



IBERDROLA'S INPUTS TO THE MARRAKECH PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION - FEBRUARY 2019 -

PRIORITIES AND FOCUS AREAS 1. Priorities

As described in the indicative work programme for 2019 of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, the priorities for this year are:

- a) Strengthening **interaction between Parties and non-Party stakeholders** and promoting integration of action, among all levels of government and sectors, with a view to catalysing concrete action on high-impact issues, in particular related to cross-cutting areas, and leveraging, inter alia, the collaborative experience of the Talanoa Dialogue process;
- b) **Broadening the participation** of non-Party stakeholders in the Marrakech Partnership in regions and sectors in order to ensure a more balanced representation and to realize greater potential for action, in particular in developing countries;
- c) Providing **follow-up, continuity and coherence** with and between major milestones. Engagement activities and milestones should not be viewed in isolation but build on one another;
- d) **Communicating with impact** the work of the Marrakech Partnership and developing coherent messages that are tailored and delivered to different audiences.

Q1. Do the above priorities adequately reflect what needs to be done to accelerate pre-2020 action and support enhanced ambition, adaptation, resilience and support? If not, how could they be refined? In the context of the priorities, could specific actions be taken to achieve the desired outcomes?

The priorities set out in the document constitutes a solid ground to accelerate pre 2020 action. Notwithstanding, a new priority could be included taking into account that 2019 will be a key year to promote an ambitious approach in NDC revision under the auspices of the Secretary General Event in September 2019. Some drafting proposal is included below:

"Promoting ambition loops in political processes aimed at reviewing NDCs by 2020 and beyond, built on the interaction between Parties and non-Party stakeholders."



Q2. How could interaction and communication between Parties and non-Party stakeholders be enhanced? How could the high-level champions contribute to that enhancement?

Developing robust governance frameworks (e.g. action platforms) to streamline communication between Party and Non – Party stakeholders and developing mechanism to show global recognition to those agents (e.g. companies) fully aligned with an ambitious approach in climate action. It could be very useful to showcase successful experiences to engage other sectors of society.

Q3. What obstacles and barriers do you face in taking enhanced action and engaging stakeholders?

Iberdrola, as a company with a remarkable leadership in the global climate agenda, is fully committed with the development of global alliances with a wide range of stakeholders (governments, NGOs,...). In general, Iberdrola’s experience in this field is quite positive although there would be some scope to improve if there were more recognition to the role of private sector as key stakeholder to develop the solutions and investments that are necessary to meet Paris Agreement.

Q4. What could the high-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership do to increase Parties’ access to relevant experts and resources?

Developing robust governance frameworks (e.g. partnerships) to streamline communication between Party and Non – Party stakeholders. This would help to keep a fluid dialogue with relevant experts either from academy or from private sector.

Q5. How can non-Party stakeholders best support Parties and vice versa in the implementation of the Paris Agreement?

Private sector could support Parties in the implementation of PA by:

- Advocating on ambitious climate policy goals and frameworks (ej. Environmental tax reforms based on the “polluter pays principle”).
- Showcasing successful business experiences aligned with climate action.
- Developing alliances with *Parties* and other *Non-party stakeholders*...

2. Thematic and cross-cutting areas

The Marrakech Partnership is structured around seven thematic areas (energy, land use, human settlements, industry, transport, water, and oceans and coastal zones) with specific cross-cutting areas (finance, health, resilience, gender, education and decent work) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) being focus areas for a particular year. As outlined in the indicative work programme, the focus



in 2019 will be on finance and resilience, in addition to on four specific SDGs.¹ Efforts will also be made to engage with media and communication specialists and networks and to reach out to the constituted bodies, as appropriate, to facilitate greater collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, promoting integrated approaches to adaptation and mitigation and highlighting innovative technologies and capacity-building opportunities.

Q6. *Considering each of the thematic areas, cross-cutting areas, SDGs and priorities outlined in the indicative work programme, should any specific high-impact topics that address the greatest needs of Parties be discussed?*

The seven thematic areas that structure the Marrakech Partnership are adequate to promote effective and efficient action towards sustainable pathways. Nevertheless, some crosscutting elements will be key to advance in all those blocks:

- Adequate price signals through environmental tax reforms based on the “polluter pays principle”
- Accelerated action in sectors such as industry, buildings and transport to increase the speed in which solutions are deployed.
- Just transition and all those actions aimed at increasing social acceptability of climate policies.

OPERATIONAL APPROACH

3. Regional climate weeks

The high-level champions began their engagement in the regional climate weeks in 2018 and the lessons learned from their experience will be taken forward this year. The intention is to catalyse concrete climate action on the ground, in particular in developing countries, and to facilitate regionally relevant discussion and interaction among and between Parties and non-Party stakeholders. Although the list remains open, the following regions have been scheduled so far for climate weeks in 2019:

- a) Africa (to take place in Accra, Ghana, from 18 to 22 March 2019);
- b) Latin America and the Caribbean (to take place in Salvador, Brazil, from 19 to 23 August 2019);
- c) Asia-Pacific (to take place in China or Bangkok, Thailand (TBC), from 2 to 6 September 2019).

Q7. *Why do you attend the regional climate weeks and what would incentivize you to participate regularly?*

They are a good opportunity to engage with the global climate agenda and to showcase our commitment with climate goals based on a business strategy that has positioned Iberdrola a global leader in renewable energies and climate friendly solutions.

¹ SDG 6: clean water; SDG 7: affordable and clean energy; SDG 14: life below water; and SDG 15: life on land.



Additionally, these events are quite useful to launch awareness campaigns and initiatives to engage civil society with climate action.

Q8. *Who would you like to meet at such events?*

We usually take the opportunity to meet at these events:

- Parties from our key jurisdictions (EU, USA, Brazil, México...)
- Global alliances (WBCSD, UN Global Compact, PPCA...)
- Relevant think tanks (e.g. Bruegel)
- NGOs and other relevant agents engaged with UNFCCC process.

4. Technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation

In accordance with decision 13/CP.23, the high-level champions will continue to support the technical expert meetings by, inter alia, recommending appropriate expert organizations, practitioners and other non-Party stakeholders from the Marrakech Partnership that can highlight case studies and solutions to enhance the technical discussion and exchange, including at the regional level, through the regional climate weeks. The policy options and opportunities identified at the meetings will inform the development of the relevant summaries for policymakers. The most recent summary for policymakers was published in October 2018.²

Q9. *Are the messages and recommendations in the summaries for policymakers useful and clear? How could they be enhanced and made more effective?*

Yes, they are quite robust and clear but there should be explore some measures to increase their visibility (e.g. new formats for contents, more presence at social media...)

It would also be especially interesting on this field to strengthen the relationship between technical examination processes and the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

5. Tracking and reporting voluntary action

The second edition of the *Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2018*³ was released before COP 24 in November 2018 and aimed to synthesize the key messages and trends in relation to climate action from that year. To facilitate distribution and accessibility, it was published solely in electronic format on the UNFCCC website. Meanwhile, a revamped version of the NAZCA portal⁴ was launched in September

² See <http://unfccc.int/resource/climateaction2020/spm/introduction/index.html>.

³ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCA_Yearbook2018.pdf.

⁴ <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.



2018. The NAZCA portal should be further enhanced to provide a continuously evolving picture of the voluntary commitments, action and progress of non-Party stakeholders and initiatives.

Q10. Is the Yearbook, as currently formatted and presented, a useful tool for Parties? Are the key messages clear and useful? How could it be improved?

The Yearbook is a useful compilation of the actions taken place during the year, with clear messages and good graphic materials. But it could be useful to develop a more formal consultative process with wider deadlines to allow a more rigorous participation from Non – Parties.

Q11. What is your feedback on the revamped NAZCA portal? Is the information useful for Parties? What other types of information and features should be added? What do you need to promote NAZCA and help mobilize non-Party stakeholders and initiatives to register their actions?

The new interactive tool is very useful and friendly; it is quite easy to check the disclosure given by cities and private sector. It would be desirable to have the opportunity to promote multiactor partnerships in the cities where private sector is present. Joint initiatives would mobilize synergies needed to implement climate change projects

6. Marrakech Partnership activities at COPs

Since COP 22 the high-level event on global climate action, complemented by a full programme of action events and round tables, has been convened during sessions of the COP to highlight the progress made throughout the year, showcase transformational action and provide a space for dialogue between Party representatives and non-Party stakeholders. In addition, convening activities to take place during the regional climate weeks may help to distribute those activities and engagement with Parties throughout the year.

Q12. Are the high-level and action events and round tables held at the COPs in their current format useful? How could they be made more impactful and accessible?

They are quite useful and the results are quite visible. But there is some scope for improvement:

- Agenda should be developed in advance to facilitate the arrangements to engage high level speakers.
- Logistics could be improved (e.g. with badges for specific events) to make these events more accessible to civil society.



7. The United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2019:⁴

The high-level champions and Marrakech Partnership stakeholders will proactively engage to prepare for the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2019 and demonstrate their contribution to the Summit of a broad set of impactful initiatives, solutions and action.

Q13. How can the high-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership best contribute to the Secretary-General's 2019 Climate Summit?

Developing action streams within the Summit that allow private sector to showcase their business solutions and to advocate for ambitious climate policy frameworks.

Climate Champions and Marrakech Partnership could promote the celebration of side events at New York in September 2019 to engage more relevant actors in each one of the actions blocks (energy, finance...)

LOOKING AHEAD

8. Post-2020 outlook

Ramping up pre-2020 action remains a top priority and focus. In addition, as the mandate for the high-level champions ends in 2020, this may also be a good time to receive some initial views on the potential role of the high-level champions beyond 2020, reflecting on experience so far.

Q14. Is there a need to discuss the possibility of a post-2020 role for the high-level champions? How could the current champions facilitate such discussion?

High-level champions could play a key role in a post -2020 phase:

- Promoting ambition in NDC revisions.
- Streamlining the contribution of Non-party stakeholders to UNFCCC process.
- Promoting a structural dialogue between business community and Parties on climate action.
- Encouraging a robust operationalization of PA rulebook.

Current Champions should hold a formal conversation with UNFCCC, key Parties and key non - Party stakeholders on the future role. This conversation should be guided by a concrete proposal.

Q15. Could the high-level champions be more helpful in the implementation of the Paris Agreement beyond 2020?

They could play, as said in Q14, a relevant role to aligned operationalization of PA, Parties' policy developments and civil society actions.

⁴ See <http://www.un.org/en/climatechange/>.



Q16. What key functions of the high-level champions would be useful to take forward beyond 2020?

- Promoting ambition in NDC revisions.
- Streamlining the contribution of Non-party stakeholders to UNFCCC process.
- Promoting a structural dialogue between business community and Parties on climate action.
- Encouraging a robust operationalization of PA rulebook.
