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Un-tangling headphones inside the Transparency backpack

Adopting the Enhanced Transparency Framework is quite a task. ECO sees NDC guidelines, including features and accounting; cooperation and transfers of mitigation outcomes; and the transparency framework as all being intricately connected. Just as your headphones get tangled when thrown haphazardly into your backpack, before you can really use them again, it is important to take the time to untangle the wires.

We understand that it can be dizzying trying to keep up with where the transparency conversation is at, but transparency is necessary to understand financial flows and to track progress on mitigation action.

Focusing on accounting for NDCs, for example, requires clear rules about how this is done. Rules on how this should be done are necessary to ensure that this accounting framework truly works.

First, we need a clear understanding of what is included in a country's climate plan and what is not. NDC guidance can provide clarity on many things: mitigation, adaptation, provision of support, and how the NDC contributes to a country's sustainable development and trajectory to 1.5C.

Second, including a centralized accounting registry in the guidance would provide an overview of global action all housed in one place, thereby ensuring (and supporting our favourite

acronym) Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (CTU) in tracking progress towards achieving NDCs.

Third, ECO thinks we can all agree here, we can't cook the books. Parties must agree to detailed guidance measures on how to avoid double counting when transfers of quantified emissions reductions are made between Parties, and when Parties transfer to the ICAO Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORISIA). These rules from these schemes need to be linked to the Paris Agreement Transparency Framework, as the transfer and use of these emissions reductions need to be reported on and verified.

ECO thinks that strong accounting will support improved domestic monitoring, reporting, and verification, for informed decision making at national level. This will make the consolidation of efforts simpler and more efficient. Don't worry, we'll be sure to flag these issues and inter-linkages to the transparency framework as they pop up in various discussions, but ECO suggests viewing these accounting elements as part of a whole, so that we have a coherent set of rules to accurately and comprehensively report all of our efforts to achieve the Paris goals. ECO believes that, with diligence, we can neatly un-tangle these headphones, and rock out to the sweet tunes of an effective Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Have a nice Dialogue, Folks!

While trying to find its way around the new outfit of the UNFCCC website in vain, ECO found some comfort and encouragement to see so many "inputs" uploaded on the Talanoa Dialogue's website (keep them coming!). ECO thinks this is a great opportunity for building trust and enhancing ambition in NDCs by 2020, and both the number and the content of inputs clearly show Parties' and Non-Party Stakeholders' (NPS) commitment to engage in the Dialogue. There are four official meeting slots for Talanoa Dialogue and ECO is particularly looking forward to seeing how the Sunday "Talanoa Groups" will go. The proposed format is new and ECO hopes that the new model provides the needed enthusiasm for a dialogue on how to enhance ambition. Some of us from civil society will be there to tell our stories but not all of us have access to the discussion. ECO is thus interested in how the discussion will be captured in the three reports on 8 May and the summary report for the closing session. It would be useful to have at least two pieces of information in the summary: (1) The information about dialogues organized by Parties and NPSs on national and regional levels. Visibility needs to be given to the momentum created by the dialogues. (2) A collection of solutions and ways to enhance NDCs expressed during the Sunday meetings. In the end, the Talanoa Dialogue needs to lead to a concrete outcome on enhancing ambition and such info will surely come in handy!

How to bake a successful Koronivia - A recipe for promising joint work on agriculture

The Koronivia joint work on agriculture has just been launched and ECO would like to share a few tricks with the delegates on how to make it a piece of cake!

It is time for an ambitious dessert!

- With the recently published IPBES report on biodiversity and two upcoming IPCC reports on 1.5°C and Land, we couldn't dream of better timing to work on agriculture in the context of climate change.

Should Koronivia be a cupcake or a tiered cake?

- Deciding first what type of cake you're making is fundamental. Make sure you agree on clear objectives, outcomes, and a calendar, before stirring your ingredients and diving into details.

The more, the merrier!

- Balanced participation is key to a successful session, and smallholder farmers, along with broader civil society, should be fairly represented during the processes and meetings of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture. Don't forget that CAN member organisations can add a particularly rich flavour of expertise.

The dos and don'ts to avoid unwanted surprises in the oven!

- Sustainable criteria to guide action on agriculture are a definite must, and could serve to put national contributions, policies and climate finance on the right path to a 1.5C world.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket!

- We strongly encourage delegates to coordinate with their colleagues working on the APA, in order to ensure that NDC planning, implementation, and reporting are structured in a manner that does not undermine food security, land rights, gender responsiveness, and ecosystem integrity.



Others have already tried it, get inspired! You can build on the experience of other bodies and conventions outside of the UNFCCC. ECO is particularly enamoured with the FAO's definition of food security, based on four pillars; the Committee for Food Security's voluntary guidelines on the governance of tenure in the context of food security plus its upcoming session on agroecology; as well as the UN's voluntary guidelines on the Right to food.

With all this said, ECO is sure Koronivia can become the *crème de la crème* of SBSTA and SBI. Now let's step into the kitchen and keep these tips in mind.

Tally Table for KP2 Ratification

ECO shares the frustration expressed by many Parties about the glacial pace of ratifications of the Doha Amendment, which would allow the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (KP2), covering the period of 2013-2020, to enter into force. In case it has escaped anyone's notice, this covers the period that we're currently in...

Only 33 more countries need to ratify in order to bring the Doha Amendments and KP2 into force. ECO wonders, where will we find those 33 countries? One good place to start should be with those countries and groups that express the greatest concern about the lack of ratification. The table below analyzes the number and percentage of negotiating group members who have yet to ratify KP2.

ECO wonders which country will step forward next...?

2/3 ABU members have ratified	67%	5/6 Environmental Integrity Group members have ratified	83%
24/54 Africa Group members have ratified	44%	27/28 EU member states have ratified	96%
5/8 AILAC members have ratified	62%	67/134 G77 & China members have been ratified	50%
5/11 ALBA members have ratified	45%	21/47 Least Developed Countries have ratified	45%
23/39 AOSIS members have ratified	59%	14/24 LMDC members have ratified	58%
6/22 Arab Group members have ratified	27%	4/9 Umbrella Group members have ratified (2 cannot as they are not KP members)	44%
4/4 BASIC members have ratified	100%		
111/144 states need to ratify the Doha Amendment and bring KP2 into force			77%