

# eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Bonn, Germany during the May SBSTA 44 meeting. ECO email: [administration@climatenetwork.org](mailto:administration@climatenetwork.org) • ECO website: [www.climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters](http://www.climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters) • Editorial/Production: Linh Do

## Who are YOU in the UNFCCC?

What's your UNFCCC alter-ego? Who do you transform to in the hallways of Bonn, away from home? Are you a hardened late night policy obsessive always ready with a highlighter, or do you prefer to track via Twitter? Take ECO's latest quiz to find out (answers provided on the back page)!

1. What do Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Namibia, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Viet Nam all have in common? *(One point for a correct answer)*
2. How many of these acronyms can you spell out: ICA, MRV, FSV, BUR, SBI, TR, BAU? *(One point for each correct answer)*
3. What do all the acronyms above have in common? *(One point for a correct answer)*
4. What is the targeted annual emissions level in South Africa in 2020? *(A half point for a correct answer)*
5. What is the quantitative goal for Peru's energy NAMA? *(One point for a correct answer)*
6. Which institution under the UNFCCC is the most non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty? *(One point for a correct answer)*

### How did you score?

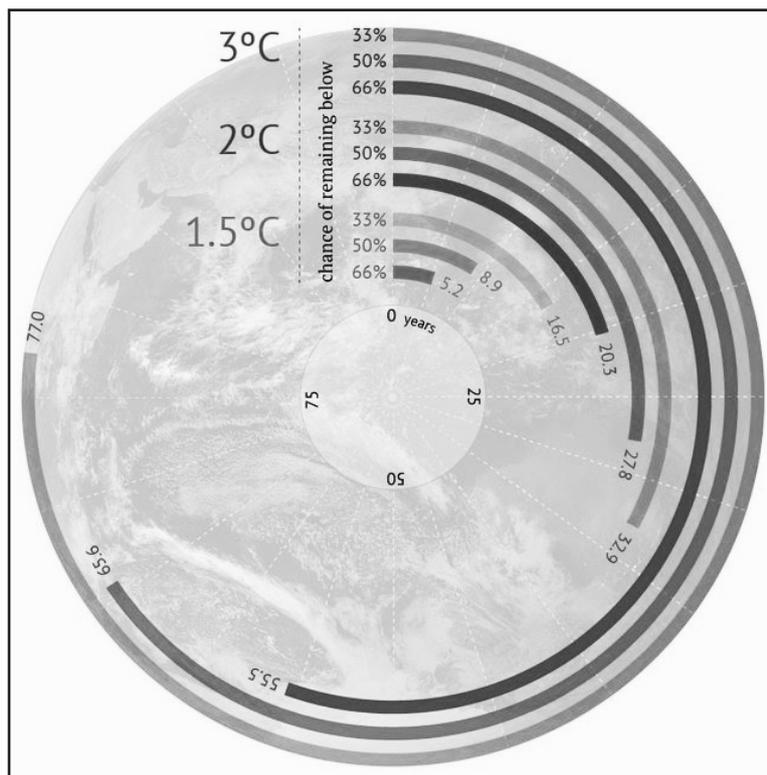
**If you scored 10.5-11.5:** You are an Australopithecus Africanus. You migrate between Bonn and Sterkfontein and your favourite relative is Lucy. You've been following the process for ages. You can dazzle anyone by spinning off acronyms and probably have a very small circle of friends outside of the UNFCCC. ECO recommends that you attend the SBI workshop for facilitative sharing of views to make some new friends in a safe, non-intrusive environment.

**If you scored 7-10:** You are an Accountant Bookworm. You love reading UNFCCC texts and long discussions far away from the beach. You have gaps in your understanding of what countries are

doing on climate change. ECO recommends that you attend the SBI workshop for facilitative sharing of views to get some clarity on what's happening in the real world.

**If you scored 3-7:** You are a Frequently Spotted Big Picture Bird. You generally look pensive and offer "strategic" insights in conversations. But you do get caught out sometimes for not having a full understanding of the MRV systems. ECO recommends that you join the SBI workshop for facilitative sharing of views to show the rest of your team that you care.

**If you scored 0-3:** You are a Ship Rat. You like slipping onto UNFCCC bound planes and ships, but spend most of your time in beer gardens and the Asia Haus in Bad Godesberg. ECO recommends that you attend the SBI workshop for facilitative sharing of views to make friends with Australopithecus Africanus and Accountant Bookworms and to learn more about climate change action



Thanks to Carbon Brief for this visualisation of our carbon budget!

## Are You Going To Drill Us Too?

If ECO were in the business of writing horoscopes (we are in the business of writing quizzes though!), and if 13 and 40 were numbers to be avoided at all costs then today isn't a good day for the Arctic.

Both the US and Nordic countries have signed the Paris Agreement and their leaders affirmed they are ready to work on implementation. In fact, at the recent US-Nordic Leaders' Summit in Washington D.C., they declared that they will work together on managing the Arctic region with an ecosystem-based approach, balancing conservation and sustainable use of the environment.

In light of these good intentions, it was a surprise to learn that Norway has just awarded 13 companies a staggering 40 licenses for oil and gas exploration in the Barents Sea. Drilling into the Arctic could also be seen as Parties drilling holes into the commitments adopted in Paris.

This area deep in the Arctic waters is one of the world's most fragile regions. These new licenses are in addition to existing

Russian activity in their part of the Barents Sea, where oil is already being pumped offshore at a large scale.

All countries must act in accordance with their pledges from Paris and promptly phase out fossil fuels as soon as they can, especially those who are among the richest in both money and capacity. Yes, Norway, we are looking at you. Is it not enough that you are drilling for fossil fuels in the Arctic, and dumping mining waste into fragile ecosystems? Do you really need to give out more and more permits to continue the destruction?

To make the goals of the Paris Agreement a reality, and to reach the 1.5°C target, will require massive and transformative efforts. Any additional fossil fuel drilling only undermines our common goal, leaving huge quantities of stranded assets in the coming years and long lasting climate impacts affecting all, especially the most vulnerable.

What's next: are you one day going to drill us too?

## Presents for COP22: A Roadmap to \$100 billion

Judging from conversations overheard in the corridors, developed countries may finally be getting excited about the idea of preparing a 2020 climate finance roadmap. After suggesting this for years, ECO is in an appreciative mood.

Given the mixed outcomes on finance in Paris, the unmistakable call for such a roadmap is an opportunity to get back on track.

The question now is what the roadmap should contain. Its purpose should be clear: to demonstrate how developed countries will deliver on the promise of US\$100 billion a year.

ECO suggests that the roadmap should outline scenarios for the variety of instruments and channels to help deliver this pledge, as well as types and purposes of finance that play a role in the context of the commitment. This will also include identifying barriers and actions to make these scenarios possible. Countries will need to look at the range of available multilateral funds, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, reflect on the role of the multilateral development banks to help developed countries deliver on their promises, draw scenarios for evolving bilateral assistance, and enhance direct access and country ownership.

To give the roadmap teeth, it should offer quantitative information too. The roadmap should include a clear projection for the annual level of financial assistance for adaptation to be reached by 2020. Sadly, adaptation remains the neglected child of climate finance, but luckily, paragraph 114 of the Paris COP decision specifically highlights the need to significantly increase adaptation finance. Developed countries cannot avoid this point. There is no doubt that adaptation finance needs to be a core component of the roadmap.

The icing on the roadmap cake would be if developed countries outline how they intend to deliver on their promise while not compromising finance to meet aid commitments. Instead, the roadmap is a prime opportunity to show how climate finance is truly new and additional. To that end, developed countries may want to intensify the search for innovative sources, such as revenues from financial transaction taxes, auctioning permits under emissions trading schemes, and a levy on fossil fuel extraction.

The roadmap can be a bridge-builder, and it should be prepared with input from developing countries. The remainder of this session is the ideal moment to seek out such input, as well as through the coming months - so we can all enjoy the roadmap by COP22.

### Answers

1. The biennial update reports that these countries produced will be discussed in the first ever facilitative workshop under the reporting requirements for developing countries.
2. International Consultation and Analysis; Monitoring, Reporting and Verification; Biennial Update Reports; Subsidiary Body for Implementation; Technical Report; Business as Usual.
3. Can you believe they are all part of the ICA process!?
4. Only a half point is awarded because any guess could fall in the range provided: 614 to 398 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq. ECO hopes that the workshop today will facilitate more clarity on the emissions level that South Africa is working towards.
5. ECO doesn't know since we can't find it in the BUR Peru produced. Perhaps the workshop can facilitate more clarity on these aspirations.
6. By now you should have guessed it – the ICA!