

# eco



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## The Pre-2020 Opportunities Package

It's on everybody's lips and on everybody's mind: *COP22 is going to be the Action COP*. The Moroccan presidency will need to do their utmost to start closing the ambition gap with concrete action on mitigation, adaptation and support. ECO invites Parties to join the incoming presidency in its efforts to build on the spirit of Paris.

The 2016 facilitative dialogue, finance high-level event, agreement on a capacity building work program, engagement of the high-level champions, and the high-level event to strengthen cooperative initiatives within the Global Climate Action Agenda can all be harnessed to help drive greater ambition.

The **COP22 facilitative dialogue** should aim to capture over-achievement by various countries and regional groups on the Cancun pledges, and should explore how NAMAs in the UNFCCC NAMA Registry pipeline could be supported to unlock potential short-term mitigation ambition even before Marrakesh. ECO also calls for developed countries to have a close look at what concrete sectoral commitments they can bring to the table.

At SB44, we saw the first ever **technical expert meetings** (TEMs) on adaptation, and two TEMs with follow-up dialogues on mitigation. The biggest challenge is converting the TEMs from a knowledge forum to an implementation one, developing a synergistic relationship with the various institutional bodies within UNFCCC and the broader Action Agenda.

ECO warmly welcomes the appointment of Laurence Tubiana and Hakima El Haité as the global **high-level champions for pre-2020 climate action**. In the next month, both must focus on developing a roadmap, which should lay out strategies to scale up transformative initiatives, and address the barriers to rapid deployment of climate-friendly technologies identified by the TEMs. They must also focus on championing the emerging Action Agenda.

Morocco should work transparently with France, Peru, the Secretariat, and the UNSG's team to develop the necessary light-touch institutional infrastructure to strengthen the **Global Climate Action Agenda**. ECO proposes the establishment of a small permanent support team and funding arrangements, with clear links to the on-going UNFCCC technical examination processes for mitigation and adaptation.

There also needs to be an agreed set of criteria to bring initiatives into the Action Agenda. While it's encouraging to follow the science-based target setting of some progressive business coalitions, it's maddening to see the continued green-washing and sometimes blatant lying of the laggards (#ExxonKnew). ECO worries that giving the UN stamp of approval to such actors will not only undermine the credibility of the UNFCCC and the Action Agenda, but also *put us further away from 1.5°C*.

Then there's the role of **non-Party stakeholders**. The Action Agenda must be about facilitating, enabling, and amplifying the interplay between states and non-state actors (with the exception, obviously, of those fossil fuel laggards!).

All these intended national actions cannot be scaled-up without the necessary **finance**. COP22 provides the opportunity for developed countries to finally "put their money where their mouth is," enabling developing countries to upscale their NDCs. And to think about how they will move innovative sources of finance forward.

Lastly, **capacity building** will be the key to unlock much of the adaptation and mitigation potential of developing countries in the coming years. At COP22, Parties need to get the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) off the ground to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, to build capacity in developing countries.



Climate vulnerable countries join Bonn youth for a football match to shoot for 1.5°C.

### Roadmap to \$100bn Must Specify Adaptation Finance

Between now and Marrakech, developed delegates should start reflecting how much adaptation matters to the continent that is going to host COP22. Africa (along with many other countries, to be sure) is already bearing the brunt of climate change: crops are failing, water is diminishing, and lives and livelihoods are under threat from climate change. These mounting impacts are underscoring the frightening lack of adaptive capacity in many developing countries and communities, and the need for donor countries to ramp up financial assistance to enhance adaptation and resilience.

ECO calls for the African COP to pick up this unfinished business from Paris. Mark a turning point in adaptation finance. As developed countries get serious (finally!) about drafting a roadmap on how they will meet their \$100-billion-a-year promise, they should explicitly spell out to what extent they will significantly increase annual adaptation finance by 2020. It's not that hard. The GCF managed to do it. They set a goal to allocate 50% of their resources to adaptation. Surely developed countries can set a similar target for adaptation finance.

#### HOW MUCH DOES IT COST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE?



\*\$4-6bn is Oxfam's estimate on adaptation-specific public assistance provided in 2014, expressed in grant / grant-equivalent terms.

What's needed at COP22 is not window dressing, but a real change increasing adaptation assistance to developing countries. This doesn't mean shifting around existing aid budgets. It means new sources of public finance are put in place.

Just a number is not enough. We must also develop scenarios on how to ensure increased adaptation finance reaches the most vulnerable communities, people and populations, looking specifically at the needs of LDCs, SIDS, Africa and other highly vulnerable countries with low capacity. The roadmap should empower recipient countries in using climate finance by dedicating significant investment in readiness, capacity building and direct access models.

### Ready for the 2018 Momentum?

Assignment: Submit clear views on the objectives, scope and modalities of the 2018 facilitative dialogue. Due: Before Marrakech.

implementation, increase ambition within their proposed INDCs, and enhance the commitments already undertaken by Parties under the KP and the Cancun agreements.

A key outcome from Paris was Parties' acknowledgement that current ambition levels are inadequate. The 2018 facilitative dialogue, mandated from COP21, presents a clear opportunity for countries to ramp up means of

ECO has some suggestions for delegates on how to make best use of the 2018 facilitative dialogue. Remember how good Paris felt? Well, delegates, we can achieve even greater heights in 2018! The overall objective for this dialogue

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should be to improve and revise current INDCs, taking into account the scientific evidence provided by the IPCC's special report on 1.5°C. To achieve an effective outcome, Parties should not limit themselves to mitigation, but should also look at ways on enhancing means of implementation so as to facilitate an increase in ambition, and should factor in impacts in light of the 1.5°C goal.

To help generate real political momentum, the facilitative dialogue should include high level ministerial engagement that injects the needed urgency for action. It also should create space for honest discussions civil society observers,

and inputs to the dialogue should draw on the wealth of work generated by academia and civil society on ways to enhance ambition, as well as comparative criterion-driven equity analysis.

COP22 will be important for setting up modalities towards this facilitative dialogue. Rather than duplicating work, modalities for the 2023 stocktake should be applied on a provisional basis for the facilitative dialogue in 2018. This will allow governments to test out the effectiveness of the modalities, providing an opportunity of learning by doing. Depending on the experience from 2018, the modalities for the 2023 stocktake could be revised accordingly.

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### **It's the Transparency, Stupid!\***

The goal of strengthening transparency systems is not a new one; it's been on the table since COP16 in Cancun, and work has been ongoing since then. The enhanced transparency framework is at the heart of delivering the Paris Agreement and achieving the level of ambition consistent with keeping warming to less than 1.5°C. Transparency is equally applicable to both action and support, and enhanced reporting of climate finance should be seen as an opportunity to win more ambition on finance, by clarifying what exactly is counted.

Completing negotiation of the rules for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support established in the Paris Agreement by COP23 in 2017 would contribute to a more effective 2018 facilitative dialogue, inform countries' updating of INDCs, and help facilitate the more

detailed discussions on NDCs and accounting guidance.

The guiding questions from the APA co-chairs on transparency give us a good start. To make real progress on the transparency discussions, Parties need to agree on a work programme from Bonn aimed at delivering clarity on just what "built-in flexibility" means, and how this might co-exist with a "common framework". We also need to reach a shared understanding of what is meant by "converging over time" to give a sense of direction and progression, while ensuring flexibility in modalities, procedures and guidance for countries with lower capacity.

*\*Dear reader, ECO of course does not think you are stupid, but is simply paraphrasing Bill Clinton.*

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### **Don't Let Bonn Lull You**

ECO is somewhat concerned that after this week in Bonn, and following on the excitement of 177 countries signing the Paris Agreement last month in New York, delegates are being lulled into a false bonhomie. Much still needs to be done to ensure the Paris Agreement's timely entry into force and to complete work on the various mechanisms, NDC guidelines, accounting rules, enhanced transparency framework and other key aspects of the Agreement. These issues should be given the careful consideration they need to get it right.

Only 17 states, so far, have deposited their instruments of ratification, and their emissions represent just 0.05% of total emissions. ECO is quietly optimistic that the agreement could enter into force this year or early next, though. The US and China are planning to ratify this year, as are some other countries, and the EU will at least initiate its ratification process before the (northern hemisphere) summer. However, several key countries are yet to signal when their own domestic ratification processes might deliver.

We cannot wait. Countries must ratify the Agreement as soon as possible, and then work diligently to ensure that the objectives are met, by rapidly ramping up their ambition in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C. Climate impacts are already threatening the survival of some states, while damage to ecosystems and societies threaten numerous others. This month, scientists confirmed that five of the Solomon Islands have already disappeared below the waves. Meanwhile, forest fires in Alberta, Canada, continue to burn out of control. Thousands have been evacuated as the combined size of the fires swells to 85,000 hectares. Terrible devastation by heat waves, droughts, floods and landslides is being experienced across South Asia.

Parties, working together with civil society, citizens, mayors, the renewable energy industry and others must grasp this opportunity to ratify the Agreement, enhance ambition and embrace the path toward a cleaner and more resilient future.



## Long Live the Climate Queen

As a tribute to all the efforts of Christiana Figueres in fighting climate change, ECO awards her the title “Climate Queen”, and dedicates the following song to her as a farewell gift from her post as Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, and welcome her back to the NGO community.

### Climate Queen (a homage to Christiana Figueres)

*Sung to ABBA's "Dancing Queen"*

You can dance, you can jive, having the job of your life  
See that woman, watch her lead, diggin' the Climate Queen.

Denmark and the mood is low  
Climate hopes have taken a blow  
We had to come together, to get back in the swing  
You came in to give us that zing.

Cancun was the next year's stop  
You and Patricia made it hop  
Impossible is not a fact, as you made clear  
It's an attitude, based on fear  
Your spirit made us cheer.  
You are the Climate Queen, best there's been, you reign supreme  
Climate Queen, moving us to a future clean.  
You can dance, you can jive, having the job of your life  
See that woman, watch her lead, diggin' the Climate Queen.

Then in Paris, the game was on  
You made sure the job was done  
Fighting for ambition, a future for our kids  
You made us raise our bids  
We are so glad you did.

You are the Climate Queen, best there's been, you reign supreme  
Climate Queen, moving us to a future clean.  
You can dance, you can jive, having the job of your life  
See that woman, watch her lead, diggin' the Climate Queen.



## Food for “Rights” Thought on Marrakech

Dearest Negotiators,

As you prepare to leave the city on the Rhine, here is some food for thought. Here is your charge for Marrakesh: fully integrate the rights package in the preamble to the Paris Agreement (human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, just transition of the workforce, gender equality, food security, ecosystem integrity and intergenerational equity) into all climate actions at international and national levels.

This might seem like a tall task—but we know you can do it! On a macro level, protecting human rights means staying below 1.5°C, which will require dramatic cuts in emissions. It means ensuring that implementation is balanced and equitable, focusing not just on mitigation, but also on support, adaptation, and loss and damage. It means scaling up ambition (especially from developed countries in terms of mitigation action and support). Protecting human rights also requires ensuring adequate additional financial support with a core focus on public finance provision. Here are some specific actions:

- Mandate an in-session expert workshop (May 2017) to explore the interactions between human rights and the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient world.
- Host an in-session technical workshop in Marrakesh on traditional knowledge, the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems.
- Establish a platform for indigenous peoples to exchange and share best practices on mitigation and adaptation and recognise an indigenous peoples' expert group to provide related advice.
- Feature 'just transition' in the response measures forum and work program serving the Paris Agreement, with active involvement of the ILO and trade unions.

- Apply gender-responsive climate finance and technology transfer for local communities, enabling the scaling-up of gender-just climate solutions from the local to the national level.
- Ensure a concrete set of activities as part of a new decision to take progress forward under the Lima Work Programme on Gender.
- Halt deforestation and degradation and promote ecosystem restoration, in line with the SDGs and CBD Aichi Targets through transparent and comprehensive reporting in the land sector.

These practical actions will guide and support the integration of these key principles into implementation of NDCs. Meeting the Paris Agreement's goals won't be easy but the burden must not fall upon those who have done the least to create this problem but, are already suffering the impacts of climate change.

Sincerely,

ECO\* (with particular support from Trade Union Non-Governmental Organisations, Women & Gender Constituency, Indigenous Peoples' Caucus, the Geneva Group, and the Human Rights & Climate Change Working Group)

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