

ANNUAL REPORT

Southern Capacity Building Programme

2009-2010

For CAN Members, CAN-International Director and Board

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BACKGROUND

The Bali meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2007 yielded the Bali Action Plan towards developing a post-2012 global climate regime that would deliver a secure climate future. To realize this, countries would have to undertake measurable, reportable and verifiable actions to achieve substantial emissions reductions relative to baseline by 2020 supported by measurable, reportable and verifiable technology transfer and financing.

The key challenge was precisely how to achieve a strong, effective and fair global climate deal by the end of 2009 at COP-15 under the UNFCCC from Copenhagen in keeping with the mandate of the Bali Action Plan. However the outcomes from Copenhagen are at best a step in the right direction for the Governments of the world to continue to work towards delivering a fair, ambitious and binding agreement at COP-16 in Cancun this year.

This global imperative provides the impetus for civil society organizations (CSOs) to advance a unified action agenda and influence the outcomes of such process. However the participation of Southern NGOs in the global climate negotiations has been rather limited and sporadic in nature. It is therefore critical for CAN to engage its Southern CSO members to influence the negotiation process. A more coordinated approach is needed in ensuring their greater and consistent participation, input and capacity building. This will contribute towards **improving CAN's overall effectiveness** in its efforts towards advocating an ambitious and fair global climate deal in Copenhagen in **2009 and beyond**.

The Southern Capacity Building (henceforth "SCB") Programme of Climate Action Network - International (CAN-International) aims to strengthen the capacity and voice of Southern NGO members of Climate Action Network, to

influence the international and national negotiation processes in the run up to Copenhagen in 2009 towards creating a robust post-2012 global architecture for climate protection efforts.

SCB did so by following a two track approach. Firstly through creating a group of Fellows of the program that would be supported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Sessions (UNFCCC). Subsequently they would also be involved in the second track around developing regional and national workshops as trainers and engage in dissemination exercises with fellow NGOs, decision-makers and the media. Implementation of the two tracks of the program and its related activities sought to also strengthen South-South coordination and South-North interaction across the network and beyond CAN members. The capacity being built upon and created should extend well beyond the Copenhagen summit and make a lasting contribution to stronger southern agency on climate change issues.

SUMMARY

During the period of 1st March 2009 to 15th February 2010, CAN under its Southern Capacity Building Programme undertook the following activities to ensure stronger voice and effective input from civil society members from developing countries in the international climate negotiations and within CAN. Prior to 2009 activities CAN-International at COP-14 in Poznan in 2008, supported X professionals from developing countries.

[I] Individual Support to UNFCCC Sessions

-Bonn Climate Change Talks from 29 March-8 April 2009: CAN's SCB Programme supported eighteen Civil Society representatives from developing countries, all of whom were members of CAN. They were provided training at the beginning and throughout the entire UNFCCC Intersessional in Bonn on technical issues and the political debate. Active engagement with CAN Issue Working Groups was encouraged by helping them to identify core areas of interest in the first week. They were provided training at the beginning and all through the Intersessional in Bonn on the technical issues and the political debate. Post Bonn 1 follow-up was done and active engagement was continued through e-list serves, phone and inter-personal interaction where possible.

- Bonn Climate Change Talks from 2 - 13 June 2009: The SCB Programme continued providing technical and logistical support to twenty Civil Society representatives (CAN members) from developing countries. They were provided further training on key technical issues and capacity building sessions held with all the

participants to ensure more effective engagement through increased interaction amongst relevant regional groups, rotation on the Political Coordination Group in capacity building slots, in ECO production, more emphasis on providing support and guidance for deeper engagement with delegates. Participants were provided training opportunities of over ten hours of intensive interaction with issue experts during the two week session.

- Bangkok Climate Change Talks from 28 September - 9 October 2009: Eighteen individuals who were fellows of the SCBP were supported to this meeting and once again a Technical Capacity Building Session was held prior to the CAN Strategy Session for SCBP Fellows and other new comers. In Bangkok on strong demand from earlier sessions, another Media Training Session was held to build and enhance the capacity of Southern Colleagues to face media interviews in a language other than their mother tongue. For the first time in Bangkok, the first edition of VOICE, a publication carrying stories of impacts being faced by the most vulnerable communities in developing countries, was published.

-Barcelona Climate Change Talks from 2 - 6 November 2009: Nineteen individuals who were fellows of the SCBP were supported to this short meeting in November. In Barcelona the second edition of VOICE, a publication carrying stories of impacts being faced by the most vulnerable communities in developing countries, was published. It was received well both by delegates and civil society from vulnerable countries, especially by AOSIS and African representatives.

-Copenhagen (Conference of Parties, 15th Session) from 7 - 18 December 2009: Twenty civil society representatives from the global south who were Fellows of the SCBP were supported through the programme for this momentous meeting in Denmark. 5 of those Fellows were on Party Badges (Pink) instead of Yellow badges allowed to Observer organizations. Additionally seven youth activists from

developing countries were supported under the SCBP to this momentous meeting as well. This was an indication of the usefulness and higher technical capacities of these actors to their small government delegations. A full-day session for Capacity Building was run on the Saturday prior to the official opening of COP15 in Copenhagen for approximately 200 new comers from CAN Member organizations and SCBP fellows to provide technical, institutional and logistical support for the mega climate conference starting on the 7th of December.

[III] Capacity Building through Regional Capacity Building Workshops:

The SCB programme this year supported and conducted regional capacity building workshops in South Asia, South East Asia, South Pacific, Middle East, Africa, Latin America and China in the run up to Copenhagen. These workshops were intended to enable more effective input from southern CSOs into the international and national discourse on climate policy, planning and regulation; advocacy and raising awareness.

During the UNFCCC Intersessional meetings, the SCBP Coordinator actively worked with colleagues from the six core regions (as identified in the programme brief) plus the Middle East (an emerging area of work throughout the year based on new partnerships) to assess their specific needs and to design a appropriate capacity building workshops for each region. SCBP participants actively engaged in the planning, design and implementation of the regional outreach activity for Southern CSOs' capacity building and awareness raising on climate science, politics and policy. Other colleagues from the southern regions were invited to

provide input into this process as well in Bonn 1 and 2 to ensure that we had an opportunity to collaborate with other networks and NGOs doing similar work.

As of 1st December 2009, seven regional workshops were successfully executed with participation from a wide variety of stakeholders.

TABLE 1: TIMETABLE OF REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS IN 2009

Regional Capacity Building Workshops	Date	Location
South Asia	6 th – 9 th July	Kathmandu, Nepal
South Pacific	21 st - 23 rd July	Rarotonga , Cook Islands
South East Asia	28 th – 31 st July	Jakarta , Indonesia
China	5 th -7 th August	Beijing , China
Middle East	18 th – 19 th August	Beirut, Lebanon
Africa	24 th -26 th August	Mukono, Uganda
Latin America	19 th - 21 st November	Buenos Aires, Argentina

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[III] Other Programmatic Activities:

The SCBP launched “**VOICE**”, a publication carrying stories of impacts being faced by the most vulnerable communities in developing countries and written by participants of the programme. It was published successfully in Bangkok, Barcelona and Copenhagen. 12 stories written by SCBP Fellows were carried by VOICE. It was received very well by the developing country delegates, especially those from African and Small Island States.

In a follow-up to the regional workshop for South Asia, the SCBP Coordinator provided technical support to CAN-South Asia’s initiative to undertake national-level capacity building activities in Sri Lanka (October 2009) and India (November 2009).

The SCBP Coordinator provided technical capacity at CAN-South Asia’s Strategy development meeting in Bhutan in February 2010.

As a direct outcome of the initiative and face-to-face meetings with members in China, the programme is proud to have facilitated the process for the formal formation and registration of the CAN-China node. The country-based capacity building workshop in China was received enthusiastically by local CSOs last August in Beijing.

The SCBP worked closely with resource-people from WWF and Greenpeace in the South Pacific to hold an extremely useful and productive meeting in Rarotonga with NGO representatives from several Pacific Island States. As a direct outcome of the Southern Capacity Building Initiative in the South Pacific region, we now have a third National Membership established in 2009. The Federated States of Micronesia is the newest addition to the existing list of countries who are members of CAN. The other countries where CAN has a presence are Cook Islands, Fiji and Tuvalu.

A side-event titled “**Stronger Southern Voice**” with discussion on the issue of Southern capacity building and participation towards COP15 and beyond was held in Copenhagen during COP15. Key actors on the issue of southern capacity building and participation shared their experiences and discussed the need for coordinated action and for continued support and engagement in the following year. This event was held in cooperation with the Danish 92 Group secretariat at the Bella Centre. The side event was extremely successful with over a 140 people attending it including the Nobel Peace Prize winner Ms. Wangari Muta Maathai. The webcast of the side-event is available on the UNFCCC site here. [\[LINK\]](#)

Table 2: Expenditure for SCBP Activities in 2009 (all figures in US\$)	
1: Costs of Supporting SCBP Fellows to UNFCCC Intersessional Meetings in 2009 (Ref. Table 4)	386303
2: Costs of Conducting Seven Regional Workshops (Ref. Table 3)	266068
3: Costs of Supporting Experts to Regional Workshops (Ref. Table 3)	35000
GRAND TOTAL (in US\$)	687371

* The available estimates are quoted pre-audit. Please allow for possible oversight in accounting for all expenditure at this stage.



Workshop gives Pacific climate change view

THE THREE day Pacific Climate Action Network (CAN) workshop on climate change continues today and tomorrow before a position paper is released on the issue.

Yesterday Environment minister Ngamau Munokos and prime minister Jim Marurai joined the CAN workshop at the USP Centre.

The Cook Islands CAN is hosting the workshop and chair David Ngatac says the event brings together some of the region's voices on climate change from within the network.

He says CAN presents its position on climate change to the

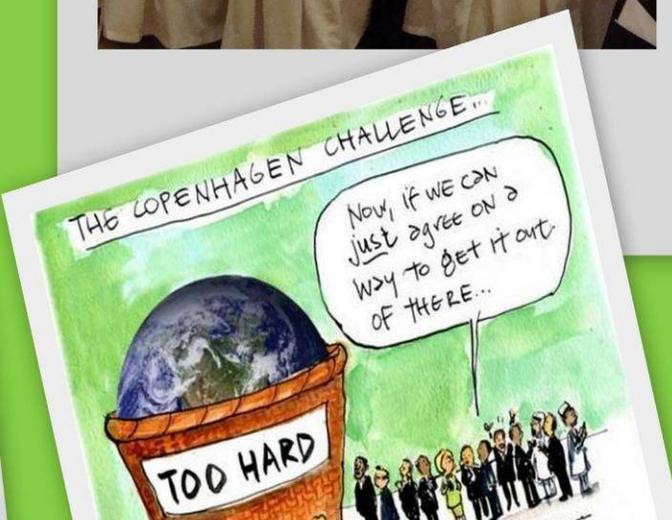
UN regularly. Today the CAN regional groups will hear from one of the Cook Islands' most knowledgeable climate change officials. Pasha Carruthers is the government representative to the UN framework for the convention on climate change and is adaptation coordinator for the Alliance of Small Island States.

She will be giving the non-government organisation members of CAN an overview of the issues and the key requests by the Pacific for the UN climate change meeting in Copenhagen this December.

■ Helen Graig



Prime minister Jim Marurai (at front third from right) joined the opening of the Pacific Climate Action Network workshop yesterday. He is pictured beside Te Tika Matalano Dorice Reid (at right) and Dr Jim Salinger.



3. CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS

SCB Programme committed to conducting 7 regional capacity building workshops across 7 regions identified in the Global South before the COP at Copenhagen in December 2009, towards ensuring more effective participation, collaboration, and input from Southern colleagues within CAN as a Network ; and with a view towards strengthening their capacity to engage in National and Regional Climate forums.

Regional Capacity Building Workshops--designed to raise awareness, enhance technical knowledge, provide lobbying and advocacy training, and increase networking between regional and national CSOs--were successfully held in South Asia; South East Asia, the South Pacific, China, Middle East, Africa and Latin America in collaboration with local partners and CAN national and regional nodes.

The process followed toward reaching agreement with regional and national representatives from the South addressed the following issues:

- Suitable time and venue for the workshops
- Workshop design (objectives, agenda, experts, participants, budgets)
- Local coordinators for the workshops
- Facilitating Steering Committee formation for regions where CAN regional nodes not present.

- Workshop implementation (Technical support)

Between the second Bonn Intersessional in June and Bangkok Intersessionals in September, the SCB Programme organised and successfully completed six of the seven regional workshops. The final regional workshop for Latin America was successfully held in November 2009 in Buenos Aires.

- a. The SCBP's South Asia Capacity Building Workshop was held between 6th and 9th July in Kathmandu (Nepal). Over 50 participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were present for this workshop. The workshop was immediately followed up by the CAN South Asia General Assembly where a new board was elected and decisions were taken with respect to CANSA's work plan in the run up to Copenhagen and in the year to follow. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*
- b. The SCBP's South Pacific Capacity Building Workshop was held between 21st and 23rd July in Rarotonga (Cook Islands). Over 35 participants from 8 South Pacific States with the presence of Cook Islands Minister of Environment in an observer capacity and official negotiators from Cook Islands participating throughout parts of the workshop. It was also attended by representatives of the Government of Cook Islands. The representatives of South Pacific CSOs came out with a position paper outlining their expectations from their Governments for Copenhagen. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*
- c. The SCBP's Southeast Asia Capacity Building Workshop was held between 28th and 31st July in Jakarta (Indonesia). Over 30 CSO members and government representatives from 5 South East Asian countries were present for this workshop. One of the key activities was the discussion around CANSEA's work plan for the year ahead and how National members would work towards creating awareness and lobbying their governments in the run up to Copenhagen. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*

- d. The SCBP's China Awareness Raising and Capacity Building workshop was held between 5th and 7th August in Beijing (China). Over 40 participants from over 20 Local and Grassroots CSOs including youth groups from across China participated in this workshop. This was a first of its kind meeting for local CSOs in China dealing with the issues of Low Carbon Development, Climate Policy and the science behind the 2 degree ask. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*
- e. The SCBP's Middle East (Arab States) Awareness Raising and Capacity Building Workshop was held from 17th to 19th August in Beirut (Lebanon). Over 40 representatives from Arab Civil Society Organisations, Media and Government Focal Points from across 10 States were present in this workshop. This was a first-of-its-kind meeting in the Arab world with any support from the Climate Action Network. Climate Change is not a priority concern for most governments in the region. Further, the CSOs in the region have had limited roles to play in terms of lobbying and advocacy historically. However the Arab CSOs were very excited to engage in the ongoing Climate discussion and worked together to come to a common position on their expectations from their Governments in Copenhagen and beyond. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*
- f. The SCBP's Pan-Africa Awareness Raising and Capacity Building workshop was held from 24th to 26th of August 2009 in Mukono (Uganda). Over 40 members from African CSOs, Media and Government from over 24 countries were present in this workshop. This was a first pan Africa workshop supported by the Climate Action Network on the Continent. It was extremely useful to have representatives from a mega diverse continent come together to discuss the potential impacts and political and technical solutions to the challenges posed by Climate Change. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*

- g. A Steering Committee was established by the CAN-International Board in October to work towards designing and execution of the Latin American Workshop. The Latin American Capacity Building meeting was held after some initial delays from 19th to 21st November 2009 in Buenos Aires (Argentina). 20 members from 10 Latin American countries participated enthusiastically in this meeting hosted by *Foro del Bueno Ayre* (FOROBA) in Argentina. Over a period of 3 days, extensive discussions were held between members on how to strengthen and revive CAN-LA membership and activities, especially since COP-16 is set to take place in Mexico. A key decision from the CANLA General Assembly held on the final day of this meeting was the election of a Provisional Advisory Group of three members to coordinate CAN-LA and drive a Work Plan for 2010. The Plan would include provisions for the election of a new Regional Coordinator in 2010. *[Workshop report submitted by Local Host Available on Request]*

The SCB Programme has been cooperating and working closely with other networks and stakeholders working in the southern regions on parallel awareness raising, capacity building initiatives to build synergies and undertake joint activities where possible:

- Africa Workshop: Oxfam- Uganda, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance and WWF-South Africa; African Youth Initiative on Climate Change
- South Pacific Workshop: Greenpeace, 350.org, Pacific Council of Churches and WWF-International
- Middle East Workshop: Arab Climate Alliance and Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA)
- China Workshop: China Climate Action Network (CCAN) and Heinrich Boll Foundation
- Latin American Workshop : Comisión Interdisciplinaria de Medio Ambiente (CIMA)

Table 3: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF EACH WORKSHOP

Region	Date	Duration of Contract	Total Amount in USD	HOST	No. of Participants (approx)	Countries Represented
South Asia	6th -9th July	29-06-09 to 29-08-09	44000	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	40	6
South Pacific	21st-23rd July	15-06-09 to 15-08-09	44168	Cook Islands CAN	25	8
South East Asia	27th-31st July	01-07-09 to 31-08-09	44000	Pelangi	40	5
China	5th- 7th August	01-07-09 to 31-08-09	29200	DAO-IED	40	1
Middle East	17th-19th August	15-07-09 to 15-09-09	36700	IndyACT	40	12
Africa [All Nodes]	24th-26th August	15-07-09 to 15-09-09	55000	NAPE	40	24
Latin America	19th-21st November	31-10-09 to 31-12-09	43000	FOROBA	20	10
Summation					245	66
SUM TOTAL			296068			

- *Costs of Experts [Total=10] funded for travel and basic costs to the seven workshops was approximately = USD 35,000.*
- *The workshop coordinators were paid honorariums which were capped at USD 4000 for their supporting work over a period of 2 months*

4. CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES AT UNFCCC INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS (BONN 1, BONN 2, BANGKOK AND BARCELONA)

- The SCB Participants, selected for receiving support from CAN's Southern Capacity Building Programme were provided support by a full time staff appointed for implementing this programme.
- SCB Participants were asked to provide their basic expectations from the Programme at the first Climate Change Talks under the UNFCCC in Bonn in March 2009.
- Meetings were held with Southern Regional Coordinators and southern colleagues from regions that do not have fully established Regional Nodes to gather information and to map out where the capacity gaps existed in Bonn 1, and to create a common understanding of what the SCBP could potential deliver for them during 2009.
- Participants were provided issue based training opportunities for over 15 hours including intensive sessions with issue experts during the two Intersessionals.

- Individual Participants were encouraged to write articles for ECO during the sessions and to provide help with organising CAN daily meetings, following the negotiating sessions and reporting back.
- SCB Participants engaged early and deeply with the process for developing CAN's Non-Annex 1 Mitigation Action Position through dedicated sessions held for input, clarifications and feedback with the Mitigation Working Group coordinators in Bonn-1 and Bonn-2 before its adoption.
- Post Bonn 1 and 2, follow-up through emails, survey and through individual meetings in parallel to the regional workshops was done to ensure consistent information sharing and capacity development. Active engagement was continued remotely through emails, creation of dedicated regional list serves, phone and inter-personal interaction where possible.
- Post Bonn 2 Participants were expected to fill out an evaluation form to allow for the SCB Programme to improve its effectiveness and activities in Bangkok, Barcelona and COP-15.[Details of feedback in Evaluation Section]
- In Bangkok, SCBP Fellows began taking on the role of experts on “Issues” (e.g. Adaptation; Non-Annex-1 Mitigation; Shared Vision; REDD) and were seen in on a more visible and vocal role within Working Groups and CAN Meetings.
- Active involvement of SCBP Fellows was seen in the CAN Daily Meetings; ECO Editorial Board ; Media Interviews and mentoring of other Southern colleagues from their regions (especially those not supported through the SCBP).

- Southern Capacity Programme worked towards publishing VOICE, a publication that seeks to bring in real human voices into the “jargonized” negotiations. Voices of communities in developing countries most affected by escalating climate change impacts. In the first edition, printed in Bangkok the contributors were SCBP representatives from Nepal, Philippines and Tuvalu. It was received very well by Southern Delegates. [Annex 3]
- SCBP held its pre-session capacity building session, as usual on the Sunday prior to the first working day of the Intersessional and with a panel comprising entirely of Southern Experts.
- In Barcelona, SCBP held a capacity building session. This session was a much smaller one; however, as not many Southern colleagues were able to attend this negotiating session due to its late scheduling. Around 20 individuals both from the North and the South attended that session.
- Given the positive feedback in Bangkok, SCBP came out with the second edition of VOICE in Barcelona. In this edition, the contributors were SCBP representatives from Argentina, Kenya, Mexico and Uganda. [Annex 3]

Other Training and Capacity Building Activities:

- The Communications Coordinator for CAN in Bonn 2 provided over 3 hours of media training to Southern Programme Participants and others interested in improving their public speaking and media handling skills.
- Participants were encouraged to attend side-events organised by other Observer organisations in Bonn 1 and Bonn 2 to further their understanding of technical issues.
- Four dedicated capacity building sessions were held in Bonn 1 and Bonn 2, prior to the CAN Strategy Sessions. These sessions were open to all newcomers and members of other networks.

- In Bonn 2 a de-briefing meeting was held along with other members of the Danish 92 Consortium and representatives of other CSOs engaged in capacity building activities in-session and outside, to promote effective information sharing and explore opportunities for collaboration without duplicating efforts.
- In Bangkok the SCBP participants and other Southern Colleagues were provided another opportunity to get Media training, as the previous session in Bonn elicited a high level of interest from Southern colleagues to learn the art and skill of doing Media interviews in a language other than their Mother Tongues.
- Several of the SCBP Fellows participated in the Political Coordination Group in various slots i.e. Capacity Building, Working Groups Coordinators, Regional or National Node Coordinators. This increased southern representation in PCG considerably. However for the next year it will be important to ensure better gender balance.

5. CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME'S ACTIVITIES FOR COP-15:

- The SCBP provided support for 27 professionals and youth from 23 developing countries to the 15th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009.
- In November, the SCBP contributed to the production of CAN's Guide to Copenhagen, which had a special focus on newcomers to COP-15 and to the UNFCCC process.
- On the Saturday prior to CAN's Strategy Session in Copenhagen the SCBP ran a capacity building session both for southern and northern members of CAN who were new to the negotiations. The session covered the state of play of the negotiations within UNFCCC as well as CAN's positions on key issues. Around 200 people attended this session. During the full Strategy Session on Sunday, capacity building sessions were also held in parallel to issue-specific break-out sessions.
- The SCBP supported 7 youth representatives from Swaziland, Pakistan, Lebanon, Indonesia, Uganda, Ecuador and China in addition to the SCBP Fellows to COP-15. Candidates submitted letters of motivation and were subsequently selected through a similar process to that for identifying the other SCBP fellows, including involvement of regional and national CAN node coordinators in the final selection of these candidates. These Youth Representatives were provided an introduction to complex discussions at play within the negotiations at the Pre-COP Capacity Building Session. They were then paired with other SCBP fellows from their regions and respective

Regional Coordinators in a mentor-ship role. Several of them worked closely with the Youth groups present at COP-15 (especially the South Asian and African Youth groups).

- The third edition of VOICE was published in Copenhagen. In this edition the contributors were representatives from Bangladesh, China, Ghana and Lebanon. Participants handed out copies of VOICE to other Southern delegates who expressed their appreciation of this effort and found it to be a useful document.
- On 8 December, CAN, in collaboration with the Danish 92 Group, held an official COP15 side-event in the Bella Centre, entitled “Stronger Southern Voices.” CAN SCBP participants and partners by sharing their experiences of participating in the program and the negotiations as well as discussing the need for coordinated action for continued support and engagement in the following year. It was webcast live and an archived version can be seen here: [\[Link\]](#) . It was a very successful side-event with presentations from 8 Southern CSO delegates, all of whom presented their unique perspective and thoughts around the following questions :

Panel 1: Southern Capacity Building and Participation

- What has been achieved this year?
- What are the challenges to achieving effective and long term capacity?
- How can the momentum be kept up in the follow up to COP15?

Panel 2: Participating in the Climate Negotiations as a Southern NGO

- What is the value of being present in these negotiations?
- What has been achieved internationally, regionally and nationally?

- By the end of the year four of the SCBP fellows had been registered on their governments' official delegation (also known as "pink badges") for more than 2 sessions [Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia]. Two SCBP fellows were registered as a pink badge at COP-15 [Pakistan and the Federated States of Micronesia].
- In addition, two of the SCBP fellows have since become Co-Chairs Issue Working Groups within CAN [REDD and Shared Vision]. These were positive indications of a higher degree of involvement shown by southern colleagues who were also SCBP Fellows in 2009.

Table 4: COSTS OF SUPPORTING SCBP FELLOWS TO UNFCCC INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS IN 2009:

Approximate costs incurred for SCBP Fellows (Travel,Per Diem,Insurance and Visa Charges)	Final Reimbursement in US\$ (Rounded to the nearest zero)
BONN 1	46723
BONN 2	40778
BONN 3	4105
Bangkok	37817
Barcelona	54765
Copenhagen COP 15	83478
Sub-Total : Reimbursements to SCBP Fellows	267666
Cost of Hotels for SCBP Participants	118637
TOTAL	386303
* The available estimates are quoted pre-audit. Please allow for possible oversight in accounting for all expenditure at this stage.	

6. OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER THE SOUTHERN CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME:

Besides the two-tracks of individual capacity building for SCBP Fellows and awareness generation and training opportunities for Regional Nodes and their members in 2009, there were other activities undertaken to ensure that the programme objective was met.

- Between August and December 2009 the SCBP Coordinator worked closely with Youth delegates, especially from Africa and Asia to build their capacity and to ensure more effective participation from them. SCBP Coordinator actively provided capacity building opportunities to groups of youth activists in Bonn 2 and Bangkok. Further the SCBP facilitated interaction of youth activists with other senior and more experienced campaigners in CAN at Bonn, Bangkok and Copenhagen.
- Between September and December 2009, the SCBP Fellows were encouraged and helped in writing articles for VOICE, an initiative of the Programme to bring the voices of the most vulnerable people and countries into the UNFCCC forum. VOICE provided a platform to raise issues that were closest to the hearts of developing country colleagues and not necessarily dictated by the political realities of the Negotiations. Additionally it also provided a learning curve for non english speaking members to write and publish in English before trying their hand at writing for ECO etc.
- The SCBP Coordinator worked closely with Pacific Members to ensure that CAN was a legitimate and active network in the region that allowed for their views to be effectively captured and discussed within the larger policy dialogue

within the Climate Action Network. For example, Pacific representatives in the SCBP were actively encouraged to be a part of the Political Coordination Group, to nominate themselves for a seat on the Climate Action Network – International’s Board for 2010, and to work to establish an official new CAN node in the South Pacific.

- The SCBP Coordinator worked closely with CAN South Asia to provide technical support for National Level Capacity Building Initiatives in India and Sri Lanka. The SCBP Coordinator also had the privilege of working closely with CANSA Members during their annual retreat in Bhutan in February 2010 for designing their strategy Post Copenhagen and towards effective regional integration and Advocacy.
- The SCBP Coordinator also provided advice to CAN China members on how to design a capacity building and knowledge sharing network in China with likeminded Civil Society Organisations.
- The SCBP worked closely with other networks on Climate Change within the African continent to explore synergies and common agenda both towards Copenhagen and beyond. It was good to have input into the CAN African workshop in August from representatives from the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance.

7. EVALUATION OF SCBP (2009-2010)

An Internal evaluation of the Southern Capacity Building Programme was carried out at two different dates during the first year of its existence.

The first feedback and evaluation was sought in August 2009. This feedback was administered to Southern Colleagues who were fellows of the SCBP. Rationale for picking that timeline was twofold (a) SCBP Fellows had been supported to participate to three negotiating sessions by then and had all had the opportunity to be a part of their Regional Capacity Building Workshops (with the exception of Latin America). Hence they all would have had a very fair idea of whether the Programme was delivering on their expectations and where the probable gaps in effective implementation. (b) SCBP activities and their impact had to be communicated to a donor as a part of the interim reporting requirements from the CAN-International Secretariat.

The second evaluation was sought in January 2010. In this cycle feedback was sought from a broader audience, consisting of SCBP Fellows as well as other Southern Colleagues who had been involved with the SCBP either as experts or mentors. It sought to get a sense of whether they (SCBP participants and others) felt the programme had been able to meet its objective and goals for the year. Further and just as importantly, this evaluation form asked these participants to give their input into what the second year of the SCBP should ideally deliver (based on their experiences in 2009).

Over all the evaluation form was sent out to 40 individuals from the Global South and 25 responses were received. The respondents were from all of the Southern regions in which the program was active. Their response was supplemented with findings and responses received from the larger CAN Survey also administered in January 2010 where the Southern Capacity Building Programme activities were a sub-section.

Section 1: Collation of Analysis from Part I

[March'09 to August'09]

Individual participants were asked to provide feedback on their learning and experience as SCBP Fellows and to evaluate the quality of input provided under the Programme. The detailed analysis is attached as an Annex to this report for those interested in a detailed analysis of the feedback received.

The evaluation form contained 22 questions – that seek to establish an individual's existing technical capacity, followed by a feedback on whether their expectations were met and in which areas, further the evaluation form looks for the depth of engagement within CAN activities and other forums, followed by questions encouraging them to think about the linkages between their training here and their national and regional priorities.

In the section below, there is a subjective summary of the responses received from 16 of the 18 individuals approached for feedback -

1. How many times have you attended UNFCCC negotiations before?

- On an average people have attended UNFCCC session at least three times. The range varies from old timers (first COP in 2002) to newcomers with no experience at all.

2. What were the issues you focused on at the UNFCCC?

- There was a predominant focus on Adaptation and Finance, followed by Mitigation and Clean Development Mechanism, followed closely by Technology Transfer and Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation. What is clearly missing is interest in Legal or Architecture issues, besides the discussion on Shared Vision.

One possible interpretation here is that most of these individuals have a programmatic/project oriented approach to Climate rather than a purely policy-based approach, hence they prefer issues where local and national implementation would be paramount.

3. Why did you participate in the UNFCCC Process, what were your expectations?

- The motivation for participating in the UNFCCC process is varied, however the common thread seems to be a need to improve the individual's technical capacity and to look at this participation as an opportunity for changing the status quo (domestically and/or internationally) in the climate debate.

4. To what extent were your expectations met.

- The answers to this question were largely tending towards ticking the "Satisfied" box. However the responses were not interpreted in response to SCBP participation alone. The evaluators interpreted it in several ways with respect to regional coordination, UNFCCC process and personal achievements.

5. Did you make useful contacts with other NGOs, government delegates and researchers ?

- There was a largely affirmative response to this query.

6. How many people do you expect to stay in touch with on Issue relation to Climate Change?

- Most of the responses indicate the networks established whilst in Bonn (1st and 2nd Intersessional) as critical to their future work and most of them committed themselves towards continuing these alliances in the future.

7. Which working groups/ caucuses did you join?

- Most respondents joined multiple groups; however the choices also reflected nationally and regionally prioritized issues of their governments in the negotiations.

8. Did you talk to journalists from your own or other countries?

- The respondents didn't only engage with media present in the UNFCCC sessions when presented with an opportunity but also engaged actively with National Media upon their return.

9. Did you meet members of your government delegation?

- All the respondents established contact with their Government delegation.

10. How was the introduction and guidance to the UNFCCC negotiations and the climate change issues you received from the SCB Programme of CAN-I?

- The response on this was wide ranging, on the whole it was satisfactory and useful for the evaluators. Some suggestions were added on for improvement of future sessions.

12. Did you attend side events in Bonn 1 and 2? How many and which were the most useful for you?

- From the responses it is evident that side events also provide an excellent opportunity for furthering one's technical knowledge on various issues. Most of the evaluators covered at least one side event every day.

13. Do you have suggestions for improvements of the SCB programme of CAN-I and its secretariat?

- The responses were overwhelmingly encouraging and constructive.

14. What were the main lessons you learnt from participating at the Intersessionals? Did you have any eye-opening moments?

- Here the participants have put forward varied input that is difficult to pull together under one thread. However some of them talk about personal realization and others talk about their appreciation of political reality in the context of their national delegations and the UNFCCC. Recommend reading them from the Annex.

15. What is it that gives you hope?

- The reason for posing this question was to assess if the complexity of the climate debate and related issues had manifested itself in these individuals as loss of belief in this process to deliver results. The responses are largely positive and hence reinforce the fact that it is the urgency of the issue and not its complexity that the southern colleagues focused on – as it is a matter of survival for many of them.

16. Mention the three most urgent issues to promote regarding climate change both nationally and internationally

- Finance
- Adaptation and
- Technology Transfer

...are the three issues that featured predominantly across all responses.

17. Mention the two most difficult dilemmas nationally and internationally with respect to the climate discussions:

- Deeper emissions cuts by Annex 1 based on their historical responsibility, is the most commonly occurring response with enabling finance and technology transfer for developing countries.

18. Mention the three most important threats from the impacts of climate change for your people

- Floods ;
- Increasing climate variability and

- Sea level rise

19. Mention the three most obvious national priorities for adaptation for your country

- Food (Agriculture) Security;
- Water Security and
- Protection of Coastal Areas feature predominantly.

20. Mention the three most obvious national priorities in reduction of green house gas emissions

- Supply side solutions to current energy related problems; clean transport and regulation of Industrial emissions are mentioned repeatedly. However forestry and renewable energy solutions find many followers.

21. Mention the three most important obstacles for managing the impacts of climate change in your country

- There are varied responses to this question – however weak governance finds mention in several places. [Recommend reading the Annex]

22. Mention the two key issues regarding equity and climate justice within and for your country

- Most of the responses highlight the need for resource redistribution to bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots and to promote inclusive development practices. Further there is an impetus towards a bottom-up approach towards resolving concerns related to ensuring Equity and Climate Justice.

Section 2: Collation of Analysis from Part II

[March'09 to February'10]

Title: Feedback to facilitate Development of Activity Schedule / Work Plan for SCBP in 2010

[A] Revisiting 2009:

The SCBP was mainly implemented along two tracks:

- (a) Individual supported to UNFCCC sessions and CB training provided during that time
- (b) Regional Workshops across key regions

In the section below, the questions assess the level of overall learning; shortfalls in effective implementation and evaluation of the year gone by were posed in this section. This is in a sense a continuation of the evaluation conducted after the first six months of the programme launch in March'09. Hence, below is only a précis of the feedback received.

The detailed responses can be read in the Annex 1 attached along with the report.

1) What will be your view now after a year of being with the SCBP on how the programme could have delivered better?

SCBP participants spoke about wanting to make sure that there is a certainty of continued action under this initiative in 2010. Also they articulated the need for better choice of participants, esp. of staying the whole course & not missing within delegations. There was a sense of the need for establishing a long term communication channel between the SCBP Fellows beyond Copenhagen and the life of the program. There was a consistent demand for the development of a capacity building guide and manual for various kinds of capacity development exercise. There was also repeated

articulation of the need for a mentor/buddy system, to create a good relationship between newcomers and experienced fellows making the learning process easier.

2) In your opinion what were the positive outcomes of the SCBP?

Generally two themes were repeated often (a) Better involvement and presence of CAN South members in CAN activities (b) Enhanced knowledge of the UNFCCC Processes. Besides this there were other benefits quoted such as an improvement in CAN's image of being a North led Network.

3) In your opinion, what were some areas that could be improved in the SCBP?

The suggestions for improvement are very productive and hopefully the continuation of SCBP will be able to do justice to these options. For example it was suggested to deepen the programme in Year 2, to provide more national/regional level support for activities within specific countries. SCBP Fellows for 2010 could have their own WG with which they bring on board other Southern counterparts to ensure they pass on what they acquire from the CB programme and also feed into the CAN issue-based working groups. Further, there are suggestions about picking the SCBP Fellows for 2010 such that the programme supports individuals who are committed to the cause, and have demonstrated that within CAN. The process for producing VOICE could be institutionalized (similar fashion as ECO).

4) Can you describe your involvement within CAN in the past nine months (at home, at the Intersessionals, in your regional nodes)?

Most of the individuals were deeply involved in CAN's processes in the second half of the year and even took on the role of Co-chairing Working Groups; Political Coordination Group roles; Party Badges etc. Many of the SCBP Fellows and others were actively involved in media work domestically and within other national forums dealing with the issue of Climate Change.

5) What aspects of the programme would you want to carry forward into 2010?

A significant majority suggested carrying forth all the aspects of the programme in its current form. Some interesting suggestions included the desire expressed by these individuals to be involved in Southern capacity building work this year as Experts; Capacity building activities with new dynamism like, how to participate in a press conference, what are the things to consider when attending a lobby meeting, how to write ECO articles, etc; Capacity Building Workshops need to be continued; Steering Committee with equitable representation to guide the development of the work programme and activity schedule for the programme could be formed. Transparency and accountability on reporting and implementation could be improved. If funds permitted would be good to also deepen implementation from regional to country level CB workshops in the second year.

6) Were you satisfied with the quality of logistical and institutional support offered to you by CAN Secretariat?

Participants were completely satisfied with the logistical and institutional support offered.

7) Were you, in your interactions satisfied with the quality of support, technical competency and professionalism of the SCBP Coordinator?

A significant majority of the People polled were fully satisfied with the work of the SCBP Coordinator.

[B] Way Forward in 2010 and Beyond:

This section will be asking you to think about where and how you see the SCBP helping your efforts this year. As you answer the questions below, some broader questions to keep in mind might include...If you were to design the work plan for the SCBP this year, how would you prioritize the objective, activities and outcomes for this year? What would be your concerns, suggestions and guidance for the SCBP and the Secretariat to deliver a successful outcome for Southern members this year and beyond?

*A **summary** of the responses received are listed below each question (in bold) along with a **sample** of original responses, for reading these and other responses in more details please refer to the Annex 1*

8) Do you see the two-track approach (individual support and regional workshops) as a useful tactic this year? If not then which of the two would you want to scale back on and why?

- There is a general consensus on the two-track approach going forward this year. However there is a clear need for a more region-specific work plan that delivers a deeper and second layer of awareness generation, institutional strengthening and improved channels of communication within and amongst the Southern Nodes.

- *[SCBP Fellow Comment] “Yes, I agree in the two-track approach, and I think they will be both very useful for this year. I would first make a general diagnosis of the situation of each region, to know exactly their concerns, problems and situation concerning the international negotiations. Afterwards, I will develop regional workshops with the purpose of developing process of team work and good coordination among members. Secondly, I will make very clear that the objective for individual support will be to strengthen and to provide better networking and relation*

between the members of that regional node with the delegations to be able to interact at the international negotiation process”

- *[SCBP Fellow Comment] “ I think the success of the SCBP this year has to do a lot with the holistic approach it had. The two-track approach worked well in linking the NGOs from different regions around the globe directly to the UNFCCC negotiations. I saw myself the changes, after the regional workshop, the communications in the region improved a lot, the participation from the different members of ...”*

9) How do you see CAN Secretariat and the SCBP providing support to your efforts this year? Would you like to see financial support for a part of your annual work programme? Would you like the SCBP to provide knowledge based support (reports, papers, technical analysis etc.)?

- A majority of the respondents would like to see some level of financial support from the CAN-International Secretariat under the SCBP in the second year. Especially for developing, designing and implementing regional or national work plans that head towards re-energizing respective nodes. Further there is a distinct need for the SCBP to also provide “knowledge based support” – one concrete suggestion is for the SCBP to develop and publish a Manual for Capacity Building for CAN-South Nodes.

- *[SCBP Fellow] “2010 will be a critical year after the failure of Copenhagen. SCBP have been supported to capacity build their knowledge to certain degree, this needs to be scaled up. It is also important to see how they can now support back to CAN. So I think, it would be appropriate to have further support to the SCBP through different means. They should play critical role in their national and regional node, for this CAN secretariat can support*

though different means financially and technically for things like – policy formation and lobby in their setting, networking and sharing, technical analysis, or if any other work needed by CAN”

- *[SCBP Fellow] “It would be great if CAN could help nodes to do national/regional policy work... This could be through financial support, but also capacity support, such as help them build their plans, and communicate with stakeholders. CAN could send policy and lobby experts to help Nodes establish these campaigns.”*

10) Do you think your region or national node deserves prioritization by the SCBP this year? If yes, then could you please outline the reasons for this?

- It is a challenge to cater to the varied needs of all Regional Nodes with the same level of involvement especially since various nodes are in different states of effective functioning. Hence it would be a more efficient use of SCBP resources to identify clear areas for intervention in key Nodes based on the feedback received. The global south is an extremely vast area of work and to make a real difference in the way the Southern Nodes are currently functioning. SCBP will have to provide a targeted set of services amongst them while ensuring that a balance is maintained in terms of support for Individuals from all regions. Further there is a clear articulation of the need for Region Specific and Node Specific activities to be added onto SCBP Work plan for this year. Most regional nodes have clearly articulated why they feel they should get listed on a “priority” list for this year.

11) What will the 2 key programmatic outcomes that you would like to see by COP 16 in Mexico from the SCBP?

- There were a variety of responses and many of them were centered on the “specific” outcomes that individuals saw as important for their Country or Region going forward into 2010. Besides this there was also more

generalized articulation of the need for increasing the “visibility”, “participation” and “role” of southern members in CAN’s policy development processes this year so as to ensure that CAN Positions on various issues are in line with the needs of the global south and the most vulnerable communities and countries as far as possible.

- *[SCBP Fellow] “(1) Greater influence of southern perspectives in CAN position. (2) Greater visibility of southern colleagues within CAN”*

12) What are the set of activities that you see will deliver those outcomes for you?

Here it was difficult to bring together a summary of the suggested activities. Hence a broad sample of responses with suggested activities is provided below.

- *[SCBP Fellow] “(1) Building technical capacity. 2) Increased interaction among various stakeholders. 3) More and frequent working sessions in 2010.4) Combined and consultative process for framing common positions and broader acceptance”*
- *[SCBP Fellow] : “Training sessions at national, regional and international levels.2)Share relevant publications.3)Bring Climate Change to local realities.4)Knowledge Sharing.5)Promote CAN membership.6)Develop partnership with relevant networks.7)Lobbying and advocacy”*
- *[SCBP Fellow] : “Mentoring of southern participants (pair them up with interested ‘old timers’).2) Continue the 2 activities from Year 1.3) More work on national/regional governance, developing work plans.4)Fundraising support*

[C]- Why should we continue to engage?

This section was included to check with the beneficiaries of this initiative the rationale for continued cooperation and support for Southern Capacity Building post COP-15.

'Copenhagen was a disappointment for most of the developing countries. We can all be depressed and in despair or we can come together and fight for what is worth fighting for- a living planet for all life on Earth and a future for our children that does not take away their choices.'

13) In your opinion what would be the key affirmative action this year that must be mobilized for delivering a FAB outcome in Mexico?

- This question was posed to get a sense of preferences of Southern Colleagues on CAN's role and policy development process this year for ensuring a Fair Ambitious and Binding outcome in the run up to COP-16. Especially since southern colleagues had invested a lot of time and limited resources in 2009 doing a wide variety of activities around the Copenhagen COP for delivering a FAB outcome. However the political realities delivered a less than acceptable outcome. However going forward it is clear from the responses received that there is a need for a more streamlined policy development and dissemination process that does not ignore or undermine the inputs of Southern Colleagues especially those from Most Vulnerable Countries including the Small Island States. Further there is a need for all key constituencies to have representation in CAN's decision making processes (gender balance; youth, indigenous peoples etc.)

- [SCBP Fellow] *“Continued and rigorous engagement in the negotiation process 2. Reflection of CAN as a network in functioning more towards consolidated voice- coordination of policy work and actions and lobbying. Support more for the MVC countries and their groups in raising their voice, standing with them.”*
- [SCBP Fellow] *“Consensus, agreement, good communication and coordination among members...”*
- [SCBP Fellow] *“Recognition that the ACCORD will have a detrimental impact for the most vulnerable countries, and efforts to actually ensure that the concerns of the most vulnerable are taken into account in any Mexico outcome.”*

14) How can the SCBP be of support in delivering this outcome for you?

- This question was essential to identify activities and strategies for meeting the expectations from southern CAN members. There were suggestions for both tracks of the SCBP to continue to deliver for regional nodes and individuals this year as well so that the created capacities (technical, advocacy and institutional) could be strengthened further. In addition to this there are suggestions for facilitating a process of sharing of ideas, strategies and information across the Southern Nodes.

- [SCBP Fellow] *“Research in the most vulnerable areas and research based advice.2) Arrangement of more capacity building activities and consultations in developing countries.3) Participation of civil society members and government officials in UNFCCC meetings”*
- [SCBP Fellow] *“Perhaps one way is by facilitating international civil society alliance-building (which to a certain extent the SCBP is already doing now by putting together representatives of different NGOs from different countries) to foster cooperation, collaboration, and mutual support towards successfully mobilizing larger segments of society to clamor for a FAB deal...”*

8. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT:

Objective of the Programme for 2009:

To strengthen the capacity and voice of CAN Southern NGO members to influence the international and national negotiation processes in the run up to Copenhagen in 2009 towards creating a robust post-2012 global architecture for climate protection efforts.

Summary of learning and insight from work done in 2009:

CAN is a diverse organization with a varied level of capacities and technical expertise available across its Southern Nodes. A lot of work and resources were put into reenergizing the Global South within CAN this year in the run up to COP-15. On working closely with CAN's Southern Nodes, it was clear that they were neither homogenous nor were a majority of those in a position to deliver institutionalized support and services to members.

Several Southern Nodes have been stagnant for several years, in terms of new membership, active participation by node members and a lack of coalition building activities to support advocacy around National or Regional climate related issues was seen. This is a result of several factors, lack of paid staff in nodes, lack of resources within Regional Nodes in the South to mobilize coordinated action, the nature of the issue (climate change is not a political or practical priority for many countries), lack of motivation amongst Southern Nodes to help build a strong Network or a weak governance structure.

There is change happening but at a very slow pace vis-à-vis the fast moving climate discourse. There were examples of clear leadership in some of the Southern Regions, the result of strong personalities working actively to deliver a strong network presence.

Based on the lessons learnt in 2010 it is important that the Secretariat to internalize the learning over the past year. The Global South is a vast and multi-pronged entity which will not come into its own with another 12 month strategy. There is an apparent need to focus the programme on delivering on effective capacity building and quality control on the programmatic outcomes based on the feedback received from last year. For Southern Nodes, years of resource deprivation and understaffing problems to be corrected will need at least a mid-term and dedicated programmatic outreach either through Southern Nodes or under the aegis of the Secretariat. Further if CAN is to rise above the North-South clustering then it must internalize the principle of equity and balance, both in terms of its governance and decision making processes, across the board across all activities.

Key Challenges:

- The increasing complexity of the technical and political discussions within the UNFCCC is challenging for most CSOs working at the national and grassroots level. The existing human resources and capacity are already fully committed to existing work programmes. Climate Change discussions add another layer of complexity to an already full agenda for CSOs in the South. This reality means prompt and sustained engagement by networks such as CAN is needed to help build real capacity.
- The challenge of balancing between short term developmental needs with the long term commitment towards mitigation actions and adaptation discussions at the grassroots level for local CSOs should be addressed or otherwise taken into account by the program. There is a pronounced dilemma of translating scientific, technical and policy discussions into projects and programmes on the ground in a timely manner. Many Southern members come

from grassroots organisation which face monumental challenges in translating “policy wonk” speak into real-world advocacy and campaigns. Not all of them have budgets to hire full time communications experts to be able to process this information in a user-friendly format.

- Finding resources for continuing the capacity building and strengthening work in the South for 2-3 years. One-off efforts will not yield effective capacity of southern CSOs on emerging issues like low carbon development , integrated climate policy in development plans and adaptation action plans guided by current science on climate impacts.

Lessons Learned:

- The global south is diverse with complex and vibrant socio-political fabric. However for most developing countries their efforts towards ensuring adequate food, energy and resource availability and basic healthcare access for a growing population in these countries make Climate Change a distant priority on their political agenda. This requires some in-house expertise built up for delivering interim support towards explaining the linkages and overlaps between international climate talks, local climate Impacts and competing domestic priorities within these countries.
- Any future capacity building initiatives by international Networks such as CAN must allow for detailed inputs from developing country CSOs at the programme design phase to eliminate the need for a gaps analysis during the lifetime of such short lived programmes. The time frame for this feedback should be adequate and practical.
- Given the critical lack of technical and financial capacity amongst the CSOs in developing countries to engage in domestic and international climate policy advocacy and outreach, the sustainability and effectiveness of the project outcomes is limited by its current timelines and resources.

- Building capacity for the Global South to engage meaningfully in the national, regional and international Climate Policy discussions will require massive technical and financial mobilisation within the next five years as the science is getting grimmer and the window for pre-emptive action to combat the threat from rising climate change impacts is getting smaller. In such circumstances low technical capacities and lack of information in civil society especially in vulnerable countries will only aggravate these challenges.
- Lastly, given the increasing international membership and the outreach of Climate Action Network, its Southern Capacity Building Initiative must be made an integral part of the institution's Strategic Vision and any future programme development activities. This effort will be critical towards ensuring CAN's relevance as an International Network that truly represents a global civil society perspective on climate policy.

9. PROPOSED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE FOR SCB PROGRAMME -YEAR II

These recommendations are made on the **assumption** that there will be adequate financial resources to develop, deploy, monitor and evaluate these activities. The following sets of activities are suggested based on the broad principles that guide the Southern Capacity Building Programme:

- 1) Create spaces for Southern NGOs to enable them to advance their regional agenda and influence the international and national climate negotiations;
- 2) Improve existing communication processes between and among regional and national nodes in particular and CAN in general to facilitate information sharing, knowledge exchange and capacity building; and
- 3) Strengthen coordination systems within the regional nodes and between these nodes and CAN to facilitate informed decisions.

After seeking feedback and responses from southern colleagues, it stands to reason that SCBP in its second year should continue the two tracks of the program in 2010. CAN International Secretariat will strive to raise funds in collaboration with existing and new partners for its work plan for the period March'10- Feb'11. Some of the additional key activities undertaken this year for ensuring continuity and a deepening of the work already done last year could be:

- Provide support to African Nodes in a follow up on last year's Pan African Workshop in Uganda so that they can be reinvigorated and a strong and clear institutional and governance structure can be formulated

- Allocate time for CAN Latin American Steering Committee along with technical and financial support to implement their activity plan for this year (Last year CAN-LA at its General Assembly in Buenos Aires agreed to revamp CAN-LA into a healthy and fully functional node by COP-16).
- Facilitate an Annual Meeting of Southern Regional and National Coordinators to work towards developing a coherent Strategy for Southern Nodes and its Members for enhanced input into CAN's Policy and decision making processes. (Probably at the same time as a UNFCCC Intersessional meeting)
- Develop and publish a Manual for Capacity Building and Organizational Governance for Climate Action Network Members. This Manual could serve as a guide for CAN members (new and existing) who may want to develop their own National or Local Capacity Building Programme, communication strategy and to strengthen the governance across their nodes.
- SCBP Coordinator to work closely with regional and national nodes to promote information sharing and cross-pollination of ideas and strategies amongst Southern Nodes and Members.
- Work towards making VOICE a regular publication from developing country members, especially for representatives from Vulnerable Developing Countries in CAN for all UNFCCC Intersessional Meetings from the Southern Capacity Building Programme in 2010. VOICE can play a beneficial role within CAN and outside as well. It would allow for true stories of individuals/regions facing the debilitating impacts of climate change to be aired in a political and often mechanical atmosphere within the UN talks. It would provide the Human face amidst the political and often internecine conflicts that undermine the ethical imperative to act quickly to contain the growing menace of unbridled global warming.

- Work towards establishing a CAN Southern Caucus consisting of SCBP Fellows from 2009 and others , that will provide expert advice , mentoring and technical advice to all new members (including Youth) in CAN this year and beyond.
- Develop transparent processes for reporting/Adequate UPDATES AND SEEKING INPUT from and regular evaluation of the Southern Capacity Building Programme
- An Advisory Committee established with equitable representation across Southern Regional and National Nodes to provide expert input for ensuring efficient programme delivery.
- SCBP in the second year could work towards providing technical expertise on key policy Issues of interest to Southern colleagues on a regular basis. For example through a quarterly newsletter that will contain articles on issues of deep political relevance or otherwise.
- SCBP will work with new members and nodes in the South to provide necessary assistance for ensuring that they develop and function smoothly.

These aforementioned activities are proposed as suggestions for what a robust, properly designed and well funded Southern Programme should deliver in addition to its core activities of supporting professionals from developing countries and building their technical capacity. They are proposed to be approved as part of the TOR for the Southern Capacity Building Programme Coordinator to ideally be implemented between March 2010 and February 2011.

What is clear is that there is a clear and imminent need for continuing the work of the Southern Capacity Building initiative – however it must now be matured to the next level where it moves from being an initiative of the Secretariat to a collective effort of all existing Southern Nodes in CAN by then end of this year. The SCBP Coordinator or Manager could

then look towards moving on to the next level of engagement – through providing technical expertise and fund raising support for southern nodes.

The first year of implementation of the SCBP was extremely challenging yet it created opportunities for a deeper and more meaningful engagement with Southern Nodes going forward. It would be a folly to lose this momentum now when we need a collective movement, both domestically and internationally in the Developed and Developing world for delivering a meaningful, fair and robust outcome in Mexico at COP-16.



الإعلام العلمي والإعلام السياسي

Of 928 peer-reviewed articles dealing with climate change in scientific journals during past 10 years, 0% expressed doubt about the cause of global warming.

Of 636 articles about climate change in N.Y. Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times and Wall Street Journal during the past 14 years, 53% expressed doubt as to the cause of global warming.

Greenhouse gases absorb some of the reflected heat energy

\$1

Global Temperatures

GLOBAL WARMING

TUVALU

