The year 2015 was an important milestone for the climate movement and for CAN. Again, civil society was able to prove that they are central to any progress on climate change on the international or national level. Various reports that analyzed the 2015 climate successes, have recognized the enormous role civil society played. The climate change goal in the SDGs has even been directly attributed to the efforts of civil society. In Paris, civil society united with the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) to deliver on the 1.5°C and the long-term emission reduction goals.

In 2015, CAN was able to demonstrate that it was well positioned to influence not only in the policy arena, but also more established in the campaigning space, as well as a key player in mobilizing the movement — as a strategic enabler, connector, incubator, convener, and facilitator.

The work of 2015 focused on bringing a just transition from fossil fuels to 100% renewable energy to the political stage. The 100% renewable energy campaign was brought into the forefront throughout the year, especially during COP 21. The campaign also included successful coordination with our national/regional nodes and members on the ground, who engaged their governments in formulating their national climate action contributions.

In continuity with our 2014 work on movement building, CAN also engaged with the faith movement. August 2015 was highlighted with the success of the Islamic Declaration in Istanbul urging governments to deliver a strong international climate agreement that signals the end of the fossil fuel era and achieves 100% renewable energy.

The Climate NGO movement was also a major force in 2015, but what made the year even more unique, is the unprecedented coordination that took place across all sectors and structures: faith, labor, youth, businesses, UN agencies, academia, among others. This level of cooperation now needs to continue more than ever before. The climate movement needs to stay strong to continue the momentum and spirit generated out of the moments of 2015.
MESSAGE FROM BOARD CO-CHAIRS

2015 has been, in many ways, a marker in the sand. A year in which yet again heat records were broken and where the annual global average temperature passed the threshold of 1°C above pre-industrial levels, a year in which for the first time global levels of CO₂ passed 400 parts per millions, a year in which the frequency and violence of extreme weather events have continued to increase, causing immense loss of life and livelihoods and reversing development gains in some hard hit areas.

But it was a year of great hope as well. Not because the number of international summits probably set another record, but because people from all walks of life, frontline communities, faith leaders, mums and dads, human rights activists and social movements, farmers, health practitioners, and many many more, came together to call with the same urgency for more ambitious climate action that would deliver for present day and future generations.

People power brought climate action to the forefront of the media and to the top of the political agenda again. People were putting the spotlight on their daily struggles and also telling their daily stories of resilience, of how their communities were taking the lead in implementing solutions to the climate crisis, such as an accelerated, just transition to 100% renewable energy which, in addition to decarbonizing the economy, brings many other tangible benefits for a better, safer future.

In 2015, an ever-growing and more diverse climate movement has shown that it is a force that cannot be ignored or fooled by pretty words. With the largest climate mobilization in history taking place before the start of COP 21, the signal to leaders to live up to the challenge couldn’t have been clearer.

CAN and its members have in many ways and shapes participated in those calls to action, amplifying voices and demands, helping to connect actors and agendas, challenging power and decision-makers to deliver, to do more and better and to put people back to the center of their action. The CAN-International secretariat has helped facilitate and support nodes, members and partners’ engagement in these efforts, and the CAN Board provided guidance and oversight, ensuring that internal processes and practice were continuously strengthened in these busy times (for example through the finalization of CAN’s first gender inclusivity, equality and equity policy), that strategies were on track and implemented while maximizing synergies, that rich and diverse dynamics in the network would positively emulate the work of the CAN family.

December 2015 was marked by the Paris Agreement, but this is just a first step. Now we need to shift gears to ensure robust delivery, ramping up of ambition, adequate means of implementation, and meaningful action from all sides. We need to demand more focus on supporting the struggles that communities take up today and will have to face in the future, we need to mobilize forces, voices, finance to ensure that those promises will not ring hollow and that people and their asks are at the center of any pathway to transformational change.

CAN has already started to revisit its strategies months ago to agree on a new framework enabling the network to best catalyze the members’ wide expertise and strengths in support of these efforts. We look forward to working on all this together in 2016.
Established in 1989, Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 950 non-governmental organizations in more than 110 countries, working together to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. Our members work to achieve this goal through the coordinated development of NGO advocacy on international, regional, and national climate and energy issues. In 2015, CAN had 10 regional and 10 national network hubs that coordinated these efforts around the world.

2015 BOARD OF DIRECTORS LIST

Mohamed Adow, Co-Chair
Christian Aid, UK

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Co-Chair
Center for International Environmental Law, USA

Alix Mazounie, Secretary
Rac-France, France

Wendel Trio, Treasurer
CAN Europe, Belgium

Aissatou Diouf
ENDA, Senegal

Brandon Wu
ActionAid USA, USA

Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis
Fundación Biosfera, Argentina

Kimiko Hirata
Kiko Network, Japan

Kit Vaughan
CARE International, Denmark

Rashmi Mistry
Oxfam International, South Africa

Safaa El Jayoussi
Greenpeace Mediterranean, Jordan

Sandeep Chamling Rai
WWF International, Nepal

Sanjay Vashist
CAN South Asia, India

ABOUT CAN

CAN REGIONAL NETWORKS
CAN-Eastern Africa
CAN-Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (CAN-ECCA)
CAN-Europe
CAN Latin American (CANLA)
CAN-Arab World
CAN-Pacific (PICAN)
CAN-South Asia (CANS)
Southern Africa Region CAN (SARCAN)
CAN-South East Asia (CAN-SEA)
CAN-Western and Central Africa

CAN NATIONAL NETWORKS
CAN-Australia (CAN)
CAN-Rac Canada
CAN-China
Rac-France
CAN-Indonesia
CAN-Japan
CAN-South Africa (SACAN)
CAN-Tanzania
CAN-Uganda
US Climate Action Network (USCAN)
New Zealand CAN
NODES AND CAN’S GLOBAL IMPACT

CAN’s membership is organized through its national and regional networks, called “nodes.” CAN nodes are instrumental in the way the global network operates, as they ensure that perspectives and demands from the local, national, and regional levels are fed into the network’s efforts and that the network’s aims are responsive to realities on the ground. By working more closely, coordinating influencing strategies and amplifying respective demands, the network’s impact is growing at all levels and in various forums. Continuously strengthening how we work together with members, nodes, and the CAN Secretariat, is a key priority in all areas: from our policy and advocacy work, to the development sector around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process. Working together with many of its members, across the wide spectrum of the climate change movement, CAN was also instrumental in mobilizing over 700,000 people globally ahead of the Paris Climate Summit.

Throughout the year, CAN national and regional networks built upon the momentum of the climate change movement — shifting the public discourse towards the need to accelerate the transition to renewable energy, thus building more resilience and to help mitigate the dramatically worsening effects of the climate crisis. Members lobbied their governments to submit more ambitious INDCs; networks joined global initiatives or launched local campaigns to increase public pressure and media attention on shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy, and, as more momentum was built in the lead-up to COP 21, members leveraged the increased attention within and beyond civil society, to recruit new allies and partner with more actors, such as in the sustainable development sector around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process. Working together with many of its members, across the wide spectrum of the climate change movement, CAN was also instrumental in mobilizing over 700,000 people globally ahead of the Paris Climate Summit.

Further sections in our 2015 Annual Report will also demonstrate how nodes worked on strengthening their structures and strategies, and contributed, through consulting with their members, to the process of developing CAN’s new 2016–2020 strategy. A list of CAN’s national and regional nodes, can be found on our website.

WORKING GROUPS

CAN is the sum of its various parts and advocates around policy positions within international negotiations, with the goal to provide a force multiplier effect for its member organizations. In order to develop policy positions that are robust and have the ownership of CAN members, the CAN secretariat facilitates various policy working groups.

CAN has 16 active policy working groups on various issues that are facilitated by two to three working group coordinators elected from the membership. The working groups ensure that CAN develops its policy advocacy, as well as prepares policy briefs and positions prior to key negotiating sessions. The CAN Secretariat provides support to these groups in the form of strategic leadership, as well as logistical support in order for smooth functioning. These working groups hold regular teleconference meetings to engage the membership on various developments, as well as collaboratively develop advocacy strategies.

CAN also has a Political Coordination Group (PCG) that consists of all working group coordinators, as well as representatives from big logos and big picture experts. The Political Coordination Group provides strategic advice, as well as indicative direction that the network needs adopt in order to respond to the dynamic political landscape. The group is facilitated by the CAN Secretariat and has regular weekly calls throughout the year to exchange political intelligence and discuss various developments within international negotiations.

This systematic arrangement of developing policy positions and briefings culminates with the development of the annual policy document every year, prior to the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, where the network provides its demands and views on various issues. This document is used for advocacy purposes and has a good reputation within government delegations and the media, to assist in understanding the landscape of the negotiations, as well as projecting what is to be expected from the COP.

Read the CAN Annual Policy Document for 2015. Along with this compendium document, CAN also produced 23 individual policy positions and briefings during 2015.
GT Rally for action in Germany. Photo Credit: CN International.
100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

TRANSITION IN ACTION

CAN was mandated, through the Istanbul Solutions Workshop in 2014, to produce a platform that would support and showcase campaigns supporting the just transition to 100% renewable energy. A project team, comprising of members of the communications and campaigns departments, delivered a website incorporating: a shareable map (for members and nodes to use for free); fact sheets; guides; success stories; and a compilation of links to relevant media and other sites. A draft campaigns guide was also developed, which will be finalized and published in the upcoming year. CAN supported this work and promoted stories demonstrating the ongoing transition to 100% renewable energy with a dedicated social media account.

GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

Throughout 2015, CAN worked to ensure that the transition to 100% renewable energy was prominent at key moments for the public climate discourse, such as COP 21, the UNSDGs and the global climate mobilizations. This was achieved by working with spokespeople, supporting member and partner press work, and through our own media work. In addition, CAN produced tools and resources such as the Co-Benefits Report and the 100% Renewable Energy & Development Report to help frame 100% renewables in a way that was media friendly and precipitated press coverage. The secretariat also worked with nodes and members to deliver 100% renewable energy opinion editorials from diverse voices in a range of key countries, such as South Africa.

CIVIL SOCIETY COORDINATION & MOBILIZATION

COP 21 — PARIS

CAN, as a coalition of NGOs, was created to provide the platform to a multitude of organizations to come together and strengthen advocacy within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). CAN continues to provide leadership in that role and performs various activities within the negotiations to enhance the impact of NGOs. As the biggest constituency focal point for Environment Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOs), CAN provides its membership with various services, as well as provides the platform for collaborative work.

2015 was a key year for CAN, as it was the culmination of the Durban round of negotiations, where the final outcome was a new international agreement on climate change. CAN has been working for the past 5 years to ensure that the final outcome from COP 21 is environmentally credible, effective, efficient, and socially just, as well as inclusive. To do this, CAN performs the following activities in the run up to and during UNFCCC negotiations.

Development of Advocacy Strategy

The membership of CAN is diverse with respect to geographical location, capacity, as well as organizational aim. Therefore, for CAN to be effective, it is important to have a coherent advocacy strategy around which all member organizations can rally together. In the run up to COP 21, the CAN Secretariat ensured that such a strategy was in place.
The CAN Secretariat developed scenarios for COP 21, as well created a tool called ‘Bare Essentials’, which included policy priorities for the network towards COP 21. This tool helped in, not just in ensuring that advocacy is targeted around these few priorities, but also helped the Network assess the outcome of the COP effectively. Prior to each negotiating session, CAN had a set of policy objectives that were agreed upon within the Network, as well as post-session, wherein there was an assessment of how far the Network was able to reach these objectives. This exercise ensured that the Network continued to be strategic throughout the year and achieved its goals within the Paris Agreement.

**Strategy Sessions**

The CAN membership coordinates in-between sessions by holding teleconference calls of working groups, but during the UNFCCC session, in order to get the membership on the same page, the CAN secretariat facilitated half/full day strategy sessions. These strategy sessions helped to provide the space for the membership to develop and coordinate various advocacy plans, as well as get up to date about the various developments within the negotiations. These strategy sessions were very well attended with at least 100–150 people on average attending and during COP these numbers increased to nearly 300 people. The sessions helped in ensuring that the membership gets enough time to prepare for the upcoming negotiating sessions and effectively delivers on the agreed Network wide objectives.

**In Session Advocacy — ECO, Fossil of the Day, Interventions**

CAN membership actively carried out advocacy activities during the UNFCCC sessions. During the negotiating sessions, there were 2 daily meetings that were facilitated by the CAN Secretariat. These meetings had the objective of ensuring that the membership is well informed about the day-to-day happenings within the negotiations, as well as providing a forum to exchange political development and intelligence.

CAN members were effective in producing text suggestions that were presented to various governments, in order to be included within the final outcome of the negotiations. The two key issues that CAN was able to influence, was the language around the Long-Term Goal of the Paris Agreement, as well as various provisions relating to the Ambition Mechanism. Both of these issues were crucial for environmental integrity of the outcome.

In addition, CAN members also held various bilateral discussions with country groups; throughout the year there were nearly 100+ meetings with country delegations that helped in pushing CAN demands to countries, as well as helping countries to understand the intricacies of CAN positions. CAN also was extremely influential in supporting emerging country groups, like the Climate Vulnerable Forum, as well as the High Ambition Coalitions. CAN members were supporting these groups in an advisory capacity and helped in delivering civil society messages, in order

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**One of the best parts of this programme was attending the Conference of Parties (COP) 21 in Paris. Active involvement with the CAN-Secretariat during COP 21 allowed me to access high-level plenary sessions and enabled me to directly report for the entire CAN community... I was able to gain good insight into the strength of civil society to influence governments to accommodate our feedback on the agreement.”**

— Amit Kumar (on the LDP Fellowship), Pacific Islands CAN (PICAN), Fiji
Low carbon development strategies and renewable energy has a lot of potential for rural communities in Africa, especially Tanzania. We need to make sure that rural communities are connected to energy which is very cheap and available in their localities. This will contribute a lot to poverty reduction.”
— Sixbert Mwanga, CAN Tanzania, Tanzania

for them to be transmitted to a wider audience. The advocacy messages from CAN around the 1.5 Degree temperature target, as well as a long-term goal, were central to both these coalitions and their impact within the negotiations.

During the negotiations CAN also delivered various formal interventions in plenary and negotiating sessions to make countries aware of CAN priorities. CAN also published a daily ECO newsletter, as well as special editions during the course of the negotiations. ECO was read by most government delegations and was distributed in the early hours of the day to inform countries of the daily priorities of the Network. During COP 21 in Paris, ECO was also translated to French in order to have a broader reach within the delegations.

CAN also delivered the ‘Fossil of the Day’ award to the most regressive countries in the negotiations. These awards were very well received in the media and were popular among participants. The impact of these awards was not just felt within the negotiations, but also nationally, where civil society used ‘Fossil of the Day’ to lambast the government on their tactics within the negotiations.

ACTION/2015
Action was the name of the game in 2015, catalyzing not only on the long-waited Paris Agreement, which was negotiated at the end of the year, but also on the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015. With groups planning to mobilize around both of these moments, Action/2015 served to connect and coordinate CSOs from around the world and ensure they amplified each other’s activities. CAN members became increasingly involved throughout the year, many playing active roles in various global action teams and national coalitions.

CAN Tanzania mobilized within the network by facilitating youth activists in the organization of a march and concert on International Youth Day, attended by several local politicians.

CAN South Asia (CANSA) organized a workshop to mark the launch of the SDGs and explore their regional impact.

In November, the weekend before COP 21 commenced, CAN Uganda put considerable resources into organizing a large march in Kampala, calling for Uganda to be put on a pathway to 100% renewable energy.

CAN members’ involvement in Action/2015 served to strengthen the relationship between CAN members and their counterparts in the Sustainable Development movement, relationships which will continue to bear fruit in 2016.

MOVEMENT BUILDING
As aforementioned, 2015 presented a fantastic opportunity to build bridges between different movements. Building on previous work, CAN members solidified more connections with faith organizations this year, in particular around the launch of the Pope’s Encyclical, which coordinated the amplification of the Pope’s message on climate action. CAN continued to work with faith organizations throughout the year, helping to organize the International Islamic Symposium on Climate Change, which produced the Islamic Declaration. The message of the Islamic Declaration was reported by major news outlets across the world, and a new Global Muslims Climate Network formed as a result. CAN also continued to support Fast for the Climate during its interfaith fasts at COP 21 and has focused on strengthening its work with youth and labor organizations, and more recently sub-regional governments via city networks such as C40 and and ICLEI.
2030 AGENDA
In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted successfully — the 17 universal goals (Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs]) encompassing economic, social, and environmental issues were formally agreed to by the United Nations. The work around the SDGs was an important opportunity for CAN to partner with development organizations and other networks, such as Beyond2015 and Action2015. These partnerships influenced the global policy framework that will guide global development efforts during the next 15 years and deliver on the ‘triple bottom line’ of economic, social, and environmental progress.

CAN’s key objective within the Sustainable Development Goals, was to both show and achieve strong recognition within the interconnectedness of the challenges in climate and development. Specifically, the post-2015 agenda needed to contribute to a global adaptation and low-carbon development pathway and to achieve integration of climate change and environmental sustainability within the larger developmental paradigm. CAN achieved this objective, as the SDGs not only include a climate change goal, but also a set of targets that will help to achieve the 1.5°C temperature goal and greater resilience.

The achievement of these objectives required CAN to demonstrate, in a concise way, that combating climate change is a prerequisite for poverty eradication and sustainable development, calling for the Network to work across both the development and climate movements. Throughout 2014 and 2015, in a series of position papers and submissions, supported by well-coordinated advocacy and communications, CAN influenced government thinking around the inclusion of a climate change goal, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets, and resilience and adaptation measures. In 2016, the attention turns to putting the SDGs — and the affordable, scalable solutions they contain, into action.

THE ROAD THROUGH PARIS
EFFORTS TO ENSURE SUPPORTIVE LANGUAGE
The CAN Communications Department worked with members, nodes, and other partners to develop a meta-narrative and framing pieces for key moments that helped to align the public messaging for broad sections of the climate movement. Our framing — generally speaking — emphasized political momentum for climate action, people power, the inevitable transition to 100% renewable energy, and the urgent need to support increased resilience for vulnerable communities. By coordinating the network in preparation for and during major moments, we were able to present a significantly united front and deliver more effective public communications, which ultimately meant that our framing for key moments, such as the forging of the Paris Agreement and the creation of the UNSDGs, was widely reflected in the global media.

INDICS — INFLUENCING INDICS AND CIVIL SOCIETY REVIEW
National Advocacy Around INDCs
CAN’s national and regional networks and close partners in India, South Africa, Middle East Region, Chile, and Brazil, worked tirelessly in 2015 to influence their governments to submit ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Our members took leadership roles in forming national coalitions of diverse organizations, most including members from labor, faith, and youth constituencies, to coordinate campaigning.

The International network coordinated their efforts by sharing international level information and developing new advocacy strategies. One such strategy was to develop a ‘missed opportunities’ framing for the INDCs in specific countries, which provided statistics on the missed potential for saving lives, possible job creation and economic growth by not including a long-term goal of phasing out fossil fuels and transitioning to 100% renewable energy. Conversely, the same statistics could be used to show the ‘co-benefits’ of the transition. These statistical reports were produced for India, Chile, China, the European Union, the United States, Japan, and Canada, all of which gained significant media attention. CAN’s work showed encouraging variations of the long-term goal included in many of the INDCs, including in Brazil, where efforts of CAN members and partners led to the Brazilian INDC including a commitment to strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonisation of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means. CAN also helped to land the previously mentioned ‘missed opportunities’ framing which was apparent in the reporting of INDC submissions around the world.

Civil Society Review
CAN was at the center of facilitating and bringing together a civil society review on the INDCs of various countries in the run up to COP 21 in Paris. The civil society review was a collaborative exercise between the broader civil society, including members of CAN, as well as Climate Justice Network (CJN), members from faith based organizations and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).

The civil society group conducted an event in the run up to Paris, which was attended by various government delegations, including the Chair of G77 and China. The results from the review were also mentioned in one of the statements made by the group of 77 during the course of the negotiations. The coalition of NGOs also held two side events during the UNFCCC Intergovernmental in October, as well as during the Paris COP, in order to share the results from the review.

Read the report from the review.
2. Solar panel on roof, Kulia, Bangladesh.
3. Andhra Pradesh micro hydro.
4. Marjina Begum, Kulia, Bangladesh.
5. Pathalota village.

Photo Credit: HIVOS.
CAN STRATEGIC PLAN: A PLAN FOR POST-PARIS

PLANNING FOR 2016–2020

In mid-2015, CAN embarked on a strategic planning exercise to start network-wide discussions on priorities for the period 2016–2020.

To inform these discussions, CAN and the Global Call for Climate Action (GCCA) (with support from the Stanley Foundation) embarked on a consultation with a wide range of actors in the movement to identify key strategies, milestones, and moments that groups would be focusing on towards 2020. The “Critical Pathways to 2020” project, which included dozens of interviews, several workshops, a survey, and a collaborative unbranded website, aimed at challenging members and partners to focus on the post-Paris period, at mapping out some of the emerging pathways and discussing campaign ideas/tactics, at enabling better understanding about the different assumptions and models of change that underpin the objectives and approaches of those who participated in the exercise, and at identifying opportunities for deeper collaboration between different actors across the climate movement.

To define a new global strategic framework for the network, the Secretariat then worked with the member-constituted Strategic Planning Committee to devise a process that would enable all members and nodes to feed in their strategic priorities, as well as national and regional perspectives. Starting with a global survey and an initial strategic planning meeting in September in Bonn, we identified the broad priority areas. The process then moved to delving into the areas in more detail, with a number of think pieces which CAN members articulated, to analyze the changing landscape and the network’s strengths and strategic opportunities, and to identify the added-value the work on those strategic strands would bring to the members.

Engagement was very vibrant and further showed how CAN’s expanded mandate over the last few years — which saw a fresh focus on complementing the policy work with more campaigning and movement-building approaches, and on putting further emphasis on the links between national, regional and international levels — was essential to leverage the diversity of members’ activities, expertise, and also served to further strengthen and amplify many facets of the climate movement’s actions. Throughout the process, it became clear that through CAN’s unique reach and position in the movement, given its strong partnerships with other actors (for instance in other civil society spaces), the network should continue to consolidate and build on the mandate from the previous strategy. It should nurture its strong policy and advocacy expertise, also looking at other fora, while ensuring to strengthen and expand its campaigning work in support of the long-term goal, and further support other efforts throughout the movement.

Several other meetings and consultations took place until the end of the year and would culminate in February 2016 with the largest CAN meeting ever organized outside the UN process, which would lead to the finalization of the 2016–2020 strategic framework.

NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

In 2015, CAN has continued its Leadership Development Program (LDP) through which four young professionals were supported through the CAN Secretariat and Node Coordinators in South Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific, to further their policy, advocacy, and communications knowledge and their coordination skills. Several of them attended a study tour, UNFCCC sessions, as well as COP 21 and other meetings, and worked alongside experts pushing for ambitious climate goals. The LDP fellows also strengthened local institutional capacity of national and regional networks through doing organisational assessments, crafting development plans for their respective networks, and taking forward several activities in order to strengthen collaboration, coordination, and outreach in their region.

The CAN Secretariat, together with a number of nodes and members, also hosted a series of open webinars on topics such as the transition to 100% renewable energy, mobilization, and the post-2015 agenda, by bringing policy and local expertise together. It furthermore facilitated trainings in several nodes — for instance on building campaign strategies — and developed a beginner’s guide to COP, drawing on members’ resources and the network’s policy demands.

NETWORK STRENGTHENING

CAN continued to build upon the ONE CAN cooperation model agreed upon across the network and nodes. This model, on the one hand, guided the strategic planning process to develop CAN’s strategy for post-Paris. On the other hand, the ONE CAN initiative aims at strengthening internal capacity and structures of nodes, leading to greater impact, sustainability and alignment across the network. As part of this process, CAN worked with 10 national and regional nodes to conduct internal organizational assessments in 2015. Through these self-evaluations, CAN supported members to identify priority areas which they would benefit from strengthening, including governance, membership engagement, fundraising, and communications. Nodes have been supported individually to build up additional capacity and strengthen the overall sustainability of their operations. Strategic plans have been developed aiming to increase influence, as well as adding further value for members to increase their engagement with the Network’s work.

Moreover, the CAN Secretariat has developed, in consultation with nodes, a number of new tools to increase coherence across the Network and respond to node demands, allowing them to adapt them to best meet their or their members’ needs. Furthermore, through activities engaging all nodes such as the CAN Secretariat and Coordinators Annual Meeting, CAN continues to help facilitate greater understanding, information and knowledge-sharing, cross-learning and cooperation between members across the network, to ensure that our work is reflective of the different contexts, and the vibrant expertise, perspectives, and approaches of the membership.
As of December 31, 2015, the CAN-International Secretariat consisted of 16 contractors based in 15 countries.

**DIRECTOR’S OFFICE**

Wael Hmaidan, Director, Lebanon
Leila Yasmine, Executive Assistant, Belgium
Saroja Coelho, Executive Officer, Germany
Holly Borday, Executive Officer, Denmark

**CAMPAIGNS**

Mareike Britten, Head of Global Campaigns, Netherlands
Lasse Brun, Global Campaigns Coordinator, Brazil

**COMMUNICATIONS**

Ria Voorhaar, Head, International Communications Coordination, Germany
Mark Raven, Communications Coordinator, Turkey

**NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH**

Sarah Strack, Head of Network Development, France
Emily Hickson, Network Development Officer, United Kingdom
Almi Zhou, Network Development Officer, Tunisia

**OPERATIONS**

Montana Burgess, Operations Manager, Canada
Charlene Ruell, Program Assistant, USA

**POLICY**

Siddharth Pathak, International Policy Coordinator, India
Lina Dabbagh, Policy Officer, Mexico
Cleo Verkuilj, Junior Policy Officer, Netherlands

**ALSO WORKING WITH THE SECRETARIAT IN 2015**

Liga Efeja, Executive Assistant, Latvia
Francis Joseph Dela Cruz, Global Campaigns Coordinator, Philippines
Ashwini Prabha, Communications Coordinator, France
Camilla McArthur, Network Development Advisor, Senegal
Alfredo Redondo, Network Development Officer, Argentina
Amy Kyallo, Finance Officer, Kenya
Samantha Harris, Policy Officer, USA
Hina Javed, Human Resources Consultant, Pakistan
Beverly Orr, Financial Consultant, USA

**OUR 2015 INTERNS**

Neha Ganesh, Policy intern, USA
Eleanor Waters, UNFCCC Policy Intern, Germany
Jannica Sandström, Digital Administrative Intern, Finland
Raphael Danglade, COP 21 Logistics Intern, France
Aslihan Tekin, Network Development Intern, Turkey
Nhathan Nguyen, Network Development Intern, Canada
**FINANCIAL REPORT**

**Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (in U.S. funds)**

For the year ended December 31, 2015

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<th>Revenue</th>
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<table>
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<th>Expenses</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,533,617</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Excess of revenues over expenses (expenses over revenue) | 38,300 |
| Net assets, beginning of year              | 137,044 |
| **Net assets, end of year**                | **$ 175,344** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$ 406,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>102,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant and contributions receivable</td>
<td>135,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>644,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 650,683</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$ 161,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>314,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 475,339</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>175,344</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015 Expenditures**

- **COMUNICATIONS**: 15%
- **OPERATIONS & LOGISTICS**: 12%
- **POLICY**: 23%
- **NETWORK DEVELOPMENT**: 22%
- **CAMPAIGNS**: 25%
- **MANAGEMENT**: 3%

**FUNDERS**

Anonymous Donor
Avaaz
Beyond 2015
Brot für die Welt
Christian Aid
CISU
Climate Vulnerable Forum
ClimateWorks
European Climate Foundation
ForUM
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Global Health Alliance
Greenpeace
GSCC
HELIO International
Misereor
Res Publica
Sierra Club US
Sticht Global Climate Action
Union of Concerned Scientists
USCAN
WEDO
WWF
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