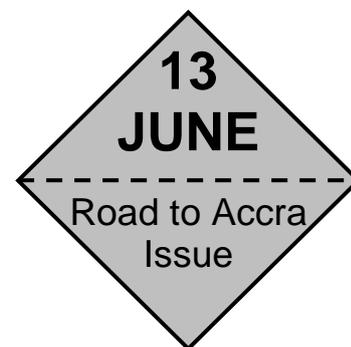


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The Railroad to Copenhagen, next ST[o]P Accra

Parties have acknowledged the slow pace of negotiations. However, to the 250 million additional people who will be at risk of water stress by 2020, their regrets will be cold comfort. The meeting in Accra will have to pick up the pace. ECO looks forward to **specific textual proposals** that can be discussed in Accra and Poznan and turned into draft decisions. Three essential inputs are required.

Firstly, the emission reduction potentials for *all Annex I Parties* for 2020 should be presented in submissions by 5 September. As the biggest culprit (quack, quack) has been trying to lower expectations about its ability to take on any significant future emissions reduction commitments, ECO

calls on all IGOs, NGOs, BINGOs and QUANGOs to come to rescue this most needy Party and submit detailed studies of its mitigation potential.

Secondly, a truly substantive review under Article 9 needs to build on early submissions that can inform the November workshop. ECO reminds Parties of the charade in Nairobi and urges consideration of the following issues in submissions and at the workshop: demonstrable progress in implementing commitments relating to reporting and review; provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology; the inscription of new sectors into Annex A (bunkers); and possible amendments to Articles 20 & 21.

Thirdly, ECO looks forward to reviewing the technical papers commissioned at this session, such as the one on insurance mechanisms that will be particularly useful to least developed and other vulnerable countries. The updated analysis on financial flows required to deliver clean technology at the scale needed will be most useful if it addresses the specific proposals tabled during last week's workshop. Additional technical papers are also needed on: comparability of effort, criteria for Annex 1 differentiation, and predictable and stable funding mechanisms.

Homework Assignments

Australia - Needs to address the fundamental disconnect between the political vision of PM Rudd in ratifying Kyoto, and the antics of the Oz delegation here.

Japan - Needs to get back to the drawing board with its own targets and develop a 2020 vision - with a 1990 base year.

Canada - Needs to drop its unilateral attempt to change its base year, comply with its Kyoto commitments, and raise its level of ambition for 2020.

More generally, the Broillies need to realize that they cannot hide behind the US for much longer (roll on 20th January!) and act accordingly.

The G-77 countries that put forward constructive concepts in last week's workshops should convert those ideas into specific textual proposals, and all countries should address those concepts in their forthcoming submissions.

ECO hopes that the friendly climate in Accra will revive the Bali spirit among delegates, and notes that those Annex 1 countries seeking to escape their responsibility to take on deeper national targets in the range of -25 to -40% will be provided with a return ticket on the Titanic – as they were in Bali.

Ludwig

Ludwig was initially surprised to hear the Saudis complain about the alarmism surrounding 20-30% species loss due to global warming.

“Then again,” Ludwig thought, “as many as 70-80% could survive!” He could see where their optimism was coming from.

Ludwig was unsure where *homo sapiens* fell in that range.

Adapting to reality in Accra

What progress does Bonn offer on the urgent issue of adaptation? ECO was pleased to see two concrete funding proposals coming from those who will have to fund adaptation: the Norwegian proposal to auction AAUs and the Swiss proposal for a CO2 tax to raise revenue for adaptation. ECO was disappointed that other developed country parties failed to table ideas or even to respond positively to these proposals.

The EU has proposed a framework which looks to ECO more like a frame with lots of work still to be put into. This frame must be filled with concrete elements – some ideas for which, again, came from developing countries: Regional Adaptation Centres and an Adaptation Expert Group, for example. Almost no Party has mentioned the need to target adaptation activities on the most

vulnerable, nor put forward concrete proposals on this issue.

Key issues that need to be further developed before Accra are the funding mechanisms, the institutional framework under the future regime and the obligations, based on common but differentiated responsibilities, that both developing and developed countries will have to accept.

There is no time to waste for taking action on adaptation. Otherwise, development progress will be reversed or eliminated – as it will be without ambitious mitigation. However, currently even the very urgent short-term needs of the least developed countries aren't met, given the yawning finance gap left by developed country parties. Some countries have gained good experience in producing their National Adaptation Programmes

of Action, but implementation is hindered by the lack of resources and the complicated access to them.

The negotiations in Bonn still had too much of a leave-it till-later flavour, which is wholly inadequate. When meeting again in Accra, delegates should have adapted their level of ambition to the reality that millions of people are facing around the world already today.

Developing countries must not be asked to shoulder the burden of adaptation costs at the expense of their development and poverty reduction prospects: integrating adaptation into development is crucial, but it requires additional resources on top of existing ODA commitments.

So just what IS the Japanese Sectoral Approach?

“Sectoral approaches”: a mysterious and contentious phrase in the language of climate change negotiations, no thanks to the confusing proposals from Japan. Its interpretation of the approach consists of two definitions. One being a bottom-up approach as a means of calculating the mitigation potential within countries, and the other one is what they call a “cooperative sectoral approach”, which aims to calculate the mitigation potential of certain sectors worldwide, aiming towards “aspired” reduction goals.

Over the past several months following the unveiling, Japan has been exposed to sharp criticism at a number of international negotiations. As result, Japan has revised its explanation (as far as ECO can tell at least). In their LCA submissions, Japan said that all major emitting countries should participate and use their sectoral approach (whatever that means) to calculate their emission reduction potentials. Now it has evolved to say that the approach wouldn't substitute national quantified emission reduction targets, and that they would respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities under their cooperative sectoral approach. Further, Japan acknowledged the need to bridge the gap between the aggregate of bottom-up approach and the science requirement.

This week, Prime Minister Fukuda's blurred climate vision revealed that Japan could reduce only 4 % domestically at maximum by 2020 using this sectoral approach. ECO wonders whether 4 % is the best Japan can do? Or does the sectoral approach conveniently let Japan off the hook while it puts greater burdens on other countries (such as those it calls “major emitters”)? There is a serious risk of damaging the trust of developing countries, who are afraid of being

imposed on the same indicator as developed countries.

At Accra, where sectoral approaches will be discussed, ECO expects Japan to clearly and specifically lay out the actual mechanism for how they really intend to “respect common but differentiated responsibilities” and bridge the huge gap between its supposed possible reduction amount of 4% and the science requirement of 25 to 40% reductions by 2020.

Dear Prime Minister and G8 heads of states...

When the eight most powerful people in the world gather in the secluded resort of Hokkaido, Japan, for this year's G8, climate change will be one of the biggest agenda items.

If the G8 nations want to really be world leaders and send a strong signal on the battle against climate change they must acknowledge their historical responsibility and commit themselves to much deeper emissions cuts.

On top of this they should also commit to provide significant support to developing countries on a scale that matches unprecedented challenges these countries will face.

The host country faces particular difficulties, as the recently announced Fukuda Vision was deeply disappointing. ECO has a serious concern that this G8 will be a failure if Japan stays its course.