Submission by the Climate High-Level Champions on opportunities, actionable solutions, best practices, challenges and barriers relevant to the topic of the 8th global dialogue under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

11 September 2026

Context

1. The Climate High-Level Champions (CHLCs), Mr. Dan Ioschpe of the COP 30 Presidency (Brazil) and Mr. Samed Ağırbaş of the incoming COP 31 Presidency (Türkiye), welcome the opportunity to provide views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers and to share key learnings from non-Party stakeholders, in particular under the Marrakech Partnership and the Global Climate Action Agenda relevant to the topics of the eighth global dialogue in accordance with paragraph 14 of decision 4/CMA.4.
2. This submission builds on the CHLCs' mandate to facilitate the effective participation of non-Party stakeholders in the global dialogues and support the organization of the investment-focused events and their ongoing engagement with the MWP since its establishment, including through previous submissions in February 2023, May 2023, and April 2024, and continued collaboration with the co-chairs of the work programme.
3. Since those submissions, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MP) and Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) have been further strengthened through its 2026–2030: A five-year vision for accelerating implementation released ahead of COP 30. This provides a framework for accelerating implementation of agreed UNFCCC outcomes through a coordinated, transparent and action-oriented approach to voluntary climate action that may serve as a resource to the eighth global dialogue for identifying practical solutions, implementation barriers and enabling conditions, as appropriate, while respecting the facilitative and non-prescriptive mandate of the MWP.
4. The renewed MP architecture brings together existing voluntary climate initiatives under 30 Activation Groups where member initiatives work jointly to develop and implement Plans to Accelerate Solutions ("PAS"), which are multi-stakeholder, action-oriented workplans summarizing key actions to unblock progress across 11 levers to accelerate

implementation of high-impact solutions.[1] This submission draws on relevant PAS and concrete examples highlighted in existing published materials such as the Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025, the Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026, and the GCAA Mid-Year Snapshot 2026.

Opportunities, Actionable Solutions and Best Practices

Enabling mitigation ambition and implementation in industries

5. Global investment in **clean energy technologies** has scaled at nearly 20% annually between 2015 and 2024, reaching approximately USD 1.2 trillion in 2025 — overtaking the coal market and approaching the scale of the natural gas market[2]. Momentum in industrial decarbonization is building but remains early-stage: 19 commercial-scale clean industrial projects reached final investment decision in the first half of 2026 alone (USD 43 billion, more than double the prior year's pace), with 161 projects now operating or under construction worldwide and a total pipeline valued at an estimated USD 4.7 trillion[3]. When looking into hard-to-abate sectors like steel and cement, the near-zero-emissions steel pipeline stands at roughly 115 Mt of planned capacity (about 5% of current production), while near-zero-emissions cement capacity stands at roughly 55 Mt announced, with only about 20 Mt at an advanced development stage — around 1% of global capacity[4]. Closing this outcome-action gap is a central near-term priority and opportunity across sectors.
6. Two examples from 2026 illustrate different pathways for moving **clean industrial projects** towards scale. In India, AM Green's Kakinada green ammonia project reached final investment decision (FID) for a 1.5 million tonne per year facility, with construction now underway and commercial production targeted for 2028. The project combines a repurposed brownfield site, access to round-the-clock renewable power, international technology and engineering partnerships, and an anchor offtake agreement with Uniper for up to 500,000 tonnes of ammonia from 2028. It demonstrates how long-term offtake, cross-border value-chain partnerships and favourable conditions for renewable energy can help unlock investment in clean industry.

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[1] Plans to Accelerate Solutions can be accessed via the Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA) at: https://climateaction.unfccc.int/CopsAndSummits/COP30. On this page, scroll to the section below the introductory text and select the 'Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS)' tab.

[2] IEA and Climate High-Level Champions, *Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026: Strengthening International Collaboration to Accelerate Delivery* (2026).

[3] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

[4] IEA and Climate High-Level Champions, *Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026: Strengthening International Collaboration to Accelerate Delivery* (2026).

7. A complementary example is the China Iron & Steel Research Institute Group's (CISRI) Linyi project in Shandong, an industrial-scale demonstration facility for 100% hydrogen-based direct reduced iron (DRI). While the 50,000-tonne-per-year facility is not itself a commercial project, its technical validation is feeding directly into a pipeline of commercial-scale pure-hydrogen DRI plants, including projects already under construction. The case illustrates how demonstration, state-backed innovation, renewable power access, engineering capabilities and engagement with downstream users can help de-risk emerging technologies and create the conditions for subsequent commercial investment.
8. Other concrete examples of implementation from voluntary climate action include Brazil's e-Dutra corridor — the first **zero-emissions freight corridor** in Latin America, spanning 800 kilometres between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo — illustrates how demonstration can move to scale. Volkswagen Truck & Bus completed the first electric truck journey along the corridor, with DHL Supply Chain, Amazon and Scania also beginning electric freight operations on the same route through the Global Green Road Corridors initiative[5]. The lesson is one of anchor-shipper aggregation on shared infrastructure: bringing multiple large shippers and a vehicle manufacturer onto the same corridor simultaneously, rather than relying on a single company to scale alone, and having the public sector involved throughout the process.
9. Another implementation model appears in the Plan to Accelerate **Electrification** Solutions, co-hosted by the Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA) and the Alliance for Industry Decarbonization (AFID). The PAS pairs electricity supply and industrial demand in one plan. UNEZA members are working towards USD 88 billion per year in renewable investment, an increase from 351 GW to 1,074 GW of new renewable generation capacity, and an increase from 502 GWh to 2,425 GWh of new storage capacity by 2030. AFID members are focused on the demand side, working towards an increase from 183 GW to 534 GW of new renewable generation capacity, energy transition technology investment rising from USD 60 billion to USD 124 billion, and reductions of 0.24 Gt in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions and 2 Gt in Scope 3 emissions against their baseline year, tracked through a shared Emission Reduction Portal.
10. The Plan to Accelerate **Electrification** Solutions also answers barriers named later in this submission. UNEZA and the Global Clean Power Alliance are establishing a delivery mechanism for harmonisation, demand aggregation and pooled procurement for Small Island Developing States over 2026 to 2028. This responds to the long lead times, raw material bottlenecks and geographic concentration affecting cables, large transformers and specialised power electronics. The plan encourages mandates for the use of

[5] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

harmonised international standards for critical equipment, and is preparing traceability guidelines for raw material usage in main equipment. On capacity, a Digital Academy on Net Zero Solutions and four training courses for utilities in EMDEs sit alongside AFID's MyChange platform and six capacity-building modules, with members targeting an increase in reskilled human capital from 20 to 99 per cent. For industrial processes requiring higher temperatures, electrification options do not yet exist or are at a very early stage. Its near-term industrial actions therefore concentrate on renewable supply, low-emissions hydrogen, thermal storage and circularity while direct process electrification matures.

11. At COP 30, building on the Breakthrough Agenda (COP26), the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (COP27), and the Dubai Industrial Transition Framework (COP28), the **Belém Declaration on Global Green Industrialization** created a shared framework to be hosted by UNIDO for coordination and action to accelerate industrial transformation while expanding opportunities for sustainable growth and innovation across all regions. Its goal is to catalyze the development and scaling of the next generation of clean industries that drive prosperity, competitiveness and climate stability worldwide. A core leadership group will develop an institutional architecture and work programme to be presented at COP 31.
12. Innovation and entrepreneurship are also important enablers of industrial transformation. Despite challenges in measuring **SME participation in industrial value chains and clusters**[6], initiatives in the Global Climate Action Agenda Activation Group 28 on Innovation, Climate Entrepreneurship, and Small and Micro Business are focused on tangible implementation. As an example, the PAS for the Global South Cleantech Entrepreneurship Alliance focuses on fostering development and deployment of cleantech solutions, and the ecosystems for this within developing countries. This PAS includes a practical focus on innovation mapping and gap analysis, demand mobilization and pilot projects, and efforts to develop supportive policy, finance and markets. The planned Global Climate Innovation Fund (GCIF) PAS under Climate Ventures will propose more focus on Fund-of-Funds, to aggregate capital into diversified portfolios, reducing risk and enabling investment in emerging markets.
13. In parallel, **demand creation** is emerging as a critical enabler of industrial decarbonization. Over 10 countries have signed up to the Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative's (IDDI) Green Public Procurement (GPP) Pledge under the Sustainable Public Procurement PAS, working towards a 2030 target of at least 15 governments committing to GPP for low- and near-zero-emission cement, concrete and steel in public

[6] Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, *Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025* (2025).

infrastructure[7]. Concrete offtake mechanisms are advancing in parallel: the Hydrogen PAS's demand-creation work references contracts-for-difference, competitive auction platforms and sectoral offtake initiatives, alongside the COP 30 "*Public-Private Statement on Demand Creation for Low-Emissions Hydrogen and Its Derivatives in Lead Markets*"[8]. Private buyers' alliances are sending complementary market signals: ConcreteZero reached 55% low-carbon concrete procurement, almost double its 30% interim target, alongside SteelZero and the Low-Emission Ammonia-based Fertilizer buyers' alliance[9].

14. In addition, the interoperability of **standards** remains a priority lever for mitigation implementation. The Road Transport Plan to Accelerate Solution (PAS) is establishing harmonised minimum quality, safety and performance standards for used electric and conventional vehicle imports, addressing the risk of high-emitting vehicle dumping into emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs), where used vehicles make up more than half the fleet for a quarter of the world's population[10]. In parallel, the ISO–GHG Protocol partnership — combining ISO's national standards bodies across more than 170 countries with the GHG Protocol's adoption by 97% of S&P 500 companies — has launched what is described as the most ambitious carbon-accounting harmonisation effort to date. This covers the ISO 1406X family of standards and the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting, Scope 2 and Scope 3 standards. This will be highly relevant to advancing good practice in the heavy industry sector, as it will provide a common language for emissions accounting, helping accelerate mitigation efforts, including in corporate value chains and in product life cycle[11].
15. In total, 24 initiatives and 12 Plans to Accelerate Solutions are supporting Key Objective 2 of the Global Climate Action Agenda to accelerate zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors. Many others across the six axes of the Action Agenda further support enablers to Green Industrialization and Industry Decarbonization. A snapshot of these solutions, such as "Financing of Clean Industrial Projects" by the Industrial Transition Accelerator, is provided in the Annex.

Cross-cutting issues

16. Beyond industry-specific mitigation measures, a number of cross-cutting approaches and Plans to Accelerate Solutions under the Global Climate Action Agenda can help accelerate

[7] IEA and Climate High-Level Champions, *Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026: Strengthening International Collaboration to Accelerate Delivery* (2026).

[8] IEA and Climate High-Level Champions, *Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026: Strengthening International Collaboration to Accelerate Delivery* (2026).

[9] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

[10] IEA and Climate High-Level Champions, *Breakthrough Agenda Special Report 2026: Strengthening International Collaboration to Accelerate Delivery* (2026).

[11] https://www.iso.org/news/2025/09/iso-and-ghgp-partnership

implementation while delivering broader sustainable development benefits, strengthening stakeholder participation and international cooperation, and creating synergies across sectors and systems. Illustrative examples are provided in the following with additional Plans to Accelerate Solutions listed in the Annex.

17. **Circular economy and zero waste** are good examples of cross-cutting thematic topics, offering synergies and co-benefits associated with mitigation action. Within the Marrakech Partnership, the No Organic Waste (NOW) PAS integrates methane mitigation in the waste sector with livelihoods and social equity. Its Lowering Organic Waste Methane programme has moved from commitment to implementation, with 14 cities completing costed methane reduction action plans and two new state-level biogas roadmaps secured; the Global Methane Hub has committed USD 30 million, including USD 10 million for Latin American and Caribbean cities, and with the Global Methane Hub's activities, such as engagement with cities, in Africa and Asia. More than 50 waste picker organisations have joined a new data framework recognising their climate contribution and unlocking access to carbon markets and municipal support, working towards the PAS's longer-term goal of integrating informal waste pickers and cooperatives into municipal waste planning at scale[12].
18. There is scope for stronger consideration of **multi-stakeholder governance** in driving mitigation implementation, which is already deepening through platforms such as the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP), co-chaired by Brazil and Germany, which for the first time has formally integrated subnational governments — mayors, governors and regional leaders — into its governance structure through a new Subnational Advisory Council. CHAMP's endorsers now represent 36% of the world's population and 40% of global greenhouse gas emissions[13]. The Climate High-Level Champions have started to engage more with CHAMP-related initiatives on finance including project pipelines[14], with the aim of maximising synergies, including mitigation potential across the six axes of the Global Climate Action Agenda. The C40 initiatives on climate disinformation[15] and on urban data centres[16], for example, have synergies with Axis 6 on information integrity (Activation Group 30) and on Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and Digital Technologies (Activation Group 27). Bringing CHAMP-related initiatives and international initiatives closer together on specific solutions, offers new partnership and tangible collaboration opportunities to advance mitigation.

[12] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

[13] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

[14] https://www.c40.org/what-we-do/scaling-global-change/financing-the-green-transition/

[15] https://www.c40.org/what-we-do/building-a-movement/disinformation/

[16] https://www.c40.org/news/the-global-urban-data-centres-pact/

19. International cooperation to support high-integrity **carbon markets** under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement offers a significant opportunity to accelerate mitigation implementation. As of 2024, only 9 of 90 Parties had full Article 6 tracking arrangements in place, while 53% were developing or considering them, and 32 countries currently operate emissions-trading systems. The emerging Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets aims to expand voluntary markets through high-integrity, harmonised standards. Accelerating implementation and interoperability will be essential to scale participation, unlock investment, and ensure carbon markets contribute effectively to a transparent and credible global framework[17].
20. Alongside carbon markets, broader efforts to mobilize and **de-risk investments in emerging economies** are also helping to accelerate mitigation implementation: Country Platforms for Climate and Nature Finance, hosted by the Country Platforms Hub, provide country-owned, integrated investment frameworks to translate national priorities into investment pipelines, driving sectoral transformation. Since COP30, governance structures have been established and country support is underway across Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Lesotho, Colombia and South Africa, supported by the Country Platform Knowledge Portal, which also functions as a knowledge-sharing mechanism in its own right[18], facilitating peer learning by sharing practical tools, case studies and implementation lessons from existing country platforms, helping countries translate climate priorities into investable programmes.
21. **Capacity-building** is another significant cross-cutting enabler for driving mitigation ambition and implementation. In the case of transport and capacity-building efforts targeting EMDEs, for example, 500 or more transport professionals across Latin America and the Caribbean have been trained on public transport electrification and urban mobility planning in the first half of 2026, advancing the International Association of Public Transport's commitment to reach 2,000 people annually and 20,000 over the UN Decade for Sustainable Transport[19].

Challenges and Barriers

Enabling mitigation ambition and implementation in industries

22. The 2026 Breakthrough Agenda Report presents a breakdown of key barriers and levers prioritized by sectors in their Plans to Accelerate Solutions. Many of the implementation examples highlighted earlier in this submission, including efforts related to electrification,

[17] Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, *Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025* (2025).

[18] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026).

[19] Global Climate Action Agenda, *Mounting Momentum, Decisive Delivery: Global Climate Action Agenda Mid-Year Snapshot 2026* (2026)

demand creation or standards harmonisation, directly respond to the near-term sector priorities summarized in the following:

Near-term sector priorities

Hydrogen	Governments use international platforms to **aggregate demand creation**, while private actors scale sector-specific demand aggregation to enable firm offtake agreements.	Governments set emissions intensity thresholds for support schemes, aligned with **international standards**, and enable mutual recognition of certification.	Governments, MDBs and DFIs scale up **concessional finance and direct support** to flagship hydrogen projects in EMDEs to unlock final investment decisions.
Road transport	Governments support **knowledge-sharing** to encourage the publication of hosting capacity maps for charging infrastructure.	Governments, MDBs and DFIs establish a **funding assistance programme** to allocate capital to zero-emission commercial vehicle purchases.	Governments agree on minimum quality and performance **standards** for used vehicle imports to further strengthen demand for used or new electric vehicles.
Steel	Governments advance and **aggregate demand creation** policies to enable firm offtake commitments for near-zero and low-emissions steel from both public and private sector actors.	Governments, MDBs and DFIs target **financial and technical assistance programmes** to mobilise investment in the first commercial near-zero emissions steel projects.	Governments establish a strategic dialogue to agree on **trade partnerships**, underpinned by agreement on standards and competitiveness safeguards.
Cement and concrete	Governments advance and **aggregate demand creation policies** to enable firm offtake commitments for near-zero and low-emissions cement and concrete.	Governments, MDBs and DFIs target **financial and technical assistance programmes** to mobilise investment in the first commercial near-zero emissions cement projects.	Governments support the adoption of **interoperable standards** and definitions for near-zero and low-emissions cement and concrete in policy, procurement and implementation applications.
Buildings	Governments use international platforms to develop **roadmaps** for energy performance regulations for renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings and for NZERBs.	Governments and MDBs strengthen **engagement and exchange** with financial institutions to integrate NZERB and BEERI criteria into lending and investment practices.	Governments and public authorities strengthen **public procurement practices** for NZERB-aligned buildings and technologies, sharing knowledge and building institutional capacity.
Fertilisers	Governments intensify and align efforts to **create demand** for near-zero and low-emissions fertilisers.	Governments and initiatives develop **internationally consistent standards** and certification schemes for near-zero and low-emissions fertilisers and for soil health and protection.	Governments, MDBs and DFIs target **financial and technical assistance programmes** to mobilise investment in low-emissions fertiliser production and use.

Notes: MDBs = multilateral development banks; DFIs = development finance institutions; EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies; NZERBs = near-zero emission and resilient buildings; BEERI = building efficiency, electrification, and renewable integration. These priorities have been shortened for the Executive Summary.

23. Overall, the industry-related Plans to Accelerate Solutions identify the following common barriers and enablers as key to scale up solutions:
    a. **Demand creation**
    b. **International Standards**
    c. **De-risking investments for EMDEs**
    d. **Knowledge-sharing, technical assistance and capacity-building**

Cross-cutting issues

24. While cross-cutting approaches associated with mitigation action can create synergies, co-benefits and pathways for enhanced implementation as highlighted earlier in this submission, mobilizing finance and translating ambition into investable opportunities remain significant challenges, particularly in developing countries.
25. Finance-related work across the Global Climate Action Agenda spans a range of complementary approaches to mobilize capital for implementation. Relevant Plans to Accelerate Solutions focus on transition planning for financial institutions, interoperability of sustainable finance taxonomies, credit-enhancement and foreign-exchange risk-mitigation mechanisms, transaction support, and the integration of climate spending into public budgets. Related efforts also include country platforms that translate national priorities into investable programmes, high-integrity carbon markets, and improved access to finance for climate entrepreneurs and SMEs in developing countries. An illustrative list of relevant Plans to Accelerate Solutions is provided in the Annex.
26. Experience across the Global Climate Action Agenda and broader non-State actor engagement suggests that mobilizing finance at scale requires action across multiple dimensions. These include expanding access to grants, concessional finance and low-cost capital; strengthening fiscal space and debt sustainability; increasing the availability of private finance at an affordable cost; improving capacity, coordination and project preparation to support scalable investment portfolios; and creating enabling systems and structures that facilitate more equitable capital flows, particularly for developing countries.
27. These challenges are also reflected in initiatives convened by the Climate High-Level Champions. Since COP 27, they have held a series of convenings focused on curating startups in climate and nature solutions, and providing visibility and exchange on these with financiers, with a focus on developing countries. These were previously known as the "Regional Platforms for Climate Projects". In 2026, these have focused on investable solutions sourced from initiatives that are part of the Marrakech Partnership. In 2025, the

initiative[20] involved curation of 34 ventures and 16 investment vehicles, engaging over 140 financiers in-person at over seven high-impact events. Key findings remain broadly consistent with previous years, highlighting persistent challenges relevant to finance for mitigation: entrepreneur and SME access to finance; early financier engagement on opportunities; early-stage technical assistance and support; de-risking including for currency risk and through Fund-of-funds structures that can aggregate smaller investment opportunities; and development of local markets, including local venture capital and private equity funds.

28. Policy and regulatory barriers remain a current theme: Finance initiatives convened by the Climate High-Level Champions point to the need for stable policy and political support, including greater focus on job creation and the economic benefits of action, incorporation of mitigation within economic development goals, NDCs and national-level legislation, and the value-add of sectoral roadmaps for decarbonization. Participating financial institutions also highlight the need for strong governance and regulation relevant to climate risk, and for overall investor confidence at the country level.
29. At the project level, financing constraints relate to project preparation, financier alignment and risk. De-risking remains an ongoing challenge for mainstream financial institutions, with currency-related risks, small ticket size, lack of aggregation of projects and standardised blended finance vehicles and disclosures emerging as themes from the private sector. In the case of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and climate-tech startups across the Global South, they face critical barriers to industrial decarbonization, including high costs of capital, fragmented innovation ecosystems, and burdensome compliance requirements. Addressing these bottlenecks requires standardized capacity-building tools, aggregated project pipelines, and dedicated mechanisms connecting local innovations to global capital.
30. Beyond financial and regulatory constraints, technology access and transfer and institutional capacity remain significant barriers in developing countries. Capacity-building remains insufficient for both industrial decarbonization and climate finance, including in areas such as carbon markets, carbon accounting, as well as incorporation of climate considerations and the SDGs within public expenditure budgeting, and within public procurement.

Looking Ahead

31. The Climate High-Level Champions appreciate the opportunity to support collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders by offering practical implementation experience from the Marrakech Partnership and the Global Climate Action Agenda, in

[20] https://www.climatechampions.net/playground/frameworks/regional-platforms-for-climate-projects/

particular through its Activation Groups and Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS), and the broader non-State actor community to contribute to the 8th global dialogue under the Mitigation Work Programme.

32. The Climate High-Level Champions remain committed to fulfill their mandate entrusted to them by Parties and would be pleased to facilitate the participation of relevant PAS leads and practitioners in the 8th global dialogue and to continue supporting the organization of the investment-focused event.

Annex

Snapshot of relevant Plans to Accelerate Solutions from the Global Climate Action Agenda (non-exhaustive list)

Plans to Accelerate Solutions can be accessed via the Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA) at: https://climateaction.unfccc.int/CopsAndSummits/COP30. On this page, scroll to the section below the introductory text and select the 'Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS)' tab.

Enabling mitigation ambition and implementation in industries

Axis - Key Objective/Activation Group	PAS Title	PAS Link	Host Initiative
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Green Industrial Hubs and Corridors	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/12_.pdf	The Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Expand and Accelerate Carbon Dioxide Removal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/23_.pdf	World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Accelerate Road Transport Decarbonisation	Plan to Accelerate_Road Transport Breakthrough_VF_Oct 24	Breakthrough Agenda in partnership with Brazil - Ministry of Transport
Axis 1 - (1) Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency	Expansion and Resilience of Power Grids	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/110_.pdf	Green Grids Initiative (GGI)

Axis 1 - (1) Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency	Mission Efficiency Plan to Accelerate Doubling Energy Efficiency	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/107_.pdf	Mission Efficiency
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Green Industry Support for Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/29_.pdf	Breakthrough Agenda
Axis 1 - (1) Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency	Plan to Accelerate Minerals for the Transition and Circularity	108_.pdf	Global Clean Power Alliance
Axis 1 - (1) Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency	Plan to Accelerate Electrification Solutions (AFID, UNEZA)	[Example 1] Plan to Accelerate Expansion and Resilience of Power Grids	Utilities for Net Zero Alliance (UNEZA)
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Accelerate Cement & Concrete	Cement & Concrete Breakthrough - Plan to Accelerate Solution	Cement & Concrete Breakthrough Initiative
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Accelerate the Decarbonisation of Steel	Plan to Accelerate Solution (Steel)	Steel Breakthrough Agenda
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Accelerate Chemicals	Plan to Accelerate Solution - Chemistry	CEM Biofuture Platform
Axis 1 - (2) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors	Plan to Accelerate Sustainable Fuels	109_.pdf	Clean Energy Ministerial

Axis 1 - (4) Transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner	Plan to Accelerate Renewable and Low-Emissions Hydrogen and its derivatives (Hydrogen PAS)	Hydrogen_PlantoAccelerateSolutions_Final_241025	Breakthrough Agenda

Cross-cutting issues

Axis - Key Objective/Activation Group	PAS Title	PAS Link	Host Initiative
Axis 3 - (8) Landscape restoration and regenerative agriculture	Plan to Accelerate Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/91_.pdf	Clean Air Task Force, Climate & Clean Air Coalition, Environmental Defense Fund
Axis 4 - (11) Multilevel governance	Plan to Accelerate Multilevel, Multisectoral, and Participatory Governance Model for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/66_.pdf	Coalition for High Ambition Multi Level Partnerships (CHAMP)
Axis 4 - (15) Solid waste management	No Organic Waste (NOW): Prevention, Diversion, and Management to Turn Waste into a Resource for Climate, Livelihoods, and Food Security	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/62_.pdf	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	Country Platforms for Climate and Nature Finance	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15V3yUhA6RZxYvypgcXlS04miMUJVVE89/view	Country Platforms Hub
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in	Methodologies for Climate Spending in Public Budgets	https://climateaction.unfccc.i	Inter American Development Bank

investments, and insurance		nt/assets/documents/102_.pdf	
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	Super Taxonomy	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/40_.pdf	Roadmap for Advancing Interoperability and Comparability of Sustainable Finance Taxonomies (Taxonomy Roadmap)
Axis 6 - (22) Climate-integrated public procurement	Harnessing public procurement in high-impact sectors to drive climate action and a just transition	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/47_.pdf	Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative (IDDI)
Axis 6 - (23) Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards	Plan to Grow Carbon Markets	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/48_.pdf	The Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets
Axis 6 - (23) Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards	Plan to Harmonize Global Carbon Accounting Standards	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/83_.pdf	ISO-GHGP partnership
Axis 6 - (23) Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards	Narrowing the ambition gap by financing high-integrity Article 6 action beyond NDCs	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/124_.pdf	Article 6 Ambition Alliance
Axis 6 - (24) Climate and trade	Harnessing Trade Policy for NDCs, Low-Carbon Economic Diversification and Climate Resilience	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/90_.pdf	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Axis 6 - (25) Reduction of non-CO2 gases	Climate and Clean Air Coalition Technology and	https://climateactio	Climate and Clean Air Coalition

	Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP)	n.unfccc.int/assets/documents/10_.pdf	
Axis 6 - (26) Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness	Comprehensive Risk Management	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/41_.pdf	Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and UNDRR
Axis 6 - (27) Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies	Digital Decarbonization	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/16_.pdf	Green Digital Action (GDA)
Axis 6 - (30) Information integrity in climate change matters	Plan to Accelerate the Promotion of Information Integrity on Climate Change	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/24_.pdf	Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	Transaction Hub for climate finance solutions	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/101_.pdf	Sustainable Business COP
Axis 6 - (25) Reduction of non-CO2 gases	World Bank's Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D)	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/11_.pdf	World Bank's Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D)
Axis 6 - (28) Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses	Building a thriving Global South climate tech startup ecosystem	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/14_.pdf	South-South Collective for the Climate

Axis 6 - (28) Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses	Plan to Accelerate Global South Cleantech Entrepreneurship Alliance	Plan to Accelerate Solution - GSCEA	Global South Cleantech Entrepreneurship Alliance
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	FX EDGE: Foreign Capital Mobilization and FX Hedge Program	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/103_.pdf	Inter American Development Bank (IADB)
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	Financing of Clean Industrial Projects	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/32_.pdf	Global Capacity Building Coalition on behalf of the Industrial Transition Accelerator (ITA)
Axis 6 - (20) Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance	Credit Enhancement for Private Capital Mobilization	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/46_.pdf	Task Force on Sustainability-Linked Sovereign Financing for Nature and Climate
Axis 6 - (28) Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses	Promising avenues to streamline climate finance and support for startups and SMES in developing countries	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/27_.pdf	South-South Collective for the Climate