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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

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New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Submissions from Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its sixteenth session, reaffirmed the need for a work programme that would promote cooperation and facilitate the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention. The SBSTA took note of a draft decision on this subject (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1) and agreed to consider this draft further at its seventeenth session for possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session. Parties were invited to submit their views on the draft decision to the secretariat by 20 August 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (1)).
2. Nine such submissions have been received from Parties. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.
3. One submission has also been received from a non-governmental organization. It is available as a web-only document (FCCC/WEB/2002/14) on the UNFCCC web site (www.unfccc.int).

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. AZERBAIJAN (Submission received 21 August 2002)	3
2. BOLIVIA (Submission received 30 July 2002)	4
3. BRAZIL (Submission received 26 August 2002)	6
4. CANADA (Submission received 23 August 2002)	7
5. DENMARK, ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES AND OF CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, POLAND, SLOVAKIA AND SLOVENIA (Submission received 19 August 2002)	9
6. GAMBIA (Submission received 28 August 2002)	15
7. MYANMAR (Submission received 20 August 2002)	16
8. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Submission received 30 August 2002)	17
9. UZBEKISTAN (Submission received 23 August 2002)	22

PAPER NO. 1: AZERBAIJAN

We have obtained your information and we support all of secretariat's works on Article 6 of Convention. Therefore we are always ready to help secretariat on each its work and to supply him with any information needs.

PAPER NO. 2: BOLIVIA

**SUBMISSION OF BOLIVIA IN RELATION ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION
VIEWS ON A DRAFT DECISION CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/ADD.1/REV.1**

Introduction:

These Draft , “Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention”, provide a good basis for designing a useful mechanism for improve and meeting the objectives of the Convention, for that reason Bolivia, welcomes the Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention, and the opportunity to make a submission concerning a draft decision contained in document (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1) and we would like to offer the following comments:

About Guiding elements

c) promotion of partnerships, networks and synergies, in particular, synergies between conventions and *United Nations Agencies or others¹, what are working in climate change education*

About Parties:

- i) There is a need to consider the specific circumstance for developing countries in the implementation of Article 6, relative to high vulnerability and the poor adaptation in a national and specific area level, for that reason, is necessary, allocate appropriate resources for an early beginning the education, training and public awareness activities for population who is specially vulnerable and for assistance groups.
- ii) Is a fundamental issue, to develop the climate change awareness of policymakers, labor union, professional association and community leaders with the goal of obtained their special collaboration.
- iii) For developing countries is very important setting up of joint programmes so that courses, training, programmes and qualifications on scientific and technical aspects of climate change educational issues. (vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation)
- iv) Bolivia, fully supports the organization of a workshop to develop a work regional programme on Article 6 activities, particularly for developing countries (as soon as possible), with national balanced categories of participants, as government representatives (climate change national secretaries or nationals focal point), private sector, NGOs, others intergovernmental organization and representatives of Cooperation Agencies with presence in the specific region and with a role in education, training and public awareness about climate change

The target of this proposed workshop will be determine the most efficient and cost-effective way to implement Article 6 activities, (with a regional face and priorities), and the advantage, e.g., the regional Parties can use the same audio-visual materials for public awareness, because their countries population are relatively similar².

¹ UNEP, UNITAR, UNDP, IPCC, UNESCO, WMO, GCOS, UNIDO, WHO,etc

² The developing countries population, are generally exposed to relatively high risks of adverse impacts from climate change, over a poverty situation and where the economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first priorities

- v) Third Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (If resources permitting) as well as related training and educational materials should be translate to most important indigenous languages³, because the weight and role of rural and indigenous population within vulnerability and adaptation measures are essential.

About support and funding

Is necessary, clarifying a quickly mechanism to access the Global Environment Facility (GEF) educational resources, for implementation educational programmes, in terms of beginning the education, training, and public awareness activities this year.

³ Selected by each Party and with enormous possibilities of use in many Parties of the Region, in terms to share the similar population e.g., South America and Africa

PAPER NO. 3: BRAZIL

Brazilian Submission on Article 6 UNFCCC

Brazil considers that education, training, public awareness and public participation are extremely important activities that must be developed in each country, in accordance with their national circumstances. Therefore, these activities must be country-driven and the best strategy to achieve this is through the strengthening of national climate change office / unit, which may be able to identify the best tools and methods to implement such activities.

In our point of view, during the first phase of the work program, some activities are priority:

- surveys are valuable tools to assess the context in which climate change awareness raising needs to take place, to identify the target audiences and the media or channels that would be most effective in reaching them, as well as potential partners for the program;
- outreach information (including translation) of the IPCC reports and information provided by UNFCCC;
- training (including negotiation skills) in order to build capacity to disseminate information.

Considering the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, the work programme shall establish different obligations for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.

The work program should focus only on climate change activities, which is a global concern. Any reference to local pollution problems should be deleted in order to avoid misunderstanding and confusion to the target audience.

Information on causes of climate change and on sources of greenhouse gas emissions is addressed in the National Communications, in accordance with the circumstances of each country, and should not be included in the Work Programme on Article 6. Nevertheless, sharing the fin contained in national communications with the general public and all stakeholders is considered of high importance in our point of view.

PAPER NO. 4: CANADA

**Article 6 of the United Nation Framework
Convention on Climate Change: Education, Training and Public Awareness
Views on a Draft Decision**

**Submission by the Government of Canada
August 2002**

The Government of Canada welcomes the opportunity to provide views on the draft decision on the work programme on Article 6, contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1. Canada commends the effort of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat for the quality of the work that has been accomplished. Canada recognizes the key role of education, training and public awareness in the implementation of the Convention and supports the development of a work programme to fulfil Article 6.

Canada believes that the implementation of Article 6 must be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. In addition, the implementation of Article 6 must be guided by existing decisions of the Conference of Parties, specifically the Marrakesh Accords, which contains a number of references to education, training and public awareness in decisions: 2/CP.7, 3/CP.7 (Capacity Building in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition), 4/CP.7 (Development and transfer of technologies), 5/CP.7 (Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9) and 6/CP.7 (Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism). The implementation of Article 6 is a process that should be country-driven and which addresses the specific needs and circumstances of Parties and reflects their national priorities and initiatives. All Parties should be encouraged to report on the status of the implementation of Article 6 activities in their national communications.

Over the past four years, Canada has gained valuable lessons from implementing a public education and outreach programme on climate change to encourage individual actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to increase public understanding of the science, impacts, and costs of climate change and the benefits of taking action. This experience informs our comments on the Article 6 draft work programme.

Draft Decision

Guiding Elements

The guiding elements identified in the draft decision are consistent with Canada's views. These elements allow for the effective dissemination and integration of climate change information into all relevant fields of policy development and ensure engagement and support from a broad cross section of stakeholders. The Canadian experience has indicated that the promotion of partnerships and networks is essential to an effective education, training, and public awareness programme. The involvement of partners ensures consistency of messaging and avoids duplication of effort, particularly where resources are limited.

Objectives

To achieve the objectives of the work programme on Article 6 as identified in the draft document would require significant allocation of resources.

Thus the objectives of a work programme on Article 6 should be kept realistic and attainable. The Canadian experience has indicated that a phased approach permits the effective development of a national plan to implement Article 6 activities. This phased approach could involve the following activities: undertaking foundation research; developing communications and engagement strategies for different audiences (general public, youth, etc.); identifying specific activities to be supported within each strategy; monitoring and measurement of results.

Parties

There are a broad scope of activities that Parties can undertake in the implementation of Article 6. However, too ambitious work programme could prove difficult for Parties to implement and as noted above a phased approach would be more attainable.

Canada supports the need to build networks, share best practices, and include all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of public outreach efforts. Our experience indicates that this ensures consistency of messages and avoids duplication of efforts when resources are limited.

Canada also believes that efforts should be made to make materials on climate change readily available. While complex issues such as climate change require a variety of tools and approaches that meet local requirements, a uniform backdrop of material can provide needed consistency to, and support for, local efforts.

It is critical to be specific about the target audience for public information efforts. The Canadian public education and outreach strategy specifically identifies youth as a target audience for efforts, and our research indicates that the most effective way to reach this audience is through the education system.

Secretariat

Canada recognizes the important role the secretariat can play in assisting Parties in the implementation of Article 6. This role can be enhanced through cooperation with intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations, which are already undertaking activities related to Article 6.

One of the approaches used to implement the capacity building framework contained in the Marrakesh Accords is the Capacity Development Initiative which is a combined capacity building approach across the climate change, biodiversity and desertification conventions. This approach, which promotes synergies and cooperation across conventions, can be explored to support the implementation of Article 6.

PAPER NO. 5: DENMARK ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES AND OF CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, POLAND, SLOVAKIA AND SLOVENIA

SUBMISSION BY DENMARK ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES AND CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, POLAND, SLOVAKIA AND SLOVENIA

COMMENTS ON WORK PROGRAMME ON ARTICLE 6

Copenhagen, August 12, 2002

Denmark on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, [and Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia] welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the draft work programme on article 6 (Doc: FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev 1), as requested by SBSTA at its 16th session.

General comments

Overall scope and structure of the work programme

The EU and other Parties mentioned above believe that in general the overall scope and content of the work programme represents an important step to promoting Article 6 related activities, which previously have been underestimated in their importance to implementing the Convention. The developing of a broad public understanding is a crucial component for generating momentum for climate mitigation and adaptation measures. Therefore, the broad scope and country-driven approach promoted by the work programme is welcomed. The way, in which Article 6 activities for Parties are presented, is particularly favourable because it allows them to pick and choose the elements most suited to their national circumstances.

There are some elements within the existing work programme that need further consideration:

The setting of targets

At present, the document contains no targets for concrete Article 6 activities, other than an intermediate review on the Work Programme in 2005, and a review in 2007. This reflects the fact that decisions are to be made at the national level. In order to encourage the implementation of Article 6 by Parties, the EU suggests that in 2005 SBSTA should consider setting targets for demonstrable progress to be made by Parties, if the review shows that insufficient progress has been made.

Reporting

It has to be considered how the National Communications can be improved as a vehicle for reporting on the implementation of the Work Programme in order to assess its effectiveness in 2005 (preliminarily) and 2007, as the time schedules for National Communications differ (Annex 1 and Non-Annex 1).

Reporting on Article 6 needs to take place through National Communications wherever possible, and guidelines need to be reviewed at a later stage to reflect this. The EU recognises the fact that, at present, the reporting obligations for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties are different, and it makes sense to allow Parties to report outside the national communication cycle for the 2005 interim review and the 2007 review.

The EU supports the statement made in FCCC/SBI/2001/15 paragraph 119 on the need for further elaboration of the guidelines in order to facilitate better reporting of actions initiated or planned in respect of education, training and public awareness.

References to national programmes and strategies

The references to national programmes and strategies should be disentangled. Because there are already so many different strategies and programmes, Article 6 activities should form a part of existing programmes. This should be made clear in the document and, if possible, the references to national programmes and strategies should be removed.

Activities and programmes

There seems to be some inconsistency in the using of the terms national strategies, programmes, national programmes and activities. (National strategies: draft decision, par. 5 and Annex par. 8b and 9c; programmes: Annex, par. 8b; national programmes: Annex, par.9c. activities: Annex, par. 9, par.14)

To clarify the issue and make the document more consistent the EU proposes using "programmes" instead of "national programmes" and "activities". The use of these terms has funding implications. GEF funds "programmes" (which have defined objectives, methods and an adequate set of activities to reach the objectives) and not isolated activities.

This view is reflected in the EU proposals for amendments.

Overlap between the work programme and other areas of the Convention/Protocol

Any overlaps between the work programme and the capacity building framework should be avoided. Article 6 should not be used as an opportunity for institution building, but to promote outputs that will genuinely improve the level of education, training and public awareness etc.

More focus on co-operation with existing programmes, etc. and on education

The link to and the co-operation with existing programmes, etc. (e.g. desertification, agriculture, water) should be reflected in the Work Programme. More emphasis should be put on the role of the education system.

Specific textual amendments

Preamble

Add "public" to the last part of "Recognizing the need to establish a country-driven work programme", so it reads:

"Recognizing the need to establish a country-driven work programme that enhances cooperation, co-ordination and exchange of information among governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and community-based organizations, as well as the private and public sector"

Point 3: Add a bracket after "reports", add "where possible" after national communications and close bracket, so it reads:

"Requests Parties to prepare reports (within their National Communications, where possible) on their efforts to implement the work programme for the purpose of reviewing the programme in 2005 and 2007;"

Point 5: "Decides that the GEF, as an entity operating the financial mechanism of the Convention,

shall provide financial resources to Parties to help implementing this work programme, in particular for the preparation of national strategies.”

The EU proposes deleting point 5, and replacing it with the following text:

“Encourages Parties to make full use of the existing opportunities with GEF consistent with decision 6/CP.7, paragraph 1(h) and 2/CP.7, 3/CP.7, or in the context of National Communications, as well as through other multilateral and bilateral sources of funding.”

Accordingly paragraph 14 should be deleted.

Observations

Par. 4: “Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, as well as the private sector, are already working actively to raise awareness of climate change, its causes, impacts and solutions. In particular, many governments are already implementing measures, such as local pollution strategies, that could be linked to Article 6 activities. However, the lack of adequate financial resources has often prevented some Parties to implement such activities.”

Add “and public” after private, so paragraph 4 reads:

“Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, as well as the private and public sector, are already working actively to raise awareness of climate change, its causes, impacts and solutions. In particular, many governments are already implementing measures that could be linked to Article 6 activities, such as local pollution strategies. However, the lack of adequate financial resources has often prevented some Parties to implement such activities.”

Par. 6: “The results of activities under Article 6 do not lend themselves readily to quantification or measurement. This makes reporting on this theme challenging and makes cross-Party assessment difficult.”

In order not to discourage Parties from reporting Article 6 activities, replace text with “The nature of Article 6 activities which Parties carry out, can be easily reported. However, measuring or quantifying the impact of these activities may be more challenging.”

Objectives

Par 8: “The objectives of the work programme on Article 6 are:

- (a) To promote and facilitate the implementation of Article 6;
- (b) To assist Parties in the implementation of programmes and the development of national strategies;
- (c) To promote and facilitate the exchange of information and material, and the sharing of experience and good practices;
- (d) To enhance cooperation and coordination of activities at international and regional levels, including the identification of partners and networks;
- (e) To strengthen national institutions and capacities, particularly in developing countries;
- (f) To enhance public participation in, and public access to information on, activities to address climate change and its effects, and in developing and implementing adequate responses.”

Par. 8 (b): The EU proposes to replace the text with “To assist Parties in incorporating Article 6 into existing programmes and strategies and in the implementation of Article 6 activities.”

Par. 8 (e): The EU believes that “To strengthen national institutions and capacities, particularly in developing countries” should not be an objective without some reference to Article 6. Suggest that the text is reworded as follows “To ensure that Article 6 activities complement work carried out by the capacity building framework e.g. strengthening national institutions and capacities.”

Parties

Par. 9: “As part of their national programmes and activities in implementing the Convention, Parties could, inter alia:

- (a) Develop institutional and technical capacity to identify gaps and needs for the implementation of Article 6, assess the effectiveness of Article 6 activities, and consider the linkages between Article 6 activities, implementation of policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and other commitments under the Convention, such as technology transfer and capacity-building;
- (b) Prepare assessments of needs in the area of the implementation of Article 6, specific to national circumstances, including the use of surveys and other relevant instruments to determine target audiences and potential partnerships;
- (c) Develop national strategies, within their respective capacities and priorities, to guide and facilitate the implementation of Article 6;
- (d) Designate, and provide support to, a national focal point for Article 6 activities and assign specific responsibilities. These responsibilities could include the identification of areas for possible international cooperation and opportunities for strengthening synergies with other conventions;
- (e) Develop a directory of organizations and individuals, with an indication of their experience and expertise relevant to Article 6 activities, with a view to building active networks involved in the implementation these activities;
- (f) Seek opportunities and develop strategies to disseminate widely relevant information on climate change. Measures could include translation into appropriate languages and distribution of Popularised versions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Third Assessment Report (IPCC TAR) and other key documents on climate change;
- (g) Develop criteria for identifying and disseminating information on good practices for Article 6 activities, in accordance with national circumstances;
- (h) Increase the availability of copyright-free and translated materials on climate change, in accordance with laws and standards related to the protection of copyrighted materials;
- (i) Enhance efforts to develop curricula and strengthen teacher training as effective methods of ensuring that climate change issues are addressed at all educational levels and across disciplines;
- (j) Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth and other groups, in the formulation and implementation of efforts to address climate change and encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;
- (k) Inform the public about causes of climate change and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as actions that can be taken at all levels to address climate change;
- (l) Share the findings contained in national communications and national action plans or domestic programmes on climate change with the general public and all stakeholders.”

Par. 9 could be restructured so as it begins with (f).

To address the concern of developing countries it would be useful to insert a sentence at the beginning of the paragraph, which particularly emphasizes the different needs of countries related to article 6 activities due to the range of cultural, educational and socio-economic backgrounds. Furthermore the different situation of developed and developing countries should be emphasized. The EU proposes changing the beginning of par 9: “As part of their national programmes and activities in implementing the Convention, Parties could, inter alia:”, so it reads:

“As part of their existing programmes in implementing the Convention, and, in recognition of the different cultural and socio-economic situation, as well as the differing capacities and priorities between countries, Parties could, inter alia:...”

Par. 9 (c): Delete 9c. See general comments.

Par. 9 (d): To add following to 9 (d)“Information about the national focal point can be submitted to the Clearing House”, so it reads: “Designate, and provide support to, a national focal point for Article 6 activities and assign specific responsibilities. These responsibilities could include the identification of areas for possible international cooperation and opportunities for strengthening synergies with other conventions. Information about the national focal point can be submitted to the Clearing House;”

Par. 9 (f): Delete “and develop strategies” so it reads: “Seek opportunities to disseminate widely relevant information on climate change. Measures could include translation into appropriate languages and distribution of popularised versions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Third Assessment Report (IPCC TAR) and other key documents on climate change;”

Par. 9(l): Insert “their“ between “in” and “nationals” so it reads: “Share the findings contained in their national communications and national action plans or domestic programmes on climate change with the general public and all stakeholders.”

The EU suggests adding following sections to paragraph 9:

Par. 9 (m): “Submit relevant information on best practices to the Clearing House”.

Par. 9 (n): “Parties could add information in their National Communications on addresses, for example internet websites, or information regarding their national focal points”.

Secretariat

Par. 12: “In accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, the secretariat is requested to facilitate efforts under the Article 6 work programme and, in particular:

(a) To compile the views from Parties, as well as information received from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on improved guidelines for reporting on Article 6 in national communications for consideration by the SBSTA at its eighteenth session;

(b) To prepare reports to the SBSTA on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6, based on information contained in national communications or other sources of information. These reports will be issued regularly, and in particular for the interim progress review in 2005 and the review in 2007;

(c) To facilitate coordinated inputs into the five-year Article 6-work programme by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) To develop a network of key national, regional and global institutions working on Article 6 issues, including national focal points on Article 6, and continue work on the structure and content of an information clearing house supporting the work of such a network, and identify institutions that could host and provide regular support for such a clearing house;

(e) To prepare a paper on possible options for increasing the participation of youth and other groups in meetings of the Conference of the Parties for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eighteenth session;”

The timing was left open in the SB16 decision text. The EU proposes 12(a) to reflect this.

Par. 12(a) should be moved to the bottom of paragraph 12 and reworded as follows:

“To compile the views of Parties, as well as information received from the intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, on improved guidelines for reporting on Article 6 for consideration by SBSTA at a later session.”

Support and funding

Par. 14: “In implementing Article 6 activities at the national level, Parties are encouraged to make full use of the existing opportunities available through the Global Environment Facility, consistent with decision 6/CP.7, paragraph 1(h).”

The EU proposes replacing “activities at the national level” with “programmes”, so paragraph 14 reads:

“In implementing Article 6 programmes, Parties are encouraged to make full use of the existing opportunities available through the Global Environment Facility, consistent with decision 6/CP.7, paragraph 1(h).”

Par.15: “The Financial Mechanism of the Convention shall be invited to make financial resources available to Parties to implement this work programme.”

Delete paragraph 15, pending the outcome of the discussion in SBI.

PAPER NO. 6: GAMBIA

Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness

Views on the draft decision contained in document : FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L. 11/Add.1

Page 5 – Non- Governmental Organizations

Line 11(a) Should read:

Informing and/or involving their National Focal Points. I do not believe that it is enough to inform them, instead they should be involved.

It is important to note that Governments ratified the protocols, therefore it is important for the NGOs to work through the focal points and to harmonise activities/workplans that are in the pipeline.

Page 5

(i),(j), (k), (l) After all the “climate change” mentioned should be followed by:

Line 2 – to read “ of ensuring that climate change issues and its effects.....”

- (j) Line 2 – to read “ and its effects after the formulation and implementation of efforts to address.....
- (k) Line 1 – “inform the public about the causes of climate change and its effects.
- (l) Line 2 –domestic programmes on climate change and its effects
- (h) Copyright -free materials should reflect relevant region, nation and sub-region.

Page 6 --Support and Funding

It is vital to differentiate between funding agencies as to which agency is funding what activity.

Page 4--- Parties

Under Parties, there is the need to clarify the responsibilities / commitments of Annex 1 Parties and Non-Annex 1 Parties.

PAPER NO. 7: MYANMAR

Item 15: Article 6 of the convention Training and public awareness
View on draft decision contained in document

View - (1) Support the issue to designate a climate change day.
(2) Technologies related to climate change analysis and UNFCCC's Protocols and agreement and convention should be widely dealt with in various natural science institutions.

PAPER NO. 8: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Submission of the United States
on Article 6 of the UNFCCC

The United States commends Parties, the Secretariat, and other participants in the SBSTA 16 contact group on Article 6 for their hard work, and notes its disappointment that Parties were unable to reach closure on decision text for consideration at COP-8.

We are willing to use the existing draft bracketed decision text in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1 as a starting point for discussions at SBSTA 17, and we believe that Parties will be able to find appropriate compromises within it. Therefore, we do not plan to make specific suggestions regarding that portion of the document at this time.

We believe that the work program, by its nature, should support Parties' efforts to implement Article 6. At the same time, it must be flexible enough to ensure that Parties retain the responsibility and the choice to assess and to consider how the aspects of this Article could help that Party to implement the Convention most efficiently and effectively.

Therefore, the United States believes that we should consider alternatives to the work program annexed within FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1, and our proposal for a different approach to an Article 6 work program is included in this submission.

The United States appreciates the opportunity to provide its ideas on this important article of the Framework Convention.

Attachment: Proposed Article 6 Work Program.

U.S. Proposal for an Article 6 Work Program

A. Observations

1. All Parties are responsible for implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.
2. It is the responsibility and choice of each Party to assess and to consider how to implement the Convention most efficiently and effectively through elements of this Article.
3. The capacity to implement Article 6 activities will vary among countries, as will the priority thematic areas and target audiences, consistent with their sustainable development priorities and the culturally preferred method of program delivery, in order to increase people's understanding of the climate change issue.
4. Regional and subregional, and international cooperation can enhance the ability of Parties to implement the Convention, improve synergies, and avoid duplication of efforts between different conventions, and ultimately both improve the effectiveness of programming and facilitate its support.
5. It is important to learn more from developing countries regarding the needs and gaps in their Article 6 activities, so that Parties, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in a position to do so might most effectively target their efforts to provide appropriate support.
6. Many Parties, IGOs, NGOs, and community-based organizations, as well as the private sector, are already working actively to raise awareness on and increase understanding of the causes and impacts of climate change, as well as solutions. Development of materials not subject to copyright would enhance these efforts.
7. Timely translation of relevant materials into local languages can greatly facilitate and increase understanding of climate change and its effects and appropriate responses.
8. The results of programming under Article 6 do not lend themselves readily to quantification or measurement, which makes reporting on this theme challenging, and makes cross-Party assessment difficult.

B. Objectives: (Article 6 text)

9. Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:
 - (a) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programs on climate change and its effects;
 - (b) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;
 - (c) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and
 - (d) Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

10. Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:

- (a) The development and exchange of educational and public awareness material on climate change and its effects; and
- (b) The development and implementation of education and training programs, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.

C. Scope of the Work Program

11. Parties are encouraged to, within their respective capabilities and country-driven priorities, undertake practical, focused, and realistic activities in the categories below in order to carry out their commitments under Article 4.1 of the Convention. Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations are likewise encouraged to undertake supportive activities in the categories below.

Elements

12. Public Awareness

(a) In order to advance implementation of Article 6, it is useful to cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop, and implement educational and public awareness programs at the national and as appropriate, subregional, regional, and international levels, on climate change and its effects, facilitate public access to information on climate change and its effects, and to promote public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses. Possible activities may include, inter alia:

(i) Meetings, including workshops, seminars, conferences and other forums, networks, debates and study tours;

(ii) Events, exhibitions and campaigns;

(iii) Production and dissemination of information materials, such as brochures, newsletters, press releases, web sites, and television and radio programs;

(iv) Information clearinghouse(s) administered by an appropriate institution to involve a wide range of stakeholders;

(v) Wide dissemination, including translation into appropriate languages, of study and research results, including IPCC reports, in accordance with laws and norms related to the protection of copyrighted material.

(vi) Stakeholder policy dialogues;

(vii) Consultative groups;

(viii) Volunteer projects;

(ix) Non-governmental organization projects;

(x) Intergovernmental organization projects

(xi) Debate groups and community projects.

(b) Possible partners may include, inter alia, other Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, state and local governments, and community-based organizations.

13. Training

(a) In order to advance implementation of Article 6, it is useful to cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop, and implement climate change-related training in scientific, technical, and managerial personnel programs at the national and as appropriate, subregional, regional, and international levels. Possible activities may include, inter alia:

(i) Technical and specialized training;

(ii) Meetings of a specialized nature for specific target groups, including workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings;

(iii) Production of specialized documents, in local languages to the extent possible.

(b) Possible partners may include, inter alia, other Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, state and local governments, and community-based organizations.

14. Education

(a) In order to advance implementation of Article 6, it is useful to cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop, and exchange educational and public awareness material at the national and as appropriate, subregional, regional, and international levels, on climate change and its effects and develop and implement education and training programs, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries. Possible activities may include, inter alia:

(i) University-level activities;

(ii) Research, studies and resulting publications, including IPCC reports;

(iii) Activities for primary and secondary schools and children;

(iv) Textbooks and other educational materials.

(b) Possible partners may include, inter alia, other Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, state and local governments, and community-based organizations.

D. Reporting

15. All Parties are requested to report in their national communications on their accomplishments, lessons learned, experiences gained, and remaining gaps and barriers observed. The Secretariat is encouraged to pay particular attention in compilation and synthesis of national communications in order to give appropriate emphasis to Article 6 related issues.

E. Support

16. Parties will need to determine the most efficient and cost-effective way to promote support of Article 6 programming. Parties may wish to create partnerships with intergovernmental organizations, other Parties and relevant stakeholders to facilitate program delivery, including identifying priority areas for support. The financial mechanism of the Convention may also provide financial resources, consistent with decision 6/CP.7, paragraph 1(h).¹ Activities requested of the Secretariat should be supported through the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

F. Future Actions

17. Parties may wish to consider at SBSTA-21 the accomplishments, lessons learned, experiences gained, and remaining gaps and barriers observed, based on reporting, through national communications and other documents, of Parties and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. If the Parties determine that additional elaboration of the work program is needed, they may wish to consider so doing by SBSTA-24.

¹ 6/CP.7 paragraph 1(h) states:

“1. *Decides* that, in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.5 and 11.1 of the Convention, the GEF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, should provide financial resources to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States among them, for the following activities, including those identified in paragraph 7 of decision 5/CP.7:

(h) Undertaking more in-depth public awareness and education activities and community involvement and participation in climate change issues;”

PAPER NO. 9: UZBEKISTAN

VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Article 6 of the Conventions: education, training and public awareness

The Republic of Uzbekistan supports efforts of the SBSTA on priority of activity under Article 6. The draft of the decision CP. 8 and working program on Article 6 contains a key elements necessary for effective realization of education, training and public awareness activity. We are satisfied that the draft of the decision emphasizes necessity of financial support of this activity, as for developing countries, including for Uzbekistan, the basic condition of complete performance of Article 6 is the assistance of UNFCCC Secretariat by financial resources, also institutional strengthening of national structures and stimulation of development of national strategy.

At the same time, the Republic of Uzbekistan counts that necessary to improve the draft of the decision on Article 6 and to continue his discussion. On our opinion, this draft decision essentially narrows a structure of activity under Article 6.

The frameworks of the work programme on Article 6 should be deep on scope of questions and approaches to a problem, development of training methodologies, criteria of selection and updating of the information and preparation of educational materials.

The section on improvement of interaction and cooperation with the international organizations and programs is required. Taking into account necessity of development of complete ecological education and appropriate popularization, we consider important to emphasize aspect of strengthening of cooperation and organization of solidary actions with the biodiversity and combat desertification conventions bodies. It would be pertinent to have a direction of the programs aimed at use of available experience on the decision of a problem. In particular, the cooperation with UNEP having significant experience on the popularization of ecological issues and network on distribution of the information is important. It is expedient to note the activity on creation of the specialized WEB-site, which would reflect progress on implementation of Article 6 and arising needs.

The aspect of strengthening national institutional structures could contain activity on coordination of cooperation of national climate change entities with national structures on education, and also interaction with ecological NGO's. These secretaries could create conditions for accumulating, adaptation to national conditions, distribution of the accessible information in national languages, including the reports of IPCC. The support of the appropriate processing of educational materials and educational programs with reference to the existing national educational programs should become an essential element of the future program on implementation of Article 6.
