

## ANNEX III - QUESTIONS FOR STRUCTURING INPUTS TO THE MARRAKECH PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

### 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?*

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

- *Ask to think tank and university groups for a research on cases of effective interaction on implementation.*
- *Showcase in the COP event concrete examples of effective interaction.*
- *At the beginning of the year the high levels could request to the different thematic groups of the Marrakesh Partnership to provide in detail information about their engagement on specific climate actions they are supporting on a country basis may be prioritizing the 3-5 five countries they see as the biggest opportunity to make progress. This information could be shared to the respective parties encouraging interaction among them. A follow up at the end of the period about the progress really made would be welcome.*

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

- *Lack of knowledge among non-state actors about the national priorities and measures identify to fulfil the NDC's.*
- *Not enough institutional organization among sectors and different government levels within the country to cooperate towards implementation.*
- *In many cases, absence of climate finance strategies to move towards implementation.*

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

- *The Marrakesh partnership has strong international organizations and networks organized in the thematic areas. The high-level champions could encourage these different constituencies to address the barriers reflected above.*
- *With a focus at the country or regional level, the HLCh could encourage the leading institutions of the thematic areas to build synergies connecting their constituencies at the national level to enhance awareness and capacity building on local non-state actors.*

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

- *They are totally inter-dependent to fulfil implementation of the NDC's.*
- *Non-party stakeholders should proactively identify the specific measures and actions for implementation where they or the sector they represent have a role to play and present them as a commitment to the national government. –Intermediate organizations, such as networks of second level organizations such as those engage on the Marrakesh partnership could play a critical role on this.*
- *Parties need to build the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the NDC. Examples go from inter-ministerial cabinets on climate change to multi-stakeholder platforms. When doing this in partnership with non-party stakeholders chances to accelerate implementation increase.*

## **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.<sup>1</sup> 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?

- *Thematic approaches are welcome, but there is a lack of understanding on which are the most effective approaches on governance and institutional arrangements needed for the implementation of NDC's that integrates parties and non-party stakeholders.*

## **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?*

- *The regional approach provides the chance to have a more focus and detail dialogue about common challenges and opportunities at the regional level.*
- *Is an opportunity to connect in a more direct way to decision makers and other non-party stakeholders seeking for synergies and potential new partnership to accelerate implementation.*
- *It provides the chance to enter more in the detail in technical aspects that are hard to grasp at COPs.*
- *To participate regularly I would like to see the progress countries are doing on implementation and more participation of non-party stakeholders.*
- *It has the potential to become the main event on climate change in a region, with a strong participation of a broad range of stakeholders beyond the usual participants at COPs.*

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

- *The decision makers of the different thematic or sectorial groups (not just the environment ministries team).*
- *Relevant private sector engagement*
- *Private finance institutions*
- *Youth*

*We encourage the high-level champions and the UNFCCC secretariat to work in partnership with non-party stakeholders on the design and planning of the regional climate weeks.*

#### **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.<sup>2</sup>

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

*Although the content of the TEP is a good summary and well communicated. In many cases it remains among the micro climate community of COP and negotiators. It takes a long time to see how this content add value to the national contexts.*

*Strategies to ensure this information goes to the decision makers related to the thematic areas would be good.*

*For that to happen, having a connection between the TEP and the regional meetings could help. This could work in both ways, in the regional meetings sharing the summary of the previous year and also providing a slot for a "regional TEM" that could feed inputs to the global TEP process.*

## **5. Tracking and reporting voluntary action**

The second edition of the *Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2018*<sup>3</sup> 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 portal<sup>4</sup> was launched in September 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 an excellent summary of the progress made on climate action. Not sure how useful is for parties, but considering not too many people out of the COP bubble knows about it, we suggest to strengthen a communications strategy to provide qualitative information to media and a broader community.*

*It is part of the High –Level champions mandate to keep momentum on the relevance of climate action having a more proactive communication strategy could help to invite stakeholders that still don't understand much about the negotiations under UNFCCC and don't know how they can engage in the process.*

*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 NAZCA portal has the potential to collect and reflect the complexity and diversity of Action happening. Probably the main challenge after the Paris Agreement is how can NAZCA move from collecting "commitments" towards showcasing implementation.*

*Gradually the portal should modify the approach more oriented to showcase implementation and reflect "real progress" rather than collecting commitments. NAZCA would have a greater value if it focus on progress and results rather than "new commitments"*

## **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?*

*The central action day event is probably the most useful and still helps to connect the "inside" with the "outside" of the COP which is always needed. From what it was seen in the latest COPs, the thematic events tend to loose participation. We suggest to focus on the high-level encouraging participation of new leaderships from the non-party stake-holder's community and giving visibility through different strategies to one or two disruptive solutions per COP.*

## **7. The United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2019:**<sup>5</sup>

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?*

*We need to show all efforts are for the same porpoise and part of a multi-stakeholder climate movement to fulfil the ultimate objective of the convention. The High-Level champions, should "collect" the outcomes of the 2019 climate summit and take it to the COP to demonstrate negotiators the progress and the will for a higher ambition. 2019 high-level action event should provide a summary of the outcomes from the climate summit.*

## **LOOKING AHEAD**

### **8. Post-2020 outlook**

Ramping up pre-2020 action remains a top priority and focus. In addition, as the mandate for the highlevel 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?*

- We certainly need to discuss about the role of non-party stakeholders after the current mandate for the high level champions.*
- Paris has shown a turnover in the global climate governance recognizing the relevance of a polycentric approach to address climate change under the UN system. We all understand*

*the clear role and need of parties in the process and know we are acknowledging they must work with other actors to reach the objectives of the convention.*

- *This cannot be limited to the pre-2020 period and we need to secure the recognition and intent to build bridges between the internal process under UNFCCC and the progress made in the real economy remains.*
- *The high-level champions could encourage negotiations among parties to secure the recognition and role of non-party stakeholders, rather than just focusing on their role as champions.*
- *A clear mandate should come from the COP to reinforce this polycentric approach.*

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

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