



FEEDBACK RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE LETTER FROM THE CLIMATE HIGH-LEVEL CHAMPIONS ON THE FIVE-YEAR VISION & PLAN FOR THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

SYNTHESIS REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT

22 September 2025

I. BACKGROUND

1. For 2025, the [Climate High-Level Champions](#) and the [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action \(MP\)](#) launched the [2025 Work Programme](#). Building on the 2021 five-year plan, the [2030 Climate Solutions](#), and the [Climate Action Pathways](#), the work programme supports the implementation of the first Global Stocktake (GST) outcome, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). It also follows the objectives identified by the incoming COP 30 Presidency across the thematic and cross-cutting areas of the Marrakech Partnership to deliver a unified global climate action agenda (GCAA) at COP 30.
2. As delegated by the incoming Presidency and drawing on last year's feedback, the Climate High-Level Champions initiated a consultative process with Parties and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) to inform the development of a vision and plan for the next five years of the GCAA, as per [letter](#) from the Climate High-Level Champions as of 17 of July 2025. The deadline for written inputs was 18 of August 2025.
3. A total of 67 inputs were considered as part of this synthesis report, including six from Parties and groups of Parties (representing 122 Parties) and the remainder from NPS. All inputs are publicly available on the [UNFCCC submission portal](#) and on this [page](#) to facilitate access. The majority of inputs responded to the questions outlined in the Champions' letter and described below:
 - 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](#)?
4. This document summarizes the key themes and areas across all inputs received for consideration by the Climate High-Level Champions in the development of a new five-year plan and efforts have been made to cluster the feedback based on the questions above.

II. GENERAL

5. Almost all Parties and NPS alike expressed appreciation for the sustained leadership and important role of the Climate High-Level Champions, the MP and the incoming COP 30 Presidency in advancing global climate action. They welcome the opportunity on how the five-year vision and plan can bring clarity of purpose and offers a unifying space to convene diverse stakeholders and enable alignment among voluntary initiatives with national strategies and the overarching goals of the Paris Agreement. Moreover, the value of the six axes outlined by the incoming COP 30 Presidency as a practical organizing framework for the climate action agenda linked to the outcome of the first GST is recognized, noting that this structure helps provide coherence across diverse themes while accelerating delivery on the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
6. Many Parties and NPS underscored widespread support for building upon and strengthening of existing Marrakech Partnership structures that complement UNFCCC processes and tools by magnifying best practices, spotlighting existing initiatives, and innovate in ways that respond to the urgency underscored by the GST. This will ensure that the upcoming period of the GCAA fully integrates the lessons learned to date. The goal for the five-year plan should serve not only as a roadmap for intent, but primarily as a strong framework for catalyzing measurable, sustained and equitable climate action.

III. SUCCESS FOR THE GCAA IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

Q1. What should success look like for the GCAA in the next five years, and how can it be measured effectively?

Overarching themes

- ❖ Anchor the GCAA based on the goals of the Paris Agreement and outcome of the first GST by embedding their priorities into its five-year vision and plan to ensure credibility, coherence, and relevance across mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation



- ❖ Translate commitments into measurable implementation by supporting NDC and NAP delivery, scaling solutions, strengthening existing initiatives, mobilizing finance, and enabling systemic and sectoral transformation that delivers tangible results on the ground
- ❖ Mobilize climate finance, in particular, for adaptation and resilience and ensure equitable access for developing countries
- ❖ Strengthen accountability through indicators and milestones by establishing clear metrics, review points, and both quantitative and qualitative measures tied to the cycle of the GST to track progress and capture outcomes
- ❖ Continuously strengthen GCAA governance and impact by regularly refining priorities, enhancing leadership and coordination mechanisms, and fostering synergies

7. **Ensure alignment with goals of the Paris Agreement and the GST:** All Parties and NPS emphasized that success for the GCAA should be defined by how well it contributes to the goals of the Paris Agreement. Almost all Parties and NPS mentioned the importance of rooting the GCAA five-year vision in the outcome of the first GST and advancing the highlighted priorities therein to enhance credibility, coherence, and policy relevance. GCAA efforts should support advancement across all pillars of the Paris Agreement, in particular mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.
8. **Deliver and implement existing commitments:** Almost all Parties and NPS stressed that the GCAA success should be based on measurable implementation, rather than on the creation of new pledges or initiatives. The emphasis should be on delivering results on the ground, particularly in terms of accelerating NDC and NAP implementation, scaling finance, and supporting sectoral transformations, with on-the-ground delivery being considered an indicator of impactful climate action.
9. **Measure success through clear indicators and milestones tied to GST outcomes:** Almost all Parties and NPS recommended that assessment of the GCAA success should be done through clear metrics, indicators, and review points tied to GST milestones and cycles. Success was framed as accelerating delivery of GST outcomes, addressing critical needs - particularly in adaptation - and ensuring measurable progress across mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation, in particular finance. The GCAA should serve as a bridge between GST outcomes and implementation efforts.
10. **Center adaptation and finance as key measures of success:** Most Parties and NPS linked success to mobilization of finance for developing countries, with a particular focus on strengthening initiatives and resources for adaptation and resilience. In addition to scaling finance, accessibility and equitable distribution of resources to frontline actors and vulnerable communities should be considered key. The GCAA should focus on disbursement, localization, and accessibility of resources holistically to avoid adding to debt burdens, with greater flows towards adaptation and meeting the urgent needs of communities already experiencing severe climate impacts. Blended finance approaches can also lead to stronger mobilization of both public and private resources that channel directly to local implementers.



11. **Strengthen and avoid duplication of existing initiatives:** Many Parties and NPS stressed that the GCAA should avoid creating new initiatives or duplicative reporting systems. It is important to build on, strengthen and raise awareness of existing initiatives, ensuring accountability across commitments. Leveraging current initiatives and reporting systems would enhance efficiency, reduce fragmentation, and maintain focus on delivery.
12. **Catalyze systemic and sectoral transformation:** Many Parties and NPS highlighted that the GCAA should support national and subnational efforts that enable large-scale transformation in critical systems and sectors. Supporting enabling environments, regulations, and governance frameworks should be key for transformative outcomes.
13. **Periodically refine and reassess priority areas:** Some Parties and NPS recognized that while the six axes provide a strong and useful overarching framework, their effectiveness depends on clearer prioritization and periodic refinement. This could be done through annual sequencing efforts that allow resources to be concentrated on fewer, high-impact priorities. The axes themselves should be periodically revisited, refined, or consolidated to reflect evolving global priorities. Most Parties and NPS underscored the importance of ensuring the needs of developing countries are integrated across all axes, backed by dedicated mechanisms to accelerate energy and industry transition, adaptation, and resilience.
14. **Accelerate delivery by tracking progress:** Some Parties urged that the GCAA should move beyond highlighting initiatives and focus on driving implementation. Success of the GCAA was framed through its ability to enable delivery on the ground, supporting actors in meeting their commitments, and ensuring alignment with broader Paris Agreement objectives. There is a need for stronger systems to monitor progress, evaluate impact, and identify what is needed for delivery, which will reorient the GCAA from a platform of visibility to one centered on measurable outcomes and tangible contributions.
15. **Enhance governance and coordination mechanisms to facilitate continuity and alignment:** A few Parties and NPS recommended enhancing leadership for the GCAA by establishing co-leads for priority sectors, strengthening governance frameworks to further preserve institutional memory and provide continuity from year to year, and enhancing coordination mechanisms.
16. **Scale effective solutions and elevate cross-cutting focus areas:** NPS emphasized that scaling effective climate solutions is a critical measure of success, highlighting approaches such as distributed renewable energy, climate-resilient agriculture, and circular economy practices. They stressed that such scaling should safeguard equity and environmental integrity to ensure solutions are both effective and just. NPS also called for elevating cross-cutting focus areas, such as circular economy, the built environment, food systems and security, and gender equality as integral to the GCAA. Embedding these themes within the Marrakech Partnership's work would reflect interlinkages between climate, culture, and sustainable development, strengthen collaboration across regions and sectors, and enhance both visibility and practical, localized impact.



17. **Incorporate qualitative outcomes as a measure of progress:** NPS suggested measuring just transition progress, governance improvements, and local empowerment alongside quantitative indicators. Success should also be measured by improvements in equity, participation, and capacity-building. Additionally, NPS called for the inclusion of qualitative outcomes that capture, for example, community empowerment and multi-level collaboration. They underscored that a balanced approach, which combines quantitative tracking with qualitative evidence of impact, is necessary to fully understand and communicate what success looks like.
18. **Strengthen synergies across Conventions:** NPS recommended that the GCAA should serve as a mechanism to foster coherence and advance synergies across nature and the Rio Conventions. The GST and the six-axes framework proposed encapsulate implementation issues also highlighted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The GCAA should align action, enhancing integrated solutions that address interconnected global challenges.

IV. IMPACTFUL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES AND NPS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS AT NATIONAL AND SECTORAL LEVELS

Q2. 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?

Overarching themes

- ❖ Expand sectoral coordination by deepening dialogues across sectors and using tools like the Global Climate Action Portal, registries, project pipelines, and information-sharing hubs to connect NPS efforts with national priorities, while complementing and supporting the UNFCCC process
- ❖ Strengthen delivery by establishing metrics and tracking frameworks that link NPS contributions to NDCs and NAPs
- ❖ Ensure inclusive and sustained engagement by providing capacity-building, resources, and predictable channels for dialogue

19. **Anchor engagement in national frameworks:** Most Parties and NPS urged that there should be stronger linkages between NPS efforts and national climate plans. National planning processes such as NDCs, NAPs, and long-term low-emission development strategies should go hand in hand. This is seen as crucial for coherence, avoiding fragmentation, and leveraging local implementation channels.
20. **Expand sectoral dialogues to enhance coordination:** Many Parties and NPS recommended that sectoral platforms bringing Parties and NPS together around shared goals in sectors including



energy, land use, transport, food systems and urban environments should be expanded or deepened. Existing initiatives under the Marrakech Partnership were highlighted for their effectiveness in bringing together national governments and non-State actors, and it was recommended that they be built upon to further enhance coordination.

21. **Track NPS contributions to the Paris Agreement:** Almost all Parties emphasized alignment of NPS action to ensure meaningful contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. They noted that NPS efforts should meaningfully contribute to national and sectoral delivery of NDCs, NAPs, and the outcome of the first GST. To achieve this, Parties emphasized the importance of establishing stronger metrics and tracking frameworks that can assess how NPS actions advance country-driven priorities, bridge areas where work is needed, and ensure accountability. This approach was presented as critical for ensuring that NPS engagement is both visible and directly supportive of Parties' implementation needs.
22. **Complement and support the UNFCCC process:** Many Parties stressed that the GCAA role should remain complementary to, rather than a substitute for, the UNFCCC negotiations. They highlighted that while the GCAA can add value by amplifying action, mobilizing stakeholders, and fostering collaboration, it should not create parallel processes that undermine or duplicate the formal negotiation track. Instead, Parties emphasized that GCAA engagement should reinforce the mandates and outcomes agreed under the UNFCCC, ensuring coherence and legitimacy. The credibility of the GCAA depends on its ability to support, rather than replace, the Party-driven decision-making process.
23. **Utilize matchmaking and mapping tools to identify opportunities and align with national priorities:** NPS proposed tools to connect non-State actor efforts with Party priorities with recommendations including registries, knowledge hubs, "matchmaking" platforms, and project pipeline repositories. NPS proposed that these be hosted on or linked with the Global Climate Action Portal (also known as NAZCA). This integration was framed as a means to enhance transparency, avoid duplication, and make it easier for Parties to identify which NPS actions are directly contributing to national and sectoral priorities. NPS highlighted that these mechanisms could help translate ambition into implementation by creating clear pathways for collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and resource alignment across the Party and NPS landscape.
24. **Support appropriate NPS engagement opportunities into NDC and NAP planning:** NPS suggested more structured engagement in NDC and NAP formulation and development. They called for co-creation processes that draw on NPS expertise and ensure plans are grounded in local realities. NPS underscored that local organizations, community groups, and sectoral experts bring critical knowledge of on-the-ground conditions that can strengthen the design and implementation of NDCs and NAPs.
25. **Provide resource support for meaningful and effective engagement:** NPS emphasized that effective engagement requires capacity-building, resourcing, and institutional support, particularly for actors from developing countries, Indigenous Peoples, and community-based



organizations. They urged the GCAA to allocate resources for this purpose to ensure more effective NPS engagement.

26. **Ensure regular and predictable engagement:** NPS stressed that engagement with Parties should be consistent and predictable rather than ad hoc. They noted that more sustained opportunities would allow NPS to meaningfully contribute to national and sectoral implementation efforts. NPS called for structured and ongoing channels of dialogue that align with key moments in the GST, NDC, and NAP cycles. Such regular engagement is seen as essential for building trust, ensuring continuity, and allowing NPS contributions to be systematically integrated into planning and delivery.

V. PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE ENGAGEMENT

Q3. How can the GCAA promote an inclusive and equitable engagement, in particular from underrepresented groups and regions?

Overarching themes

- ❖ Tailor support to national contexts by providing resources and finance that reflect differing capacities and enable full engagement of vulnerable groups
- ❖ Improve accessibility of participation through hybrid formats, regional consultations, and translation services
- ❖ Embed equity and inclusivity by ensuring underrepresented groups have meaningful roles in decision-making, leadership, and resource allocation

27. **Provide support for developing countries and vulnerable groups:** Almost all Parties and NPS stated that the need for sustained technical and financial support to ensure meaningful engagement from Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developing Countries (LDCs), Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth is considered critical and should be structural and embedded across all GCAA initiatives. This can be done through dedicated resources for capacity-building, travel and participation, knowledge-sharing platforms, and direct funding mechanisms that empower communities to engage on their terms.

28. **Center equity and inclusivity as key principles in the GCAA:** Many Parties and NPS highlighted that inclusivity and equity should be guiding principles of the GCAA. Inclusivity should extend to decision-making power and leadership roles within GCAA structures and initiatives. Underrepresented groups, in particular, those mentioned above, should have meaningful engagement in the development of priorities and the allocation of efforts through the GCAA.



29. **International cooperation should be grounded in national contexts and differing levels of capacity:** Most Parties emphasized GCAA engagement should recognize and align with differing national capacities. They noted that developing countries often face constraints that limit their ability to fully participate in and benefit from global climate action. The GCAA should recognize these differences and provide tailored support that reflects national circumstances and levels of capacity.
30. **Cultivate accessible participation formats:** NPS proposed measures such as hybrid meetings, regional consultations, translation services, and financial support to enable equitable participation. Respondents emphasized these formats are essential for engaging communities with limited digital access or travel capacity. Such measures were emphasized as essential mechanisms for enabling the meaningful involvement of communities with such restrictions.
31. **Enable leadership roles for underrepresented groups:** NPS urged that the GCAA should increase the representation of youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and frontline communities within governance structures and implementation efforts. NPS stressed that these groups would bring critical knowledge, lived experience, and innovative approaches that can strengthen climate solutions. Their meaningful inclusion is considered a matter of equity and as a way to enhance the legitimacy, credibility, and overall effectiveness of the GCAA.
32. **Prioritize capacity-building to ensure equitable and informed engagement:** NPS stressed that meaningful participation in the GCAA requires long-term investments in capacity-building to enable full and informed participation. NPS highlighted the need for programs that strengthen leadership development, technical training, and peer learning, enabling diverse actors to contribute more effectively to climate governance and implementation.

VI. BETTER TRANSPARENCY, REPORTING AND FOLLOW UP OF THE GCAA

Q4. 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](#)?

Overarching themes

- ❖ Strengthen transparency and credibility by standardizing reporting templates, enabling verification, and incorporating regular review cycles
- ❖ Enhance reporting platforms by improving user-friendliness, adding automation features, and ensuring frequent updates to track progress consistently
- ❖ Increase visibility and clarity of progress by disaggregating data by region and sector, categorizing actions, and showcasing best practices



- ❖ Create feedback loops for learning and policy by ensuring outcomes inform national strategies, sectoral initiatives, and continuous improvement

33. **Ensure transparency and credibility in reporting:** Most Parties and NPS emphasized that there is a need for more robust reporting, including third-party verification, as part of existing tools. To address this, there should be development of clearer reporting templates that establish standardized formats for data submission, making inputs more uniform and accessible. The importance of integrating independent verification options was also recommended in order to add a layer of accountability. Additionally, it was recommended that periodic review cycles should be incorporated to ensure that data is not only collected but also assessed and updated regularly, helping identify gaps, track delivery against commitments, and inform Parties and NPS alike on where further action is needed.
34. **Facilitate regional and sectoral visibility of progress and initiatives:** Most Parties and NPS recommended that data reported through the Yearbook and the Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA) be disaggregated by region and sector. They emphasized that disaggregated data would make it possible to track contributions more accurately, highlight progress in specific geographic and sectoral contexts, and better align NPS efforts with national and regional priorities.
35. **Improve user-friendliness and intuitiveness of reporting platforms:** Some Parties and NPS suggested that reporting portals should be made more accessible and navigable and include more granular data. Improvements should be made to the Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA) for more user-friendly and intuitive navigation to improve accessibility and visibility of progress.
36. **Showcase best practices and success stories:** Some Parties and NPS recommended that existing tools could be used to showcase best practices and successful examples of ongoing initiatives. The Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA) and the Yearbook of Global Climate Action should serve not only as repositories of information but also as spaces to highlight replicable models and concrete outcomes from initiatives. This could lead to enhanced transparency and learning without creating new reporting structures.
37. **Establish regular updates to reporting platforms:** NPS emphasized the importance of frequent updates to platforms to ensure accountability by allowing stakeholders to verify delivery, build trust, and adjust strategies where needed. This would ensure that commitments are being translated into action.
38. **Categorize and differentiate types of progress:** NPS recommended differentiating pledged, ongoing, and achieved actions through updated categorization of progress. NPS noted that current approaches often blur the line between pledged actions and those that are already underway or completed. They thus called for tools to track both commitments and progress on implementation side-by-side to ensure clarity.



39. **Enhance automation and standardization:** NPS suggested automated reminders and standardized templates within existing tools to encourage timely updates and maintain consistency across submissions. NPS highlighted that automation and uniform formats could serve as practical improvements that would reduce reporting burdens, improve accuracy, and support more systematic tracking of progress.

40. **Create sustained feedback loops between learnings and policy development:** NPS stressed that reporting under the GCAA should actively feed back into learning and policy developments. NPS also noted that reporting processes should generate insights that help stakeholders identify what is working, address gaps, and refine strategies. They emphasized that lessons drawn from reporting can inform both national policies and sectoral initiatives, ensuring that information captured is not only transparent but also actionable.