2011 was my last full-year as Director of the CAN-International Secretariat. When I’m asked what I’ve enjoyed most about my job I almost universally tell the same story — it all comes down to the people I’ve been privileged to get to know, to work with, and to call my friends. We, at the Secretariat, often say CAN is only as strong as its members. Having gotten to know so many of the members and the extraordinary work they have performed, I can safely say that CAN is an incredibly strong coalition. It’s a warming and, at times, overwhelming moment to be sitting in the back of a plenary of a UN negotiation at 4am in a foreign country, looking around the room and feeling like you are surrounded by family. It’s those moments, walking down the halls of the Maritim, in Bonn, where you feel like you will never make it to your destination because you stop every four feet to talk to someone you know and genuinely want to catch-up with. The idea that I can go to any continent on the globe and find someone that is part of this family is something that I don’t think I’ll ever wrap my head around.

One of the things I’ve been struck by is how personally invested CAN members are in this work. This isn’t a job to many of us; it’s not a 9 to 5 thing that we can set aside from our “normal” lives. For better or worse, it’s our life’s work and it’s something we are all truly passionate about.

With that in mind, it becomes clear that our enemies are not each other (despite the fact that sometimes it might feel that way). Our enemies are out there. They are the fossil fuel interests who are making more money than ever known to man, and spending equal amounts to make sure they can continue to do so. They are the conservative politicians who have either been bought off by those corporations or somehow genuinely fear government policies and regulations, when we know that for a truly global problem, a comprehensive government approach is needed. They are those that choose to turn the other way — perhaps aware that the problem exists, but not willing to admit it because doing so would make their lives inconvenient.

We need our fellow CAN members not just for support, but because it’s only together that we can win. This is why I’m so happy to know that I am leaving CAN in as strong a position as I could ever have hoped to leave it. We have an amazing Secretariat that works tirelessly with the full understanding that their efforts will often be left out of the limelight, but know how important they are, all the same. We have more members from more countries and constituencies than could have been dreamed of 20 years ago, and our positions, analyses, and strategies reflect this in the most positive of ways. And we have gained the respect and attention of governments all around the world, even if sometimes it feels as though they choose to ignore us.

I know all of my CAN colleagues and friends aren’t going anywhere from my life and my heart — and this cause — and you can rest assured I’m not going far. This is a fight we’re in together, no matter which roles we play. And I know, like CAN and its members, I plan on seeing this cause to the end.
WHAT IS CAN?

CAN'S OBJECTIVE
The Climate Action Network-International (CAN or CAN-International) is a worldwide network of over 700 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in over 90 countries working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

CAN’s mission is 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.

The vision of CAN is 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.

CAN members work to achieve these goals through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues.

HOW CAN IS ORGANIZED
CAN is organized geographically through its regional and national networks, referred to as “nodes”. In addition, CAN organizes around various policy areas, roughly mirroring those being discussed in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.

MEMBERS
CAN’s strength is derived from its hundreds of members. Adding to this strength is the fact that CAN’s membership is composed of diverse and active NGOs representing various constituencies from all around the world. Member organizations’ activities range from community to regional to national and international in scope.

CAN members regularly come together around the UN climate negotiations, under the banner of CAN-International (see pages 26–33 for a complete list of members organized by regional node).
Last year CAN worked hard to ensure the Network’s efforts were organized effectively and in a timely manner. That led to greater advocacy and capacity building successes. Looking forward to 2012, CAN will continue to build on last year’s work, focusing on policy areas where the most impact can be seen this year and in capacity building efforts to build off of the past years’ successes.

One key area of work remains around building the ambition of mitigation efforts, in particular, from developed countries. This year, the UNFCCC will have a mitigation ambition program of work for both developed and developing countries. CAN will be working to ensure this work program actually leads towards parties increasing their ambition. Further, CAN will work to push Kyoto Parties to ensure their targets are submitted with increased or sustained ambition when the Parties submit their reduction targets for the 2nd Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol, which was agreed in Durban. Finally, CAN will continue its work on flexible mechanism rules and other loopholes to help limit and close loopholes.

The newly established Green Climate Fund is another opportunity for CAN influence. In the operationalizing document, there are explicit references to civil society roles and input, which CAN will help to coordinate. Additionally, the fund needs to be filled and there are potential new and supplementary sources that have begun to finally gain traction for which CAN will continue to advocate, such as levies on bunker fuels and financial transaction taxes.

The newly established Durban Platform for Enhanced Action under the UNFCCC will require substantial input from civil society to ensure its work is begun in earnest and reaches a successful conclusion by 2015. CAN’s advocacy will include efforts to inform discussions on legal structure, mitigation ambition, equity, finance, and other elements of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. At the same time, CAN will continue to facilitate technical analysis, input, and advocacy strategies around key mechanisms within the UNFCCC to ensure continued advancement of the international climate architecture.

Finally, CAN will be looking to increase engagement in regional processes and forums, for example, in groupings, such as the Cartagena Dialogue and the G20. Of course, the Rio+20 conference should prove to be a focus of international attention amongst the public, policy-makers, and civil society, and CAN is already working to provide input into this conference, with a fully-agreed position towards Rio+20, and engagement with partners, such as the GCCA, to implement a strategy to achieve as many elements of this position as possible.

CAN will continue its capacity building work in 2012 as well. CAN will work with its members to build communications and media skills, and will strengthen members’ ability to work in coalitions to encourage collaboration and information sharing. As in past years, a cadre of members will be supported to attend the UNFCCC conferences as Southern Capacity Building fellows, participating in policy and lobby training through CAN’s policy working groups and engaging with the media.

In recent years, CAN has convened a number of regional workshops to discuss policy and thematic issues and encourage skill-sharing within regions, to great success. Regional gatherings can contribute to strengthening the national and regional networks, as they provide key opportunities to communicate face-to-face and discuss regional institutional issues.

Even within the short span of three years that this program has been in place, a number of newly skilled and knowledgeable advocates have emerged from the program and have become key advocates within CAN and the negotiations. Today, many past fellows continue to play active roles in their countries and regions, with some even having stepped-up to coordinate CAN’s thematic policy working groups. CAN also plans to host another pre-COP workshop in the Middle East in the autumn for CAN members and partners to increase the effectiveness of advocacy work leading up to the COP in Qatar in December. Finally, CAN will continue to work with its regional nodes to help strengthen nodes with little capacity to ensure their voice within CAN and within their regions is heard and effective.

These tasks are only achievable with the continued support and work from our members and funders, so we look forward to members’ continued engagement in CAN. As we increase our synergy, we can be more effective to stop climate change.

A sincere vote of congratulations and thanks is due to the hard working members of the Secretariat staff. Their contributions to the smooth operations of the Network are much appreciated. Additionally, the Board wishes to thank the outgoing Director, David Turnbull, for his extraordinary work and dedication to the Network over the past three and a half years. David will be greatly missed. Finally, the Board would also like to extend a very warm welcome to the new Director, Wael Hmiden, in whom we place our confidence to keep CAN moving forward to achieve our goals in 2012 and beyond.
SECRETARIAT

The CAN Secretariat actively coordinates its members to ensure policy coherence, strategic alignment, efficiency of efforts, and a united front against those opposing climate action. In order to achieve success in its policy coordination, capacity building, and member services efforts, CAN continues to maintain a lean and effective Secretariat. This Secretariat is responsible for ensuring the Network’s activities are carried out effectively and proper administrative procedures are followed. The Secretariat includes the Director, coordinators for its Policy and Capacity Building work, a Program Coordinator, Program Assistants to support the coordinators, and volunteer interns.

The CAN membership continues to appreciate the utility of the professional Secretariat that is in place to ensure the Network functions at the level that has become expected of it. Tasks that, in past years, were largely undertaken by volunteers in a minimal fashion are now standard activities of the Secretariat, thus allowing CAN members to focus on the substantive collaboration that the Network is designed to facilitate. As such, the core Secretariat activities under this strategy play a vital role in ensuring the substantive strategies and objectives are in a position to be successful.

Staff

David Turnbull, Director (USA)
Julie-Anne Richards, International Policy Coordinator (Australia)
Raju Pandit Chhetri, Southern Capacity Building Program Coordinator (Nepal)
Montana Burgess, Program Coordinator (Canada)
Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis, Program Assistant (Argentina)
Alexander Ege, Program Assistant (Denmark)

Interns

Jennifer Morse
Matthew Barron

Contractors

Beverly Or, Financial Management
Josh Darrach, ECO Editor
Fred Heutte, ECO Editor

SHARING CAN’S MESSAGE

DURBAN EXPECTATIONS

With proactive coordination by the Secretariat, CAN was able to get an early start to the year’s policy coordination efforts leading up to the Durban climate conference in December 2011. CAN facilitated the development of collective expectations for Durban (conveniently titled “Durban Expectations”), covering all areas of the negotiations. Due to focused and thorough collaboration, CAN was able to launch the Durban Expectations at the June UN climate negotiations. This early launch not only had substantial impact in the negotiations and influenced the negotiators’ thinking, but was also able to undergo a revision to incorporate feedback from governments, fellow advocates, and emerging political dynamics. Through the use of common policy documents, CAN was able to present a single and united message at meetings and to the public via media leading up to and during the negotiations in Durban. Beyond the English version, summary versions of the Durban Expectations were translated into French, Mandarin, Spanish, and Russian, which are all available on the CAN website.
ECO
CAN produced 35 issues of the ECO newsletter last year at four UN negotiation sessions. ECO is distributed each morning of the climate negotiations to delegates and observers, and provides the ‘pulse’ of the negotiations, as well as CAN’s position and take on their progress and prospects. It looks forward to the day ahead and the key issues that will be covered, and provides the NGO perspective on what should occur with regard to these key issues. It is among the first things that the majority of delegates read each morning and serves as an especially useful tool for small government delegations that can have difficulty staying across all of the issues. In addition to the standard English versions, ECO was also translated into Spanish at both the Panama and Durban negotiations, and also into French at the Durban climate negotiations. Past ECOs are available on the CAN website.

FOSSIL OF THE DAY
CAN presented the infamous Fossil of the Day awards at the Bonn, Panama, and Durban climate negotiations. CAN members vote daily to present these sarcastic awards to countries judged to have done their “best” to block progress in the negotiations in the last days of talks. In addition, the newer tradition of awarding scarce “Rays of the Day” to highlight especially laudatory actions continued this year as well. The 2011 ceremonies peaked in Durban where the Australian Youth Climate Coalition, with support from Avaaz and several other CAN member organizations, presented the awards daily, complete with the Colossal Fossil of the Year, awarded on the last day of the negotiations.

The Awards were highly visible in Durban, with governments taking careful notice when they were awarded the Fossil of the Day or the Ray of the Day. Among other interactions, CAN was visited by the Polish Delegation, who sought to clarify their potentially Fossil-worthy actions and the African Group of countries sent a representative to happily receive a Ray of the Day. In January 2012, the chief climate negotiator for the United States commented on the Fossil Awards at a public debriefing of Durban, “we have ourselves received a number of Fossil Awards. We certainly look at them when they come along and see why they were awarded… and so people pay attention to them.”

* View Images and Video from Durban on the CAN website and Facebook page.
* HTTP://JESI.ORG/EVENT/POST-DURBAN-UPDATE

PRESS WORK
CAN continued its targeted press outreach around major international climate-related events. At the UNFCCC intersessions leading up to the COP, CAN held numerous press conferences in Bangkok, Bonn and Panama, attracting reporters from major international wire services as well as local, national, and regional outlets. At COP17, CAN held daily press briefings, which received regular and strong attendance and coverage by a variety of media outlets. Additionally, CAN’s “Fossil of the Day” awards received strong media attention on a daily basis, generating press reports in Canada, Poland, the United States, and New Zealand among other countries.

SOCIAL MEDIA
CAN launched a Facebook page and reinvigorated its Twitter activity in July. The Facebook page provides an outlet for CAN to push the latest international climate news, highlight regional node work in weekly series, provide information from UN climate negotiations, and promote CAN member blogs. An assortment of photos and video of member actions and events, is also available on the CAN Facebook page, allowing the public to have a better visual understanding of the CAN community. Through the use of Twitter, CAN cross-promotes its Facebook activity and also participates in the Twitter community (which notably includes a growing number of climate negotiators and advocates) by sharing ECO newsletter articles, pertinent news updates, and other relevant information.

* “Like” CAN on Facebook: www.facebook.com/CANInternational
* Follow CAN on Twitter: @CANInternational

ENGO FOCAL POINT DUTIES
The CAN Secretariat, through its Director and Program Coordinator, has acted as a focal point, or liaison, to the UNFCCC on behalf of the Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOs) present at the international climate negotiations. This past year saw changes to the way civil society interacts with the climate negotiations, both formally and informally. Some progress was made in allowing for greater flexibility to give formal interventions at the negotiations, the ability to gain access to Informal meetings, improving meeting logistics, increasing accessibility of NGO submissions, and ensuring NGO access to workshops and technical meetings. CAN Secretariat provided leadership in these negotiations with the UNFCCC Secretariat and the other constituency focal points.
Courage for an Upward Spiral

Solving a crisis often requires deviation from business as usual, in practice and in our minds. History tells us that often it’s not so difficult to develop new concepts and strategies, but it is more difficult to leave behind old routines and models. 2000 years ago the Roman philosopher Seneca argued, “not because something is difficult we lack the courage daring it, but because we do not dare it, it is difficult.” The greater the danger, the greater the courage that is needed to counter it, courage is needed to grasp opportunity.

Many countries have proved their courage in Cancun by taking a step forward. Back home, they had to show courage again in order to explain the compromises they made as compromises are in the nature of the agreements. Many did this in hope that Cancun was the floor from which an upward spiral of action could emerge. There are many elements in the Cancun agreements which can provide the ingredients to accelerate this action once the pieces fit together. These include: the technology mechanism to the Cancun Adaptation Framework, from low carbon development plans for developed countries to low-carbon development strategies for developing countries, global objectives to principles for guiding actions. The delivery of promised climate finance and ambitious mitigation targets are crucial to initiating an upward spiral much faster than it would happen without.

Today, millions of people around the world are much more aware of the risks of climate change and also the opportunities that a dedicated response entails. They are demanding action from their governments.

ECO Loves the KP!

Eco is an entity of passion. Nowhere is this passion more evident that in ECO’s deep and abiding love for the Kyoto Protocol. Our love for Kyoto is based on various endearing and enduring elements.

- A thing of beauty is a joy forever: the KP can become ever stronger and more handsome in each commitment period, whilst keeping its core attractive features.
- Does what is needed rather than missing the good, the bad, and the ugly: sets out where we need to go, giving fair share to developed countries to jointly fulfill commitments based on science and equity (including the CBDR/RC principle).
- Legal, decent, honest, and truthful. Legally binding, economy-wide, absolute emissions reduction targets for developed countries, based on 1990 levels.

Continued on Page 2
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY

GENERAL COORDINATION SERVICES
The CAN Secretariat coordinated policy positions and advocacy strategy through a variety of online resources as well as in-person strategy meetings throughout the year before and during international climate negotiations and at the Pre-COP Workshop.

CAN hosted weekly policy coordination calls for members of the CAN Political Coordination Group, a focused yet representative group of actively engaged CAN members. Thousands of emails were exchanged on CAN’s 20 email lists; most of these lists were issue-specific. The CAN website and new social-media accounts were also places where information was available for members to utilize. Additionally, the CAN Secretariat sent out a quarterly newsletter to members that contained updates on policy developments and program highlights.

Prior to each international climate negotiation session, the CAN Secretariat prepared a comprehensive logistics guide to inform members of CAN activities at the session and organized capacity building and strategy sessions for members immediately before negotiations began. During the sessions, two daily meetings were held for members to exchange information and develop advocacy plans. After international negotiations, CAN ensured all policy documents were posted online for the public and members, and facilitated collective debriefing to ensure the Network was unified in its analysis and future plans.

STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS
As has been the practice for several years now, at the beginning of the year the CAN Secretariat facilitated an intensive process to analyze the political situation that emerged from the Cancun negotiations. A strategy and program of work for the Network was also designed in order to ensure it had the most impact possible. The Secretariat, with input from key political leaders in the Network, produced a collective analysis of the outcomes from Cancun, with a view to establishing a shared understanding of the results and where the negotiations could go moving forward.

CAN worked with a number of political leaders and respected minds in the climate movement to commission a number of important background papers to provide inputs and raise questions to be answered by the Network in the beginning of the year. Based on those inputs, CAN convened a number of Network-wide discussions through teleconferences and other venues to discuss key issues, important countries to influence, and strategies that would result in successful influence. A survey was also developed to ensure the widest input from the Network led into strategic planning sessions at the Bonn negotiations to further refine the focus areas and strategies being developed. Further discussions were held prior to the Bonn conference via teleconference and electronically, leading to the first version of CAN’s “Bonner Expectations” being released in Bonn, several months earlier than in previous years. This early release allowed CAN members to utilize the Bonn session to test the demands laid out in the document, and allowed for adjustments to be made before a final version was released in Panama later in the year.

BANGKOK
The Bonn negotiations, the first UNFCCC negotiating session of the year after the Cancun COP, presented a frustrating scene where governments haggled over agendas for days rather than discussing substance. However, CAN was in full force in Bonn and contributed to finding a resolution to the seemingly endless agenda fight by presenting a robust and agreeable compromise agenda to the negotiators that incorporated elements all parties were hoping to see. The eventual agreement by the Parties on the agenda mirrored CAN’s input quite heavily, and finally allowed the negotiations to begin for the year. Additionally, CAN members were the only NGOs to be provided opportunities to formally present CAN’s views in several workshops, dealing with mitigation commitments of developed countries, mitigation actions of developing countries, and technology transfer mechanisms. These inputs were roundly applauded by government representatives as useful and sophisticated inputs into the discussions, and provided CAN and its members a serious and unique opportunity to convey its positions to Parties in a captive audience, setting the stage for a year of important inputs from CAN into the negotiations.

BONN
The negotiations in Bonn did not see the same agenda fight in Bangkok, and CAN was able to work effectively in these negotiations to engage with delegates, provide formal interventions into the process, present ECOs that cut to the core of the issues, and educate the press on the key developments of the negotiations. One major element of discussions in Bonn was surrounding the role that NGOs play in the negotiations, and efforts to enhance their opportunities to engage in the UNFCCC. The CAN Secretariat, with support and engagement from several CAN members, played an active role in these negotiations, leading civil society inputs on ways to ensure greater participation by civil society. The end result, like many negotiations, left something to be desired, but did allow for increased recognition of the value of NGO input as well as new mechanisms to improve participation. Additionally, CAN hosted a side event that launched the policy publication the CAN Durban Expectations. This side event was well attended and had respondents from five government delegations.
outcome possible, and, in doing so, supported vulnerable countries, encouraged others to join, and pushed for both a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and a negotiating mandate for a complementary legally binding agreement. Several of the policy highlights that the CAN Secretariat led included:

+ hosting two in-person strategy meetings, in which over 350 members were actively engaged. Here, an assessment and analysis of the political situation was shared, joint strategy was developed for Durban and beyond, and collective advocacy activities were planned effectively;
+ convening and participating in numerous high-level bilaterals, including with the G77 Chair, the AOSIS leadership, the LDC leadership, the EU Head of Delegation, the COP Presidency, and more than 40 delegations within the UNFCCC;
+ delivering seven formal interventions that contained recommendations on specific agenda items. Six additional interventions were also prepared but not delivered due to UN session time constraints.

**RIO+20 PREPARATIONS**

In the course of 2011, CAN teamed up with its members, as well as the Global Campaign on Climate Action, to convene a working group focused on preparations for the Rio+20 conference set for June 2012. Working with CAN members focused on various elements of the Rio+20 agenda, CAN facilitated the drafting of a climate-focused submission to the UN ahead of the “zero draft” deliberations for the Rio+20 outcome document. The submission covered areas of the Rio agenda that relate to climate negotiations, including the green economy, renewable energy, deforestation, international climate finance, and emission reduction ambition. Looking ahead, CAN is working with its members and partners to engage in the negotiations leading up to Rio to ensure the outcome of the conference works to generate further action in the global climate effort.

**EXPERT MEETINGS**

As in past years, CAN worked to coordinate its members to ensure proper representation in various expert meetings of the UNFCCC. These extraordinary meetings convened by the UNFCCC covered a range of topics from adaptation programs in developing countries, to deforestation monitoring and analysis, to technology transfer mechanisms. In addition, CAN members played a very active role in the design of the Green Climate Fund through participation in the meetings of the “Transitional Committee” that was set up in Cancun to design the operational elements of this new and important fund. These meetings of the Transitional Committee led to the successful adoption of the operational document of the Green Climate Fund in Durban, with many elements mirroring CAN’s demands.

**GOVERNMENT MEETINGS**

The CAN Secretariat engaged in various government meetings throughout the year, ranging from small bilateral meetings on the sidelines of negotiations in Bangkok, Bonn, Panama and Durban to formal briefings and interactions. In addition, the CAN Secretariat was one of two international NGO representatives at a civil society consultation held in Pretoria, South Africa, hosted by the South African government as incoming President of the COP17 negotiations. This consultation was held on the sidelines of a Ministerial consultation that had over 40 governments represented. The CAN Secretariat and several CAN members worked to produce a formal input to the Ministerial discussions, and also were able to engage some 30 government representatives in true “lobbying” discussions in the lobby outside of the formal and closed Ministerial discussions, presenting these governments with CAN’s expectations for Durban.

**PUBLICATIONS**

In addition to the Durban Expectations publication, there were a number of specific working group policy positions, submissions, presentations, letters and interventions made in 2011:

**POLICY POSITIONS**

+ Possible Improvements to Emissions Trading and the Project Based Mechanisms
+ HFC-23 Abatement Projects

**SUBMISSIONS**

+ Work Program On Loss And Damage
+ Enhancing The Cost-Effectiveness of, and Promoting, Mitigation Actions
+ The Adaptation Framework and the Role of the Adaptation Committee
+ New Market-Based Mechanisms
+ CCS in the CDM
+ Measurement, Reporting and Verification, International Assessment and Review and International Consultation and Analysis, and Initial Scheduling of Work
+ The Transitional Committee for the Green Climate Fund
+ Work Program On Loss And Damage — Updated
+ Methodological Guidance for Activities Relating To REDD+
+ Future Activities Under the Nairobi Work Programme
PRESENTATIONS
- Lessons to be taken from the Developing Country Mitigation Workshop at Bangkok
- Observations on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and Pledges by Developing Countries: CAN Presentation to Developing Country Mitigation Workshop presented in Bangkok
- Observations on Current Developed Country Mitigation Pledges: CAN Presentation to Developed Country Mitigation Workshop presented in Bangkok
- Lessons to be taken from the Workshop on Developed Country QELROS
- Developing Country Mitigation Workshop in Bonn
- Developed Country Mitigation Workshop in Bonn
- LU/LUCF Briefing — Bioenergy

LETTERS
- Letter to LCA Chair Regarding Submissions and Expert Meeting Opportunities Arising From Bonn June 2011 Intersessional
- Letter to UNFCCC Bureau & Secretariat Regarding Schedule of Work for 2011, Including Workshops Outlined in the Cancun Agreements
- Letter to Global Sustainability Panel

INTERVENTIONS
- Bangkok
  - Opening KP Intervention
  - Expert Workshop on the Technology Mechanism
  - LCA Agenda Proposal
- Bonn
  - Closing LCA Plenary
  - LCA Plenary
  - Closing SBI Plenary
  - Methodological Guidance on REDD+ in SBSTA
- Panama
  - AWG-KP Opening Plenary
  - Long Term Finance, Informal
  - MRV, A1 Mitigation Informal
  - Legal Options Informal
  - AWG-KP
  - REDD Informal
  - Shared Vision Informal
  - AWG-KP Closing Plenary
  - AWG-LCA Closing Plenary (Spanish & English)
- Durban
  - LCA Opening Plenary
  - AWG-KP Opening Plenary
  - Finance Informal
  - First INDBABA
  - Sectoral Approaches
  - SBI Closing Plenary
  - High Level Segment
INCREASING PARTICIPATION FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRY NGOs

One of the cornerstones of CAN’s program of work is the Southern Capacity Building Program (SCBP), which began formally in late 2008. Since then, many initiatives and activities have been undertaken to strengthen the voice of CAN’s developing country members interacting with the UN climate negotiations. This program also supports CAN as a network overall, as more voices from diverse regions of the world ensure CAN’s discussions are robust and positions are as nuanced and sophisticated as possible. Often, due to resource constraints and limited knowledge on the issues, voices from the Global South have been marginalized. Participation is uncertain, inconsistent, and often with lower skill and knowledge on the subject matter. The CAN SCBP works to develop capacities in individuals, organizations, and networks in the Global South to help bridge these gaps.

SCBP FELLOWS

To help increase the quality and number of southern CAN members who participate in the UN climate negotiations, CAN selected eight SCBP Fellows to participate in the Bonn and Panama intersessions, as well as the Durban COP. Their participation in this program helped them to gain exposure and develop thorough understandings of the UNFCCC processes. At sessions, the Fellows participated in a variety of CAN-organized activities, such as information sharing and capacity building sessions, meetings with experts on various relevant issues, and one-on-one sessions with the SCBP Coordinator. In addition, all of the Fellows actively participated in at least one of CAN’s policy working groups. As the year progressed, some participants managed to engage their governments to such an extent that they were invited onto their governments’ delegations as NGO experts. At the negotiations, the Fellows produced posts for CAN’s Southern Capacity Building Program (SCBP), which began formally in late 2008. Since then, many initiatives and activities have been undertaken to strengthen the voice of CAN’s developing country members interacting with the UN climate negotiations. This program also supports CAN as a network overall, as more voices from diverse regions of the world ensure CAN’s discussions are robust and positions are as nuanced and sophisticated as possible. Often, due to resource constraints and limited knowledge on the issues, voices from the Global South have been marginalized. Participation is uncertain, inconsistent, and often with lower skill and knowledge on the subject matter. The CAN SCBP works to develop capacities in individuals, organizations, and networks in the Global South to help bridge these gaps.

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The Southern Capacity Building Program has been a great learning experience since its conception. The CAN Secretariat has faced many exciting and challenging situations while implementing this program. It has provided a valuable opportunity to work in multicultural and diverse contexts, from which CAN will only benefit, allowing it to become an even stronger network.

Looking forward, some ideas are percolating on how to build upon the lessons and successes of the past in this program, including:

- Shifting the focus to synergy building and experience sharing programs between south-south and north-south regions and networks as greater capacity building activities are now routine.
- The assistance of more developed southern nodes with capacity building activities for less developed regional nodes to help strengthen the Network.
- Priority support given from the CAN Secretariat to help less developed nodes organize their networks and share information effectively.
- The support of limited yet motivated southern member individuals to attend the UN negotiations, has helped to build the capacity of the regional/country nodes. This should continue as most of these people continue to be active in CAN, even after their fellowships have ended.

### LESSONS FOR FUTURE WORK
In the first quarter of 2011, CAN had independent auditors undertake a full audit of its fiscal accounts. Building on this, the Secretariat published a complete Annual Report for 2010 (available at http://climatenetwork.org/about/2010-annual-report), which included this successful audit of the 2010 accounts. This was the first time CAN published an annual report and had full fiscal accounts audited.

At the 2011 General Assembly, held in Durban, South Africa during the COP17/CMP7, CAN brought together members representing all regional networks within CAN. The members’ assembly reviewed regional activities from the past year, approved financial reports and reviewed the 2010 audit, began the process of amending the CAN Charter with the broad membership, and elected a new Board of Directors.

CAN would like to acknowledge the very generous support of the following organizations, without whom CAN’s work would not be possible.

Anonymous
Bread for the World/Brot für die Welt
CARE International (in kind)
Christian Aid
DANIDA through the Climate Capacity Consortium
Greenpeace International
Heinrich Böll Stiftung – Ethiopia (in kind)
Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development
Oxfam Australia
Stichting Oxfam International
The Development Fund/Utviklingsfondet
WWF International
Excerpt from Auditor's report (Continued)

Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
(In U.S. funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>$762,407</td>
<td>$1,221,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>24,919</td>
<td>10,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange loss</td>
<td>(14,043)</td>
<td>(22,047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>763,279</td>
<td>1,209,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and benefits</td>
<td>518,838</td>
<td>310,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel - other</td>
<td>211,669</td>
<td>486,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel - staff</td>
<td>117,972</td>
<td>110,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special projects</td>
<td>10,271</td>
<td>38,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO newsletter</td>
<td>37,862</td>
<td>38,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>17,028</td>
<td>12,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>10,616</td>
<td>10,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>29,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications and</td>
<td>10,271</td>
<td>13,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriptions</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>3803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality and</td>
<td>6,671</td>
<td>30,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fundraising</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>29,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue rental</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>29,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>1,234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td>1,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administration</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website and emails</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and bank</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charges</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitation</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>1,234</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81,186</td>
<td>114,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue over</td>
<td>($14,043)</td>
<td>65,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets , beginning</td>
<td>347,218</td>
<td>275,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets , end of</td>
<td>$313,175</td>
<td>$312,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Financial Position
(In U.S. funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$358,514</td>
<td>$408,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>14,511</td>
<td>48,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>6,579</td>
<td>1,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$379,506</td>
<td>$457,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and</td>
<td>$10,667</td>
<td>$21,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accrued liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue (note 3)</td>
<td>$15,871</td>
<td>$35,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65,968</td>
<td>116,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td>315,538</td>
<td>341,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$382,206</td>
<td>$457,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

Excerpt from Auditor’s report

To the Board of Directors of Climate Action Network-International

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Climate Action Network-International, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2011, and the statements of revenue and expenses and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

...In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Climate Action Network - International as at December 31, 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Ottawa, Canada
March 20, 2012

McLarty & Co Professional Corporation
(Authorized to practice public accounting by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario)
Sierra Club of Canada
Sierra Youth Coalition
Sustainable Solutions Group
Wet'suwet'en
Toronto Climate Campaign
Toronto Environmental Alliance
United Church of Canada
USC Canada
Vegetarians and Vegans of Alberta
VIAEC - Voluntary Action on Climate Change
West Coast Environmental Law
Windfall Ecology Centre
World Federalist Movement-Canada
World Wildlife Fund-Canada
Yukon Conservation Society

Development (Wheel) (DEW)
Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK)
Gramin Bank
Hitashii
INTEGRATED SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORT (ISDE)
JKCN - Bangladesh
Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS)
Nabob
Oxfam - Bangladesh
Practical Action - Bangladesh
Pradipan
SDS (Sustainable Development Society)
SPACE
Sustainable Development Networking Programme (SDNP)
Unnayan Oikyakom
Bhutan
BACA
Royal Society for the Protection of Nature
India
ActionAid India
AFRO - Action for Food Production
Alternative Futures
Center for Trade and Development
Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)
Centre for Social Markets
Christian Aid India
Dacian Development Society
Development Alternatives (DA)
Ekta Parishad
Evangelical Fellowship of India
Commission on Relief (EFIOR)
Goalshish
Green Belt Movement International
Greenpeace India
Greenpeace
Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRAD)
Jalal
Lead India
M S Seaminathan Research Foundation (MSRFR)
Oxfam GB
Oxfam India
Samad
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Vasudha
Winnower International India
World Wide Fund for Nature - India
Nepal
Clean Energy Nepal (CEN)
LiBIRD
Oxfam GB
Practical Action, Nepal
United Mission to Nepal
Winnower International, Nepal
WRF Nepal

Pakistan
LEAD Pakistan
Oxfam Pakistan
Sustainable Development Foundation
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
Sri Lanka
Centre for Applied Futures
Centre for Science & Environment
Centre for Social Markets
Christian Aid Asia
Development Alternatives (DA)
Ela Parishad
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India
ActionAid India
AFRO - Action for Food Production
Alternative Futures
Center for Trade and Development
Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)
Centre for Social Markets
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LiBIRD
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United Mission to Nepal
Winnower International, Nepal
WRF Nepal

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LEAD Pakistan
Oxfam Pakistan
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Sri Lanka
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Centre for Social Markets
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LiBIRD
Oxfam GB
Practical Action, Nepal
United Mission to Nepal
Winnower International, Nepal
WRF Nepal

Italy
Associazione per il Clima
Italiana Migranti
World Wide Fund for Nature - Italy
WWF - Italy

France
Agir Pour l’Environnement
ALDER
Axa Taux
Centre National d’Information Indépendante sur les déchets (CNID)
Comité de Liaison Energie Renouvelables (CLR)
Dossiers et Débats pour le Développement durable (EDD)

Russia
Oxfam Russia
LEAD Russia

SS}
Namibia
CRIA SA DC
Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Bureau of Namibia (REEB)
ELA Namibia

Swaziland
Yonge Nawa Environmental Action Group

Zambia
Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering (CEEZE)
Energy and Environmental Concerns for Zambia

Zimbabwe
ZERO Regional Environment Organization
Climate Change and Sustainable Development Network

Malawi
LEAD Southern & Eastern Africa
Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative (SRGDI)

US CAN
350.org
ACEEE (American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy)
ActionAid USA
Alliance for Affordable Energy
Alliance to Save Energy (ASE)
Avaz
CARE USA
Center for Biological Diversity
Center for Clean Air Policy
CEES
Chesapeake Climate Action Network (CCAN)
CEIL
Clean Air-Cool Planet
Clean Water Action
Climate Protection Campaign
Climate Solutions
Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life (CERJ)

Conservation International
Conservation Law Foundation
Earth Day Network
Earthjustice
Ecosia
Education for Global Warming Solutions
Energy Action Coalition
Environment Action Association
Environment America
Environment Northeast
Environmental & Energy Study Institute (EESI)
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Investigation Agency
Environmental Law & Policy Center (ELPC)
FHI 360
Friends Energy
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Friends of the Earth (FE) - US
Georgetown Climate Center
Green For All
Greenpeace USA
Humane Society International
ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability
InterAction
International Environmental Law Project (IELP) at Lewis & Clark Law School
International Forum on Globalization
International Rivers
IPS/Sustainable Energy & Economy Network (SEEN)
Keto USA
League of Conservation Voters
Massachusetts Climate Action Network
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Audubon Society
National Wildlife Federation (NWF)
Natural Resources Defense Council
North Carolina Conservation Network
Ocean
Oil Change International
Oregon Environmental Council
Oxfam America
Pace Energy and Climate Center
Pacific Environment
Peter Future
Pew Environment Group
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Population Action International
Presbyterian Church USA
Rainforest Action Network
Refugees International
Regeneration Project
Sierra Club
Southern Alliance for Clean Energy
SustainUS
The Climate Reality Project
The Emmett Center on Climate Change and the Environment
The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
The Resource Innovation Group (TRIG)
The Wilderness Society
Transportation for America
U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)
Union of Concerned Scientists
Vision for Progress
WEDO
Will Steger Foundation
Woods Hole Research Center
World Resources Institute (WRI)
World Wildlife Fund
Worldwatch Institute

CAN-INTERNATIONAL

China
CANGO
China Youth Climate Action Network (CYCAN)
Environmedia institute of Environmental Science and Technology (EMETS)
Environment Friendly Charity Association
Friends of Nature
Global Village of Beijing
Green Anhui Environment Development Center
Green Earth Volunteers
Greenpeace
Greenroofs
Greenroofs Environment Protection Association of Shanghai
Institute for Environment & Policy Development
Institute for Environment and Urban Development
Institute for Sustainable Development
Institute for Sustainable Development (ISDS)
Institute for Sustainable Development of the United States
Institute for Sustainable Development of the United Kingdom
Institute for Sustainable Development in Central Europe
Institute for Sustainable Development in Germany
Institute for Sustainable Development in India
Institute for Sustainable Development in Japan
Institute for Sustainable Development in Korea
Institute for Sustainable Development in Russia
Institute for Sustainable Development in the United Kingdom
Institute for Sustainable Development in the United States
Institute for Sustainable Development in Vietnam
Institute for Sustainable Development in the World
Institute of Sustainable Development in China
Institute of Sustainable Development in India
Institute of Sustainable Development in Japan
Institute of Sustainable Development in Korea
Institute of Sustainable Development in the United States
Institute of Sustainable Development in Vietnam
Institute of Sustainable Development in the World
International Climate Action Network
International CARE International
International CREA International
International Christian Aid
International CAIA
International Global Witness
International Greenpeace International
International Oxfam International
International Pacific Islands Climate Revolution
International World Vision International
International Save the Children International

WWW.CAN-INTERNATIONAL.ORG
Climate Action Network-International (CAN-International) is the world's largest network of organizations coordinating on promoting government action to address the climate crisis. In the years since its founding in 1989, the Climate Action Network has grown to over 700 organizations in 90 countries.

CAN's mission is 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.

The vision of CAN is 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.