



CALL FOR INPUTS FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL CHAMPIONS OF THE COP25 AND COP26 PRESIDENCIES ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE MARRAKECH PARTNERSHIP FOR ENHANCING AMBITION

Q1. How would you define success of the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership in terms of enhancing ambition in the next 5 years and beyond?

For Colombia, the success of the Marrakech Partnership and the High-Level Champions in terms of enhancing ambition in the following years will be achieved with an active participation and involvement of non-state actors, with increased accountability and fully reaching the global potential of the initiative towards the transformation required

The strengthening of collaboration between national governments and non-Party stakeholders to facilitative action on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, entails the engagement of a broad pool of actors (sectors, civil society and private sector) for the attainment of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the mobilization of human and financial resources. These efforts should be completed with a regional and local approach so that the Marrakech Partnership becomes fully global.

At the same time, from the perspective of Colombia, it would be needed to increase the level of transparency -similar to the one of states- on how their actions are contributing to holding the increase in the global average temperature to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. This to enhance coherence and avoid duplication of efforts of reporting actions from other sectors. For Colombia it is key to keep strengthening the effectiveness of the Global Climate Action portal (NAZCA), with a particular focus on tracking the progress of voluntary action. It would also be important to identify and, if possible, provide concrete incentives for the different stakeholders to engage in climate action.

Q2. How can the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership add the most value and complement existing efforts to drive ambition and transformation in the next 5 years and beyond?

Fostering the grounds for transformation in the next years will be critical for a 1.5° world. In our view, the allocation of resources can be either an enabler or impediment; a driver for change or ensuring locking in low ambition. The transition needs to be global, far reaching, just, cross-sectoral, inclusive. The allocation of resources will determine if investments are done for the future with a long-term perspective; or if they are made as in the past based with a short-term view.



The role of the champions is a useful opportunity to strengthen the call for the participation of the private sector and the financial sector for the attainment of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by the promotion of actions that lead to a green, resilient and sustainable recovery as well as to carbon neutrality by 2050. Champions could lead initiatives such as promoting the adoption of carbon pricing; substantially increasing renewable energy sources; catalysing actions from different sectors so that future infrastructure investments are compatible with a 1.5° world; positioning social issues such as just transition on the table; fostering disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities; building on the work that is being done by, for instance, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures; managing the risks by improving the understanding and management of climate-related financial risks by the providers of capital; managing correctly returns so that investments are compatible with a 1.5° world.

The Champion's work should help to raise ambition and align the work of different stakeholders in pursuing the long-term goals of the Agreement. In this context, its effective implementation should mean that all stakeholders align their short, medium and long-term work plans and investment plans to the implementation of Parties' NDCs and their corresponding long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies, and thus catalyse actions throughout the globe.

Q3. How can the High-Level Champions enhance collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders to further catalyze global climate action?

The Marrakesh partnership is a space within the UNFCCC where the dynamic, agile and effective connections occur to ensure rapid deployment of climate action, and we count on the High-Level Champions as leaders of this forum to promote this pressing action to occur. The recently launched *race to zero* campaign is an example of how the Partnership can support this approach and provide for tangible commitments and actions by non-state actors, regional and local governments all aiming at net zero. In this spirit, the MP should be a dynamic space to drive action for the Paris Agreement targets and not just merely an institutional setting.

Spaces such as the Regional climate weeks, communication and COP engagement are other good examples to enhance collaboration while sharing and identifying common understandings among those actors. In the current context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Champions should engage virtually with governments and non-Party stakeholders to explore more concrete options of work, that could result in enhanced ambition for the updated NDCs, in line with long term trajectories and transformation.

Q4. On the basis of experience so far, how can the Marrakech Partnership be improved for enhancing ambition, including through new and existing tools?

In our view the Marrakech Partnership could request a follow up to its members now that updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) will be presented and



Long-term Strategies (LTS) will be communicated. The Partnership could gather information on how Non-Party Stakeholders are contributing or will contribute to the implementation of both NDCs and LTSs. For Colombia, it would also be useful to encourage countries to establish public-private coalitions for climate ambition building on the Climate Ambition Alliance promoted by Chile for the Climate Action Summit in 2019.

Initiatives like the Climate Action Summit do not only keep-up political momentum and help to identify concrete actions for meeting climate targets; they are also a critical driver for reaching to non-Party stakeholders and, therefore, enabling their active participation and accelerating comprehensive efforts for transformation. For Colombia, voluntary commitments made under these scenarios should be complemented with a follow-up.

The Marrakech Partnership could also benefit from assessing the lessons learnt about the manner that it has articulated the work of non-state actors and the engagement of the private sector towards the advancement of climate action. This review could contribute to fine-tune the work of the Partnership and ultimately deliver on the transformation towards low carbon development and global resilience over the following years, in line with the best available science.

Additional efforts could be made for broadening participation and echoing the needs identified by the Champions towards ensuring that the action agenda grows in its representativeness including actors from different regions and sectors, and notably the developing world. As the Marrakech Partnership grows it is important this does not hinder action of non-state actors with bureaucratic procedures but rather increase the potential of action and the Secretariat can help facilitate this guidance.

The creation of enabling conditions for breakthroughs in ten tipping points for systems transformation is of great relevance; this includes enhancing and providing sectoral specificity within the Climate Action Pathways, engaging the scientific community and mapping key actors, resources and initiatives. This type of focused target driven approach with a sectoral scope, not only fosters stakeholder action and ambition, but it must be aligned and feedback aggregated into National Targets.

Lastly, Colombia sees additional value in that the Marrakech Partnership can organize virtual events of examples of climate subnational and private action in the context of COVID-19.