

17 September 2005

ENGLISH/FRENCH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-first session

Buenos Aires, 6–14 December 2004

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Article 6 of the Convention

Compilation of information on progress achieved in implementing Article 6 of the Convention

Submission from Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its twentieth session, requested the secretariat to prepare an intermediate review report on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention, based on information contained in national communications and other information received by the secretariat by 15 August 2004 (FCCC/SBI/2004/10, para. 46).
2. The secretariat has received 10 submissions from Parties, outlining their progress. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.

* 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

	<i>Page</i>
1. AZERBAIJAN (Submission received 13 August 2004)	3
2. CANADA (Submission received 19 August 2004)	4
3. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Submission received 23 August 2004)	23
4. FRANCE (Submission received 12 August 2004)	24
5. NEW ZEALAND (Submission received 16 August 2004)	28
6. SWEDEN (Submission received 8 September 2004)	31
7. TUNISIA (Submission received 12 August 2004)	34
8. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Submission received 27 August 2004)	57
9. URUGUAY (Submission received 16 August 2004)	65
10. UZBEKISTAN (Submission received 11 August 2004)	72

PAPER NO. 1: AZERBAIJAN

1. Up to additional information on the effectiveness of capacity- building activities in counties with economies in transition and information on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention Azerbaijan can say only that decision 9 /CP.9 is effective to Azerbaijan.
2. Because, in order to support for Second National Communication and in order to making opportunity for Capacity Building for Improving GHG Inventories.

PAPER NO. 2: CANADA

**UNFCCC'S ARTICLE 6: EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS
CANADA INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT**

As stated in document FCCC/SBI/2004/L.6 the SBI has requested the secretariat to prepare an intermediate review report on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention, base on information contained national communications and other information provided by Parties.

Canada is therefore providing the following interim report on actions taken vis-à-vis Article 6 of the Convention. The information should not be seen as covering every initiative/action undertaken by Canada but a general overview. The interim report should also be considered concurrently with the information contained in Canada's Third National Communications.

Overview

Over the past several years, Canadian governments (federal, provincial/territorial and municipal) have been working closely together and within their respective jurisdictions on nationally shared priorities on climate change. In terms of public education and outreach, these shared priorities include informing Canadians about the science of climate change, the impacts of climate change, actions that can be taken by all sectors of Canadian society to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Canadian governments are working closely with various stakeholders, including business and industry, environmental non-governmental organizations, community groups, youth groups, educators and others, in promoting greater understanding of climate change.

Building on the momentum from the work that has already been done, and through the lessons learned from numerous government outreach programs, a new innovative program has been introduced. It will bring together Government of Canada outreach and engage partners and stakeholders on climate change issues. This program, the One-Tonne Challenge (OTC), is the umbrella program for all Government of Canada climate change education and outreach activities.

Below is a general overview on what Canada is doing in public education and outreach on climate change in conjunction with:

ARTICLE 6 (A): 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:

- I. THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS;
- II. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS;
- III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS AND DEVELOPING ADEQUATE RESPONSES; AND
- IV. TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL.

Government of Canada Partnered Activities

Primary responsibility for PEO on climate change within the Government of Canada is shared between two departments: Environment Canada and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). Many other departments also play a role.

One-Tonne Challenge

In November 2002, the Government of Canada released the *Climate Change Plan for Canada* to address Canada's commitment to meet its target under the Kyoto Protocol. In the Plan, the Government of Canada calls on all Canadians to be part of the solution by reducing their emissions by one tonne or about 20%.

The Government of Canada has approved funding of \$45 million over three years (2003 to March 2006) for the One-Tonne Challenge (OTC) and Corporate Communications. The OTC builds on the recommendations of the Public Education and Outreach (PEO) Issue Table, the subsequent investments and learning of the Climate Change Action Fund and other climate change-related PEO programs and activities.

The OTC is a call to action for Canadians to commit to an important national project, one that will also create personal benefits for them. Through a mutually-reinforcing program of broad based marketing and partnerships, it will provide Canadians with the information and the motivation they need to take personal action.

The OTC will use both national marketing and partnerships to:

- Create awareness and understanding of the benefits of action,
- Offer practical tools to help Canadians create emissions reduction plans,
- Provide prompts, recognition and support for individual and collective action,
- Ensure Canadians are aware of programs, products and services available to assist them in reducing emissions.

Partnerships

The OTC program is developing partnerships across many sectors to create a large and diverse group of champions who can act as spokespersons for this national project. They will encourage the participation of individual Canadians in the Challenge and provide information, prompts and incentives to encourage informed choices regarding consumer purchases and actions that have GHG emission implications.

Private sector partnerships provide concise information, prompts, incentives, in-store promotions, etc., to customers, when they are making decisions, asking them to include climate change and air quality considerations in their decision-making process. They will also prominently link to the OTC program.

Community partnerships will be spearheaded by Community Challenges, which will link local priorities and opportunities to the OTC, provide tools materials and templates to create easily customized local campaigns which are clearly associated with the national backdrop, and create information sharing networks to replicate innovation.

Partnerships with youth leaders will allow them to provide relevant and actionable information to other youth and to test the efficacy of this peer-to-peer approach to move youth from rhetoric to action.

A network of educators already engaged in climate change will have easy access to learning resources, including “Monday-morning ready” packages for children. It will be these educators who play a key role in the broader dissemination of learning resources to their peers and engage their Boards in the issue.

National Marketing

National promotion and partnerships will be designed to reinforce one another, so that promotion serves as a national backdrop to link and support local and individual action.

The OTC has developed many marketing tools for use by community groups, the outreach hubs, government departments, the public, etc. Examples of these tools are:

- The OTC Tips guide offers a wide range of tips and identifies actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Many of the tips will help individuals save money, improve air quality and protect the environment.
- The GHG Calculator provides a personalized report of the GHG emissions the individual produces and how the individual compares with other Canadians. It also calculates the GHG reductions depending on the actions the individual is willing to adopt.
- The OTC website. These tools and others are all available on the OTC website at www.climatechange.gc.ca.

Climate Change Action Fund

In 1998, the Government of Canada established the Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF) to support early actions on climate change. It is now in its final year. One component of the CCAF, public education and outreach (PEO), supports activities in two areas: Awareness and partnered project funding.

Partnered Projects

The CCAF-PEO provided funding of over \$26 million for 276 projects over its six-year lifespan. The projects were delivered in partnership with businesses, schools and universities, non-governmental organizations, universities, community groups, etc. Among the projects funded were:

- *Raising Climate Change Awareness in Chinese Speaking Communities.* A British Columbian organization is conducting a social marketing campaign in the province on global warming and climate change to Canadians whose mother tongue is Chinese.
- *Climate Change Show.* A multi-media experience filled with surprising special effects, recreating the effects of weather and climate change right inside the theatre of a museum in northern Ontario. A traveling version of the show will be hosted by museums across Canada.
- *Healthy Homes, Healthy Communities* is a climate change youth project from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations. It will travel with a Summer Science Festival educating Canadians on energy efficiency in the home and on concepts for economic development using wind, solar power and greenhouses.

Government of Canada-Led Awareness

Public education and outreach activities continued to help increase awareness and understanding of climate change among Canadians, and to encourage them to take action to reduce their GHG emissions.

Highlights of efforts to increase awareness from 2002 to 2003 are:

- An information tabloid entitled “Climate Change. Are you doing your bit?”, ran as a supplement in national newspapers. The supplement reached more than one million Canadian readers.
- Approximately 18,500 climate change publications were ordered by Canadians.
- 30,000 people were drawn to a Government of Canada climate change PEO booth at major exhibits and conferences across Canada.

Hub Network

The First National Climate Change Business Plan released in 2000, recognized that the “Enhancing Awareness and Understanding” (EAU) as one of the broad themes underlying the Plan. EAU is primarily implemented through the activities and programs of the federal and provincial/territorial governments. A cornerstone of the EAU component is the establishment of a national network of outreach Hubs. The Hub network provides a strong local delivery approach to support climate change education and outreach objectives.

Hubs, which are hosted by non-governmental organizations, have been established in most of the provinces and territories. The Hubs are linked nationally through the Hub Pilot Advisory Team (HPAT), where there is opportunity to share best practices and lessons learned about climate change outreach.

Some examples of the work hubs are doing are:

- The hubs are working together to develop joint outreach activities such as anti-idling campaign material and commuter challenges.
- The Prince-Edward-Island Hub has created the opportunity for high school students to learn about climate change and how to motivate action among students and citizens that will reduce GHG emissions through a weekend workshop. Students can even earn a high school credit.
- The Manitoba Hub has delivered 10 Community Workshops on Climate Change across the province.

Activities and tools developed and lessons learned under the CCAF-PEO will continue to be used under the OTC program. The Hub network will help local and regional delivery of the OTC.

Government of Canada’s Climate Change Website

The government of Canada’s Climate Change website (www.climatechange.gc.ca) provides information about climate change, how it will affect us, what government programs are available and what actions Canadians can take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The site offers many resources for teachers, students and Canadians in general.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

Environment Canada

Environment Canada's mandate is to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural environment. The Department's mission is to make sustainable development a reality in Canada by helping Canadians live and prosper in an environment that needs to be respected, protected and conserved.

Environment Canada's Climate Change website (www.ec.gc.ca/climate) is committed to providing up-to date resources, information, ideas and approaches to protect the climate so that individual Canadians can be part of the solution.

Environment Canada has also supported a number of community initiatives focusing on actions that can address both clean air and climate change. These include early support for the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Partners for Climate Protection (PCP) Program as well as the coordination of Clean Air Day. FCM's PCP program has 61 communities participating from across Canada, which represents 61% of the population in rural and urban centres in almost every province and territory. Environment Canada has and will continue to support Clean Air Day, a national day of events and activities to highlight the issues of air quality and climate change.

EcoAction:

EcoAction Community Funding Program has provided financial support to community groups for projects that have measurable, positive impacts on the environment. EcoAction now places special emphasis on climate change projects. The program is aligned with the Government of Canada's One-Tonne Challenge program. Half of EcoAction's annual budget is reserved for OTC-themed projects. The next calls for proposals end October 1, 2004 and February 1, 2005.

Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC)

The Meteorological Service of Canada is Canada's source for meteorological information. MSC monitors water quantities, provides information and conducts research on climate, atmospheric science, air quality, ice and other environmental issues.

MSC has produced several documents to help educate the public about the science of climate change. The following are examples which can be found on MSC's website at www.msc-smc.ec.gc.ca:

- [Climate Change Action Fund: Science Fact Sheets](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions on the Science of Climate Change](#)
- [CO2/Climate Report, Summer 2003 - 2001 In Review: An Assessment of New Research Developments Relevant to the Science of Climate Change.](#)

Vehicle Emissions Inspection Clinic Program (VEIC)

Environment Canada has been delivering the VEIC program for over seventeen years. Every summer, trained staff from Environment Canada work alongside local groups to bring two or

three day emissions clinics to communities all across the country. During these free clinics people are invited to get their vehicle emissions tested. There are no fees or fines for vehicles that fail. A pamphlet of tips is given out to help participants reduce their impact on air pollution.

These clinics are meant to inform drivers on the harmful effects of vehicle emissions on both health and the environment since the vehicles we drive are one of the largest sources of emissions that lead to smog formation and climate change.

This year, in three months, more than 30 clinics have been held across Canada with more than 5000 cars being tested.

More information about the program and results can be found on the VEIC website at www.ec.gc.ca/transport/clinics/.

Envirozine

Envirozine is a monthly on-line newsmagazine, produced by Environment Canada (www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroZine). It was launched in December 2000. It covers a wide range of current environmental issues of interest to Canadians. Many articles can be found on climate change and how it is affecting Canada and what Canadians can do to take action. Envirozine also provides links to more detailed information on Environment Canada's website and to other valuable Internet sites.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

The natural resources sector represents over 10% of Canada's gross domestic product. NRCan's mandate is to promote the responsible development and use of Canada's resources with specialization in energy, minerals and metals, forests, and earth sciences. Through its work on policy and leading-edge science and technology, the department encourages sustainable development through the integration of economic, social, and environmental objectives.

NRCan offers programs that have an impact on energy use in all sectors of the Canadian economy. It provides funding to more than 20 programs designed to promote action on energy efficiency, alternative fuels, and renewable energy. These programs include education, training, and public awareness activities.

Most of the programs are coordinated through NRCan's Office of Energy Efficiency (OEE). Established in 1998, the OEE is Canada's centre of excellence for energy efficiency and alternative fuels information. Its mandate is to renew, strengthen, and expand Canada's commitment to energy efficiency in order to help address the challenges of climate change, with specific emphasis on the Kyoto Protocol. OEE's programs are aimed at the residential, equipment, commercial/institutional, industrial and transportation sectors.

OEE's residential sector programs raise public awareness and promote improved energy efficiency in new and existing homes. Canadian builders are encouraged to build, and Canadian consumers are encouraged to purchase, more energy-efficient houses through the R-2000 Home and EnerGuide for Houses programs. As of 2002-2003, more than 50 000 homeowners participated in EnerGuide for Houses evaluations of their existing homes' energy performance. The EnerGuide for Houses Retrofit Incentive was launched in October 2003 to encourage homeowners to retrofit their houses to make them more energy efficient.

The EnerGuide and ENERGY STAR ® labelling program and related promotional activities make buyers aware of the energy performance of appliances and other equipment. Publications on heating and cooling systems are widely distributed, and partnerships with third parties are used to facilitate promotional activities.

OEE's transportation programs encourage improved energy efficiency of the vehicle stock and attempt to influence driver behaviour, vehicle maintenance practices and fleet management. The OEE also promotes the development and use of alternative transportation fuels, such as natural gas, ethanol, bio-diesel and fuel cells. Car owners and new car buyers receive information on the fuel use of new vehicles through a voluntary EnerGuide labelling program on all new vehicles.

The Auto\$mart Student Driving Program provides training to new drivers in energy-efficient practices. As of March 2003, over 200 000 new drivers were educated using the Auto\$mart Student Driving Kit and more than 800 000 novice drivers had been exposed to fuel-efficient driving. An Idle-Free Awareness Campaign was successfully implemented in two cities and is currently being extended to eight others. The Fleet Vehicles Initiative, aimed at improved the fuel efficiency and use of alternative fuels in non-federal vehicle fleets, has as of March 2003, registered over 2800 members, representing more than 409 000 fleet vehicles.

Training in energy management techniques as well as promotion of best practices in energy efficiency are also delivered to the industrial, commercial/ institutional sectors through a number of OEE programs designed to actively engage companies in setting targets for reduced energy use and reduced GHG emissions. Additional information on the nature and scope of OEE programs can be found at the NRCan Web site (www.oeecan.gc.ca).

NRCan also promotes the use of renewable energy in the public sector as well as residential markets through the provision of information on renewable energy. Promotional activities include, for example, teaching materials on renewable energy for use in the classroom, delivery of workshops and seminars, support to non-profit renewable energy organizations, and development of Web-based information. In addition, NRCan promotes renewable energy use in remote communities.

Each year, NRCan distributes about 1.5 million copies of more than 300 energy efficiency and alternative energy publications to individuals and organizations. NRCan's Web site (www.nrcan.gc.ca) also provides information on addressing climate change.

Activities at the Earth Sciences Sector represent another way in which NRCan contributes to enhanced awareness and understanding of climate change. Scientists in the sector work to raise awareness of the issue with their industry and community partners through cooperation in research and public information products. The sector has also produced public information products such as the booklet *Sensitivities to Climate Change in Canada*. Developed in partnership with the other federal science departments, the booklet highlights, using 10 maps, areas of sensitivity to climate change in Canada.

In addition, a series of six climate change posters have been developed, which highlight the regional impacts of climate change across Canada. Over 90,000 copies of the posters have been distributed to schools, and an accompanying teacher's guide has been developed. The posters are available on-line at www.adaptation.nrcan.gc.ca/posters. The posters also have educational value beyond the classroom, helping to inform municipal and other decision makers as well as the general public.

As Canada's largest organization examining the forests' response to climate change, NRCan's Canadian Forest Service (CFS) plays a key role in developing skilled workers, publishing scientific findings, increasing public awareness of climate change, and coordinating activities with industry, universities, NGOs, and other government departments and agencies. The climate change research supported by the CFS provides tools that, in the context of sound forest management practices, will contribute to the ultimate goals of promoting the sustainable development of Canadian forests and reducing GHG emissions and the impacts/adaptations associated with climate change.

The work of the CFS is disseminated through scientific publications, national and international conferences, meetings, and workshops, and the Internet (see CFS links listed at the end of this section for a more detailed list of projects currently under way):

- During the 1990s, CFS scientists published about 400 scientific articles and books on climate change and forests (www.nofc.forestry.ca/climate/Home/CCN_English/Publications-e/publications-e.html).
- The Role of Boreal Forests and Forestry in the Global Carbon Budget was the title and theme of an international scientific conference held in Edmonton, Alberta, in May 2000. The conference provided a forum to discuss the storing of carbon by forests and the impacts of, and adaptation to, climate change in the circumpolar boreal region (<http://nofc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/carbon/>).

The CFS newsletter Solutions publishes up-to-date information regarding CFS activities (<http://nrcan.gc.ca/cfs/solutions/latest.html>).

Transport Canada

The transportation sector presents an important challenge for Canada in responding to the Kyoto Protocol. Transportation accounts for 25 percent of overall GHG emissions, and of these 45 percent result from personal transportation.

Transport Canada is engaged in climate change-related outreach and education activities through several initiatives:

- The urban transportation showcase;
- New vehicle fuel efficiency,
- Freight technology and efficiency,
- Future fuels, and
- Fuel cell alliance.

Each of these initiatives contains a significant outreach and education component. For example, through the *Urban Transportation Showcase* program Transport Canada is working in partnership with provinces and municipalities to demonstrate, evaluate and promote effective strategies to reduce GHG emissions from urban transportation. As well, under the *Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Initiative*, the government launched the *Be Tire Smart* campaign in fall 2003. The campaign is a national public outreach and education initiative designed to encourage Canadian motorists to adopt proper tire inflation and maintenance practices in order to improve the fuel efficiency of their vehicles and prolong tire life, both of which save energy and reduce emissions that contribute to climate change.

Moving on Sustainable Transportation

Transport Canada's *Moving on Sustainable Transportation* (MOST) program funds non-governmental projects aimed at promoting sustainable transportation. The program began in 2000 with \$1 million to be allocated over three years. In 2003, the program was extended for 5 years with an additional \$2.5 million. To date, 65 projects have received funding worth \$2.1 million from the program.

Recent climate change-related projects supported by the MOST program include:

- *Clean Air Achievers*. This project is an action-oriented web-based registration program that will motivate youth to adopt more active lifestyles and reduce air pollution. It is aimed at inspiring, measuring and rewarding concrete action among 14 to 18 year olds.
- *School Walking Routes Pilot Projects*. This project will create safe routes for children to walk, cycle or use other active modes of transportation to and from school.
- *Idle Free Workplaces*. This project will research and educate businesses on the benefits of implementing an Idle Free fleet policy which can also influence employees in their personal travel habits.

All funded projects are posted on MOST's website (www.tc.gc.ca/envaffairs/MOST/) to enable interested groups and individuals to learn from the experience of others.

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada is working with the sector and other contributors to reduce agricultural emissions that affect:

- Air quality,
- The ozone layer, and
- Greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change

Research and development activities are being conducted to support sustainable farming systems and to increase understanding of air related issues and their impact on agriculture. Education and awareness activities are also being implemented to promote best practices, and policy options that could enhance the sector's capacity to mitigate impacts on air quality, on the ozone layer, and to adapt to climate change are being evaluated.

Health Canada

Health Canada is the federal department responsible for improving and maintaining the physical, mental and social health and well-being of Canadians. It is concerned with the impacts of climate change and climate variability so that people can plan to adapt to the changing environment, now and in the future.

The Climate Change and Health Office (CCHO) was established in 1998. The CCHO works to advance the understanding of the health impacts of climate change in collaboration with researchers across Canada and provides advice to health care partners in provinces, territories and communities.

Canada International Development Agency

CIDA's Climate Change Website:

CIDA's Climate Change Website (www.cida.gc.ca/climatechange) provides public access to information on the effects, causes, and implications of climate change. Specifically, the website provides information on the effects that climate change will have on developing countries, economies in transition (EIT) and the process of development. In the near future (end of August, early September 2004) the website will expand to include more specific information on how the effects of climate change make it hard for people to come out of poverty because of the impacts that climate change is predicted to have on human health, natural resources, water, and agriculture. On the updated website there will be downloadable "Climate Change Fact Sheets" that will provide the public with information on how climate change affects poverty reduction, meeting basic human needs and gender equality in developing and EIT countries. Additionally, the updated website will highlight ways in which the public can take action and participate in global efforts to address the causes and effects of climate change, including links to the Government of Canada's One-Tonne Challenge website.

"Sila: Clue into Climate Change" Cross Canada Exhibit:

The "SILA: Clue into Climate Change" multimedia exhibit on climate change was developed under the initiative of the Canadian Museum of Nature with support from the Government of Canada's Climate Change Action Fund. Five models of the exhibit were launched in five major Canadian cities (Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax) on Earth Day, April 22nd 2004. Youth from across Canada attended the various launches of the exhibit. CIDA was actively involved in the development of the exhibit, such that the exhibit effectively conveys how developing countries are affected by climate change as well as CIDA's initiatives in this area. The exhibit features virtual visits to four of the CIDA managed- Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) projects. As part of the youth component of the launch, a CIDA representative and a former CIDA youth intern spoke to a group of high school students in Montreal and Toronto about how climate change affects developing countries and how they can take action to address climate change. CIDA's youth communications team prepared a Climate Change handout that was intended as a tool to promote youth awareness of climate change. Most copies of the handout were distributed to youth on Earth Day in the five participating Canadian cities. This event was a great opportunity to promote the CCCDF and to promote awareness among youth of the challenges presented by climate change.

The Great Warming Discovery Channel Documentary:

The Great Warming is a \$ 3 million 3 by 46 minute TV documentary series produced by Stonehaven CCS Canada Corporation, in collaboration with Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the Climate Change Action Fund, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Swiss RE and CIDA (through the Development Information Program). The series is about climate change and sustainable development and is narrated by Alanis Morissette and Keanu Reeves. CIDA/CCCDF-supported projects in Peru, Bangladesh and Inner Mongolia are featured. All three episodes of The Great Warming contain content that refers to the impact of climate change on developing countries. CIDA representatives participated in a panel discussion on climate change for the launch of the series that took place in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal in spring 2004.

Production of Posters detailing CCCDF Success Stories:

CIDA/CCCDF produced posters and accompanying Success Stories that serve to promote the successes and outcomes of CCCDF-supported projects, illustrate the co-benefits that taking action on climate change in the developing world can have on poverty reduction and sustainable development, and to invite the audience to find out more about the Fund's projects that are posted on CIDA's climate change website. The Success Stories are available online and are printed on the back of the poster, allowing CIDA to engage with audiences, agencies and governments in Developing Countries that may not have ready access to web-based information. The Success Stories came from CCCDF projects in El Salvador, Egypt, China and Indonesia. These posters and success stories were prepared in time for COP9 (December 2003).

Climate Change Hot Topic on CIDA's Youth Zone website:

Climate Change was featured as a "Hot Topic" on CIDA's Youth Zone web site. This website targets a youth audience and serves as an excellent tool for raising public awareness and providing easily accessible information on climate change, the impacts of climate change around the world including developing countries, what Canada and CIDA are doing to help the climate and what action individuals can take to learn more and get involved in taking action on climate change. This Youth Zone website also highlights Young Canadians Making a Difference on climate change. Alice Cohen, and the work she did as an intern on the CCCDF project in Vietnam, are profiled on this website.

Below is a general overview on what Canada is doing in public education and outreach on climate change in conjunction with:

ARTICLE 6 (B) COOPERATE IN AND PROMOTE, AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, USING EXISTING BODIES:

- I. THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXCHANGE OF EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC AWARENESS MATERIAL ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS

CCCDF Awareness Raising Activities at COP9, December 1-12, 2003, Milan, Italy:

The Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) was represented at COP 9 in a number of fora. At the Government of Canada Exhibit Booth, CIDA had a variety of Communications products available, including a poster profiling some CCCDF success stories and a map identifying CCCDF projects around the world, as well as a "stress ball" printed with CIDA's climate change web address. The booth was equipped with a video screen, and the presentation included footage from the CCCDF project in Bangladesh, taken from the Discovery Channel's, "The Great Warming" documentary series. On Friday, December 5, 2003 the CCCDF held a very successful side event with approximately 50 people in attendance. The event included presentations by partners on five different CCCDF projects in Nigeria, Chile, Argentina, India and Indonesia. The project presentations described the challenges of climate change in each of these regions and demonstrated results in all four CCCDF program areas, as well as touching on capacity building, technology transfer, and capacity building for the CDM as ways of addressing climate change, all considered horizontal themes within the Fund.

Side Event Presentations on CCCDF projects at GLOBE 2004, March 30- April2, 2004, Vancouver, Canada:

The Government of Canada had a very prominent Pavilion at GLOBE 2004. The presentation area of the pavilion provided an opportunity to profile the key results and lessons learned from the CCCDF projects. Two events were organized:

- On Wednesday, March 31, the Canada-Argentina Capacity Building Initiative (CACBI) was presented by Nazareno Castillo, Coordinator of the CDM Office in Argentina in the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development and Dr. Carmen Virasoro, Director with Joaquin Ledesma y Asociados. They highlighted the positive impacts of the CACBI project in building institutional capacity in Argentina for participation in the Clean Development Mechanism.
- The event on Friday, April 2 presented the Capacity Building, Leadership and Action (CBLA) project in Southern Africa. Geoff Stiles, the local project manager for the project described the approaches that have been taken to building capacity for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector in South Africa and Mozambique.

CANADA CLIMATE CHANGE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Context

The Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) was established in July 2000 as part of Canada's International Strategy on Climate Change. The CCCDF helps meet Canada's commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by supporting activities in developing countries that address the causes and effects of climate change while at the same time contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction. The CCCDF supports projects that contribute to at least one of its four program areas: 1) emissions reductions 2) carbon sequestration 3) adaptation 4) core capacity building.

The Fund is a five-year \$100 million initiative and is administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Core Capacity Building Program Area

A general capacity building approach is used to implement projects in all four program areas of the Fund. Activities under the core capacity building program area, however, focus primarily on capacity building in areas that are important to further the implementation of the UNFCCC and to build an enabling environment for future transfers of technology to address climate change.

The objective of this program area is to contribute to strengthening the capacity of developing countries to participate in global efforts to combat climate change.

Because climate change is a global issue, it is essential that developing countries have the capacity to address the causes of climate change as well as to identify vulnerabilities and adapt to its adverse effects. Developing country participation in the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol will be imperative to the success of these agreements. Building the capacity of developing countries to participate in efforts to combat climate change, including in mechanisms such as the CDM, will not only enhance their ability to benefit from the opportunities offered by these initiatives, but also will provide an enabling environment for Canadian investment and technology transfer in the area of climate change mitigation.

At the project level, a variety of activities are being undertaken which support the above objectives, including:

- Support to developing country governments for the completion of national communications to the UNFCCC;
- Partnerships with government agencies to develop tools and procedures for developing, selecting, implementing, and monitoring CDM projects;
- Implementing village solar energy systems, thereby improving access to energy and improving quality of life for rural communities; and
- Development of joint ventures and collaboration between Canadian private sector companies and stakeholders in developing countries.

Projects Details:

1) Canada-Argentina Capacity Building Initiative (CACBI)

Project Duration:	2002.02.11-2004.05.31
Country/Region:	Argentina
CCCDF Contribution:	\$1,540,000
Local Partners:	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (CDM Office), Secretariat of Energy, Secretariat of Agriculture, Provincial Governments of Corrientes and Misiones, private sector entities, NGOs
CEA/Proponent:	The Delphi Group

Project Description

The goal of this project is to strengthen the core institutional and technical capacity of the Government of Argentina, industry and NGO stakeholders to engage in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol. This will contribute to Canada's and Argentina's obligations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. This project will promote private-sector linkages between Canada and Argentina through a CDM Technology Transfer platform. This platform will facilitate knowledge exchange,

partnerships and profile project results and technologies.

Major activities include:

- Strengthening institutional capacity of national Ministries and Secretariats of Agriculture, Environment, Foreign Affairs and Energy by implementing mechanisms, tools and communication materials,
- Training NGO and private-sector stakeholders on CDM,
- Installing and testing solar photovoltaic (PV) demonstration projects.

Technology Transfer: Solar PV Technology

CDM Capacity Components:

Canada-Argentina Technology Transfer platform; developing CDM Project review and assessment system; baseline, monitoring and evaluation methodologies for demonstration projects; CDM workshops for government (including CDM office), industrial and NGO sectors; sector-specific technical assistance training for CDM project developers; preparation of four pre-feasibility studies for CDM projects in energy efficiency, biomass and solid waste management; solar PV systems installed in two villages

2) Caribbean and the CDM - Capacity Building and Regional Baselines

Project Duration:	2001.02.13-2001.09.11
Country/Region:	Caribbean
CCCDF Contribution:	\$200,000
Local Partner:	Caribbean Climate Change Centre
CEA/Proponent:	Global Change Strategies International

Project Description

The goal of the project is to help Caribbean countries to develop their capacity to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and to help to develop a regional CDM strategy for the Caribbean.

Major activities include:

- Establishment of a regional team and conduct of initial training workshops,
- Regional baseline analysis and training,
- Regional CDM Program development,
- Continued CDM capacity building and presentation of regional baseline analysis results.

CDM Capacity Building Components:

Detailed case studies for power, waste management and tourism sectors; identification of barriers to investment; regional baseline for the power sector; CDM project cycle manual,

handbook and spreadsheet for baseline development; formation of regional group of experts; workshops on the CDM.

3) Building the Capacity of Chile's Transportation Sector for Sustainable Development through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Project Duration:	2002.10.04- 2005.03.15
Country/Region:	Chile
CCCDP Contribution:	\$1,000,000
Local Partners:	General Coordination for Santiago Transportation (CGTS), the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Telecommunication (MOPTT), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Energy Commission (CNE), the Executive Secretary to the Interministerial Committee for Transportation Investments (SECTRA), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINVU), and the Chilean National Environmental Commission (CONAMA)
CEA/Proponent:	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Centre for Clean Air Policy, Climate Change and Development

Project Description

The goal of the project is to build Chile's capacity to reduce greenhouse gases and promote involvement in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in the transportation sector. This project is mainly designed as a capacity-building and technology transfer exercise. The purpose is to assist stakeholders in the Chilean transportation sector to identify and evaluate effective greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, and to build their institutional and technical capacity to take part in the CDM.

Major activities include:

- A preliminary analysis of the transportation sector in the Santiago Metropolitan Area to identify and evaluate a range of GHG emission reduction opportunities in terms of their potential to qualify under the CDM.
- Two in-depth case studies (one technical, one policy-oriented) on potential CDM projects.
- Capacity building for Chilean transport experts and government officials to identify, evaluate and facilitate CDM projects in the transportation sector.
- Engagement of stakeholders in the transportation sector in dialogue on the CDM.
- Development and dissemination of recommendations on how to apply the CDM in the Chilean transportation sector.

CDM Capacity Building:

Inventory of project opportunities in the transportation sector; two-in depth case studies on potential CDM projects; sectoral baseline for the transportation sector; analysis of sustainable development criteria for CDM projects; workshops and technical information exchanges with stakeholders

4) Canada-China Cooperation in Climate Change

Project Duration:	2002-2004
Country/Region:	China
CCCDF Contribution:	\$3.75 million
Local Partners:	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (MOFTEC), State Development Planning Commission
CEA/Proponent:	Environment Canada: Environment Technology Advancement Directorate, Climate Change Bureau, Resource Futures International (RFI)

Project Description

The goal of the project is to strengthen China's core capacity within government, research, and academic institutions, industry and communities to address the issue of climate change. This initiative will focus on building institutional capacity within China around four high priority areas: awareness and outreach tools and mechanisms; the preparation of China's National Communications (NC); climate change research on adaptation and impacts; and the clean development mechanism (CDM).

Major activities include:

- Establishment of working groups for the four major project components,
- Development of a national awareness and outreach strategy,
- Train the trainer workshops for key Chinese climate change experts involved in awareness and outreach,
- Developing climate change training materials and integrating them into existing environmental education programs,
- Awareness activities targeting journalists, experts, and youth,
- Training on data collection and management for greenhouse gas inventories and forecasting,
- Sensitivity and impact and climate extreme analyses,
- Analysis of vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities,
- Development of networks, tools, case studies, and guidelines in support of CDM capacity building

CDM Capacity Building Components

- Creation of CDM Enterprises Network and website, including CDM project database,
- Operational model and tools for CDM project assessment, development, approval, and implementation,
- Case studies on CDM projects.

5) Energy Efficiency in the Industrial and Commercial Sectors (PESIC)

Project Duration:	2003.06.01- 2005.03.31
Country/Region:	Honduras
CCCDF Contribution:	\$1,500,000
Local Partner:	Non-profit organization of 40 private-sector leaders in Honduras
CEA/Proponent:	CIDA's Americas Branch

Project Description

The Energy Efficiency Program in Industrial and Commercial Sectors (PESIC) will provide services that encourage the Honduran productive sector to adopt sound energy management practices as an integral part of cleaner production practices. The project will build on Canadian expertise from institutions such as the Canadian Industrial Program for Energy Conservation (CIPEC). The project aims to secure the transfer of energy management technology to the industrial and commercial sectors in Honduras. Implementing projects designed under the program will result in significant energy savings.

Major activities include:

- Policy advocacy to develop and implement economic instruments and incentives,
- Strong capacity-building component for public and private stakeholders to foster the development of an energy efficiency market and practice,
- Situational analysis, pilot projects, institution building and capacity building.

Technology Transfer: Clean production technologies

6) Canada-Nigeria Climate Change Program - Engagement and Capacity Building in Support of GHG Reductions

Country/Region:	Nigeria
CCCDF Contribution:	\$1,490,000
Local Partner:	Nigeria Environment Study and Action Team (NEST)
CEA/Proponent:	Global Change Strategies International

Project Description

The goal of this project is to help build the policy and institutional capacities of the Government of Nigeria, its agencies and related organizations. This will enable them to fulfill their obligations and take advantage of opportunities related to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol.

Major activities include:

Nigeria drafts its First National Communication to the UNFCCC,
A climate change policy is drafted, integrating domestic and international perspectives and issues,
Communications tools on climate change (web sites, networks) are developed for use in Nigeria,
A Federal Ministry of Environment climate change business plan is developed,
GHG emissions are inventoried,
Mitigation options are developed for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O in major sectors and sub-sectors,
Proposals are developed for GHG emissions reduction, including CDM in several sectors. Pilot CDM projects are developed to show that the CDM mechanism is workable in Nigeria,
Nigeria's climate change vulnerabilities are documented by sector and sub-sectors. Adaptation planning priorities are identified. Project portfolios are identified in several sectors for greater adaptation to climate change.

CDM Capacity Building Components:

Creation of a CDM website; CDM project proposal development; national baseline data; development of a domestic CDM implementation strategy.

7) Strategies for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Through Efficient Use of Energy and Development of Renewable Energies (SAGES)

Project Duration:	2002-2004
Country/Region:	Tunisia
CCCDF Contribution:	\$414,000
Local Partner:	L'Agence Nationale des Énergies Renouvelables (l'ANER) (National Renewable Energy Agency)
CEA/Proponent:	L'Agence de l'efficacité Énergétique du Québec (Energy Efficiency Agency of Québec)

Project Description

The goal of the project is to build the capacity of the Tunisian National Renewable Energy Agency (ANER) to combat climate change and develop a strategy to mitigate

greenhouse gases (GHGs) resulting from energy use.

Major activities include:

- Training in methodologies for GHG inventories,
- Inventory of energy efficiency measures since 1990,
- Evaluating potential options to mitigate GHG emissions in the energy sector,
- Development of a national strategy and plan of action for reducing GHG emissions in the energy sector,
- Creation of a portfolio of potential clean development mechanism (CDM) projects.

Technology transfer: GHG inventory software (MEDPRO Environnement)

CDM Capacity Building Components

- Analysis of sustainable development criteria for CDM projects,
- Inventory of potential CDM projects,
- Methodologies for screening potential CDM projects.

PAPER NO. 3: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Information on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention

In relation with the implementation of the Article of the Convention, the Dominican Republic believe that it is important to put fund into the Article 6 for the initiation of programs of education in college and public school at the initial, intermediated, and high educational level. Because the education is a good way to fight the climate change threat

In the way the Dominican Republic had presented two Educational climate change guides to the working group on Article 6 for initial and primary level.

PAPER NO. 4: FRANCE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW DELHI WORK PROGRAMME ON ARTICLE 6 OF THE
CONVENTION (from 2001 to 2004)
INTERMEDIATE REVIEW OF PROGRESS
2004**

DOMAINES D'APPLICATION	DATE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE	COUTS	DESCRIPTIF et PERFORMANCES	RECOMMANDATIONS
ETAT DES LIEUX				
Les représentations sociales dans l'opinion française	Etude administrée annuellement depuis 2000		Popularisation régulière de la notion d'effet de serre, mais appréhension inexacte des mécanismes à l'origine de l'effet de serre	Mieux expliquer les raisons du phénomène pour une meilleure appréhension de celui-ci et une meilleure participation de chacun
Les parlementaires et l'effet de serre	Enquête réalisée en 2003		Décalage important des parlementaires : réserve plus forte que le public sur les liens de causalité entre effet de serre et désordre climatique	Différencier esprit de responsabilité et esprit de contestation
Autorités locales et effet de serre	Entretiens réalisés en 2002		Mobilisation encore faible des élus sur le thème du CC, avec une perception mal maîtrisée et confuse des phénomènes	Intégration de la problématique effet de serre dans le processus interne du management des collectivités locales

EDUCATION				
EEDD : éducation à l'environnement pour un développement durable	Expérimentation lancée en septembre 2003 dans 84 établissements		Nouvelles démarches pédagogiques en milieu scolaire : acquisition de connaissances théoriques et expériences pratiques pour devenir écocitoyen	Education à l'environnement, très faible, actions trop ponctuelles et disparates, intégrer l'environnement dans une perspective de DD, structurer les ressources documentaires
Le CC , une composante du programme EEDD	Septembre 2004			
Initiatives locales			Nombreux projets éducatifs au niveau local ou régional Mallette pédagogique, 1 degré de plus	Partir d'un problème global pour mettre en place des actions individuelles
FORMATION				
Métiers du bâtiment, de l'architecture, de l'urbanisme ; acteurs du monde agricole	Septembre 2004		Modules de formation spécifique, formation initiale et diplômes reconnus par l'état	
Prospective 2050	2003/2004/2005		Construction avec les acteurs socio-économiques d'options cohérentes de scénarios pour atteindre une division par 4 des émissions de gaz à effet de serre en 2050	Aide à mieux faire partager les enjeux et marges de manœuvre à l'ensemble des acteurs socio-économiques
Guide des mécanismes de projet	2003/2004		Edition française et anglaise de 3 guides : présentation générale des mécanismes de projet, MDP et Moc	Permettre aux principaux acteurs privés et publics concernés par les mécanismes de projets (opérateurs et investisseurs) de disposer d'outils pour promouvoir ces mécanismes.
SENSIBILISATION DU PUBLIC				
Campagne de mobilisation nationale sur le changement climatique et la maîtrise de l'énergie	Préservez votre argent, préserver votre planète : publicité radio, TV et presse, relations presse, opérations de proximité et relais terrain	Juin à novembre 2001 : 6 Millions d'Euros	Objectifs quantitatifs atteints en termes de visibilité et de perception des messages	Fort impact médiatique de la campagne, qui résulte majoritairement de l'apport de la campagne TV : les retombées presse ont généré autant d'espace rédactionnel que d'achat d'espace (la moitié du budget total de la campagne : 3M Euros)

	Economies d'énergie : faisons vite, ça chauffe. Actions de communication (TV, radio) et actions de partenariat (le Club Partenaire gagnante)	Campagne sur 3 ans avec un budget annuel de 3 millions d'euros	Promotion des pratiques simples synonymes d'économies d'énergie et mobilisation de nombreux partenaires publics et privés pour la mise en œuvre d'opérations concrètes de promotion des économies d'énergie avec en appui un réseau d'information de proximité	
Information météo	Depuis juin 2004		Partenariat avec les chaînes de télévision pour que les bulletins météo proposent des messages sur le changement climatique	Rapport coût efficacité très intéressant. Très forte notoriété des journalistes météo. Difficulté à véhiculer des messages simples et rapides sur l'explication du phénomène
PARTICIPATION DU PUBLIC				
Conférence des citoyens	Février 2002		Panel de 16 citoyens, formé sur différents aspects du thème du CC et citoyenneté, débat public et rapport présentant leurs recommandations	Enrichissement du processus démocratique. Mais nécessité de lier une telle conférence à une décision ou un programme politique
Climaction	Juin 2003		Jeu Tv à 20j h30 de 3 heures avec des reportages et un référendum sur des mesures à prendre pour lutter contre le CC	Audience relativement bonne compte tenu de la forte concurrence des autres chaînes : 17% Expérience non renouvelée par la chaîne de TV
ACCES DU PUBLIC A L'INFORMATION				
Exposition Climax	Octobre 2003 à août 2004		Exposition simulation sur le CC à la Cité des sciences et de l'industrie de Paris : film, forum des opinions et simulateur ; 500.000 visiteurs en 6 mois	Exposition qui a fortement motivé ses visiteurs à « faire quelque chose contre le CC ». Le film a drainé le plus de visiteurs Très forte crédibilité des espaces scientifiques pour diffuser des messages Très forte retombée médiatique de l'exposition

Points Info Energie	Création en 2001		155 espaces Info Energie, soit 280 conseillers qui placent l'information des consommateurs au cœur du dispositif de mobilisation : ils conseillent gratuitement sur les gestes simples à adopter et sur les solutions à mettre en œuvre (permanences, appels téléphoniques et courrier)	En 2002 et 2003, 550 000 personnes ont été informées et 1 million de documents ont été diffusés. Eléments essentiels du succès de la campagne de sensibilisation
COOPERATION REGIONALE				
Editions de guides destinés aux collectivités locales			Mémento des décideurs : guide des actions locales d'atténuation Guide sur l'adaptation	
Colloques et assises régionales				
Formation des élus				
COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE				
Guides des mécanismes de projets	voir rubrique Formation			Guides destinées aux pays hôtes
Ateliers régionaux				
Atelier européen sur l'art 6 - Belgique	Juin 2003	10.000 Euros	Traduction de l'atelier en russe afin de faire participer les pays candidats	
Atelier africain sur l'art 6 - Gambie	Janvier 2004	5000 Euros	Traduction de l'atelier en anglais et français afin de favoriser la participation des pays africains francophones	

PAPER NO. 5: NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand submission on activities under Article 6 – education, training, and public awareness

12 August 2004

1. This submission responds to Parties' request of the secretariat to prepare an intermediate review report on progress by Parties in implementing the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. Activities pertaining to Article 6 of the Convention undertaken since New Zealand's Third National Communication (submitted on 1 January 2002) are summarised below.

Public Participation

2. Throughout May 2002 a series of 49 meetings were held in main centres throughout New Zealand on the Government's preferred climate change policy package. These included:
 - 13 meetings for local government
 - 13 meetings for special interest and business groups
 - 11 meetings for agricultural and forestry groups
3. In addition, several thousand consultation packs were mailed to stakeholders. Submissions on the policy package closed on 14 June 2002. 1118 submissions were received.

Public Awareness

4. New Zealand is implementing a three-stage public awareness campaign:

Phase 1	2003/04	Outreach - Initial Public Awareness-Raising
Phase 2	2004/05	Building on the Message
Phase 3	2005/06	Making the Difference

Phase 1 (December 2003 – February 2004)

5. The *4 million careful owners* public awareness and education programme was designed to improve public and stakeholders' awareness and understanding of climate change issues. This was considered vital given the high reliance on voluntary non-price based measures in New Zealand's climate change policy to 2007. The campaign involved radio and print advertising with exposure to an estimated 80% of New Zealanders
6. Research has shown that Phase 1 has been successful against the three objectives of creating awareness, engaging New Zealanders; and preparing the ground for a long-term campaign aimed at behavioural change.

7. Research undertaken in July 2004 found that:

- The number of New Zealanders who consider that climate change is a serious problem has increased from 66% in January 2004 to 73%
- The number of New Zealanders who attributed it to the effects of pollution from human activities has increased from 63% in January to 71%
- Those that think Climate Change is due to natural changes in the environment has fallen from 27% in January to 19%

Phase 2 – Building on the message – current

8. Phase 2 will be implemented over a longer and more sustainable period than Phase 1. It will utilise and build on partnerships with other government departments, local government and industry groups – many of these relationships created in Phase 1 of the campaign. The issue of climate change and what New Zealanders can do about it regardless of international mechanisms will be highlighted.

9. Three key target audiences have been identified for Phase 2:

- Consumers
- Farmers and Forestry
- New Zealand's Businesses

Public Education and Training through Local Government

10. The New Zealand Climate Change Office (NZCCO) of the Ministry for the Environment has developed and launched the Communities for Climate Protection New Zealand (CCP-NZ) programme, a 3-year greenhouse gas reduction programme for local government. Through the programme, participating councils take a multi-step approach to reducing emissions by developing emissions inventories, setting targets for reductions, agreeing action plans to achieve these, and ongoing monitoring against targets.

11. NZCCO has also developed, launched and disseminated a “toolbox” of adaptation information and guidance materials for local government to help the sector play a full part in identifying and preparing for the effects of climate change. Resources in the toolbox include case studies, information and technical guidance on projected changes in New Zealand's climate, climate change-related obligations, and practical advice as to how to integrate climate change impacts into natural hazard management, land-use planning, building regulation, and decision-making relating to assets and infrastructure.

Public Access to Information

12. New Zealand is a very 'online' nation. The NZCCO has two websites that experience high traffic as measured through 'hits' - www.climatechange.govt.nz and www.4million.org.nz. The 4 million website encourages New Zealanders to take action to help reduce greenhouse gases. The Climate Change Office website provides a variety of information of interest to the general public including information on the environmental, social, and economic impacts of climate change.

International Cooperation

13. New Zealand, through the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) supported an intensive 2 week Training Institute on Extreme Climate Events at the University of the South Pacific in June 2004. 20 participants for Small Pacific Island States were supported to attend this training institute. In the next phase of this programme, the materials that were especially developed for the training institute will now be taken to individual Pacific Island States.
14. The first phase of a programme of hydrological training, supported by New Zealand through South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) for 18 staff from Hydrological Services around the Pacific was completed in Fiji in May, 2004. The training includes a component of water management under a changing climate and this will be extended in the next 2 phases of the training.
15. Outreach and educational material on climate variability and change continues to be provided to Pacific Island communities through the *Island Climate Update* – a monthly electronic and paper booklet, produced with New Zealand support.

PAPER NO. 6: SWEDEN

Concrete Action	Awareness raising and information
Title	<i>Climate Campaign</i>
Location	Sweden
Implementing Organisation	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign website - http://www.naturvardsverket.se/vaxthuseffekten • End evaluation of the campaign - http://naturvard.server56-web.wineasy.se/pdf/Slutrapport_Klimatkampanjen.pdf
Case Description	
The Challenge	During a period of two years, starting 2002, SEK 60 million (€ 6,5 mil.) was used on an information campaign on climate issues (was originally scheduled for three years). The objective was to enhance the public awareness of the risks connected with climate change. The government assigned the Swedish EPA to co-ordinate the campaign, which was performed in co-operation with other authorities.
The Action	<p>The purpose of the campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the Swedes knowledge about the green house effect and what it is doing for the climate. • To increase the acceptance for the changes in society that are necessary for a sustainable development. <p>The project was divided up into four phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The establishing phase (Jan-May 2002) - The Swedish EPA is given the task of co-ordinating the climate campaign. The national consumer agency and three other authorities join the campaign. A project scheme is developed and the project participants are pointed out. 2. Research and strategy phase (Jun-Sept 2002) - In this phase the actors involved in the climate debate are identified, Workshops are being held and an analysis of the media and their knowledge on the climate issue is performed. All these activities lead to the conclusion that the climate needs a spokesperson as a representative. The conclusions of several studies show that the Swedes lack knowledge of the climate issue. Experiences from Germany, the Netherlands and England are studied and the communication plan is finalised. 3. The campaign phase (Oct 2002-Dec 2003) In this phase all the planned activities take place. A website is introduced, and local activities take place in 65 places all over Sweden. The EPA co-orporates with the NGO campaign as well, www.klimat.nu. Among the activities are: "Do you have the right air pressure in your car tyre?"; "Green traffic!"; "Climate experiments in schools"; "We cycle for the climate - a girls bike race". A lot of materials about the climate issues are produced and distributed to schools, municipalities and enterprises. A special effort is made toward

	<p>informing immigrants.</p> <p>4. Result phase: In this phase the results of the campaign was evaluated. See the next box.</p>
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the knowledge and attitude of the Swedes • Change in media debate on climate change • Fortified co-operation between partners in the course of the campaign
Impacts	<p>Some of the impacts are:</p> <p>In general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of the Swedes thinks that it's important that something is done about the climate issues. Two out of three think it's very important. • A study has shown that the knowledge of the green house effect has indeed increased since before the campaign. Nine out of ten can identify the meaning of the word green house effect. Nine out of ten can give an example of what the results of the green house effect are. • Three out of four now think that they can do something themselves about the green house effect (to out three before the campaign). • Most of the Swedes think that the government should co-ordinate the efforts to do something about the problems. (Most people though, want the changes to happen on a voluntary basis in stead of taxes or subsidies). • The credibility of the Swedish EPA has been strengthened. 81% of the Swedes thinks that the EPA is trustworthy or very trustworthy when it comes to the issue of climate change. <p>In the media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the media the image of the climate issues has changed. Now the issue is well known, well established and no longer need defining. Basic facts are presented in many articles. • The campaign has made it more difficult for the environmental NGOs to get space in the media. • The pictures describing the issue is no longer melting icebergs, but floods, meteorologists and the weather. • Increased focus on what one as a citizen/consumer can do. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication as a mean of control works best if the goals are very well defined and if there is a very well defined strategy as well. • The success of the campaign was a result of two things: A wide constellation of actors working together and a integrated way of communication on a national level. • The local engagement is extremely important. Make the people feel that this actually is of their concern as well and that they can do something about it. • More focus from the media is needed in the future. • Increased awareness in business and increased involvement is crucial for the further development of the issue.
Supporting Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic 	<p>The whole campaign was financed by the Swedish government: € 6,5 million (Swedish Crowns: 60 million).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on Consumer Behaviour 	<p>See the result box.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	
<p>Brief Analysis</p>	<p>The campaign was very expensive but it got the results it was looking for. It's a good example of how the need for co-operation between different actors is needed if campaign of this magnitude is to have success. The awareness in Sweden on the climate issues was at a maximum after the campaign but as the report concludes it is necessary to keep the issue in the media, so that the interest and knowledge of the issue doesn't fade away.</p> <p>The campaign is regardless of its size a good example that can be used by others. In it there are good concrete description on how to build up a campaign and all the trouble they have faced. It finally shows the carrying out of the campaign in a political climate. Half way through the politicians decided that the campaign should last for two, not three years and this way removed 1/3 of the budget.</p>
<p>Contacts (if any)</p>	<p>Lars-Erik Liljelund The Swedish EPA 10648 Stockholm Tel:+46 08 698 100 00 www.naturvardsverket.se/vaxthuseffekten</p>

REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

***BILAN INTERMEDIAIRE DES ACTIVITES REALISEES PAR LA TUNISIE
DANS LE CADRE DE LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE L'ARTICLE 6
DE LA CONVENTION CADRE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES***

AOÛT 2004

Sommaire

1. Cadre institutionnel des activités de l'article 6 de la CCNUCC en Tunisie
2. Inventaire des principales actions relatives à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC menées en Tunisie
 - 2.1. L'information
 - 2.2. La sensibilisation et l'éducation
 - 2.3. La formation
3. Evaluation des actions menées
 - 3.1. Formation
 - 3.1.1. Information
 - 3.1.2. Sensibilisation et education
4. Annexes : Fiches d'actions relatives à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC
 - 4.1. Activités d'Information
 - 4.2. Activités de Sensibilisation
 - 4.3. Activités de Formation

Cadre institutionnel des activités de l'article 6 de la CCNUCC en Tunisie

Les actions relatives à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC en Tunisie doivent leur premier démarrage essentiellement aux projets de renforcement de capacités en matière de changements climatiques RAB/94/G31 et TUN/95/G31. En particulier, le projet RAB a permis d'organiser les premiers ateliers de formation, séminaires d'information et guides de sensibilisation.

Toutefois, l'apport le plus important du projet RAB réside dans l'institutionnalisation de l'activité de sensibilisation, information et formation en créant un cadre spécifique pour l'exercice de ces activités. Il s'agit de la création, en avril 2001, de la Cellule d'Information sur l'Energie Durable et l'Environnement (CIEDE) au sein de l'ANER. Le projet a assuré également le financement des activités de démarrage du CIEDE, ce qui a permis de lancer une dynamique à cette nouvelle structure.

Ainsi, l'ANER, à travers le CIEDE, est aujourd'hui la structure qui pilote et coordonne, en Tunisie, les activités liées à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC, à savoir l'information, la sensibilisation, l'éducation et la formation en matière des changements climatiques.

Depuis sa création, le CIEDE a entrepris, avec l'appui de ces partenaires nationaux et internationaux, plus d'une vingtaine d'actions qui sont présentées dans le paragraphe ci-après.

Inventaire des principales actions relatives à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC menées en Tunisie

L'inventaire des projets menés en Tunisie a permis d'identifier 18 principales actions entreprises par le CIEDE et/ou ses partenaires. Ces actions peuvent être classées en trois grandes classes, selon leur nature :

- L'information
- La sensibilisation et l'éducation
- La formation

Les fiches de description des différentes actions identifiées sont présentées en annexe.

L'information

Les principales actions identifiées sont les suivantes :

- Elaboration d'un guide d'information sur les changements climatiques
- Elaboration d'un guide sur le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)
- Publication trimestrielle d'un bulletin d'information sur les changements climatiques
- Publication d'une brochure sur les émissions de GES en Tunisie
- Publication d'une brochure sur les émissions de GES relative au secteur de l'énergie en Tunisie
- Création d'un site Web sur les changements climatiques : www.changementsclimatiques.tn

La sensibilisation et l'éducation

- Elaboration d'un guide de sensibilisation sur les changements climatiques en milieu scolaire
- Organisation d'une conférence internationale sur les changements climatiques et le Tourisme.
- Organisation d'un atelier de sensibilisation sur le MDP en Méditerranée / Projet CDM ANVIMAR
- Organisation d'un séminaire maghrébin sur la maîtrise de l'énergie et les changements climatiques.

La formation

- Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP).
- Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur les lignes de base des projets éligibles au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)

- Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur la conception de documents de projets éligibles au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (Project Design Document, PDD).
- Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur le développement des projets éligibles au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP).
- Organisation de deux ateliers de formation sur l'inventaire des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES).
- Organisation de deux ateliers de formation sur l'atténuation des émissions de GES

Evaluation des actions menées

Le nombre et l'ampleur des actions entreprises depuis la création du CIEDE, témoignent de l'intensité de son activité et de l'intérêt que porte l'Etat Tunisien à la problématique des changements climatiques. Ces actions ont d'ailleurs permis d'améliorer nettement la diffusion de la connaissance sur les changements climatiques parmi les acteurs clés en Tunisie, sachant qu'à la fin des années 2000, cette problématique était presque inconnue par la plupart des acteurs nationaux.

Formation

Sur le plan de la formation, des ateliers spécifiques aux principaux thèmes des changements climatiques ont été organisés. Ces ateliers ont touché principalement les bureaux d'études et les experts, ce qui a permis de renforcer le niveau d'expertise nationale, voire même de faire émerger de nouvelles compétences locales dans ce domaine.

Parmi les aspects qui ont été particulièrement développés durant les sessions de formation, on cite notamment le MDP. Ceci rentre dans le cadre d'une vision volontariste qui vise à préparer les compétences nécessaires pour développer des projets MDP dans l'avenir immédiat, compte tenu de l'importance des enjeux pour la Tunisie.

Les ateliers de formation ont également pour impact de faire rencontrer les experts nationaux et internationaux (formateurs) à cette occasion ce qui a permis de favoriser l'échange et le partenariat entre ces experts. Cela peut conduire à terme à la constitution d'un véritable réseau national d'experts en changements climatiques.

Information

L'édition d'un bulletin périodique, l'élaboration de guides et de brochures d'information sur les changements climatiques est un accomplissement majeur, compte tenu de la limite relative des moyens humains et financiers du CIEDE. Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, sept numéros du bulletin d'information sur les changements climatiques ont été édités et diffusés en 2000 exemplaires chacun. Le guide d'information sur les changements climatiques destiné au grand public a été diffusé en plus de 5000 exemplaires.

Ces outils d'information ont permis d'améliorer clairement le niveau de connaissance des partenaires concernés par les changements climatiques, notamment les organismes publics. Ainsi, au niveau des institutions partenaires, les actions entreprises ont permis de créer un terrain favorable pour une intégration future plus conséquente des changements climatiques dans le processus décisionnel de ces institutions. On peut compter aujourd'hui une vingtaine de personnes initiées aux différents aspects des changements climatiques et qui peuvent constituer à terme des intermédiaires privilégiés pour la diffusion des compétences et des connaissances au sein de leurs institutions.

Sensibilisation et éducation

La sensibilisation et l'éducation restent les deux thèmes qui méritent le plus de renforcement. En effet, pour avoir un large impact, les actions de sensibilisation nécessitent des moyens financiers et humains relativement importants qui dépassent les moyens actuels du CIEDE.

Par ailleurs, la mise en œuvre des actions de sensibilisation nécessite de s'appuyer sur un réseau de partenaires afin de démultiplier les impacts des actions sur le terrain. Un embryon de réseau de partenaires existe actuellement de manière informelle, mais mérite d'être élargi, renforcé et formalisé.

L'exemple le plus pertinent dans ce domaine est celui du guide de sensibilisation sur les changements climatiques en milieu scolaire, élaboré par le CIEDE. Ce guide, compte tenu de son originalité a été fortement apprécié par les partenaires nationaux et internationaux¹. Ce guide est diffusé à l'occasion de l'organisation de diverses manifestations par l'ANER sur les changements climatiques ou sur la maîtrise de l'énergie. Or, sa diffusion devrait se faire normalement dans le cadre d'un partenariat avec les organismes en charge de l'éducation nationale et de la jeunesse selon une approche appropriée définie en concertation avec ces derniers. Ces organismes assureront eux mêmes la diffusion à travers leurs propres canaux, ce qui permet un effet de levier beaucoup plus important.

¹ Ce guide a reçu les félicitations du Secrétariat de la CCNUCC qui a recommandé sa traduction en langue anglaise afin d'assurer sa diffusion à l'échelle internationale et permettre à d'autres pays de bénéficier de cette expérience.

Annexes : Fiches d'actions relatives à l'article 6 de la CCNUCC

Activités d'Information

FICHE ACTION N°1		
Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : 2003
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : ALCOR
Intitulé de l'action : Elaboration d'un guide d'information sur les changements climatiques		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux :
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - L'effet de serre et le phénomène des changements climatiques - La dynamique mondiale sur les changements climatiques - La Tunisie et les changements climatiques - Un glossaire sur les changements climatiques - Les principales sources d'information sur le processus mondial des CC		
Groupes cibles : Grand public		Indicateurs d'impact : 5.000 exemplaires diffusés
Description de l'action : A travers son article 6, la CCNUCC accorde une place importante à la sensibilisation et l'information sur les changements climatiques. La Tunisie souscrit pleinement à cette démarche et à la nécessité de sensibiliser la population et de renforcer la prise de conscience de la société sur cette problématique. C'est dans cette optique que le Centre d'Information sur l'Energie Durable et l'Environnement, au sein de l'ANER, a publié sa première édition du guide d'information sur les changements climatiques. Ce guide s'adresse au grand public pour l'informer de l'évolution du processus international et national de la lutte contre l'effet de serre. Il comprend trois principales parties. La première partie décrit l'aspect scientifique de l'effet de serre et du réchauffement de la planète. La deuxième partie passe en revue la dynamique internationale liée à la mise en œuvre de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques et de son Protocole de Kyoto. Enfin, la troisième partie présente l'effort consenti par la Tunisie en matière de changements climatiques depuis la tenue du Sommet de la Terre à Rio en 1992.		

FICHE ACTION N°2

Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : 2004
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - Budget de l'ANER - PNUD	Réalisation : ALCOR
Intitulé de l'action : Elaboration d'un guide sur le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre au niveau International - Le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre en Tunisie - Un Glossaire sur le MDP		
Groupes cibles : - Grand public - Opérateurs économiques - Investisseurs - Bailleurs de fonds		Indicateurs d'impact : 5.000 exemplaires diffusés
Description de l'action : Le MDP constitue pour les pays en développement une nouvelle source de financement permettant le transfert des technologies propres et la contribution au développement durable. La Tunisie, signataire de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques et du Protocole de Kyoto, accorde une attention particulière au développement du partenariat avec les pays industrialisés pour la réalisation des projets MDP. Le présent guide, élaboré par le CIEDE, rentre dans ce cadre. Il est destiné à l'ensemble des acteurs concernés par le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre pour les informer de l'évolution de ce mécanisme sur le plan international et des actions entreprises en Tunisie pour faciliter l'accès et le montage des projets MDP.		
Observations et notes diverses : La première édition de ce guide est en cours.		

FICHE ACTION N°3

Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : Depuis juillet 2001	
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - RAB/94/G31 (2001/2002) - Budget de l'ANER (depuis 2003)	Réalisation : CIEDE	
Intitulé de l'action : Publication trimestrielle d'un bulletin d'information sur les changements climatiques			
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques (MAERH, ex MEAT)		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD	
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Information sur les événements nationaux et internationaux en matière de changements climatiques - Présentation synthétique des thèmes liés aux CC			
Groupes cibles : - Grand public - Opérateurs économiques - Décideurs - Universitaires - Bailleurs de fonds		Indicateurs d'impact : - 7 numéros - 2.000 exemplaires diffusés pour chaque numéro	
Description de l'action : Afin de diffuser le plus largement possible l'information sur les changements climatiques, le Centre d'Information sur l'Energie Durable et l'Environnement a pris l'initiative de lancer en juillet 2001, avec l'appui du projet RAB/94/G31, le premier numéro du bulletin d'information sur les changements climatiques. Il a créé ainsi un nouveau forum de dialogue, un cadre de concertation et d'échange d'idées, un partenariat avec les acteurs publics et la société civile. Ce bulletin a pour finalité de véhiculer auprès de l'ensemble des parties prenantes toutes les nouvelles et les informations sur l'évolution du processus des négociations liées aux CC.			
Observations et notes diverses : Ce bulletin est supervisé par un comité de rédaction constituée de représentants de partenaires clés dans le domaine des CC en Tunisie.			

FICHE ACTION N°4		
Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : Octobre 2001
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: RAB/94/G31	Réalisation : CIEDE
Intitulé de l'action : Publication d'une brochure sur les émissions de GES en Tunisie		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventaire des GES de 1994 et 1997 détaillé par source et par type de gaz - Prospective de l'évolution des émissions de GES aux horizons 2010 et 2020 - Potentiel d'atténuation aux horizons 2010 et 2020 dans le secteur de l'énergie - Indicateurs liés aux émissions de GES en Tunisie 		
Groupes cibles : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décideurs - Experts - Universitaires - Bailleurs de fonds - Grand public 		Indicateurs d'impact : 3.000 exemplaires diffusés
Description de l'action : La brochure sur les émissions de GES en Tunisie a été élaborée par le CIEDE avec l'appui du projet maghrébin de renforcement de capacités RAB/94/G31. Cette brochure permet de mettre à disposition des différents acteurs une analyse claire, précise et synthétique des données sur les émissions de GES résultant des travaux réalisés dans le cadre de la préparation de la première communication nationale de la Tunisie.		
Observations et notes diverses : Cette brochure est appelée à être actualisée pour tenir compte des résultats des travaux en cours sur l'inventaire des émissions de GES durant la période 1990 – 2002. Cette brochure est éditée en langue française et anglaise (octobre 2002).		

FICHE ACTION N°5

Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : Octobre 1999	
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: ANER	Réalisation : CIEDE	
Intitulé de l'action : Publication d'une brochure sur les émissions de GES relative au secteur de l'énergie en Tunisie			
Partenaires nationaux : Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire		Partenaires internationaux :	
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilan énergétique de 1998 et évolution de la consommation finale durant les 20 dernières années. - Inventaire des émissions de GES pour les années 1994 et 1997 dues à l'énergie détaillé par secteur, par type de gaz et par type de combustible. - Prospective de l'évolution des émissions de GES dues à l'énergie aux horizons 2010 et 2020 - Indicateurs énergétiques et environnementaux. 			
Groupes cibles : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décideurs - Experts - Universitaires - Bailleurs de fonds - Grand public 		Indicateurs d'impact : 3000 exemplaires diffusés	
Description de l'action : La brochure sur les émissions de GES en Tunisie a été élaborée par le CIEDE. Cette brochure présente les principales données de consommation énergétique ainsi que les émissions de GES liées au secteur de l'énergie.			
Observations et notes diverses : Cette brochure a été éditée en octobre 2001 en langue française, puis en octobre 2002 en langue anglaise.			

FICHE ACTION N°6		
Type d'action : Information		Date de l'action : 2003
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: RAB/94/G31	Réalisation : MEDIANET
Intitulé de l'action : Création d'un site Web sur les changements climatiques : www.changementsclimatiques.tn		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les changements climatiques à l'échelle internationale - Les changements climatiques à l'échelle nationale - Le portefeuille de projets MDP en Tunisie - Les publications 		
Groupes cibles : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Décideurs - Experts - Universitaires - Bailleurs de fonds et Coopération - Investisseurs - Opérateurs économiques - Grand public 		Indicateurs d'impact :
Description de l'action : Ce site vise essentiellement l'information du grand public et des opérateurs économiques sur la problématique des changements climatiques aux niveaux national et international. Le site est aussi destiné aux bailleurs de fonds et aux investisseurs étrangers pour les sensibiliser et les informer sur les opportunités d'investissement et les possibilités de financement des projets MDP en Tunisie.		
Observations et notes diverses : Le site sera accessible sur le net fin 2004.		

Activités de Sensibilisation

FICHE ACTION N° 7		
Type d'action : Sensibilisation		Date de l'action : 2003
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - Projet RAB/94/G31 - Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : ALCOR
Intitulé de l'action : Elaboration d'un guide de sensibilisation sur les changements climatiques en milieu scolaire		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Le climat - Le phénomène des changements climatiques - Les conséquences des changements climatiques - Les moyens de lutte contre les changements climatiques		
Groupes cibles : Milieu scolaire (enseignants et élèves du 2 ^{ème} cycle de l'école de base et élèves de l'école secondaire).		Indicateurs d'impact : 10.000 exemplaires diffusés
Description de l'action : La lutte contre les changements climatiques implique des transformations comportementales en profondeur de la société. Pour cette raison, le milieu scolaire apparaît comme une cible privilégiée de la sensibilisation dans ce domaine. Des actions de sensibilisation bien adaptées aux spécificités de ce milieu permettent d'inculquer aux jeunes une culture de respect de l'environnement et particulièrement de lutte contre les changements climatiques. Conscient de ces enjeux, le CIEDE, dans le cadre du projet de renforcement de capacité RAB/94/G31, a réalisé ce guide dont le contenu a été conçu de manière fortement illustrative et simplifiée pour l'adapter au niveau des connaissances du groupe cible. Il présente de manière accessible les aspects scientifiques des CC, leurs conséquences et les moyens pour y faire face.		
Observations et notes diverses : Le guide est disponible en trois langues : française, arabe et anglaise. La version anglaise a été éditée suite à la demande du Secrétariat de la CCNUCC pour assurer une diffusion du guide à une échelle internationale, compte tenu de l'originalité de cette action.		

FICHE ACTION N° 8		
Type d'action : Sensibilisation		Date de l'action : 2002
Organisateur : ANER	Financement: ANER	Réalisation : ANER
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation annuelle d'une journée nationale sur la Maîtrise de l'Energie		
Partenaires nationaux : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques - Tous les acteurs publics du secteur de l'énergie 		Partenaires internationaux :
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divers thèmes autour de la maîtrise de l'énergie - Thèmes liés à la problématique Energie - changements climatiques 		
Groupes cibles : Grand public, décideurs, milieu scolaire, société civile, etc.	Indicateurs d'impact : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 journées ont été organisées en 2002, 2003 et 2004 avec des séminaires auxquels été présents à chaque fois plus de 200 participants. - Organisation de manifestation dans tous les gouvernorats 	
Description de l'action : <p>L'institution d'une journée de la maîtrise de l'énergie est l'une des 20 décisions présidentielles en faveur de la maîtrise de l'énergie, instaurées par le président de la république en 2001.</p> <p>Cette action vise à diffuser une culture de maîtrise de l'énergie parmi les différents acteurs de la société tunisienne. Les changements climatiques et les liens avec la maîtrise de l'énergie constituent de plus en plus un thème de sensibilisation important dans les manifestations organisées autour de la journée de maîtrise de l'énergie.</p>		

FICHE ACTION N°9

Type d'action : Sensibilisation		Date de l'action : Avril 2003	
Organisateur : Gouvernement Tunisien	Financement: - Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme (OMT) - Ministère du Tourisme	Réalisation : OMT	
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'une conférence internationale sur les changements climatiques et le Tourisme.			
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère du Tourisme - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : - OMT - CCNUCC - GIEC - PNUE	
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Tourisme et ressources hydrauliques - Impacts des changements climatiques sur le tourisme - Atténuation des GES dans le secteur touristique			
Groupes cibles : - Opérateurs du secteur touristique - Grand public - Décideurs		Indicateurs d'impact : 200 participants	
Description de l'action : La première conférence internationale sur les changements climatiques et le tourisme a été tenue à Djerba du 9 au 11 avril 2003 à l'initiative de l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme et à l'invitation du Gouvernement Tunisien. Les objectifs de cette conférence s'inscrivent dans le cadre des préoccupations soulevées par les divers travaux des Nations Unies dans le domaine des changements climatiques et du développement durable. Il s'agit de mettre l'accent sur la relation entre changements climatiques et tourisme, compte tenu de l'importance de ce secteur dans l'activité économique de nombreux pays, en particulier les petits pays insulaires et les pays en développement.			
Observations et notes diverses : Cette conférence a permis l'adoption de la déclaration de Djerba sur le tourisme et les changements climatiques.			

FICHE ACTION N° 10		
Type d'action : Sensibilisation		Date de l'action : Avril 2003
Organisateur : ANER	Financement: Union Européenne / Programme Synergy	Réalisation : ANER
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de sensibilisation sur le MDP en Méditerranée / Projet CDM ANVIMAR		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : - Union Européenne - ISNOVA (Italie) - IDAE (Espagne)
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Projets MDP dans les bâtiments - Projets MDP dans l'industrie énergétique		
Groupes cibles : - Opérateurs économiques - Secteur privé - Bureaux d'études		Indicateurs d'impact : 50 participants
Description de l'action : Cet atelier a été organisé par l'ANER sur la viabilité des projets MDP dans la région de la méditerranée. Cet atelier s'inscrit dans le cadre du projet CDM ANVIMAR financé par l'Union Européenne (Programme Synergy) et regroupe les pays suivants : Italie, Espagne, Turquie, Tunisie, Maroc, Liban et Palestine. L'objectif de cet atelier est de présenter les deux projets pilotes identifiés par la Tunisie pour un financement MDP à savoir le solaire thermique et la cogénération.		

FICHE ACTION N°11		
Type d'action : Sensibilisation		Date de l'action : Avril 2002
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - Projet RAB/94/G31 - Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : CIEDE
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un séminaire maghrébin sur la maîtrise de l'énergie et les changements climatiques.		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : - CIEDE MAROC - PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Les changements climatiques aux niveaux national et international - Présentation du 3 ^{ème} rapport d'évaluation de l'IPCC - Les changements climatiques et l'atténuation des GES dans les pays du Maghreb - Maîtrise de l'énergie, changements climatiques et développement durable dans les pays du Maghreb		
Groupes cibles : - Opérateurs économiques - Société civile - Experts et bureaux d'études - Décideurs		Indicateurs d'impact : 150 participants
Description de l'action : L'objectif de ce séminaire est de passer en revue la problématique des changements climatiques et la contribution de la maîtrise de l'énergie dans l'atténuation des émissions de GES dans la région du Maghreb. Ce séminaire vise aussi la sensibilisation des acteurs économiques de la région sur les conséquences néfastes des changements climatiques et les mesures qu'il faut entreprendre pour limiter leurs effets.		
Observations et notes diverses : Ce séminaire a permis de mettre en relief les conclusions suivantes : - La Méditerranée et en particulier le Maghreb sont parmi les zones au monde les plus vulnérables aux CC - La maîtrise de l'énergie constitue une option stratégique pour atténuer les émissions de GES et lutter ainsi contre les CC.		

FICHE ACTION N° 12		
Type d'action : formation		Date de l'action : Mai 2004
Organisateur : ANER	Financement: - ACDI - FCDCC	Réalisation : ECONOLER
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur le Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP).		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministères et Organismes concernés par le MDP		Partenaires internationaux : - ACDI - AEEQ
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques et le Protocole de Kyoto - Les accords de Marrakech - Le cycle des projets MDP et les différents intervenants - Les projets éligibles au financement MDP 		
Groupes cibles : Experts et Bureaux d'études tunisiens		Indicateurs d'impact : Environ 30 participants
Description de l'action : <p>L'objectif de cet atelier de formation est de familiariser les experts et bureaux d'études nationaux aux principaux concepts du MDP. L'atelier a été organisé par l'ANER dans le cadre du projet SAGES réalisé en collaboration avec l'Agence d'Efficacité Energétique du Québec (AEEQ). Ce projet est financé par le Fonds Canadien pour le Développement et les Changements Climatiques (FCDCC) et vise le renforcement des capacités de la Tunisie dans le domaine de l'atténuation des GES et du MDP.</p>		

FICHE ACTION N° 13		
Type d'action : formation		Date de l'action : Juin 2004
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - Budget de l'ANER - PNUD	Réalisation : APEX
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur les lignes de base des projets éligibles au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministères et Organismes concernés par le MDP		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le MDP aux niveaux national et international - L'additionalité et l'éligibilité au MDP - La description des lignes de base - La ligne de base pour les petits projets 		
Groupes cibles : Experts et Bureaux d'études tunisiens		Indicateurs d'impact : Environ 30 participants
Description de l'action : Cet atelier vise la formation des experts et bureaux d'études tunisiens sur les lignes de base en vue de l'élaboration de documents de conception de projets MDP. La formation a été axée surtout sur le choix de la ligne de base, les méthodologies retenues par le Conseil Exécutif du MDP, les modalités d'application de la méthodologie et les lignes de base pour les petits projets MDP.		

FICHE ACTION N° 14		
Type d'action : formation		Date de l'action : Juillet 2004
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - PNUD - ACDI - Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : - APEX - ECONOLER
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur la conception de documents de projets éligibles au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (Project Design Document, PDD).		
Partenaires nationaux : Ministères et Organismes concernés par le MDP		Partenaires internationaux : - PNUD - ACDI
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - La description des différentes étapes de la conception de document de projet MDP (PDD) - Le rôle des intervenants dans les différentes étapes de l'élaboration des PDD		
Groupe cibles : Experts et Bureaux d'études tunisiens		Indicateurs d'impact : Environ 30 participants
Description de l'action : A l'issue de deux sessions de formation sur les principes généraux du MDP et les lignes de base, l'ANER (CIEDE) a organisé un atelier de formation sur l'élaboration de documents de conception de projets MDP (Project Design Document, PDD). Cet atelier vise à renforcer les capacités des experts et bureaux d'études nationaux en matière d'élaboration des PDD pour le montage de projet MDP. Disposer de compétences nationales dans ce domaine est en effet une condition nécessaire pour promouvoir les financements MDP en Tunisie.		
Observations et notes diverses : Lors de cet atelier, les experts ont validé les deux premiers PDD de la Tunisie qui ont porté sur la cogénération (Cartonnerie Enfidha) et l'éolien (Enerciel).		

FICHE ACTION N° 15		
Type d'action : formation		Date de l'action : Décembre 2002
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: Projet RAB/94/G31	Réalisation : - HWWA Hamburg - HELIOS
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur le développement des projets éligible au Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP).		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - La problématique des changements climatiques - Les principes fondamentaux du MDP - Le marché mondial du carbone - Les coûts de transaction du MDP		
Groupes cibles : Experts et Bureaux d'études tunisiens		Indicateurs d'impact : Environ 35 participants
Description de l'action : Cette formation est destinée aux experts et bureaux d'études nationaux concernés par le montage de projets MDP. La formation a été assurée du 9 au 13 décembre 2002 et a porté sur les principes fondamentaux du MDP, notamment les accords de Marrakech, les projets éligibles au MDP, le cycle de projet et les études de cas.		
Observations et notes diverses : Cet atelier a constitué la première session de formation sur le MDP en Tunisie. Il a permis de sensibiliser les bureaux d'études tunisiens et de les impliquer plus activement dans le montage de projets MDP.		

FICHE ACTION N° 16		
Type d'action : formation		Date de l'action : 2003/2004
Organisateur : ANER	Financement: Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : APEX
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation de deux ateliers de formation sur l'inventaire des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) dues à l'énergie.		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - STEG - DGE - SERGAZ - ETAP - British Gas		Partenaires internationaux :
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - Processus de collecte de données nécessaires pour l'élaboration de l'inventaire - Méthode de référence - Méthode sectorielle		
Groupes cibles : Organismes du secteur de l'Energie		Indicateurs d'impact : Environ 20 participants
Description de l'action : L'objectif de ces ateliers est de former les experts tunisiens émanant des organismes énergétiques sur les méthodologies préconisées par l'IPCC pour dresser l'inventaire des émissions de GES dues à l'énergie. Deux sessions ont été organisées : la première a porté sur la méthode de référence pour le calcul des émissions de CO2 et la deuxième a porté sur la méthode sectorielle pour calculer les émissions des GES pour l'ensemble des gaz concernés.		
Observations et notes diverses : L'organisation de ces sessions de formation s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'inventaire des émissions de GES dues à l'énergie pour la période 1990 – 2002.		

FICHE ACTION N°17

Type d'action : Formation		Date de l'action : Septembre 2002	
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: Projet RAB/94/G31	Réalisation : - APEX - ENERDATA	
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur l'atténuation des émissions de GES			
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques - STEG - DGE - ANPE - ONAS - ETAP		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD	
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - La problématique de l'atténuation des émissions de GES - L'atténuation dans le secteur de l'énergie - L'atténuation dans le secteur de l'agriculture et des forêts - L'atténuation dans le secteur des déchets et des procédés industriels			
Groupes cibles : Opérateurs économiques des secteurs de l'énergie, transport, déchets, forêts, agriculture et industrie.		Indicateurs d'impact : 50 participants	
Description de l'action : L'objectif de cet atelier est la formation des experts tunisiens sur les méthodologies et les politiques d'atténuation des émissions de GES dans l'ensemble des secteurs concernés à savoir l'énergie, la forêt, l'agriculture, les déchets et les procédés industriels.			
Observations et notes diverses : Cet atelier a permis de créer un groupe de travail chargé de l'atténuation des émissions de GES dans le secteur de l'énergie.			

FICHE ACTION N° 18

Type d'action : Formation		Date de l'action : Décembre 2001
Organisateur : ANER (CIEDE)	Financement: - PNUD - Budget de l'ANER	Réalisation : APEX
Intitulé de l'action : Organisation d'un atelier de formation sur l'inventaire des émissions de GES.		
Partenaires nationaux : - Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Energie - Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement et des Ressources Hydrauliques - Ministère des transports - STEG - DGE - ANPE - ONAS - ETAP		Partenaires internationaux : PNUD
Thèmes couverts par l'action : - La problématique des changements climatiques - L'inventaire dans le secteur de l'énergie - L'inventaire dans le secteur de l'agriculture et des forêts - L'inventaire dans le secteur des déchets et des procédés industriels		
Groupes cibles : Experts tunisiens émanant des secteurs de l'énergie, transports, déchets, forêts, agriculture et industrie.		Indicateurs d'impact : 50 participants
Description de l'action : L'objectif de cet atelier est la formation des experts tunisiens sur les méthodologies relatives à l'inventaire des émissions de GES, en particulier : - La problématique de collecte des données - Les modalités de saisie des données - Les liaisons entre les feuilles de calcul du logiciel de l'IPCC - La validation et l'interprétation des données de l'inventaire		
Observations et notes diverses : La formation sur l'inventaire des émissions de GES dues à l'énergie a permis de dresser l'inventaire de GES de l'énergie pour l'année 2000.		

PAPER NO. 8: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. Submission on Progress in Implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC

27 August 2004

The United States is pleased to provide the Secretariat with additional information on the progress we have achieved in implementing Article 6 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We hope that this will provide useful input into the Secretariat's intermediate review report on this topic.

We believe that the New Delhi work program on Article 6 of the Convention found in the Annex to COP decision 11/CP.8 can serve as a useful tool to countries as they implement this Convention responsibility.

We anticipate that this report by the Secretariat will represent a constructive component of the review, and will enhance our ability to generate meaningful results from this process, recognizing that the country driven approach of Article 6 activities means that one size may not fit all.

For the Secretariat's ease in using this information for its report we have provided illustrative examples of our work in a format keyed to the extent possible to paragraphs five through eight of the Annex to COP decision 11/CP.8, as found in document FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1.

The United States appreciates the opportunity to share its views on this matter and to provide the attached information.

Attachment: Highlights of U.S. Activities in Implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC

Highlights of U.S. Activities in Implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC

International Cooperation

The GreenCOM Project

Since 1993, the United States has funded the GreenCOM Project – in cooperation with the Academy for Educational Development (AED). GreenCOM’s mission is to empower people and communities to make changes necessary to protect and conserve their environment through participatory communication strategies, tools and methodologies. GreenCOM has addressed environmental policy, community natural resource management, sustainable agriculture, coastal and forest management, biodiversity/wildlife conservation, water use/conservation, energy efficiency, clean production, solid waste management, sustainable tourism, illegal logging, and protected area management.

GreenCOM uses Strategic Participatory Communications (SPC), a process catalyzing complementary actions by multiple actors towards a common purpose. It is strategic, using research to strengthen the decision making process and to customize solutions. This process is highly participatory, involving stakeholders from the outset in identification of options and negotiation of solutions. SPC advocates a constructivist approach that values and builds on local knowledge and capabilities, and increases capacity for informed decision making on natural resource management. In addition, this process supports communication and education efforts by creating effective messages and utilizing efficient communication channels to broaden the impact of a project by expanding project reach, involving people in policy, and accelerating the flow of information among stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and decision making.

Key accomplishments include:

- Developed cross-cutting innovative partnerships and coalitions.
- Strengthened effective citizen constituencies for decision-making and action.
- Increased private sector involvement to build economic bases for sustainable environmental resource use.
- Generated demand for, approval of, and compliance with policies, technologies, and services.
- Accelerated and improve the flow of information among actors and stakeholders.
- Promoted solutions including economic opportunities, equity, and sustainable resource use.
- Accelerated adaptation and adoption of new technologies, alternative income generation activities, and natural resource management best practices.
- Facilitated civil society participation in the development of new policies.
- Strengthened local governmental capacity to manage resources more effectively.
- Strengthened capacity of NGOs, governmental institutions, and private sector.
- Helped communities ensure real and lasting impacts on issues.

GreenCOM has been conducted in over 30 countries, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, and Tanzania.

Climate Compendium

Through support from the United States and Canada, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in conjunction with the Climate Change Knowledge Network (CCKN) developed

the Climate Compendium – a comprehensive and interdisciplinary information tool that seeks to channel, condense and consolidate the latest and best information on climate change in political, economic, scientific and legal fields. The website is: <http://cckn.net/compendium/>.

The intent of the Climate Compendium is to be a central, electronic resource for climate change information in five broad areas: 1) International Climate Negotiations; 2) Domestic Policy and Implementation; 3) Business and Technology; 4) Scientific Research and Climate Change Impacts; and 5) Related Conventions and Agreements. These areas reflect the wide range of topics encompassed in the issue of climate change, as well as to make the information easier to find, organize and understand.

The Climate Compendium is a useful resource for researchers and negotiators from developing countries. It has proven to be a source of international climate change negotiations information, useful for understanding the historical and current issues affecting the state of play in the UNFCCC, and provides NGOs with a valuable medium to share the latest analyses and research emerging from their organizations. It represents an excellent opportunity for collaboration and information sharing that would not otherwise be available.

A total of seven research papers were commissioned and completed from organizations based in Africa, Eastern Europe, and South America. The researchers wrote papers focused on issues or concepts of importance to their regions, communities or organizations. The papers were reviewed by an advisory panel prior to acceptance for publication and then distributed through several different channels.

The papers were posted online, distributed and promoted through the Climate-L email listserv and officially released during one of the UNFCCC negotiation sessions. The papers addressed a range of issues and have attracted a significant amount of interest. In addition, the papers contributed to the capacity development and the ability of the researchers and the research organizations they are affiliated with, to contribute to the UNFCCC process in several ways. The papers have highlighted specific regional or national challenges developing countries face with regard to climate change impacts or climate change policy development. Certain papers have been republished in peer-reviewed journals and reached new audiences in that manner, again highlighting the knowledge available on subjects of relevance to developing country researchers and negotiators. Finally, several of the papers have led to the development of new project proposals or potential collaborative opportunities based on the topics or issues raised. The Climate Compendium continues to be a resource for all interested in furthering their understanding and knowledge.

Education

Regional U.S. Workshops

The United States has supported a number of domestic education, outreach and training efforts targeted at helping colleges and universities lower their greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy management. In June 2004, a one-day workshop was held for energy managers, operations directors and other staff from colleges and universities across the six-state New England region of the United States. Over 60 participants learned about a range of measures that can simultaneously reduce energy use, improve the environment, and save money on energy bills. Other topics included innovative strategies for: educating students about global climate change; incorporating the issue into course curricula; and developing long-term plans to shift towards clean, renewable sources of energy.

Toolkits for Teachers

A partnership of U.S. government agencies developed the Climate Change, Wildlife, and Wildlands Toolkit for Teachers and Interpreters for use when talking with the public about how climate change is affecting our nation's wildlife and public lands. Components of the kit include a short video about climate change, a CD-ROM containing case studies of impacts on parks, printed "trail cards" about particularly affected species of plants and animals, and a printed wheel card for calculating a household's greenhouse gas emissions. The toolkit is available to download from the Internet at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsOutreachMaterialORWKit.html>.

Classroom Activity Kits

The Global Warming Wheel Card Classroom Activity Kit contains a hand-held tool that can be used to get a rough estimate of a household's emissions of carbon dioxide. One side of the wheel illustrates how much carbon dioxide a household contributes to the atmosphere per year through activities such as driving a car, using energy in the home, and disposing of waste. The other side shows how changes in behavior (such as buying a more fuel-efficient car) can reduce your emissions. The kit also contains lessons that help teachers educate students in grades six through eight on how to use the wheel card to estimate not only their household's emissions but also their own classroom's, and how to engage the students in making changes to their classrooms that will reduce emissions and make them more energy efficient.

Training

Domestic

Environmental Protection Student Training Intern Program

The United States government hires students from undergraduate and masters degree programs to serve as interns through the Environmental Protection Student Training Intern Program, managed by the Environmental Careers Organization (ECO), to work on its domestic and international climate change programs. The three to six month training projects advance students' professional skills, understanding of environmental issues, and provides work experience.

The intention is to transfer the government's technologies, techniques and methods to the next generation of skilled and diverse environmental professionals, with an emphasis on learning about the government's environmental policies and enabling students to be competitive for future environmental employment opportunities.

U.S. Training Workshops

In 2003, support was provided by the United States government to the New England Science Center Collaborative to encourage the development of such programs as the Climate Change Backpack Training Workshops. These sessions provided hands-on instruction to teachers and outdoor interpreters on how to use a backpack filled with teaching aids to communicate to visitors in parks, science museums, zoos, and aquariums about how climate change is projected to affect natural resources in the New England region of the United States. Other climate change education efforts of the Collaborative were expanded to include replicating their program in North Carolina and adding more suggestions for solutions-based activities to the backpack package. They also sponsored a series of speaker/lecture events and member meetings during which ideas for climate change education were shared among the science museums, zoos, aquariums, parks, and educational institutions that belong to the Collaborative.

International

Guatemala - Training Related to Wastewater Treatment Plants

Municipal training and training of trainers events focused on developing capacities in the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants and assistance in preparing municipal projects and investment plans for submission to lending institutions. A "Guide for Wastewater Treatment" was developed. Two wastewater treatment plants for the communities of La Union, El Salvador and Livingston, Guatemala are in the final stages of its design and construction. These two pilot projects will serve as examples to other communities regarding low-cost, easily maintained technologies for wastewater collection, treatment, and re-use, as well as sound institutional and financial management of wastewater treatment plants. All of these activities help reduce vulnerability through increased ability to manage variability in water resources due to climate through improved management of water use efficiency.

Guinea - Training in the Management of Natural Resources and Agriculture

The United States provided training and technical assistance to develop and strengthen Guinean public and private sector capacity to rationally manage natural resources and sustainably produce agriculture. The staff of the National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNEF) continued to receive on-the-job training in sustainable forest management. They learned how to conduct forest inventories, apply mapping techniques, and develop forest management plans. DNEF's field agents continued to receive training in the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) to collect data for the development of forest management plans and for the monitoring of project impact on natural resources. These agents also received training in Geographic Information System (GIS) operation to maximize planning efforts through high quality mapping of classified forest reserves. They worked closely with the local population to protect the forests against wildfires and illegal slash-and-burn farming in reserved forests. Agents of five local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were trained in communal forest management, village land use planning, and sustainable agriculture. These trained agents in turn assisted villagers to apply numerous sustainable natural resource management and agricultural production practices of. Thanks to this training assistance, eight community forests were formalized. In addition, 64 community-based natural resource management plans were developed of which 61 were deemed to have been successfully implemented. Each committee has its own by-laws, democratically elects its own officials, and mobilizes many of its own resources in the implementation of its plans. Community forestry activities implemented with technical assistance from local NGOs continued and were expanded into another eight new villages this year. Eight newly created community forestry groups developed forest management plans and implemented reforestation activities on 805 hectares of forest in cooperation with the local communities, bringing the cumulative project totals for this activity to 4,757 hectares in thirty-five community forests. DNEF formally recognized these eight forestry groups and approved their forest management plans.

Through extension and training activities, over 14,000 farmers acquired knowledge about productivity-enhancing practices and over 12,500 producers applied these practices on 23,360 hectares of farmlands, thus increasing the carbon storage capacity of land.

Training in South Africa

The United States provided training to Parliamentarians and 25 students about the linkages between economics and environment (economic literacy training). Those who understand this linkage can better defend and support enforcement and implementation of measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the limited supply of environmental professionals in South Africa, organizations have difficulty maintaining qualified staff at the national and local government levels. As a result, the U.S. established a scholarship program working through several different South African universities. This program provides scholarships for students conducting their research on South Africa's Marion Island in Antarctica where climate change impacts are more rapid and visible. In 2004, ten environmental science post graduates were trained. A second program involved educating and mobilizing 6th grade teachers and students, future professionals and catalysts of change, to learn about and conduct activities related to reducing the effects of climate change. This dynamism was created by holding a 6th grade climate change competition, where the winners of the eight Provincial competitions competed in a national competition. Finally, a 6th grade climate change teacher's guide was launched, along with training for teachers and journalists.

India - Training of Civil Servants

The United States made a long-term investment in clean energy policy development in India through collaboration with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration where India's civil servants are trained. A curriculum was been designed and implemented to enhance the decision-making skills of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the areas of clean and sustainable energy development, including global climate change. The curriculum is now a regular part of the training that IAS officers receive.

Philippines - Training for Energy, Environment and Transport Government Agencies

The United States provided institutional capacity-building for the energy, environment, and transport government agencies tasked with policy formulation and implementation. The United States supported a broad range of training activities for: (a) the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) on power reform and natural gas; (b) the Energy Regulatory Commission on energy regulatory reform and communication; (c) the Transportation Department and environment/energy/transport-related agencies on reduced emissions through preventive maintenance, emissions testing, cleaner fuels, and alternative technologies; and (d) beneficiary-communities of the U.S. Agency for International Development's renewable energy-based rural electrification projects on social preparation and community organization/development. In sum, almost 500 training activities were conducted to improve the capacity of relevant public and private sector entities to improve energy sector efficiency through restructuring and other reforms, expand use of natural gas and renewable energy, and reduce vehicle emissions. These efforts are expected to contribute to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in the energy and transport sectors.

Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program (BETOP)

The United States is building capacity in Brazil through support for the Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program (BETOP). BETOP has implemented approximately 45 outreach activities that include training courses, workshops, and seminars to over 1,600 participants from 350 private and public Brazilian organizations. These training and outreach activities have addressed issues such as clean energy policy and regulation, energy efficiency, and project finance. BETOP activities were implemented in partnership with over 20 local organizations, including, among others, state industry federations, Brazilian universities, international donors, private sector companies, and research institutes. Training themes included economic aspects of climate change, an Amazon perspective of global climate change, and the business perspective of climate change. The workshops were designed to increase the Brazilian knowledge base on developing clean energy and climate mitigation projects, while promoting greater integration and involvement of public institutions in the climate change debate. As a result, the private sector in Brazil is more aware of climate change and of the cost-effective mitigation opportunities in both the energy and land-use sectors.

Public Awareness

Regional Workshops

Over 2001-02, the United States government sponsored five regional domestic workshops in conjunction with Michigan State University and the Great Lakes Regional Assessment Team to engage people in addressing climate change issues. For example, the third in the series, "Climate Change and Agriculture

in the Great Lakes Region: The Potential Impacts and What We Can Do,” was a one-day meeting that provided a forum for scientists from the entire Great Lakes region to share research and discuss topics affecting agriculture, with emphasis on climate change and agricultural economics. Invited participants included farmers, risk managers, wind energy developers and representatives from leading agricultural corporations, who were encouraged to explore the role climate plays in their respective industries. The other workshops focused on such topics as Great Lakes water levels and water ecology.

Public Participation

Climate Protection Awards

Through its Annual Climate Protection Awards, the United States government recognizes exceptional leadership and technical achievements in protecting the Earth’s climate. Over the years, ten state and local agencies or organizations have received awards for their programs and policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, along with four individuals who work for state or local agencies. For example, a 2004 honoree, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), was recognized for its Energy Smart program. It has invested more than \$315 million in programs leading to annual emissions reductions of 820,000 tons of carbon dioxide, with energy bill reductions of \$140 million. It also created or retained 4,500 jobs and led to the reductions of 1,000 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and 1,600 tons of sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The City and County of San Francisco, California, were also recognized in 2004 for achieving the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 20 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2012 through investments financed by the landmark \$100 million bond initiative passed by voters in 2001 to finance solar panels, energy efficiency upgrades and wind turbines for public facilities. In 2003, the United States government honored the City of Seattle for its on-going efforts to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and become 100 percent “climate neutral” by 2004. Among Seattle’s climate protection efforts recognized were a commitment by the City’s utility to meet all future electricity demands with energy conservation and renewable energy and a strategy that aims to increase the fuel efficiency and climate-friendliness of its vehicle fleet.

Public Access to Information

Climate Change-Focused Website

One of the U.S. government’s primary climate change information websites is managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Global Warming Site is provided as a public service and strives to present accurate information on the very broad issue of climate change and global warming in a way that is accessible and meaningful to all parts of society – communities, individuals, students, business, public officials and governments. The site is broken down into four main sections: climate (science), emissions, impacts and actions. There are also special sections for school-aged children and elementary school educators as well as pages targeting the information needs of health professionals, meteorologists, coastal residents, outdoor enthusiasts and other segments of the population. For example, those living near the ocean can read reports on sea level rise trends and predictions and learn of areas of potential vulnerability. The website is updated periodically to reflect the latest peer reviewed science and policy information. Containing over 2000 content pages as well as hundreds of official documents and publications, the site has averaged 500-600K page hits per month (2004). This website address is: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/index.html>.

PAPER NO. 9: URUGUAY

Article 6 of the Convention

Information on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention

Submission from Uruguay

15th August 2004

Since the beginning of the execution of the Institutional Strengthening projects to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate change, the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Regulation and Environment of Uruguay, through the Climate Change Unit, has developed, in coordination with other organizations and institutions, in diverse educational, training and public awareness activities that are described herein.

During many occasions, into the consultations processes developed during the fruitful ten-year period of sustained work by the Climate Change Unit within the framework of the implementation of the other commitments under the Convention, the stakeholders reached consensus on the importance and necessity of the education, training and public awareness on climate change. Furthermore, the Program of General Measures for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change, developed during the preparation of the recently presented Uruguayan Second National Communication, includes a specific cross cutting measure, related to the "Development of a diffusion and information program, public awareness and education in the matter of climate change".

Taking into account the significant effort made by Uruguay in implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC, and since it was identified as a main issue during the referred consultation processes, and recently identified also as an important issue in the framework of the National Capacity Self Assessment consultation process that it is being carried out since one year ago, Uruguay is very interested in driving even more efforts towards this issue, and so, Uruguay had offered, during the 18th Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, to be the venue of the forthcoming "UNFCCC Article 6 Regional Workshop for Latin America". Unfortunately, funds are not yet available to hold this regional workshop in Uruguay, despite the efforts made by the SBI to obtain them from United Nations organizations and developed Parties in the UNFCCC.

Hereafter, the main activities carried out by Uruguay in implementing Article 6 are described, in order to contribute to the Secretariat Report on the progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention, requested by the SBI.

1. Educational and training activities

Taking into consideration the needs and existing limitations and the amplitude and complexity of the matter, an strategy was established to take advantage of the diverse existing opportunities and to use the technical and financial assistance facilities available and applicable, in order to obtain and provide training, through diverse means, in a collective or individual form, addressed to professionals and technicians from different sectors (public, private, non governmental, educational, productive and others) within the country or abroad.

Within the ample scope of activities, the following activities developed locally are pointed out, some of them including international participation:

- Course on the Application of Simulation Models for Crops and Grasslands, was held in Colonia, Uruguay, from April 24 to 28, 1995. Training was provided through this course

to technicians participating in the Country Study (under the US Country Studies Program) or institutionally linked therewith.

- A workshop on the Vulnerability and Adaptation to the Climate Change in Latin America, organized by the Country Study team, took place in Montevideo from April 22 to 24, 1996. 104 participants attended from 15 countries of the region, the United States and the Netherlands. The presentation of works as well as the exchange of experiences allowed evaluation of the progress developed concerning climate change research in Latin America. At the same time, discussions on the problems found were developed, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the analytic tools available at that moment, and the perspectives for development of the future joint research initiatives within the region.
- Training of the Climate Change Unit (CCU) technicians, with assistance of ICF Incorporated (U.S.A.), for the elaboration of the 1990 Inventory of GHG, in Montevideo during the month of May 1996.
- Workshop of pre-implementation of 1990 GHG Inventory (Montevideo, 28 May 1996) with the technical assistance of mentioned international consultancy firm. The same was addressed to a heterogeneous and multidisciplinary public of different productive sectors and other country institutions involved in the elaboration of the 1990 GHG Inventory. Its objective was to inform and identify the participants and to make them aware as concerns to the methodologies applied as well as the needs of data and information for the elaboration of the Inventory.
- National Workshop on Greenhouse Gases Mitigation in the Energy Sector (Montevideo, 18 September 1996), with technical assistance of the UNEP-RISOE Centre from Denmark. The same was addressed to professionals, technicians and administrators involved in the generation, transmission and distribution of energy and to the larger national consumers. It aimed at informing and raising awareness as regards to the increase of GHG concentrations, its causes, participation of the sector in the problem, and mitigation measures.
- National Workshop on GHG Abatement in the Agricultural Sector (Montevideo, 27 November 1996) was held with technical assistance of the University of Edinburgh (Scotland). Producers, technicians and administrators linked to the sectors distinctly involved in GHG emissions were informed and trained in the matter of abatement measures that are being applied in other countries.
- CCU technicians were trained with respect to emissions (particularly methane) and on measures for abatement of solid wastes. This was developed with the technical assistance of BC-Consult (Denmark), in Montevideo, between the 4th and the 14th of March, 1997.
- CCU members also received training and information as regards to emissions and about potential abatement measures referred to the sector of Industrial Processes and particularly, in the area of production of Portland Cement and of Lime. Mentioned activity was carried on with the technical assistance of an international consultant from Energy and Environment Consultants, (Dominican Republic), from the 11th to the 18th of May 1997.
- Within the framework of the starting of activities of the Climate Change Country Study's second stage, new international and personal contacts were established with decision makers and specialized technicians, disseminating the subject and extending the range

of institutions involved in the matter. With the object of exchanging ideas about the extent and other aspects of the adaptation to the climate change plans in Uruguay, a Meeting for the Planning of Inter-institutional Coordination took place in Montevideo, on September 11th, 1997.

- Workshop for the definition of national and global benefits and on incremental cost estimates in projects was organized by the CCU from the 23rd to the 26th of November 1997 and in charge of a UNDP international consultant. The mentioned workshop was addressed to administrators and planners of the public and private sectors involved in projects relative to abatement. International technical assistance was received.
- Technical visits to the industrial lime production sector in September 1998, with the participation of a UNDP international consultant.
- National Workshop on Renewable Energies and the Environment, organized by the CCU with the technical cooperation of the Fraunhofer-Institut of Germany, in Montevideo on November 16th and 17th, 1998.
- First Thematic Workshop on GHG Abatement for the South American region (Montevideo, 28 to 30 June, year 2000) was organized by the CCU under the initiative of the Programme of Support to the National Communications and with assistance of the UNEP-RISOE Centre. This workshop counted with the attendance of experts in the matter of GHG Inventories elaboration, National Communications and studies for the GHG emission abatement, from most countries of the region.
- International workshop on the Capture of Atmospheric Carbon and GHG Emissions in No-Tillage Systems, organized by the INIA (National Institute of Agricultural Research) and the Cooperative Programme for the Technological Agro Food Industry and Agro Industrial Development of the South Cone (PROCISUR for its initials in Spanish), held in Colonia, Uruguay, from the 14 to the 16 of June, 2000.
- Workshop for the presentation of the projects assisted by the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme in Uruguay: outcomes and perspectives, in Montevideo, on May 31st. 2001.
- Workshop for the Launching of the Working Groups' Activities of the Programme of General Measures for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change in Uruguay, Montevideo, 1 August 2001.
- National Workshop concerning GEF Actions for the Promotion of Synergies in the Application of the Environmental Conventions relative to Bio-diversity, Climate Change and Desertification, in Montevideo, 25 June 2002.
- National Consultation Workshop on General Measures for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change, in Montevideo, 12 September 2002.
- Video-conference between the cities of Montevideo and Punta del Este about GEF Projects, 8 August 2003.
- National Consultation Workshop on Synergies among the Biologic Diversity, Climate Change and Desertification Conventions, in Montevideo, 19 December 2003.
- Programme of training on Applications of Solar Energy for domestic use, which constitutes an example of the activities that in the matter of climate change are intended

to be developed in Uruguay, through the participation of the public, private and non-governmental sectors. The programme, which consists of a series of ten training Workshops being developed at different districts within the country, between December 2003 and October 2004, is coordinated by the CCU and given by the leading Uruguayan non governmental organization, specialized in alternative energies: the Uruguayan Appropriate Technologies Studies Centre (known as CEUTA for its initials in Spanish). At the same time, each workshop consists of a theoretical course on climate change and the use of renewable energies and a practical and interactive activity for the construction of simple artefacts destined to the use of solar energy (pans, ovens, solar collectors, etc.).

Additionally, CCU technicians, the Municipality of Maldonado and the private operator of the sanitary landfill of Las Rosas (Maldonado) participated in a Study Trip to the United States, Denmark and Spain in September 2001, with the object of acquiring experience in situ, on the operation of plants for methane capture and use of energy from sanitary landfills.

On the other hand, taking advantage of the available facilities, CCU technicians and members of the mentioned Country Study, received training through participation in diverse Workshops developed abroad on the following matters relative to the application of the UNFCCC: Training on Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (Honolulu, Hawaii, 1995), Greenhouse Gases Mitigation (Berkeley, U.S.A., 1995), Greenhouse Gases Emission Inventories and Mitigation Alternatives (Margarita Island, Venezuela, 1995), International Perspectives of the Joint Implementation (Santiago, Chile, 1995), Support for the Climatic Plan of Action Elaboration (Arlington, U.S.A., 1996), Integrated Assessment Models (Tokyo, Japan, 1997), Cost Evaluation for the Mitigation and Adaptation: Concepts, Methods and Appropriate Use (Roskilde, Denmark, 1997), Technologies for the Joint Implementation Activities (Vancouver, Canada, 1997), Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change Evaluations (Santiago, Chile, 2000), Training on baselines for GHG mitigation projects (Berkeley, U.S.A., 2001), Good practices in policies and measures (Copenhagen, Denmark, 2001), Course on Climate Change Projects in the Forestry and Energy Sectors (Turrialba, Costa Rica, 2001), Capacity Building for the Kyoto Protocol (Sigriswill, Switzerland, 2002), CDM Project Formulation (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2002).

2. Public Awareness Activities

Within the framework of the aforementioned Country Study first stage execution, a national urban survey was carried out (October 1995) with the object of determining the level of perception of the Uruguayan population regarding global environmental phenomena and, precisely, concerning climate change and its potential effects. This was useful as a starting point for the definition of the further strategy that was to be developed in the matter of dissemination of information and public awareness.

At that moment, the population seemed to be informed on global environmental phenomena such as the depletion of the ozone layer, climatic variations such as floods and droughts, species extinction and deforestation. But, phenomena such as the increase of the sea level, El Niño and the greenhouse gas effect are relatively not much known.

Other results of the survey showed the effectiveness of radio and television as sources of information on environmental changes and proved to be adequate for sectors of the population with less access to formal education. This also demonstrated the importance of other media sources, such as the press, for campaigns aiming at deepening the knowledge of environmental matters and the increasing role of the educational institutions in disseminating these issues.

Since that moment a sustainable effort has been developed, tending to inform and raise awareness of the public in general, by diverse means and with special emphasis in the educational sector.

In 1996, a massive dissemination campaign was carried on, consisting in the distribution of information material (destined to primary, high school and technical levels). For the organization and development of these tasks, the services of an advertising agency were specially hired. For the distribution of printed material, the existing official channels from the Ministry of Education and Culture were used, which assured a more efficient, effective and extensive job in all the country.

Within the framework of mentioned activity the following material was distributed: copies of the publication "Climate Change", covering the groups of fifth and sixth grade of 38% of all the country's primary schools and copies of the publication "To Understand Climate Change: United Nations Framework Convention Elemental Guide" that reached 82% of the high schools and 51% of the technical education centres of the country.

In addition, aiming at a larger multiplying effect, a dissemination Workshop was being held in Montevideo, on December 3rd, 1996, destined to inform the press of the capital city and hierarchic authorities of primary and high schools and technical education. The problems of Climate Change and the Ozone Layer were at that time exposed, approaching the causes and repercussions in both cases, as well as the measures that have been developed and that are foreseen to be adopted in the framework of the compliance with the commitments that the country has undertaken at international level.

In the framework of both Institutional Strengthening Projects concerning Climate Change, the CCU has also developed the dissemination and public awareness activities mentioned hereby:

- a. Elaboration, edition and distribution of the following booklets and brochures:
 - "Climate Change – Global Warming", April 1996 (for medium and technical education, teachers and general public),
 - "Climate Change", October 1996 (pupils, teachers and general public),
 - "To understand the Climate Change: United National Framework Convention on Climate Change Elemental Guide", May 1997, (Secondary and technical education, teachers),
 - "Climate Change": Getting Ready with Education and Awareness", May 1999, (students, teachers and public in general),
 - "To Understand the Climate Change: United Nations Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol Elemental Guide", February 2002, (Secondary School and technical education, teachers),
 - "Clean Development Mechanism, Kyoto Protocol", December 2002, (public in general),
 - "Climate Change: Information Kit", July 2003, (public in general).

It is worth pointing out that the aforementioned Information Kit, was translated into Spanish and edited by Uruguay in July 2003, from the publication *Climate Change*

Information Kit elaborated by UNEP and the Climate Change Convention Secretariat. Additionally, seeking to project this work at a regional level, it was included in the Spanish Portal of the Convention Secretariat web site, this being one of the first contributions received by this Portal, made with the support of the Government of Spain.

- b. Elaboration and massive distribution of stickers allusive to the atmospheric protection.
- c. Design and elaboration of diverse posters (four colours) containing:
 - information on Uruguay and its activities concerning the Climate Change
 - the Programme of General Measures for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change in Uruguay
 - information relative to the CDM application in Uruguay
- d. The distribution of the dissemination material available -in coordination and with the cooperation of national educational authorities- to teachers, professors and students of Primary and High schools and technical education centres of the country.
- e. Digitalization of publications, booklets and brochures edited by the CCU.
- f. Creation of Uruguay's Climate Change Programme web page, including information corresponding to the execution of the projects developed by the CCU and the access to the publications, booklets and brochures edited by mentioned Unit.
- g. Creation of a web site jointly with the Climate Change, Biologic Diversity and Desertification Conventions, in the framework of the "Auto Evaluation of the National Capacity to handle the International Environmental Commitments and Improve the Management of Global Environment" project.
- h. Regular participation at meetings and interviews or press panels whereto the Climate Change problems, its impacts, response measures, as well as national and international activities relative to mitigation and adaptation are exposed.
- i. Verbal expositions, conferences and video-conferences at different events organized in cooperation with other national institutions and non-governmental organizations.

Through the CCU, conferences and verbal expositions were given – with audiovisual support – at diverse primary, secondary and tertiary educational centres, clubs, service and professional associations and at cultural events specially organized for that purpose.

Complementarily, the CCU prepared and edited the following publications:

- "National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases: 1990", 127 pages (March 1997),
- "National Initial Communication of Uruguay", 80 pages (October 1997),
- "National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases: 1994 – Comparative Study of Net GHG Emissions: 1994-1990", 364 pages (November 1998),
- "Study for the Identification of GHG Emissions Mitigation Measures in the Energy Sector", 250 pages (November 1999),
- "National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases: 1998 – Comparative Study of Net GHG Emissions: 1998-1994-1990", 251 pages (May 2001),

- “Support Study for the Application of the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism in Uruguay”, 164 pages (May 2002),
- “National Strategy Study for the Application of the CDM in Uruguay”, 283 pages (March 2003),
- “Host Country Approval for CDM Projects in Uruguay: Application of a Sustainability Assessment Tool”, 59 pages (August 2003).

The CCU also carried out public dissemination activities relative to the CDM:

- A cycle of informative meetings concerning Clean Development Mechanism during the month of November 1998, with participation of members of the delegations of the United States and Brazil, at the COP4.
- A Workshop on the Kyoto Protocol: negotiations about the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms, held jointly with the Uruguayan Net of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations and the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, in Montevideo, 23 August 2000.
- Meeting at Extended Session of the Environment Protection Technical Advisory Commission on the negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms towards the COP 6 bis, in Montevideo, 5 July 2001,
- Workshop on CDM: Application and perspectives, in Montevideo, 5 December 2001,
- Workshop to present the National Strategy Study for the Application of CDM in Uruguay and the sustainable development criteria for the national approval of CDM projects, in Montevideo, 24 and 25 April 2003,
- A cycle of workshops about the CDM opportunities for the Uruguayan industrial sector, in Montevideo and Paysandú during July 2003,
- Seminar about the maximization of CDM potential benefits for project owners, in Montevideo, 14 October 2003.

A cycle of sub-regional Workshops was held in Uruguay, jointly with the Uruguayan Net of Environmental non-governmental Organizations, during the period 1996-2000, to which attended 3.400 persons of different cities of the country, Capital included. Mentioned workshops were addressed to members of different national non-governmental organizations and to the public in general and it aimed at informing about the climate change, its impacts and the activities that are being developed within the national ambit to cope with these global atmospheric problems.

Although mentioned training and public awareness activities were not in response of the execution of a national programme, they have constituted a valuable contribution to the knowledge and dissemination of diverse climate change topics, including CDM, as well as to increase consciousness concerning mentioned problems in some specific sectors of the society. These activities have also made clear the important and increasing roles of the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Regulation and the Environment (known as the MVOTMA for its initials in Spanish), as the National Authority in Climate Change matters, and of the Climate Change Unit, operative and executive organ thereof.

Additionally, through the accomplishment of the referred activities, the Climate Change Unit's technical and executive potential has been demonstrated. With limited resources, the Unit has organized and carried out extended reach actions relative to training and public awareness, and has accumulated a valuable experience that should be taken into consideration when structuring a national training, dissemination and public awareness programme.

PAPER NO. 10: UZBEKISTAN

Information on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention.

The Republic of Uzbekistan supports the efforts of UNFCCC Secretariat on implementation of Article 6 on "Education, Training and Public Awareness" of the New Delhi Work Program (FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1).

As indicated in the decision 11/CP.8, it is difficult to implement this Program owing to the lack of adequate financial and technical resources, especially it concerns the developing countries such as Republic of Uzbekistan.

Republic of Uzbekistan has prepared for signing the Memorandum of Understanding between Uzhydromet and the Division of Ecological Conventions (DEC) UNEP which will finance at the national level the implementation of Education, Training and Public Awareness of the New Delhi Work Program on Article 6 for 2004-2005.

In accordance with this Memorandum, the Republic of Uzbekistan in cooperation with appropriate NGOs, state bodies and private sector is planning to hold the following activities:

- a) to establish coordination and information centre for education, training and public awareness on climate change;
- b) to develop a national information network on Article 6, establishing a specialized web-site and provide its maintenance and support;
- c) to assess national capacities and identifying national needs and barriers in climate change, including:
 - selection of appropriate criteria and analysis of current capacities in climate change education for the present time,
 - analysis of barriers and caps for implementation of Article 6,
 - identification of priority needs for implementation of Article 6;
- d) to develop educational courses on climate change for schools, colleges and institutions as well as teachers training courses;
- e) to develop a national public awareness program on climate change issues;
- f) to conduct public awareness campaigns for target population groups (decision makers, local authorities, NGOs, private sector), including:
 - holding of specific training workshops for various population groups;
 - celebration of Environment Day, Ecology Day, Energy Conservation Day.

The Republic of Uzbekistan as a developing country will not be able to carry out national activities on implementation of Article 6 every year without external financial support, since this Memorandum will finance the implementation of Article 6 only in 2004-2005.

Following the Resolution of Government of Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzhydromet (The Centre of Hydrometeorological Service at Cabinet of Ministers of Republic of Uzbekistan) is responsible for the activities on UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and it has competence and experience on issues of climate change, therefore Coordination and information centre will be located in Uzhydromet.
