



An Introduction to  
Climate Action Network-International

# Who is CAN

- Founded in 1989
- CAN is a worldwide network of over 700 NGOs from over 95 countries



# What CAN Does

Promotes government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.



# CAN's Mission

*To support and empower civil society organizations to influence the design and development of an effective global strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure its implementation at international, national and local levels in the promotion of equity and sustainable development.*

# CAN's Vision

*A world striving actively towards and achieving the protection of the global climate in a manner, which promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities, and protection of the global environment.*

# How CAN Works

*Through information exchange and the coordinated development of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues.*



# Who Is CAN

- CAN is organized geographically through its regional and country “nodes”

Australia

Brazil

Canada

China

Eastern Africa

Eastern Europe

Europe

France

Japan

Latin America

Mexico

North Africa (Maghreb)

Pacific Islands

South Asia

Southeast Asia

Southern Africa

West Africa

# Policy work

Carefully build their statement according to the country/institute/person being approached. Aims at changing position of certain countries, in a cooperative manner (not necessary though).

- Develop common policy positions, informed by science
- Develop integrated strategies for UNFCCC and other processes (G8, MEM, ASEAN...)
- Information share internally (mailing lists, conference calls, meetings...)
- **Lobby negotiators!** (directly, write their position paper, suggest text, conduct meetings and workshops, give interventions, ECO, fossil of the day, letters to ministers, etc.)



The BINGOs are at odds with the TUNGOs and the RINGOs over the NAMAs and the NAPAs. RFUK is concerned about what REDD is going to do to PAM. But at least the SIDS are keen on LULUCF

# Who is CAN

- Organized as working groups around various policy areas, like those in the UNFCCC:

Adaptation

Bunkers

Capacity Building

Finance

Flexible Mechanisms

LULUCF

Legal Matters

MRV

Mitigation

REDD+

Shared Vision

Technology

# CAN Activities at UNFCCC Sessions

- ECO

CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS
BONN
JUNE '11
NGO NEWSLETTER

ECO

ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups of major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced independently by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Bonn, June 2011.  
 ECO email: [editors@climateaction.org](mailto:editors@climateaction.org) - ECO website: <http://climateaction.org/eco/eng/index.html> - #CAN@UNFCCC, #CAN@Twitter

### First Week Wrap Up

ECO is pleased that parties finally managed to agree on agenda for week. Despite how much quicker it took than last time, it is a good start for week. In the second week, ECO anticipates significant progress on both relevant levels and information on subsequent agenda items followed by expert meetings prior to Durban.

Adaptation negotiations should give ahead on schedule to make the Cancun Adaptation Framework operational in Durban. Parties should strengthen the role of the Adaptation Committee in general coherence in adaptation, and to review meaningful stakeholder participation in its processes. Furthermore, this week most are parties launch the activities of the work programme on loss and damage.

With the end of the first week parties pushed out one year after Durban and no indication of how quickly public finance will be made up from the \$10 billion per year (initially committed, parties need to meet discussion here to bring on effort sharing, making up finance, and on new innovative public finance such as raising finance from international transport... For this to happen, the US and the Umbrella Group allies need to stop blocking the discussion of sources and scale of long-term finance.

ECO has two requests for technology negotiations over the next week. First, fill up the institutionalities of the Technology Executive Committee, including the role of the secretariat and High Institute of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to maintain balance of adaptation and mitigation technology.

During other times that should be addressed, Parties need to deal with technical issues. ECO is willing to engage in some technical workshops and expert meetings in the coming months. Technical experts should make progress on technical issues such as financial aspects, reporting on progress, MRV/CMA, REDD safeguards, etc... These discussions need feed into the negotiating process.

Given the increasing time whether another intervention will take place, the next few days will determine whether Parties will be able to mount an effective and balanced outcome of COP 17 in Durban. Parties should make the best use of this time, and ensure both political and technical issues get addressed.

### Increasing Ambitions

ECO is sure that negotiators walked the line when Australia stated that 204 developing countries have yet to submit NAMA. If that was a plea for increasing ambition, then ECO couldn't agree more. But, did it have to come from a country that is committed to a pathway unconditional target that is nowhere near a pathway consistent with 1.5°C/2°C limits before that is hope. Australia has also suggested for the gap to be transparent and ambitious to be increased.

It remains to be seen if Australia applies this to its own pledge when it comes to finding out who will do what to close the 3-2°C gap more. While that discussion will come soon enough, there are more areas where Australia and other developed countries can focus on for now. In Australia's informal group, the co-facilitator recently suggested that discussion should focus on ideas for a work programme. Also, the aim of such a work programme is quite easy to define, as the gap more that results from the lack of ambition to at least reach the same region of climate change is clearly visible.

ECO had previously suggested that the first logical step would be to get clarity on developed countries' annual emissions in 2010 resulting from current pledges - this would clarify what Annex 1 commitments really mean. ECO has noted that, as a related matter, the United States does not seem to have clear national accounting rules, and ECO therefore has that line up with its national attempts to draw-up its own pledge as comparable to the EU's.

The next area to be covered in the work programme would be to consider all clear off the table, such as longer LULUCF negotiations, or take to keep last an item on the agenda. Ideally, ECO would like to encourage as often as possible developed countries with conditional support, pledges to clarify if what part of the conditions has been met so far, and if what is needed to fulfill the remaining conditions. ECO believes everyone would find these talks much easier if such clarifications could be made in a way that allows an objective assessment of those conditions, so that countries can adjust more to the upper end of their pledges. Finally climate-friendly leaders will agree that a work programme that's worth the work would make it to negotiating the size of the gap, and if agreeing a process to close it.

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# CAN Activities at UNFCCC Sessions

- Participation in UN formal meetings
  - Interventions
  - Sharing session notes from meetings with other CAN members



# CAN Activities at UNFCCC Sessions

- CAN Daily Meeting
  - Political Coordination Group
    - Capacity Building Sessions
    - Strategy Sessions



# CAN Activities at UNFCCC Sessions

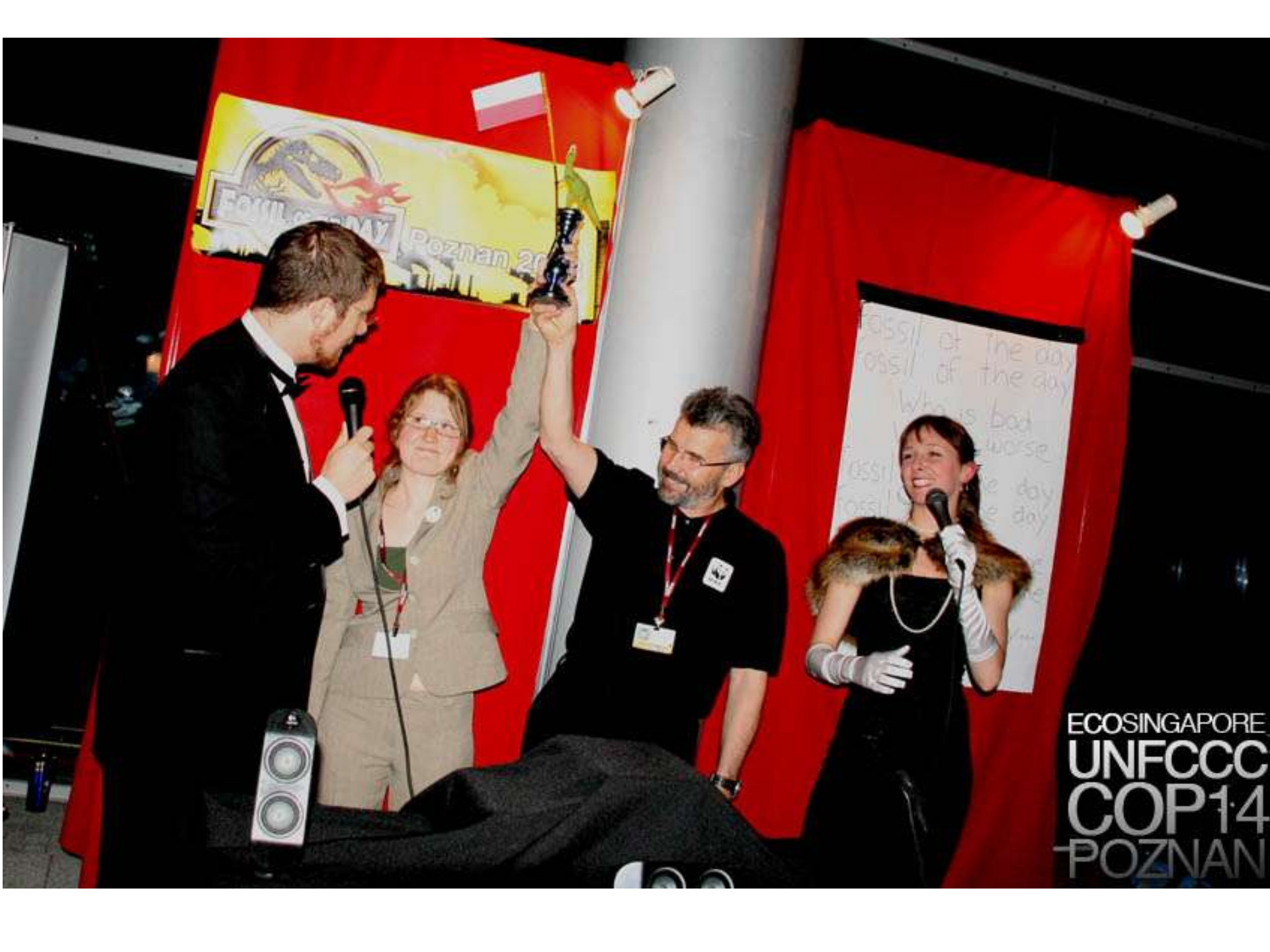
- Government Meetings



# CAN Activities at UNFCCC Sessions

- Side Events
- Fossil of the Day
- Press Conferences





Equil Poznan 2014

ossil of the day  
ossil of the day  
Who is bad  
worse  
ossil of the day  
ossil of the day

ECOSINGAPORE  
UNFCCC  
COP14  
POZNAN



# Role of Youth

## General Objectives:

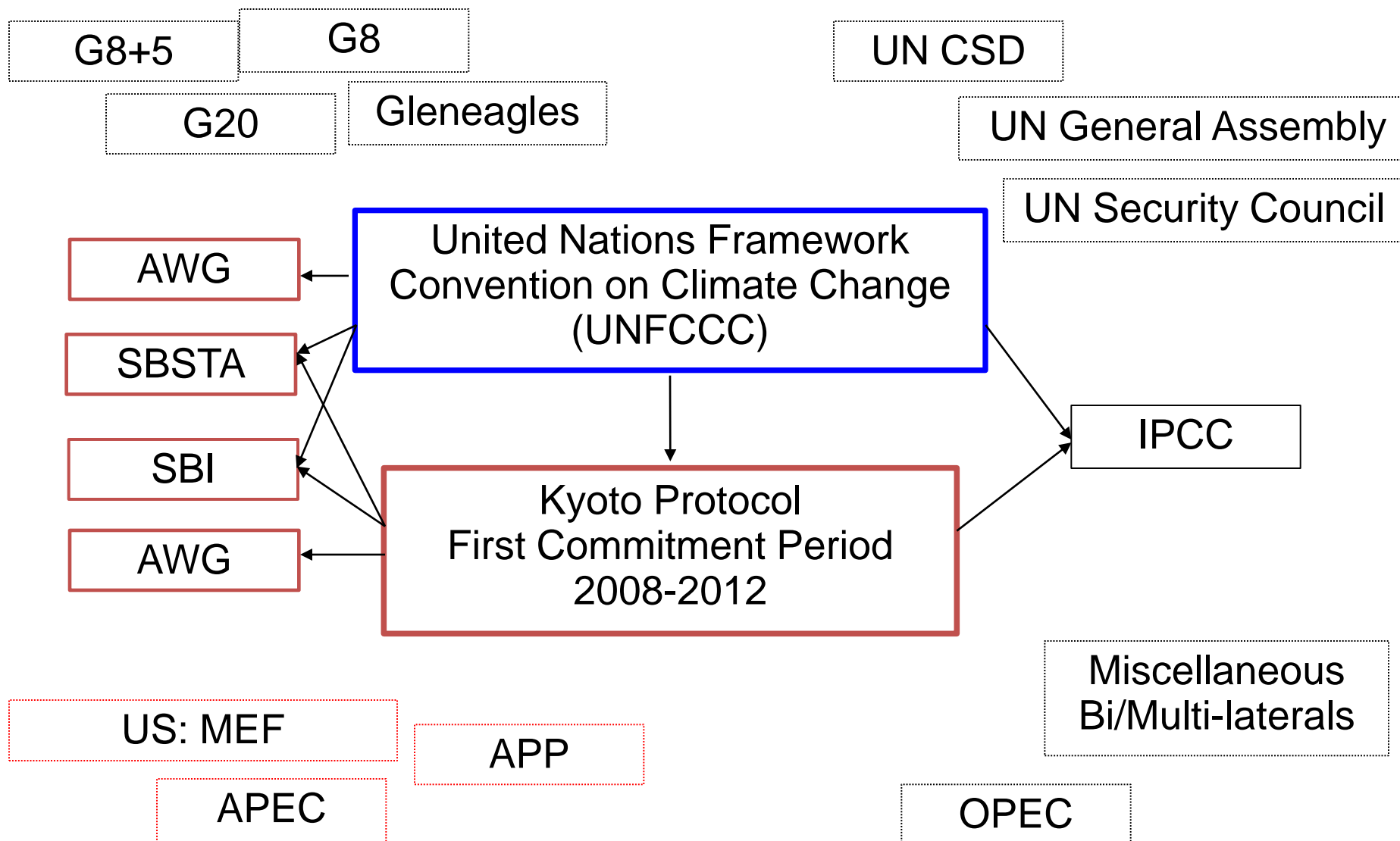
- Move beyond politics
- Countries need to move beyond their country interest
- Be strong, creative, daring and confrontational
- Call for strongest ambition (350ppme, 1.5C)



A group of diverse people, including men and women of various ethnicities, are gathered in a modern, brightly lit indoor space, possibly a university atrium or a public square. They are holding a long, white banner that stretches across the width of the frame. The banner features the text "survival is not negotiable" in a large, bold, black font. The word "survival" is in a lowercase, cursive-style font, while the rest of the text is in a clean, uppercase, sans-serif font. The background shows a high ceiling with a large, arched glass skylight, and several green, leaf-shaped decorations are hanging from the ceiling. The floor is made of light-colored stone tiles. The overall atmosphere is one of a public demonstration or protest.



# CAN work outside UNFCCC





# Barriers to Success

Misperceptions of costs & benefits

Financial/economic crisis

Power of fossil fuel industry

Country disagreements

Lack of public awareness of science

Fragmentation of civil society

Dysfunctional politics in the US

# Civil Society -- a Powerful Force for Change





# Breaking the Sisyphus paradigm

Reduce the slope of the hill (risk vs. cost framing)

Make the boulder smaller (low-carbon development)

Increase the number of people pushing



# Leadership Development Program

- Participation in the UNFCCC: LDP Fellows



# Node Development Program

- Support for regional networks



# Building Global Strategies

- Sharing information and lessons across regions



# CAN Activities Between Sessions

- Working Group Conference Calls
- Listserves to share information and develop policy and strategy
- Global strategic planning meetings
- National plans



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