

# The Climate Change Policy Domain

February 2001

This is one of four international policy domains reports by:

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## **Climate Change Policy Domain**

**Organizations in this domain are working on issues of human activity and how it is influencing the atmosphere. Section one outlines the development of the domain itself. Section two provides brief descriptions of the forum, the policy-makers, and the domain actors, by sector. In the third section, we provide a “map” of the domain – a graphical representation of key actors – network and non-network – and their key linkages. The map is followed by a list of the full names of groups presented. One-page profiles of groups of interest are presented in the fourth section to provide the reader with a clearer sense of the role, structure, function, origin and policy-orientation of influential or emerging actors. Finally, we offer a set of observations from the mapping exercise.**

### **1. Introduction to Domain:**

In 1979, climate change was acknowledged as a serious problem through the First World Climate Conference - a scientific gathering sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), geared toward assessment of potential impacts of climate change (and not, at this stage, toward policy development). Participants issued the Declaration of the World Climate Conference, calling on the world's governments "to foresee and prevent potential man-made changes in climate that might be adverse to the well-being of humanity". The meeting also put forth a plan to explore climate processes and potential impacts. This was done by a jointly administered World Climate Programme (WCP) under the auspices of the WMO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). From this start, a number of climate change conferences were held at the intergovernmental level over the course of the 1980s.

In 1988, UNEP and the WMO established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to “assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change”. The IPCC does not, according to its mandate, conduct original research, nor monitor climate related data. Instead, it draws assessments from published and peer reviewed scientific technical literature. In 1990, the IPCC published its First Assessment Report, which distilled and presented the scientific evidence of human-induced climate change, and in large part prompted the Second World Climate Conference to call for a framework treaty on climate change. Later that same year, the UN General Assembly launched the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) to begin the process of shaping the treaty. In May of 1992, the UNFCCC was adopted, and at the Earth Summit, two months later, was signed by 154

states and the European Commission. Two years later, after receiving its fiftieth ratification, from the state of Portugal, the Convention entered into force.

From the very beginning of the intergovernmental climate change discussions, civil society organizations have operated in parallel. Their primary focus was, and continues to be, to raise awareness around the issue and to influence policy-makers toward decisive action. CSOs, and NGOs in particular, were present in force in Rio and are thought to have significantly influenced the Earth Summit. Around the issue of climate change, these groups have subsequently increased in size, number, level of activity and degree of integration. Similarly, as it became clear that international climate change policy would be developed, business stakeholder groups also began to take shape, some in the lead-up to the Earth Summit.

In 1995, the IPCC completed and released its Second Assessment Report. The findings provided critical input into the negotiation process which would yield the Kyoto Protocol. In Kyoto, the Third Conference of the Parties (COP) to the FCCC proved to be an arduous and lengthy negotiation process, wherein legally binding greenhouse gas reduction targets were created. The Kyoto Protocol was, and has remained, an extremely significant and controversial policy construct for this very reason. In the end, the industrialized country Parties (Annex I) adopted differentiated GHG emissions reduction targets for the first commitment period (2008-2012) which represented, on average, roughly 5 percent cuts (Ott, 1998). Not least among its controversial attributes, the Kyoto Protocol introduced a set of mechanisms - the Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and Emissions Trading - designed to enable Annex I countries to achieve its targets through the most cost effective combination of projects. These were initially known as “flexibility instruments” and later as “Kyoto mechanisms”.

Initially promoting a cautious - and in some instances, skeptical and openly hostile approach - to the negotiations, business groups were seen as particularly strong during the Kyoto process. In recent years, however, and likely due to mounting public pressure, a business sector shift has been seen, with multinational corporations defecting from more conservative lobbying groups and joining more moderate associations.

In the years since its adoption, negotiations have focused on working out the policy details of the Kyoto Protocol, particularly those surrounding the flexibility mechanisms. Civil society and the NGO community have played a critical role in producing policy research and recommendations. Despite intensive input, though, COP 4, held in Buenos Aires, 1998, and COP 5, held in Bonn the following year, are seen by many to have foundered in a sea of policy minutiae with little real consensus emerging. Of even greater disappointment, the much-anticipated COP 6, held in The Hague, November 2000, ended in stalemate as the EU and JUSCANNZ came to loggerheads over issues such as carbon sinks in the CDM. Though expected to restart soon, the failure of the most recent talks highlights the policy complexity and political faultlines that continue to challenge the climate change policy-making process.

## 2. Key Bodies and Actors

### 2.1 The Global Policy Forum

At the heart of the climate change policy arena is the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UNFCCC, coordinated by a Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany, is the forum within which the Parties convene to negotiate the rules which will guide global efforts to address climate change. The Framework Convention itself initially set forth only general guidelines; in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol (KP) set out the basic design of mechanisms for meeting the Parties' obligations. As such, actors engaged in subsequent climate change negotiations have focused intensively on the Kyoto Protocol. The map provided below shows the KP at the heart of climate change policy arena and as the target of the majority of actors who aim to influence policy. As with all UN treaties, it is only the Parties to the UNFCCC (nation states) that can actually negotiate the specifics of the Kyoto Protocol; non-party actors aim instead to influence the position taken by Parties and, thereby, the policy outcome. Therefore, nation states act as intermediaries vis-à-vis other actors.

### 2.2 Policy-Makers

In the process of shaping an agreement where multiple parties are involved, alliances are inevitably forged around specific policy positions. Given the nation-state focus of the climate change domain, the critical alliances are among nation groups. Of course these are derived to varying degrees from powerful sectoral constituencies within a state. In the climate change arena, alliances between parties have been politically unsurprising, though the protracted intransigence of positions taken is of interest. In general terms, the Parties have coalesced along developed country (Annex I, in the language of the UNFCCC) and developing country (non-Annex I) lines. Within these groupings, however, specific alliances exist. Perhaps more than in other policy arena, these alliances have proven pivotal to the patterns and pace of the negotiations:

- **JUSCANNZ** is an acronym for what has also been termed the “umbrella group”. Beginning with a core of Japan, USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, JUSCANNZ currently include Norway and Iceland. JUSCANNZ has coalesced around a policy-position - one which many suggest is driven by that of the U.S. - which advocates incremental action through largely unfettered use of the market-based Kyoto mechanisms (formerly known as the “flexibility mechanism”) - i.e., the Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation, and Emissions Trading. JUSCANNZ members negotiate as individual states, but with like positions.
- **The European Union (EU)** speaks in the negotiations as a bloc of states with a single, common position. As a recognized legal entity, the EU has assumed a single joint commitment under the Convention, and has, more recently, taken increasingly strong environmental and precautionary positions in the negotiations. Not surprisingly, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France have been particularly strong EU players.

- The **Economies in Transition** - or EIT states - represent former Soviet bloc states; these states tend to possess substantial, albeit inefficient, energy sector and industrial infrastructure and are viewed by Annex-I countries as holding great potential for “jointly implemented” emissions reduction projects.
- **G-77 and China** have, throughout much of the negotiations, operated as a fairly unified voice of the developing nations. Representing over 120 countries, specific goals of the group are inevitably diverse. Nevertheless, its unifying theme has been and continues to be a demand that developed countries take the first major steps in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, and thereby assume appropriate responsibility for the historical atmospheric build-up of GHGs. Only then, most of these countries express, should the developed or Annex-I countries ask developing countries (non-Annex I) to commit to emission limitations of their own.
- The **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** (members of which are also members of the G-77), is strongly opposed to the phasing out of fossil fuels, and advocates compensation through the UNFCCC for lost oil revenues caused by climate change mitigation. Several of its members have gained a reputation for stalling and stymieing the negotiations.
- **AOSIS**, the Alliance of Small Island States, serves as an *ad hoc* lobby and negotiating voice that stresses the vulnerability of its member states to climate change and advocates a strong commitment to mitigation measures.

### 2.3 Government Sector Participants

The intergovernmental system is a strong presence in the arenas of climate change science and policy. A number of organizations have been involved in the former since the outset, and have adapted to the policy arena as it has evolved. UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, and their collaboratively managed Global Environment Facility each deal directly with climate change policy, and are central players in policy research and support. The International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) engage in individual and joint climate change policy research. A large number of additional UN agencies (e.g., UNIDO, UNITAR, UNCTAD, WHO, FAO) also deal in some manner with climate change issues. Members of this group, such as UNITAR’s CC:Train Programme, as well as national level government agencies (e.g., the U.S. Country Studies Program) have filled an indispensable research and capacity building role, notably around the National Communications preparation process.<sup>1</sup>

Intergovernmental efforts around climate change are geared, by in large, toward filling research and policy-support roles and less toward direct influence of the policy-making process. The exception, of course, is the IPCC, who’s role is to provide policy-makers with a greater understanding of climate change processes, impacts and mitigation options. Aside from perhaps the UNFCCC itself, the IPCC possesses the most explicitly climate-focused mandate, convening expert groups to distill current knowledge on climate

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<sup>1</sup> Signatories to the UNFCCC are required to submit their National Communications, a multi-part national assessment of greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation options, vulnerability and adaptation, and more.

change. Its Working Groups explore climate change science (WG I), vulnerability and adaptation (WG II), and mitigation (WG III).

## **2.4 Business Sector Participants**

In the mid-1980s, business leaders became increasingly cognizant of the potential significance of a climate change treaty for a number of their industries. In response, several trade associations took shape over the coming years to provide a unified voice for concerned sectors. The Global Climate Coalition (GCC; see profile) was, for much of the 1990s, the most influential among these, its members including a sizeable percentage of large oil and coal producers and automobile manufacturers. Recently, the GCC has lost a fair degree of its power, following a number of high-profile Fortune 500 departures, including Texaco, Ford, and Daimler/Chrysler (CNN, 3/1/00).

Several more moderate groups have, conversely, maintained or gained members. Groups such as the International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP, which counts among its members BP Amoco, Boeing, Dow Chemical and Du Pont, General Electric and General Motors), continues to lobby for the primacy of cost effective approaches, such as the unfettered use of the Kyoto mechanisms. However, unlike the GCC, these groups have not emphasized climate change skepticism and have, by contrast, voiced acceptance of the science, potential impacts, and the need for response.

Perhaps the most robust development in the business sector is of innovative associations such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (discussed in sustainable development section; see profile) and of groups of energy efficient and renewable energy companies, such as the US-based Business Council for Sustainable Energy, and e5, the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future. These groups aim to have an increasingly significant impact on the climate negotiations.

## **2.5 Civil Society Sector Participants**

A great many local, national, regional, and global civil society groups are engaged in the climate change dialogue. Approaching the issue from a variety of perspectives - academia, advocacy, research, Northern, Southern, etc. - these groups share, by in large, a desire for meaningful, equitable and sustainable climate change policy and adherence to the precautionary principle, which advises early action to avoid irreversible harm.

In this diverse and highly active sector, the Climate Action Network is the most significant player in the context of the negotiation process (see CAN profile). CAN has organized groups into national CAN networks, which have in turn been organized into regional CAN networks, which in turn comprise CAN International, and it brings this constituency to bear in its lobbying efforts. As such, CAN is the most influential civil society presence at the climate negotiations and may indeed have a palpable influence on certain negotiators through its daily publication of specific policy positions and recommendations, known as ECO. While it shares somewhat amicable relations with certain EU delegates (particularly Green Party representatives), CAN views the policy positions of JUSCANNZ and OPEC delegates as untenable and thus maintains with them a fairly adversarial relationship.

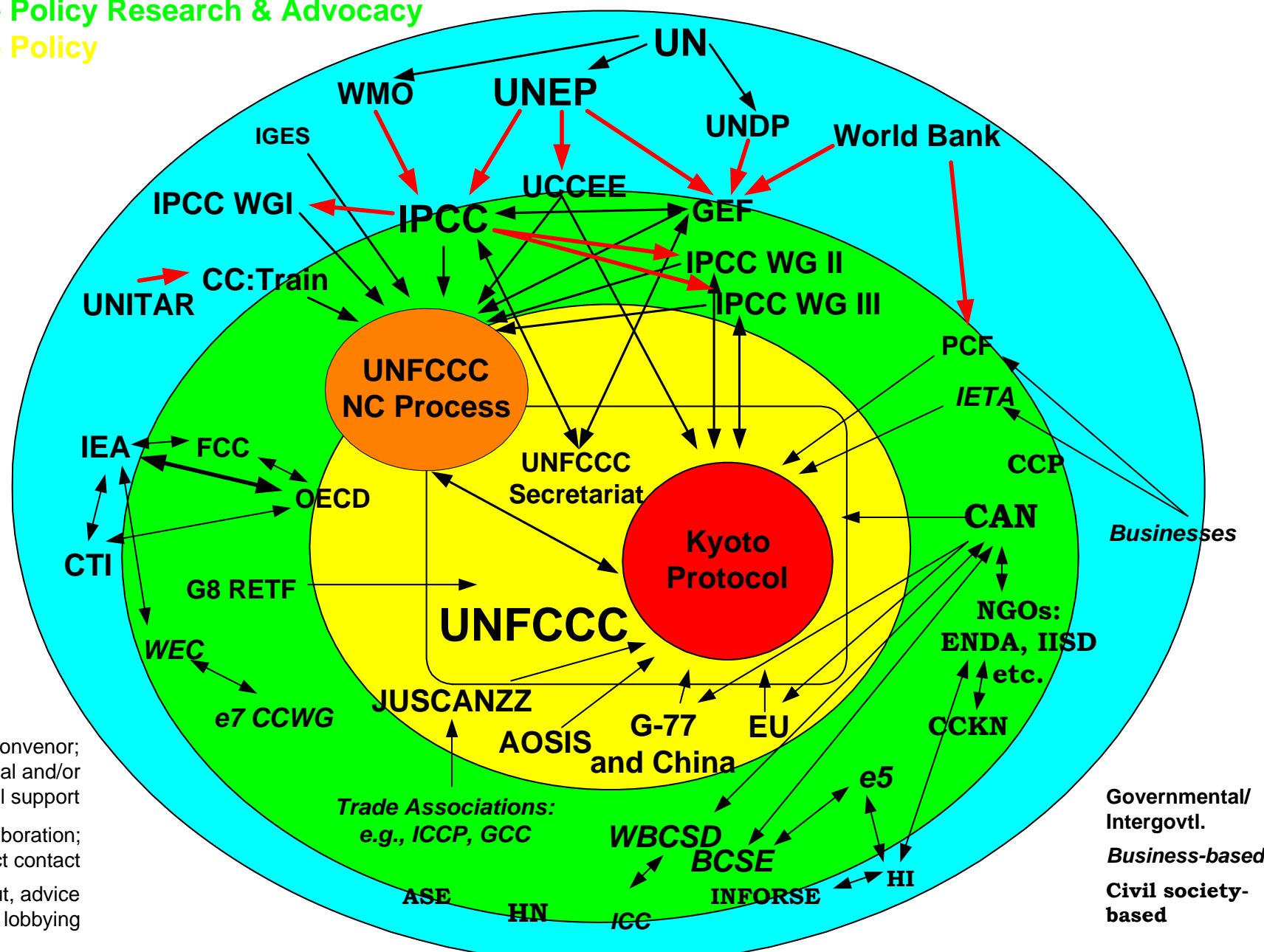
A number of NGOs have been central, within and outside of CAN, to the climate change policy-making process, by providing important research, advocacy, and outreach beyond the context of the UNFCCC gatherings. Examples from the South include Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA), Center for Environmental Studies (CSE), and the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), while key northern groups include the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF), and the World Resources Institute (WRI). Similarly, academic groups such as the University of East Anglia's Climate Research Unit and Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute have filled a critical research role.

Further, while CAN is explicitly focused on influencing the UNFCCC process, networks are taking shape in civil society that aim at capacity building and knowledge sharing both within and beyond the policy-making arena. The Climate Change Knowledge Network, hosted by IISD, for example, aims to assist in building the capability within developing countries to deal with climate change, in terms of research, negotiation, and implementation capacity.

### **3. Domain Map**

The map below aims to present key actors within the climate change policy domain. Please refer to the list below for full names and additional information.

Climate Change Science and Policy Support  
 Climate Policy Research & Advocacy  
 Climate Policy





## List of mapped organizations/networks:

Profile	Acronym	Full Name	Members	Lead Sector	Convenor
	ARAP	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policies	businesses	business	
	AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	nations	government	
	ASE	Alliance to Save Energy	trisectoral		
		Annex I Expert Group on the UNFCCC			
	ASOC	Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition		civil society	
	BCSE	Business Council for Sustainable Energy		business	
	CEERT	Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technology		civil society/business	
?	CCP	Cities for Climate Protection	local governments	civil society	ICLEI
profile	<b>CAN</b>	<b>Climate Action Network</b>	NGOs	civil soc	none
	CNA	Climate Action Network Africa	NGOs	civil soc	
	CANA	Climate Action Network Australia	NGOs	civil soc	
	CAN CEE	Climate Action Network Central and Eastern Europe	NGOs	civil soc	
	CAN LA	Climate Action Network Latin America	NGOs	civil soc	
	CAN SA	Climate Action Network South Asia	NGOs	civil soc	
	CAN SEA	Climate Action Network South East Asia	NGOs	civil soc	
		Climate Alliance			
profile	<b>CCKN</b>	<b>Climate Change Knowledge Network</b>	NGOs; UN conferences	civil society	IISD
	CC:Train	Climate Change Training Program		government	UNITAR
	CNE	Climate Network Europe	NGOs	civil soc	
	CTI	Climate Technology Initiative		government	OECD; IEA; EC
		Climate Voice	individuals	civil society	WWF
	US CSP	Country Studies Program		government	US GCRP
	e7 CCWG	e7 Climate Change Working Group	large utilities	business	
	ETF	Earth Technologies Forum	experts		
	ENDA	Environnement et Developpement du Tiers-Monde		civil society	
	e5	European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future		business	
		European Working Group on Environment		business	
	FFL	Fundacion Futura Latinamerica		civil society	



*Climate Change*

					Policy Studies and the Transnational Institute
	SEW	Sustainable Energy Watch	experts	civil society	HI
		The Business Roundtable		business	
		Transport 2000		civil society	
	CSD	UN Commission on Sustainable Development	individuals and government	government	ECOSOC
	<b>UCCEE</b>	<b>UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment</b>		government	UNEP
	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>			
	<b>UNEP</b>	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>			
	<b>UNFCCC</b>	<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>		government	UN
	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organizations			
	<b>UNITAR</b>	<b>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</b>			UN
	UCN	Urban Climate Network		civil society	
	US CAN	US Climate Action Network	NGOs	civil soc	
	WEC GHG	WEC GHG Reduction Programme	businesses	business	WEC
		Western Fuels Association		business	
profile	<b>WBCSD</b>	<b>World Business Council For Sustainable Development</b>	business	business	none
	WEC	World Energy Council	businesses	business	
?	WEEA	World Energy Efficiency Association	trisectoral - individuals and organizations	civil society	Atlantic Council
	<b>WMO</b>	<b>World Meteorological Organization</b>	nations	government	UN

## 4. Profiles

### **Climate Action Network—CAN** <http://www.climatenetwork.org/>

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**Mission:** The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a global network of over 287 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. Climate Action Network's vision is to protect the atmosphere while allowing for sustainable and equitable development worldwide.<sup>2</sup>

**History:** CAN grew out of a mounting global concern in the 1980s over the impact of climate change on human civilization. NGOs, seeking a reduction in global GHG (greenhouse gas) levels, banded together in 1989 to form the Climate Action Network. Since the signing of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, CAN has encouraged GHG reduction at the national and international level.

**Structure:** CAN has seven regional coordinating offices in Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, Europe, Latin America, North America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.<sup>3</sup>

**Membership:** Diverse environmental organizations from around the globe, ranging from large international groups such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth, to small local groups in developing countries such as Terre Vivante in Mauritania and the Green Coalition in the Philippines, work collaboratively within CAN. Member organizations also include noted experts on issues of climate change science and policy.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Functionality**

*Publications:* CAN publishes newsletters (Eco), position papers, press releases, leaflets, and letters to inform the public and influence public officials on climate-related issues. Eco publishes live progress reports from climate change negotiations, where CAN holds international, representative status. CAN has published position papers on topics such as the Kyoto Protocol (and recommendations to reduce emissions to 1990 levels), the advancement of renewable energies in the EU, and the Conference of Parties (CoP) to UNFCCC. CAN leaflets serve to educate the public on reducing the use of carbon-based energy sources.

*Active participation:* CAN actively participates in climate change negotiations. CAN lobbies government officials, chairmen, and other delegates on issues like the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), emissions trading, joint implementation, and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

**Target Organizations:** government officials; climate change negotiators; public opinion; other NGOs

**Leadership:** no convener

**Alliances:** There are nearly 300 NGOs allied with the CAN. Prominent ones include Greenpeace, Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, The Nature Conservatory, World Resource Institute, and Worldwatch Institute. (see website for member directory)

#### **Size**

Each regional office is different; Below is info for CAN-Europe

*Staff:* 5; *Budget:* US \$280,000/yr

**Notes:** CAN is a very extensive worldwide network. There is no central office; each regional office coordinates member communication and participation.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.climatenetwork.org/> (about CAN)

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

<sup>4</sup> *ibid*

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**Climate Change Knowledge Network—CCKN <http://www.cckn.net/>**


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**Mission:** The goal of CCKN is to create knowledge and enhance the capacity of developing and developed countries to shape an effective, equitable and sustainable climate change regime. The network seeks to build capacity so that negotiators can take actions to link development with efforts to mitigate climate change, with sustainable development as the overall goal.<sup>5</sup>

**History:** The CCKN was created in the wake of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. As developed countries signed the Protocol and committed themselves to GHG reductions, developing countries could not commit themselves to such reductions for fear of economic collapse. A rift formed between developed and developing countries over responsibility of GHG reductions and future commitments.

The CCKN was created to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries. The overall goal of CCKN is to improve LDCs access to information and resources and develop the capacity to adequately address the concerns of UNFCCC.

**Structure:** CCKN is coordinated by a network coordination unit, housed at the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). This coordination unit facilitates informational exchange among members.

### **Membership**

*Core members:* International organizations engaged in policy research/advocacy on climate change. IISD(Canada); WRI (US); COPPE (Brazil); IDEE (Argentina); CICERO (Norway); SEI (Sweden); UKMA (Ukraine); IVM (Netherlands); ENDA (Senegal); SCEE (Zimbabwe); TERI (India); ERI (China); GISPRI (Japan)

*Associate members:* UNFCCC; UNDP; UNCTAD

*Observers:* Organizations that strictly provide suggestion for research/policy work.

### **Functionality:**

*Projects:* Core members participate in and establish projects addressing concerns of developing (and developed) countries on the climate change negotiations. These projects must address the socioeconomic and environmental side effects.

**Target Organizations:** Projects and other relevant informational resources are primarily targeted to core members and associate members.

### **Leadership:** IISD

**Alliances:** see members

### **Accomplishments** -- projects

- Building Developing Country Capacity for Negotiating an Equitable and Effective Climate Regime (CSDA;IVM)
- Climate Change Capacity Project—Africa (IISD; ENDA)
- Decentralized Renewable Energy in Rural Areas of Developing Countries (IVM; TERI; CSDA; SCEE; ERI)

### **Size**

*Staff:* 1; *Budget:* US \$100,000; Primary funding: International Development Research Center; Canadian International Development Agency

**Notes:** CCKN seems to be more research/project based and less policy-based. To the extent that their project results influence climate change negotiations, they may be a GPPN.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.cckn.net/about\\_goals.htm](http://www.cckn.net/about_goals.htm)

**Global Climate Coalition—GCC** <http://www.globalclimate.org/index.html>

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**Mission:** The Global Climate Coalition is an organization of trade associations established in 1989 to coordinate business participation in the international policy debate on the issue of global climate change.<sup>6</sup>

**History:** The Global Climate Coalition believes that climate change is a long-term, global issue, and therefore policies to address climate concerns must also be designed for the long-term by all nations. The GCC believes that it is imperative that climate policies focus on responsible voluntary actions, including further research, innovation and deployment of current and potential future technologies in developed and developing nations to address concerns about the climate. Unrealistic targets and timetables, such as those called for under the Kyoto Protocol, are not achievable without severely harming the U.S. economy and all American families, workers, seniors and children. The GCC is also devoted to supporting efforts that reduce any scientific uncertainties about the climate system, including potential human impacts on global climate, natural variations and other natural potential impacts and efforts to improve current climate models.<sup>7</sup>

**Structure:** The central office in Washington DC coordinates much of the work of GCC.

**Membership:** Currently, GCC members collectively represent more than 6 million businesses, companies and corporations in virtually every sector of U.S. business, agriculture and forestry, including electric utilities, railroads, transportation, manufacturing, small businesses, mining, oil, and coal.<sup>8</sup>

**Functionality:** *21<sup>st</sup> Century Climate Action Agenda:* GCC published this agenda to outline the interests of their business constituents in the global climate change for a. The Climate Action Agenda states the following:

- To continue an open and factual dialogue on climate change; To promote government/business partnerships; To address concerns of climate change without harming the US economy;
- Comprehensive Oversight of Climate Policy Activities to Ensure that the American People Are Being Appropriately Served
- Support for flexible market-based mechanisms to combat climate change
- Encouraging the participation of all nations (i.e. developing) in climate change convention<sup>9</sup>

*Participation:* GCC continues to participate in IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) meetings and workshops so as to advocate their interests. GCC also lobbies Congress not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in the near future.

GCC also publishes various reports, available on their website, on topics such as the failure of CoP 6 in the Hague and the need to include forests and farmland as CO2 credits

**Target Organizations:** Congress, the Administration, and other US government officials; IPCC; UNFCCC; international policy makers

**Leadership:** no convener

**Accomplishments:** Worked to push for the non-ratification of any international agreement that could harm the US economy—the Kyoto Protocol (S.Res. 98; 105th Congress) and The Byrd/Hagel Resolution).

**Size:** *Staff: does not release; Budget: does not release*

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.globalclimate.org/index.htm>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.globalclimate.org/aboutus/mission.htm>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.globalclimate.org/aboutus.htm>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.globalclimate.org/aboutus/possummary.htm>

**Notes:** GCC differs from other networks in that their methods of achieving their goal are somewhat homogenous. Other GPPNs tend to have similar overarching goals but methods differ.

### **Hydrogen Now!** <http://www.HydrogenNow.org/>

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**Mission:** Hydrogen Now! is an international organization dedicated to making the hydrogen economy—clean burning hydrogen instead of fossil fuels—a reality for the world.<sup>10</sup>

**History:** Hydrogen Now! was created by a group of scientists who believed in the global applicability of hydrogen as fuel and who had worked extensively in the field of alternative fuels. Hydrogen Now! is a trade name of Rocky Mountain Research Institute, an organization that has been active since 1988.<sup>11</sup>

**Structure:** HN headquarters is based in Fort Collins, Colorado. This central office performs most of the publicity work.

**Membership:** Hydrogen Now is composed of global leaders in industry, government, and the scientific community. Initial sponsors include, among others, the EPA, International Association for Hydrogen Energy, Clean Air Now, and the American Hydrogen Association.<sup>12</sup>

#### **Functionality:**

- An extensive public information program to be launched January 2001, including mention on Public Radio International
- HN will send an information packet on their activities and findings to major media outlets in America
- Convening the World Congress for the Hydrogen Economy in Denver, Colorado from November 1-4, 2001
- Lectures and demonstrations at schools nationwide
- Publication of consumer book, “Hydrogen Now!”

**Target Organizations:** Shell; Texaco; BP-Amoco; Ford Motor Company; BMW; the media; schools

**Leadership:** no convener

**Alliances:** Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Information Network (HyWeb); IAHE; National Hydrogen Association; US Department of Energy Hydrogen Program; US Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center; Hydrogen Energy Center

#### **Accomplishments**

HN is currently leading a massive publicity campaign worldwide

**Notes:** HN is very policy oriented, as evidenced with their massive publicity campaign to be launched in 2001. Though not directly linked with climate change and UNFCCC, HN policy advocacy will certainly serve to alter in some fashion future negotiations on climate change. Definitely a GPPN.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.HydrogenNow.org/AboutHydro/WhoAreWe.html>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.HydrogenNow.org/AboutHydro/WhoAreWe.html>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.HydrogenNow.org/AboutHydro/WhoIsInvolved.html>

## **International Network for Sustainable Energy—INFORSE <http://www.inforse.dk/index2.php3>**

**Mission:** The overall purpose of INFORSE is to obtain equitable, fair and sustainable energy consumption throughout the world.<sup>13</sup>

**History:** The network was established by NGOs in Rio in 1992 to secure follow-up on the political decisions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).<sup>14</sup>

**Structure:** INFORSE is organized around regional coordinators who work to facilitate cooperation among organisations within their respective regions and develop regional action plans. The coordinators meet every second year to plan global activities.<sup>15</sup>

**Membership:** INFORSE is a world-wide network of 200 NGOs in more than 60 countries. All of these organisations work to promote sustainable energy and social development.<sup>16</sup>

### **Functionality**

#### *South-South-North Cooperation:*

- organize seminars and workshops on e.g. sustainable energy strategies, policies and action plans
- establish projects that aim to increase energy access to the poorest populations

#### *The Global Agenda*

- Assisting Small Island Developing States in achieving renewable energy in replacement of expensive and pollutive fossil fuels
- Influencing on-going negotiations on desertification and climate change

#### *Global Awareness Raising*

- INFORSE arranges, initiates and supports courses, workshops, information campaigns, conferences and demonstration projects to rise awareness of the important contributions from sustainable energy technologies to improved living conditions around the world.<sup>17</sup>

**Target Organizations:** UNFCCC; UNCCD; UNCSD; European Commission; World Bank; OECD; ENDA-Energie

**Leadership:** FED (Forum for Energy and Development)—a Danish NGO

**Alliances:** Novem (Holland); IT Power; Energie-cites; UCCEE (UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment); RETscreen international (Canada); Energy Saving Now (Sweden)

### **Accomplishments**

- Initiative to promote the use of renewable energy for small-island states
- Petitioning UNCSD against the use of nuclear energy
- Lobbying at CoP for UNFCCC and UNCCD

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.inforse.dk/presentation.php3>

<sup>14</sup> *ibid*

<sup>15</sup> *ibid*

<sup>16</sup> *ibid*

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.inforse.dk/presentation.php3>

**Size: Staff:** 8; **Budget:** 500,000 Danish Crowns; Primary funding source: Danish government

**Notes:** While INFORSE's primary area of policy advocacy is energy, it is also engaged in a lot of SD work (UNCCD; UNCSD).

## 5. Observations

- a) *The climate change policy domain possesses a number of networks, but few that qualify as a full GPPN.* The Climate Action Network, though poised to engage in more intensive cross-sectoral partnerships, is in essence a single sector network; as such and according to the typology used here, it can be thought of only as a latent GPPN. The membership of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development, similarly, is entirely business groups. Interestingly, the network that meets the GPPN criteria for trisectoral involvement - Hydrogen Now! - is quite new and only peripherally engaged in the climate change policy arena. Similarly, INFORSE, a civil society and government sector network, is focused more broadly on sustainable development issues and is not a central player in climate change policy. Cities for Climate Protection, a promising initiative which engages local governments in climate change mitigation, appears not to require meaningful involvement of either civil society or business in its planning process.
- b) *Each of the sectors is quite active, but meaningful cross-sectoral partnerships are in their nascent stages.* CAN International has periodic exchange with WBCSD, BCSE and other business groups, but these are as yet on an informal basis, with no explicit plans for collaboration (Eddy, 2000). The WBCSD Climate Program, though undertaking useful research on the Kyoto Mechanisms, has no clear involvement outside of the business sector. From the intergovernmental perspective and in the context of the
- c) *Innovative pre-GPPN programs exist.* Projects of larger organizations that may possess the potential to evolve into a component of a GPPN, or a GPPN in their right, exist in the climate change policy domain. Three of these are discussed below.

The ***Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)***, a project of the World Bank, aims to enable public-private emissions reductions projects, similar to projects that would be undertaken under the rubric of CDM or Joint Implementation. It involves both government and business and aims, as well, to engage civil society in the pre-project consultative phase. The PCF may prove to be a GPPN, however, it is currently a project within the World Bank framework.

The ***International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)*** is dedicated to standardizing and enabling transnational emissions trading, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. It is open to businesses and trade associations, as well as civil society groups (albeit by invitation). As such, it is filling an important policy gap, and could potentially serve a key component of a larger GPPN.

The ***G8 Renewable Energy Task Force***, which is comprised of government, civil society and business sector experts, was set up to identify the main barriers to the use of renewable sources of energy, particularly in developing countries, and is charged with recommending practical actions which G8 governments can take to help remove

these barriers. This particular task force may have a finite lifetime, but as a model, its international scope, trisectoral composition and explicit focus on energy policy hold a certain promise for integration with other climate policy networks.

## 6. References:

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