



Citizens' Climate Lobby Lobby Climatique des Citoyens

CCL Monthly Conference Call, Saturday, June 6, 2015

Groups meet at **9:45am PT / 12:45pm ET**. The conference call starts at **10am PT / 1pm ET**.
The call lasts for a little over an hour and then the groups meet for another hour after that to plan actions.

Call-in number: 1-866-642-1665: Passcode: 440699#

Instructions: Sign on to the call at least 5 minutes before the start time. When you first join the call, announce your name, city, and how many people are in the room.

CCL International Call, Saturday, June 6, 2015



Guest: Danny Richter, CCL legislative director

What do we really know about people's carbon footprints? What role does income and geography play? This is important to know, because the greater one's carbon footprint, the more one will pay under a carbon-pricing regime, and elected officials want to know which of their constituents will be most affected. A new study from the Center for Global Development sheds light on these questions, and CCL's Legislative Director Danny Richter will walk us through the study and its findings on the June call.

Please note the June international CCL will be mostly dedicated to preparing volunteers for the June 2015 International CCL Conference in Washington DC. In Canada, we will be preparing our volunteers for Election 2015.

MAY 2015 ACTIONS

- 1) PLAN YOUR ELECTION STRATEGY: This is it!** Election 2015 in Canada is less than four months away and it is time to make your plans. Planning well in advance will increase your chance of sending a climate-friendly politician from your riding back to Ottawa
- 2) WRITE GROUP LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:** In your group and / or region, over the summer and in the lead-up to Election 2015 write group letters to the editor to as many papers in your region as possible. This action will empower more Canadians to speak up about and vote for the climate and carbon pricing.

Ongoing Actions:

CROWD FUNDING CAMPAIGN FOR THREE TV ADS AND A DOCUMENTARY: The campaign ends at midnight Saturday June 6, 2015. We have raised over \$12,000. Thank you. You too can help crowdfund CCL TV ads and a Tom Rand documentary presented by CCL. Please go to <https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/waking-the-frog-a-documentary-film-ad-campaign/x/10395661> and read how we all can change the outcome on climate change.

Upcoming events:

- **June 15, 2015** the anticipated Pope's Encyclical.
- **Sunday June 21 to Tuesday June 23, 2015:** [CCL International Conference](#) in Washington
- **July 5, 2015,** 350.org 's [WE>TARSANDS](#). National day of action on the climate change in the lead up to the Pan American Climate Summit in Toronto.
- **Tuesday, July 7th to Thursday, July 9th** in Toronto: Climate Summit of the Americas - by invitation-only and we have already applied.
- **July 9-11, 2015:** [Climate Reality](#) training in Toronto. Registration is still open until June 18. 2015

Laser Talk #1

The way forward is a market based carbon price

Canada's Ecofiscal Commission released a report in April 2015 report "[The way forward](#)". The Ecofiscal study used an economic model that analyzed where Canada would be in 2020 if regulation or carbon pricing were used to manage carbon pollution. The carbon pricing model they used was revenue-neutral.

In this model, Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 is 3.7% better under carbon pricing than it is under a regulatory approach.

The "gain" breaks down as follows: 0.4% from provinces linking their carbon pricing systems; 0.9% from recycling revenue into income tax deductions; and 2.4% from carbon pricing alone.

The study was agnostic towards which carbon pricing mechanism was used. However it did stipulate that the carbon tax or cap and trade had to be "well-designed".

LASER TALK #2

Cap and Trade Champions: Be prepared with a rebuttal

(to be used with cap and trade champions)

MP _____. Thank you so much for acknowledging that pricing carbon is a more efficient way to curtail carbon emissions compared to regulation. There are a number of important questions to ask about your party's cap and trade policy. It will be important for you to have rebuttals to these questions when you prepare for election 2015 and election 2019.

- 1) How hard and increasingly stringent will the caps be?
- 2) What sorts of carbon offsets will be allowed?
- 3) What financial penalties will taxpayers pay if Canadians want out of the proposed cap and trade system?
- 4) How many free allocations (exemptions) will be awarded to industry?
- 5) What criteria will the governments use when redistributing the money collected and when awarding free allocations?
- 6) How much will it cost governments and industry to monitor, report and verify emissions? (It would be cheaper with a simple carbon fee.)
- 7) Won't cap and trade create more red tape for small businesses? Would not carbon fee and dividend have much less red tape?
- 8) How are people on fixed incomes supposed to pay for the price increases with cap and trade?
- 9) Who will be held legally accountable if the federal cap and trade system is scammed and what sort of penalties will be enforced? What sort of preventative measures will be made to prevent grifters and fraudsters from creating elaborate and bogus cap and trade schemes? How will you track and enforce offshore cap and trade scams?
- 10) Without global caps on carbon emissions, how exactly will cap and trade be able to curtail the exploitation of the oil sands? Under cap and trade would not Canada be able to trade and offset emissions without cutting actual emissions?
- 11) Do you think cap and trade has what it takes to generate long term political will past the next election cycle?

Laser Talk #3

Women and Climate Change

In an April 2015 poll of Canadian women, 74% of women believe that protecting the climate is more important than building the Energy East pipeline and further developing the oil sands (Climate Action Network Canada, 2015). This is good news because Canadian women could help women around the world by voting for climate-friendly politicians in Election 2015.

Women are only 12% of those that lead the global climate policy negotiations (Harris, R. 2012). However, women are and will continue to be disproportionately impacted by climate change. Here are just some impacts of climate change on women:

- Water stress and shortages will lead to an increase in women's labour in many contexts as they have the primary responsibility of collecting water in many parts of the world (Mearns & Norton, 2010).
- About 2/3 of the female labour force in developing countries and 90% in many African countries are engaged in agricultural work. In the context of climate change, traditional food sources become more unpredictable and scarce. As well, women face loss of income as well as harvests. Related increases in food prices make food more inaccessible to poor people, in particular to women and girls whose health has been found to decline more than male health in times of food shortages. Furthermore, women are often excluded from decision-making on access to and the use of land and resources critical to their livelihoods (United Nations Women Watch).
- Women are less mobile due to their roles as primary care givers (Araujo et al. 2007, p. 2) making it difficult for them to move as an adaptive response to a rapidly changing climate. Additionally, climate change disproportionately affects women due to a lack of power and increased social exclusion in some parts of the world (Mearns & Norton, 2010).
- Gender differences in death rates attributable to natural disasters have been linked directly to women's economic and social rights (Neumayer and Plümper 2007). Women are more vulnerable to death in extreme weather events; women typically outnumber men by 14 to 1 among those dying from natural disasters (Araujo et al. 2007, p. 1). For example, social prejudices keeps women and girls from learning to swim, and as a result they are more vulnerable to flooding disasters (Oxfam, 2005).
- Climate change is and will lead to more competition over resources which in turn leads to conflict and violence. Conflict amplifies existing gender inequalities. Women suffer the consequences of conflict such as rape, violence, anxiety, and depression (Osei-Agyemang, 2007).

(Thank you Casey for doing the research and drafting this laser talk)

References

Araujo, A. Quesada-Aguilar, A., Aguilar, L. Pearl, R. (2007). *Gender Equality and Adaptation*. Women's Environment and Development Organization and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Gland, Switzerland.

http://www.genderandenvironment.org/admin/admin_biblioteca/documentos/Factsheet%20Adaptation.pdf

Barnet, J. Adger W.N. (2007) Climate change, human security and violent conflict. *Political Geography*

Climate Action Network Canada poll (April 2015) National poll shows Canadians want leadership on climate protection

<http://climateactionnetwork.ca/2015/04/07/61-of-canadians-say-protecting-the-climate-more-important-than-pipelines-and-tarsands/>

Harris, R. (2010). Women's Environmental & Development Organization *Women Making the Case for U.S. Action on Climate Change*. Retrieved from: <http://www.wedo.org/themes/sustainable-development-themes/climatechange/women-making-the-case-for-u-s-action-on-climate-change>

Mearns, R. & Norton, A. (2010). Climate Change: Equity and Vulnerability in A Farming World. *The World Bank*. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/12/09/000333037_20091209223238/Rendered/PDF/520970PUB0EPI11C010disclosed0Dec091.pdf

Neumayer, Eric, & Plümper, Thomas (2007). The Gendered Nature of Natural Disasters: The Impact of Catastrophic Events on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy, 1981–2002. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97 (3): 551–66.

[http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/3040/1/Gendered_nature_of_natural_disasters_\(LSERO\).pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/3040/1/Gendered_nature_of_natural_disasters_(LSERO).pdf)








Osei-Agyemang, M. (2007). Temperatures Rising: Understanding the Relationship between Climate Change, Conflict and Women. *Women & Environments*, 74/75. Sourced here: http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/climateconnections_1_overview.pdf

Oxfam. (2005). The tsunami's impact on women. http://www.oxfam.org/en/files/bn050326_tsunami_women/download

Sumati, N., Kirbat, P. & Sexton, S. (2004). A Decade after Cairo: Women's Health in a Free Market Economy. Corner House Briefing 3. www.thecornerhouse.org.uk/item.shtml?x=62140.

United Nations Women Watch

http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/factsheet.html#4

GENDER GAPS <small>AROUND THE WORLD</small>	CLIMATE CHANGE <small>IMPACTS</small>	IMPACTS <small>EXACERBATE GENDER INEQUITIES</small>
POVERTY OVER 50% OF THE 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING ON \$1 A DAY OR LESS ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNFPA)	CROP FAILURE 	Women experience increased agricultural work and overall household food production burden
WATER ON AVERAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEND 8 OR MORE HOURS PER DAY COLLECTING WATER (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)	FUEL SHORTAGE 	Many women in developing countries can spend between 2-9 hours a day collecting fuel and fodder, and performing cooking chores
GOVERNANCE GLOBALLY, WOMEN ARE 16.7% OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS; 19.5% OF PARLIAMENTARIANS; AND 9% HEADS OF STATE (SOURCE: IPU)	WATER SCARCITY 	Increased burden on women walking further distances to access safe water, impacts the education and economic stability
FOOD WOMEN PRODUCE OVER 60% OF FOOD IN SOME COUNTRIES (SOURCE: FAO)	NATURAL DISASTER 	Women have a higher incidence of mortality in natural disasters; women can suffer from an increased threat of sexual violence
LITERACY TWO THIRDS OF THE 774 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN (SOURCE: UNSTATS)	DISEASE 	As caregivers women often experience an increased burden for caring for young, sick and elderly as well as lack of access to health care facilities
LAND WOMEN OWN JUST 2% OF THE WORLD'S LAND (SOURCE: UN WOMEN)	DISPLACEMENT 	Forced migration could exacerbate women's vulnerability
	CONFLICT 	While men are more likely to be killed or injured in fighting, women suffer greatly from other consequences of conflict, such as rape, violence, anxiety and depression

COPYRIGHT (2012)- WOMENS ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (WEDO)

Laser Talk#4:

Rural Voters Benefit from Fee and Dividend

Rural residents have a larger carbon footprint than urban dwellers, but suburban dwellers use more carbon than either.[1] That's because your carbon footprint is strongly related to how much money you make. Wealthy suburbanites tend to have the largest homes, fly further on vacation flights, and buy more stuff. Data from B.C. shows they even drive more than rural residents.[2]

The difference becomes more apparent when you realize that only about 35% of Canadian household emissions come directly from burning fossil fuels (i.e. heating your home and driving).[3] Another 13% of our greenhouse gas emissions arise indirectly from the electricity we use, and the remainder is due to the goods and services we buy. In other words, half of the time we're making a climate-relevant decision, we don't even know it! This helps explain why wealth is so closely tied to your carbon footprint: wealthier Canadians can afford to buy more stuff.

Approximately 50% of Canadians produce average or less than average CO₂ emissions. However, when returning 100% of the revenue raised from an upstream fee as a monthly dividend to all Canadians, almost all Canadians would end up ahead. This is because Canada extracts much more carbon from the ground than we need to satisfy our own consumption.[4] And that extraction process itself emits greenhouse gases. Alberta's carbon emissions are higher than Ontario's even though it only has a third of its population, and much of the difference is in the extraction of oil and gas for export.[5] CCL proposes carbon fees to be applied at the wellhead, when fossil fuels first come out of the ground. Since we are such a large exporter of carbon, this would collect more than enough money to cover our increased cost of living, in Alberta and Ontario alike.

Putting a fee on carbon will raise the cost of living for everyone, but mostly for the suburban rich. This is because the poor are inherently more "carbon-virtuous" than the rich, since they have smaller homes, drive less, fly less, and buy fewer carbon-intensive products and services. The increase in prices encourages everyone, but especially wealthy individuals, to adjust their decision-making to reduce their carbon costs. Their dividend doesn't change when they make those personal consumption choices, so although most will come out ahead no matter what, those who change their habits come out even further ahead.

1. Kevin Ummel. 2014. "Who Pollutes? A Household-Level Database of America's Greenhouse Gas Footprint." CGD Working Paper 381. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. <http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/who-pollutes-database-greenhouse-gas-footprint.pdf>
2. Chelsea Peet and Kathryn Harrison, "Diverse Regional Reactions to British Columbia's Carbon tax" BC Studies, no. 173, spring 2012, pp 97-122. <http://ojs.library.ubc.ca/index.php/bcstudies/article/download/2431/182554>
3. Alison Clark Milito and Gabriel Gagnon, "Greenhouse gas emissions—a focus on Canadian households". Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. EnviroStats 16-002-X, December 9, 2008. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/16-002-x/2008004/article/10749-eng.htm>
4. Statistics Canada CANSIM table 128-0016. In 2013, Canada's primary energy production was 17,912,421 TJ, while our total primary and secondary energy use for final (domestic) demand was 8,288,703 TJ. Hydro and nuclear electricity contribute 1,730,000 TJ to these numbers, but production was evenly matched with final domestic demand. The remainder was fossil fuels. <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/home-accueil?lang=eng>
5. "National Inventory Report, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada". Environment Canada. https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/can-2015-nir-17apr.zip

Further reading:

- A. Nicholas Rivers, "The Distribution of Costs of a Carbon Tax Among Canadian Households". Canadian Tax Journal (2012) 60:4 pp 899-915.
- B. Kevin A. Hassett, Aparna Mathur, and Gilbert E. Metcalf, "The Incidence of a U.S. Carbon Tax: A Lifetime and Regional Analysis". 2009. The Energy Journal, Vol. 30, No. 2. URL:<https://www.aeaweb.org/assa/2009/retrieve.php?pdfid=346>
- C. Dallas Burtraw, Richard Sweeney, and Margaret Walls, "The Incidence of U.S. Climate Policy: Alternative Uses of Revenues from a Cap-and-Trade Auction" April, 2009. Resources for the Future. URL: <http://www.rff.org/RFF/Documents/RFF-DP-09-17.pdf>

(Thank you Yannick and Caterina)

Laser Talk #5 Climate Change and Global Security

In April 2008, Britain's Royal United Service Institute warned that a failure to acknowledge climate change security threats is as dangerous as neglecting the risks of terrorism or nuclear weapons proliferation (1). In fact CCL Canada's national manager sent this Royal United Service Institute report to all federal party leaders in September 2009.

In 2011, in the United States, A New Strategic Narrative for the 21st Century was presented to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It identified climate change as a key threat to economic and political stability (2).

In 2014, in the 5th report from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change contained an extensive chapter on the implications of climate change for human security. It detailed threats to global security and possibilities of violent conflict (3).

In March, Scientific American published a paper that outlined how climate change hastened Syria's Civil War (4).

Global security is of concern to many Canadians, yet Canada is certainly not doing our fair share internationally to cut carbon emissions.

Canada's population account for 0.49% of the global population (5) yet collectively we produce 1.48% of the global greenhouse gas emissions (6). Canada is not going to meet our 2020 greenhouse gas emission targets. Canada is only 7% of the way towards meeting our Copenhagen commitments and we do not have a coordinated national plan for mitigating our greenhouse gas emissions (7). Canada is considered a climate laggard by the international community.

The facts are global warming is real, human caused, poses a threat to global security and the solution is to cut emissions. When a country as prosperous as Canada fails to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, we lose moral authority.

If this government is truly serious about terrorist threats and national security, doing our fair share internationally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions should be an integral part of long term plans. A robust price on carbon pollution is critical piece of reducing gas emissions (9) yet this government has failed to communicate to Canadians how they plan to price carbon pollution.

What are the plans of this government to price carbon pollution?

1) RUSI report: Security response to climate change 'slow and inadequate' (2008)
<https://www.rusi.org/news/ref:N4811B5B3C9E82#.VRa3SvnF98F>

2) Op-Ed: A National Strategic Narrative and Grand Strategy for the 21st Century (2011)
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/index.cfm/articles/A-National-Strategic-Narrative-and-Grand-Strategy-for-the-21st-Century/2011/7/1should>

3) New climate change report details threats to global security, possibilities of violent conflict (2014)
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/new-climate-change-report-details-threats-to-global-security-possibilities-of-violent-conflict/article17734823/>

4) Climate Change Hastened Syria's Civil War (2015)
<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/climate-change-hastened-the-syrian-war/>

5) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_population

6) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_carbon_dioxide_emissions

7) Canada won't meet 2020 greenhouse gas emission targets: report
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-wont-meet-2020-greenhouse-gas-emission-targets-report/article21998423/>

8) UN panel calls Canada a climate laggard (Thursday, June 4, 2015)
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-grilled-by-un-climate-officials-on-emission-targets/article24798284/>

9) Five ways to reduce the drivers of climate change
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/03/18/5-ways-reduce-drivers-climate-change>

Action #1 PLAN YOUR ELECTION STRATEGY

This is it! Election 2015 in Canada is less than four months away. For almost two years we have been working towards creating the political will for a national policy that will quickly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are warming our planet, using our carefully and collectively constructed [Two Year plan](#) as our guide. We are betting the ranch on each and every CCL chapter to create the political will for a liveable world in their ridings and regions (if they have time). All politics is local after all. Planning well in advance will increase your chance of sending a climate-friendly politician from your riding/region back to Ottawa

If the road to hell is paved with good intentions, then alternatively, would not the road to paradise be paved with detailed and realistic plans that are meticulously executed and put together by relatively small groups of people working thoughtfully together?

Outline objectives of what your group plans to do over the next four months. Include actions with specific timelines and who is doing what to help you achieve your group's world changing objectives. We will ask you to share your group's local plans in July so we can learn from and empower each other. **Here are your strongly suggested objectives over the next four months in the lead-up to election 2015:**

- 1) **Lobbying:** Determine who, how and when you will lobby your local riding associations and candidates?
- 2) **Media:** How many letters to the editor and opinion editorials can your group write? Who will lead the editorial board meetings with your local paper? Who will engage with the candidates using our Gandhian and non-partisan techniques in social media? What about radio and TV? Can you assign someone to be your "local CCL spokesperson"?
- 3) **Chapter Development:** Do you need to grow your group? How will you achieve this? What volunteer jobs need to be delegated?
- 4) **Outreach:** what groups do you need to connect with? What local organizations and groups hold all-candidates' events during election time? How can you get questions about climate change and carbon pricing at all-candidates' events? Can your group conduct an all-candidates' event?
- 5) **Expansion:** do you have the resources to reach into the next riding?

Action	Who	Timeline

Action #2 - **GROUP LETTERS**

In your group and / or region, over the summer in the lead-up to Election 2015 write group letters to the editor to as many papers in your region as possible. Use our laser [talks](#) and [media resources](#) as guidelines to help you with your group letters.

CCL Northern Ontario and CCL BC have both had success in writing group-based letters. Papers want to hear from us because we are the grassroots organization that is leading the change that is desperately needed on the national carbon pricing file. This group action will empower more Canadians and politicians to speak up about the strong need for there to be a national carbon fee and dividend policy.

Here is an example:

Cap and trade wrong route for carbon tax

re: Ontario has settled on a cap-and-trade model of carbon pricing, joining Quebec and California.

As members of the transnational climate action group Citizens' Climate Lobby, we are excited Quebec and Ontario have committed to pricing carbon.

Unfortunately, the two provinces have chosen cap and trade, which raises some concerns. Canada's largest trading partner, the U.S., has decided against this method. And the European Union's cap and trade system, the largest yet attempted, has been riddled with problems.

At Citizens' Climate Lobby, we want Canadians to choose the best form of carbon pricing, called carbon fee and dividend. This approach is popular with economists, like George Shultz, and climate scientists, like James Hansen. A price is placed on carbon-based fuels at the source and increased steadily each year, with all the money returned to Canadians in the form of equal dividend cheques.

Fee and dividend is similar to B.C.'s internationally-acclaimed carbon tax. The next step for B.C. is to harmonize our tax with a national system, making it more effective and providing greater economic benefits.

It's time to call on our MPs to implement carbon fee and dividend at a national level. We need a carbon price that is fair and transparent. We need carbon fee and dividend.

KATE POLLE, Victoria BC

JAN SLAKOV, Salt Spring Island BC

LAURA SACKS, Castlegar BC

MICHAEL JESSEN, Nelson BC