



FCCC/WEB/2002/4

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DISSEMINATION OF THE IPCC THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT (TAR)

ANALYSIS BASED ON SURVEY INFORMATION¹

Draft 1

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1988, WMO and UNEP, by jointly establishing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), responded to the needs of policy-makers for authoritative and up-to-date scientific information in order to address climate change.
2. The role of IPCC is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change. The findings of IPCC on the state of knowledge of causes of climate change, its potential impacts and options for response strategies, have played an important role in establishing the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the United Nations General Assembly and in the negotiations under the UNFCCC which led to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC in 1997. The IPCC has also prepared special reports and technical papers on specific issues that require independent scientific information and advice, several of which were requested by the UNFCCC. It also supports the UNFCCC through its work on methodologies for national greenhouse gas inventories.
3. The IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR), which was completed in 2001, focuses on new findings since 1995, paying greater attention to the regional (in addition to the global) scale climate change issues. The contributions of the three working groups of the IPCC, namely, "Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis" by Working Group I (WGI); "Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability" by Working Group II (WGII); and "Climate Change 2001: Mitigation" by Working Group III (WGIII) were accepted at the meetings of the three working groups held in Shanghai in January 2001, Geneva in February 2001 and Accra in March 2001, respectively. The Synthesis Report - final volume to the TAR - was adopted at the 18th session of the IPCC held in Wembley in September 2001, and addresses a broad range of key policy-relevant, but not policy-prescriptive, questions.
4. The need to publicize the IPCC findings widely in a more targeted manner has long been recognized, including under the UNFCCC. At its fourteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) noted the importance of widely disseminating the information contained in the reports of the IPCC in more than one language and requested the secretariat to liaise with the IPCC on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 27 (d)).
5. At its fifteenth session, the SBSTA further recognized the need to disseminate the results of the TAR to, *inter alia*, policy makers and the public, using a variety of mechanisms such as regional and

¹ This report was prepared by UNEP in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat, based on information received by IGOs/NGOs and United Nations agencies as at 30 April 2002.

subregional workshops, and to prepare and disseminate popularized versions intended for general public. It welcomed efforts being made in this regards by relevant United Nations bodies such as UNEP, UNDP, WMO, and UNITAR, as well as the UNFCCC secretariat, and encouraged further efforts in this area with scientific and technical advice from the IPCC (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (g)).

6. The IPCC Secretariat which, *inter alia*, oversees and coordinates IPCC public information and outreach activities, has undertaken efforts to publicize and disseminate IPCC reports to the wider scientific and policymaker community, including translation of summaries into all United Nations official languages. In particular, the IPCC secretariat already proposes, or plans, the following services:

- (a) Distribution of hard copies of the four full volumes of the TAR to developing countries and countries with economies in transitions, and of limited copies to industrialized countries, which may purchase additional copies from the publisher (Cambridge University Press);
- (b) Distribution of TAR Working Groups summaries (Summary for Policy Makers (SPM) and Technical Summary (TS)) and of the Synthesis Report (SYR, stand alone version) to all interested users (subject to availability of stock);
- (c) Translation of all SPMs and TSs and the SYR into United Nations languages and distribution free of charge;
- (d) Posting of the full TAR and translations of summaries and SYR in United Nations languages on the IPCC website (www.ipcc.ch), and posting of translations in non-United Nations languages with disclaimer;
- (e) Production of a CD ROM containing the full TAR and all available translations in United Nations languages;
- (f) Preparation of most of the graphics (approximately 80 to 100) of the TAR summaries and the SYR in a uniform design as Power Point files, post them on the web, and distribute free of charge; and
- (g) Several seminars to be organized by Working Group III on the findings of WG III TAR.

7. In the survey of Article 6 activities of IGOs/NGOs and United Nations agencies conducted by the UNFCCC secretariat, information was sought on their efforts to disseminate the IPCC TAR information. This document analyses that particular set of information provided by the organizations.

II. EXISTING ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS

8. Forty-eight (48) organizations reported on their activities on IPCC TAR dissemination. The existing and planned activities are summarized in a table contained in annex I to this report.

9. Types of activities reported by the organizations relevant to dissemination of IPCC TAR (and other IPCC information) include the following:

- (a) Organizing meetings (conferences, workshops, symposia, etc) on the IPCC work and reports;
- (b) Including items on IPCC work and reports as a component in various meetings;
- (c) Provision of presentations, classes and lectures on IPCC information at universities, etc.;
- (d) Inviting the IPCC authors as presenters in various meetings;
- (e) Publishing press and other articles on IPCC work and reports;
- (f) Publishing and disseminating information materials (popularized versions of IPCC reports, briefing papers, brochures, leaflets, etc) based on IPCC reports;
- (g) Disseminating IPCC information on website, newsletters;
- (h) Use of IPCC information in research activities, resulting in reference to IPCC and its work; and
- (i) Conducting research activities that contribute to the work of the IPCC.

10. In addition, several organizations reported that their staff members were involved in the actual preparation of the TAR, as lead or contributing authors and reviewers.

III. PLANNING FOR EFFECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF IPCC INFORMATION

11. A strategic plan for targeted dissemination of IPCC information needs to be developed. The development of a strategic plan would require the following actions:

- (a) An analysis of information needs of various sectors of community (target groups), on the basis of actions that they would need to take in order to effectively address or respond to climate change;
- (b) Development of a communication strategy for each target group;
- (c) Stock taking of information materials that are available and identifying further, targeted information materials that need to be developed; and
- (d) Identification of organizations to implement the various components of the strategy for each target group.

12. A part of such an effort is already being undertaken by the Interagency Steering Group.

13. The Interagency Steering Group on the Dissemination of the IPCC TAR was established during the UNFCCC COP 7 in Marrakech, to develop a framework for coordinating international activities related to dissemination of the IPCC information with a view to supporting the efforts under the UNFCCC in implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC. The Group consists of representatives from the secretariats of IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNITAR, and WMO. The first meeting of the Group was held on 7 December 2001 in Geneva.

14. The Steering Group decided to prepare a project proposal (a “business plan”) for an effective and targeted dissemination of IPCC information to enable stakeholders to take more effective action in support of the UNFCCC. The proposal is currently being prepared under UNEP's lead and in cooperation with the members of the Group as well as with inputs from other potential partners such as IUCN, WBCSD, and GLOBE. The implementation of the business plan will be guided by the Steering Group and various components will be implemented by the members of the Group as well as other partners in accordance with their strengths and assets.

15. The proposal will be presented at the workshop.

16. The information submitted by organizations would be useful in further developing the interagency business plan. The organizations that are actively implementing activities to disseminate the IPCC information may be invited to be partners in further developing the business plan into sub-projects with concrete activities and in implementing those activities. The role of the partners may be determined on the basis of their expertise, experience and the target groups that they deal with.

17. A strategic fund raising strategy would then be developed, in which the partners could fund raise for the sub-projects in a coordinated manner.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

18. The workshop may wish to examine the draft business plan developed by the Interagency Steering Group and identify gaps in the plan in terms of target groups and activities. The workshop may wish to recommend ways and means of addressing those gaps either as an addition to the business plan (either for the current phase or the next phase), or as a separate set of activities (programme or project) to be developed and implemented in parallel but in close coordination with the development and implementation of the business plan.

ANNEX I

Table of activities on IPCC TAR, reported by organizations as part of the Article 6 survey of IGOs and NGOs

Existing activities	Planned activities	Target Groups	Organization and the country/Region of the organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national conference was organized (spring, 2001, with ± 250 participants), and a press conference with a speaker of the indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change. • Writing and editing articles on the IPCC TAR with special regard to the consequences for the developing countries. 	<p>Explain man-made influence on “natural disasters” by means of press statements.</p>		<p>Action Solidarité Tiers Monde, Luxemburg</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic UNFCCC updates (including IPCC information) provided on web site and monthly government affairs publication • Discussions held frequently with company representatives on UNFCCC activities at our government affairs and international committee meetings. 	<p>ARI will continue to provide its membership with UNFCCC developments, as these policies affect the products that our manufacturers sell around the world.</p>	<p>Air conditioning and refrigeration manufacturers</p>	<p>The Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), USA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knowledge and latest insights collated in the TAR reports are used in climate change related activities. • Staff have been involved in the preparation of the TAR 	<p>Staff and consultants conducting climate change related programmes/projects would be involved in upcoming special reports.</p>		<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) ASIA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of IPCC reports in climate change policy research activities, often leading indirectly to the dissemination and citation of IPCC Assessment Reports. 		<p>Research community</p>	<p>The Australia Institute, Australia</p>

Existing activities	Planned activities	Target Groups	Organization and the country/Region of the organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of IPCC information on the climate change activities. Some dissemination of IPCC TAR occurs indirectly through the effect of the TAR ideas on our policy recommendations. 	<p>The research work will continue and dissemination of IPCC TAR related insights and information will occur through our capacity building and policy development efforts.</p>	<p>Research community</p>	<p>Center for Clean Air Policy, USA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff contributed to the preparation of TAR in working groups II and III, and the special reports on LULUCF and technology transfer. 	<p>IPCC working group III outreach workshop for policymakers, NGOs and academia being organized to sensitize and strengthen the capacity of the targeted stakeholders to contribute to global efforts to address the challenge of climate change.</p>	<p>Policy makers, NGOs, academia</p>	<p>Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), India</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collects information from power stations for data base of greenhouse gases emission monitoring of the Ministry of Environment. Popularized the IPCC TAR during workshops. 	<p>Continuation of the activities</p>	<p>General public, industry</p>	<p>Clean Air Foundation (CAF), Poland</p>
	<p>Two proposals prepared and funds are being raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop for Eastern and Horn of Africa on Socio-Economic Implications of Climate Change in Africa According to TAR Findings. Workshop on implications of Climate Change Technology Transfer. 	<p>Policy makers, NGOs, academia, general public</p>	<p>Climate Network Africa (CNA), Kenya/Africa</p>
<p>Organized several IPCC dissemination meetings and symposia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cape Town, 10/8/01 70 participants, from university, etc. Pretoria, 14/8/01, 30 participants from government and business 	<p>Continuation of dissemination of IPCC reports.</p> <p>EDRC would be interested in providing the services of a Technical Support Centre, disseminating information within Africa.</p>	<p>Academia, government, business, NGOs</p>	<p>Energy & Development Research Centre (EDRC), South Africa</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing on IPCC results to National Committee on Climate Change, 3/9/01 Briefing on IPCC results to African Centre for Energy and Environment meeting, 16/10/01 Symposium with IPCC experts, 23/8/00 Publicizing the IPCC work during IPCC meeting in Cape Town (100 participants from university, government, NGOs, business) Dissemination of Working Group III report to key climate change opinion-makers in SA, Jan/02 	(Additional resources would be required from outside EDRC).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff contributed to IPCC TAR preparation as lead and contributing authors. 	Involvement to continue		Environmental Defense, USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of IPCC TAR and its dissemination discussed internally in the 'Climate Change Working Group' comprising environmental experts from the European electricity industry 			Union of the Electricity Industry - EURELECTRIC, Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in the expert review. The report was disseminated mainly to the nuclear industry and selected media. 			European Atomic Forum (FORATOM), Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers (staff) have given classes and lectures concerning TAR at universities in Italy 	Courses, seminars will be held at academic level and new focused actions will be performed for the general audience.		Fondazione Lombardia per l' Ambiente, Italy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff participated as coordinating lead author in IPCC TAR Participated in several international workshops to present papers related to IPCC TAR work. 	This process will be continued		Foundation Joint Implementation Network, Netherlands

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A presentation of IPCC TAR included in the November issue of our monthly bulletin « Info-Energie » • Disseminate the report by e-mail on demand. 			France Nature Environment (FNE) Energy and Climate Network (French Federation of Environmental Protection Associations) France
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published two briefing papers on the IPCC work - one was a translation of selected parts of the summaries for policy makers of WG I, II and III into German 			Germanwatch, Germany
	<p>A discussion meeting for our committee members. Seminars and symposiums for general public on IPCC TAR</p> <p>Future activities are the same as mentioned in existing activities.</p>		Global Environment Forum-Kansai (GEF-Kansai), Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released summaries of the IPCC TAR findings to the press • The summaries were posted on web site and distributed at the international climate negotiations 	Will continue to make IPCC findings available and understandable to the public.		Greenpeace International, International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A seminar on the main results of the IPCC TAR, 5/4/02. 		Large number of representatives of NGO, Industry, academia, administration	<i>Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement (GERERE),</i> Morocco

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous workshops, presentations and papers on climate policy that reflect the TAR to show necessity for action 		All stakeholders.	Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWA), Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members participated as authors and lead authors Give classes, conferences, papers 			HELIO International, France
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published many papers introducing the IPCC TAR on <i>UNFCCC Information Newsletter</i>. 	Translation of summaries of IPCC TAR into traditional Chinese and provide them for government agents.	General public, government	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in fundamental EC and German funded research programmes. The results of research has been used in TAR. 	Assist the UNFCCC with TAR dissemination		Institute of Energy Economics and the Rational Use of Energy (IER), Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated the IPCC Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere widely 		Aviation community	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed coverage on meetings related to the UNFCCC (including IPCC matters) in our journal "Environmental Policy and Law" 			International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL), Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, education and outreach activities all make extensive use of the recent findings of the IPCC, e.g. IPCC TAR scenarios have been incorporated into the CLIMPACTS integrated assessment model for New Zealand Staff members involved as lead authors 	Integrated assessment models: future applications and model refinements are one way of disseminating and using IPCC findings (funding: New Zealand Government and other international sources).		IGCI - The International Global Change Institute, New Zealand

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCC TAR was taken into consideration by the AHGCC. 			International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the IPCC TAR Use of TAR as a basis for informing Members and partners on climate change issues. 	Continuation of dissemination efforts of the IPCC reports Participation in a global dissemination strategy - aimed at regional and national audiences of decision-makers and interest groups Could work with other institutions to maximise the reach and publicity of the report. Development of web-based platforms to use the information available in the IPCC reports to improve their accessibility to decision-makers and other interest groups outside the climate change field.	Network of 10,000 experts worldwide and Members in 140 countries	IUCN – The World Conservation Union, International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News reports on the results of IPCC meetings Scientists were invited to talk about TAR at symposiums 	Collection and development of visual and graphic tools on the science of climate change such as impacts and emissions		Japan Centre for Climate Change Actions (JCCCA), Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various workshops, seminars, training courses. Project on methodology of biomass measurement in plantations related to CDM Distribution of Japanese version of Chap. 5, TAR translated into Japanese 	Continuation of the activities. Plans to start a test CDM-sink project for companies.	NGO, Company, University and public	Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center (JIFPRO), Japan

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published full-colour leaflets on climate change impact in Japan, which describes the occurring impacts in various areas as well as TAR information. Organized seminars on TAR Invited IPCC lead author for symposium 	Continuation of dissemination of related information through leaflets. Organize events or seminars		Kiko Network, Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff participated as lead author Media interviews and teaching. 	Maintain this role into the future - would require continued financial support from the Australian government		Macquarie University Australia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hadley Centre hosted the IPCC WG I Technical Support Unit, and hence produced and distributed the WGI report and associated material Scientists give presentations of IPCC findings to a wide range of audiences 	<p>From April 2002 the location of the IPCC WGI TSU will be dependent on a decision of the IPCC Plenary.</p> <p>Existing activities will continue as funding allows.</p>	Policymakers to the public	Met Office UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A symposium for citizens in general, on the current status and tasks of each IPCC working group and assessment reports, 1/7/99 in Japan. A workshop on TAR for citizens in general, in Japan in March. 		General public	New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academics are active in research and scholarship in this area. 	Some courses disseminate and discussing IPCC. Documents/recommendations and IPCC outputs will be specifically highlighted.		The Open University UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports or events draw on the results of the TAR to provide a basis for discussions about the future Four reports came out in 2001 that may be relevant in this respect - Sustainable Development: Critical Issues; Policies to Enhance Sustainable Development; OECD Environmental Outlook; and 	Follow-up to work completed in 2001 is planned for 2002.	OECD policy-makers	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

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Background Report on Energy & Climate.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report on climate change and wetlands draws extensively on the IPCC TAR and was undertaken jointly with IPCC members. 	<p>The report will be presented at our COP8 in Nov 2002 ing Parties. COP8 will probably make further calls for collaboration with IPCC and CCD and for further work to be undertaken on wetlands and carbon sequestration (further resources will be required for this).</p>	Ramsar Convention COP	Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of IPCC TAR are known and often referred to at workshops, seminars. The survey being made to assess the access of public information about climate change, will take into account IPCC information 			<p>Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of summaries for policymakers, especially the one from the WGI. IPCC TAR information used through interviews (radio, newspapers) and large public conferences on climate change. 	Continuation of use of IPCC information through interviews, conferences, and training.		<p>Réseau Action Climat-France (RAC-F)</p> <p>France</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published a briefing paper summarising the TAR, giving background information and an analysis of the IPCC process - available on web site and sent around the climate-L email-list, potentially reaching thousands of interested people. 	Update the scientific information in our textbook <i>The Kyoto Protocol: A Guide and Assessment</i> , to include the results of the IPCC TAR		<p>Royal Institute of International Affairs,</p> <p>UK</p>
	Plans to implement a project on assessing energy needs for food security under climate change and potential for renewable energy in urban centres as a climate change mitigation		Southern Centre for Energy and Environment,

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	option as well as waste treatment.		Zimbabwe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff contributed presentations to a Royal Society climate change meeting, Dec 2001 in London, examining the conclusions of the IPCC TAR. 			Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press outreach, promotes and facilitates efforts by journalists to report on IPCC reports, Supported launch of the TAR volumes Production and dissemination of IPCC TAR graphics. Popularized publication: e.g. <i>Managing Technological Change</i> Support to IPCC web site. Preparation of electronic version (web site/CD-ROM) of TAR in English and the SYR in all 6 UN languages. 	UNEP-led, interagency project proposal under preparation, to disseminate the TAR's messages and information to key target groups (parliamentarians, journalists, youth and business) through popularized materials.		UNEP (including UNEP GRID/Arendal), International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work of the IPCC is covered regularly in the bulletin Tiempo. 			University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences, UK
<p>Use the conclusions of the TAR in several ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperates with scientific institutes participating in IPCC work, to create a Dutch web site to service intermediary organisations that communicate on climate change to provide communication tools such as slides, facts and figures, short summaries, etc. 	The agreed joint strategy (possibly to be implemented through a climate symbol) will be promoted to all parties that communicate about climate change, including those who disseminate the IPCC results, to exploit the momentum of increased consensus by scientists and increased media attention on impacts.		WWF, on behalf of a coalition of UNEP, UNFCCC, Greenpeace, FOE, Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment and Electrolux.

Existing activities	Planned activities	Target Groups	Organization and the country/Region of the organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General information about climate change available for our members 			International World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminating the results of the TAR, to help create community-driven adaptation strategies in response to the impacts of climate change reported in the TAR. 	Have been asked by the IPCC if interested in creating a closer relationship to develop and disseminate material relevant for business	Environmental NGOs and selected communities and community leaders (Trinidad and Tobago)	World Resources Institute, USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The international "Youth Climate Summit 2001", 60 young people from all over the world (including: Kenya, USA, Australia, Nepal). Documentation is available on web site 	There exists an interest to organise another Youth Climate Summit at the next COP (no concrete plans available yet).	Youth	Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability - Europe e.V. (YOIS Europe),