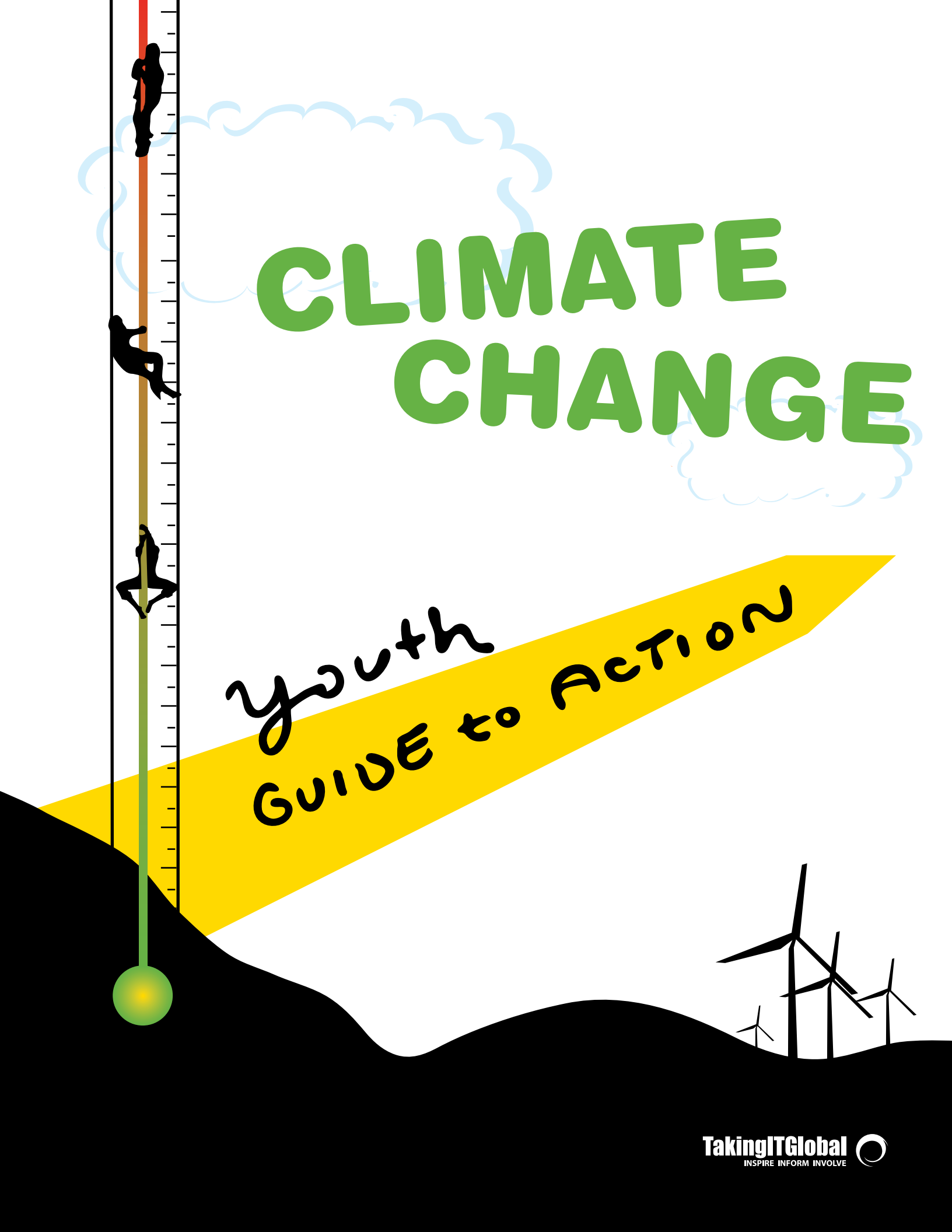
CLIMATE CHANGE
Youth Guide to Action
TakingITGlobal
INSPIRE INFORM INVOLVE

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You can download this guide at www.climate.takingitglobal.org

TakingITGlobal (TIG) is an international youth-led organization that helps young people find inspiration, access information, get involved, and take action to improve their local and global communities. The TakingITGlobal.org online community reaches 200,000 visitors each month and connects youth in over 220 countries and territories. TIG builds the capacity of youth for development, supports youth artistic and media expression, makes educational experiences more engaging, and involves young people in decision-making.

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"What could be more important than the future of our world? As young people, we have the most at stake, so we should be stepping up to our roles as the major stakeholders and stand up for the kind of future we want."

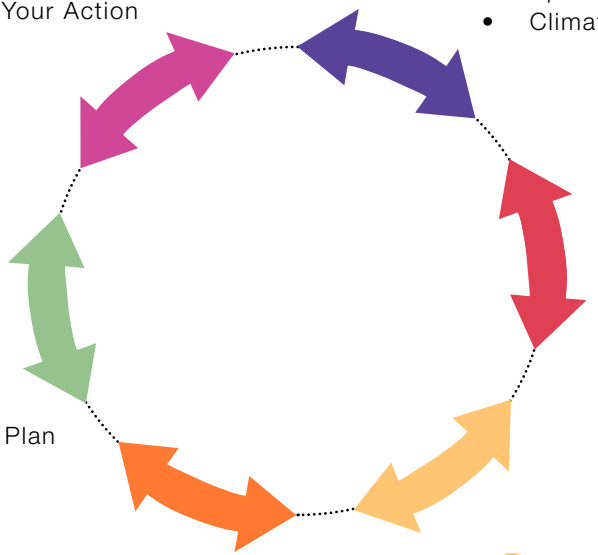
-PauPau, TakingITGlobal member, Philippines

"I am convinced that climate change, and what we do about it, will define us, our era, and ultimately the global legacy we leave for future generations. We hold the future in our hands. Together, we must ensure that our grandchildren will not have to ask why we failed to do the right thing, and let them suffer the consequences."

-Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Climate Change Youth Guide to Action

Process Overview



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Introduction

CONGRATULATIONS on taking the first step!

As young people, we have a distinctly unique stake in the fight against climate change. Our decisions and actions over the next few years will shape the world we live in for the rest of our lives, not to mention that of our children. It is a monumental challenge, but one that we cannot afford to shy away from. Young people around the world, just like yourself, are standing up to politicians and polluters and taking their future into their own hands. In our communities, our schools, our countries and abroad we have the tools to take action and stop the climate crisis – and we are using them. Youth will be the leaders of tomorrow and we are already leading today.

Read more and become a part of this incredible movement of hope and creative action. It's just beginning!

Climate Change Action Resource Centre – The Guide to Action Online

Share your experiences of using the Guide with us!
Visit: www.climate.takingitglobal.org

Make connections!
Learn how other organisations are taking action on climate change and how you might collaborate.

Exchange information!
Share tips and resources with other groups doing similar work. Let others know what has and hasn't worked for you and learn from their successes.

Track your progress!
Let the staff at TakingITGlobal know how you've used the Guide and what further plans you have.

"We have to give climate change a human face – it is not all about 'sinks,' 'emission trading schemes' and technology. Climate change is about people, children, families and of our relationship with the world around us. To Inuit it is a question of our very survival as a hunting people and a hunting culture. Our human rights – to live our traditional way – are being violated by human-induced climate change."

Sheila Watt-Cloutier, chair, Inuit Circumpolar Conference

How to Use this Guide

The TakingITGlobal Climate Change Youth Guide to Action is intended to inspire, inform and involve you in taking action on climate change. While each section of the guide highlights important steps in taking action, you will find certain parts particularly useful (based on your knowledge and needs).

To help your navigate your way through the structure and content of this guide, flip back to the flow chart on page 5.
The following summary outlines the objectives of each section.

Reflect and Get Inspired (Page 8)
Discover what inspires you to take action on climate change. Reflect on what climate change means for you and how you can be a part of the solution.

Identify and Get Informed (Page 14)
In this section you will learn more about the greenhouse effect, the pollution that causes it, the importance of policy and how young people can make an impact. Being knowledgeable about these issues will help you decide where to focus your energy and make the biggest difference.

Lead and Get Others Involved (Page 28)
Start turning your passion and focus into action by building a team. This section provides practical advice on how to build a team appropriate to your issue, attract support and realise your leadership potential.

Get Connected (Page 36)
Discover the power of networks and coalitions! By connecting with other groups and individuals you can share resources, stories, and goals to maximise your project's effectiveness. You will also find a real sense of community to support you as you move forward. This section shows you how to track your contacts, effectively use your resources and link up with broader coalitions.

Plan and Get Moving (Page 44)
Time to take action! This section will help you choose your project idea and draw up an action plan to chart your way forward.

Have a Lasting Impact (Page 54)
Reflect on what you have achieved, where you can improve and how you can make your progress sustainable. How can you take your climate change project to the next level?

Using the Appendices
The appendices are full of useful information and resources to support each section of the Guide. Turn to Appendix A for inspiration, Appendix B to learn more about climate change and solutions, and Appendix C for great resources for action planning. In Appendix D you can learn more about TakingITGlobal's involvement in climate change-related projects.

CHAPTER 1.0

Reflect and Get Inspired

Anna Rose

Australian Student Environment Network and Australian Youth Climate Coalition

"…Climate change is going to devastate communities that are already the most marginalised in our society, domestically and on a global level, communities that are least responsible for the industrial and historical emissions that created the problem. This is why I fight for climate justice."

Anna Rose became aware of climate change while she was in high school. When she would go surfing before school she would see several dozen ships waiting to pick up coal from Newcastle port (the world's largest in terms of tonnes of coal exported). She soon "realised that every one of those ships was exporting climate chaos to the rest of the world. And I knew I couldn't just sit there on my board and watch that happen; I had to do something about it."

After founding an environmental group at her high school, Anna got involved with the environmental collective at the University of Sydney. In 2005, she convened the Australian Student Environment Network (ASEN), with a focus on starting a nation-wide campus clean energy campaign. The following year, she founded the Australian Youth Climate Coalition (AYCC) to mobilise youth "in the struggle for climate justice and a clean energy future."

The AYCC "is open to all organisations with significant youth leadership or involvement, and all young Australians passionate about stopping our climate crisis." Uniting a diversity of youth organisations and individual youth (with a combined membership of over 200,000) in action at all levels from local to international, the Coalition focuses on educating young people about climate change and mobilising them to take action. Another key aim is to have youth recognised as stakeholders in climate policy formation.

We need to empower the generation most threatened by climate change to be front and centre in solving it. ... In the past, youth have been at the forefront of mass movements creating change in our society. Young people have the potential to lead the way in the emerging grassroots climate movement to demand – and create – a climate friendly future. "

To learn more about environmental initiatives in Australia, visit:

Australian Youth Climate Coalition:
www.youthclimatecoalition.org
Australian Student Environment Network:
http://www.asen.org.au/
Green Campus Now, University of Sydney:
http://www.greencampusnow.org

Find Your Inspiration

Increasingly, in their own ways, people all across the world are finding reasons to act against climate change. While there was in the past a tendancy for us to think of climate change as a hypothetical 'future' problem, it is now right in front of us. Climate change is already being felt in every region of the world. More and more people are realising; the time to act is now!

Being aware of the issues that you're passionate about will help you take more effective action on climate change. Get inspired by the words and actions of activists, authors, experts and youth who are changing the world.

"What we human beings are all living now, whether we are volunteers or not, is an extraordinary but exceptionally dangerous adventure. We have a very small number of years left to fail or to succeed in providing a sustainable future to our species".

- Jacques Cousteau,
Explorer, Ecologist

"There is no doubt that young people today are more aware of environmental problems than my generation ever was. As this new generation comes of age, it faces the enormous challenge of solving global warming. … In order to fix this crisis, everyone needs to be involved. I have faith that young people have both the ability and the enthusiasm to put a stop to global warming."

- Al Gore,
Former U.S. Vice-President,
winner of the Nobel Peace Prize

"Tackling climate change is the pro-growth strategy for the longer term, and it can be done in a way that does not cap the aspirations for growth of rich or poor countries. The earlier effective action is taken, the less costly it will be."

-Sir Nicholas Stern,
Former Chief Economist of the World Bank
and Chair of the Stern Review on
the Economics of Climate Change

"Youth and children, as the next generations, have the right to a clean future – they do not wish to inherit a toxic, radioactive, dirty and carbon-driven world.

- Bernise Ang and Juan Hoffmaister,
Youth Activists

"Democracy doesn't mean much if people have to confront concentrated systems of economic power as isolated individuals. Democracy means something if people can organize to gain information, to have thoughts for that matter, to make plans, to enter into the political system in some active way, to put forth programs and so on. If organizations of that kind exist, then democracy can exist too. Otherwise it's a matter of pushing a lever every couple of years; it's like having the choice between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola."

- Noam Chomsky,
Author, Activist, Professor

"Never believe that a few caring people can't change the world. For, indeed, that's all who ever have."

- Margaret Mead,
Anthropolgist

Youth Speaking Truth To Power

On September 24, 2007, Catherine Gauthier, 18, addressed over 80 Heads of State at the United Nations special high-level event on climate change, The Future In Our Hands: Addressing the Leadership Challenge of Climate Change. Excerpts from her speech are below.

"This is not the first time that I have had the opportunity to address leaders on the urgent need for climate action. I was one of five youth that called on you to take the first steps towards a strong post-2012 regime in my hometown of Montreal, at COP11, [UN Climate Change Conference 2005].

In Montreal, we youth urged you to act now as there could be no more excuses. We described how youth all over the world are moving towards sustainable lifestyles and are engaging our communities to take action now.

In Nairobi [COP12], we asked you to visualize the world you wanted for your children and then to go out and create it. We urged that you stand united on this critical, potentially devastating, issue.

These messages and our commitments to be part of the solution have not changed. Talking about my future and my children's future will never get old. You have the power to protect our future and the responsibility to do so. We must act together and we must act now.

But some things have changed. Report after report from the IPCC has told us that there is a small window in which global emissions need to peak if we are to avoid dangerous climate change. The citizens of the world now realize the potential magnitude of the problem and they will no longer tolerate elected leaders that do not act accordingly. I turned 18 this year and am now among the many that will vote for the climate.

I've grown out of the training wheels on my bike. So has the climate regime. **"I have nothing but my future ahead of me and you have nothing but my future to protect. Our future is in your hands."**

See the webcast of her full speech at:
http://www.un.org/webcast/climatechange/highlevel/

Community Impacts

Below are excerpts of a speech given by Sharon Looremeta of Practical Action to environment ministers and delegates at the UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, November 2006.

"My name is Sharon Looremeta, and I am a Maasai and I work with my farming community - we have mainly herding animals and they have been suffering and continue to suffer from drought. Many of the animals we rely on are dying.

Two weeks ago we welcomed you to our country. We had high hopes that you were serious about addressing the threat of climate change which is destroying livelihoods all across Africa. Now we wonder if you are just like all the other tourists who come here to see some wild animals, and some poor Africans; to take some pictures and then go home and forget about us.

Dear ministers, we hope that the pictures you have taken remain fixed in your mind while you're deciding what to do. Here is another picture for you:

Parts of Kenya have suffered a drought which started in 2003, these areas have had no proper rains for three years. During this time:

* In Northern Kenya, pastoralists have lost 10 million livestock;
* Two thirds of the population in Turkana have lost their livelihoods;
* In Kajiado, the Maasai country where I come from, we have lost 5 million cattle

We have had no part to play in contributing to this problem but we are already suffering the consequences.

Just so you know, that this weekend while you head off on Safari or climb on your jet airplanes and fly back to your comfortable homes - and we know that most of you live in comfortable homes, no matter what country you come from, my people will be left out here with very little food, very little water, with our herds dying around us. My people are living on the edge of existence.

We believe your decisions have left a small window of opportunity to meet the demands of the people of Africa and the rest of the world.

If they cannot be made today, they must be made at your next meeting. Give me some good news that I can tell my daughter when I get home."

Read the full speech and find out more about Sharon's work at:
http://practicalaction.org/?id=unfccc-cop12-intervention

Climate Change Snapshot: Vital Statistics

"Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea level."

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Fourth Assessment Report

"The impacts of climate change are not evenly distributed – the poorest countries and people will suffer earliest and most. And if and when the damages appear it will be too late to reverse the process."

- Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change

Between 1850 and 2005, average global temperatures have increased by **0.76˚C**.

Global greenhouse gas emissions have increased by **70%** between 1970 and 2004

The observed warming is "very likely" (**>90%**) due to increasing greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activities.

Global temperatures are expected to increase by another **1.8 – 4˚C** this century, possibly warming as much as 6.4˚C.

Source, full string: IPCC AR4, 2007

Ignoring climate change will cost us as much as **US$7,500,000,000** by 2050 (that's $7.5 trillion, 20% of the global economy).

Tackling climate change now is entirely possible and will cost us only **1%** of global GDP. Strong action will not have a significant effect on economic growth and, in some cases, will actually *make* money.

Source, full string: Stern Review, 2006

CHAPTER 2.0

Identify and Get Informed

Juan Hoffmaister

Following his Passion and Researching Adaptation

"Climate Change is an issue of intergenerational justice. If we know how our actions affect our planet, it would be criminal to keep acting like we are now, knowing that it jeopardizes future generations."

"Climate Change is an issue of intergenerational justice. If we know how our actions affect our planet, it would be criminal to keep acting like we are now, knowing that it jeopardizes future generations."

In 2000, Hurricane Mitch severely impacted Central America, killing over 3000. Juan Hoffmaister, who grew up in Costa Rica, realized that something was wrong, and travelled to Nicaragua to help in the recovery efforts. After that, he attended the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, focusing on water and sanitation. There he realized that water, essential as it is to life, was going to be compromised by climate change. His passion for water access and how communities can adapt to such environmental challenges drives most of his work today.

Juan has worked as an advisor for SustainUS, and for the United Nations Environment Programme on youth and the environment. In that capacity, he lobbied ministers and ambassadors at the United Nations. He introduced other youth to international processes and helped them to become more effective at approaching governments and demanding key actions on climate change. Networking has been vital to Juan's work, since without networks, lobbying and grassroots work would be impossible. He would encourage young activists to consider partnering with non-youth NGOs as well, saying "the support and experience are wonderful."

Having received a Watson Fellowship grant, Juan is now researching adaptation to climate change in small islands and coastal areas. He just completed a review of activities supported by the United Nations Development Programme in Fiji and Kiribati, examining how to create development policy that fosters resilience to climate change. He is now working in Vietnam following the work of a network of NGOs, government, international agencies, and embassies to explore ways of enhancing community resilience in low-lying areas and how to fund community-based adaptation projects. After a year of working with communities in different parts of the world, he aims to present the outcomes of his work to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Juan has found it highly rewarding to work in parts of the world where dealing with climate change is not a choice, but a matter of survival. He is pleased to see projects that once only existed on paper become real initiatives, particularly in Vietnam, where he will be working next.

Juan plans to continue working on adaptation to climate change, seeking to put this issue on the global agenda.

Learn more about Juan's work at www.changingclimates.info

Get Informed

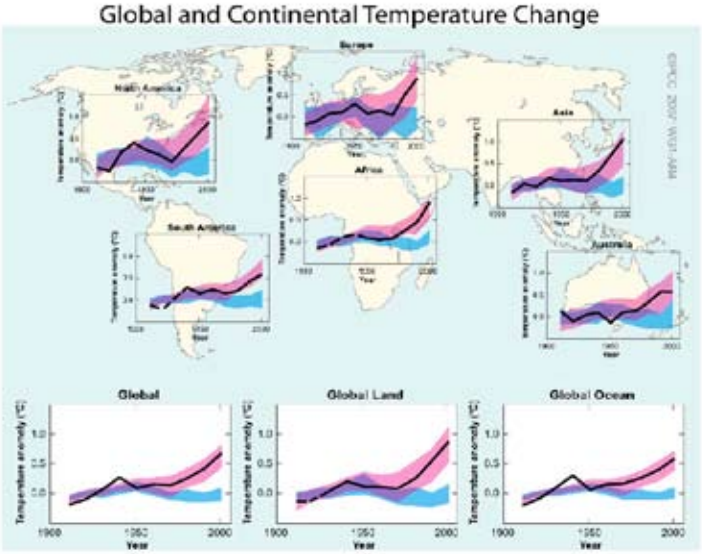
By now you have heard a lot about climate change. You are probably wondering *what it is exactly*! In this section you will learn how the earth's climate works, why it has been changing, and what we can do about it. Once you have learned the issues, you will be more prepared to make a real difference.

By the end of this chapter you should be able to identify the area of climate change that you are most passionate about and what actions you want to take. Where can you make the biggest difference? Wherever you focus your energy!

The Basics: Climate Change in 60 Seconds[1]

You have probably heard about 'greenhouse gases' as the main contributor to climate change. This is because the earth's atmosphere acts much like a giant greenhouse. The gases (see page 18 for an introduction) allow solar radiation (heat) to pass through the atmosphere but, after it is absorbed and re-radiated by the earth, the gases prevent this heat from escaping back into space. Under natural circumstances this is what keeps the earth warm enough to support life. But current conditions are far from natural. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, when humans began burning fossil fuels on an unprecedented scale, greenhouse gases have steadily been piling up in the atmosphere. Many of these gases last far longer than a century. As a result, current carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentrations are now 35.4% higher than pre-industrial levels and growing rapidly. They are now far above any level in the past 650,000 years. Likewise, methane (CH_4) concentrations have more than doubled to far above anything seen in the past 650,000 years. Global emissions of all greenhouse gases have increased by 70% between 1970 and 2004. The consequence of all this is that more and more heat is being trapped in our atmosphere, leading to an 'enhanced greenhouse effect.'

The world is warming incredibly fast. Global temperatures have risen by 0.76˚C since 1850, with the rate of warming for the past 50 years double that for the past century. Eleven of the past twelve years rank among the twelve warmest years since records began in 1850.

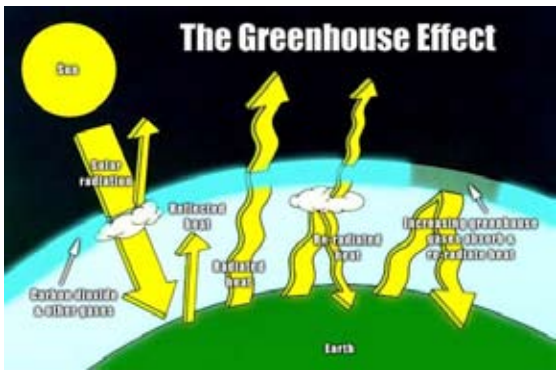


This chart shows observed temperature increases across all continents in the past century, with the coloured bands indicating climate models accounting for human influence (red) and not (blue). The reality of human-induced climate change is readily observable.
Source: IPCC (2007) AR4 WGI SPM, fig. SPM.4

Knowledge is Power. Learn More!

Throughout this guide we hope you will encounter a lot of interesting new ideas and concepts. To learn more about any of the different aspects of climate change – and we hope you will! – check out our Guide to Learning More on page 64. There you'll find a step-by-step guide to building your knowledge. Get out there and take charge!

Here are some great places to get a quick start:
- School and local library
- Internet (check out the links in the Guide to Learning More for good starting points)
- Environmental youth groups in your community (find some in TakingITGlobal's Climate Change Action Resource Centre)
- Documentaries such as Al Gore's *An Inconvenient Truth* and David Attenborough's *Are We Changing Planet Earth?* and *Can We Save Planet Earth?*



Source: http://gwfact.rso.wisc.edu/greenhouse.html

[1] All data from IPCC, 2007 (AR4 WGI, II, III SPM)

Meet the GHGs

There are many different greenhouse gases responsible for climate change, but just three – CO_2 (carbon dioxide), CH_4 (methane) and N_2O (nitrous oxide) – account for almost 99% of the total. **Knowing where these gases come from tells us how we can reduce them**. Here you will learn more about these gases and their main sources.

It is important to keep in mind that the main greenhouse gases and their sources vary significantly from country to country. Check where your country's emissions are coming from and reflect on what you can do to reduce them. You can see what the main sources are in your country through your national environment agency. You can also find emission profiles for industrialised countries here: http://unfccc.int/ghg_emissions_data/items/3954.php.

What is a fossil fuel?

Coal, oil and gas are called "fossil fuels" because they were created by the fossilisation of carbon-rich organisms from eons past.

Carbon Dioxide – CO_2
- By far the most prevalent greenhouse gas, currently accounting for about 77% of total concentrations. Since it is so common, CO_2 (or simply "carbon") is often used as shorthand for all greenhouse gases.

Sources:
- Burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas (eg. for electricity generation and transportation)
- Land-use change: Through photosynthesis, plants absorb CO_2, thereby acting as a 'sink' and balancing emissions. When forests are destroyed and supplanted by other land uses, such as farms or cities, these important sinks are removed, leading to a net increase in emissions.

Current concentrations of CO_2 are at 379 ppm (IPCC, 2007), while total concentrations of all greenhouse gases are at 430ppm CO_2e (Stern Review, 2006).

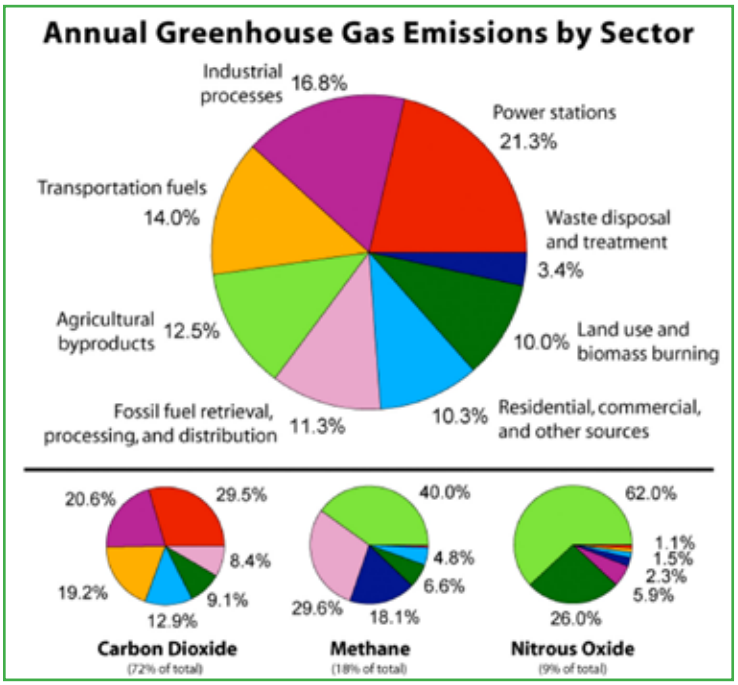
Methane – CH_4
- Though shorter lived, it is 62 times more powerful as a greenhouse gas than CO_2

Sources:
- Agriculture, especially livestock – high emissions from cattle/sheep. In some livestock-intensive countries, such as New Zealand, methane is often the number one greenhouse gas.
- The retrieval, processing and distribution of fossil fuels - coal mining and the use of natural gas account for the second-largest portion of methane emissions
- Waste – methane is emitted as a 'landfill gas' from decomposing waste in anaerobic (oxygen-free) conditions

Nitrous Oxide – N_2O
- Nitrous oxide is 275 times more potent than CO_2

Sources:
- Agriculture and land-use change – Natural emissions from the soil are greatly increased with the application of fertilisers and other materials, which are commonly used today in intensive agriculture. Deforested and degraded land also releases higher emissions
- Combustion of fossil fuels, in cars as well as in industrial processes.

Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride – HFC, PFC, SF_6
These three gases are extremely powerful and often have very long lifespans. Sulphur hexafluoride, for example, is over 22,000 times more potent than CO_2 and lasts for 3200 years!! Fortunately, these gases are emitted in very small quantities that are generally easy to reduce. Their main sources include semi-conductor manufacturing, the production of aluminium (PFCs) and magnesium (SF_6), electrical transmission (SF_6), and the replacement of ozone-depleting substances with HFCs.



Source: Robert Rohde (Global Warming Art), data from EDGAR (Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research). All data global average for year 2000.

All data from IPCC TAR (2001) and AR4 (2007), additional data for HFC/PFC/SF6 from US EPA (2002), *In Brief: the US greenhouse gas inventory,* http://yosemite.epa.gov/OAR/globalwarming.nsf/UniqueKeyLookup/RAMR5CZKVE/$File/ghgbrochure.pdf

What's Next

So, greenhouse gases like CO2 are clogging up our atmosphere and making it warmer. The rate of warming is increasing dramatically and unless we reduce our emissions significantly it will continue to heat up. But what's the big deal? Everyone likes warmer weather, right?

Wrong! There is way more to climate change than just temperature increases. Climate change is already impacting ecosystems and communities around the world. As diagram on page 21 shows, the impacts that we will see in the future put everybody at risk. The more climate change advances and accelerates, the closer we come to serious, irreversible changes and large-scale alterations to our climate system.

Scientists predict that in the next century we will experience warming of another 1.8-4˚C and sea-level rise of 0.18-0.59m, depending on the degree of action we take.

Mitigation

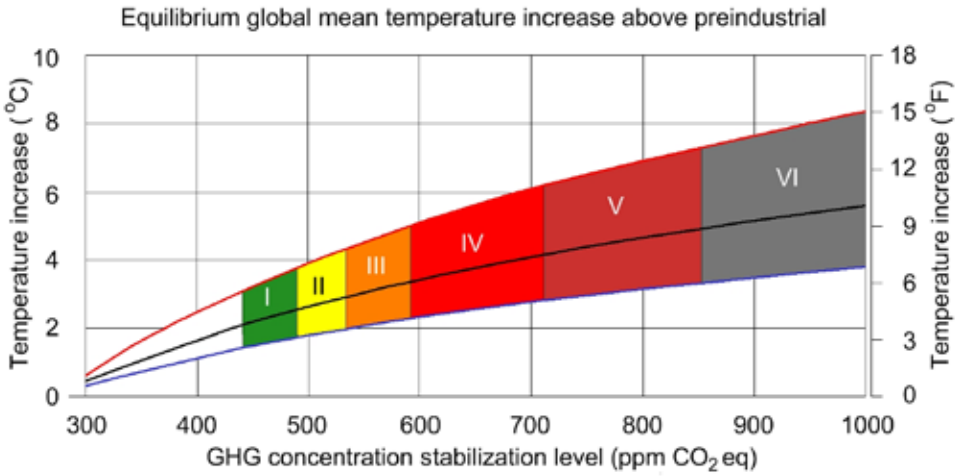
As we have learned, climate change is largely caused by our emission of greenhouse gases. Fortunately, this leads to a very simple solution: reduce them!! This approach is known as climate change *mitigation* because, while we are not completely eliminating the problem (some change will still occur), we are making it less severe and more manageable. The degree of warming that we will face in the future is directly related to the degree of our mitigation efforts. **In other words, the more we do to reduce our carbon output, the less warming we will face.**

Our mitigation goals can be related to specific temperature increase thresholds. 2˚C of warming is agreed by many scientists to be a threshold beyond which 'dangerous climate change' is inevitable and irreversible. To limit warming to 2˚C we must stabilise concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a specific "stabilisation level."

Trajectories for attaining these levels are often represented in terms of percentage reductions from current emissions. For example, the European Union has set a goal to reduce its emissions to 20-30% below their 1990 levels by 2020, and much lower (at least 50% reduction) by 2050. The success of these efforts relies on *global* mitigation efforts because, once they are in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases affect everyone, regardless of their source.

In the next section you will learn how international agreements like the Kyoto Protocol can help ensure that everyone reduces their fair share of emissions.

To learn more about what is necessary, check out the Guide to Learning More in Appendix B, page 64.



This diagram shows the range of global mean temperature increases associated with various stabilisation levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere – in other words, the connection between mitigation and future warming. The black line represents a 'best estimate' within the broader range. The coloured bands represent the different stabilisation scenarios examined by the IPCC WGIII. Source: Gralo (self-drawn), based on Figure SPM 8 in IPCC WGIII SPM

How much by when? What?!

Emissions reductions targets like "20% below 1990 levels by 2020" can sound pretty abstract. But, as you will see with your project, setting benchmarks that you can measure your progress against is important – even for countries! Targets should be set according to science to provide the reductions needed to prevent the worst effects of climate change

Reducing Our Emissions

To get an idea of how mitigation can work in practice, let's revisit the sources diagram. Take a look at the chart below for examples of action that can be taken at both the personal (purple) and policy (green) levels for each major source of emissions:

16.8%

Industrial Processes

- Consume less, consume wisely (choose products manufactured in an environmentally-friendly way)
- Government regulation of industrial emissions

21.3%

Power Stations

- Use less power (and save money) by increasing energy efficiency in your home and workplace
- Switch from dirty power to clean, renewable energy like wind and solar, regulate emissions, research new technologies like carbon capture and storage (CCS)

14%

Transportation Fuels

- Drive less by using alternative forms of transport, eat local
- Improve vehicle efficiency standards, promote lower-emission technologies

3.4%

Waste Disposal and Treatment

- Reduce your waste, re-use, recycle and compost!
- Better waste diversion, landfill gas recovery, packaging directives

10%

Land Use and Biomass Burning

- Avoid unsustainably-harvested wood products and paper with a low recycled content
- Provide clean energy alternatives to biomass burning, provide incentives for forest conservation

12.5%

Agricutural Byproducts

- Support organic agriculture, eat less meat
- Regulate intensive agriculture, promote alternatives and lower-impact farming

11.3%

Fossil Fuel Retrieval, Processing, and Distribution

- Use fewer fossil fuels by driving less, switching to renewable energy
- Regulation and emissions limits for extraction, refining and distribution processes, implementation of new technologies

10.3%

Residential, Commercial, and Other Sources

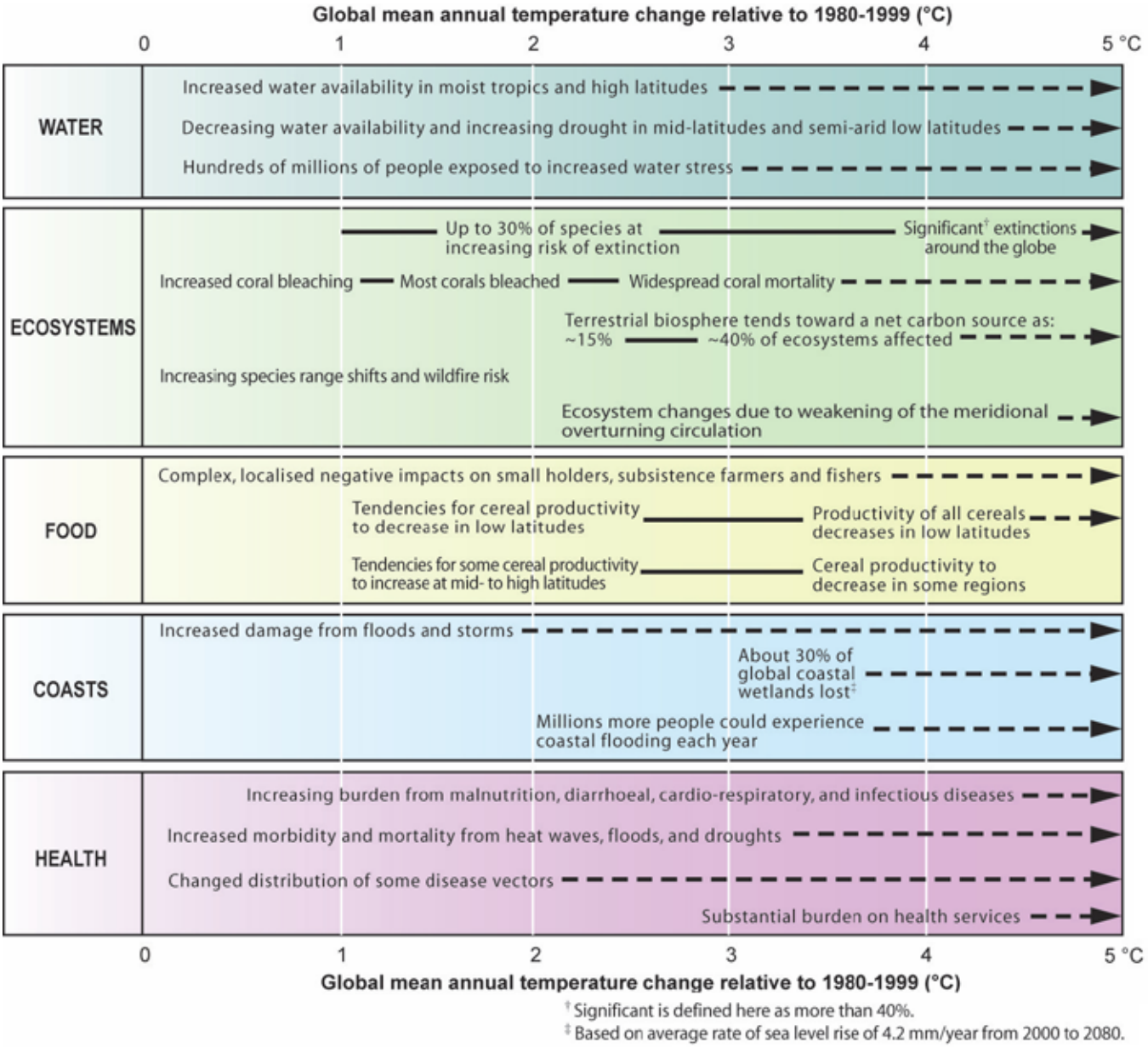
- Improve energy efficiency of buildings by improving insulation, favouring natural light and air circulation, more-efficient lighting, appliances, etc.
- Introduce greener building standards, better town planning

What can YOU do?

Everyone can reduce their personal impact on the planet by using less energy, consuming more wisely and living a greener lifestyle. To find out what you can do to reduce your carbon footprint, check out *How to Save the Climate*, an awesome guide produced by Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org/international/press/reports/how-to-save-the-climate-pers

What's Next

Impacts



Source: IPCC (2007), AR4 WGII SPM, Table SPM-1, p. 13

See these and other impacts mapped out at
http://panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/climate_change/problems/global_warming/scientific_proof/ipcc_report/index.cfm
Learn more on page 64

What's Next

Adaptation

Even if every factory, power plant, car and airplane shuts off completely, starting today (ie all emissions stopped worldwide), the IPCC estimates that we would still experience warming of an additional 0.6˚C this century, due to the slow response of the ocean system. What this means is that, regardless of the choices we make to *mitigate* climate change, some warming will still occur and we will have to find ways to *adapt* to the adverse effects it imposes.

This crucial area of climate change is known as *adaptation* and focuses on how impacts can be reduced for communities often already struggling with poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters. These communities are often the first to be impacted, yet are likely to be those least responsible for causing climate change and have the fewest resources to adapt.

Indeed, changes are already occurring around the world and vulnerable communities are being forced to cope with impacts such as sea-level rise, drought and unpredictable weather patterns.

It is estimated by the UNFCCC that "tens of billions of dollars" of additional investment and financial flows will be required for adaptation by 2030, with some researchers placing the figure as high as US$50-170 billion.

It's clear that when we are tackling the climate challenge mitigation and adaptation are not an either/or – we need both! Young people have a very important role to play in demanding action and being a part of positive change. We are the future and climate change is *our* future. Read on to learn how policy works and how young people can change it for the better. With these tools at hand you will be more than ready to make a huge difference with your project!

Important Concept: Climate justice

Climate justice focuses on the environmental justice and inequality aspects of climate change. A prime example is that while Africa is often identified as the continent most vulnerable to climate change impacts, as a whole it is responsible for just three percent of the greenhouse gases currently in the atmosphere. Compare this to the two-thirds gases that North America and Western Europe are responsible for. Both groupings share roughly the same population. The emissions that were produced supporting high rates of consumption and luxury in wealthy states are having their greatest negative effect in poorer ones who have the fewest resources to adapt. This inequitable pattern does not just apply between states, but within them as well. Even in industrialised countries, it is often the poorer marginalised communities – who are least responsible for emissions – that must bear the brunt of climate change impacts. In heat waves it is those who cannot afford air conditioning or time off work that suffer most. During floods or severe storms it is those without insurance or means of escape, such as a car, whose lives and livelihoods are most at risk. Being aware of these inequalities is important, as it gives us a strong moral imperative to act, both in terms of mitigation and support for adaptation. We must also remain conscious of these issues when designing policy, to assure that we act in a way that reduces inequality and vulnerability, rather than exacerbating it.

"Though its contribution to climate change is negligible, Africa faces an urgent need to adapt to the expected impacts of this global phenomenon. These include threats to coastal communities from rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and changes in fisheries; increased drought and desertification in Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, and shifting patterns of malaria and other vector borne diseases due to changes in rainfall patterns."

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Tackling Climate Change: Youth and Policy

Climate change is an incredibly complex problem to address. Unlike other issues, nearly every person contributes to climate change and everyone will suffer from its effects. We all share one atmosphere and our individual emissions have a global impact. For example, everyone who uses non-renewable electricity or drives a car is responsible for greenhouse gas emissions and everyone is affected by a changing climate. Of course, some are more responsible for emissions while others are more exposed to their impacts and worldwide mitigation efforts. While we can all have an impact through our individual choices, there is a need to co-ordinate *everyone's* actions to ensure that all are doing their fair share. This is where policy comes into play.

Generally, as individuals, communities and nations, we prefer others to do the work of mitigation, so long as we can still enjoy the benefits of their efforts. This is known as free-riding. The problem is that if *everyone* wants a 'free ride," no-one is doing the work, so no-one will benefit! This is what is known as a collective action problem, and climate change is a prime example.

What is policy?

Policy can make co-operation easier at any level. By laying down a plan of action or a set of rules, a government assures that everyone works together. When we speak of 'climate policy' we mean those plans of action laid down by governments to address climate change. This could mean municipal rules for energy or water use, federal regulation of industry (such as power plants and large factories), or international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, just to name a few examples. All of them deal with corralling many actors into collective action for a common benefit.

In your work on climate change, influencing policy may be the most effective way to have an impact. By challenging a government to be more responsible, you can have a broad impact across society and industry that leads to real and significant emissions reductions.

Try For Yourself!

Think you've got what it takes to set climate change policy? Test your skills and see for yourself in BBC's **climate change game**: Earth's Future is in Your Hands. As the President of Europe you must choose the policies that will protect the planet but meet the needs of your citizens, all while surviving elections! Take your leadership to international negotiations and see if you can convince others to follow the path to a stable climate. Check it out!
http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/hottopics/climatechange/climate_challenge/

Tackling Climate Change: Youth and Policy

Policy works internationally as well. As climate change is a truly *global* issue, states must co-operate to assure that each country is doing its part to solve it. Through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - http://www.unfcc.int), states are building agreements like the Kyoto Protocol to assure reductions are being made on a global scale. 'Bali or Bust' in Appendix B (page 66) will bring you up to date on international efforts at a crucial turning point. Check it out!

Which Policy?

Climate change policy works at every scale from local to international. At each level there are a huge variety of tools on hand to tackle the climate challenge. The best plans use a mix of many different approaches to achieve a common goal. This allows policymakers to maximise the positive outcomes while reducing any negative impacts that might accompany their mitigation and adaptation strategies. Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, for example, might unfairly affect low-income drivers if other taxes are not reduced in parallel. The revenues from the new tax can also be invested in public transit to give drivers more alternatives. It takes a bit of creativity, but good policy can go a long way!

Here are a few examples of policies that can be applied at each level, including examples of youth action. Check out Appendix B on page 68 for more!

Canadian youth meet with Sir Nicholas Stern at the UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi

International
International agreements (such as Kyoto) set national targets and establish mechanisms to help countries meet them efficiently. Youth have a long history of participating in the annual UN climate meetings and challenging delegates to do more through engagement and creative direct action.

National
Countries set national climate change targets in line with international agreements and regulate greenhouse gas emissions through standards for industry, transport, etc. They can also introduce new initiatives such as emission trading systems, carbon taxes or renewable energy quotas. Youth in many countries have organised national coalitions to present a clear and unified voice on the climate front.

Regional (provinces, states)
Implements regulations in partnership with the national government. Can also introduce new initiatives. Youth have been very effective at encouraging their provinces/states to show leadership on climate change, often going beyond policies at the national level.

Municipal (towns and cities)
Mayors can introduce new by-laws (for example, against idling cars), support green alternatives to driving, such as transit and new bike lanes, promote energy efficiency, improve urban planning and much more. Being the most exciting and important asset of any city, youth have long engaged in local politics, worked with mayors and councillors and challenged them to make their cities and futures cleaner and greener.

Making a Difference

You might feel that policy and young people exist in completely different universes. In fact, what politicians decide to do about climate change is hugely relevant to us, and young people have lots of opportunities to engage with and impact policymaking.

Think about some ways that youth and climate policy intersect and have a look at the two examples presented here. Remember to think of both *inside* (engagement) and *outside* (pressure) influences. Which approach do each of the two examples represent?

Mobilisation

Sometimes, when making policy, corporate influence or politics speak louder than common sense and science, in which case and a government will propose a very weak plan on climate change. In these cases it falls to young people to remind them of their role and what's at stake. They can do better, for all of us! When politicians see the public will not accept their half-measures they will head back to the drawing board.

A great example of the power of such mobilisation is the response the Canadian Youth Climate Coalition provided to their federal government's initial climate plan in October 2006. Across the country a series of mock 'funerals' were held for our climate and our future. Young people acting as mourners and the occasional "polar bear" were seen marching with slogan-painted cardboard coffins to dramatically acted ceremonies where pretend eulogies were read for the future that could have been. The events reinforced public opinion that the climate change plan was inadequate and the government was quickly forced to retract it and search for something better.

Adopt your MP

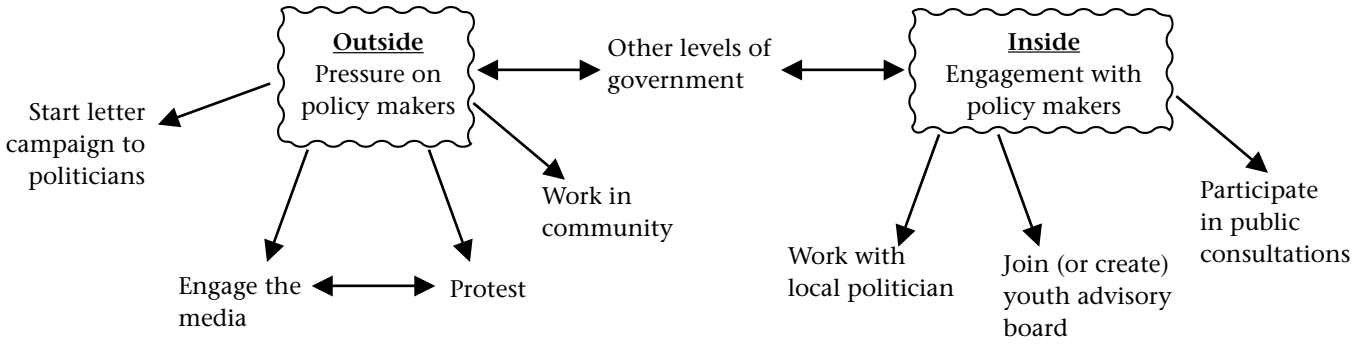
Across the world young people are speaking up on climate change – directly to their politicians! Both the **Canadian Youth Climate Coalition** (CYCC) in **Canada and the Australian Youth Climate Coalition** (AYCC) in Australia have launched Adopt-an-MP campaigns where young people 'adopt' their local Member of Parliament and talk to them about climate change. Apart from sharing their concerns and ideas, the youth adopting the MP also assess the energy efficiency of their politician's office and encourage them to reduce their environmental footprint. In the UK there is also a strong tradition of direct engagement with politicians. Student leaders in organisations such as **People & Planet** meet often with their MPs to share ideas and demand action.

'Dispatches from the Global Youth Climate Movement'

Get the latest in youth activism and climate change at It's Getting Hot In Here, the international youth climate change blog. Here, young people around the world share action tips, successes, inspirations and the latest news from their countries. There are so many incredible stories. Sign up and share yours too! www.itsgettinghotinhere.org

Making a Difference

This diagram illustrates some of the connections between youth and policy, using both inside and outside approaches. Remember, you are not restricted to just one! Often, both tacks will be necessary to meet your goals.



Try your own diagram below! Think of the ways that climate policy and youth intersect in your community or country.

Identify Your Passions

By now we have seen many different facets of the climate challenge. There are issues in mitigation, adaptation, education, energy – almost anywhere you look. There are also many different scales, from local to international. Where do your passions lie? What issues would you most like to focus on as you strive for change? By clearly identifying your focus you can turn inspiration into effective action.

Where do your passions lie? Where would you like to have the greatest impact? Use the checklist below to help identify and focus your interests.

- *Educating and involving peers and community – raising the general awareness of climate change and the need for political and personal action*

- *Raising awareness and engaging with specific climate change issues:*
  - *o Adaptation*
  - *o Climate justice*
  - *o International development issues*
  - *o Climate change and energy*
  - *o Climate change and forests, deforestation*
  - *o Climate change and health*
  - *o Labour issues*
  - *o Urban issues (climate change and cities)*
  - *o Climate change and agriculture*

- *Mobilising and direct action*

- *Engaging with policymakers and decision-making processes:*
  - *o In your community*
  - *o At the provincial/state level*
  - *o Nationally*
  - *o Internationally*

- *Promoting solutions (such as renewable energy, sustainable transportation, energy efficiency, low-impact agriculture, etc):*
  - *o At your school or university*
  - *o In your community*
  - *o At your workplace*
  - *o Regionally*
  - *o Nationally*
  - *o Internationally*

- *Engaging with business leaders and encouraging leadership on climate change*
  - *o Improving and integrating CSR (corporate social responsibility) into their business model*
  - *o Reducing emissions from industry, going carbon-neutral*
  - *o Designing lower-impact products and technologies*

- *Others:*

Now that you've identified your passions, reflect again on the exercise above. How can you influence policymakers and others in your community to take action on your issue?

- CHECKING IN – BY NOW…

- **You have a strong knowledge of climate change, its causes and impacts and the solutions available to address it**
- **You have an understanding of the important role of policy and how youth can influence it**
- **You have identified a particular climate change issue that you are passionate about and are ready to take action on**


I Ride my bike everywhere!
Make your super-hero cape here.
I plant trees


Change your TUNE
SAVE THE CLIMATE!
GREENPEACE

CHAPTER 3.0

Lead and Get Others Involved

Denise Matias

Solar Generation, Youth Leader, Philippines

SolarGeneration is a group of young people from around the world taking action against climate change and calling for a clean energy future. Formed by Greenpeace in 2003, it was introduced to the Philippines in 2004, in the province of Negros.

Denise Matias, SolarGeneration Youth Leader, Philippines

Denise Matias learned about SolarGeneration while fundraising for Greenpeace Southeast Asia in 2006, and soon after had the opportunity to meet the organization's coordinator and volunteers. Inspired by their work, she established SolarGeneration in the capital of the Phillipines – Manila, a strategic location with high media exposure. SolarGeneration Manila is making its mark, and has joined forces with the group in Negros to form SolarGeneration Pilipinas. Together, they campaign on climate change and what people can do about it.

The Philippine government has always prioritized development over the environment, generally ignoring the need for sustainability. An Electric Power Industry Reform Act was passed in 2001, but not enacted until five years later, and implementation has taken even longer. The country continues to rely on coal for electricity, ignoring immense renewable energy resources. The need for a shift to clean energy was highlighted in December 2004, when three typhoons and a tropical storm buffeted the Phillipines in a matter of weeks. The continuous downpour resulted in floods that claimed lives and homes. "As it turns out, this rare phenomenon of successive typhoons and tropical storm is just one in a series of climate change impacts that the Philippines has experienced and will continue to experience," says Denise.

SolarGeneration Manila has lobbied the country's Senate to pass a Renewable Energy Bill, educating Senators on the impacts of climate change and asking for firm commitments. They recruited students to gather signatures for a petition in favour of renewable energy, and delivered it to the Senate, which has yet to pass the bill. This legislation has, however, been passed by the House of Representatives. SolarGeneration Pilipinas plans to continue lobbying in the next Congressional season.

Besides lobbying the government, SolarGeneration Manila has also initiated public education campaigns, informing Filipinos about climate change and about actions that can be taken without counting on the participation of the government. Activities have included: bike rallies and other active transportation events; a 'solar cafe' featuring coffee brewed with power from the sun; talks in schools and colleges and a challenge for students to monitor their households' energy consumption and decrease it. They also organised a talk on mitigation by well-known Filipina actress and environmental advocate, Angel Aquino.

SolarGeneration volunteers have given motivational talks about climate change in between acts at concerts, earning themselves media mileage in television and print, and make frequent use of new media to promote SolarGeneration events: "E-mail blasts to e-groups prove to be an effective promotional tool."

With financial support from SolarGeneration Nederlands, the two regional groups have arranged the installation of a solar photovoltaic system at an elementary school on Apo Island, which is off the electrical grid and dependent on oil-guzzling generators for energy production. Says Denise: "**This is our approach to show that sustainability and development can co-exist.**"

Lead Your Project To Success

Now that you've identified your passions around climate change, it's time to start taking action! Before deciding on a specific project idea you need to build a team. Getting others involved and moving forward requires leadership. It's time to develop the leaders within us.

Identifying your skills and characteristics will help you lead your project to success!

What leadership characteristics do you think are important?

Can you think of someone who shows strong leadership? What makes that person a good leader?

Reflect on the following leadership characteristics. Circle the characteristics that most apply to your personality and abilities, and add any that you think are missing.

Able to accommodate diverse needs	**Patient**
Focused	**Responsive**
Good decision-making	**Talented**
Ability to work well under pressure	**Open-minded**
Personable	**Modest**
Approachable	**Motivational**
Honest	**Humble**
Compassionate	**Knowledgeable**
Creative	**Good communicator**

Lead Your Project To Success

What are your top two (strongest) characteristics?

1) _____

2) _____

List the characteristics that you would most like to develop and how you can make it happen.

Characteristics you would like to work on	How can you improve?

TIP: If you are working in a team, have an open group discussion about how each person can further develop their own leadership abilities. It is important to realize that everyone in the project can lead in different ways!

Leverage a Team

Every winning campaign, initiative, and group have one thing in common: a dedicated team. Though great leaders like Gandhi and Nelson Mandela might have been household names, it required great teamwork and coordination to get the job done.

While one person can, and does, make a difference, you'll have more support, power – and not to mention fun! – acting as a team.

On forming a group

If there are not enough people around you to form a group about a specific aspect of climate change (like one championing energy efficiency), try starting out with a broader approach, like acting on climate change in general. Then, as a group, you can brainstorm to pick something specific.

What are some ways that you could find others who are interested in acting on climate change?

A few tried and true ways of attracting people:

- Ask your friends
- Poster in School and in your communities
- Set up a public meeting
- Call or email relevant organizations
- Use TakingITGlobal, Facebook, or other climate-focused social networks

Discovering The Power Of Your Team

After you have built up a team you will need to identify the ways everyone can best contribute to a project. Start by filling out a chart like this one.

Name	Things I like to to	Words that describe me	What I can do
Laleh	Writing for the school newspaper about the environment, school plays	Hard working, creative, outgoing, knowledgeable	Write for local newspaper on our team activities, present on climate change in front of large audiences
Rob	Riding my bike, sports, holding fundraisers	Competitive, athletic	Organise a bike day or sports tournament to raise money
Michelle	Working on my website, volunteering	Dedicated, tech-saavy	Design a website for our group

Now that you know what each team member is able to do, you can identify his or her skills. First talk about this in a group, and then fill in the chart below. You will find that each member of your team brings a unique set of skills and experience to the table. This is good! It makes for a stronger team, and will ultimately help you to reach your project goals and objectives.

Team Members	Skills
Laleh	Written communications, public speaking, climate change expert
Rob	Inter-personal skills, fundraising, bike repair, events planning
Michelle	Web skills, experience with other groups

Discovering The Power Of Your Team

WHAT MAKES A GREAT TEAM

- There is effective and ongoing communication
- Everyone is treated as an equal, and feels like they belong
- A sense of fun and openness can be developed through shared events for people to get to know each other
- There is a common understanding of project goals
- Each team member is motivated to achieve the desired goals, and takes the time to problem-solve together
- Roles and tasks are well-defined and equally distributed
- The leader consults with team-members and wants them to share in important decisions
- Creativity is encouraged, and mistakes are seen as a learning experience
- Team members respect each other, are patient and tolerant, and act with a high level of emotional intelligence and understanding
- Team members are able to express concerns in a constructive manner

Create Your Master List

Once you have identifed everyone's strengths, interests, skills, and resources, it is helpful to jot them down on a master list, along with important contact information. You can keep a list like this, not only for your main team, but also for supporters, people in your networks, media, decision makers – the possibilities are endless!

Hot Tip: Lists like these are most effective when they are available to your whole team. You can upload them privately online using a TakingITGlobal project page or Google docs. There, invited members of your group can view them any time they wish!

Name	Email	Phone	Times Available	Times Unavailable	Areas of Interest	Skills	Tech/Resources
Laleh							
Rob							
Michelle							

- CHECKING IN –
BY NOW…

- **You have identified your strengths as a leader and where you would like to build your skills**
- **You have assembled a team to take action on climate change**
- **You have collected all the information needed for your team to be as successful as possible**

CHAPTER 4.0

Get Connected

Anjali Helferty

National Coordinator for Sustainable Campuses,
Sierra Youth Coalition

"Climate Change is an issue of intergenerational justice. If we know how our actions affect our planet, it would be criminal to keep acting like we are now, knowing that it jeopardizes future generations."

Anjali Helferty has been interested in environmental issues since she was a young girl writing letters to officials. At university, she got involved in Sustainable Campuses, which she liked for its holistic perspective on creating change – a broad view of environmental issues, incorporating a justice perspective.

Since graduating from university in 2006, Anjali has coordinated the Sustainable Campuses project for the Sierra Youth Coalition (SYC). The Sustainable Campuses project seeks to "assist, empower and network university students working to make their schools more sustainable." Anjali also helps run the Energy Action Coalition's Campus Climate Challenge, which she feels has brought new energy to the urgent fight against climate change.

SYC engages students in a variety of ways. They bring students together at the annual Sustainable Campuses conference to get inspired, make connections, and to build key skills for environmental activism. SYC trains and sends youth delegates to international climate change conferences, helping them make a tangible impact. The Community Youth Action Project works to activate, empower and educate high school-aged youth on issues of social justice and sustainability; central to this project are Youth Action Gatherings (YAGs), regional camps that have been designed for and by local youth. Says Anjali, "We've found that peer-to-peer learning is as valuable as anything they can learn from the staff."

Anjali and SYC were also founding members of the Canadian Youth Climate Coalition, a broad-based coalition of youth-driven organizations which have come together to encourage the Canadian government, industry, communities, and their peers to take meaningful action on climate change.

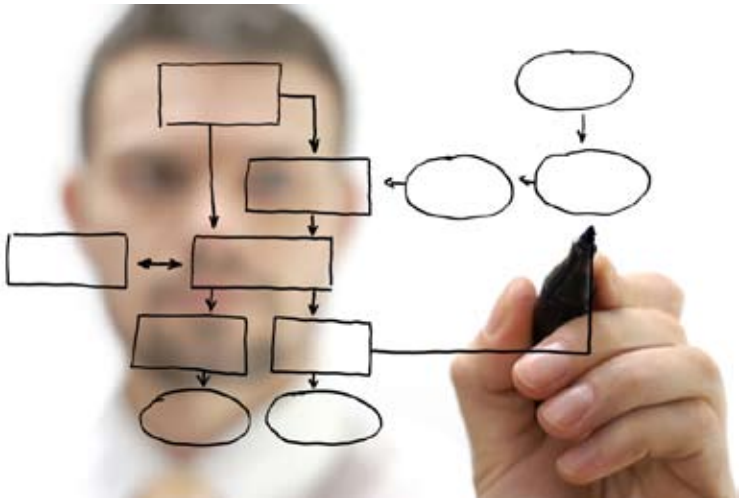
Anjali is driven by an interest in environmental justice. She points out that those who are emitting the most greenhouse gases are being impacted less than those, such as Northern Aboriginal peoples, who have contributed far less to the problem. Learning about climate change has also enabled Anjali to take a critical look at what is meant by 'the environmental movement' – "If we say we want to create a generation-wide movement, we need to engage a greater diversity of groups."

Anjali points out that there are a variety of ways youth can get involved. **She stresses that absolutely everyone can effect positive change. In fact, we need everyone's contributions in the pursuit of a sustainable future. You can always make changes in your own lifestyle; and in terms of activism, everyone has a community to connect with.** For those looking to join an established group in Canada, she recommends checking out SYC and CYCC for options.

Visit the following sites for more information on how to take action:

Sierra Youth Coalition: http://www.syc-cjs.org
Canadian Youth Climate Coalition: http://www.ourclimate.ca.
Campus Climate Challenge: http://climatechallenge.org/

The Importance of Networking



Now that you have built your team and identified your resources and strengths, you can start to focus your energies on a project that will really rock. But to get the full range of opportunities for success and a great source of help and ideas you will need to develop your networks.

What is a Network? A network is a group of people or resources that can help make information and opportunities more accessible to one another. There are also more formal coalitions which bring together youth organisations working specifically on climate change. Both coalitions and networks can be a tremendous resource as you move forward.

How can this help me to take action? There is so much to learn from other groups. Networking can give you ideas and inspiration, as well as access to the knowledge and experience of others. By networking you can gain valuable support for your project, enabling you to take the best action possible against climate change. Everyone benefits from the opportunities for collaboration and co-ordination that networks provide.

TIP: Networking means to use your contacts, so that you can exchange information, share ideas, and ultimately strengthen the quality of your work. Building and maintaining your network is also a vital part of networking.

Check this out...

CREATING LOCAL CONNECTIONS (CLC) CANADA

CLC Canada is a three-year program (2006 to 2009) run by TakingITGlobal to promote youth participation across the country.

The goals of the CLC Canada program are:
- To raise awareness and provide access to youth opportunities and resources
- To connect and encourage collaboration between youth/youth initiatives
- To strengthen the capacity of youth/youth initiatives in Canada

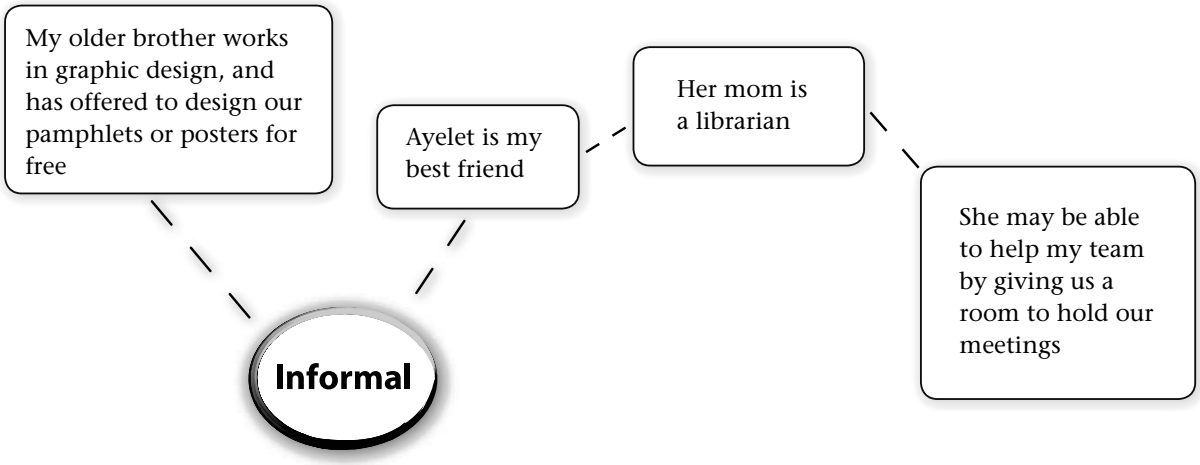
The overarching aim of the CLC Canada program is to foster a vibrant culture of youth participation and engagement among Canadian youth by promoting and supporting local, provincial/ territorial, and national initiatives.

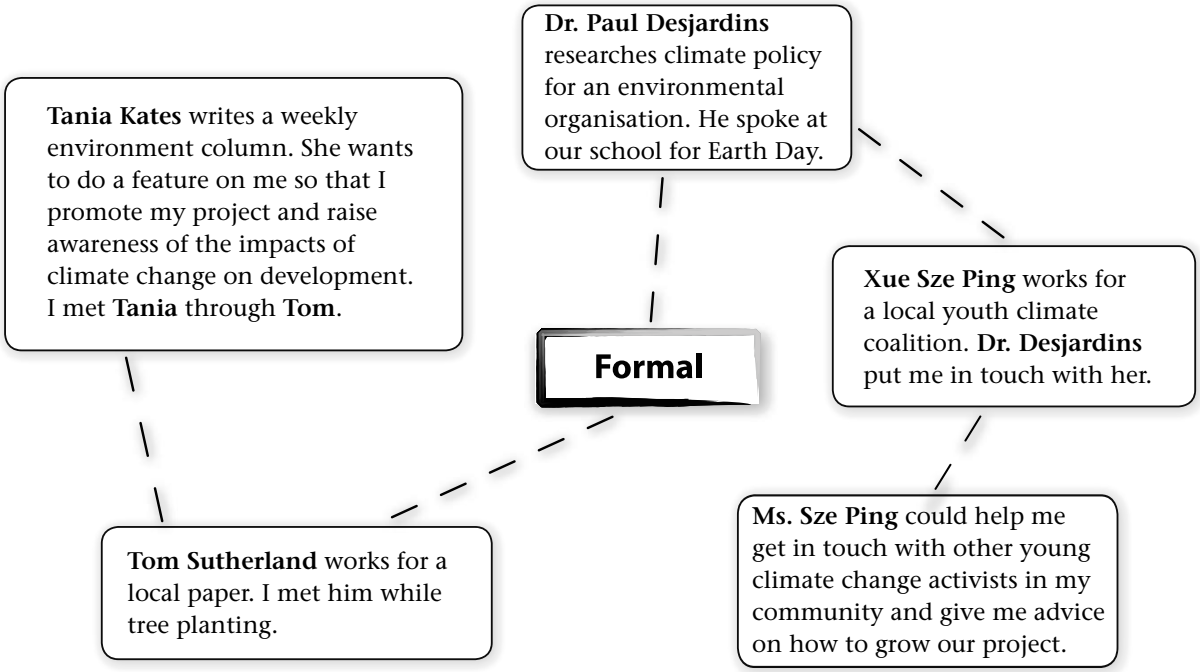
Go to the CLC Canada Project page to connect with other youth organizations working in your province http://projects.takingitglobal.org/clccanada. List at least three organizations that you would like to connect with:

Name	Organization	Contact Information

Identify Your Networks

There are many types of networks. Informal networks include friends and family, and more formal networks include business contacts, people you meet at a conference, or people you know through volunteer work. Check out the examples of informal and formal networks below. Try mapping your own networks on the next page.

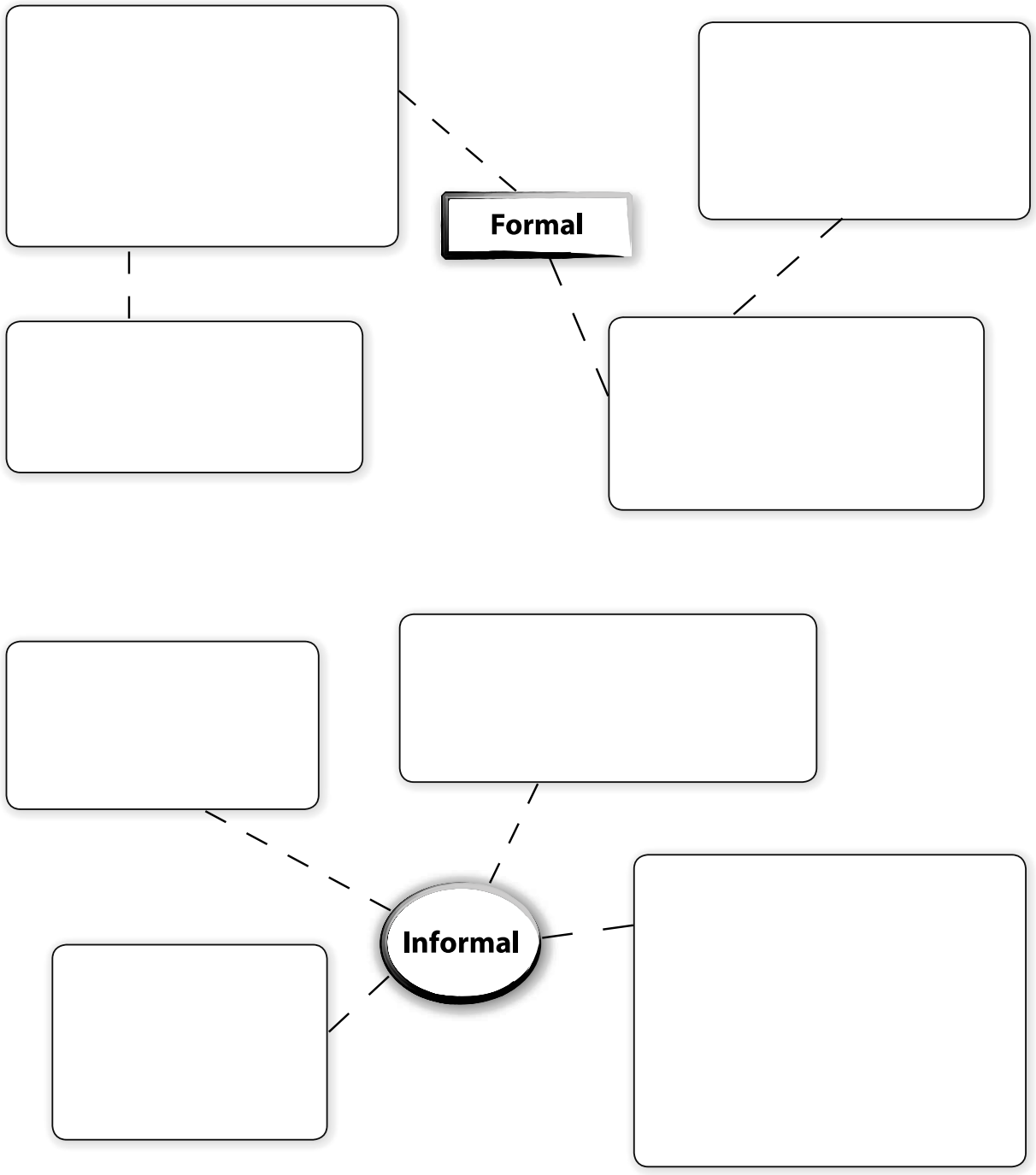




Identify Your Networks

Draw a map of your formal and informal networks.

As your project progresses, you will notice that your networks will grow as you connect with more people



Track Your Contacts

When building your network, keeping track of contact information is essential. The following chart shows examples of potential collaborations. Use the remaining space to keep track of your own contacts.

Name of Person	Where I made the contact/ How I know them	Contact Information (Email Address and/or Phone Number)	Potential collaboration
José	I met him while volunteering for the River Valley Clean-up.	jose@network.org (613) 555-4321	José organises concerts, and has offered to plan a fundraising benefit for our project.
Carol	My mom	(647) 555-1234	She is a teacher and can put up posters in her school about our project

Return to Anjali Helferty's story at the beginning of this section, on page 37.
How has getting connected played a role in her action on climate change?

How do you think networking can help you to take action?

Coalitions

To really maximise their benefit from common resources and aims, different groups often come together to form coalitions. Sometimes groups will come together for a very specific project: opposing a local coal-fired power station, for example, or organising a rally in support of the Kyoto protocol. Other times, they will recognise a long-term benefit in working together and form a more permanent network. In either case, the benefits of coalitions are the diversity of groups they bring together – along with their different approaches and skills – and their ability to share and access resources such as media much more effectively. A common message can be a very powerful tool.

Coalitions can also be wonderful ways for new organisations, such as yours, to expand their networks and discover project ideas, similar groups, and resources.

Regional Coalitions

The Canadian Youth Climate Coalition (CYCC), African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) and Australian Youth Climate Coalition (AYCC) are just three examples of how young individuals and youth-led organisations can unite to present a single, co-ordinated voice on climate change, even across entire countries and continents! They have the opportunity to share their work, collaborate on projects and learn from each others' experiences. See for yourself! :

CYCC: http://www.ourclimate.ca / http://notreclimat.ca
AYICC: http://www.ayicc.org
AYCC: http://www.youthclimatecoalition.org

Student Coalitions

Groups such as the Sierra Youth Coalition, Campus Climate Challenge and the Australian Student Environment Network have harnessed the power of coalitions in their drive to make their university and college campuses sustainable. By sharing what has worked and what hasn't they can all be more successful. Plus, being connected to a larger network gives them the strength in numbers and clout needed to make changes on their campus.

Sierra Youth Coalition: http://syc-cjs.org/sustainable/
Campus Climate Challenge: http://climatechallenge.org/
Australian Student Environment Network: http://www.asen.org.au

Know Your Resources

People in your network may be able to connect you with valuable resources. Knowing what your resources are, and how to use them, can truly enhance your work.

Certain resources, such as radio or television, can help you to spread information about your project. Others, such as willing organizations, can help to lower your project costs by giving you free access to meeting rooms.

Example Resources

Media: Awareness promoted by radio, print, television, and the Internet may attract support
Organizations: May give you access to posters, materials, meeting rooms, funding (donations and grants)

People: Friends, volunteers and mentors might have valuable knowledge

Schools, libraries: May give you access to useful information, or rooms for meetings and events

What resources do you have readily available to help you with your work?

Earlier, you identified your "number one passion," and stated what you wanted to achieve. Now that you know more about your network, and available resources, has anything changed?

- CHECKING IN –
BY NOW…

- **You have an understanding of the importance of networks and coalitions and the role they might play in supporting your group**
- **You have mapped out your networks and contacts and are ready to use them to help you move forward**

CHAPTER 5.0

Plan and Get Moving

Toby Heaps

Editor and President of Corporate Knights Inc.

"If we don't find a way to manage this problem, it will manage us."

Since 2002, Toby Heaps has been striving through his magazine, *Corporate Knights*, to convince business people and policymakers to go green. As he has learned more about climate change he has become increasingly concerned about how it contributes to the mass extinction humans are causing on the earth today. **Seeing a solution that others seemed to be skating around aroused his passions. He believes that if climate change is made a "pocket book issue," policymakers will be motivated to take action.**

"Option:13" is a idea that flourished with support from his friends at Corporate Knights. Together they developed this idea as a follow-up to the Kyoto Protocol. They propose a market incentive – in this case a "carbon charge" – as the most effective way to make individuals and companies take more responsibility for their carbon emissions. There needs to be one price globally, says Toby, so that importing and exporting of carbon credits won't undermine mitigation efforts.

The carbon charge would only be levied on greenhouse gas pollution from power plants and other large fixed sources (such as oil refineries and manufacturing plants), which account for 2/3 of global emissions. The charge would be based on the level of emissions reduction (approximately 2-3%) needed each year in order to avoid dangerous levels of global warming. Yearly reviews would determine whether a price increase in carbon charges would be needed to ensure the necessary reductions. Certain levies would encourage compliance; and 'developed' countries would be obliged to pay into a program of carbon sinks (such as reforestation programs and renewable energy projects) in the 'developing' world, in acknowledgement of their international recognized historic responsibility for the climate crisis.

Toby feels that young people should not be afraid to go to the top with their concerns, and that a sincere message coming from a young person can have an emotional impact. Having faith in this ideas, Toby has taken incredible strides to share Option:13 with policymakers at international climate change conferences and meetings. Toby's example shows just how far young people can go when they stay focused and translate their ideas into actions. It's time to Plan and Get Moving!

To learn more about Toby and his initiatives, go to:

Corporate Knights magazine: http://www.corporateknights.ca
"Option:13" report: http://www.corporateknights.ca/option13

Choose a Project Idea

"Every project, however individual, has a universal value."
Jean-Paul Sartre, Philosopher and Activist

In "Get Focused" you identified your passions, and thought about what you want to achieve. In "Get Connected" you learned about the importance of networking, and knowing your resources. You are now equipped with two key pieces of information: knowing what you want to achieve, and understanding how to leverage resources to *make it happen*.

Every project is unique, and every type of movement different. Use your creativity to come up with actions that will make a difference. **List all the ideas you have for potential projects:** • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____	**Example Project Idea:** "I want to encourage people at my school who are interested in the environment to meet more regularly and talk about practical solutions to climate change. In landfills, organic material like food decomposes anaerobically and produces a highly potent greenhouse gas: methane. THAT STINKS!!! 45% of what we throw out can be composted, releasing virtually no methane and producing great soil for our school's vegetable garden. My project will raise money for a vermiculture composter for our school, which students can use to raise awareness of climate change and help nourish our garden."

With your team, discuss the project ideas listed above and circle the top three.

Individually, write one project you want to pursue: _____
For maximum impact, it is good to start with one clear focus.

Here are some project ideas to get you going:

- Advocacy/Awareness campaign
- Producing a video highlighting impacts of climate change in your community
- Organising workshops or skill-shares
- Energy conservation program, paid for with energy savings

Check out page 71 for explanations and examples of each of these great ways to get people moving:

- Place-specific projects
- Community stories
- Street Theatre
- Write songs and lyrics
- Ethical Consumption
- Concert
- "Blank"-a-thon
- Organize a raffle
- Skill-share
- Invitations to decision makers
- Contact elected politicians
- Op-Eds
- Uncover hidden stories
- "Coat-tail" your message to get in the news
- Visuals
- Caravan

There are thousands of great project ideas out there, but often creativity is your greatest weapon! Don't forget to use the Climate Change Action Resource Centre and other networks you may be a part of to explore what others have done and what could work for you. www.climate.takingitglobal.org

Set Goals

Now that you are inspired, informed, and have developed a clear focus for what you want to acheive, you can decide how to take action.

First, define your project by setting goals. Next, come up with an effective action plan to make your goals materialize.

Setting SMART Goals
Good goals are the key to great projects

S	pecific	Answer the six "W"s: "Who," "What," "Where," "When," "Which," "Why"
M	easurable	Concrete criteria to measure progress helps you stay on track
A	ttainable	Visualize yourself achieving your goals. As you grow and develop, your goals become more attainable.
R	ealistic	You must be both able and willing to work towards your goals. Your goal is probably realistic if you really believe it can be accomplished.
T	angible	If you can see or feel the end product, it becomes more measureable and easier to attain

What specific goals do you want to achieve?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Example Project Goal:

"To raise awareness of climate change solutions by launching a student-run composting program at our school by May."

Tools for Groups

Check out the Take Action Toolkit on page 72 for some great resources on building your group, holding effective meetings, and organising actions and campaigns.

The Sierra Youth Coalition's "Group Kit" is just one of these incredibly useful tools:
http://syc-cjs.org/sustainable/tiki-download_wiki_attachment.php?attId=76

Create Your Action Plan

Take some time to go over the steps that need to be taken in order for you to achieve your project goals. The following charts will help you to create your "Action Plan" and prepare for any challenges that might arise.

The examples given continue the idea of launching a student-run composting program to highlight climate change. Use the charts provided on the following page to create your own action plan.

Step Number	Steps Needed To Achieve Your Goal	How Will You Do This?	What Help Will I Need?	How Will You Know When You Are Successful?
1	Learn more about indoor vermiculture. (using worms to create compost)	Search online and at the library for vermiculture guides.	Contact people who already compost for tips and tricks. There might even be a local or regional composting association.	I will have enough information to create a task schedule for the volunteers to keep the project running smoothly. I will know what equipment is needed and where I can get it.
2	Get support from school administration.	Talk to principal and cafeteria manager.	May need support of a teacher who will oversee project.	Our principal gives us permission to install the composter and collection bins. We may get financial support from school.
3	Recruit a group of volunteers.	Put up posters, get on the morning announcement, ask friends.	If there is an environmental club already, they can help. Find a teacher to help recruit.	I will have a list of volunteers, with emails and phone numbers, to do the day-to-day tasks.

Possible Challenges	How Can I Overcome This?
What if none of the guides have information about composting on a school-wide scale?	Try to find a teacher or environmental group at another local school that runs a similar program.
People may not want to volunteer.	Find a teacher who will let volunteers have a 10 minute break from her class to do their tasks or reward volunteers with a field trip or pizza party. Everyone loves a pizza party!!

Create Your Action Plan

Your Action Plan:

Step Number	Steps Needed To Achieve Your Goal	How Will You Do This?	What Help Will You Need?	How Will You Know You Are Successful?

Possible Challenges	How Can I Overcome This?

"Tactics, by definition, are the actions that you take to achieve objectives set by an overall strategy… All too often tactics replace strategy altogether, leading mostly to one defeat following the next. Tactics are important, but they are only one consideration among many in a campaign, only one piece in the overall puzzle, and you cannot define your tactics without first knowing what you are trying to achieve."

Australian Student Environment Network, Uni Clean Energy Toolkit

Break It Down

Look back to the chart you created that documents your team members and their skills. Use what you know about your team to assign tasks for your project. Breaking your project down into manageable tasks will ensure its success!

TIP: Be flexible!
As you carry out your project you may find that you will need to adapt your plans to unexpected circumstances. Remember to keep an open mind and try new approaches!

Task	Resources	Responsibilities	Deadline
Example: Buy supplies for vermiculture composter	Example: $100 (for supplies identified by our research)	Example: Nick: Find the total cost of the supplies we need Trevor: Bake treats for a bake sale and sell them in the morning before class. Jasmeet: Take the bake sale money to the store and buy supplies.	Example: May 1st 2007

"Climate change is the biggest threat to hockey since the NHL labour talks. Throughout North America and Europe, we're seeing kids have less ice time and fewer cold days. It's time our governments drop the gloves on climate change before global warming ruins our national sports."

Mike Hudema, Global Exchange, explaining the international "Save Hockey, Stop Climate Change" action campaign on Kyoto's first birthday.

Implement Your Action Plan

It might seem like you've been thinking and planning for a long time. Finally it's time to implement your action plan, and put the wheels of your project into motion!

Overcoming Challenges

You may encounter challenges, or unexpected outcomes, as you carry out your action plan. This is normal! If you are working in a group, bring your entire team together to review the project and reflect on the situation.

To deal with a challenging situation, you must first **understand** the problem. After you have gathered enough information to understand your problem, you can try and **brainstorm** solutions. Once you **choose** the best problem solving strategy, and give it a try, you can **evaluate** the outcome. Did your strategy work?

YOU MAY…

- Feel overwhelmed by the heavy workload
- Feel like people aren't taking you seriously
- Need places to meet, and access to the Internet and telephone
- Feel hesitant about making big decisions on your own
- Need help managing and motivating your team
- Experience language barriers
- Experience higher costs than expected

TIP: Each situation is unique, and "cookiecutter" solutions are not always available. While you carry out your action plan, try to surround yourself with positive influences and connect with helpful resources. Stay focused, enthusiastic and determined!

Implement Your Action Plan

Monitor Your Progress, and Celebrate Your Success!

Any project can be a lot of work, so it's important to stop and re-examine your goals as you carry out your action plan. Monitor your progress along the way, and celebrate your success! Keep yourself (and your team) energized and positive.

Here's how:

- When a team member experiences success, no matter how small, send an SMS, IM, or e-mail to your entire team
- When you achieve a major milestone, consider having a party to celebrate. Include people in your network who have helped you - let them share in your success!

TIP: Look at the next section for more information on how to monitor your progress as you carry out your action plan.

Global youth advocates share their thoughts on project implementation:

- "It won't happen over-night and you've got to be prepared to work hard…"
- "Take a few steps backwards before you can make a step forward"
- "A proper support system needs to be established"
- "Motivation is key and it is often hard to keep this high in a large group"
- "Young people are willing to take part in creating change but need empowerment"
- "There are many ways to address a problem but you can't succeed unless you take one of those ways and try it"
- "It is good to involve the target group in their own development issues"
- "There can be a lot of paperwork and bureaucracy involved in the simplest things" monitor your progress as you carry out your action plan.

- CHECKING IN –
BY NOW…

- **You have chosen an awesome project idea**
- **You have drawn up goals and an action plan to achieve them**
- **You have carried out your plan and achieved your goals!**

NOTES:

CHAPTER 6.0

Have a Lasting Impact

Rachel Nampinga

Environment and Community Activist, Uganda

"If we don't understand what is happening, no one will be here to fight for us."

In her work on energy issues with the Uganda Coalition of Sustainable Development, Rachel Nampinga saw that young people had a lot of energy, but still felt uninformed and uninvolved. Through the organization that she founded, EcoWatch Africa, she tries to help youth understand the issues while harnessing their energy to work toward positive change.

EcoWatch Africa, based in Kampala, Uganda, looks at environmental policies locally and internationally. In addition to a team of full-time staff, all youth, the organization has a number of young volunteers. Many are university or high school students, who are encouraged to form environmental clubs at their schools.

EcoWatch Africa also does grassroots work on the ground, working particularly with women and youth. **By assessing local priorities, they increase the likelihood that a project will meet a community's needs. A collaborative process helps community members to feel that "they own the project," and training allows them to carry on even after EcoWatch has left the community.**

In the future, Rachel would like for EcoWatch Africa to be able to train and involve more youth in the area of policy, to do more work with grassroots organizations on the ground and, through networking, to become key negotiators at future national and international meetings.

Rachel sees renewable energy as essential to eradicating poverty in Africa. It is important, she says, to look at the energy options that are being chosen by governments, and evaluate whether they are good for communities. She is also passionate about engaging those in power, and getting everyone, including youth, to look at environmental issues from an engendered perspective.

This year, Rachel and her organization are chairing the steering committee of the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC – launched at the climate negotiations in Nairobi in 2006), a network of African youth addressing international climate change policy with one strong voice.

Learn more about the AYICC at http://www.ayicc.org.
EcoWatch Africa will be online soon at http://www.ecowatchafrica.org/

Evaluate Your Progress

Along The Way:

At the end of your project, you will want to be able to know how much of a difference you really made, so that you can see if you achieved your objectives. This process is called "Evaluation." You should also check in at different stages of your project to monitor your progress along the way.

Monitoring your project can help you make sure that everything is on track by choosing indicators of success for each of your objectives. The more specific your "indicator", the easier it will be to evaluate your achievements. Carrying on from before, the example below uses "enough money raised to install composter" as an indicator of success.

Possible Indicators of Success:

- The number of people who said, in an evaluation form, that they learned from your project
- The amount of waste being composted instead of landfilled
- The number of people involved with your project (team members and participants)
- The amount of greenhouse gases reduced
- How many projects have been inspired by your work

Example:

Overall goal:
Run a student-led composting campaign at our school

First Steps:

Date	Activity	Indicator of Success
May 08	Fundraising	Enough money raised to install composter

Tips for Evaluation:

- Keep your evaluation simple and relevant. Measurable outcomes are great.
- To avoid bias, try to gain inputs from a lot of different sources. Ask your participants, your partners and your team members what they thought.
- You will probably learn that the project has unexpected outcomes, both positive and negative. Think about how the project has influenced and affected the participants, your community, your organization, and even yourself.
- Include details on factors that negatively impacted your project (were these truly outside your control, or were they risks that could have been avoided?)
- Spend some time highlighting commendations for the future, so that when similar projects are launched, they are more likely to have a greater impact.

Sustain Your Action

Make Your Mark Last Longer

Sustaining a project for a long time can be a major challenge. Even if you decide not to continue your project, think about the ways that people involved in your project can sustain their interest in taking action against Climate Change.

Sustainability is about:

- Having a Clear Timeline
- Collaborating With Other Organizations: By spreading responsibility for your project across several different groups, you're building a stronger support structure for the future. If one group discontinues their support, at least there are others who can take on more responsibility.
- Building Strong Alliances with Adults & Mentors: Adults & mentors can be a vital source of wisdom, financial resources, and technical expertise that is often required to take a one-time project to a more long-term venture.
- Plan for Leadership Transition: You may not always be the person in charge of your project! Leaving the right information so that a new leader can take over is essential. Put together a package of useful information for the next project leader.
- Keep Good Records and Manage Knowledge: Keeping good records of your contacts, how you do things, and your achievements will help you to sustain the effect of your project in the future. This includes documenting what you have learned through the process of evaluation.

Reduce the Juice – Dufferin County, Ontario, Canada

- Youth-led project to raise awareness of energy conservation – goal: reduce Shelburne's energy use by 5%
- Local high school students were employed to conduct door-to-door surveys and energy audits, promotions
- Survey team visited 1190 homes and received 319 pledges from homeowners
- Thorough Evaluation stage to determine impact. Verdict: Successful! Shelburne's energy use declined by 5% following the project.
- Extensive report on project outlined successes and areas for improvement, as well as important information for next project leaders
- Project was undertaken following year in neighbouring Orangeville

As part of the project, students and teachers in Shelburne helped to install solar panels and a small wind turbine on their Secondary School, generating 1.5kW of clean energy and providing a great hands-on experience for many students. Teachers also integrated the project into their curriculum for physics, geography, construction and math.

To learn more about this projectand check out their report, visit www.reducethejuice.ca

- CHECKING IN – BY NOW…

- **You have learned how to monitor your project's success and evaluate its impact as it goes forward**
- **You have learned how to create lasting change and assure that the lessons learned and successes won with your project are carried forward.**

CONGRATULATIONS!!!!! Don't forget to check in online at www.climate.takingitglobal.org to share your progress and connect with other groups! This is just the beginning!

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: INSPIRATION SECTION

I) Stories from two young climate activists
   - Santiago Baez, solar energy entrepreneur, Ecuador
   - Bai Yunwen, youth climate change campaigner, China
II) Climate change quotes

APPENDIX B: LEARN MORE

I) Guide To Learning More about Climate Change
II) Bali or Bust: International Climate Policy at a Major Turning Point
III) Policy Tools
IV) Wacky Solutions (don't try these at home)

APPENDIX C: TAKE ACTION TOOLKIT

I) Ideas to Get People Moving
II) Great Resources For Organisers

APPENDIX D: ABOUT THE GUIDE / TIG

Appendix A
Inspiration Section

Santiago Báez,
Solar Entrepreneur, Ecuador

"Every single person that has a panel is one less person drawing power from dirty, polluting coal. That makes me feel like I'm accomplishing something. Of course, this is a small step. Panels won't last, but they are a good start, and a good example of what can be done."

Santiago Báez has understood since he was a child that human society is on the wrong path. While studying ecology at university, he decided that fighting development is not the way to combat pollution. His experience managing four companies has convinced him that environmental destruction won't end unless people are presented with real solutions that are cost-effective and eco-friendly.

Santiago believes that solar energy has tremendous potential, especially in a sunny, tropical country like his own, Ecuador. "Solar panels are just the tip of the iceberg," he says. Santiago wants to see us focus on developing more efficient technology for utilizing the energy of the sun. Therefore, he's starting a small company that focuses on clean energy. He's currently importing solar panels, as well as solar chargers for laptops and handheld devices. He's offering an alternative almost unknown in Ecuador. Santiago notes that these products are particularly relevant to communities deep within the forest – when forest-dwellers can get their energy directly from the sun, there's no need for factories and power lines devastating the landscape.

Santiago is now studying small solar devices so that he'll be able to reproduce them with excellent quality. Making them locally will mean that they don't need to be imported, thus avoiding the environmental cost of long-distance transportation. He plans to build a plant in Ecuador to manufacture solar gear with top-of-the-line technology and the highest standards of ecologically-sound production. Producing solar equipment locally should also make it a more economically-viable option for his impoverished compatriots.

Some closing advice: *"In the beginning and at the end, your heart should motivate you, but please consider this perspective from my own experience: Don't 'fight' climate change. Don't fight people. There are no bad people, only unconscious people. Don't fight them. Give them a better option. And don't be afraid of gaining from this change yourself. If you can make a living doing something good for the planet, you can have a level of impact that would otherwise be unimaginable."*

Appendix A
Inspiration Section

Bai Yunwen, Outreach Campaigner for Greenpeace China

"As we all know, climate change is the biggest threat facing humanity. We cannot wait, and we must act now."

Bai Yunwen became concerned about climate change in 2003 – a time when it was not a talked-about issue in China. She became Acting Core Coordinator of the China Green Students Forum and for two years accumulated working experience of environmental movements and youth network-building. After graduating from university, her passion for activism motivated her to continue working on environmental issues with Greenpeace.

There, Bai is responsible for developing and implementing creative public engagement strategies and innovative mass networking practices in order to diversify Greenpeace China's campaigning. To kickstart a youth alliance working on climate change, Bai introduced the Solar Generation (or Solar Gen) project to China in 2004. Solar Gen is an international youth project that evolved from Greenpeace's energy campaign, and gives youth a voice in promoting renewable energy and climate change mitigation.

Last year, Solar Gen China started a small grants program to fund student-led projects building youth networks, increasing awareness of climate change in China, and promoting solutions such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. These projects, implemented by ten campus groups, cover some of the most populous regions of China, and have involved more than one thousand students advocating for change on their campuses. Noteworthy examples include a campus survey on energy consumption; and a 'witness trip' to the major coal city of ShanXi, which brought back a video, intended to show young people the truth about the disturbing level of pollution in the area. Featuring interviews with locals, it has raised awareness and prompted discussion about coal pollution.

Bai strongly believes that it is "necessary to integrate environmental education and education for sustainable development" into school curriculum and textbooks, and for teachers to be trained in regards to climate change and energy efficiency. How else will we make sure that this generation does not repeat the mistakes of the last? By raising the profile of climate change and youth activism in China, Solar Gen is working tirelessly towards these goals.

For more information on Solar Generation China, check out http://www.solargeneration.cn

For the latest from Solar Gen around the world (maybe in your country too!),
check out http://ww.solargeneration.org

Appendix A
Inspiration Section

Climate Change Quotes

"We all know the problems and we know the changes that are necessary, so what exactly are we waiting for? Are we waiting for the government to force us to change? For the oil companies to stop drilling? For the airlines to stop flying? For the power stations to stop burning coal? Or are we going to make changes that we know are needed? What will it take to make us work together to live within the environmental limits of the Earth while meeting everyone's needs?"
Claire Fauset, The Guardian, August 23, 2006
http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2006/aug/23/society.comment

"Climate change is real and happening right now. Its reality can be seen in melting ice, dying coral reefs, rising sea levels, changing ecosystems and prolonged and more severe droughts. According to the World Health Organization, 150,000 people are already dying every year as a result of climate change. It is for this reason that the world needs to take action now before our planet becomes damaged beyond repair."
Greenpeace International
http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/en/adb-bad/climate-change

"Youth and children, as the next generations, have the right to a clean future – they do not wish to inherit a toxic, radioactive, dirty and carbon-driven world. We demand a clear definition of sustainable energy and time-bound targets for the implementation of a sustainable energy policy that will free us from respiratory ailments, air pollution, climate change and a radioactive legacy. We stand in solidarity with vulnerable communities, including low-income and marginalized groups, indigenous populations and those living in geographically vulnerable areas, who bear and suffer a disproportionate share of the impact of climate change."
Bernise Ang and Juan Hoffmaister,
http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2007/issue2/0207p76.htm

"If one million species become extinct [due to climate change]... it is not just the plant and animal kingdoms and the beauty of the planet that will suffer. Billions of people, especially in the developing world, will suffer too as they rely on Nature for such essential goods and services as food, shelter and medicines."
Dr Klaus Toepfer, the head of the United Nations Environment Programme
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/3375447.stm

"The 3 billion people who live in poverty around the world will be hardest hit by climate change. The poor are more dependent on natural resources and have less of an ability to adapt to a changing climate. Diseases, declining crop yields and natural disasters are just a few of the impacts of climate change that could devastate the world's most vulnerable communities. The world's poorest are also the least responsible for climate change: The world's least developed countries contribute only 10 percent of annual global carbon dioxide emissions."
The Nature Conservancy
http://www.nature.org/initiatives/climatechange/issues/

"I urge governments and development and environmental organisations to work together to find sustainable solutions to avert a catastrophe that will exacerbate human suffering to a magnitude that perhaps the world has not yet seen."
Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace laureate and former Anglican archbishop of Cape Town,
http://www.guardian.co.uk/climatechange/story/0,12374,1331637,00.html

"It is the greatest challenge facing humanity, to combat [both global poverty and global warming] at once - to deliver justice, fairness and prosperity to the poor without destroying the planet in the process."
Jonathan Dimbleby, The Observer, Sunday October 31, 2004
http://observer.guardian.co.uk/comment/story/0,6903,1340066,00.html

"Women must be recognised as agents of change who have a significant role to play in creating sustainable models for energy consumption and production, and in responsible climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. There is an urgent need to include gender equality and involvement of women at all environmental planning and decision-making levels. Empowerment through capacity building and technical training will increase women's capacity to effectively participate in energy policy-making and decision-making bodies."
IUCN-The World Conservation Union, "Gender Aspects of Climate Change" report
http://www.iucn.org/en/news/archive/2007/03/7_gender_climate_change.pdf

Appendix A
Inspiration Section

"We, the Indigenous Peoples, have historically played an active role in the conservation of eco-systems crucial to the prevention of climate change such as forests, wetlands and coastal and marine areas. Long ago, our sciences foretold of the severe impacts on Western "development" models based on indiscriminate clear-cutting, oil exploration, mining, carbon-emitting industries, permanent organic pollutants and the insatiable consumption of the industrialized countries. Today, these unsustainable models threaten the very life of Mother Earth and the lives of all of us who are her children."
Declaration of the First International Forum of Indigenous Peoples on Climate Change,
http://www.sinkswatch.org/pubs/IPOLyon.html
http://www.tebtebba.org/tebtebba_files/susdev/cc_energy/climate.htm

"Averting climate change actually means ending global apartheid."
Aubrey Mayer, Principles to reverse global warming and end poverty, Pacific Ecologist issue 13 Summer 2006/07
http://www.pacificecologist.org/archive/13/editorial.html

"The coal and oil that have fueled the growth of industrialized countries have also fueled the warming of the Earth. Roughly 75% of the man-made global warming pollution currently in the atmosphere comes from industrialized nations. Developing countries, especially those with rapid population growth, promise to worsen this problem as they too develop, using the model of wasteful, energy-intensive Western economies."
Sierra Club
http://www.sierraclub.org/population/reports/globalwarming.asp

"The next decade is decisive and coal [and] nuclear are expensive and dangerous and have no role to play in the emergency response to climate change needed. To say that coal can be part of a sustainable energy future is like saying that cancer can be part of a healthy body."
Gerd Leipold, Greenpeace International Executive Director,
http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/en/adb-bad/

"Perhaps the developing world can leapfrog the West with newer and cleaner technologies. I read that many countries in Africa already have cellphones even though they do not have land lines. Maybe similar developments in energy technology can be used in the same way."
rsmarg, TakingITGlobal member, United States

"For the sake of a sound environment, political stability and economies, now is the time to commit to a truly secure energy future – a future built on clean technologies, economic development and the creation of millions of new jobs."
Arthouros Zervos and Sven Teske, energy [r]evolution: A Sustainable world Energy Outlook
http://www.energyblueprint.info/fileadmin/media/documents/energy_revolution.pdf

"[While] cities cover only 0.4 percent of the Earth's surface, they generate the bulk of the world's carbon emissions, making cities key to alleviating the climate crisis…"
Cities Alliance
http://www.citiesalliance.org/publications/homepage-features/jan-07/worldwatch_report_2007.html

"While [the U.S.A.] trails many countries in tackling climate change at the federal level, at the local level, municipal authorities from around the world are contacting U.S. cities like San Francisco and Seattle to learn about innovations that work… Cities outside the United States have also made advances in the fight against climate change… Whether these activities are in China, Colombia, or elsewhere, authorities see a clear benefit to locally grown environmental initiatives."
Worldwatch Institute
http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5051

"It looks like winter out there, but if you've really been around a long time like me, it's not winter. If you travel that ice, it's not the ice that we travelled 40 years ago."
Orville Huntington, vice chairman of the Alaska Native Science Commission, Athabascan Indian from village of Huslia, Alaska Independent Online, South Africa
http://www.iol.co.za/?click_id=31&art_id=qw1082275922684B251&set_id=1

Appendix A
Inspiration Section

"Mumbai which is supposed to be a coastal city and hence technically should have a moderate climate is slowly trudging towards an extreme climate... Sometimes it gets quite cold in the mornings during the winter month.....this was unheard of before..."
anuriandima84, TakingITGlobal virtual volunteer, India

"Due to global warming, the indigenous way of life has suffered because of flooding and avalanches. The condition never existed before."
Lakshan Bebe, an indigenous representative of the Kalash people in the Hindu Kush region of Afghanistan and Pakistan, Voice of America, article by Victoria Cavaliere
http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2007-05/2007-05-22-voa77.cfm?CFID=120688347&CFTOKEN=90053922

"The Mediterranean basin is literally frying under a scorching summer sun while some European countries are simultaneously experiencing severe floods. Conclusion: climate change is happening for a fact - it's time for us to take it seriously and act now, both individually, and as nations."
NicosT, TakingITGlobal member, Cyprus

"At one point the heat cover - it was above 100 degrees F, and it just killed all the fish in the lake through heat exposure. And we've experienced extreme heat waves. We've got four healthy seasons, winter, spring, summer and fall and now sometimes it comes too late - like right now it's coming too late. I've seen a lot of new growth of vegetation come into our area. Other insects and other birds and animals start coming in. Tree beetles came in and ruined a lot of trees in Alaska and they had to be cut down. And due to all the water draining, there's a high potential for forest fires. There have been a lot of forest fires in our area. Also a lot of ice is melting sooner when the end of the summer comes around."
Sarah James, Gwich'in, Alaska,
http://www.ienearth.org/climate_campaign_pg2.html

Appendix B
Learn More

Guide to Learning More About Climate Change

Climate change can appear to be a very daunting and inaccessible topic, because it affects so many facets of our lives and environment. Where do you begin??

Luckily, there are a lot of fantastic resources that approach climate change in a fun and accessible manner, making it easy to become an expert. Caution: learning more will only make you want to learn more even more! Use this guide as a launching pad for your research. Also, don't forget to check out the Climate Change Action Resource Center at www.climate.takingitglobal.org

For group-building and campaign resources, see the Organiser's Toolkit, next door in Appendix C.

General Resources for Beginners (or curious experts)

- **David Suzuki Foundation**
  http://www.davidsuzuki.org/Climate_Change/
  What you'll get: Excellent treasure trove of easy-to-understand information on everything from impacts to solutions.
  A great introduction to the issues.

- **World Wildlife Fund (International)**
  http://panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/climate_change/aboutcc/index.cfm
  Good essential information on climate change and what we can do about it, including links to national campaigns. (eg. Canada: http://www.saveourclimate.ca)

Personal Solutions: What You Can Do

- **How to Save the Climate (Greenpeace, 2007)**
  http://www.greenpeace.org/international/press/reports/how-to-save-the-climate-pers
  This guide is a perfect introduction to how each and every one of us can fight climate change in our daily lives.
  Very accessible and informative.

- **The Otesha Book: From Junk To Funk (Otesha Project, 2006)**
  http://www.otesha.ca/otesha+book/index.en.html
  The Otesha Book details how each one of our daily choices can have global repercussions.
  A true how-to guide for greener, more ethical lifestyles!

Climate Change Impacts

- **Poor Nations to Bear Brunt as World Warms (NYT, 2007)**
  www.nytimes.com/2007/04/01/science/earth/01climate.html?ei=5070&en=0a0eadb7d3f4eb32&ex=1189483200&adxnnl=1&adxnnlx=1189351132-qxdW3bO66ZZSr/lbqwyObw
  What you'll get: Outlines the raw unfairness of climate change impacts based on the latest IPCC reports.
  Our emissions are impacting the most vulnerable communities in the world.

- **IPCC AR4 WGII (IPCC, 2007)**
  http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM13apr07.pdf
  The world's best science confirms that climate change is already happening around the world, especially in polar regions.
  Details likely impacts of different future scenarios. Not for the faint of heart!

- **Climate Change Global Hotspots Map (WWF)**
  http://panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/climate_change/problems/global_warming/scientific_proof/ipcc_report/index.cfm
  Using the IPCC report listed above the World Wildlife Fund illustrates the impacts climate change will have on our world in an interactive map.

- **Africa: Up in Smoke? 2 (WGCCD, 2006)**
  http://practicalaction.org/?id=upinsmoke
  Details the impacts climate change will have on the continent of Africa – the least responsible yet most vulnerable – in coming decades and warns that, unless something is done, any development gains of the past half-century will go '*up in smoke*.'
  See also: Up in Smoke reports for Latin America (2005) and Southeast Asia (forthcoming, 2007).

For more on impacts, check out the *Stern Review* (listed below).

Appendix B
Learn More

Climate Change Policy

To understand the wild world of international climate policy we have to delve into some pretty complicated issues. Thankfully, there is tons of research out there to help! Start with these to get a hold of each issue and you'll be a Grand Master in no time.

The UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol

- **Caring for Climate: A Guide to the Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2005)**
  http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/caring_en.pdf
  What you'll get: Super-accessible explanation of the Kyoto Protocol and UNFCCC inside and out from their own Secretariat. Also includes a brief intro to climate science.

- **Planetary Citizen's Guide to the Global Climate Negotiations or How to Use a MOP (Sierra Club, 2005)**
  http://www.sierraclub.org/cop11/
  Made for citizen engagement in the Montreal COP/MOP (Dec, 2005),
  this is the classic how-to guide, still relevant to any large meeting.

Global Solutions

- **Vattenfall Global Climate Abatement Map**
  http://www.vattenfall.com/climatemap/
  What you'll get: Great introduction to climate change and an accessible interactive map showing mitigation potential around the world.

- **Climate Solutions: WWF's vision for 2050 (WWF, 2007)**
  http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/climatesolutionreport.pdf
  International Experts from the World Wildlife Fund find that it is possible to avert the worst impacts of climate change (ie. stay below 2˚C of warming) and develop sustainably, all with clean, renewable energy! But, we must make the right choices before 2012 or it will quickly be too late. Read what it will take and urge your politicians to act now!!

- **IPCC AR4 WGIII (IPCC, 2007)**
  http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM040507.pdf
  Despite its acronym-filled title, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (thousands of the world's best scientists) Working Group III delivers the goods - the most authoritative work on global mitigation potential to date. Guess what? It's possible!

- Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (UK Gov't, 2006)
  http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm
  Inaction on climate change will cause economic disruption greater than the two world wars and the Great Depression and cost us trillions of dollars. Compared to that, the cost of stopping climate change is a bargain!!! He ought to know; Sir Nicholas Stern is the former chief economist of the World Bank. A very compelling case to act.

- The Case for Deep Reductions: Canada's Role in Preventing Dangerous Climate Change (DSF/Pembina Institute, 2005)
  http://www.davidsuzuki.org/Publications/case_for_deep_reductions.asp
  This excellent report from the David Suzuki Foundation and the Pembina Institute outlines the case for substantial emissions reductions, especially in industrialised countries like Canada, and shows that it is both absolutely necessary and entirely possible! Check it out to see how.

Appendix B
Learn More

Bali or Bust:

International Climate Policy at a Major Turning Point

It goes without saying that climate change is a global problem. It is equally clear that, while some countries will lead and others follow, climate change requires a *global* solution. Thus, ever since the threat of climate change became apparent, nations have been trying to work together to tackle the problem. Unfortunately, gaining consensus on how this should be done has been, as someone once said of politics, "like herding cats!"

The first international agreement on climate change, the UN Framework Convention (UNFCCC, 1992) relied on voluntary commitments and quickly proved inadequate. But, it brought parties to the table. Working within the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was drawn up as a first step towards serious action, putting industrialised countries in the lead when it came to reductions by giving them binding targets.

Despite the non-participation of some major parties, such as the US and Australia, and the non-compliance of another, Canada, the Kyoto Protocol has been successful as a first step. In most industrialised countries, within the European Union in particular, it has laid the groundwork for future action and made climate policy a real consideration in government thinking. It has also mobilised significant (though certainly insufficient) financial flows towards sustainable development projects in developing and industrialised countries by establishing international carbon markets.

The first phase of the Kyoto Protocol (known to negotiators as CP1 for 'compliance period 1') runs from 2008-2012. ***What happens next*** is the question on everyone's mind.

Challenges of 'Post-2012'

The latest reports from the IPCC (which was established to inform the UNFCCC process) make clear that whatever follows Kyoto must be serious business. The window in which to act to prevent the worst effects of climate change is closing fast and global emissions must peak within the next 10-15 years. In order to make meaningful reductions, the successor to Kyoto must include all major emitters – particularly the US, but also (with different treatment) rapidly-industrialising developing countries like India and China – and it *must* include stringent, binding, absolute reduction targets for industrialised countries.

This is no easy task. Developing countries are loath to sign on to targets without considerable aid, pointing to the fact that they bear minimal historical responsibility for the problem, that their emissions (unless technology transfer can replace them) are essential for development and that, per-capita, they still only emit a fraction of what industrialised countries churn out. The US, on the other hand, is not interested in getting involved unless China and India do as well – or at least not until after the 2008 elections bring in a new administration. They feel anything else would be economically inefficient and politically impossible domestically. Furthermore, least-developed countries (LDCs) and vulnerable island states insist that more must be done to provide resources for Adaptation and transitioning to cleaner forms of development.

All this must be resolved quickly enough to avoid a 'gap' between CP1 and whatever follows. The uncertainty from a gap would erase any momentum from Kyoto, scare investment from the carbon market and put off those looking to design policies beyond 2012; no-one wants to act alone.

Arenas for action

The way forward must be through the UNFCCC/Kyoto process. With all the years invested in bringing states and other actors together anything else would be re-inventing the wheel and wasting precious time. On the other hand, many negotiators believe the name 'Kyoto' has become anathema to the US, with connotations of economic ruin. Many have come to agree that, while the main framework should and must remain the UNFCCC, other processes can work in parallel and 'feed in' to the development of a strong post-2012 climate regime.

Within the UNFCCC, discussions on the post-2012 framework have taken place in the Dialogue on Long-Term Cooperative Action to Address Climate Change by Enhancing Implementation of the Convention ('the Dialogue'). Under Kyoto these discussions have been focussed in the equally long-titled Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG). The accumulated work of these two tracks should spur the launch of an intensive two-year negotiations period to create the next phase of Kyoto. In order to avoid a gap, this would have to be launched at the next round of negotiations – at Bali, Indonesia this December – thus becoming known as the 'Bali Mandate.' It is absolutely essential for this agreement to launched in Bali. Otherwise, it will be too late.

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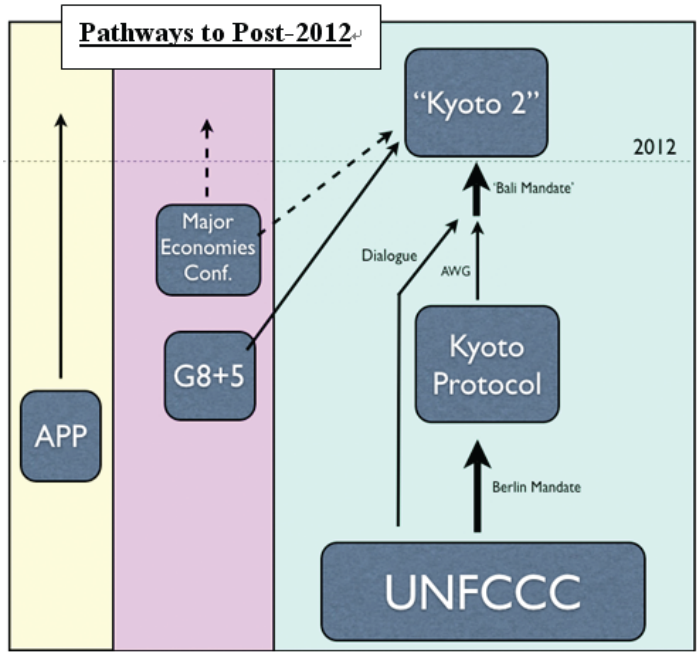
Other Important Actors

Other processes that can feed into a Bali Mandate as it develops the shape of future climate architecture will be the G8, the work of other UN bodies, the Major Economies process launched in Washington this September, and many other bilateral initiatives. The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) is currently a separate, voluntary scheme, termed by some to be 'anti-Kyoto' or the 'coal pact,' in reference to its weak, do-nothing approach.



Youth kicking butt and taking names

It is an excruciatingly slow and trying task to get governments to co-operate, but one that is nothing short of essential. Young people across the world have a role in standing up to their governments and keeping them accountable to their future.

This role has been actively filled since the start of the international process, with a large and vocal youth presence being felt at almost every meeting since Rio.

There will be a formidable youth presence in Bali, challenging negotiators to dream of what's *really* possible and create a strong Bali Mandate. To follow their progress and see how you can get involved, check out the links below.

There will also be large rallies around the world on December 8th, the International Day of Action Against Climate Change, right in the middle of the UN negotiations in Bali. There are already actions planned in 70 countries! Get involved in your country by joining or starting a group to mobilise for demonstrations. See www.globalclimatecampaign.org for details.

Youth links

It's Getting Hot in Here!
(international youth climate change blog):
www.itsgettinghotinhere.org

Canadian Youth Delegation to Bali
www.cydbali.org

Solar Generation International
www.solargeneration.org

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Learn More

Policy Tools and Proposed Solutions

Here are a few of the many policy tools that can be used to tackle climate change.
Policy action on climate change can happen at any level, from the local to the international.

Carbon Taxation

Carbon taxes can take several forms. Fossil fuels can be taxed directly – for example, in the form of a levy. Alternatively, a tax may be applied to greenhouse gas emissions, focusing on industrial emitters. (www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/carbon-tax.html)

In October, 2007, the government of the Canadian province of Quebec introduced a levy billed as "the country's first carbon tax." The government will tax oil and gas companies (0.8 Canadian cents per litre of gasoline, for example) to finance its efforts to meet its Kyoto Protocol targets. (The tax is "expected to raise about $200 million yearly." www.cbc.ca/consumer/story/2007/10/01/qc-carbontax1001.html) Critics point out that all Canadian provinces tax fuels to some extent, with Quebec's fuel taxes being among the highest in the country. (www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/carbon-tax.html) The province's environment minister has said that oil companies should be able to handle the tax, and has asked them not to pass it on to consumers. (www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2007/06/27/qc-gastax0627.html)
www.investing.reuters.co.uk/news/articleinvesting.aspx?type=oilRpt&storyID=2007-10-01T173902Z_01_N01295303_RTRIDST_0_CANADA-QUEBEC-TAX.XML
An example of a proposed tax on industrial emissions of greenhouse gases can be found in the Option:13 report by Corporate Knights – see the profile of Toby Heaps, on page __. This is a proposal for a new "global climate architecture," involving most national governments taxing emissions at the same rate worldwide.

In the U.S.A., "a coalition of academics and polluters" is advocating a carbon tax as an alternative to the proposed cap-and-trade systems (see below for a description) currently being considered by congress. They argue that a tax would be more efficient and less bureaucratic than cap-and-trade, and would not slow economic growth as much. (www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/03/31/AR2007033101040.html)

On the other hand, a carbon tax would provide less certainty as to how heavily emissions would be reduced. There is no enforced maximum amount of pollution, from any particular source; economic self-interest encourages but does not guarantee an overall reduction in the amount of greenhouse gas pollution. There is some concern, too, that businesses would pass the cost of taxation on to consumers. Jos Delbeke, the European Union's top official for climate change, considers a world carbon tax regime preferable, but unrealistic, favoring emissions trading as the best practical alternative.
The United States Climate
Action Partnership, "an expanding alliance of major businesses and leading climate and environmental groups," is one
group advocating the adoption of a cap and allowance system. (www.us-cap.org/about/index.asp)
(www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/03/31/AR2007033101040.html)

Cap and Allowance Emissions Trading Systems

A cap and allowance emission trading system involves "[a] limit on the total amount of pollution that can be emitted… from all regulated sources," allowances issued to power plants and other 'large point sources' of pollution, and the buying and selling of these allowances. (EPA) They provide "a measurable cost for polluting the atmosphere" (Motorage) to large industrial emitters, as companies that exceed their allowable emissions need to buy credits from those that have emitted less carbon than the allowable amount; the "caps" are gradually reduced, increasing the incentive for innovation. 'Cap and trade' systems, as they are also called, can operate at various levels of regulation: regional, national, or international.

Some environmentalists who oppose such a system for countries consider it feasible when applied to corporations. It is worth noting that a trading system in which too many allowances are given to corporations may provide too little incentive to reduce emissions, and end up being little more than a program of corporate handouts as George Monbiot, a columnist for the Guardian, argues has happened with the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme. More information can be found in his book, Heat: How To Stop the Planet from Burning.

www.epa.gov/airmarkets/trading/basics.html
www.motorage.com/motorage/article/articleDetail.jsp?id=422000
www.davidsuzuki.org/climate_change/solutions/industry.asp
George Monbiot: Heat: How to Stop the Planet from Burning (Doubleday Canada, 2006), page 46

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Carbon Rationing

In a nutshell, Monbiot's proposal for carbon rationing is this: When buying fuel or electricity (other commodities would not be rationed), purchasers would use a carbon debit card. Each individual and each corporation would be entitled to spend a percentage of their personal carbon allocation; the percentage would be equivalent to the proportion of their country's emissions coming from consuming electricity and fuel, and the allocation would be based on the allowable global emissions for that particular year, divided by the global population of the time. This is a solution that would most likely be applied at the national level. George Monbiot suggests that carbon rationing, combined with public and private investment in renewable energy technology and home insulation, would be the fairest way to achieve the necessary emissions reductions. Energy taxes, he says, would hit the poor harder than the rich, with costs taking up a greater proportion of their income. Meanwhile, the rich would not likely be discouraged from burning as much fuel as they could afford to, even though it would cost them a bit more. Rationing would also be less coercive than laws restricting consumption, and therefore likely to meet less resistance.

The rest of the country's carbon budget would be allocated by the government, and the trading of credits would bring in an element of flexibility. "The market created by carbon rationing will automatically stimulate demand for low-carbon technologies, such as public transport and renewable energy," writes Monbiot. "In other words, in every respect this proposal needs to be less statist [less government intervention] than its competitors."

Quotation: Monbiot, George. Heat: How to Stop the Planet from Burning. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 2006, page 47.

The Climate Action Network's Three Track Approach

This proposal would be applied internationally after 2012. The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 365 NGOs that promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change. The Network's vision is "to protect the atmosphere while allowing for sustainable and equitable development worldwide." There are three components to CAN's proposal for "[keeping] global warming as far below 2°C as possible" and mitigating the harmful effects of climate change: a Kyoto track, a 'greening' track, and an adaptation track.

The Kyoto track involves binding reduction targets for industrialized countries; these would come into effect in 2012, after the first round of Kyoto expires. Only industrialized countries would be required to reduce their emissions in this initial phase, in recognition of their historical responsibility for climate change. These restrictions would mean that sustainable technologies would be developed at a faster rate.

The 'Greening' track means "the rapid introduction of clean, sustainable technologies to developing countries" so that they can reduce their emissions while industrializing.

The Adaptation track would consist of assistance to the most vulnerable countries, including small island nations, in "anticipating and limiting the unavoidable effects of climate change."

http://www.climatenetwork.org/about-can/three-track-approach

Tax Incentives on Retrofits and Green Products

'Green' tax incentives are offered by some national and regional governments to encourage citizens to use less-polluting technologies and make their homes more energy efficient. For example, Canada offers grants and tax rebates to homeowners, businesses, and institutions "to help them invest in energy and pollution-saving upgrades" when building retrofits are undertaken (eg. adding insulation, sealing windows, upgrading to greener heating system). http://www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/incentives.cfm Rebates and loans are available from some regional governments, utilities, cities, and power corporations to purchasers of energy-saving appliances and other energy- and water-saving devices.

http://www.dsireusa.org/
http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/policy/neartermghgreduction.html
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy_in_the_European_Union

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Free Public Transit

Some cities and towns offer free, or "zero-fare," public transit, funded through taxation (at the local, regional, or national level) or commercial sponsorship. Some of these systems operate within a certain area of a city, such as the downtown – for example, the free light rail service in downtown Calgary, Canada. Others, such as that in Hasselt, Belgium, are city-wide. These programs can reduce globe-warming greenhouse gas emissions by discouraging the use of cars, while reducing traffic accidents and health impacts from air pollution. Also, these programs save cities money by decreasing wear on roads and the need to provide parking, and they making transportation more accessible to low-income residents.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero-fare
www.calgarytransit.com/Routes/lrt_stop.html
www.newrules.org/environment/hasselt.html

Feeding the Grid (While Filling Your Pockets) with Microrenewables

Some power utilities will pay homeowners for 'microrenewables' - electricity produced on a small scale by homeowners through 'appropriate technology' such as solar panels and small wind turbines. Spain and Germany have policies mandating generous tariffs for renewable energy generating systems – including small-scale home systems – that feed electricity into the grid; both countries also guarantee producers access to sell their excess generated elecricity to the grid. The Greek government has introduced a law that may oblige it to subsidise the cost of new installations, while the Canadian province of Ontario recently became the first province or state in North America to mandate minimum tariffs (eg. guarantees a minimum price for buying renewable energy from producers). Spain, Germany, and Ontario all guarantee interconnection to the grid for projects microrenewable projects.

www.greenenergyjobs.com/career-guide/micro-renewables-jobs/
www.erneuerbareenergien.de/files/english/renewable_energy/downloads/application/pdf/kurzgutachten_einspeisesysteme_en.pdf
www.renewable-energy-world.com/display_article/294298/121/CRTIS/none/none/All-eyes-on-Greece:-New-feed-in-tariff-gives-boost-to-PV-industry/
www.renewableenergyaccess.com/rea/news/story?id=46721
www.windshare.ca/lakewind/standard_offer_contracts.html
http://ontario-sea.org/standardoffer.html

SOME TRULY WACKY SUGGESTIONS

Fertilizing the Seas

Phytoplankton – one-celled algae – absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis. In theory, this could effectively store large amounts of carbon, acting as a 'carbon sink' – depending on what proportion of the carbon sinks to the sea floor (thus sequestering it) rather than being re-released to the atmosphere. The growth of these algae is often limited by a lack of iron, so some scientists have proposed adding iron to the oceans. One researcher who has done so in a project in the Southern Ocean, Mark Brzezinski, succeeded in creating algal blooms, but does not see the results of ocean fertilization as strong enough to contribute much in slowing global warming.

http://environmentaldefenseblogs.org/climate411/2007/05/25/ocean_fertilization/
www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2004/04/040420013836.htm

Smoke and Mirrors

The George W. Bush administration wants further research into putting objects (from shiny balloons, to a giant reflective screen, to tiny sulphate droplets that would mimic the reflective dust thrown up by volcanic eruptions) into space to reduce the incoming sunlight. These proposals may be appealing in that their successful implementation could reduce or eliminate the need to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, which is convenient to those with financial ties to fossil fuel extraction and military contractors. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has referred to these sorts of technological fixes as "speculative, uncosted and with potential unknown side effects."

www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2007/jan/27/usnews.frontpagenews
www.astronomyedinburgh.org/publications/journals/53/campbell1.shtml

Appendix C
Take Action Toolkit

Fun ideas to get people moving:

Place-specific projects

Informative stickers on gas pumps
Anti-idle road signs
Banners near heavy emitting factories or powerplants

Community stories

Collect opinions and stories from your community about climate change
Publish the stories or share them with your community, especially those with an emotional hook.

Street Theatre

Write a play illustrating the emotional drama of your issue while explaining part of the science. For example, Canadian Youth Climate Coalition activists once gathered around their Environment Minister's office during the holiday season dressed as Santa and his reindeer, made homeless by climate change! Their demands were expressed in the form of a giant Christmas wish list ("All I want for X-mas is 80% GHG reductions…"). They sang modified Christmas carols (see below) and held banners to highlight their plight.

Write songs and lyrics

You can use these as energizers for your group and events and to get public attention.
Try taking a well-known nursery rhyme or pop song and re-writing the lyrics.

Ethical Consumption

Convince local consumers to avoid certain products or companies that are contributing excessively to global warming or the denial of the science.

"Coat-tail" your message to get in the news

By linking your event to an existing news item or theme you can get press coverage. This helps inform the public, motivate decision makers and rally your volunteers.
Ex. On the your local, provincial or state government opens you can make a demonstration demanding your issue be placed first on the agenda.

Visuals

These are helpful especially for newspaper and television coverage. You can use props or costumes to get your point across.
Ex: A polar bear holding a placard or a bursting thermometer.

Caravan

Going from town to town doing your thing can inform and motivate others while also being newsworthy in itself. You can take a workshop on tour with you, or your journey can be about collecting stories and highlighting an issue, like SYC's To The Tarsands bike trip: http://tothetarsands.ca/

Concert

Large or small they are a great way to bring people together, raise funds and share knowledge about the issue. You don't have to be Al Gore to put on a great event!

"Blank"-a-thon

Ex: "We'll bike/walk/hop/paint/sing/clean/shoot hoops for X hours and your donation of $10 will buy 10 minutes.

Organize a raffle

A quick way to raise funds, especially where people are together in large numbers

Skill-share

Ex: Make-over party with environmentally friendly products, or a bicycle repair workshop and safe riding tips

Invitations to decision makers

Invite important politicians or business leaders to your events so they can learn more about your concerns and if they do not attend then you can use this as leverage for gaining future meetings. Ex: "for 6 months we've been trying to meet with Minister Smith"

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Take Action Toolkit

Contact elected politicians

Letters and petitions are valuable demonstrations of public support for your cause.
Include local or relevant media stories that support your message, especially if they reference your group.

Op-Eds

Write an opinion article for the local or even national paper.
Write responses to stories or editorials related to your issue.

Uncover hidden stories

Are there hidden victims of climate change in your community?
Ex. Investigate the number of heat-related hospitalizations in your area.

Brainstorm, Ask Around and Adapt

Come up with your own ideas and don't be shy about asking for help and advice. You can even research what others have done and adapt their concept to your circumstances. Networks can be invaluable for this purpose. Go back to the Get Connected section and check your list of contacts. Is there anyone who would have advice for your project? Visit the Climate Change Action Resource Centre to see what others are doing!

Great Resources for Organisers

Here are just of few of the hundreds of great resources that you can find online and through your networks. Many of them are made by and for youth. Check them out!

Australian Student Environment Network (ASEN) with Greenpeace

- "Uni Clean Energy Toolkit"
  Available at: http://www.asen.org.au/resources/climate/Uni_Clean_Energy_Toolkit.pdf
  Guide to youth-run (especially student-run) campaigns for action on campus of at the local or regional level. The authors place a strong emphasis on the importance of environmental justice. The Toolkit features an interesting analysis of how the concentration of power and its abuse – including repression of student and other grassroots movements– have facilitated the development of environmental problems such as climate change. There is some useful analysis of tactics, and handy samples: a media release, a student council resolution, and a petition.

Canadian Youth Climate Coalition (CYCC)

- "Adopt an MP" Campaign Guide
  Available at: http://www.ourclimate.ca/main/resources/adopt.pdf
  Guide to arranging and conducting meetings with political representatives – in this case, with Canadian Members of Parliament, but the basic principles can be applied to other elected representatives as well. The idea of the campaign is to maintain strong pressure on a particular representative until they commit to taking concrete action on climate change. This guide includes a printable "Certificate of Adoption." So far, 71 MPs have been adopted across Canada!

- "All I Want for Christmas is an 80% Reduction in GHG's Based on 1990 Levels: An Action Guide"
  Available at: http://www.ourclimate.ca/main/resources/AllIWant.pdf
  This guide suggests campaigning tactics to be utilized specifically during the Christmas season, including wish lists and gifts sent to political representatives based on their performance in regards to climate change, plus a list of Christmas carols with song lyrics adapted to the issue.

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- "It's Time to Take Back Our Future: a youth guide to taking action against the Harper agenda and for the planet"
  Available at: http://www.ourclimate.ca/main/resources/youthguide-web.pdf
  This resource features a number of campaign ideas, as well as useful resources. The section on media relations is highly informative, and includes a sample media advisory and a sample press release, as well as an explanation of the differences between the two. The focus is on challenging the Canadian federal government (currently under Prime Minister Harper), but the resources can be applied broadly.

Friends of the Earth Europe (FOEE)

- "Big Action Manual: Building on the Lessons Learned"
  Available at: http://www.climateyouthnetwork.org/fileadmin/pictureArchiv/files/FoE_Big_Action_Manual.pdf
  Detailed guide to organizing mass protests and public relations stunts under the banner of Friends of the Earth. The information is applicable to mass events in general, and includes suggestions on financing, insurance, safety, and dealing with the authorities.

Greenpeace

- "Clean Energy Now!" Campaign Guide
  Available at: http://www.campusactivism.org/displayresource-111.htm
  Guide to campus clean energy campaigns. It includes an overview of recent student campaign successes and clear, step-by-step instructions to running various campaigns, including a university referendum. There is information on purchasing clean energy and appropriate technology, and the excellent samples section includes a timeline for a school semester of organizing, preparing a well-written resolution, and media materials.

Midwest Academy

- "Intro to Direct Action Organizing"
  Available at: http://www.midwestacademy.com/direct_action_organizing.html
  Just what it says it is. Includes a visual explanation of different organizing methods, contrasting direct action with, for example, service provision. For the record, direct action is "based on the power of people to take collective action on their own behalf," and aims to "[alter] the relations of power between people, the government, and other institutions by building strong permanent local, state and national organizations."

Sierra Youth Coalition (SYC)

- Sierra Youth Coalition "Group Kit"
  Available at: http://syc-cjs.org/sustainable/tiki-download_wiki_attachment.php?attId=76
  Guide to forming and maintaining a group, and planning and implementing campaigns. The authors advocate taking action at the individual, institution, local, and regional levels, respectively, on the following fronts: lifestyle simplicity, education
  for sustainability, sustainable communities, and bioregionalism. Highlights of this thorough and inspiring resource
  include recommendations on meetings, roles and consensus, and important considerations on media and fundraising.

Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC)

- "Youth Power Shift Action Packet"
  Available at: http://www.campusactivism.org/server-new/uploads/actionpacket2-20.pdf
  This campaign guide focuses on environmental justice, emphasizing violations of the rights of indigenous people. Plans are provided for campaigning on energy audits and conservation, clean energy purchase and installation, 'green' buildings and technology, transportation, and environmental justice and development. There are general suggestions on organization-building and the stages of campaigns. Samples include a resolution, a "letter to an institution," and press materials.

Can't get enough? Here are three extremely useful and inspiring books:

How To Save The World In Your Spare Time
By Elizabeth May (2006), Toronto: Key Porter Books

Notes From Canada's Young Activists: a generation stands up for change
By Cullis-Suzuki, S; Frederickson, K; Kayssi, A; Mackenzie, C. (eds) (2007), Vancouver: Greystone Publishers

The Troublemaker's Teaparty: a manual for effective citizen action
By Charles Dobson (2003), Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers

Appendix D
About The Guide / TIG

About the Guide to Action

The Guide to Action was informed by the "Framework for Action" developed for TakingITGlobal by Jennifer Corriero, as part of her Master's of Environmental Science Major Project Report on "Youth-Led Action in an International Context," and by TakingITGlobal's HIV/AIDS Youth Guide to Action, published in 2006. The Guide was further influenced by interviews with youth activists that are engaged in climate change work to ensure that the guide was inclusive and contributed to by the people it is intended to support. Finally, the Guide was also informed by a five month TakingITGlobal dual capacity building and research project focused on youth-led initiatives called the Cross-Canada Mapping of Youth-led and/or Highly Youth-engaged Initiatives (http://projects.takingitglobal.org/mapping), whose project report was completed April 2006. Furthermore, the Climate Change Youth Guide to Action has a particular focus on the importance of influencing policy and the different levels and means of action.

While the guide contains a fair number of references to Canadian youth actions and context, we have attempted to keep the scope as international as possible. As with our previous Guide, it can be successfully adapted and used with different audiences. Fundamentally the guide focuses on youth participation, and encourages individual reflection on the context in which they would like to undertake a particular action.

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TakingITGlobal and Climate Change

TakingITGlobal believes that, in order to tackle the climate crisis effectively and create just transitions to sustainable societies, youth must be front and centre in the development and implementation of climate change policies and programs. To this end, TakingITGlobal has been involved in many initiatives to date that empower youth to demand action and involvement in one of the biggest issues challenging our generation:

- TakingITGlobal is a founding member of the Canadian Youth Climate Coalition (CYCC), a network of over 50 diverse youth-led groups from across the country established in September 2006 to present a united youth voice on climate change, and continues to play a very active role in the CYCC's work.

- By hosting the planning team for the Canadian Youth Delegation to Nairobi – COP 12 (CYD-Nairobi) through the fall of 2006, TakingITGlobal facilitated the engagement of 21 exceptional young Canadians in international climate change policy. Apart from attending the UN climate change negotiations, CYD-Nairobi also participated in the Second International Conference of Youth, where over 100 youth activists from around the world gathered to launch the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change.

- TakingITGlobal is very pleased to be actively engaged in December 2007's Canadian Youth Delegation to Bali – COP 13 (CYD-Bali), where a TakingITGlobal representative will join more than 25 young Canadians and youth from around the world in Indonesia to challenge the world's governments to strengthen international co-operation on climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference.

- TakingITGlobal continues to support youth organizations across the world through the resources and toolkits that can be found online at www.takingitglobal.org. Check out our Climate Change Action Resource Centre at www.climate.takingitglobal.org.

Appendix D
About The Guide / TIG

What is TakingITGlobal?

TakingITGlobal (TIG) is an international organization, led by youth, empowered by technology. TIG is at the intersection of three major global trends - the international scope of major issues, the information and communications technology revolution, and the demographic force of young people. TIG brings together young people within international networks to collaborate on projects addressing global problems and creating positive change.

The TakingITGlobal Web Site TakingITGlobal.org is your gateway to:

Make Connections www.takingitglobal.org/connections/
• Connect with more than 120,000 members, from over 220 countries and territories, to share thoughts, perspectives and experiences!

Express Yourself www.takingitglobal.org/express/
• Express yourself. You can write articles, stories, poems, and read the works of others in our online publication, Panorama. You can also create an online art exhibit and browse through a collection of cultural expressions in the Global Gallery!

Browse Resources www.takingitglobal.org/resources/
• Discover opportunities. Through our resource database, you can access organizations, events, and financial opportunities from around the world.

Understand Issues www.takingitglobal.org/understand/
• Inform yourself on important global issues. Featured Themes are focal points which spark dialogue on important topics.

Take Action www.takingitglobal.org/action/
• Take action. Using resources such as the Projects System, Workshop Kit, and this Action Guide, TIG can help you initiate positive change!

Explore the World www.takingitglobal.org/explore/
• Browse country sites, and access country information using the flash map.

"[The world has] already reached the level of dangerous concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere...

Climate change is for real.

We have just a small window of opportunity and it is closing rather rapidly.

There is not a moment to lose"

Dr Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman,
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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