



Happy August! While many of you (especially you Europeans who luckily manage to take off months at a time) are hopefully off on holidays, CAN continues to churn away...the fun never stops! In this update you find some reports from some different areas from our usual UNFCCC-focused working groups. In addition to the standard report out on the negotiations in Bonn and a look ahead, we've got an exciting update from the Board, an update on emerging CAN activities on agriculture and information on our work around Rio+20. Plus, we've got some great updates from the US, Africa, Latin America and Europe - while the politics may be tough, there's some great work going on within CAN in these regions!

On a bittersweet note - this is Alex Ege's last newsletter with CAN-International. If you've been enjoying these updates (which I'm sure you have!) you have Alex to thank, and we wish him all the best as he moves on from the CAN-International Secretariat to work with our friends at CAN-Europe.

I hope those of you in the midst of summer are surviving the brutal heat where it's being felt and those elsewhere are hopefully enjoying a bit of a rest before the always busy last quarter of the year. We'll have another update ahead of the Panama UNFCCC session with updates from the policy working groups to get us prepared for that session...stay tuned!

David

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Message from the CAN-International Board

The first half of this year the CAN International Board has had a full agenda which the Co-Chairs would like to share with you.

First off, there have been some changes in the Board itself. Ailun Yang who was elected to the Board in Cancun has since left Greenpeace; Tove Ryding will be taking her place on the Board as an observer until the next General

Assembly in Durban. Gaines Campbell and Sanjay Vashist will be sharing the Southern Co-Chair slot this year. Gaines occupied the post for the first half and has now handed over to Sanjay for the second half.

Internally there has been a lot of governance progress this year. A procedure for updating the Charter has been developed and is now being worked on. Rest assured that the membership will have ample time to study and opine before any decision is taken on potential changes in the General Assembly. For some time the Board has been considering the possibility of holding a Board retreat to do more strategic thinking about the network and ways of working better and more effectively as an organization. This is in the planning stage and will probably be our legacy to the next elected Board to carry out.

On the administrative front the Board has approved the budget and financial statements for this year, and also approved a set of financial procedures building upon the existing and emergent practices over the past few years. These practices were seen in action as the Board was very pleased to see the successful results of a full clean financial audit - the first time CAN-International's full accounts went through such a process. In addition, the Board recommended the admission of several new CAN International members which were subsequently approved by the full membership:

- Xiamen Green Cross
- Greenbelt Movement
- Chinese Youth CAN (CYCAN)
- Greenovate
- Niue Island United Association of Non-Government Organisations

Finally the Board congratulates the Secretariat for great work this year: fundraising continues in earnest, the Southern Capacity Building Program is in full swing, the CAN-Talk list was cleaned up, Intersessional logistics continue to keep us all focused on the task of combating climate change, and an Annual Report is now out and will be a great tool for communication about who we are, what we do and how. The Durban Expectations document is the culmination of hundreds of hours of hard and thoughtful work. It finished in time for Bonn and is now being revised to further reflect ongoing thinking and dynamics.

In the name of the Climate Action Network International Board, the Co-Chairs thank you all for the extraordinary work that makes us proud of this organization.

Steven Guilbeault and Gaines Campbell, on behalf of the CAN-International Board

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Report from Bonn

A **LOT** was covered at Bonn (once those irritatingly familiar, groundhog-day, didn't-we-resolve-this-for-all-time-by-spending-the-entire-last-meeting-

fighting-over-the-agenda fights over the agenda were finally resolved).

There was much discussion, including an in-session workshop as well as an extended contact group, on observer engagement. We didn't make the strides we hoped, but there were some small positive steps forward with respect to recognising the value of civil society inputs, working towards making informal sessions more transparent (although they could have gone much further here), and efforts to ensure logistics are arranged to allow NGOs to participate more effectively. Happily, many of the informal meetings in the second week were declared open - after a horde of CAN members descended peacefully upon them. However, there is still ample room for improvement and we will keep the pressure up!

The focus of the AWG-KP was on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. Parties concentrated on outstanding political issues and conditions set by various Annex I countries for taking on new commitments during a second commitment period. Despite initial opposition from developing countries, parties also undertook technical work on issues, including land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), the flexibility mechanisms and methodological issues. The Chair captured progress in a [revised proposal by the Chair](#) to facilitate negotiations.

Under the AWG-LCA. Informal groups on adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building, shared vision, review of the global long-term goal, legal options, [mitigation workshops](#) and [diverse issues related to mitigation](#), including IAR, accounting rules and compliance, ICA, REDD+, sectoral approaches, and market and non market approaches. While progress was made on some issues, many felt that the outcomes were relatively modest and a lot of work remains to be done before COP 17 in Durban, South Africa.

A [LCA compilation text](#), made up of Facilitators notes and summaries has since been released. It clearly aims to be comprehensive - as it runs to a lengthy 61 pages. It contains some confusing priorities - in the shared vision section the only text under the heading 'Equity' is "...", yet there is a section on 'Warfare'. Nonetheless - it could form the basis for a negotiation text at Panama. And, if we're going to get anything of substance out of Durban - we will need negotiating text on the table at Panama!

Bonn resulted in a plethora of suggested submissions, technical expert meetings etc. CAN compiled this [rough working list of opportunities](#), and also delivered [this letter to the LCA Chair](#), indicating which opportunities should be prioritised. As the LCA wasn't able to agree on a list of submission opportunities, it's important for CAN members to engage proactively with governments to ensure that they are preparing the submissions that we consider important. So - contact your government with a version of this letter ASAP.

Under the SBI, work was launched on new items on national adaptation plans, and loss and damage. Response measures featured in a joint SBI and SBSTA contact group, as well as in the LCA. [ECO was \(ironically, as ever\) moved to note that current trends were moving toward a Protocol on Response Measures.](#)

See [ENB for a detailed summary](#) of the Bonn meeting.

And, see [Christiana Figueres' message](#) for her thoughts on how the implementation of the Cancun Agreements moves steadily ahead, and how Bonn made progress on:

- Advancing governance of the Adaptation Committee
- Advancing the Climate Technology Centre and Network concept, with the first meeting of the Technology Executive Committee to be held in September

And on the finance front during July

- The Transitional Committee (TC) met and discussed how the fund might work
- The TC has agreed its' workplan for the rest of the year.

Christiana considers it key that the mitigation linkages between the KP and LCA are dealt with (one presumes she means as a trade off, or balance, between the two).

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Agriculture Update

A CAN Agriculture 'ad hoc working group' has been established and is working to create a CAN position on agriculture by the end of August, as well as sharing thoughts on a strategy for agriculture. Once the position is developed, the group will become a light touch cross cutting group that will meet once or twice during UN meetings to discuss strategy as appropriate.

In June the LCA postponed further discussion of Agriculture issues till March 2012, but agriculture is being dealt with in many other forums outside the UNFCCC, including being aggressively pursued by the World Bank in a model similar to the REDD+ partnership.

From 8-10 September there will be a 'Climate Smart Agriculture' Ministerial meeting in South Africa of African Finance, Agriculture and Environment Ministers - co-hosted by the World Bank. In a June briefing with Patrick Verkooijen, World Bank head of Agriculture and Climate Change, the possibility of Agriculture being included in a market mechanism was discussed, which has many CAN members quite concerned.

The World Food Security Committee will meet in October, where FAO will discuss a major study on impacts of climate change on food security with possible message for COP 17.

If you are interested in participating in these discussions, or would like access to the background material and more detailed discussions, or have relevant intelligence to share please contact enriquemk@climatenetwork.org

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Rio +20

In January this year CAN created a working group (in coordination with the GCCA) and list serve dedicated to the Rio+20 meeting that will take place in Brazil in June next year. This group has shared information on a regular basis, provided input for the Global Sustainability Panel (GSP) that was set up by Ban Ki Moon to give advice into Rio+20 and have had a conference call (coordinated with the GCCA) with the two Executive Coordinators, Liz Thompson and Brice Lalonde, who are organizing the conference from the UN side.

Not many governments or for that matter members of CAN are completely sure what to expect from the Rio+20 meeting. Therefore the CAN Secretariat surveyed CAN members in the Spring to get feedback on which issues and topics related to climate are seen as the most important when it comes to Rio+20. Based on this feedback work has started on a CAN position paper on Rio+20 - with focus on a few topics where it makes sense for CAN as a whole to push and where we can add value. The paper is still being drafted and will be circulated to CANTalk for comments shortly. But here in this newsletter you can get a sneak peak at the five interesting topics - lucky you!

There is a call for increased political will and ambition that is needed to move the entire World away from the current unsustainable path. Including the need for a fair green economy - transitioning to 100% renewable energy as well as empowering workers with access to green jobs. As is always the case there is a need for new finance including innovative sources and rethinking the governance structure. Forests and REDD remains an important part of the puzzle for a sustainable way of living and as the meeting will be in Brazil, a good opportunity to put focus on halting deforestation. And finally, and somewhat new for CAN, putting focus on sustainable agriculture, as an example of how to develop sustainably.

If this has whet your appetite and you want to get more involved in the Rio+20 discussions within CAN please send an email to listrequests@climatenetwork.org and let us know.

Finally it is worth being aware that November 1 is the deadline for providing input to the zero draft of the outcome document for Rio+20 - see more here: <http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/documents/guidancenote.pdf>

For more information on CAN-Is Rio+20 work contact David Turnbull dturnbull@climatenetwork.org

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Strategic Update

CAN's Political Coordination Group, with input from a wide variety of CAN members through the various working groups and regional node inputs, has been considering what a Durban outcome might look like. What will a

'balanced and credible' outcome in Durban include and exclude? Will negotiations in Durban agree enough to put us on a pathway to get a more comprehensive agreement - or are we doomed to argue incessantly about mandates (and agendas)?

As NGOs our role is to call for the best possible outcome, formulate strategies to get as close as possible and consider what to do in the face of less than optimal outcomes. CAN PCG and working groups are going through this process now in considering what the possible outcomes for Durban could be, and how we can positively affect them. Once the working groups have done this thinking on Durban scenarios, they will bring it to PCG for further discussion.

A number of thorny issues loom in the lead up to Durban, including:

- Growing recognition that Durban is the 'end of the line' for getting clarity on the KP. An idea championed for some time by [Christiana Figueres](#), and recently by South Africa's Minister of International Relations Nkoana-Mashabane - "[Durban is the end of the line for the postponement of key political issues](#)".
- Continued widening of recognition that current mitigation pledges are inadequate. The [UNFCCC Technical Paper](#) released in Bonn calculated developed country targets as 12-18% below 1990 by 2020 - not even close to the 40% required, nor to the 25-40% that parties agreed at Cancun. Even in light of these inadequate pledges, loopholes like surplus AAUs and LULUCF, are not showing any signs of reducing. And whilst many [calculate that developing countries are doing more of 'their share' than developed countries](#), developing country pledges also need to increase.
- Which leads to the extremely thorny question - how do we avoid locking in completely inadequate targets for the next 5 years in a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol? At Durban could we be forced to choose between adequate mitigation or a robust(ish) architecture for developed country action?
- One response might be to ensure the future of the KP with a political agreement, lock in good accounting and rules, capture the mitigation pledges from countries as a pledge 'floor' and agree a process to increase the pledges over the next year.

Clearly there are many other issues that will be in the mix at Durban. Not least the importance of getting a robust adaptation outcome from an African COP, and:

- The [African Group have agreed to call for contributions to an Africa Green Climate Fund in Durban](#) - potentially making Durban a Finance COP. Given the clear impacts of climate change on the very vulnerable African continent even being seen today, some would think this "should" be a no brainer to get agreed.
- What will happen to the flexible mechanisms - how will the CDM work with 'customer' countries inside and outside the KP? Developing countries are saying we need a second commitment period in order to agree to the continuation of the CDM. But this isn't the same as saying countries must have a quantified emission reduction commitment within the second commitment period in order to use CDM credits. What will be agreed on the new flexible mechanisms? Will they include sectoral targets? Will they include

NAMAs? How will they work with the CDM? Will a share of proceeds be applied? Many big questions remain outstanding in this area.

- Will the 'easy' areas be held hostage, as they have before? Or will we get good outcomes on technology, capacity building and REDD+ that we can move forward with?

It appears that agreement that there will be a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is within our grasp. The Europeans are warming to the idea of a second commitment period, expressing as much at Bonn behind the scenes, in the KP plenary (ENB: [crucial to consider a second commitment period, and suggested further exploring how it would fit into the broader picture](#)) as well as at a recent meeting of European Environment Ministers "[ready to undertake obligations of the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. However it is expected that activities towards climate protection will be taken by all main economies responsible for global greenhouse gases emissions.](#)"

Unfortunately Canada, Japan and Russia show no signs of moving from their 'no Kyoto, no how' position. On the positive side their ranks are not increasing - and they showed at Bonn, after AOSIS tried to exclude them, that they are very keen to stay included in *the talks* about the second commitment period.

South Africa's Environment Minister, Edna Molewa, has said "[We don't want South Africa to be the death of the Kyoto Protocol](#)" indicating that South Africa is recognizing the challenge, however she followed with "We would like to have some mechanism agreed upon which will ensure that we retain the architecture." - which does [not necessarily mean a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol](#). And, in [South Africa's negotiating position](#) presentation to civil society in June they said that the second commitment period would "[look different to 1CP if it happens](#)". There has been much talk of a 'compromise' or 'second way' - but it's not clear what that might look like, nor whether it's something to be happy about.

The 'balanced and credible' approach clearly foresees a 'deal' being done between the EU, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Ukraine and the G77 (or portions of it). This might be an agreement to a second commitment period, some form of mandate for a legally binding agreement under the LCA, an agreement to raise ambition on all sides, and something on MRV, finance, market mechanisms and other issues. By being part of this "alliance of the future" countries are:

- part of the solution that has a chance to keep dangerous climate change at bay, as opposed to the US wild west approach which has no chance of stopping dangerous climate change;
- mutually benefitting by working together to create new low carbon economies that are future ready;
- recognize there is no time to wait for countries with low ambition to catch up. The 'future winners' will be those who forge ahead collaboratively within the UNFCCC and KP system.

China is obviously key in the overall equation. It is entering a leadership transition phase, and therefore is expected to stick to existing policy and could take conservative decisions for some time. China has recently given

positive signs about its willingness to participate by putting into action its energy intensity target of 40-45% by 2020, and indicating it will [pilot emissions trading schemes in six provinces before 2013](#) and [set up a nationwide trading platform by 2015](#), even [foreshadowing that it may consider absolute cuts in its emissions](#) in the future.

Of course, we must also keep an eye on developments in other areas, such as Australia's introduction of a carbon tax, France's hosting of the G20, what happens with the EU aviation scheme, and WTO rulings, which will have an influence on the climate negotiations.

And we must think through how the US, and Canada, Russia and Japan, will react to possible outcomes. We'll be asking these nodes, and other nodes, to provide us with briefings over the next few weeks about their countries possible strategies and reactions.

The above thinking, and more, is laid out in more detail in the confidential to CAN members [PCG notes](#) that are circulated each week - and PCG will continue to consider these difficult issues. As always, input encouraged via CANtalk, through regional/national nodes, working groups (and their coordinators), or to jrichards@climatenetwork.org

And for previous background papers etc see: <https://climateactionnetworkinternational.basecamphq.com/W3373940>

For upcoming important dates, including the South African organized Ministerials, negotiator meetings and stakeholder meetings, see the [CAN-I calendar](#).

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CAN Regional Updates

Thoughts from some of our CAN nodes

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CANLA

Towards Panamá, CANLA is "en garde"

Strengthening Latin-American participation in the international process is very important: the region is extremely vulnerable while it also is partially responsible for the problem. Thus, Latin-American civil society has to push for the consolidation of a robust international architecture to tackle climate change, including the constitution of an "adequate, balanced, equitable and sufficiently sourced" international finance mechanism. The participation of countries such as Nicaragua, Chile, Mexico or Argentina in the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) transitional committee is determinant towards the definition of its architecture and the mechanisms that the GCF must have, including transparency mechanisms to guarantee the effective use of its resources. At the same time our countries have to promote a

discussion about the sources: where are the resources going to come from? An empty fund is not going to help face the challenges that our countries are struggling with. Panamá is one stop in the way to Durban, and our countries have to push to define the role that they want to play and demonstrate that they have a real interest in this problem that is already affecting our population.

CAN LA will push for increased accountability in our countries, not only at the international level but also with the promotion of real national action, to put an end to the current lack of will. Some of our countries are facing elections and it is crucial to keep working with incoming governments so as to guarantee that solutions around climate continue to come for as long as we face this great challenge.

Thanks to Andres Pirazzoli (AIDA) apirazzoli@aida-americas.org and Sandra Guzman (CEMDA) sandrag@cemda.org.mx for this contribution.

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Africa

Opportunities regarding the role that Africa can play

There is a need for a multipronged approach to climate change issues. Most of the work and advocacy should be done before the intersessional meetings.

This means that advocacy needs to be stepped up at all levels - community (to collect more evidence) and government (to lobby and advocate for implementation and accountability).

To do that effectively as many people as possible should be mobilized to go to Durban, especially those that have been involved in climate change interventions and advocacy in the run up to Durban, to ensure continuity. Also work on facilitating networking, e.g. with the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (<http://www.pacja.org>) and the West African delegation to see if there are possibilities of partnerships etc.

From an African perspective, thematically there is a need for focus on:

- Finance with increased focus on the sources and flow of the funds, not just the amounts
- Linking climate change to social issues such as health and labour- this will help in mobilising support
- Sensitising politicians and delegates on various key climate change issues such as financing, transfer of technology, etc, to better equip them for negotiations

There are several important institutions that should be targeted such as the African Union (The AU Climate Change Office and The AU committee of experts on climate change), the African Climate Policy Centre under UNECA and several others.

There are some key factors to be considered in the run up to Durban:

- a. There is a need for more dialogue on the coordination and messaging of the key salient common issues. The Africa group should try and identify spaces and forums in which they can meet again ahead of the Durban conference
- b. While developing these key, agreed upon messages, it is important to ensure that the Africa group's message feeds into what the African delegation is communicating
- c. The Africa group should coordinate with the C17 group. The C17 (the South African body coordinating the COP17) is charged with preparing and looking into CSO space in Durban and as such they are a key resource to have as an ally.

Climate change is not a purely scientific or development issue; it is usually highly politicised and so politics needs to be taken into account when addressing CC issues.

Thanks to Emma Bowa for this contribution

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USCAN Overview

Positioning the United States to consider supporting a legally binding agreement on global climate change hinges on a number of factors. Chief among these is moving strong U.S. policies that achieve our commitments on mitigation and finance. 2015-2016 appears at this point to be the best possibility for generating the political support needed to pass domestic climate legislation and approve an international agreement, however reaching the 67 votes in the Senate needed to approve a binding International treaty remains unlikely and Administrative options may need to be explored. Important dates and influencing opportunities along this pathway include the 2012 and 2014 elections (the possibility of action on climate is far greater if President Obama wins a second term and Democrats hold the majority of the U.S. Congress); the appropriations cycle to build and maintain support for international climate finance; The US Environmental Protection Agency's regulation timeline for a series of rules requiring a decrease in GHG and air toxics emissions by sector; California's state emission trading beginning March 2012; and Farm bill reauthorization, transportation and energy bills in 2012 or 2013 that may provide opportunities for climate measures.

Internationally, in addition to key dates and decisions in UNFCCC process, events and opportunities for influencing the US include the U.S. hosting of the G8 and Mexico the G20 in 2012; Rio+20 (which will be important for building momentum and demonstrating that the world is moving forward on renewable energy and sustainability goals); the ICAO/IMO timeline for consideration of bunker emissions limits; 2013 National climate assessments, IPCC WG reports and IPCC final report in 2014 will also provide important opportunities for re-educating the US public and policy makers on climate change.

Though historically the largest GHG emitter, the US has obviously not been productive in many aspects of the negotiations. Looking forward to Durban

and beyond, it is critical we regain ground lost in the climate legislation debate and war on climate science. Civil Society must push to ensure climate change is part of the debate in the election cycles and use the other listed opportunities to engage allies and build a strong case that climate policies are beneficial for the U.S. and globally in order to achieve the goal of the US playing a constructive role towards and participating in a binding global agreement.

Thanks to Peter Bahouth, Director of USCAN for this contribution

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CAN Australia (CANA)

For Australian NGOs, the number one priority is to secure the carbon price legislation before COP17/CMP7. Over the last four years, public support for climate action has plummeted, and a hysterical scare campaign from opposition politicians, the coal industry, the News Ltd newspapers and climate-denying radio talk-back hosts had left just a third of the country (according to recent polls) in favour of the Government's carbon price proposals prior to the release of the details. In the weeks following the release of the package (see <http://www.cleanenergyfuture.gov.au> for details) that support has already increased by 6% and our major focus is to keep support building in the lead up to the legislation being tabled in parliament in September.

On international matters, one of our major opportunities will be the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting (CHOGM) which Australia is hosting in Perth in October. If you're from a Commonwealth country and want to talk to Australian colleagues about climate change and the CHOGM agenda, please get in touch. Australia is reportedly seeking to play a role in making Durban a success, so we're concentrating on showing them what that role can be: committing to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and to innovative sources of climate finance.

Thanks to Georgina Woods, Director CAN Australia for this contribution

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CAN Europe

The European Union is chaired by the Polish Presidency for the remaining months of 2011. This means that discussions on higher ambition with regard to the EU targets for 2020 and beyond will most likely not appear on the agendas of the EU Ministers. However, the European Commission is expected to continue preparations for the EU move to 30% by 2020 with a country by country analysis and linkages with the EU budget negotiations. The next opportunity the EU Heads of State will most likely have to discuss the move to 30% will be in March 2012, when the EU Presidency will be in the hands of the Danes.

The EU is currently drafting its positions for Durban and the most important political decisions for COP17 will be made at the Environment Ministers' meeting on 10 October and at the following Heads of State meeting. CAN Europe's strategic priorities for the beginning of the year have been in communicating the importance of the legal questions for Durban, with an emphasis on the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol. CAN-E will give more

detailed input on wider range of topics to ministers ahead of the October meetings.

We remain convinced that the EU is central in shaping the direction of the global climate change regime. We also see that the EU has always had the most impact in international climate negotiations when it has led from the front and set the agenda, by unilaterally adopting clear, ambitious positions, well in time.

Thanks to Ulriikka Aarnio, Senior Policy Officer at CAN Europe, for this contribution

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China

Opportunities:

- Chinese NGOs will be seeking informal meetings with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in the lead up to and during COP17;
- Towards the end of 2012 the high level Chinese party and state leadership transition will start and the transition will continue into 2013 - our perception is that there will be a stable transition. During this time there will likely be a bias toward conservative decision making with little opportunity for change in the climate position

Update on China's position:

- The Second Commitment period of the KP is crucial - if there is no 2CP China will maintain its international commitment (both number and legal format) - The domestic action on climate (legislation, policy, pilots etc) will continue though;
- It is worth noting that Chinas position is coordinated and influenced by BASIC and G77+ China bloc position

What can Chinese NGOs do?

- Push developed countries for commitments (could be joint campaign with other countries' NGOs);
- Communication bridge between China and international NGOs;
- Contribute to and actively participate in international NGO dialogues with CAN, through bilateral, etc.;
- Join in implementation of domestic targets (e.g legislation, sector GHG reduction, public engagement);
- "C+ plan" to encourage action in China that go beyond government commitments

How could other NGOs work together with us?

Push your countries commitment within your domestic politics (US, Japan,

EU etc)

Joint campaign to push developed countries commitments

Capacity building with Chinese NGOs

Communication and trust building in the public and government to reduce influence of 'climate conspiracies' in China

For more information look at these links:

<http://af.reuters.com/article/energyOilNews/idAFL3E7FB1Q320110411>

http://www.china.org.cn/environment/2011-07/18/content_23009113.htm

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2011-07/29/content_13006047.htm

Thanks to Lina Li for this contribution

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Calendar

- Aug 22-24 - Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable Workshop 1 – Bonn, Germany
- Sep 1st - Preparation for Rio + 20 - UN Headquarters NY, USA
- Sep 3-5 - 64th Annual DPI/NGO Conference - Bonn, Germany
- Sep 5th - South Africa meetings - Ministers meeting, with back-to-back stakeholders meetings - South Africa
- Sep 6-9 - Pacific Island forum - New Zealand
- Sep 7-9 - Regional Preparatory meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC, Santiago, Chile
- Sep 8-10 - Africa meeting on Ministers of Finance & Agriculture & Environment - co-hosted by World Bank - South Africa
- Sep 9-10 - G7 Finance ministers - Marseille, France
- Sep 12-13 - 3rd TC Meeting - Geneva, Switzerland
- Sep 14-15 - 103rd session of the Executive Board, Governing Bodies IFAD - Rome, Italy
- Sep 20th - UN General Assembly - High-Level Event on Desertification NY, USA
- Sep 21-23 - Seventh "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference - Astana, Kazakhstan
- Sep 24-26 - World Bank and IMF - Annual Meetings of the Bretton Woods Institutions - Washington DC, USA

- Sep 1-7 - UNFCCC Intersessional - Panama City, Panama

See the calendar online [here](#)

Comments/Contributions to the CAN calendar? Send them to enriquemk@climatenetwork.org

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Many thanks to Alexander Ege for compiling this edition of the CAN-Int'l update

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