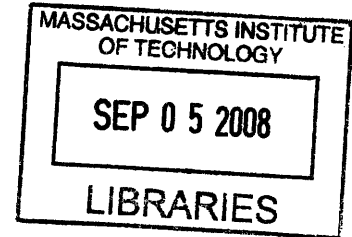


**NGOs & Climate Change Campaigns: Understanding Variations in Motivations and Activities of Environmental and Development Organizations**

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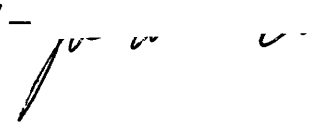
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## ABSTRACT

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The unequal distribution of climate change impacts exploits the existing vulnerabilities of developing nations. This inequity, coupled with an inadequate, climate mitigation-focused response, has prompted a growing movement of global civil society actors demanding climate justice. In particular, transnational, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have now developed climate change campaigns that focus on both climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, little study has been conducted about the nature of these campaigns. For example, what drives these organizations to work on climate change; how these campaigns are tailored to the needs of vulnerable populations, and how organizational structure affects campaigns and problem identification, are questions that have not been addressed. In order to gain a better understanding of these climate campaigns, I conducted a survey of the climate activities of two transnational NGOs: Friends of the Earth International and Oxfam-Great Britain. In particular, I looked at why these NGOs have engaged in climate change activities in the countries where they are working and why they have oriented their campaigns in the way that they have. The findings suggest that NGO climate change campaigns in industrialized countries focus on mitigation, while the focus in developing countries is on adaptation.

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## INTRODUCTION

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The impacts of climate change across countries are unequal; wealthy, developed countries have made the larger contribution to climate change, but the poor in the developing world are feeling a disproportionate share of negative impacts. About “one-half of all greenhouse gas emissions, primarily carbon dioxide produced by the burning of coal, oil, and other fossil fuels, comes from the wealthy industrialized countries<sup>1</sup>” (Harris 2003). Poor nations have been exploited by industrialized countries for their resources, and derive few, if any, benefits from the mineral wealth in oil that is drilled from beneath the earth’s surface, or coal ripped from the mountains. This “resource curse<sup>2</sup>,” which combines resource wealth, weak or non-existent democracies, and vulnerability to or acceptance of corporate control and influence, has further weakened the economies of developing countries, making them more susceptible to economic shocks.

In addition to resource exploitation, the effects of climate change provide additional obstacles for developing countries already working to reduce poverty and provide basic needs for their citizens, and has a greater impact in countries where people and governments do not have sufficient resources to recover. For example, developing countries are also more vulnerable to extreme weather events induced by climate change, like flooding and droughts. These climactic events pose risks to food security and public health, impacts which are magnified in developing countries.

Given these potential and manifested effects, climate change is one of the largest global problems of our time. If we do not act collectively to address it, its social and economic impacts could be on par with, “the great wars and the economic depression of the first half of the 20th century” (Stern 2006: ii).

Until recently, climate change activities have been focused primarily on climate change mitigation, emphasizing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. However, in recent years, climate justice has been receiving increasing attention as impacts of climate change are being felt in countries around the world. Although there are some time delays built into the system, the time horizon for the effects of climate change is much shorter than most people realize, and its effects are already impacting the livelihoods of people, especially those in the developing world. Therefore, climate justice-centered adaptation activities are on the rise.

The formation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 was the first step the international community took towards addressing climate change, though until

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<sup>1</sup> However, the global population is rising and, “if developing countries insist on a right to ‘catch up’ in per capita emissions, the atmospheric burden, when multiplied by the population of the developing world (about four times that of the developed world), could more than triple CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations after the twenty-first century and cause ‘dangerous’ climate change” W. N. Adger, *Fairness in Adaptation to Climate Change* (MIT Press, 2006).

<sup>2</sup> The resource curse is a phenomenon described by many scholars. Sachs and Warner have described it as, “countries with great natural resource wealth tend nevertheless to grow more slowly than resource-poor countries” (2001: 1).

recently, its efforts also have focused on climate mitigation, rather than adaptation. The approval of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the precursor to the Kyoto Protocol, followed shortly in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Given the historic focus on mitigation, it is not surprising that the Protocol did not provide funding mechanisms or require strategies for adaptation. Although the UNFCCC has made some progress towards reducing the imbalance of GHG emissions in the atmosphere, which are the source of climate change, scant attention has been paid to the issue of adaptation. This focus on mitigation fails to address inequality between those who caused the problem and those who will suffer the most from it.

Transnational NGOs can play an important role in both assisting climate-affected communities now, while also working at the international level to promote adaptation policies. The number of NGOs working on climate change has been growing. In fact, some transnational NGOs that may not have previously worked on environmental issues, and/or may not have had an active presence in a particular country, now have activities focused on climate change. Already, these transnational NGOs have helped pressure the international community to make some preliminary steps towards addressing adaptation in the climate conventions; during recent meetings of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change in Bali (December 2007), the United Nations announced approval of an adaptation fund to assist developing countries that lack the resources to cope with the impacts of climate change. However, some may argue that this effort is too little, too late.

Although it appears that some transnational NGOs are filling in parts of the adaptation gap, the nature of their local activities is still unknown. Studying NGO activities is relevant, because through their varied campaign activities, NGOs engage in adaptation-focused activities while also prodding industrialized countries to meet their emission mitigation targets. Therefore, I focused my research on the kinds of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities NGOs are engaging in, and also why they have made these choices. This thesis shows how transnational NGOs respond to global environmental threats. Specifically, this research addresses these questions:

- Is there a pattern of mitigation and adaptation activities in Annex 1 and Non-Annex countries?
- What factors drive transnational NGOs' decisions to work on climate change, and how does their work vary in industrialized and developing countries?
- What do climate campaigns suggest about NGO accountability?

In order to explore the character of transnational NGOs' climate campaigns and to understand any differences in how organizations frame and approach their campaigns in industrialized and developing countries, I sent out a survey to the individual country offices of two organizations: Friends of the Earth International (FoEi) and Oxfam-Great Britain (GB).

By comparing the campaigns of FoEi and Oxfam, this thesis will provide insight into the general pattern of activity of climate change campaigns and subsequently, NGO response to global environmental problems. Additionally, the research outlines synergies and variances across national campaigns, and identifies which factors drive NGOs to make decisions regarding the campaign strategies they choose at the national level.

These findings suggest that NGO climate mitigation campaigns, centered on proactive emissions reductions and policy initiatives, are prevalent in industrialized countries (Annex I), while efforts in developing countries (Non-Annex I) have focused on climate adaptation campaigns. This trend reflects both the organizational structure of the NGOs involved, as well as the ways in which climate impacts differ in industrialized and developing countries.

The first chapter of this paper focuses on climate change science, impacts, and policy. Chapter two outlines climate justice theory, and builds a case for climate justice. The next chapter looks at why and how civil society responds to climate change. Specifically, this chapter explains the factors driving NGO proliferation and then addresses why they might engage in climate change. This chapter also describes the ways NGO legitimacy and accountability can be addressed. Chapter four details the methods used in this research. Chapter five provides background information about the organizations studied, and then Chapter six presents the data findings. Chapter seven includes a discussion of findings and conclusions.

## CHAPTER I: BACKGROUND ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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### Climate Science and Policy

Although there are naturally occurring, normal climate variations, including periods of intense cold and intense heat, the increase in occurrence and strength of climactic events has been attributed to anthropogenic activities<sup>3</sup>. It has been reported that the decade of 1998-2007 is the warmest on record, and the global mean surface temperature for 2007 is currently estimated at 0.41°C/0.74°F above the 1961-1990 annual average of 14.00°C/57.20°F (WMO 2007). Globally, it is very likely that 1998 was the warmest year in the instrumental record, since 1861 (Albritton 2001: 2). According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2007) “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” (p. 30).

Some greenhouse gases (GHG), like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, occur naturally in the atmosphere, while others, like aerosols, are exclusively made by humans. Carbon dioxide, in particular, is regulated by a biological system called the carbon cycle, which involves the exchange, or movement, of carbon between land areas and the oceans. GHGs absorb infrared radiation from the sun and trap heat in the atmosphere, which warms the Earth’s surface. Although there are natural processes that regulate the levels of carbon in the atmosphere, anthropogenic actions, like the burning of fossil fuels, have increased the concentrations of carbon and other GHGs, and “about three quarters of the anthropogenic emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere during the past 20 years is due to fossil fuel burning” (Albritton 2001).

As a result, this excess of carbon, which amounts to approximately 4.1 billion metric tons annually, creates an imbalance between GHG emission and absorption, leading to higher atmospheric concentrations of the gases, which has led to the current pattern of increased global warming of the Earth (Energy Information Administration 2008). Therefore, “If no action is taken to reduce emissions, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere could reach double its pre-industrial level as early as 2035, virtually committing us to a global average temperature rise of over 2°C” (Stern 2006: iii). In order to stabilize the current levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere in the range of 450 and 550ppm CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), levels that are already having adverse impacts globally, this would require emissions to be at least 25% below current levels by 2050, and perhaps even lower (Stern 2006: iii).

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<sup>3</sup> Although some still question climate change science, there is consensus in the scientific community, including the respected scientists of the IPCC, that climate change is a real phenomenon. The National Academies of Science, among others, have confirmed the conclusion of the IPCC: “We recognise the international scientific consensus of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)” NSA National Science Academies, Joint Science Academies’ Statement: Global Response to Climate Change (2005).

Although for many years scientists have stated that human actions are responsible for climate change, it wasn't until recently that an international panel released a statement that further substantiates scientific claims that climate change is anthropogenic in origin: "It is unequivocal that the climate is changing, and it is very likely that this is predominantly caused by the increasing human interference with the atmosphere. These changes will transform the environmental conditions on Earth unless counter-measures are taken."<sup>4</sup> Even a World Bank report recently stated, "Global warming is primarily a result of the industrialisation and motorization levels in the OECD countries, on whom the main onus for mitigation presently lies" (Simms, Kumar and Robbins 2000).

There have been some important milestones in climate change science and policy that warrant a brief overview. First, the international community finally acknowledged climate change as a legitimate threat in 1988 when the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is a scientific body that was created to research and disseminate, "scientific technical and socio-economic information in a policy-relevant but policy neutral way to decision makers" (IPCC 2008).

Following the inception of the IPCC, the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), an international treaty which started the process of international cooperation and coordination to address climate change, was established in 1992. The convention was a precursor to the Kyoto Protocol, although nations that are parties to the UNFCCC have not necessarily ratified the Kyoto Protocol, like the United States. The Convention includes differentiated targets and timetables for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, granting longer timelines to developing nations. To date, there are 192 country signatories to the UNFCCC.

In order to implement the Kyoto Protocol, the UNFCCC classifies countries in a way that is both widely accepted, and also reflects the economic and climactic vulnerability that many countries face. According to the UNFCCC, Annex I countries include the following:

the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States (UNFCCC 2008).

Alternately, the Non-Annex I countries are primarily developing countries. The UNFCCC points out, in respect to Non-Annex I countries, that the following is true:

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<sup>4</sup> On June 7, 2005, the international joint science academies released a "Statement on Growth and Responsibility: Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Climate Protection in the context of the G8 meeting at Gleneagles" JSA Joint Science Academies, Statement on Growth and Responsibility: Sustainability, Energy



Certain groups of developing countries are recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought. Others (such as countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce) feel more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures. The Convention emphasizes activities that promise to answer the special needs and concerns of these vulnerable countries, such as investment, insurance and technology transfer (UNFCCC 2008).

Appendix A includes a full list of Annex I and Non-Annex I countries.

Most recently, during meetings of the UNFCCC in Bali (December 2007), the United Nations announced approval of an adaptation fund to assist developing countries that lack the resources to cope with the impacts of climate change, although some may argue that this effort is too little, too late. Although the fund has been improved by the UN system, there could be a long implementation process before any countries actually receive any of the funds.

### **Overview of Climate Change Impacts**

Climate change is not only an environmental or ecological problem, as its impacts affect human health, development, and economic growth. The effects of climate change are more pronounced in developing countries due to vulnerabilities inherent in their geographic location and lower economic status. Consequently, climate change is linked to other social problems like poverty, trade, and globalization, (Pettit 2004) leaving developing countries with fewer resources to respond to its effects. Time delays and uncertainty about when and to what degree climate change impacts will occur present additional obstacles, and although it's clear that climate change will produce impacts on the global scale, it is uncertain what the impact will be on the regional, or local levels, and there will be much variance from country-to-country.

As mentioned previously, the regions most likely to be adversely affected by climate change are in the developing world, where people are disproportionately dependent on occupations, such as farming, that are affected by extreme weather patterns. Also, the poor are often forced to inhabit land that is more susceptible to the risks of an unstable climate (floodplains, unstable slopes, or exposed coastlines (WaterAid 2007). Shiva (2002) points out that, "the main victims of climate disasters are those who have had the smallest role in creating climate destabilization—coastal communities, small islanders, peasants, and pastoral communities" (p. 42).

The rise in global temperature is responsible for ecological impacts, like biodiversity loss, sea-level rise, and species extinction. For example, an increase in oceanic temperature results in ecological impacts like coral bleaching, which precipitates species loss and threatens biodiversity. Climate change is also responsible for the intensification of the hydrological cycle, which creates

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Efficiency and Climate Protection in the Context of the G8 Meeting at Gleneagles, 2005, Available: [http://www.nationalacademies.org/includes/G8Statement\\_Energy\\_07\\_May.pdf](http://www.nationalacademies.org/includes/G8Statement_Energy_07_May.pdf).

dryer dry seasons and wetter wet seasons. Consequently, these changes in weather patterns give rise to heightened risks of more extreme and frequent floods and drought. In some places, average rainfall will decrease, but the intensity of storms will increase. These rainfall changes affect drinking water supplies and crop yields, compromising human health and nutrition. According to a study by the International Rice Research institute, rice is very vulnerable to climate change, and rice yields decrease by 10 percent for every 1 degree Celsius increase in minimum night temperature. Since rice is the staple food for more than half of the world's population, the impact of climate change on rice yields could have catastrophic consequences (Greenpeace 2008). Scarce food and water supplies are of particular concern in places with higher immune-compromised populations; the rising temperature increases the prevalence, and changes the geographic distribution, of vector-borne diseases. Since higher temperatures weaken human resistance to diseases, which is compounded by water scarcity and inadequate nutrition, these combined impacts from climate change can have devastating effects on already vulnerable populations, like the poor and those with HIV/AIDS. Higher temperatures are responsible for an increase in heat-related deaths, particularly for the elderly.

A warming climate also can also produce more frequent tropical storms, which can be very dangerous and costly. Tropical cyclones are responsible for a large proportion of damage, injury, and deaths from natural hazards, and are also the most expensive natural catastrophes in the US (Pielke Jr and Landsea 1998). It has been reported that the 2005 Atlantic Hurricane Season was the worst in recorded history<sup>5</sup>, delivering devastating storms like Hurricane Katrina (US, Mexico) and Hurricane Emily (Grenada, Cozumel, Mexico). Not surprisingly, natural disasters are more fatal in the developing world, and 94% of natural disaster-related deaths occur there (Mathur, Burton and van Aalst 2004).

The severe weather patterns created by climate change also impact the built environment. Rising sea levels caused by glacial melt can lead to coastal erosion and infrastructure damage. Flooding can cause overflows in the sanitation systems of both industrialized and developing countries, if systems exist at all, which pose health risks, like the spread of water-borne pathogens. Flood damage to coastlines can also lead to economic losses resulting from reduced tourism.

Changes in climate conditions will affect demand, supply, and quality of water, and vulnerable populations in the developing world are particularly at risk. Increased intensity of storms can lead to sewage overflows and increased runoff, which affects water quality if appropriate measures are not taken. On the other hand, climate events can also lead to water scarcity; since by 2050, 13-20% of the world's population, or 2.4 billion people, will live in

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<sup>5</sup> In 2005, there were a record 27 named storms, of which 15 were hurricanes. This exceeded the previous record from 1969 which was 12 hurricanes, with 7 were major hurricanes NCDc National Climatic Data Center, Climate of 2005 Atlantic Hurricane Season, 2006, Available: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2005/hurricanes05.html>, August 8, 2008.

countries where water is scarce (Weinthal 2001), including ,75-250 million people across Africa who could face more severe water shortages by 2020 (Oxfam 2007A) an additional strain on water sources from climate change could be catastrophic.

For example, glacial melt increases flood risk during the rainy season, and strongly reduces dry-season water supplies to one-sixth of the world's population. Climate change is responsible for the accelerated melting of glaciers in the Andes Mountains, like the Chacaltaya above La Paz, Bolivia, threatening the drinking water supply of roughly 2 million people. As lakes and rivers evaporate due to climactic changes, the struggle for water will increase around the world. Most of Africa relies on rain-fed crops and consequently is very vulnerable to seasonal shifts and changes in precipitation patterns. Declines in agricultural production threaten the food security of entire populations. In some countries, yields from rain-fed crops could be halved by 2020 (Oxfam-America 2008).

At the 2006 United Nations Climate Change Conference, former United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan said the following:

“The impact of climate change will fall disproportionately on the world's poorest countries, many of them here in Africa. Poor people already live on the front lines of pollution, disaster, and the degradation of resources and the land. For them, adaptation is a matter of sheer survival” (The Humanitarian Impact of Climate Change September 2007).

Therefore, the onset of climate change provides additional obstacles for developing countries already working to reduce poverty and provide basic needs for their citizens, and has a greater impact on countries where people and governments do not have sufficient resources to recover.

#### Approaches to Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation

Climate change creates a wide variety of impacts affecting the global population, and NGOs have responded to this crisis with an equally diverse range of activities to address the problems it creates. Although they may have first existed as smaller fraternal organizations, civil society actors now exist at multiple scales, ranging from small neighborhood associations working on energy efficiency campaigns, to global environmental actors working on climate policy campaigns that span many countries.

The general approaches taken by governments and NGOs for addressing climate change can be grouped into two general categories:

- 1) Climate change mitigation activities that primarily focus on emissions reduction through government policy and actions individuals can take to cut their emissions;
- 2) Climate change adaptation activities that focus on the ways in which vulnerable populations can be better situated and prepared to cope with the eminent threats imposed by climate change.

### **Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate change mitigation was the initial focus of the IPCC, as halting the temperature change was of primary concern at the time, and continues to be the predominant approach. Therefore, climate change mitigation is the strategy that is utilized in the Kyoto Protocol, and three flexible mechanisms, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI), Emissions Trading (EI), were included to help signatories in industrialized nations meet their GHG emission reduction targets. The IPCC defines climate mitigation as “an anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources of greenhouse gases or enhance their sinks” (IPCC 2001).

All levels of government, including federal, regional, state, and local, have taken actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since the United States has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, many states are passing their own policies that include timelines and targets for reducing emissions. In fact, the Massachusetts State Legislature recently (July 2008) approved legislation that requires the state to reduce its GHG emissions, “at least 10% below 1990 level by 2020 and 80% by 2050. The bill also requires the administration to, “hold a hearing to determine the 2020 target, which may be as much as 25% below 1990 levels” (Garrity 2008). The organizations that aided in this victory are part of the United States Climate Action Network, a coalition of U.S. organizations that coordinate with the Climate Action Network-International.

Another example of local governments working for climate mitigation is ICLEI, or Local Governments for Sustainability, an international coalition of local governments committed to advancing climate protection and sustainable development. ICLEI mitigation initiatives helped local governments, “reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 23 million tons in 2005 alone. This translates into about \$600 million in annual cumulative savings, largely on energy expenditures” (ICLEI 2008).

Even oil corporations have addressed climate change by introducing energy efficiency programs to reduce their carbon footprint, although some may view these activities as transparent “greenwashing” attempts. For example, Exxon claims that it has been taking steps to improve energy efficiency at its facilities since 1999, resulting in, the avoidance of 11 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions last year alone - the equivalent of taking about two million cars off the road” (ExxonMobil 2008).

### **Climate Change Adaptation**

More efforts have been focused on climate change mitigation, as opposed to adaptation, both because halting the problem is necessary, but perhaps also because it is easier to quantify success; setting timelines for emissions reductions is tangible, while strategies for climate adaptation are less concrete. Additionally, the effects of climate change are diffuse, and it is impossible to identify only one responsible actor. Due to its complicated nature, adaptation

response can be grouped into two general categories, anticipatory (before impacts occur) and reactive (in response to current or initial impacts), and these responses include a wide spectrum of activities, “ranging from purely technical (eg., altered food and recreational choices), to managerial (eg., altered farm practices) and to policy (eg., planning regulations)” (Parry et al. 2007).

Even though no definition for climate adaptation exists in the Kyoto Protocol, climate change has prompted a variety of actors, ranging from local faith groups to transnational environmental organizations, to advocate for a fair approach to climate change adaptation. It has been noted that, “In the past, adaptation was treated as a less critical option when compared to mitigation by scientists and decision-makers (Hounsome 2006). However, climate adaptation is now gaining momentum, with NGOs integrating adaptation into their climate change activities, and the UNFCCC has even started to address adaptation. In fact, international policymakers recently addressed adaptation through the creation of an adaptation fund at a UNFCCC meeting (December 2007). This climate adaptation fund is actually the product of a much earlier proposal, called the Clean Development Fund, first proposed by Brazil, in 1992. The new adaptation fund will provide money for climate change projects, including, “sea walls to guard against expanding oceans, early warning systems for extreme events, improved water supplies for drought areas, training in new agricultural techniques and the conservation and restoration of mangroves to protect people from storms” (Abano 2007). According to Yvo de Boer, executive secretary of the UNFCCC, “Developing countries should benefit from the adaptation fund” (Abano 2007). However, this process is still in its early stages and in the meantime, civil society actors have been filling the void left by insufficient policies and international action.

Climate vulnerability and response is varied in Annex I and Non-Annex I countries. In industrialized countries, climate change is perceived mostly as a technical or scientific problem, and the emphasis has been on developing new technology to “fix” the problem, primarily through climate change mitigation strategies, like energy efficiency. Alternately, in developing countries, climate change is a sustainable development issue, as climate change threatens the ability of developing countries to meet their sustainable development goals (Pettit 2004). Therefore, it makes sense that climate policies and activities in wealthier countries have been focused on climate mitigation, while in the developing world the emphasis has been more on adaptation; wealthy countries have more resources to devote to mitigating climate change and its effects may not be as pronounced in industrialized countries, whereas developing countries are more vulnerable to and are currently experiencing climate change effects, yet are not producing a proportional share of emissions.

The Second Assessment Report of the IPCC defines vulnerability as, “the extent to which climate change may damage or harm a system; it depends not only on a system’s sensitivity but

also on its ability to adapt to new climatic conditions” (IPCC 1996: 23). Cutter expands the scope to define climate vulnerability as, “a matter of both biophysical risk and social vulnerability” (Cutter 1996). Social vulnerability, therefore, adds another dimension of vulnerability and can be defined, “in terms of the capacity of individuals and social groupings to respond to – that is, to cope with, recover from or adapt to – any external stress placed on their livelihoods and well-being, focusing on socioeconomic and institutional constraints that limit the ability to respond effectively” (Kelly and Adger 2000: 347). Developing countries, therefore, are the least responsible for climate change, but most vulnerable to its impacts.

Although some Annex-1 countries are curbing their own emissions, more efforts could be taken to initiate and support adaptation efforts in developing countries. In the absence of binding international climate agreements, NGOs have stepped in to fill the gaps in global climate policy and action and bring a climate justice agenda forward through their campaign activities. For example, one way Oxfam International is addressing adaptation is by proposing how a funding mechanism for adaptation should be structured in a new report called, “Adapting to Climate Change: What’s needed in poor countries, and who should pay.” The report outlines an Adaptation Financing Index, which suggests that the USA, European Union, Japan, Canada, and Australia should contribute over 95 per cent of the finance needed to fund global adaptation efforts (Oxfam 2007B).

## CHAPTER II: ETHICAL DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: CLIMATE JUSTICE

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The climate justice movement focuses on countering the disproportional burden of impacts that climate change delivers in the developing world. Through industrialization and thus high emissions, over the last two centuries Annex I countries have developed strong economies and democracies. Although industrialization has produced many economic benefits for Annex I countries, most developing countries have neither economic wealth nor political capital. Subsequently, the same socio-economic conditions that have allowed industrialized countries to profit as large carbon emitters also affects adaptive and mitigative capacities, which creates an imbalance between rich and poor nations' ability to cope with climate change impacts (Yohe 2000). This means that not only are Non-Annex I countries more vulnerable to climate change due to their physical location but also because of their socio-economic status and level of development. Those that support climate justice initiatives argue that an exclusive or primary focus on climate mitigation, and not adaptation, is not just, and they also argue that environmental justice principles should be underlying policy proposals. These inequities in the impacts and benefits, or climate injustice, has led many development and environmental NGOs to advocate for an increased focus on adaptation, rather than simply mitigation. The following section outlines the theoretical basis for the climate justice movement.

Despite the clear social and environmental inequalities generated by climate change, most international treaties, like the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, have largely focused on mitigation. This exclusive or primary focus on climate mitigation, however, is and has not been equitable. Even with these international treaties, little progress has been made to address the causes of climate change. Unlike developing countries, wealthy countries, specifically the United States, have less of an incentive to make a serious commitment to halting climate change now, as only few regions are already experiencing impacts, and also because they it is assumed that they have the financial resources to pay for some short-term solutions to potential impacts. As evidenced in the establishment of the Clean Development Mechanism, industrialized nations used their political capital to negotiate a strategy to reach their emissions reduction targets without reducing their own emissions<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, a climate response that focuses primarily on

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<sup>6</sup> The CDM was ostensibly created to bridge the interests of developing and developed countries by encouraging and promoting "clean" development, while also allowing countries to meet their GHG (greenhouse gas) emission reduction goals. It is important to note that that the Clean Development Mechanism was proposed at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour of the Kyoto negotiations in 1997, and actually replaces a proposal that was put forth by Brazil, the Clean Development Fund (CDF). The CDF proposal assessed, "penalties on Annex 1 countries, ie. Developed countries and countries in transition to a market economy listed in Annex 1 to the UNFCCC, 1992, if they did not comply with emission reduction targets" K.H. Olsen, *The Clean Development Mechanism's Contribution to Sustainable Development* (2005). Money from this fund would be channeled into a "Clean Development Fund" and would be used to support GHG emission reduction projects in developing countries, and would also help developing countries most affected by climate change to adopt adaptation strategies (Figueres 2002). Political power players for developed countries were able to strong-arm other nations and the adaptation fund was converted into the CDM. Arguably, it is possible that the CDF may have provided a stronger financial incentive for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions while at the same time helping countries adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

mitigation may not address the disparities between the rich and poor, nor address differences in extreme climate impacts across industrialized and developing countries.

The failures of this mitigation approach, coupled with the clear inequalities generated through climate change, has influenced the emergence of a new climate justice framework for addressing climate change; this movement, called climate justice, focuses not only on the ecological implications of climate change but also the social. For example, developing countries already lack the domestic political capacity and financial resources to meet the challenges associated with over-population and poor water quality (Weinthal 2001). Extreme weather patterns induced by climate change exacerbate these challenges, making it more difficult for these countries to meet their Millennium Development Goals<sup>7</sup>. Moreover, proponents of climate justice framework argue that adopting a climate justice framework may help bolster support for more equitable policies that reduce emissions and help communities cope with climate change effects

Definitions of climate justice highlight both the ecological and social dimensions of climate change and the need for policies that address both mitigation and adaptation. According to Petit (2004), climate justice recognizes that “climate change must be tackled in an integral way with the problems of poverty and exclusion in the South and over-consumption of fuel dependence in the North” (p. 105). An international coalition called the Environmental Justice and Climate Change Initiative (EJCCI) defines climate justice as “a movement from the grassroots to realize solutions to our climate and energy problems that ensure the right of all people to live, work, play, and pray in safe, healthy, and clean environments. We envision a just transition to a future free from fossil fuels that protects the most vulnerable from the impacts of climate change” (EJCCI 2008). Both of these definitions take into account the vulnerability of developing countries, and point to the larger role that industrialized countries have had in creating the problem.

Climate justice has roots in the environmental justice movement, although until recently, climate justice has focused exclusively on distributive justice through climate mitigation. However, as Adger (2006) outlines, there are ethical reasons to address adaptation:

“There are both ethical and instrumental reasons for ensuring that adaptation to climate change does not exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. The ethical reason is that climate change justice requires the consideration of principles such as precaution and the protection of the most vulnerable because of the uncertainties and irreversibilities inherent in the climate system and climate science” (p. 3).

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<sup>7</sup> The Millennium Development goals were established at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, and according to the United Nations website, “world leaders agreed to a set of timebound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women” (UN United Nations, [The Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Role](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/MDGs-FACTSHEET1.pdf), Available: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/MDGs-FACTSHEET1.pdf>, August 9, 2008.



The focus on mitigation is partly due to the complexity of climate change; its effects do not result from a single event, and the distribution of its impacts do not adhere to international political boundaries. To understand the climate justice framework, an outgrowth of the environmental justice movement, it is important to explore its theoretical underpinnings. Two scholars have helped shape the environmental justice movement: Rawls and Schlosberg. Rawls' theory of "justice as fairness" provides a means for understanding environmental injustice. Rawls encouraged individuals to make decisions as if they were behind a "veil of ignorance," which removed the factors of class, race, sex, and other statuses, with the idea that more just decisions would be made if we were unaware of our relative position in society. Unlike Rawls' overarching veil of ignorance, Schlosberg identifies three tenants of environmental justice (EJ) to use as guidance for recognizing and addressing environmental justice: justice as distribution, justice as recognition, and justice as procedure. Figure I illustrates how Schlosberg's three tenants of environmental justice can provide the foundation for a climate justice framework.

**Figure I:**

<b>EJ Tenant</b>	<b>Justice as Distribution</b>	<b>Justice as Recognition</b>	<b>Justice as Procedure</b>
<b>Application to Climate Justice</b>	Right to equal distribution of climate impacts and benefits.	Right to livelihoods, including cultural and social identity, even in the wake of climate disasters.	Right to equal voice and access in political processing governing climate change decision-making.
<b>Climate Justice Example</b>	Easy access to climate adaptation funding to support climate-affected communities.	Planning to provide climate resilient housing and cultural spaces for existing or potential climate refugees.	Equal representation in international climate change negotiations and policy initiatives to support politically weak nations.

**Climate Justice as Distribution:**

The disproportional burden of climate change impacts can partially be rectified through distributive justice, which requires "a fair or equitable distribution of society's technological and environmental risks and impacts " (Shrader-Frechette 2002: 24). Said differently, distributive justice is the "equal apportionment of social benefits and burdens, such as toxic waste dumps," and "the allocation of environmental impacts" (Shrader-Frechette 2002: 27). This type of justice is highly relevant to the climate change crisis. According to Simms et al, "the impact of climate

change will have disproportionately negative impacts on developing countries. A doubling of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is estimated to cut growth by between 2-9 percent, up six times the anticipated effect on industrialized countries” (Simms, Kumar and Robbins 2000).

Rawls’ rights-based definition of justice, “the appropriate division of social advantages,” helps foster a climate of equality by addressing the division of burdens and benefits (Rawls 1971). Rawls theory was more centered on the distribution of social “goods” and “bads,” and was intended as a means to enhance just decision-making. Schlosberg echoes Rawls’ theory of distributive justice which is defined by the distribution of goods in society, and the most fair ways to distribute these goods (Schlosberg 2007). Rawls’ and Schlosberg’s theories relating to distributive justice, therefore, are supportive of a climate justice framework that counters the unequal share of climate problems born by the poor.

Due to the nature and distribution of its effects, climate change is a clear-cut example where global distributive justice is applicable: the largest share of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions is generated by industrialized countries, while the majority of impacts are being felt in developing countries. Industrialized countries have contributed a proportionately larger share to GHG emissions than developing countries, but may not suffer as directly from its impact. In fact, “the costs and benefits...[are] not evenly distributed...in fact climate change will exacerbate hunger around the world” (Anand 2004: 55). Developing countries have not derived equal financial benefits from the burning of fossil fuels, and the poor in developing countries have been exploited for their mineral wealth, which has contributed to environmental degradation, pollution, and health problems. Not only have developing countries not benefited from fossil fuel combustion, but they also are located in zones where the effects of climate change are more widely felt. Developing countries also will have more difficulty responding to these effects: they have neither the resilient infrastructures to handle severe climatic changes nor the financial resources to cope with the effects of climate change. Therefore, this disequilibrium of global goods and bads presents a situation that calls for distributive justice.

Some believe that one way to work towards distributive justice may happen through the UNFCCC process. For example Adger (2006) claims that “the convention’s achievement of distributive justice will be measured by its success in seeing that the needs of the most vulnerable parties are adequately identified and addressed, and that the costs of doing so are borne by those most financially able and most responsible for causing climate change.” The climate adaptation fund recently approved by the United Nations may be an important step in the direction of distributive climate justice, although its success may rest, in part, on the ability of transnational NGOs and other civil society actors to influence its just and expedient implementation.

### **Climate Justice as Recognition**

Although much of the environmental justice literature focuses on justice as distribution, climate justice involves more than the unequal distribution of burdens and benefits, but also includes the recognition of cultural and social differences. An acknowledgement of the uniqueness and diversity of communities and individuals, coupled with structures to ensure their full participation in cultural and social activities, are necessary for justice as recognition.

Justice as recognition accepts individuality and provides dignity to all humans and also provides an environment conducive to supporting cultural identity. It also contributes to the foundation for distributive justice because a lack of recognition, “inflicts damage to oppressed individuals and communities in the political and cultural realms...it constrains people and does them harm” (Schlosberg 2007: 14). Therefore, justice as recognition addresses the underlying factors within a culture or society, like racism or classism, that are responsible for the subsequent inequalities in the distribution of resources or negative impacts.

Schlosberg’s (2007) call for, “recognition of communities as unfairly affected” is particularly relevant to climate change, given the scope of impacts and the greater impact they have in poor communities. States cannot legislate or create recognition through policies, but instead can use policies to provide an example to citizens. Climate justice that considers recognition as a principal, then, should acknowledge people’s right to livelihoods and their right to basic human needs or services, like water and sanitation access and food security. A climate justice perspective should promote policies directed at addressing the systemic, as well as climate-produced, inequities.

Since climate change will likely displace communities and hinder their access to these basic rights, a justice as recognition approach could result in efforts focused on adaptation alongside mitigation. Therefore, recognizing communities in a meaningful way could ultimately inform policies that ensure that climate refugees are afforded the opportunity to maintain their cultural and social identities. For example, instead of the current, reactive, refugee camp model, one way to approach this problem could be through the development of safer, permanent, climate resilient housing and community centers that can provide living spaces for people before or after disaster strikes.

### **Climate Justice as Procedure**

In addition to distribution and recognition, climate justice also facilitates the equal participation and ability of people and governments to influence decisions that affect climate adaptation and mitigation at the local, national, regional, and even international scale. This justice as procedure ensures that individuals and groups have the capacity to pursue the opportunities of their choosing.

Procedural justice involves how and by whom decisions on adaptive responses are made (Anand 2001), and “the effective participation of parties in these bodies and in the negotiating process itself” (Adger 2006: 54). Meaningful public participation that moves beyond simply educational outreach could be one mechanism to deliver procedural justice. However, robust participation in international climate policy decision-making is difficult for nations that lack the institutional capacity, including scientific, policy, and negotiating expertise, necessary to engage in the global policy process in ways that can provide the most benefits for their citizens. Subsequently, the weaker financial and political position of developing countries renders them less influential in the global climate policy realm, as climate change becomes a development, as well as an environmental, problem. Iris Marion Young (1998) sums up a key aspect of procedural justice when she argues that an organized protest in a community against a hazardous waste treatment plant is not only, “about the justice of material distributions but about the justice of decision-making power and procedures” (Shrader-Frechette 2002: 27).

To date, developing countries have been often left out of the political institutions and policy negotiations that are structured to address climate change, and consequently, agreements have focused on mitigation. The extreme poverty of developing countries diminishes their bargaining power in the international climate negotiations. Additionally, their relative poverty makes it more difficult for developing countries to mitigate their own emissions, nevermind help their citizens cope with current and future negative impacts of climate change. Anand is highly skeptical about the ability of developing countries to participate in global policy dialogues, stating that “due to their subservient economic standing vis-à-vis the North, they are politically weak” (2004: 1).

The UNFCCC seeks to address procedural justice through its governance structure and its procedures, but it is growing increasingly difficult for all countries to participate in a meaningful way (Adger 2006: 54); the exclusionary international legal framework of the global climate change policy debate leaves developing countries out of the global policy debates around climate change. During a panel discussion at the World Bank’s headquarters in 2001, Atiq Rahaman, of the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, expressed a common sentiment about the Protocol’s failings:

“The Kyoto Protocol had almost nothing to do with developing countries. It was a negotiation between the OECD countries on their agreed allocations, on how to reduced their greenhouse gases. On the last night, the developing countries were brought in to talk about it and accept it” (Roberts and Parks 2007: 185).

Although is possible to scale-up procedural justice to the national level, it becomes more complicated and difficult to enforce when the players span many countries with varying levels of bargaining power, and the lack of an enforceable legal framework for tackling climate change

provides opportunities for NGOs to have a role. Climate justice activities are, to some degree, a response to the perceived failures of climate policies. In the absence of broad and more meaningful participation from politically weak countries in international climate dialogues, NGOs have, in part, worked to address some of this injustice through their campaign work.

### Climate Justice and NGOs

Climate justice offers a broader interpretation of previous environmental justice theory and provides some explanation for why justice-centered organizations have now focused their attention on climate change campaigns. Although environmental racism is a guiding principle behind the environmental justice literature of Rawls and others, a climate justice lens transcends race, geography, and distribution to include the diffuse impacts climate change has had on socio-economic classes, and justice as distribution, recognition, and procedure all the groundwork for newer climate justice efforts. If a climate justice perspective can provide theoretical reasons for why climate adaptation is equally important as mitigation, it can provide a strong ethical grounding to counter specious arguments against climate policy that cite economic concerns as their primary means of opposition.

The unequal ecological and human impacts of climate change, along with the difficulty of enforcing legally binding climate agreements, has created a space for the international climate justice movement. The recent work of Schlosberg (2007) emphasizes the role of environmental movements and the contribution they make to justice, which is often overlooked by theorists. He emphasizes that:

“Environmental justice movements explore, represent, and demand justice –fair distribution, recognition, capabilities, and functioning—for communities as well as individuals. These movements are most often broad, plural, and inclusive; likewise their definitions and discourses of justice range from those based on individual distributive complaints to those based on the survival of community functioning” (p. 37).

Therefore, the normative ethical theoretical framework of climate justice provides a rationale for why environmental, as well as development, organizations engage in climate change campaigns; these civil society actors are now working together to address climate injustices associated with distribution, recognition, and procedure; embracing a message that extends beyond geographical boundaries and addresses the existing inequities that are exploited by climate change, these actors are working to strengthen support for activities that focus on climate adaptation.

## CHAPTER III: NGOS and Their Climate Change Campaigns

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### Overview

Climate change has served as a catalyst for many civil society actors to engage in climate change activities. Generally speaking, NGOs can broaden public participation in democratic structures and provide a voice for those who otherwise might not have a means to express their views. Since the role of NGOs in public decision-making has grown over time, the breadth of their campaign work now ranges from education campaigns to protect the environment and public health, to watchdog or advocacy campaigns that target corporations and politicians. One niche NGOs often occupy is representing the public interest, which can sometimes take shape through the encouragement of public participation in political processes. Studying the climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts of transnational NGOs can help identify opportunities for strengthening climate change work, particularly if NGOs have an internal mandate to meet local needs. Also, assessing the different ways NGOs approach climate change may provide some insight into how organizations are individually accountable to many constituencies, including their members, funders, board of directors, and global citizenry, among others.

Although NGOs often act as “watchdogs” of governments and politicians, it is unclear who is watching NGOs and to whom they are accountable. As non-state actors, NGOs can hold governments accountable for their decision-making and policy choices, while also working outside of the political process to enact change through grassroots organizing, direct action, or other means. Transnational NGOs have climate change campaigns that span industrial and developing countries, and their campaign tactics and strategies can vary greatly at the country level. One challenge for these NGOs can be determining their constituencies, which is complicated when the campaigns focus on complex issues that span many different countries.

Climate change mitigation activities are a natural fit for transnational environmental organizations, as climactic changes have many ecological impacts. Development organizations have also seized an opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation activities into their existing development work, as resource scarcity exacerbated by climate change, coupled with the resulting resource conflicts, can present further development challenges. Transnational NGOs have climate change campaigns that span industrial and developing countries, and their campaign tactics and strategies can vary greatly at the country level, and many NGOs that have adopted a climate justice perspective have identified the need to address both mitigation and adaptation.

### NGOS as Civil Society Actors

Civil society organizations are non-state actors that often take the shape of activist organizations or larger advocacy networks, although a definition of what constitutes “civil society”

is a subject of scholarly debate. Basing their definition of civil society on the writings of Hegel, International relations scholars may argue that “civil society” includes all non-state actors, including economic actors, like corporations. In this paradigm, “the state” is the actor against which all other entities are compared and subsequently, anything that is non-state is considered a part of civil society. Other scholars, influenced by the works of Antonio Gramsci, may view civil society as operating outside the market, and including aspects of culture, politics, and ideology (Kaldor 2003). This thesis identifies most with Gramsci, which means references to NGOs in this paper will refer to those actors working outside of the market.

The role and number of civil society actors has been steadily growing since the 1960's. In fact, in the last decade, the number of international NGOs has jumped from 6,000 in 1990 to 26,000 in 1996 (Economist 1999). Matthews (1997) refers to this phenomenon as a “power shift,” and indicates that the end of the cold war and subsequent decline of the power of the nation-state in many parts of the world, coupled with the rise in access, functionality, and affordability of technology, has brought about the rise of non-state actors in the global system.

Some attribute this shift to the inability of nation-states to address some of the pressing problems facing citizens, including climate change. In some cases, nation-states do not have the technical capacity or financial resources to devote towards these issues. In other cases, as is true with the United States, an emphasis on economic growth has steered policymakers away from strong policies that would curb greenhouse gas emissions. The rising presence of state democracies around the world may have also played a role in the growing number of NGOs in existence today. In any case, it is clear that many factors have contributed to increased number of NGOs in existence today, but it remains unclear exactly to whom these NGOs are accountable.

As NGO presence has been increasing over time, so has their recognition and international legitimacy. NGOs have formed vast international networks that mirror international institutions like the United Nations, and have also developed strong grassroots networks that can lobby local governments. In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro marks the first time that NGOs were brought into the international negotiations on climate change through a parallel conference held during the conference. Approximately 17,000 people attended the parallel NGO Forum, while about 1,400 were involved in the formal conference proceedings (McGann and Johnstone 2005).

### **Types of NGO Climate Campaigns**

The trend of increasing NGO presence is paralleled by the growth of NGOs with climate change campaigns. In fact, concern about climate change has influenced new players, actors not typically involved in environmental issues, to work on climate change related activities. NGOs have helped build awareness about the impacts of climate change, and have fostered an international climate justice movement, that has been gaining momentum and intensifying in

recent years. Slow action in addressing climate change at the international policy level, and particularly the weak attention to adaptation, has opened up a space for NGOs to respond with their own campaign activities, but the character of these campaigns is often unclear. Since climate change carries with it serious ecological impacts, it makes sense that many environmental NGOs (ENGOs) have campaigns focused on climate change mitigation.

These mitigation activities can take many forms, including engagement in policy debates, corporate accountability campaigns, and public education and outreach. For example, some NGOs have focused their efforts on the corporate sector, targeting multi-national oil companies, like Exxon, that are responsible for drilling in fragile environments, damaging ecosystems and the livelihoods of those living near the pipeline. Since the United States has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, some NGOs have also initiated policy campaigns pushing state governments to set their own GHG emission targets.

Although international policies have been focused on mitigation, there is a burgeoning movement shifting towards climate change adaptation, as evidenced in the growing NGO campaigns focused on adaptation to climate change. The absence of international policies directed specifically at climate adaptation has provided a space for NGOs to provide services and support communities struggling to cope with climate impacts. This space for NGOs exists, in part, as a result of the United States not ratifying the Kyoto Protocol; NGOs in Annex I countries, including many in the United States, have stepped in to address climate change adaptation in developing countries, while focusing on mitigation in developed countries. However, as Newell points out, the connection between state and non-state actors is complicated: "The relationship between states and non-state actors is a constitutive one. Both states and NGOs may enhance or constrain the actions of the other" (Newell 2000: 29).

Even if the Kyoto Protocol, or other policies, were directed at climate adaptation, enforcement of such provisions is complicated and difficult to enforce, as the players span many countries with varying levels of bargaining power. This lack of an enforceable legal framework for tackling climate change, combined with the urgency of climate threats and the relative global inaction to address adaptation, have galvanized NGOs from different areas of focus to work on climate change activities focused on supporting vulnerable populations.

Therefore, since climate justice is also a socio-economic problem that affects livelihoods, the term "climate justice" has been adopted by NGOs that more recently are working to address climate change and has fostered the crossover of organizations, like Oxfam, which have been moving from exclusively development-centered work to also integrate the environment via climate change. For example, Oxfam-Australia recently released a report<sup>8</sup> about the Kwa-Zulu Natal province of South Africa, which identifies how water shortages will impact crop yields, and

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<sup>8</sup> In July 2007, Oxfam-Australia released "Where Has All the Water Gone," which can be found at [http://www.oxfam.org.au/world/africa/south\\_africa/climate-change.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.au/world/africa/south_africa/climate-change.pdf).



subsequently nutrition, which will have more pronounced effects on high numbers of immune compromised people living in the region.

Since climate change has a variety of environmental, social, and economic impacts, NGOs have formed diverse global networks calling for climate justice. The Climate Equity Campaign, of which both FoEi and Oxfam are members, is a coalition that spans environmental, development, anti-poverty, and faith organizations. This coalition has stretched the boundaries of “climate justice” a bit further, calling for a more equitable and immediate response to the climate change crisis, and specifically names the United States as a primary offender that has created a disproportionate share of the problem.

### **NGO Accountability and Legitimacy**

Although the prevalence of NGOs in the global civil society has risen, and it has been argued that their influence is growing, clarifying their legitimacy as social and political actors still remains a challenge. One way to measure legitimacy of a civil society actor is by evaluating its accountability, which can take many forms. NGOs often draw criticism for not being accountable for their actions, and are negatively compared to the implied higher accountability of nations. However, Wapner (2002) points out that it is not appropriate to compare the kinds of accountability that NGOs have to the kinds of accountability that nations have; NGOs “are held accountable *differently* than states” (p. 200). Similarly, it is not appropriate to compare the kinds of accountability that one NGO may have to another, as each organization may have its own set of accountability matrices.

Although comparing one organization’s accountability against another may not be a just comparison, there are still accountability commonalities that NGOs share. For example, “NGOs are constantly measuring the pulse of their members and donors ...which serves as a layer of internal but widely based form of accountability” (2002: 201). Additionally, Betsill and Correll (2001) point out that in order to determine if NGOs are making an impact, it is necessary to map out the linkages between NGO activities and outcomes. When considering legitimacy, it is also necessary to look at what is driving NGOs to work on issues, alongside the outcomes. An NGO’s decision to adopt one type of campaign can be based on many factors, including capacity, funding, the nature of the problem addressed, image and visibility, internal mission and goals, networks, external events, opportunities for success, and as a response to members or local communities. One way to examine organizational legitimacy is to better understand what drives an NGO to work on a particular activity, and then look at how these drivers affect campaign outcomes. For example, if an NGO decides to engage in a climate change campaign because it thinks it will provide visibility, but the organization lacks expertise, then the chances for success could be quite low, which might undermine legitimacy.

Another way to look at accountability involves a comparison of an NGO's mandate, or mission statement, to the activities it actually engages in. For example, if an organizational mission statement emphasizes the importance of responding to the local needs of the communities in which it is working, but it is determined that the NGO is engaging in activities based on a funding stream, then this situation exemplifies a disconnect between the NGO's mission and what it is actually doing. Therefore, the NGO in this example represents a conflict in upward versus downward accountability, and consequently the organization could be seen as less accountable to its mission, which could undermine its organizational legitimacy.

Needless to say, there are as many ways to gauge accountability as there are NGOs in existence. However, this does not undermine the necessity of assessing the drivers underlying NGO decision-making; trying to understand how and why an NGO engages in activities can provide useful guidance for future campaigns and can potentially secure their legitimacy.

## CHAPTER IV: METHODS

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Since the nature of NGO climate change activities remains unclear, two transnational organizations were selected to complete a survey of their campaign activities: of the Earth International, an environmental organization, and Oxfam-GB, a development organization. The results from the survey will be used to answer three sets of questions:

- Is there a pattern of mitigation and adaptation activities in Annex 1 and Non-Annex countries?
- What factors drive transnational NGOs' decisions to work on climate change, and how does their work vary in industrialized and developing countries?
- What do climate campaigns suggest about NGO accountability?

FoEi is a natural choice for this study because they have a history of working for justice in countries around the world. Their decentralized model also renders them a relevant organization to study because they work with local organizations on-the-ground that ostensibly have their ear to the ground about the impacts of climate change in their countries. Additionally, their decentralized model will provide a good comparison to organizations that might be more centralized, like Oxfam. Oxfam is also a good fit for this study, as they are an NGO with a historic focus on humanitarian relief and disaster response, but are now transitioning to also work on climate change activities. Since Oxfam-GB's climate campaign is currently under development, the survey instrument was reflected slightly to reflect this difference.

Climate change staffers at both organizations were approached and asked if their respective organizations would like to participate in this study. After participation was granted by the appropriate, higher level staff members, an on-going dialogue was established with a contact person at each organization. The contacts approved the content, direction, and process for disseminating the survey, which included packaging the survey instrument as an internal tool sent out to their offices, as a means for assessing their campaign work. Survey participants were notified the survey process and informed that the subsequent analyses would be carried out by external, independent researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) on behalf of FoEi and Oxfam.

### **Development of the Sampling Frame**

Working collaboratively with organizational representatives, the sampling frame and the best means for reaching an acceptable response rate were determined. It was decided that the sampling frame would include 64 Friends of the Earth International offices and 53 Oxfam-GB and Oxfam-International Offices. Since FoEi did not have a current email list of the climate coordinators in each of its affiliated local organizations, a set of emails were sent over a 3 week period, which explained the survey and requested that each office identify a person with enough

knowledge to answer questions about their climate campaigns. Due to difficulties reaching some offices by email or phone, a set of alternate email addresses was generated through websearches. Some phone calls were also made to help identify the people who would have the appropriate knowledge to answer the survey. Ultimately, of the 69 FoEi member organizations, the email addresses of 5 offices continued to bounce and attempts by phone to contact these offices were in vain, so the sampling frame included 64 offices.

Due to differences in the organizational structure, a different sampling frame was chosen to evaluate Oxfam's climate work. The survey was sent to all Oxfam-GB (Great Britain) offices, except those in Northern Africa. The reason that those in Northern Africa were not included is because the Regional Campaign Policy Manager (RCPM) determined that due to staff turnover and shortages, it was not an appropriate time to be contacting offices in that region, and these offices were omitted from the sampling frame. However, even with the omission of the Northern Africa region, the survey was still sent to 16 country offices located elsewhere in Africa. One limitation of the sampling frame used for Oxfam is that the geographic variation of countries surveyed was limited, as Oxfam-GB primarily works in developing countries. Therefore, coordination with Oxfam-International allowed for the study to be sent to Oxfam-GB affiliates in industrialized countries, which resulted in a sampling frame of 53 offices worldwide.

One advantage of the sampling frame used for Oxfam International is that surveying Oxfam-GB offices allowed for a similar sample size to be used for both Oxfam and FoEi.

### **The Survey Instrument**

The FoEi survey included 22 questions and the Oxfam survey included 17, and the questions were designed to understand the following: overview of campaign activities; climate campaign history and priorities (when applicable); more specific information about the nature of their climate change activities, including campaign actions and targets; existing networks and support needed; staff and office capacity; and demographic information. Copies of the survey instruments that were sent to FoEi and Oxfam are included in the appendix. The results of the survey were aggregated to determine trends or patterns in the data sets.

### **Generating a Response**

An email with the link to an on-line survey, hosted by surveymonkey.com, was sent out to the local chapters (FoEi) or national offices (Oxfam) to gain more insight in to the key aspects of the national climate change campaigns. Although respondents were encouraged to answer the survey on-line, word documents with the survey were also attached to the email messages, with the instructions that respondents could fill out the survey form and email it back with their responses.

The staff contact at FoEi recommended that the survey be translated into both Spanish and French, as well as English, which was provided by a translator who regularly translates documents for the FoEi federation. Additional translation was provided by a PhD student in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at MIT, who is a native French speaker and fluent in Spanish. The Oxfam-GB staff contact believed that only English versions were necessary, and that recommendation was followed.

Since both Oxfam and FoEi communicate with their member organizations on a regular basis, were able to provide guidance about the sampling frame, and knew the best means to contact their members, the pilot testing phase of the study was condensed. Staff from FoEi and Oxfam reviewed and provided feedback on the survey instrument, and their suggestions were incorporated into the final version. Additionally, since the FoEi survey was the first to be sent out, a FoEi staffer in Australia also pilot tested the survey instruments. Graduate students at MIT also pilot tested the survey to review it for inconsistencies and clarity, and also provide an estimate of how long it would take respondents to complete (approximately 20 minutes).

For FoEi, email messages about the survey, which included a link to survey monkey and the word attachments, were sent directly to the organizational offices in all 64 countries, as well as to the FoEi climate and energy list-serves. For Oxfam, similar messages were sent directly to their country-level offices in 53 countries, as well as to appropriate climate policy staff and RCPMs, urging them to encourage the offices in their region to respond to the survey.

### Response Rate

The response rate for Friends of the Earth International was 46/64, or 71.8%<sup>9</sup>. Of the 53 surveys that were sent out to Oxfam-GB and its affiliates, there were 33 responses, but two of them were responses for an entire region instead of a country office<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the survey response rate for those offices that were included in the sampling frame was 31/53 or 58.49%. One notable aspect of the FoEi responses are that they are evenly divided between Annex 1 Non-Annex 1 countries, rendering it very balanced dataset for making comparisons and drawing conclusions about how organizations in Annex-I and Non-Annex I are responding to climate change. The Oxfam responses, on the other hand included only 5 Annex I countries, and 26 Non-Annex I countries.

It is important to mention that in the midst of the survey being sent to Oxfam, 2 major disasters happened in Burma and China. Oxfam is internally structured in such a way that when

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<sup>9</sup> FoEi divides Belgium into 2 categories – “Belgium” and also “Flanders and Brussels.” To correct this issue and remain consistent with the other responses “Flanders and Brussels” was excluded from the data set, as it is a city and region, whereas Belgium is a country. Therefore, the response rate was actually 47/64 or 73.4%.

<sup>10</sup> Since initial requests were sent to RCPMs, asking that they ensure responses from their individual country offices, two RCPMs inadvertently responded on behalf of his or her entire region, which was not consistent with the rest of the survey responses, and therefore not used in the quantitative analysis.

disaster strikes, many staff people from all over the organization, and all over the world, are sent to provide relief to the affected communities. Subsequently many “out of the office” email responses to the survey were received from the Oxfam staff. However, since natural disasters are always happening, with increasing frequency due to climate change, it is unclear if any other period of time would have been better for generating a higher response rate.

### **Rationale for Dividing Countries into Annex 1 and Non-Annex I**

In order to avoid the use of loaded terms and to provide some clarity, a brief overview of the terms global “North” and “South” vis-à-vis climate change is needed. There are many ways to divide countries into classes or categories, and since this paper is using a climate justice frame to examine climate change, referring to countries as belonging to the global North or South may seem appropriate. However, the social and geographic aspects of the terms “North” and “South” often are conflated. For example, the term “South” does not only refer to geography and instead also reflects, “the common experiences of people in these countries as a result of historically determined social and economic conditions resulting from their colonial and imperial past” (Anand 2004: 1). To avoid confusion and to, instead, adopt a common language, this study will use the definitions of Annex-1 and Non-Annex I countries. For a full list of these categories, please see Appendix A.

### **Classification of Campaign Activities**

Transnational NGOs have climate change campaigns that span industrial and developing countries, and their campaign tactics and strategies can vary greatly at the country level. In general, there are two types of NGO climate change campaigns that are being utilized in industrialized and developing countries:

- 1) Climate change mitigation campaigns that primarily focus on emissions reduction through government policy and actions individuals can take to cut their emissions;
- 2) Climate change adaptation campaigns that focus on the ways in which vulnerable populations can be better situated and prepared to cope with the eminent threats imposed by climate change

The list of activities in question #1 included a combination of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, along with other activities, although the list itself was alphabetical and did not assign a designation or category to each activity. The list was not organized into categories of mitigation or adaptation for two reasons. First, while conducting research for this study, it became clear that there are many activities that may not overtly be considered climate change-related, but actually could be included if re-framed. Since the population that the survey drew a sample from included all offices of each organization (with some exceptions, noted in the discussion of the sampling frame), it was important to ensure that some offices did not ignore

the survey because they thought their activities were not climate-related. Additionally, the study sought to determine which activities offices were currently engaged in, with the intent of providing FoEi and Oxfam a list of activities that could be developed and rolled into their climate change work. Some activities were excluded from the analysis because they were either too vague or did not readily fit into the mitigation or adaptation classifications, and rather than force activities into one of those categories, they were left out of the analysis. The activities that were excluded include the following: green jobs, consumption, agriculture, green building. Consequently, the list of activities used to compare organization ultimately included 40 activities, 20 of which were adaptation, and the remaining 20 were classified as mitigation. Figure II shows how activities in the survey were classified as either mitigation or adaptation:

**Figure II: Survey Activities Classified**

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES	ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES
Agroforestry	Biodigestion or biogas for energy generation
Agrofuels derived from crops (eg., ethanol, biodiesel)	Climate change adaptation, planning, plans, or implementation of projects
Bioenergy production (eg., energy from plant-derived waste products)	Climate refugees/displacement
Biomass fuels derived from burning wood	Disaster management or response
Carbon capture and storage	Environmental Justice
Community ownership of fuel and energy	Gender Equity
Deforestation	Habitat Restoration
Energy conservation	Insurance or Funds for climate-affected areas
Energy consumption	Just and fair transition to a sustainable energy economy
GHG emissions reductions	Nutrition
Hydroelectricity	Poverty elimination
Local generation of energy	Promotion of crop diversification
Mining (e.g. oil, gas, coal)	Promotion of local food production
Oil and Natural Gas Extraction	Public health
Renewable energy generation (e.g., geothermal, solar thermal, tidal)	Reforestation
Solar	Sustainable Agriculture
Sustainable transportation	Tree planting in urban areas
Sustainable/green consumption	Water and sanitation infrastructure resilience
Waste reduction	Water scarcity
Wind power generation,	Water use conservation/efficiency

**Explanation of Statistical Tests:**

The survey data from key questions was used to answer the research questions. The following section will describe the ways in which the data was organized and the way that descriptive statistics and statistical tests were derived.

The question #1 of the survey asked this question: “From the Following List, check all of the issues your organization has addressed in its campaigns in the last two years. Limit your responses to issues addressed within the country where you are working.” In order to perform a statistical analysis of the survey data collected for this question, the activities that FoE and Oxfam conduct were classified and coded as either adaptation or mitigation activities. Although it is possible that some activities, particularly those involving renewable energy, could be classified as adaptation and mitigation activities, in order to preserve the statistical validity of the study, this third class was not included. Instead, activities were classified as either adaptation or mitigation.

In order to determine if this pattern was statistically significant, a 2x2 Pearson’s chi-square statistical test was used to compare the strength of the relationship between a country’s designation as an Annex-1 or Non-Annex 1 country and whether the organizational country office engaged in primarily mitigation or adaptation activities. For this comparison, the full data set, which included survey information from both FoEi and Oxfam, was used.

In order to get a sense of the factors that influenced the organizations’ decision to start working on climate change, question # 6 (FoEi) and #7 (Oxfam) asked respondents to answer the following question: “For each of the following items, please indicate the extent that it influenced your organization’s decision to begin working on climate change. Choose only one response for each item.” This question then included a list of 21 factors that could have influenced the respondents’ decision, and the possible answer choices were the following (ranked low-high): No Influence, Weak Influence, Moderate Influence, and Strong Influence.

To begin analyzing the data sets of FoEi and Oxfam, first the sum of each answer choice was calculated. Adding these results produced a total count of the number of respondents that chose each answer choice, for each factor, “a” – “u,” of the question. Once the total number of respondents that chose each answer choice for each part of the question was calculated, the results were re-coded so that all responses that were “moderate influence” or “strong influence” were added into one score, and re-named “high” influence. Similarly, the total number of respondents that chose “no influence” or “weak influence” were also added, thus producing a score of “low” influence. In this way, it was possible to determine the top highest factors that influenced the organizations’ decision to begin working on climate change. When reviewing the charts, in Part II, it is important to note that the survey results for this question were incomplete; in the FoEi dataset, 22/23 Annex I respondents answered this question, while 21/23 of Non-Annex I respondents answered. For the Oxfam survey, only 14/26 of the Non-Annex I respondents answered this question. Therefore, the calculated percentages in all charts relating to this question are adjusted to account for this.



## CHAPTER V: ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

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As mentioned previously, the issue of climate change has attracted new players from outside the environmental realm, and this research compares the ways that environmental and development NGOs approach climate change. The research also seeks to understand what drives these organizations to work on climate change; how these campaigns may vary, and what these climate change campaigns may indicate about accountability. Both FoEi and Oxfam are transnational organizations with multiple national branches in the Annex I and Non-Annex I countries, and both have active climate change campaigns. Additionally, both organizations are part of the international Climate Action Network and the Climate Equity Campaign, and were present in Bali for the most recent round of UNFCCC discussions about climate change and the Kyoto Protocol (December 2007).

### Organizational History: FoEi

Friends of the Earth International has 69 member groups around the world, spanning both industrialized and developing countries. Existing local organizations apply for membership to the Friends of the Earth Federation, which is the umbrella coalition that coordinates activities for the organizations world-wide. Subsequently, the FoEi structure resembles a decentralized network of national or local advocacy organizations.

According to the survey findings, FoEi's member organizations' climate change campaigns started anywhere from the mid-70's to within the last 5 years. According to Balser and Carmin (2002), FoE staff share a common environmental philosophy that is best described as "reform environmentalism," which sees the environment as an interdependent ecosystem, with all species viewed as equals. The FoEi website states that, "we campaign on today's most urgent environmental and social issues. We challenge the current model of economic and corporate globalization, and promote solutions that will help to create environmentally sustainable and socially just societies" (Friends of the Earth International "Who We Are" 2008)

For its climate campaign, the FoEi website describes the way the organization works at the local level, stating that it joins forces with, "climate-affected communities to build a global movement that addresses social and economic equity between and within countries" (Friends of the Earth International "Climate and Energy Justice" 2008). FoEi just released a report that supports this claim called, "Climate Change: Voices from Communities Affected by Climate Change" (Nov. 2007).

FoEi also has a history of working on environmental-justice centered campaigns. For example, in South Africa, Friends of the Earth has partnered with South Africa Groundwork, a non-profit working to empower communities affected by industrial pollution to be better positioned to advocate for their own rights at the local, national, and international levels. Current

activities at Groundwork include environmental justice, air quality, and corporate accountability campaigns, along with work targeting resource extraction and the impact it has on communities.

According to FoE websites, climate adaptation does not appear to be a focus in the US, and other industrialized countries. Instead, these countries appear to be working on climate mitigation policies, including climate change lawsuits in individual states, and a petition to US leaders to stop global warming.

### Organizational History: Oxfam

Oxfam is a confederation of 13 organizations, called affiliates, including Oxfam-Great Britain, the other organization in this study. Oxfam-GB has offices in 60-70 countries around the world, broken down by 8 regions. Oxfam-International will often work collaboratively with federation members, which was the case with this survey; Oxfam International staff were involved in disseminating the survey instrument, and some offices outside of the Oxfam-GB membership, particularly those that are Annex I countries, were asked to participate in the survey so that country offices in Annex I countries could be better represented in the survey sample.

Oxfam's structure closely resembles a transnational advocacy network, with Oxfam offices running campaigns that are often in partnership with more localized organizations. The organizational structure of Oxfam differs from that of FoEi in that Oxfam sets up its own offices in the countries in which it works, whereas in the FoEi model, existing local organizations apply for membership to the FoEi federation. Although their organizational model may be more centralized than FoEi, the existence of the partnerships mentioned above could help Oxfam stay more in touch with local needs.

Oxfam already helps poor people adapt to many kinds of threats, and has a history of supporting vulnerable communities through disaster preparedness, humanitarian relief, and livelihoods work. Some of Oxfam's current campaigns include disaster relief, fair trade, and health and education, with a focus on HIV/AIDs. Within the last year, Oxfam has added climate change to its list of campaigns with activities focused around how they can help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change.

Oxfam International's climate change campaign addresses the disproportional effects of climate change on poor countries that are already feeling the impacts. Oxfam is working towards equitable solutions to the problem by campaigning to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and working to provide funding for developing countries to help prepare them adapt to climate change. Oxfam has said that climate change threatens its mission and that, "Given the failure of the international community to seriously and fully address the causes and consequences of climate change, Oxfam is now concerned that it poses a major threat to lives and livelihoods of people living in poverty" (Oxfam-GB 2008).

Many Oxfam affiliates have taken on climate change activities and have started projects in many countries. For example, Oxfam-Australia has also taken on climate change activities and is integrating them into their work in South Africa, and recently released a report that looks at the impacts that the water shortages driven by climate change has on communities, particularly those that are immune compromised.

## CHAPTER VI SURVEY FINDINGS

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### Variation in Organizational Campaigns

To determine the kinds of climate change activities that FoEi and Oxfam are engaging in, the survey began by asking the country offices for each organization to select which activities they have addressed in the last year. Chart III shows the breakdown of climate mitigation and climate adaptation activities, by organization.

**Figure III: Percentage of Organizations that Engage in Mitigation and Adaptation Activities**

	FoEi	OXFAM
<b>MITIGATION</b>	60.98 %	10.00 %
<b>ADAPTATION</b>	39.02 %	90.00 %

Given the current campaign work and histories of these organizations, it is logical that FoEi has a predominantly mitigation-focused response to climate change; FoEi was founded as an environmental organization, and many ENGO climate change activities have mirrored the mitigation-focused approach adopted at the international policy level. Also, since FoEi is a decentralized, grassroots organization that is justice-centered, it is also not surprising that their campaigns also include some work on adaptation. Therefore, the way that FoEi's climate campaign is oriented reflects its mission and history. On the other hand, since Oxfam-GB has historically worked on humanitarian response and development, the sensible entry point into climate change activities for Oxfam would be through adaptation, which is consistent with the data findings. Also, Oxfam's work on climate change is relatively new (within the last year), which could also explain why their current work is very adaptation-focused, even though they have made an organizational decision to also engage in mitigation.

In order to make some comparisons about the kinds of mitigation and adaptation activities that the organizations are engaging in, the total number of respondents that identified each activity was calculated, then the most frequently indicated mitigation or adaptation activities were calculated for FoEi and Oxfam, as seen in Figures IV and V.

**Figure IV: Highest Ranking Mitigation Efforts for FoEi and Oxfam**

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES			
FoEi	%	OXFAM	%
GHG emissions reductions	69.57%	Agroforestry (ie., integration of trees and/or livestock with cropland)	22.58%
Energy consumption	63.04%	Carbon capture and storage	16.13%
Agrofuels derived from crops (eg., ethanol, biodiesel)	54.35%	Biomass fuels derived from burning wood	12.90%
Energy conservation	54.35%	Local generation of energy	9.68%

**Figure V: Highest Ranking Adaptation Efforts for FoEi and Oxfam**

ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES			
FoEi	%	OXFAM	%
Sustainable agriculture	56.52%	Habitat Restoration	64.52%
Promotion of local food production	50.00%	Water scarcity	61.29%
Environmental justice	60.87%	Sustainable agriculture	61.29%
Climate change adaptation	43.48%	Nutrition	58.06%
		Environmental justice	45.16%

As you can see, there does not appear to be a pattern underlying the types of mitigation and adaptation activities either within or across organizations. However, “sustainable agriculture” and “environmental justice” were some of the most prevalent adaptation activities for both FoEi and Oxfam. FoEi’s most highly ranked mitigation activity is “reduction of GHG emissions,” which again follows with its efforts as an ENGO.

Habitat restoration is ranked very highly for Oxfam, which is somewhat puzzling, as this kind of activity does not seem in line with any of the existing campaign work that Oxfam engaged in prior to working on climate change. Since Oxfam has focused primarily on humanitarian relief and human-centered activities, new climate adaptation work that is focused on habitats does not seem logical. One way to explain this finding is by speculating about what the definition of “habitat” means; it is possible that “habitat” was interpreted to mean human habitat, or housing, and not “habitat” in the sense of “home for animals.”

One thing that is surprising is that not many Oxfam offices are engaging in “climate change adaptation.” In fact, only 32.26% of survey respondents said that “climate change adaptation” is one of the issue areas that they are working in. This could indicate that although Oxfam has introduced climate change adaptation into its campaign work and are working on adaptation activities, there could be an organizational knowledge gap about what adaptation entails.

### Campaign Activity Variation in Annex I and Non-Annex I countries

Figure VI shows the break down of Annex I and Non-Annex I countries engaged in adaptation and mitigation activities. This chart includes the responses for FoEi and Oxfam combined.

**Figure VI: Types of Activities FoEi and Oxfam Collectively Engage In, By Annex**

COUNTRIES	MITIGATION	ADAPTATION
ANNEX I	73%*	27%
NON-ANNEX I	20%	80%

\*P = <.05

A Pearson's chi-square test was conducted to test the strength of the relationship between an organization in an Annex I country engaging in mitigation, and an organization in a Non-Annex 1 country engaging in adaptation. The results of the test were statistically significant, which means a pattern is present. Therefore, based on the results of the survey, there is a trend of organizations in industrialized countries engaging in mitigation activities, while organizations in developing countries are more likely to be engaging in adaptation activities.

### Factors Driving FoEi and Oxfam's Decisions to Work on Climate Change

The survey asked a series of questions intended to uncover the reasons driving FoEi and Oxfam to begin working on climate change. The data was organized to reflect and draw out the variations, if present, in the way that FoEi and Oxfam have oriented their climate change campaign activities. In particular, the survey teased out how climate campaign activities may vary in Annex I and Non-Annex I countries, what factors drove FoEi and Oxfam to work on climate change, and finally, what these campaigns suggest about organizational accountability.

The ways that NGOs integrate climate change work into their current repertoire of activities can provide some insight into how organizations are approaching climate change. Therefore, survey respondents were asked to answer a question about the factors influencing their decision to begin working on climate change. Figures VII and VIII below depict the five top overall factors that the organizations combined indicated as having the most influence in their decision-making. The top bar for each factor, "Annex I + Non-Annex," shows the highest factor for the entire data set for each organization. Then, the charts are broken down to compare within the data sets, showing how the set of Annex I and then Non-Annex I countries ranked the top overall most influential factors. It is important to reiterate that the following charts depict the activities that were ranked as the *most* influential, and any comparisons should take this into account.

Figure VII

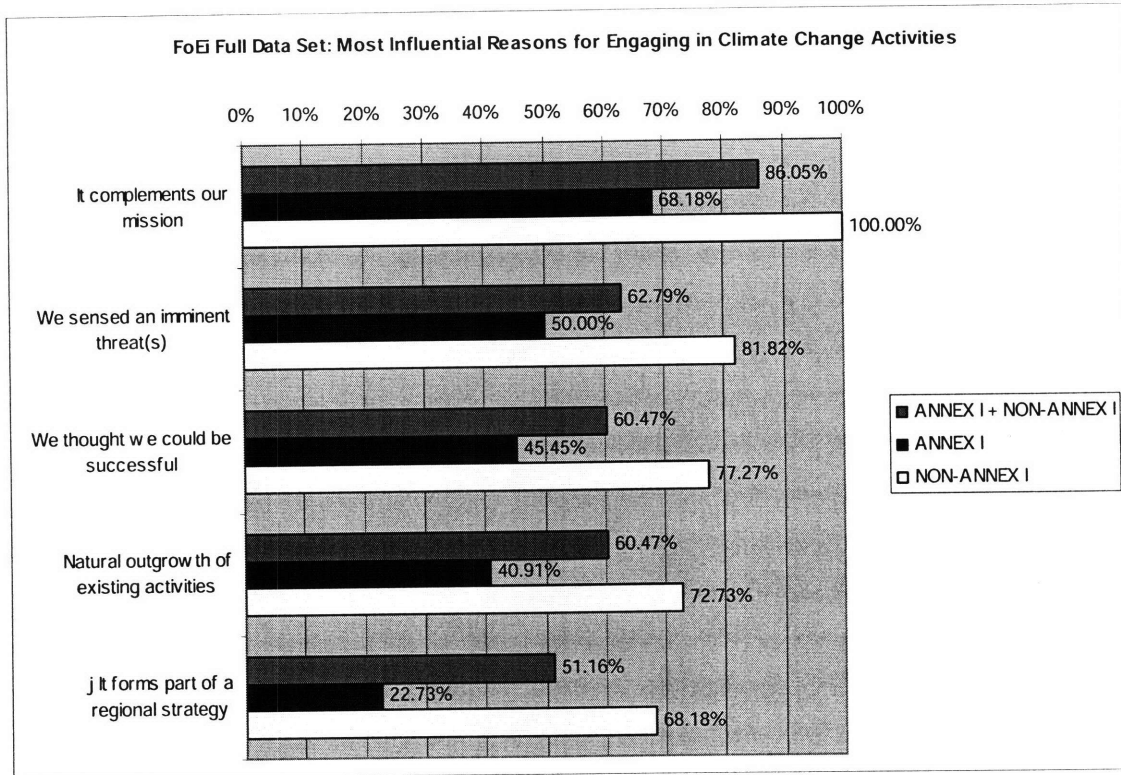
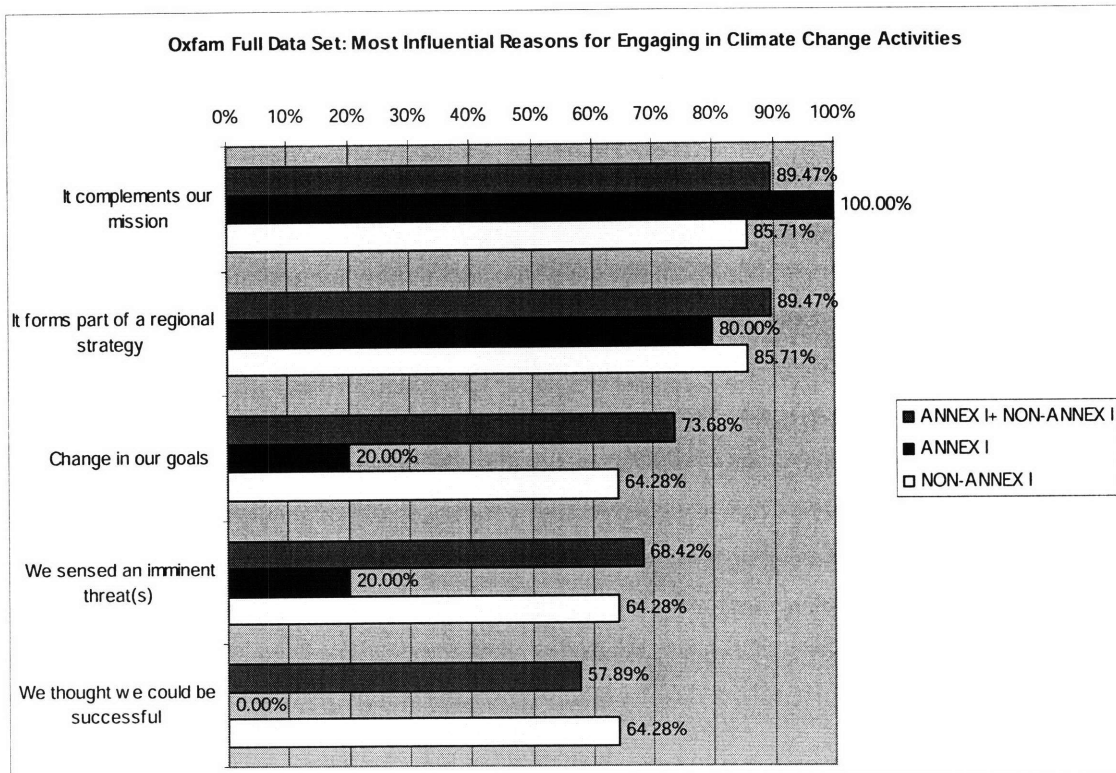


Figure VIII



The above charts break down how FoEi and Oxfam individually ranked the top highest factors, and the most influential, “it complements our mission,” is shared. The activities that are not shared are “natural outgrowth of existing activities,” for FoEi, and “change in our goals,” for Oxfam. It is not surprising that “change in our goals” is a factor influencing Oxfam offices, as the international climate change campaign has only been in existence for the last year. One thing that is surprising about the Oxfam data set is that Annex I countries ranked “we sensed an imminent threat” as a highly influential factor, and even more than those in Non-Annex I countries did. This is interesting because as mentioned earlier in this paper, the impacts of climate change are being felt more in *Non-Annex I* countries.

The fact that Oxfam respondents in Annex I countries ranked this factor highly could mean a variety of things. One interpretation is that those responding to the survey interpreted this question to mean that they sense a *global* imminent threat, and not a local imminent threat; since Oxfam’s structure is more centralized, it makes sense that their offices would interpret the question in this way. Perhaps what is more surprising in the Oxfam data set is that Non-Annex I countries ranked “we sensed an imminent threat(s) relatively low in comparison. As you can see, FoEi respondents in Annex I countries also ranked this factor reasonably high, but not as much so as the respondents from Non-Annex I countries, which makes sense.

### **Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Activities. Clustered**

In order to get a better sense of the kinds of activities that are influencing the organizations’ decision to begin working on climate change, the answer choices, or factors, for the question were divided into 8 categories and then compared. The categories are: capacity; environment; funding; image and visibility; internal mission/goals; networks and external events; opportunities for success; and outreach. Some categories may only have one factor, as it was decided that forcing an artificial relationship between a factor and a category would not accurately reflect the decision-making processes of the organizations. The following charts show comparisons of the most highly ranked activities in Annex I and Non-Annex I countries. The next charts show the longer list of activities for each organization, broken into the 8 factor categories described earlier.



Figure IX: FoEi : Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities

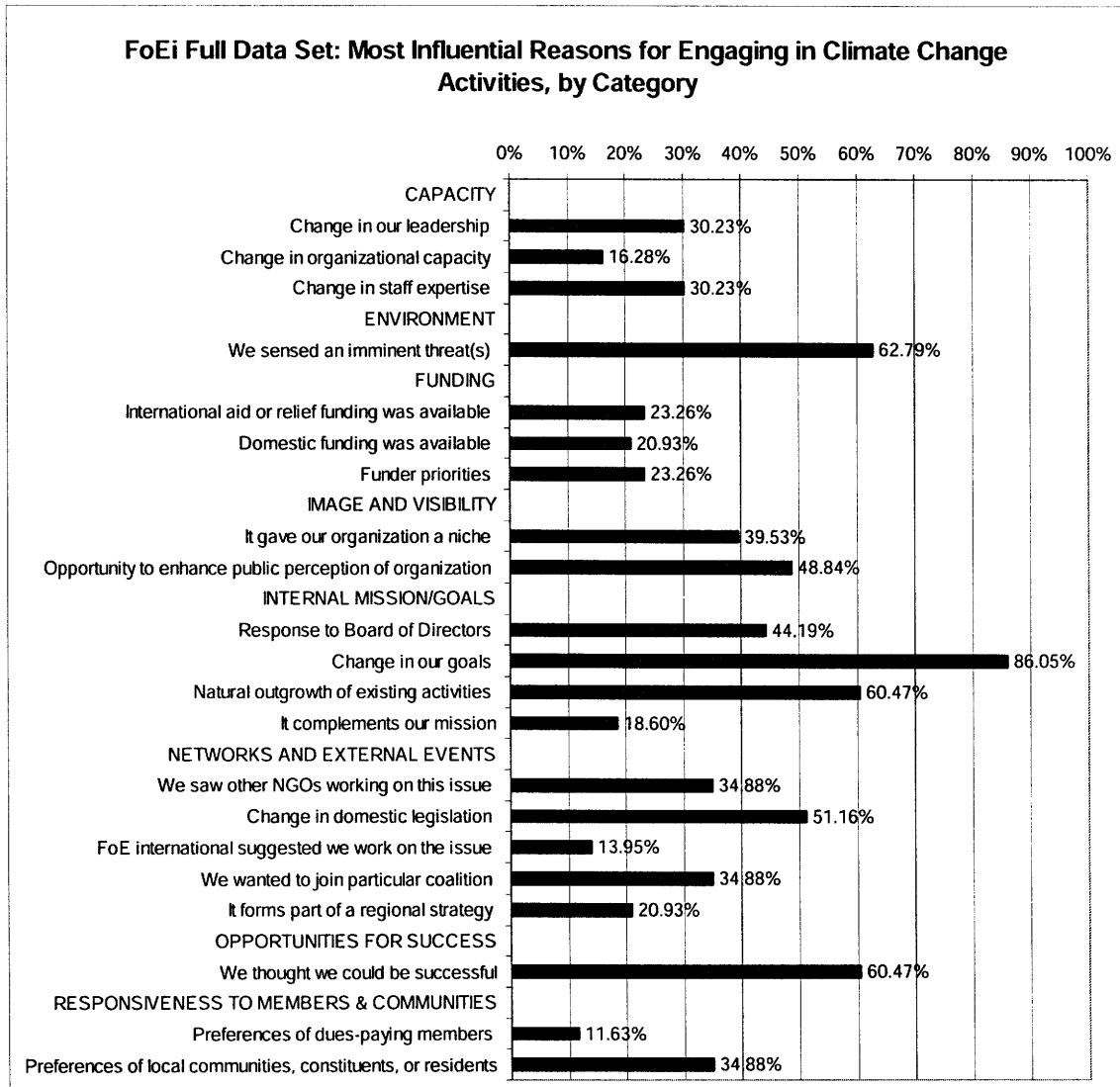


Figure X: FoEi Annex I: Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities

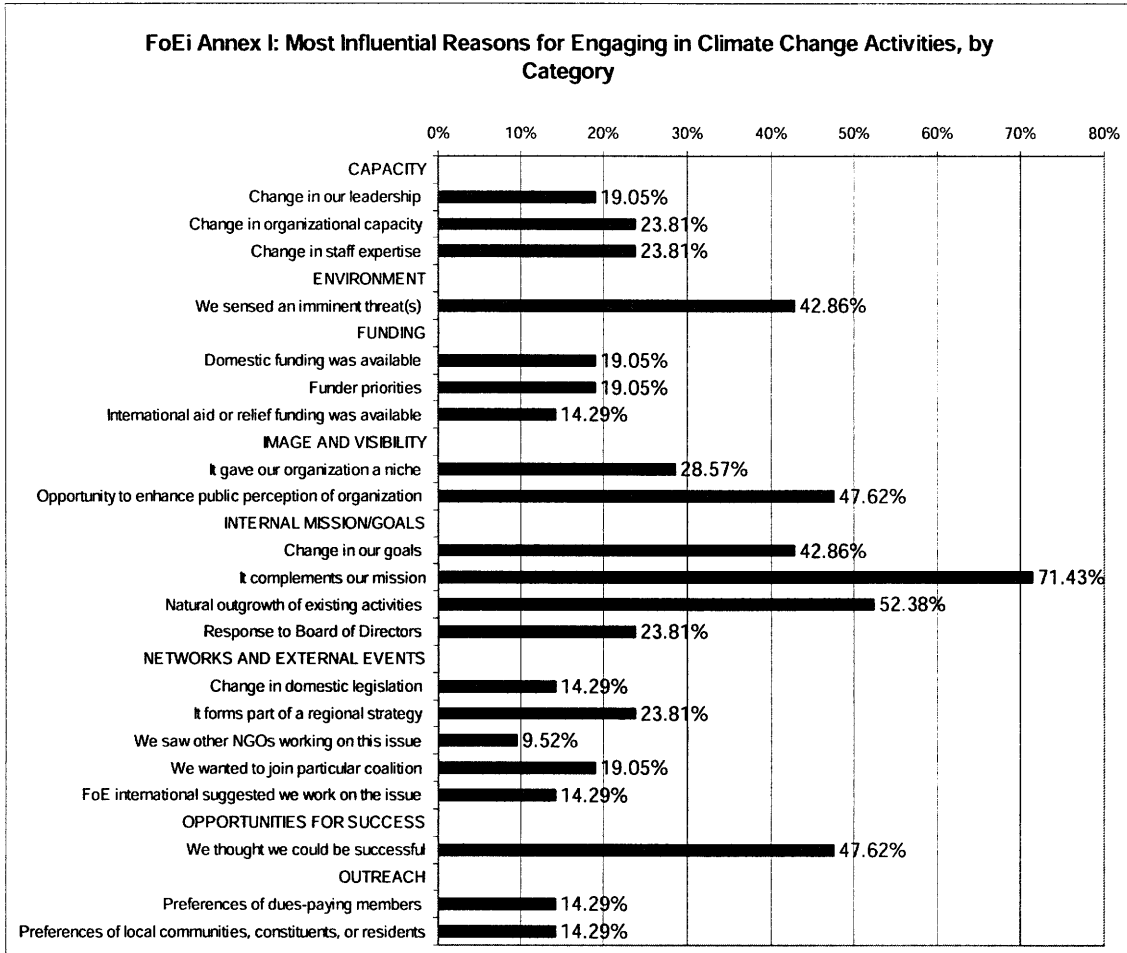
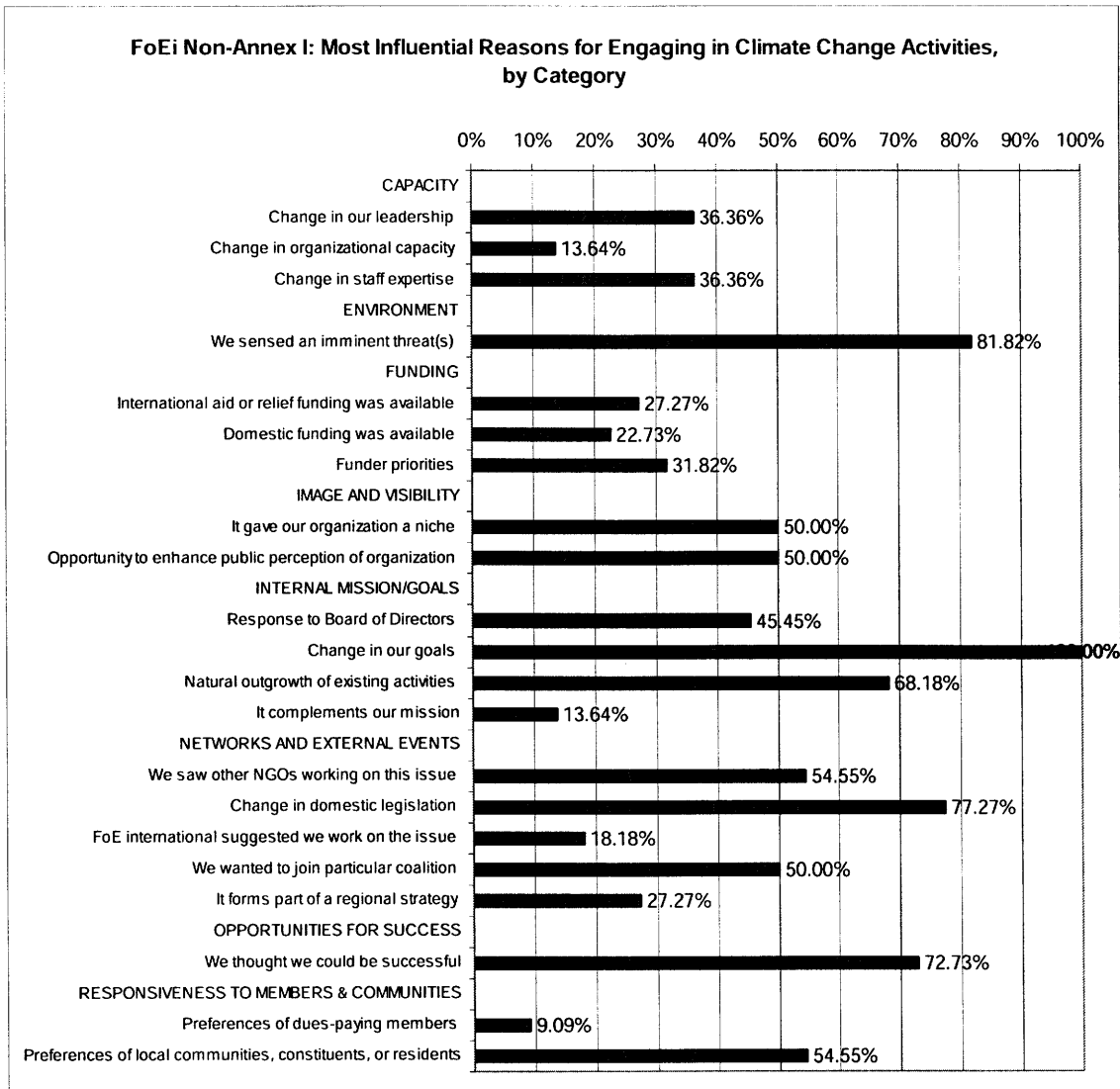


Figure XI: FoEi Non-Annex I: Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities



**Figure XII: Oxfam: Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities**

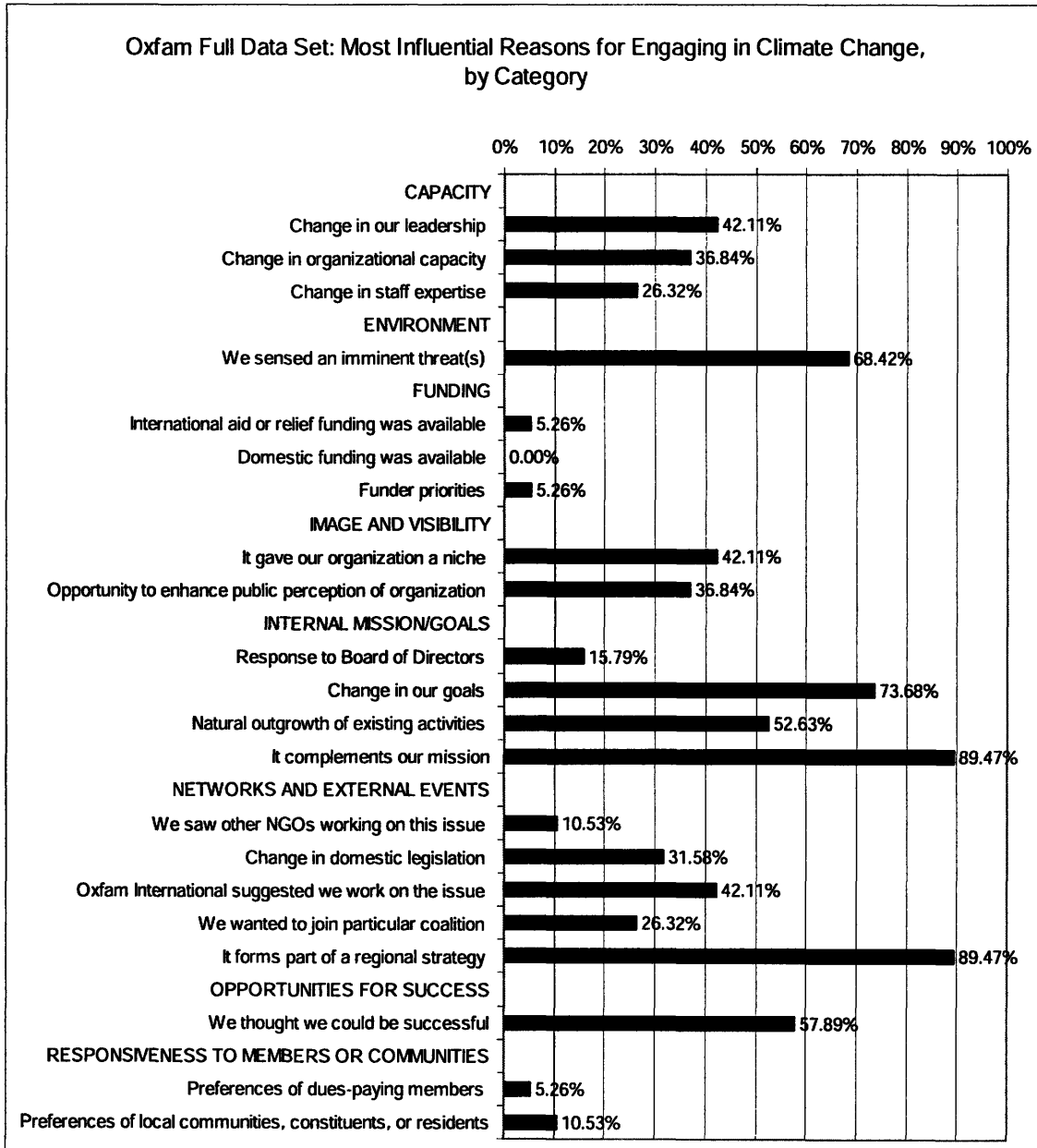
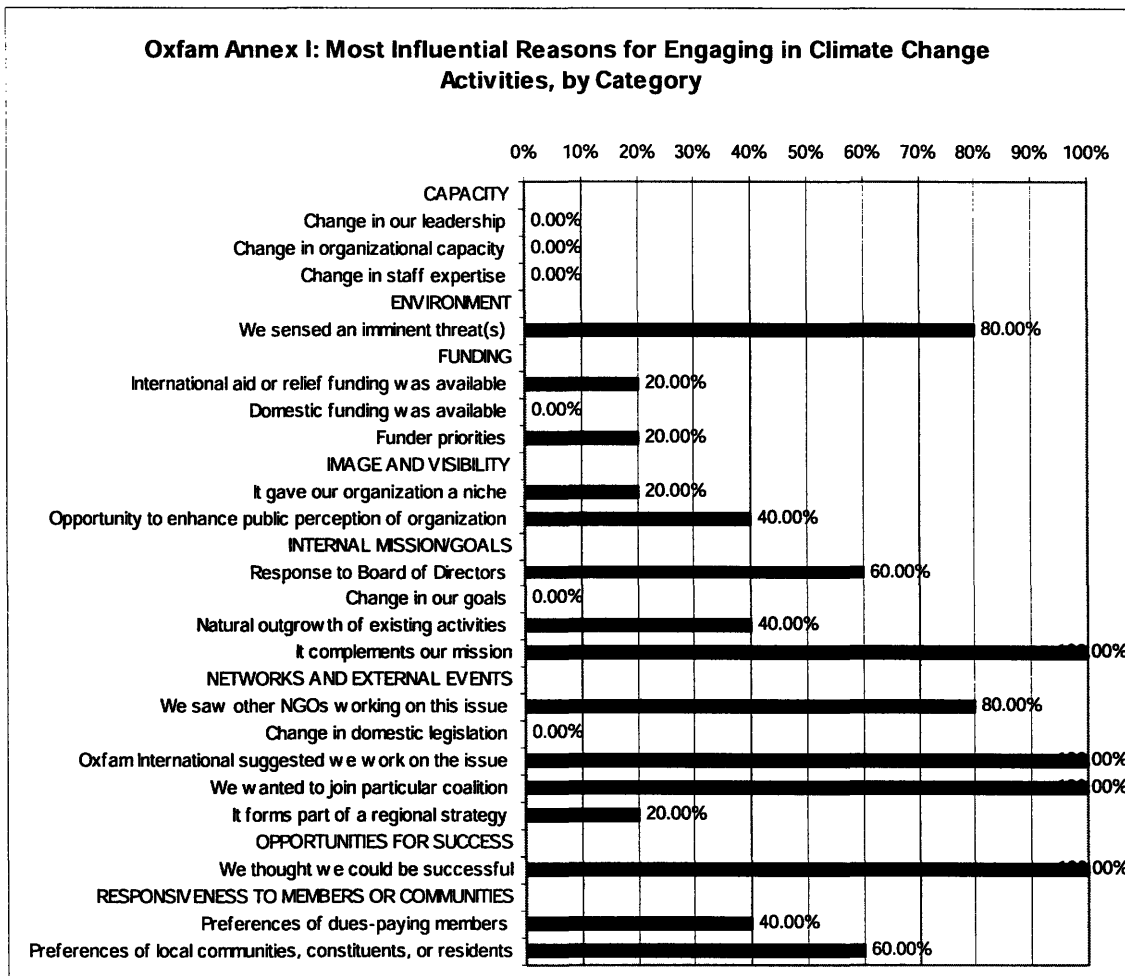
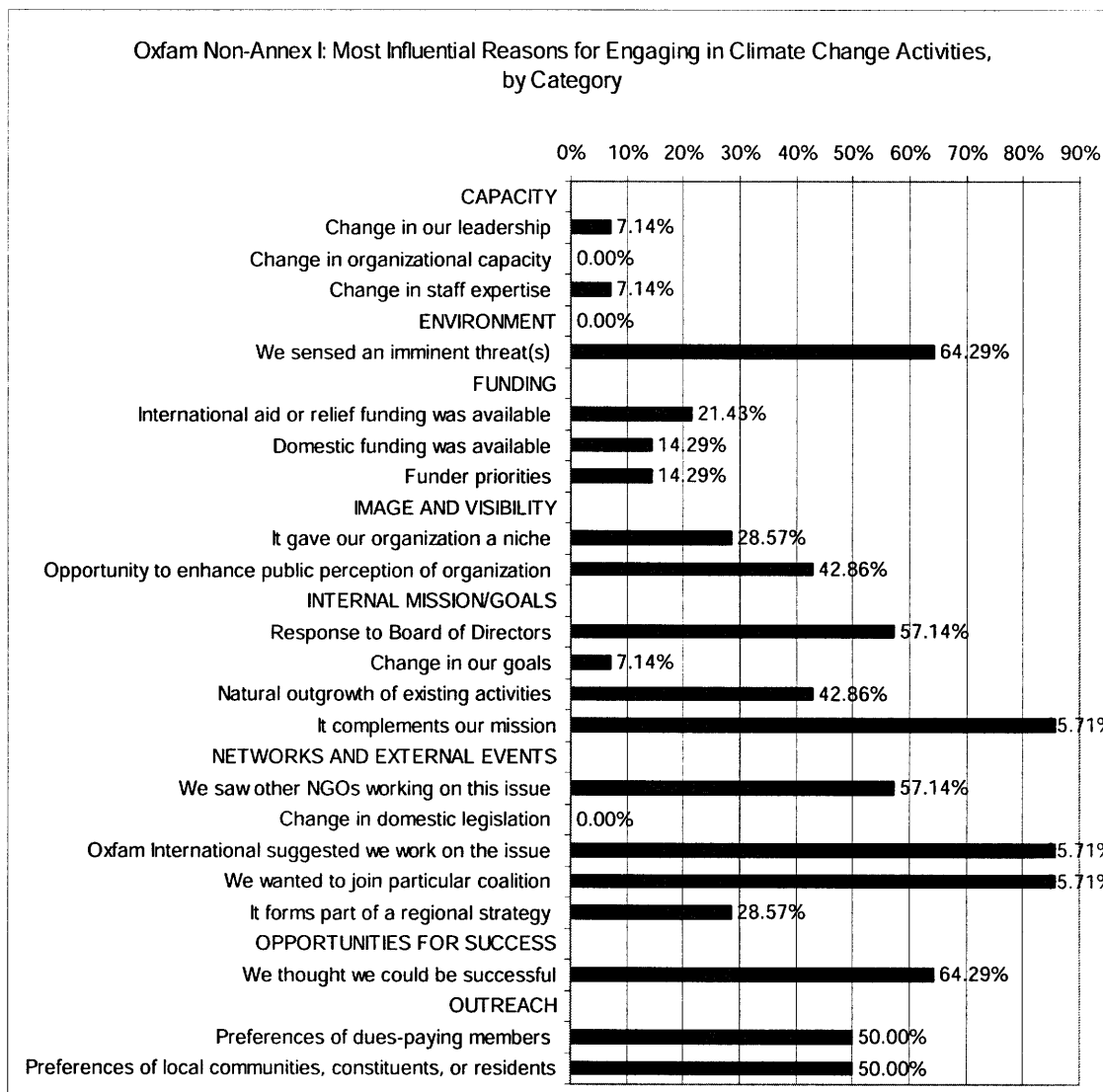


Figure XIII: Oxfam Annex I: Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities



**Figure XIV: Oxfam Non-Annex I: Most Influential Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities**



This data was also arranged into charts (Figure IX) to more fully illustrate the findings, and show the most influential reasons each organization engaged in climate change, broken down by Annex I and Non-Annex I.

**Figure XV: Top 3 Reasons for Engaging in Climate Change Activities by Organization and Annex**

FoEi ANNEX I		FoEi NON-ANNEX I	
FACTOR	%	FACTOR	%
It complements our mission	68.2	Change in Our Goals	100
Natural Outgrowth of Existing Activities	50.00	We Sensed an Imminent Threat(s)	81.8
Opportunity to Enhance Public Perception of Organization	45.5	Change in Domestic Legislation	77.4
We Thought We Could be Successful			

OXFAM ANNEX I		OXFAM NON-ANNEX 1	
FACTOR	%	FACTOR	%
It complements our Mission	100	It Complements our Mission	85.7
Oxfam International Suggested We Work on the Issue		Oxfam International Suggested We Work on the Issue	
We Wanted To Join A Particular Coalition		We Wanted to Join A Particular Coalition	
We Thought We Could Be Successful			
We Saw Other NGOs Working on the Issue	80	We Sensed An Imminent Threat	64.3
We Sensed An Imminent Threat(s)		We Thought We Could Be Successful	
Response to Board of Directors	60	Response To Board of Directors	57.1
Response to Local Members/Communities			

**Conclusions About Drivers for FoEi and Oxfam:**

Based on the finding from the survey, the above charts primary cluster of drivers that influenced FoEi's decision to begin working on climate change were related to their internal mission and goals. Although the imminent threat of climate change was also highly influential, the greatest cluster of activities had to do with their internal mission and goals. The next charts cluster activities in the same way and show how Annex 1 and Non-Annex responses compare.

Similarly, survey findings from this chart also show that internal mission and goals were also highly influential for Annex I and Non-Annex I countries.

The fact that “it forms part of a regional strategy” is comparatively low in all of the FoEi data sets, while “we sensed an imminent threat” is high, this could suggest that FoEi’s decision to engage in climate change activities is more influenced by the presence of climate threats than a broader organizational decision to engage in these activities.

The results for Oxfam are slightly different. Although the chart for the Annex I data sets depicts “Networks and External Events” and “Opportunities for Success” as highly influential, it is important to note that this data set only contains five (5) responses. Consequently, conclusions about the Oxfam data set will be derived from the full data set and the Non-Annex I set. Much like FoEi, there is a cluster of highly influential activities relating to the organization’s internal mission and goals. However, unlike FoEi, “it forms part of a regional strategy” is also a highly influential factor, which can suggest that Oxfam’s more centralized structure could be driving decision-making about engaging in climate change activities. At the same time, the imminent threat of climate change is also a central driver. Therefore, it is unclear which came first – the organizational decision to work on climate change, which then lead to offices sensing an eminent threat, or the observation that there were current climate threats. However if we look at the data from individual Non-Annex I sets we can form some additional conclusions. Since “Oxfam International suggested we work on this issue” is still ranked more highly than “we sensed an imminent threat,” it is possible to speculate that Oxfam International is more influential than the threat of climate change.

The prospect for success was also ranked reasonably high for both organizations. Since both organizations also identified their organizational mission as also highly influential, the fact that the prospect for success was ranked highly could be tied to the organizations’ missions: climate change corresponds to their missions, and therefore their prospects for success are high.

**Allocation of Campaign Efforts**

Looking at the ways in which the organizations allocate their climate campaign efforts along the local, national, and regional levels can also provide some insight into what could be influencing their campaign strategies. Figure XVI shows how FoEi and Oxfam allocate their campaign efforts at the local, national, and international levels.

**Figure XVI: Allocation of Campaign Efforts**

ORGANIZATION	% LOCAL	% NATIONAL	% INTERNATIONAL
FoEi	24.2 %	52.4 %	23.2%
OXFAM	23.7 %	50.5 %	25.8 %



As you can see, the way that FoEi and Oxfam allocate their efforts at the local, national, and international levels is strikingly similar. Although FoEi describes itself and appears more decentralized this could translate into more activities focused at the local level. However, based on the survey responses, it seems that FoEi is most focused at the national level.

## CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSIONS

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One key finding from this study is that the NGO climate change campaigns of the organizations studied focus on mitigation in industrialized countries, and on adaptation in developing countries. This was true for both FoEi and Oxfam, which suggests that there is a trend across both environmental and development organizations. However, the survey also found that both FoEi and Oxfam have different strategies for climate change in industrialized and developing nations, with FoEi being more mitigation-focused, and Oxfam focusing on adaptation. At the same time, even though FoEi is an environmental NGO, it is still dedicating a substantial amount of its campaign work to adaptation activities. Although Oxfam is dedicating its efforts to adaptation, it has not self-identified “climate adaptation” as an activity that it is focusing on to the degree that one would expect, given the organizational focus. This finding could reflect that Oxfam could benefit from building institutional knowledge about adaptation and what it means, how it can be approached, and how the organization’s current activities are related. This potential knowledge gap could be the result of many factors, one of them being that the climate work for Oxfam is still quite new, having developed in just the last year. Also, Oxfam still has a very low amount of campaign work dedicated to climate mitigation, which could also be a result of their climate activities being part of a fledgling campaign.

Additionally, the findings suggest that both FoEi and Oxfam are driven by their internal mission, with their campaign activities corresponding with their organizational missions. Oxfam’s activities were more influenced by the suggestion of Oxfam International than FoEi, though both organizations indicated that the imminent threat of climate change one of the more highly influential factors for engaging in climate activities, particularly in developing countries.

Overall, the survey findings indicate that both FoEi and Oxfam have approached climate change in different ways that reflect the mission and goals of the organizations, and also indicate that they are internally accountable. In fact, both FoEi and Oxfam indicated that a “change in our goals” was a highly influential driver for their climate change work (86.05% and 73.68%, respectively). It is also interesting to note that both organizations have allocated their campaign activities at the national, regional, and international levels in almost the same way.

As this study suggests, examining NGO accountability provides some understanding of organizational legitimacy. However, each organization may have its own accountability matrix, so it is therefore inappropriate to compare the accountability of organizations against each other. Additionally, since it is already challenging to develop a metric of accountability for a single NGO in one region, it becomes increasingly difficult to hold entire NGO networks accountable, as they are spread across geographic regions and engage in many activities at once. Although NGOs are held accountable to various constituencies, the survey data indicates that some were more influential in their decision to work on climate change than others. FoEi and Oxfam both have

transcended their conventional roles as “environmental” and “development” organizations to approach climate change from a variety of ways. The fact that a development organization is engaging in an often-perceived “environmental problem” is especially notable. These findings reflect both the severity of the climate change problem, and the ways in which climate adaptation activities, which reflect a climate justice framework, are numerous in industrialized and developing countries, and underscore the ways in which climate mitigation and climate adaptation activities can reinforce each other.

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## APPENDICES

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**Appendix A: Annex I and Non-Annex I countries**

**Appendix B: Friends of the Earth International Survey Instrument**

**Appendix C: Oxfam-GB survey instrument**

**Appendix A: Annex I Countries & Non-Annex I countries**

Australia <input type="checkbox"/>	Austria <input type="checkbox"/>	Belarus <input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium <input type="checkbox"/>	Bulgaria <input type="checkbox"/>	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>
Croatia	Czech Republic	Denmark <input type="checkbox"/>
Estonia <input type="checkbox"/>	European Community <input type="checkbox"/>	Finland <input type="checkbox"/>
France <input type="checkbox"/>	Germany <input type="checkbox"/>	Greece <input type="checkbox"/>
Hungary <input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland <input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland <input type="checkbox"/>
Italy <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia <input type="checkbox"/>
Liechtenstein <input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania <input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/>
Monaco	Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/>	New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/>
Norway <input type="checkbox"/>	Poland <input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal <input type="checkbox"/>
Romania <input type="checkbox"/>	Russian Federation	Slovakia
Slovenia <input type="checkbox"/>	Spain <input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden <input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey <input type="checkbox"/>	Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <input type="checkbox"/>	United States of America <input type="checkbox"/>	

**Non-Annex I Countries**

Afghanistan	Gambia	Pakistan
Albania	Georgia	Palau
Algeria	Ghana	Panama
Angola	Grenada	Papua New Guinea
Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala	Paraguay
Argentina	Guinea	Peru
Armenia	Guinea-Bissau	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Qatar
Bahamas	Haiti	Republic of Korea
Bahrain	Honduras	Republic of Moldova
Bangladesh	India	Rwanda
Barbados	Indonesia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saint Lucia
Benin	Israel	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bhutan	Jamaica	Samoa
Bolivia	Jordan	San Marino
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Sao Tome and Principe
Botswana	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Kiribati	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Serbia
Burundi	Kyrgyzstan	Seychelles



Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lebanon	Singapore
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Solomon Islands
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sri Lanka
Chile	Madagascar	Sudan
China	Malawi	Suriname
Colombia	Malaysia	Swaziland
Comoros	Maldives	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Mali	Tajikistan
Cook Islands	Malta	Thailand
Costa Rica	Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste
Cuba	Mauritania	Togo
Cyprus	Mauritius	Tonga
Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tunisia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mongolia	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Montenegro	Tuvalu
Dominica	Morocco	Uganda
Dominican Republic	Mozambique	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Myanmar	United Republic of Tanzania
Egypt	Namibia	Uruguay
El Salvador	Nauru	Uzbekistan
Equatorial Guinea	Nepal	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Nicaragua	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Ethiopia	Niger	Viet Nam
Fiji	Nigeria	Yemen
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Niue	Zambia
Gabon	Oman	Zimbabwe

## Appendix B: FoEi Survey



### **Welcome to the Friends of the Earth Climate and Energy Mapping Survey!**

We are asking all FoE members to participate in this mapping initiative. Your responses will help us prepare for our climate and energy program meeting in Croatia in May 2008, as well as help the climate and energy program team better understand how we can support your local efforts.

The questionnaire is divided into VII parts and contains 22 questions. It should take you 20 minutes or less to complete the entire survey. Your responses will be shared with members of the FoE International. They also will be used in some publications. However, when the results are reported to anyone outside of the FoE network, your identity will be kept confidential and your responses will be aggregated (combined) with those of other members. Although there is no way that you can be identified, you should feel free to skip questions you prefer not to answer. However, we hope that you will complete the entire survey.

The survey is being administered for FoE by Professor JoAnn Carmin and research assistant Kara Reeve, both from the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the USA. In addition to assisting us with this mapping, JoAnn and Kara are conducting a broader study of the climate change and energy campaigns of transnational environmental and development NGOs.

You will receive a brief summary of the results of the survey as soon as they are available. In the meantime, if you have questions, feel free to contact Kara ([kereeve@mit.edu](mailto:kereeve@mit.edu)) or me ([stephanie.long@foe.org.au](mailto:stephanie.long@foe.org.au)).

Thank you for participating in the survey!

Regards,

Steph Long,  
Climate and Energy Program coordination team  
Friends of the Earth International

## Part I: Overview of Campaign Activities

This survey is being sent to multiple organizations in many different countries. When answering this survey, please answer all questions in regard to the country in which you are participating in campaign activities, even if you are physically located in a different country.

1. What is the name of the country you are responding to this survey for?

2. From the following list, check all of the issues your organization has addressed in its campaigns in the last two years. Limit your responses to issues addressed within the country where you are working.

a. Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Agroforestry (i.e. integration of trees and/or livestock with cropland)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Agrofuels derived from crops (e.g., ethanol, biodiesel)	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Biodigestion or biogas for energy generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Bioenergy production (e.g., energy from plant-derived waste products)	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Biomass fuels derived from burning wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Carbon capture and storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Climate change adaptation planning, plans, or implementation of projects	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Climate refugees/displacement	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Community ownership of fuel and energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Deforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Disaster management or response	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Energy conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Energy consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Environmental justice	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Gender equity	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Green building/green construction	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Green jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Habitat restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Hydroelectricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. Insurance or funds for climate-affected communities	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. Just and fair transition to a sustainable energy economy	<input type="checkbox"/>
y. Local generation of energy	<input type="checkbox"/>

z. Mining (e.g. oil, gas, coal)	<input type="checkbox"/>
aa. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>
bb. Oil and natural gas extraction	<input type="checkbox"/>
cc. Poverty elimination	<input type="checkbox"/>
dd. Promotion of crop diversification	<input type="checkbox"/>
ee. Promotion of local food production	<input type="checkbox"/>
ff. Public health	<input type="checkbox"/>
gg. Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>
hh. Renewable energy generation (e.g., geothermal, solar thermal, tidal)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Solar power generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
jj. Sustainable agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>
kk. Sustainable transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
ll. Sustainable/green consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
mm. Tree planting in urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
nn. Waste reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
oo. Water and sanitation infrastructure resilience	<input type="checkbox"/>
pp. Water scarcity	<input type="checkbox"/>
qq. Water use conservation/efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>
rr. Wind power generation	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Does your organization have one or more campaigns dedicated specifically to energy-related issues in the country where you are working?

Yes

No

4. Does your organization have one or more campaigns dedicated specifically to climate change in the country where you are working?

Yes – go to part II, Question #5

No - Skip to Part V, Question #14

## Part II: Climate Campaign History and Priorities

5. Your responses to Part I indicate that your organization has developed a climate change campaign in the country where you are working. What year did the campaign begin?

6. For each of the following items, please indicate the extent that it influenced your organization's decision to begin working on climate change. Choose only one response for each item:

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Change in domestic legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
b. Change in organizational capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
c. Change in our goals	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
d. Change in our leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
e. Change in staff expertise	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
f. Domestic funding was available	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
g. Funder priorities	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
h. International aid or relief funding was available	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
i. It complements our mission	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
j. It forms part of a regional strategy	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
k. It gave our organization a niche	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
l. Natural outgrowth of existing activities	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
m. Opportunity to enhance public perception of organization	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
n. Preferences of dues-paying members	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
o. Preferences of local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
p. Response to Board of Directors	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
q. We saw other NGOs working on this issue	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
r. We sensed an imminent threat(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
s. We thought we could be successful	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
t. We wanted to join particular coalition	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
u. FoE international suggested we work on the issue	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3



7. A number of global problems and events are being associated with climate change. For each of the following, please indicate what you believe is the level of threat that each poses in the country where you are working. Choose only one response for each item:

	<b>Not a Threat</b>	<b>Long Term Threat</b>	<b>Short Term Threat</b>	<b>Current Threat</b>
a. Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
b. Change in disease vectors/disease transmission	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
c. Coastal erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
d. Contamination of drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
e. Contamination of natural bodies of water (e.g., rivers, lakes)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
f. Crop yield declines	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
g. Desertification	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
h. Droughts	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
i. Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
j. Forest fires	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
k. Fuel cost increases	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
l. Health risks to HIV/AIDS affected populations	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
m. Housing and public buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
n. Increased intensity of tropical storms	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
o. Job loss	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
p. Landslides	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
q. Loss of cropland	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
r. Mudslides	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
s. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
t. Pandemics	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
u. Sea-level rise	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
v. Species extinction	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
w. Temperature change	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
x. Threats to food security	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
y. Urban infrastructure damage (e.g., water systems, sewage systems)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
z. Water scarcity	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

**Part III: Climate Campaign**

8. In the past two years, has your organization changed or adapted its climate change activities in the country where you are working?

Yes – Go to question #9

No - Skip to question # 10

9. If you answered yes to question 8, indicate the extent to which each of the following influenced your decision to change your activities. Choose only one response for each item:

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Administrative capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
b. Change in funding	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
c. Change in goals	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
d. Change in mission	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
e. Change in organizational niche	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
f. Change in organizational leadership	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
g. Expectations of public	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
h. Funding availability	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
i. Joined coalition	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
j. Opinions of other NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
k. Opportunity to impact corporations	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
l. Opportunity to impact government	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
m. Potential impact on environmental policy	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
n. Potential impact on environmental quality	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
o. Potential impact on public awareness	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
p. Potential media visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
q. Preferences of dues-paying members	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
r. Priorities of funders	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
s. Request from local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
t. Response to local environmental conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
u. Staff expertise	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
v. Technical capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
w. Recommendation from FoE International	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3



10. For each of the following, indicate the extent the item has influenced or enhanced your knowledge of climate change threats in the country where you are working?

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Attending international meetings	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
b. Attending training sessions or seminars	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
c. Conducting scientific research	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
d. Media reports	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
e. Meetings with local community groups	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
f. Meetings with public officials	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
g. Observations of local conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
h. Policy reports	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
i. Scientific reports	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
j. Talking with local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
k. FoE International	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
l. Other FoE member organization	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

#### Part IV: Climate Campaign Actions and Targets

11. Please indicate how you allocate your climate campaign efforts across the local, national, and international arenas. Please be sure that your answer totals 100%

% Local    +            % National    +            % International    = **100%**

12. From the following list, check all approaches that your organization has used in its climate change campaigns in the last two years:

- Alliance or coalition building
- Conduct media campaigns
- Conduct policy-relevant research
- Conduct public education campaigns
- Disseminate information
- Draft environmental policies
- Environmental quality monitoring/ measurement

- Litigate/take legal action
- Lobby
- Organize letter-writing campaigns
- Organize, endorse or participate in conferences
- Organize, endorse or participate in boycotts
- Organize, endorse or participate in petitions
- Organize, endorse or participate in protest marches
- Organize, endorse or participate in demonstrations
- Organize, endorse, or participate in educational forums
- Provide training
- Speak at schools or community meetings
- Talk with people in public places
- Write and circulate press releases
- Write editorials or opinion pieces for newspapers

13. From the following list, check all that have been a focus or target of your climate change activities in the last two years:

- Business associations
- Intergovernmental organizations (e.g., United Nations)
- International organizations (e.g., World Bank)
- Local communities, constituents, or residents
- Media
- National corporations or businesses
- National government agencies
- National government officials
- Other development NGOs
- Other environmental NGOs
- Private or public utility company
- Transnational corporations
- Universities/schools
- Workers/trade unions

**Part V: Domestic Networks and International Assistance to Members**

14. Is your organization part of a larger climate change or energy network?

- Yes – Go to question #15                       No - Skip to question #16

15. If you answered yes to the previous question, please list the names of your partners and allies in the areas of climate change and energy.

16. Do you need assistance from FoE International with any of the following to strengthen your efforts on climate change and energy? Please check all that apply:

- Administrative training
- Campaign development
- Community relations/outreach
- Developing a communications or media strategy
- Environmental education for staff
- Information dissemination
- Integration of climate or energy campaigns with pre-existing campaign work
- Media relations
- Networking
- Policy efforts
- Policy implementation
- Preparation of campaign outreach materials
- Programming support
- Public participation
- Publishing
- Technical or scientific reports

Other (please specify):

17. In what ways could FoE International work with you so we can better coordinate our efforts climate change and energy?

**Part VI: Capacity**

The following set of questions will help us understand the size and basic capacity of your office.

18. What year was your organization first formed?

19. What year did your organization become a member of the Friends of the Earth federation?

20. How many people are paid employees in your office?

Full time employees:

Part time employees:

**Part VII: Demographic Information**

Please provide the following demographic information so we know you have responded.

21. Your first name (given)

Your last name (family)

Your Email address

22. What is the name of the organization you represent? If applicable, please indicate the local name of the organization (e.g. The Greens Movement of Georgia / Friends of the Earth).

**Thank you for participating in the survey!**  
**We expect that preliminary results will be available by August 2008**

## Appendix C: Oxfam Survey



### **Welcome to the Oxfam-GB Climate Activities Survey!**

We are asking all Oxfam-GB countries and affiliates to participate in a short survey to help us learn more about our current climate change efforts and to find ways to support our country offices as we expand our climate program.

The questionnaire is divided into VII parts and contains 17 questions. It should take you 15 minutes or less to complete the entire survey. Your responses will be shared with members of Oxfam-International. They also will be used in some publications. However, when the results are reported to anyone outside of the Oxfam network, your identity will be kept confidential and your responses will be aggregated (combined) with those of other members. Although there is no way that you can be identified, you should feel free to skip questions you prefer not to answer. However, we hope that you will complete the entire survey.

The survey is being administered for Oxfam by Professor JoAnn Carmin and research assistant Kara Reeve, both from the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the USA. In addition to assisting us with this mapping, JoAnn and Kara are conducting a broader study of the climate change and energy campaigns of transnational environmental and development NGOs.

You will receive a brief summary of the results of the survey as soon as they are available. In the meantime, if you have questions, feel free to contact Kara ([kereeve@mit.edu](mailto:kereeve@mit.edu)) or me ([aorr@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:aorr@oxfam.org.uk))

Thank you for participating in the survey!

Regards,

Angelique Orr  
Oxfam-GB

**Part I: Overview of Campaign Activities**

1. What is the name of the country you are responding to this survey for?

2. From the following list, check all of the issues your office has addressed in its campaigns in the last two years. Limit your responses to issues addressed within the country where you are working.

a. Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Agroforestry (i.e. integration of trees and/or livestock with cropland)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Agrofuels derived from crops (e.g., ethanol, biodiesel)	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Biodigestion or biogas for energy generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Bioenergy production (e.g., energy from plant-derived waste products)	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Biomass fuels derived from burning wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Carbon capture and storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Climate change adaptation planning, plans, or implementation of projects	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Climate refugees/displacement	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Community ownership of fuel and energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Deforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Disaster management or response	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Energy conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Energy consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Environmental justice	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Gender equity	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Green building/green construction	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Green jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Habitat restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Hydroelectricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. Insurance or funds for climate-affected communities	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. Just and fair transition to a sustainable energy economy	<input type="checkbox"/>
y. Local generation of energy	<input type="checkbox"/>
z. Mining (e.g. oil, gas, coal)	<input type="checkbox"/>
aa. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>
bb. Oil and natural gas extraction	<input type="checkbox"/>
cc. Poverty elimination	<input type="checkbox"/>
dd. Promotion of crop diversification	<input type="checkbox"/>
ee. Promotion of local food production	<input type="checkbox"/>
ff. Public health	<input type="checkbox"/>
gg. Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>
hh. Renewable energy generation (e.g., geothermal, solar thermal, tidal)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Solar power generation	<input type="checkbox"/>
jj. Sustainable agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>
kk. Sustainable transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
ll. Sustainable/green consumption	<input type="checkbox"/>
mm. Tree planting in urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
nn. Waste reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
oo. Water and sanitation infrastructure resilience	<input type="checkbox"/>

pp. Water scarcity	<input type="checkbox"/>
qq. Water use conservation/efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>
rr. Wind power generation	<input type="checkbox"/>



3. Does your office presently have one or more campaigns dedicated specifically to energy-related issues in the country where you are working?

- Yes
- No, but we are developing a dedicated campaign.
- No, we do not have a dedicated energy campaign and we are not currently developing one.

4. Does your office have one or more campaigns dedicated specifically to climate change in the country where you are working?

- Yes – Go to Part II, Question #5
- No, but we are developing a dedicated campaign – Go to Part II, Question #5
- No, we do not have a dedicated climate change campaign and are not currently developing one – Skip to Part V, Question #14.

**Part II: Climate Campaign History and Priorities**

Your responses to Part I indicate that your office has developed or is developing a climate change campaign in the country where you are working.

5. For each of the following items, please indicate the extent that it influenced your office's decision to begin working on climate change.

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Change in domestic legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Change in organizational capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Change in our goals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Change in our leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Change in staff expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Domestic funding was available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Funder priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. International aid or relief funding was available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. It complements our mission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. It forms part of a regional strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. It gave our organization a niche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Natural outgrowth of existing activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Opportunity to enhance public perception of organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Preferences of dues-paying members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Preferences of local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Response to Board of Directors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. We saw other NGOs working on this issue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. We sensed an imminent threat(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. We thought we could be successful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. We wanted to join particular coalition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

u. Oxfam-International suggested we work on the issue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. A number of global problems and events are being associated with climate change. For each of the following, please indicate what you believe is the level of threat that each poses in the country where you are working. Choose only one response for each item:

	Not a Threat	Long Term Threat	Short Term Threat	Current Threat
a. Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Change in disease vectors/disease transmission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Coastal erosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Contamination of drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Contamination of natural bodies of water (e.g., rivers, lakes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Crop yield declines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Droughts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Flooding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Forest fires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Fuel cost increases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Health risks to HIV/AIDS affected populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Housing and public buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Increased intensity of tropical storms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Job loss	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Landslides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Loss of cropland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Mudslides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Pandemics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Sea-level rise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Species extinction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. Temperature change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. Threats to food security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
y. Urban infrastructure damage (e.g., water systems, sewage systems)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
z. Water scarcity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Part III: Climate Campaign

7. To what extent has each of the following factors influenced the focus and orientation of your climate change campaign:

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Administrative capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Change in funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Change in goals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Change in mission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Change in organizational niche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Change in organizational leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Expectations of public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Funding availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Joined coalition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Opinions of other NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Opportunity to impact corporations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Opportunity to impact government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Potential impact on environmental policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Potential impact on environmental quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Potential impact on public awareness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Potential media visibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Preferences of dues-paying members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Priorities of funders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Request from local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Response to local environmental conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Staff expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Technical capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. Recommendation from Oxfam-International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. For each of the following, indicate the extent the item has influenced or enhanced your knowledge of climate change threats in the country where you are working:

	No Influence	Weak Influence	Moderate Influence	Strong Influence
a. Attending international meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Attending training sessions or seminars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Conducting scientific research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Media reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Meetings with local community groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Meetings with public officials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Observations of local conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Policy reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Scientific reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Talking with local communities, constituents, or residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Oxfam International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Other Oxfam office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Part IV. Climate Campaign Actions and Targets

9. Please indicate how you allocate – or expect to allocate - your climate campaign efforts across the local, national, and international arenas. Please be sure that your answer totals 100%

% Local    +            % National    +            % International    = 100%

10. From the following list, check all approaches that your office is using or plans to use in its climate change campaigns:

- Alliance or coalition building
- Conduct media campaigns
- Conduct policy-relevant research
- Conduct public education campaigns
- Disseminate information
- Draft environmental policies
- Environmental quality monitoring/ measurement
- Litigate/take legal action
- Lobby
- Organize letter-writing campaigns
- Organize, endorse or participate in conferences
- Organize, endorse or participate in boycotts
- Organize, endorse or participate in petitions
- Organize, endorse or participate in protest marches
- Organize, endorse or participate in demonstrations
- Organize, endorse, or participate in educational forums
- Provide training
- Speak at schools or community meetings
- Talk with people in public places
- Write and circulate press releases
- Write editorials or opinion pieces for newspapers

11. From the following list, check all that presently are - or that you expect will be - a focus or target of your climate change activities:

- Business associations
- Intergovernmental organizations (e.g., United Nations)
- International organizations (e.g., World Bank)
- Local communities, constituents, or residents
- Media
- National corporations or businesses
- National government agencies
- National government officials
- Other development NGOs
- Other environmental NGOs
- Private or public utility company
- Transnational corporations
- Universities/schools
- Workers/trade unions

#### **Part V. International Assistance to Countries**

12. Do you need assistance from Oxfam International with any of the following to strengthen your efforts on climate change and energy? Please check all that apply:

- Administrative training
- Campaign development
- Community relations/outreach
- Developing a communications or media strategy
- Environmental education for staff
- Information dissemination
- Integration of climate or energy campaigns with pre-existing campaign work
- Media relations
- Networking
- Policy efforts
- Policy implementation
- Preparation of campaign outreach materials
- Programming support
- Public participation
- Publishing
- Technical or scientific reports

Other:

#### **Part VI: Capacity**

The following set of questions will help us understand the size and basic capacity of your office.

13. How many people are paid employees in your office?

Full time employees:

Part time employees:

14. How many of your full-time employees are dedicated to policy or campaign work?

15. Do you have full-staff employees specifically dedicated to climate change work?

Yes  No  - skip to Part VII, question # 17

16. How many of your full time employees currently work on climate change?

**Part VII: Demographic Information**

Please provide the following demographic information so we know you have responded.

17. Your first name (given)

Your last name (family)

Your Email address

**Thank you for participating in the survey!  
We expect that preliminary results will be available by August 2008.**