**Questions for structuring inputs to the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action**

**Priorities**

1.    *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 Marrakech Partnership’s priorities should consider the need to raise awareness from Heads of State and those involved in public policies. For instance this can be done through presentations of the scientific evidence on the consequences of climate change, such as the IPCC special report of 1.5 C°, in order to formulate concrete proposals and solutions.

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

Authorities should exchange ideas with non-Party stakeholders (NPS) in a cooperative framework. Information and communications technology can facilitate the collaboration between all actors, build new platforms and establish an inclusive dialogue. Parties should implement national workshops, forums or roundtables about climate change and the Paris Agreement.

NPS’ interaction with Parties must be constructed by establishing safe spaces where a real interaction between the different actors can take place. The high-level champions may encourage dialogue mechanisms to communicate the urgency of global and local coordination.

Additionally, subnational and municipal governments need to develop their capacities on how to engage with other actors. They are the main players involved in the implementation. The challenge is that most of the information is concentrated at the federal level and many NPS face limitations in terms of access to it, particularly indigenous peoples and those living in rural areas.

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

NPS identified that one barrier is the lack of involvement from the scientific community at the high level events, particularly students and young professionals coming from Latin American and the Caribbean.

Furthermore, the absence of a true dialogue between the scientific institutions and the policymakers has slowed down the coordination of actions at all levels. NPS are misinformed about the means and opportunities they have to participate at the decision making events.

Another challenge is to have an intergenerational engagement. Young people under the age of 35 are not yet sufficiently represented in order to have a substantial participation. The young actors are often excluded from the implementation of climate change public policies.

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

The Marrakech Partnership can organize virtual workshops where stakeholders and experts can share their knowledge and identify possible actions.

Additionally, the high-level champions could engage the private sector or other NPS to sponsor joint activities between Parties and the scientific community.

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

Parties should have institutional mechanisms to engage with NPS, take note of their proposals and include them in national processes. NPS can suggest best practices and actions, while Parties can implement them at a broader scale.

Likewise, NPS should support Parties in the implementation of the Paris Agreement with society in general and particularly at the local level.

Parties and NPS partnerships during the UNFCCC negotiations contribute to have a better understanding of each other and advocate for the same purpose. All actors should be represented at the meetings or events in order to show the work civil society is leading.

**Thematic and cross-cutting areas**

6. *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 environmental goals have been included in the indicative work programme, but we also need to measure climate action as a crosscutting element of the SDGs. Having a comprehensive approach will allow us to use the development potential of the Paris Agreement, aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Local governments can play a key role in urban climate adaptation. They can guide climate policies, investments and regulatory frameworks and also reduce the emissions level toward low-carbon trajectories. Climate action in the cities can significantly contribute to the fulfilment of the SDG goals.

**OPERATIONAL APPROACH**

**3. Regional climate weeks**

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

NPS that have participated at regional climate weeks attended to convey the advantages of having long term strategies. They wanted to share their experience on how climate action alliances with NPS bring down the implementation gap in the NDC, thus unlocking opportunities for NDC enhancement and implementation.

An incentive to participate regularly is to have access to successful climate change policies from Parties, including impact indicators and their willingness to replicate them in other countries.

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

NPS indicated that they would like to meet other actors that complement their work, creating synergies between them while avoiding duplication. For this purpose, NPS suggested to meet stakeholders that have been pre-classified by thematic groups, based on their area of expertise.

**4. Technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation**

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

The recommendations and summaries are useful. However, they need to reach the policymakers it order to influence their decision-making. For that purpose, an outreach information campaign could emphasise the implementation of these documents.

**5. Tracking and reporting voluntary action**

10. *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 tool. However, more time is needed in order to gather further feedback from the actors involved in its creation. The development of an online platform could improve its use among NPS and Parties.

11. *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 is a great statistical tool that could be used to replicate climate action. A new feature with a virtual communication platform could connect and mobilize NPS. The high-level champions could participate in these exchanges by providing their expertise.

We need a clear mechanism to encourage NPS to register their actions. Mexico wishes to have a voluntary national report and then to feed this information into the NAZCA portal.

**6. Marrakech Partnership activities at COPs**

12. *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 events held at the COP24 were useful because they presented the diversity of the climate action agenda and the interest of the NPS to support it. However, not all actors could attend. Mexico suggests establishing strategic schedules to maximize the possible participation of most actors.

The format of the events should be more accessible and interactive to allow on-site participation, as well as remote access via live-stream.

NPS expressed that sometimes the information presented is repetitive. The Talanoa Dialogue was an inclusive exercise that allowed many actors to hear from each other, a similar format should be encouraged.

**7. The United Nations Secretary-General’s Climate Summit in 2019**

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

They can support the participation of those NPS that have demonstrated the highest level of ambition and action. They can also assess the complementarity of the commitments Parties will make and ensure their coherence.

**8. Post-2020 outlook**

14.   *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?*

The year 2020 will represent a milestone for climate change that will require the participation of all actors, including the high-level champions. Parties have been requested to communicate a new or updated NDC. Other commitments related to finance, mitigation and adaptation have also long term goals.

Post-2020 the high-level champions could facilitate the exchange of good practices, technology innovation, capacity building, and cooperation mechanisms that lead to action at different levels (federal, local, regional, global).

Furthermore, they could have a political role in the evaluation of the global progress made towards the mitigation and adaptation goals, in accordance with the Global Stocktake.

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

Beyond 2020 the high-level champions could facilitate formal and informal dialogues between all actors, coordinate actions and find information gaps. They can also promote a better understanding of the short and medium term ambition targets, based on the best available science.

They could be involved as part of the Global Stocktake and coordinate the discussions and inputs from NPS that will be required.

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

Some key functions could be to:

* Facilitate communication among Parties and NPS;
* Consolidate multiactors projects with a long term view;
* Facilitate a reporting approach towards future Global Stocktakes;
* Strengthen cross-cutting areas, including goals from other UN organisations and Conventions.

***The answers to this questionnaire are based on the inputs from the Government of Mexico, Fundación Pensar, Movimiento de Jóvenes Latinoamericanos y Caribeños frente al Cambio Climático (CLIC!) and Red Latinoamericana de Ciencias Atmosféricas y Meteorología (Red LATAM). It is the result of the joint work with civil society organizations on climate action.***