



CAN

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

Europe

ANNUAL REPORT

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK EUROPE

2013

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Climate Action Network Europe **Annual Report 2013**



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2013: Building Momentum for a New Global Treaty

In 2013, one could almost hear a starting gun sounding the run-up to a global climate agreement, which will be signed in Paris at the end of 2015. While the drafting of a new global agreement is moving forward slowly, governments, in particular in the EU, have started to develop their positions on what should be in the agreement and what they have to offer in terms of mitigation targets.

There were a number of important milestones in the climate world in 2013 that reinforced the sense of urgency to act, maybe more than that created by the deadline for a global agreement. In May, CO₂ in the atmosphere passed 400 parts per million, a level not seen since dinosaurs roamed the earth or since humans evolved. A few months later, in its fifth assessment report, the IPCC stated its "unequivocal" finding that global warming is the result of human activity. In the same report, the IPCC quantified how much carbon we can still put into the atmosphere if we want to keep global warming below catastrophic levels. As it turns out, 2/3 of known fossil fuel reserves need to stay in the ground to keep us within this "carbon budget." CAN Europe worked closely with our international partners to make sure this crucial information from the IPCC was communicated to a wide audience in the most useful way possible.

In light of these stark findings, we published a report on climate change in Europe, which shows that every country in the EU is being impacted by climate change. The report was presented publicly twice, in the European Parliament and at the Conference of Parties in Warsaw, with a keynote address from Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Vice Chair of the IPCC.

After many years of pushing EU governments to keep up the climate fight, CAN Europe was pleased when the EU published information last year confirming it is on track to go well beyond its 2020 emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. We also worked hard to see the EU ETS "backloading amendment" passed, which saved the EU's cornerstone climate policy and is a necessary first step toward meaningful reform of the EU ETS. We're now working to make sure the ETS is reformed and the EU post-2020 climate ambition is raised to the level required to address the climate crisis.

Outside of the EU policy arena, in 2013 we secured dedicated funding to spearhead development of a European strategy to phase out existing coal. We also hosted several successful roundtable discussions on private climate finance and were recognized as a major player in the more technical energy market debate by the European Network of Transmission System Operators of Electricity (ENTSO-E).

Last year also marked the moment when China put three new carbon-trading schemes in place and signed a joint climate change declaration with the USA. Now that the world's three largest economies are all on board with their intentions, we can get down to the real work of crafting a meaningful global agreement to fight climate change.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Wendel Trio'.

Wendel Trio
Director

CAN Europe: 2013 at a Glance

127

members

19

press releases

27

position papers and briefings sent to EU institutions

53

web articles

876

tweets

1128

media hits*

TOP FACEBOOK POST

1 000 days to Paris and counting – Liked, Shared or Commented on 91 times

474

new facebook followers (1 644 followers as of 31 Dec 2013)

14

letters

8

EU and UNFCCC conferences organised

13

stakeholder consultations

* From January – December 2013 CAN E released 19 press releases and media advisories with 90 media mentions of CAN Europe. We also recorded 1 128 mentions of CAN Europe members of staff, however some of these overlap with the CAN Europe hits so have not been counted together.

Our International Work



NGOs join in a loud call to Stop Climate Madness at COP19

CAN Europe staff attended all UNFCCC negotiating sessions in 2013, including inter-sessionals in Bonn and COP19 in Warsaw, once again coordinating the work of European NGOs inputting into the UNFCCC process.

2013 was a critical year for developing the basic substantive elements of the new global climate agreement that will be signed in Paris in December 2015. Two key elements of the negotiations include linking scientific adequacy with government action as well as finding an equitable approach to sharing the efforts of mitigation and adaptation amongst countries. CAN Europe initiated a process for updating CAN's long-term position to zero emissions by 2050, a position and target that were adopted by the CAN International network in 2014. CAN Europe also put forward proposals on how the EU should progress in operationalising the concepts of fairness and equity under the UNFCCC. CAN Europe staff worked very hard during COP19 in Poland to help thwart the Polish governments many attempts to derail the COP.

Key Achievements

- In collaboration with Oxfam International's EU Office, a European Parliament event around climate finance, adaptation and loss and damage with expert speakers from Bangladesh to discuss climate impact challenges and solutions in vulnerable countries.
- Increased dialogue on the role of private climate finance via two workshops and an informal dinner. The first workshop was hosted by the German government with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) and KfW, a German-government owned development bank, as well as think tanks and trade unions (February). The second workshop in Paris was co-hosted by the French Government (September).
- Two side events at UNFCCC COP19 in Warsaw: 1) European climate impacts; and 2) EU preparations for the 2030 climate and energy framework.
- Many suggested amendments to the European Parliament resolution on COP19 in Warsaw and voting recommendations were taken on board by MEPs.
- A proposal for the CAN International network to move to a new emissions target of 0 emissions by 2050, a position which was ultimately adopted in 2014.
- A new video on climate finance around COP19 in Warsaw, with a webpage to showcase the video and give members the opportunity to take action by writing their Ministers.



"This meeting is important because the EU has said we need to make sure countries will start working on what they are going to commit to in 2014."

Ulriikka Aarnio
RTCC, 17 October 2013



During 2013 the EU adopted many constructive positions on the functions and form of the new agreement that are very much in line with CAN Europe's own positions. These include the link to science and the 2°C target, the need for a legally binding agreement and common accounting, among many others. The EU's proposal for a stepwise approach of putting forward mitigation targets in 2014, with assessment and revision of targets before COP21 in Paris in 2015, was also very helpful, even though not fully endorsed by the Parties at the UNFCCC COP19.

In early 2014, the EU released its draft post-2020 climate and energy framework. Once agreed, this framework will provide the basis for the EU's commitments in the new international agreement. CAN Europe worked closely with NGO colleagues and EU officials throughout 2013 (work that continues in 2014) to urge the EU to raise the ambition of their currently weak proposal for Paris.

Climate Finance

In 2013, CAN Europe continued to push for developed countries to keep their promise to provide more climate finance to vulnerable countries, which remains one of the key sticking points in the international climate negotiations. CAN Europe was part of the civil society demand that 50% of all international climate finance is contributed to adaptation projects through the existing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In addition, CAN coordinated joint positions through the CAN finance coordination groups during and prior to the UNFCCC negotiating sessions.

Last year CAN Europe coordinated many visual resources to help communicate about climate finance before and during COP19, including a video, a web page where people could take action by writing their finance ministers and two media stunts at the COP.

Publications and Campaigns

- Video on international climate finance "Every Coin has two faces"
- Fund What Counts web page on the CAN Europe website
- "Where's the Finance?" (WTF) Action in Warsaw (November)
- Stop Climate Madness! action in Warsaw (November)
- Climate Finance & Fossil Fuel Subsidies Stunt at COP19, Warsaw (November)
- Letters to finance and environment ministers in advance of the ECOFIN council (November)
- *Climate Change Performance Index 2014* (with Germanwatch – November)





CAN Europe and WWF host an open air "climate auction" in Brussels



Bolstering the EU ETS

The "backloading" proposal was meant to be a "quick-fix" to address the glut of emission permits on the EU's carbon market, but it turned out to be not as quick as foreseen. After a political firestorm erupted over the measure, CAN Europe spent part of 2012 and all of 2013 working to get the "backloading" proposal approved.

For CAN Europe, the approval of backloading was a necessary first step in real structural reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to make it an effective tool for fostering low-carbon investments, even though the measure itself would have little impact on the efficacy of Europe's carbon market. CAN focused its advocacy activities on the European Parliament (EP), which undertook as many as eight votes on backloading. Parliament eventually supported backloading in July, confirming it in a final plenary vote in December.

"Right now industry lobbyists pay more for a hamburger than for a tonne of carbon, which is not putting the right price on pollution."

Julia Michalak
European Voice,
10 April 2013

Key Achievements

- Backloading amendment finally approved and adopted, paving the way for much-needed long-term structural reform of the EU ETS
- Increased member engagement in advocacy work on the EU ETS
- Raised media attention on the topic





MEPs bid for the climate in Strasbourg before the backloading vote

CAN Europe and its members targeted MEPs with letters, campaign materials, voting recommendations, papers, briefings and country-specific arguments in favour of backloading. We called on the EP to support the measure in op-eds published in Brussels media and successfully generated attention by organising a media stunt: a colourful open-air “carbon auction” in Brussels. In March we organised a lobby workshop attended by number of our members who came to Brussels to promote ambitious backloading with their MEPs. With other Brussels NGOs we published the *Future Times* spoof newspaper, predicting Europe’s shiny future if backloading was approved. Furthermore, CAN developed a successful online registry of MEPs’ EU ETS voting records, which was heavily used by our members.

Our engagement was noticed by the European Commission, which invited us to present CAN’s position on the ETS fix during a stakeholder’s consultation meeting on ETS structural reform.



Publications and Campaigns

- Briefing: *EU ETS at a crossroads* (January)
- Position paper: *Options to strengthen the EU Emissions Trading System* (February)
- *Turning point for ETS*, joint Op-ed in *European Voice* by CAN Europe and ETUC calling on MEPs to support backloading (February 13)
- *Future Times* “newspaper” (June)
- *Bid for the Climate* campaign and materials (April – July)
- Online registry of MEPs’ EU ETS voting records





Phasing out Coal

In 2013 CAN Europe started a more focused approach to tackling Europe's coal problem. We worked with partner NGOs to build up the necessary expertise, tools and networks to create fruitful cooperation. Areas of focus that were identified include existing coal power plants and implementation of related EU legislation such as the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).

Phasing out existing coal power plants was prioritised by NGOs because it is necessary to help the EU meet its climate goals and protect human health and the environment. This new avenue for our campaigning work presented new challenges to strengthen and broaden existing networks and expertise. Much of CAN Europe's coal work in 2013 consisted of coordinating support to develop expertise and strategies in this area.

The Industrial Emissions Directive puts more stringent non-CO₂ emission limits on coal power plants, but countries have an opportunity to circumvent these through developing Transitional National Plans. In 2013 the European Commission assessed these national plans, a process that was not transparent and difficult for NGOs to engage with. Despite these challenges, CAN Europe and its partners were able to analyze the national plans from 9 Member States. Letters were sent to the Commission pointing out inadequacies of the national plans from Hungary, Slovenia, Spain, Poland and the Czech Republic.

Key Achievements

- Greater transparency with regards to governments using the national plans to keep their coal power plants alive, while indicating how that is in conflict with health, clean air and climate objectives.
- Identification of priority topics for existing coal campaigning consisting of policies in relation to health, clean air and industrial activities as well as policies impacting energy market design.
- Increased participation by Brussels-based networks and additional national groups on coal as part of the European coal network.
- Increased cooperation between climate/energy and health/clean air NGOs.
- Greater knowledge of the IED by NGOs at national level, including through an IED training session during the European Coal Strategy meeting (November).

"Some of the power plants (the TNPs) cover are in areas that breach EU air quality standards, but this will not be taken into account."

Kathrin Gutmann
ENDS Europe Daily,
4 December 2013

Publications and Campaigns

- Joint NGO letter to Commissioner Potocnik on TNPs (October)
- Letters and analysis of individual TNPs sent to the Commission on the five TNPs (July – Oct 2013)
- NGO internal guidance materials for TNP analysis (June-July 2013)

Adaptation and Development

At the beginning of 2013 CAN Europe began to work on inclusion of climate change in the post-2015 development agenda.

During the process, CAN Europe began outreach to members on how to ensure the EU and national Member States keep both mitigation and adaptation high on the development agenda. CAN Europe joined the steering committee of the European Task Force of Concord's Beyond2015 campaign, which sets out to ensure that the EU remains as ambitious as possible in its position for a universal post-2015 framework. Through this task force, CAN Europe has worked to ensure that climate change is strongly reflected in European civil society positions and arguments to EU institutions including DG ENVI, DG DEVCO and the EEAS, as well as Member State governments.



Drought tolerant beans in Colombia

On behalf of the network, the CAN Europe secretariat responded to an EU consultation on the Rio+20 follow up, citing the importance of tackling climate change, including adaptation, in our response. The CAN Europe secretariat also wrote to EU Ministers for Development and Foreign Affairs in advance of a council meeting on the importance of climate change in the EU's position towards the post-2015 development process. CAN Europe also engaged in the stakeholder discussions on the EU Adaptation Strategy, which concluded in January 2013. The final position adopted by the EU sets out guidelines and voluntary measures that can be adopted by Member States, with EU funding set aside for implementation of adaptation measures.

Key Achievements

- Heightened CAN Europe role and contributions to the broader work of civil society groups on the post-2015 process.
- In the EU's communication on the post-2015 process, climate change has been cited as one of the most crucial threats to achieving sustainable development (February).
- Growing acknowledgement that adaptation should be a key element to cross-sector planning in the EU, demonstrated by more than half of EU Member States developing national adaptation strategies.
- Earmarking of EU funds for climate adaptation.

Publications and Campaigns

- Conference proceedings: *Climate change adaptation and the role of the private sector – Creating Effective Tools for Private Sector Engagement* (April)
- Briefing: *Climate change in the post-2015 agenda* (March)
- Letters to Foreign Affairs and Development ministers asserting need for a combined approach to the post-2015 framework that includes climate change (May)
- Response to EU public consultation on the Rio+20 follow up (January)



"Climate change is inherent to the overall discussion of sustainable development, as its impacts have a legacy of undermining sustainable development, particularly in developing countries and transition economies."

Maeve McLynn
January 2013

Saving Energy in Europe

For CAN Europe and its members and partners in the Coalition for Energy Savings, work on the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) did not stop after the EED was adopted in 2012.

The first EED implementation deadline arrived in April when countries were required to submit individual energy efficiency targets in order for the EU to meet its overall 20% by 2020 target. To help Member States with target setting and transposition into national law, in 2013 we published a guidebook for implementation of the EED for use by national governments and member NGOs, which was followed up with seminars for national stakeholders.

Other results included mobilisation of national members at strategic times and fruitful collaborations with the energy efficiency industry via our work with the cross-platform Coalition for Energy Savings, in which CAN continued to serve as co-lead for advocacy work. These partnerships helped us to successfully spread the cross-platform message about the need to have three ambitious, binding and comprehensive EU targets for emission reductions, renewables and energy savings for 2030, which was highlighted in a humorous postcard sent to EU officials in December. Furthermore, CAN Europe and its member Friends of the Earth Europe updated a 2012 ECOFYS publication showing how reducing energy use in Europe can save billions of Euros, for 2020 and beyond to 2030.

“Energy savings is a win-win solution to Europe’s economic recovery, creating jobs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.”

Dora Petroula
Energy-Enviro World,
8 February 2013

Key Achievements

- Closed a loophole that would have allowed Member States to reduce the impact of energy savings under EED Article 7
- Updated a 2012 publication: Bringing down Europe’s energy prices through energy savings
- Published *EED: Guidebook for Strong Implementation*
- Strengthened cross-sectoral ties to promote energy savings



Publications and Campaigns

- *EED: Guidebook for Strong Implementation* (with Coalition for Energy Savings – May)
- *Saving energy: bringing down Europe’s energy prices for 2020 and beyond* (ECOFYS, February)
- Public consultation response: *Evaluation of the Energy Labelling Directive and certain aspects of the Ecodesign Directive* (November)





Climate Impacts in Europe and the IPCC

This year saw the release of the first installment of the latest IPCC report, which compiles recent research on climate change.

CAN Europe engaged actively in the global effort to amplify the messages of the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report, starting with the release of the Working Group I report on science in September in Stockholm. We worked with resources provided by international organisations including CAN International, GCCA and ECF to compile and organise regional information and make it specific to European countries and regions, as well as writing main communications lines and messaging for European NGOs. We coordinated a media stunt in Stockholm that included CAN Europe members, Swedish NGOs, GCCA and CAN International. Finally, CAN Europe started a dedicated web page and blog for our IPCC work, mainly focussed on communications.

This year we also launched a new publication, *This is Climate Change in Europe*, heavily drawing upon the findings of the latest IPCC report as well as national adaptation plans, the World Bank, NATO, the International Energy Agency and many more sources. The purpose of this report is to show that Europe and the rest of the developed world can no longer ignore the impacts of climate change. It documents, for the first time, current and pending climate impacts in Europe on a country by country basis and how failing to act will further increase both human suffering as well as the economic costs related to loss and damage. We coordinated two events to present the report to a wide and influential audience, including one in the European Parliament and one at COP19 in Warsaw. At both events, the vice chair of the IPCC, Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, was the keynote speaker.

Key Achievements

- Media reporting around the release of the IPCC's Working Group I report was generally accurate. Climate deniers were not able to use the IPCC report release as a hook for getting false climate spin stories into the media.
- A new dedicated IPCC page on the CAN Europe website, including a blog, which has received over almost 4 000 hits.

"These negotiations can be seen as the place where communications, science and politics meet. After that, it's up to governments to use these persistent scientific facts as a springboard for real climate action."

Vanessa Bulkacz
AFP, 27 September 2013

Publications and Campaigns

- CAN Europe IPCC webpage
- Publication: *This is Climate Change in Europe* (November)
- Talking points and European summary from IPCC Working Group 1 report (September)



Renewables and Energy Markets

During 2013, much of our work around renewable energy policy was focused on preparing the grounds for the EU post-2020 climate and energy policy framework debate. Additionally, it was an important year for the CAN Europe network in terms of consolidating common views regarding policy priorities on hot topics including the future role of bioenergy, reform of support schemes for renewable energy and grid infrastructure for renewables.

CAN Europe collaborated closely with the renewable energy and the energy efficiency industries in 2013. As part of this effort, in October CAN Europe organised a conference on the post-2020 climate and energy policy framework hosted by MEP Fiona Hall in the European Parliament with industry coalitions. These fruitful collaborations enabled us to successfully spread the united message about the need to have three ambitious, binding and comprehensive EU targets of at least 40% energy savings, at least 45% renewables and at least 55% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reductions by 2030.

CAN Europe, in cooperation with its members and strategic partners, organised a technical workshop on the future role of bioenergy, where researchers and EU policy experts provided their views on how to ensure sustainable levels of bioenergy as part of an ambitious post-2020 climate and energy policy framework.

2013 was also the first year in which CAN Europe members debated the reform and design of support schemes for renewable energy producers. That debate, supported by policy papers, workshops and strategic discussions, helped define the NGO position on reform of environmental state-aid rules.

“State aid for the renewable energy sector is coming under attack. Some politicians, including European Commissioner for Energy Gunther Oettinger, would like to see this aid come to an end.”

Daniel Fraile
October 2013

Key Achievements

- Increased media interest in renewable energy within the Brussels press corps.
- Over 100 participants attended our Parliamentary event with EREC and the Coalition for Energy Savings in the European Parliament.
- A number of Member States jointly called on the European Commission to support a binding 2030 renewable energy target.
- Served on the advisory committee of *Best Grid* and the steering committee of the *European Strategy for Raising Public Awareness on grid infrastructure*, both funded and coordinated by the EU.
- Became a member of the European Network of Transmission System Operators (ENTSO) stakeholders group on grid development.



Publications and Campaigns

- Position Papers: *EU post-2020 climate and energy policy framework* (November); *Support schemes for renewable energy sources* (September); *The view of Environmental NGOs on grid development in Europe* (October)
- Briefing: *The role of Bioenergy in a post-2020 energy policy framework* (July)
- Public Consultation responses: *Generation adequacy, capacity mechanisms and the (EU) internal market in electricity* (February); *Communication on energy technologies and innovation* (March); and *Visions 2030, ENTSO-E* (September)

Networking and Communications

The CAN Europe network

CAN Europe's membership represents over 120 member organizations in more than 25 European countries, including 10 new member organisations in 2013. Having an engaged, committed membership base that is informed, involved and well represented is at the core of CAN Europe's ability to succeed. Our Network Outreach Coordinator worked on formulating better links between Brussels and the national level in 2013. Network engagement increased, thanks to active outreach and many opportunities for input and discussion as well as the strategic policy leadership provided by the CAN Europe office. A total overhaul and reorganization of our database helped enable these efforts.

Communications

CAN Europe's communications efforts continue to grow in leaps and bounds. In 2013 we adopted a 3-year communications strategy to conclude at the end of 2015 with the signing of the new global agreement on climate change. We have a new look for our quarterly newsletter Hotspot, consistent with our new visual identity, which was launched in 2013. We continued to strengthen our relationships with journalists, resulting in over 1128 media hits in 2013. Our followers and engagement on social media also continued to grow. We also organised a narrative building training session for the network during our autumn GA. Finally, we were able to launch our new look website with greatly increased functionality for both front and back end users.

We continued active engagement with the working group around communicating the latest IPCC reports. For UNFCCC meetings, we were able to send our communications team to Bonn and Warsaw, including participating in a "Communicating the Science" workshop in Bonn.

CAN continued working as part of the Green 10 Communicators group and on the Communications Working Group of the Coalition for Energy Savings. In addition, we kept up an active information flow with GCCA's Tree Alert system, which provides global resources around important climate communications opportunities.



Other Networks

CAN Europe is actively engaged in several other networks in addition to our own.

We are of course closely tied to the **CAN International** network, with which we engage on a daily basis via shared international email lists and working groups, conference calls and our spearheading of the work that focuses on the EU's role within the international climate negotiations. Of course, we work most intimately with our international partners during the UNFCCC Conference of Parties and inter-sessional negotiation sessions. But we have regular contact with our partners at CAN International via the Political Coordination Group (PCG), the CAN Comms working group and other policy-focused working groups.

In 2013, CAN Europe strongly engaged in efforts to further the concept of a common identity for all affiliates of the Climate Action Network. We became an active member of the ONE CAN working group, which is led by CAN International's Director. The project aims to create a greater sense of unity between the different CAN regional nodes. It encourages all regional and national nodes to have common standards, as well as engaging in joint work beyond the international climate negotiations, including common media work and campaigning. The project has helped CAN International to increase its role and is of crucial benefit to some of the southern nodes with less capacity.

CAN Europe also pursued ways to support offices and staff members of southern CAN nodes, which led to another phase of the CAN Europe-CAN China exchange program.

CAN Europe's director remains an active member of the CAN International and CAN South Asia Boards and at the end of 2013 was elected to become the CAN International Treasurer. In addition, our Director worked closely with CAN South Asia on inclusion of aviation in the EU Emissions Trading System.



CAN Europe's director – back row, second from right – joined CAN International's Board as Treasurer in November 2013

Publications and Campaigns

- *EU Energy Efficiency Directive: A guidebook for strong implementation* (May)



CAN Europe is part of the **Green10**, a group of 10 leading environmental NGOs active at EU level. As part of the Green10, CAN Europe is able to have an even bigger impact on EU climate policy as well as building our knowledge of areas of work not on the main climate agenda but still relevant to the work we do. In 2013, CAN Europe provided the substance input on climate change for several Green10 meetings with key stakeholders, including Ministers and Commissioners. CAN Europe staff members participate in regular Green10 meetings as part of the Directors, communicators and administrators' working groups.

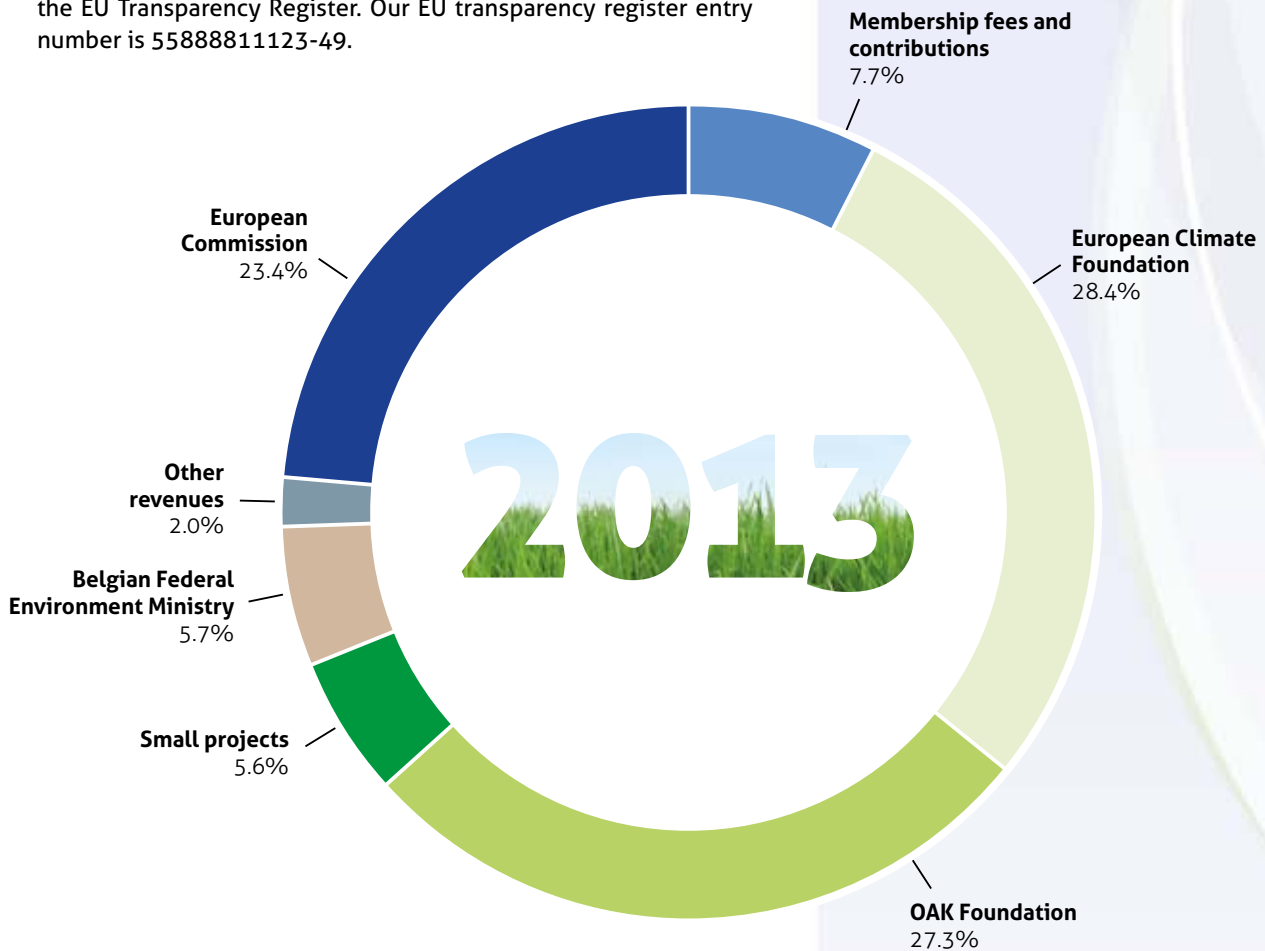
CAN Europe, working together with other NGOs and industry representatives, was among the founding members of the **Coalition for Energy Savings (CES)** in 2010. As an active member of both the CES Steering Committee and Communications Working Group, CAN Europe also engaged strongly to put forward more coherent and strengthened messages on the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). We maintained regular and high levels of collaboration, including workshops, position papers, press releases and the organisation of meetings. There was also consistent coordination on the guidebook to the EED, which was published in 2013.

Finally, CAN Europe continued contributing to the **Global Call for Climate Action (GCCA)** Tree Alert system, a way to alert climate campaigners around the world when important climate stories are on the rise. CAN Europe's input was broadcast via a tree alert several times during the year, often earning us a "top tweet" designation.

Transparency and Finance

This page outlines in detail CAN Europe's sources of financing in 2013.

Climate Action Network Europe is fully committed to the ideals of transparency. To that end, we have entered our information into the EU Transparency Register. Our EU transparency register entry number is 55888811123-49.



INCOME 2013

Amount in €

Membership fees and contributions	89 384
European Climate Foundation	331 752
OAK Foundation	319 213
Small projects	64 306
Belgian Federal Environment Ministry	67 000
Other revenues	23 669
European Commission	272 774
TOTAL	1 168 098

Meet CAN Europe's Staff



01/ Wendel Trio is the **Director** of CAN Europe. He came to CAN Europe in 2011 from Greenpeace's international climate political team. He has worked in the NGO movement for many years, including with the Flemish Support Group for Indigenous Peoples, the European Alliance with Indigenous Peoples, Oxfam and Greenpeace. Wendel comes from the Flemish region of Belgium.

02/ Karim Harris is the **Deputy Director** and coordinates fundraising, in addition to managing CAN Europe's work on the intersection of climate and development as well as climate adaptation. Karim started working with CAN Europe in 2005 as a communications and policy advisor after working for Friends of the Earth Europe. Karim is originally from Arima, Trinidad.

03/ Vanessa Bulkacz is the **Communications Manager** at CAN Europe, taking up the position in 2009. Prior to arriving at CAN, Vanessa worked in communications at several environmental NGOs, as well as in journalism and environmental consulting. Vanessa is a British/American dual national from San Francisco.

04/ Reinhilde Stinders is our **Finance Manager** and has worked for CAN Europe since 2003. Before joining CAN, Reinhilde worked for over ten years with other environmental NGOs and in management in the private sector. Reinhilde comes from the Flemish region of Belgium.

05/ Cinda Ayachi joined CAN Europe in 2009 as our first dedicated **Office and Human Resources Manager**. Cinda arrived at CAN after working two years as Office Manager at Friends of the Earth Europe, one of our member organizations. Cinda is a rare Brussels native with roots in Tunisia.

06/ Eddy De Neef has been CAN Europe's **Network Outreach Coordinator** since 2012. During his long history of working for NGOs, his previous jobs included 11.11.11 and Greenpeace Belgium, as well as the Flemish Green party, mostly in their communications and campaigning departments. Eddy is another rare Brussels native.

07/ Matthew Keys joined CAN Europe in 2011 as a **Communications Officer** after working for Friends of the Earth Europe and Greenpeace in the UK. He has also been actively involved as a volunteer in Young Friends of the Earth for several years. Matt is from Cornwall in the UK.

08/ Ulriikka Aarnio is a **Senior Policy Officer** responsible for monitoring the UN Climate Negotiations for CAN Europe. Before joining us in 2009 Ulriikka worked for several years in the European Parliament as a policy advisor in the field of climate and energy legislation. Ulriikka comes from Tampere in Finland.



09/ Julia Michalak works as the **Climate Policy Officer** at CAN Europe, where she coordinates NGO work on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and EU climate ambition with a focus on Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). Before joining CAN Europe in 2011 Julia worked as a Climate and Energy Campaigner for Greenpeace Poland. Julia comes from Łódź in Poland.

10/ Meera Ghani joined CAN Europe in 2010 as a **Senior Policy Officer** on climate finance. Meera has been working in Brussels on issues related to climate change and developing countries for 10 years. Meera is originally from Mardan in Pakistan.

11/ Maeve McLynn is a **Climate and Energy Policy Officer**, working on adaptation and mobilisation toward 2015. She first joined CAN Europe in early 2012 as a Policy Assistant. Before arriving at CAN she was a campaigns intern at the European Coalition for Corporate Justice and a voluntary campaigner for Irish development NGO Trócaire. Maeve is from County Sligo in Ireland.

12/ Daniel Fraile Montoro joined CAN Europe in 2012 as a **Senior Energy Policy Officer**, focusing on the promotion of renewable energy. Prior to this he worked for the European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA) as a scientific advisor and for the Spanish electric utility company Iberdrola. Daniel is from Malaga in Spain.

13/ Dora Petroula joined our organisation in February 2013 as an **Energy Policy Officer**, focusing on energy efficiency and savings. Before joining CAN Europe, she worked for the WWF European Policy Office, WWF Greece and the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC/ACC) in the Netherlands. Dora is from Athens in Greece.

14/ Kathrin Gutmann joined the CAN Europe Secretariat as another **Energy Policy Officer** in June 2013. With an emphasis on air pollution and the Industrial Emissions Directive, Kathrin will work on phasing out coal. Prior to CAN Europe, Kathrin worked for the European Climate Foundation, the German Environment Ministry, the German Green Party and several CAN members including Climate Analytics, Greenpeace International and WWF International. Kathrin is a United States/German dual national from Berlin, Germany.

15/ Martin O'Brien joined CAN Europe in 2013 as a **Campaign Assistant** working with the Network Outreach Coordinator and the Director and is a dual Belgian/Irish national from Brussels.

CAN Europe would like to thank our visiting intern **Xin Xin Bi** for his contribution in 2013. Xin Xin came to CAN Europe from the NGO Greenovation Hub, in cooperation with the China Association for NGO Cooperation (CAN China), funded by the Mercator Stiftung in Germany.

CAN Europe Membership (APRIL 2014)

ARMENIA

- Energetikayi ev shrdghaka mighavairi khohrdatvakan hasarakakan kazmakerputyun / Ecoteam

AUSTRIA

- Global 2000 – Die Österreichische umweltschutzorganisation / FoE Austria
- Indyact Austria – The League of independent activists

BELGIUM

- 11.11.11 – Koepel van de Vlaamse Noord-Zuidbeweging / Coalition of the Dutch North-South Movement
- BBL – Bond Beter Leefmilieu / Union for Better Environment
- CNCd – 11.11.11 (Centre National de Coopération au Développement) / National Centre for Development Cooperation
- IEW – Inter-Environment Wallonie / Coalition of Environmental Movements Wallonia
- Natuurpunt / Birdlife Belgium
- WWF België / WWF Belgique

BULGARIA

- Za Zemiata / Environmental Association

CEE

- Greenpeace CEE Central and Eastern Europe

CZECH REPUBLIC

- CDE – Centrum pro dopravu a energetiku / Centre for Transport and Energy
- Glopolis – Pražský institut pro globální politiku / Prague Global Policy Institute

DENMARK

- 92-Gruppen / 92-Group
- CARE Danmark / CARE Denmark
- DCA – Folkekirkens Nødhjælp / DanChurchAid
- DEC – Det Økologiske Råd / Danish Ecological Council
- OVE – Vedvarende Energi / The Danish Organization for Renewable Energy
- VS – Verdens Skove / Forests of the World (NEPENTHES)
- WWF Danmark / WWF Denmark

EU

- CIDSE – Cooperation for Development and Solidarity
- Client Earth Europe
- FoEE – Friends of the Earth Europe
- Greenpeace European Unit
- NC – Nature Code (Centre of Development and Environment)
- Seas at Risk
- WECF – Women in Europe for a Common Future
- WWF EPO – European Policy Office

FINLAND

- FANC – Suomen Luonnonsuojeliitto / Finnish Association for Nature Conservation
- KEPA – Kehitysyhteistyön palvelukeskus Kepar ry / The Service Centre for Development Cooperation
- NL – Luonto-Liitto / The Finnish Nature League
- MY – Maan Ystävät Ry / FoE Finland
- WWF Suomi / WWF Finland

FRANCE

- RAC France – Réseau Action Climat France / Climate Action Network France

GERMANY

- Brot für die Welt / Bread for the World
- BUND – für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland / FoE Germany
- DNR – Deutscher Naturschutzring / German League for Nature and Environment
- Ecologic Institute – An International Think Tank for Environment and Development
- Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung / German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
- Germanwatch
- Klima Allianz
- LIFE – Women develop Eco-Techniques
- Misereor
- NABU (Birdlife) – Naturschutzbund / Nature and Biodiversity
- Conservation Union
- OKO Institut – Institut für angewandte ökologie
- WEED – World Economy Ecology and Development

- Welthungerhilfe
- Wuppertal Institute for climate environment energy GmbH
- WWF Deutschland / WWF Germany

GREECE

- Greenpeace Ελλάδα / Greenpeace Greece
- MEDSOS – Δίκτυο ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΟΣ SOS / Mediterranean Sos Network

HUNGARY

- CAAG – Levego Munkacsoport / Clean Air Action Group

ICELAND

- INCA – Iceland Nature Conservation Association

INTERNATIONAL

- Climate Analytics
- Die Tropenwaldstiftung – Oro Verde
- Helio International
- Oxfam International
- Transparency International
- WCC – World Council of Churches
- WFC – World Future Council
- WSPA International

IRELAND

- Earthwatch / FoE Ireland
- GRIAN – Greenhouse Ireland Action Network
- Trócaire

ITALY

- Legambiente / League for the Environment
- WWF Italia / WWF Italy

LITHUANIA

- DVI – Darnaus vystymo iniciatyvos / Sustainable Development Initiatives

LUXEMBURG

- ASTM – Actions Solidarité Tiers Monde / Third world solidarity
- Greenpeace Luxembourg / Greenpeace Luxembourg

MALTA

- Nature Trust Malta

CAN Europe's Board of Directors

NETHERLANDS

- Both ENDS
- Concerned Citizens against Climate Change
- HIVOS – Humanistische Organisatie voor Ontwikkelings Samenwerking / People Unlimited
- SNM – Stichting Natuur en Milieu / Foundation Nature and Environment
- Stichting ETC / ETC Foundation
- WWF Nederland / WWF Netherlands

NORWAY

- DF – Utviklingsfondet / The Development Fund
- Drylands Coordination Group Norway
- ForUM – Forum for utvikling og miljø / ForUM for development and environment
- Framtiden i våre hender / Future in our Hands
- Natur og Ungdom / Nature and Youth (FoE youth)
- NCA – Kirkens Nødhjelps / Norwegian Church Aid
- Norges Naturvernforbund / FoE Norway
- Redd Barna / Save the children Norway
- Regnskogfondet / Rainforest Foundation Norway

POLAND

- WWF Polska / WWF Poland

PORTUGAL

- QUERCUS – Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza / National Association for Nature Conservation

ROMANIA

- RACRO – CAN Romania / Rețelei de Acțiune pentru Climă România Romania

SLOVENIA

- Fokus društvo za sonaraven razvoj / Focus Association for Sustainable Development

SPAIN

- Amigos de la Tierra Espana / FoE Spain
- Eco-Union
- Greenpeace España / Greenpeace Spain
- SEO Birdlife

SWEDEN

- Airclim – Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat
- SSNC – Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen / Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
- Svenska Kyrkan / Church of Sweden (Christian Aid)
- WWF Sverige / WWF Sweden

SWITZERLAND

- Alliance Sud / Swiss Alliance of Development Organisations
- Noe21 – New Orientation for the Economy in the 21st century
- Pro Natura / FoE Switzerland
- WWF Schweiz / WWF Switzerland

TURKEY

- DKM – Nature Conservation Centre Turkey
- TEMA – Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats
- WWF Turkey

UNITED KINGDOM

- CAFOD
- Campaign against Climate Change UK
- Christian Aid UK
- CIWF – Compassion in World Farming
- E3G – Third Generation Environmentalism
- EIA – Environmental Investigation Agency
- FIELD – Foundation for International Environmental Law
- Friends of the Earth – England Wales and Northern Ireland
- Greenpeace UK
- IEEP – Institute for European Environmental Policy London
- OCP – Oxford Climate Policy
- Practical Action
- Progressio
- RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife International)
- Sandbag
- Save the children UK
- Tearfund
- UKYCC – UK Youth Climate Coalition
- VERTIC
- WWF UK / WWF United Kingdom

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Swedish NGOs perform a climate scream at the IPCC conference in Stockholm, September 2013





Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe is Europe's leading network working on climate and energy issues. With over 120 members in more than 25 countries, CAN Europe works to prevent dangerous climate change and promote sustainable energy and environment policy in Europe.

CAN Europe is a regional node of CAN, a worldwide network of over 850 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 90 countries, working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. CAN members work to achieve this goal through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues. CAN has regional network hubs that coordinate these efforts around the world.

CAN members place a high priority on both a healthy environment and development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. CAN's vision is to protect the atmosphere while allowing for sustainable and equitable development worldwide.

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