plan to **aggregate the impact** of existing ICI-driven solutions through cross-cutting key performance indicators (**KPIs**) that show how these collectively contribute to the GST1 outcomes and the five-year ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement. **Major announcements** could usefully be left until the **last day of the COP**, shifting away from focusing solely on the final plenary negotiations as a marker of COP success, toward celebrating progress on delivering against existing commitments.

## Contents

A. Key Recommendations .....	2
B. The COP30 Action Agenda: a Blueprint for a Vision to 2030 .....	3
C. Enhancing International Cooperation Between Parties and NPS .....	3
D. A Vision for the Action Agenda.....	4
E. Annex: Leveraging the GCAA to Enhance International Cooperation to Achieve the GST Targets and Signals .....	5

## A. Key Recommendations

1. In setting out a five-year plan for the action agenda (2025–30), 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 EIC—as well as inform GST2, which starts in 2026 and culminates in 2028.
  - **provide continuity for the new, unified approach set out by the Fourth Presidency Letter and encourage future COP Presidencies to innovate within this stabilized approach** by: (i) highlighting key solutions where implementation is critical but lagging and their relevant enablers; and (ii) regionalizing plans to accelerate solutions, which helps engage stakeholders on specific regional challenges—including those most relevant to the region in which COP is held.
  - **set out a governance structure and institutional arrangements to support EIC for implementation of GST outcomes, including at the domestic level.**
  - **create a system of KPIs to measure progress against specific GST targets and signals and to aggregate the impact of ICI-driven solutions.**
  - **ask ICIs and multilateral development agencies involved in CHLC’s 2025 work program’s GCAA activation groups<sup>5</sup> to: (i) use identified KPIs to report progress on GST outcomes on the Global Climate Action (or Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action [NAZCA]) Portal; and (ii) build momentum on GST-aligned solutions at UNFCCC Climate Weeks and other relevant climate and development fora.**
  - **make major announcements on aggregate impacts of ICI-driven solutions on the last day of the COP** to shift attention from focusing solely on the final negotiations’ plenary and celebrate delivery against existing commitments.
2. A COP30 decision could:
  - **request the CHLC to stabilize the action agenda structure throughout their renewed mandate (2025–30)**
  - **encourage Parties to welcome and engage** with the new approach. This would underline the shift to implementation under the Paris Agreement, given that Parties adopted the remaining outstanding technical guidance at COP29.
  - **synchronize CHLC work programs and plans, as well as the organization of the action agenda, with the five-year ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement.** Implementation acceleration plans (or plans to accelerate solutions) can provide examples of how EIC could accelerate progress toward achievement of GST1 targets, and how these targets can be reflected in NDCs and national adaptation plans (**NAPs**). Plans to accelerate solutions should extend at least until 2030, coinciding 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.



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

### A Transformative Approach for the Action Agenda

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 30 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.

3. The COP30 Presidency's Fourth Letter<sup>6</sup> presents a unified action agenda for the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the CHLC, focusing on implementation of GST1 and NDCs. The Letter establishes 30 key objectives under six axes to reflect solutions required to implement the GST outcomes and where EIC can drive systemic transformation.<sup>7</sup> The CHLC's work program for 2025<sup>8</sup> incorporates the Letter's COP30 action agenda axes and nested objectives and clarifies how the GCAA will operationalize this unified agenda.
4. 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.

### Supporting a Unified Action Agenda to 2030 that Aligns with the GST1 Outcomes and Informs GST2

5. In the GST1 decision, Parties agreed on several targets and signals to inform new and ambitious NDCs, as well as enhance implementation and international cooperation. The GST decision also encouraged the CHLC, the Marrakech Partnership and NPS to consider the outcomes of the GST1 in their work.<sup>9</sup>
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 the GST. By establishing explicit connections between objectives and the GST targets, the GST-aligned climate action data raised through the GCAA could complement what the UNFCCC has gathered from the collective assessment of NDCs and BTRs submitted so far, given that the UNFCCC has no explicit mandate to track GST targets.
7. 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 toward 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.
8. Examples of how the GCAA five-year plan could promote achievement and tracking of two GST targets are provided in the Annex/Section E.

## C. Enhancing International Cooperation Between Parties and NPS

9. 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. These synergies could show how EIC can support faster progress on GST1 targets and signals and how these could be reflected in NDCs and NAPs, supporting greater accountability and transparency of (voluntary) climate action.



10. With the GST as an organizing principle, there is an opportunity for the action agenda to inform UNFCCC workstreams and processes, in addition to GST2, given that a number of them are either directly or indirectly linked to the GST. Possible avenues for engagement include:
- the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme (**MWP**) dialogues and investment-focused events
  - the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (**JTWP**), once it has identified the elements of its future work
  - the Article 6.8 non-market cooperative approaches (**NMA**) Platform<sup>10</sup>
  - the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress (**FMCP**) process
  - the annual GST NDC dialogue
  - the UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes, once operationalized
  - the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures<sup>11</sup>
  - the New Quantified Climate Goal (**NCQG**)
  - the Action for Climate Empowerment (**ACE**) framework.
11. For specific issues and suggestions for engagement, see C2ES's submission.<sup>12</sup>

## **D. A Vision for the Action Agenda**

12. The CHLC five-year plan could set out a vision for the implementation of this GST-aligned, unified action agenda approach and operational framework. It should also seek Party and UNFCCC support to help stabilize it across Presidencies, including through a COP30 decision.
13. The temptation to include topics in the thirty key objectives for a unified action agenda to 2030 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). A five-year plan could also assess readjusting the objectives of the newly structured action agenda to correct for these inconsistencies.

### **A Governance Structure**

14. This governance structure would:
- **enhance the role of key ICIs, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and specialized UN agencies.** This would highlight the development dimensions of climate change for EIC beyond the UNFCCC
  - **include climate action officers and managers at the UNFCCC Secretariat, current COP Presidency representatives, and Marrakech Partnership civil society organizations, as well as experts within the Climate Champions Team,** for continuity and cohesion of the unified approach
  - **ask ICIs to be ready to inform Parties on how their efforts are contributing to GST outcomes,** including through UNFCCC formal workstreams and processes
  - **link these efforts to Parties' development priorities, whenever ICIs are comprised of both Parties and NPS.** This enables the sending of key signals to government executive branches or line ministries, such as strengthening partnerships with NPS at the domestic level. For example, Parties' participation in ICIs and multilateral development agencies could be coordinated through an interministerial "unit" for climate change.<sup>13</sup> 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 to ministries and feed back relevant information, efforts, and context that could support the preparation of national documents, including Biennial Transparency Reports (**BTRs**).

## Transparency and Accountability

15. 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. It has the potential to expand the NPS-only focus of the UNFCCC Recognition and Accountability Framework (**RAF**)<sup>14</sup> and recommendations by the independent co-chairs of the RAF consultation.<sup>15</sup>
16. KPIs could overcome inconsistencies in the current COP30 action agenda framework where objectives do not clearly map onto GST outcomes. Reporting on these GST-aligned KPIs would enable aggregation of impact across various axes and key objectives as relevant in the Yearbook of Global Climate Action. The Yearbook could deliver a narrative supported by aggregate data to help ensure key messages cut through to key stakeholders on how to implement and cooperate on GST1. It could also spotlight “best-in-class” ICIs activating key enablers (e.g., policy, technological, capacity building, innovation, thought leadership) for EIC toward GST2.
17. The COP30 and consecutive Presidencies could call for the UNFCCC Secretariat to make changes to the NAZCA Platform to allow for ICIs to update their information and reporting against identified KPIs, highlighting enablers for the ecosystem to work on for faster implementation. Useful additions to the portal could be, for example, a checkbox with GST targets and signals that ICIs would select based on their focus, spaces to fill according to identified KPIs, and text boxes to explain how ICIs are tracking progress against selected GST outcomes, including through other KPIs.

## Celebrating Achievements at COP

18. 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.
19. On the way to COPs, the work of activation groups and their deliverables could be featured at UNFCCC Climate Weeks’ Implementation Fora,<sup>16</sup> Regional Platforms for Climate Projects,<sup>17</sup> and other development fora outside of the UNFCCC to support accountability throughout the year and help streamline climate into the broader development action agenda.
20. Major announcements—including on aggregate impacts of ICI-driven solutions onto GST1 outcomes—could usefully be left until the last day of the COP, shifting away from focusing solely on the final plenary negotiations as a marker of COP success, toward celebrating progress on delivering against existing commitments. This could be done by timing the annual GCAA high-level event on this last day and using thematic hubs set up on COP grounds, rather than overly relying on thematic days, such as those recently established by the COP30 Presidency.<sup>18</sup>

## **E. Annex: Leveraging the GCAA to Enhance International Cooperation to Achieve the GST Targets and Signals**

21. 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.<sup>19</sup> These papers recognize existing work, barriers, and solutions (including the 2030 Climate Solutions)<sup>20</sup> and suggest potential leadership to drive implementation. This leadership should be engaged in ICIs delivering on relevant GST1 outcomes through the GCAA activation groups outlined by the CHLC’s work program for 2025.
22. The following are two examples of proposed approaches to encourage EIC toward achieving two of the GST targets and signals, referencing key leadership that should help drive these solutions.



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

23. Under the “Axis I - Transitioning Energy, Industry, and Transport,” one activation group will address “Objective 1 - Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency.”<sup>21</sup> This objective matches the GST target calling on Parties to “trip[e] renewable energy capacity globally and doubl[e] the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030.”<sup>22</sup> 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 per objective would produce plans to accelerate solutions by COP30.
24. 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 could 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 could be averaged for 2025–30 in 2030. Aggregate impact could be measured through this KPI for the economy as a whole, broken down for specific regions (e.g., Latin America and the Caribbean), sectors (e.g., buildings), and/or processes (e.g., cooling) for more context and/or when a collective metric is unavailable or requires further data for a comprehensive aggregation.
  - 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). A GST2 outcome could then refer to the collaborative work of ICIs and potential 2028 milestones achieved, building confidence in that progress is being made toward achieving 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, identifying the ICIs that could help in this regard.
25. Accountability (in terms of tracking impact of solutions and implementing enablers) could be ensured through: (i) the governance structure of the ICIs; and (ii) the accountability checkpoints set annually by the GCAA at COPs as well as at specific climate and development fora where ICIs are involved. For example, ICIs focusing on tracking energy efficiency and enabling energy efficiency improvements through regional roadmaps that should be invited to join the activation group working on Objective 1 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

26. 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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup>

27. 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 the 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.
28. ICIs that are tracking progress on the implementation of EWS and foster their integration as part of adaptation actions in national plans include, for example, 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. These ICIs should be invited to join the activation group working on Objective 13.

## F. 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/>.

## G. References

<sup>1</sup> The Brazilian incoming Presidency has written a series of public letters meant to set the tone and priorities for COP30. 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WorkProgrammCHLC_MP%202025.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Center for Climate and Energy Solutions [hereinafter, C2ES], *A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda* (Washington, DC: C2ES, August 18, 2025) (submission to the UNFCCC), <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202508182321---20250815%20C2ES%20Vision%20for%20the%20Action%20Agenda.pdf>. This paper is based on the submission made 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. 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%20\\_champions.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/high-level%20_champions.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> 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, Art. 14, ¶ 3 (January 29, 2016), <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf#page=2>.

<sup>5</sup> The international cooperative initiatives (*ICIs*) that are part of activation groups have been listed on the COP30 Presidency website, "Action Agenda Activation Groups," COP30 Brazil Amazonia, Belem 2025, accessed September 2, 2025, <https://cop30.br/en/action-agenda/activation-groups>.

<sup>6</sup> André Aranha Correa do Lago, "Fourth Letter from the Presidency."

<sup>7</sup> 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-CO<sub>2</sub> 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."

<sup>8</sup> 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](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WorkProgrammCHLC_MP%202025.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> 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>.

<sup>10</sup> NMA Platform, UNFCCC, accessed September 2, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/Article-6-8/nma-platform/main/non-market-approaches>.

<sup>11</sup> UNFCCC, *Matters relating to the impacts of the implementation of response measures*, Decision 22/CMA.6, Annex, 22 (March 27, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024\\_17a03\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024_17a03_adv.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> UNFCCC, *A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda*, C2ES, August 18, 2025, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202508182321---20250815%20C2ES%20Vision%20for%20the%20Action%20Agenda.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Several countries have interministerial arrangements to address climate change.

<sup>14</sup> In June 2023, the UNFCCC published the UNFCCC Recognition and Accountability Framework (*RAF*), which 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 NPS. 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.p](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_Recognition_and_Accountability_Framework_v1_04062023.p)



[df](#); 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_Matters_recommendation_8_UNFCCC_draft_implementation_plan_v0-1_04062023.pdf). C2ES commented on this work: C2ES, *Accountability of voluntary initiatives including non-Party stakeholders at COP28 and beyond, Technical Paper* (Arlington, VA: C2ES, June, 2023), <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Accountability-of-voluntary-initiatives-including-non-Party-stakeholders-at-COP28-and-beyond.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> The Co-Chairs' recommendations addressed issues of transparency, reporting, follow up and inclusivity of voluntary commitments from NPS, including enhancing the visibility of best practice from the Global South. 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_Recommendations_24_May_2024.pdf); "New Transparency Recommendations for International Voluntary Initiatives are an Important Accountability Enabler," Catalina Cecchi, C2ES, June 11, 2024, <https://www.c2es.org/2024/06/new-transparency-recommendations-for-international-voluntary-initiatives-are-an-important-accountability-enabler/>.

<sup>16</sup> "Climate Weeks," UNFCCC, accessed July 29, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-weeks#Climate-Week-September-2025>.

<sup>17</sup> "Regional Platforms for Climate Projects," Climate High Level Champions, accessed July 29, 2025, <https://www.climatechampions.net/frameworks/regional-platforms-for-climate-projects/>.

<sup>18</sup> "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>.

<sup>19</sup> *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/>.

<sup>20</sup> CHLC 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/>.

<sup>21</sup> UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025*, 4.

<sup>22</sup> UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶ 28 (March 15, 2024), <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.

<sup>23</sup> UNFCCC, *Work Programme for the Climate High Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for 2025*, 4.

<sup>24</sup> UNFCCC, *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, Decision 1/CMA.5, ¶¶ 50, 63, 64 (March 15, 2024), <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.