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Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Thirty-third session

Cancun, 30 November to 4 December 2010

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Article 6 of the Convention

Activities to implement the amended New Delhi work programme under decision 9/CP.13

Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its thirty-second session, invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 16 August 2010, information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the intermediate review, including information on best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and on remaining barriers to the effective implementation of Article 6 of the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2010/10, para. 67).
2. The secretariat has received 12 such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, the three submissions from Parties are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.
3. Submissions received from accredited intergovernmental organizations¹ and non-governmental organizations² have been posted on the UNFCCC website.

* 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.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/igo/submissions/items/3714.php>.

² <http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php>.

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* This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.

SUBMISSION BY BELGIUM AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

This submission is supported by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey

Brussels, 20 July 2010

Subject: Intermediate review of the amended New Delhi work programme (Art. 6 of the Convention)

Introduction

The SBI invited Parties and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as relevant stakeholders, to submit to the secretariat, by 16 August 2010, information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the intermediate review, including information on best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme and on remaining barriers to the effective implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

Belgium and the European Commission, on behalf of the EU and its Member States, welcome this opportunity to share its views on this subject.

1. Good practices in the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme by the EU and its Member States

The European Union and its Member States have already reported extensively on activities undertaken under Article 6 of the Convention in their Fifth National Communications. These activities fall under both the New Delhi Work Programme and the amended New Delhi Work Programme (am NDWP). The following paragraphs give some examples of recent activities undertaken in the framework of the 'am NDWP'.

Information

The EU and its Member States are providing a range of new information related to climate change issues. New formats and channels are being used.

- Since sound information is a key prerequisite for climate-friendly action by consumers, Germany is providing a new range of information on all aspects of climate-friendly mobility through consumer advice centres and on electricity-saving appliances through the consumer testing organisation Stiftung Warentest;
- Belgium is using new channels to deliver information, inter alia by including information about CO₂ savings from green energy in TV weather forecasts;
- Over recent years the EU has expanded the range of household appliances that must carry labels showing their energy efficiency rating. A survey conducted in 2007 found that 79% of the French public who knew of the labels considered that they had a major influence on their choices;
- Some interesting experiences on the use of carbon footprint labels are being developed by the private sector, particularly on food products, in Member States including the United Kingdom and France;
- During 2009, Sweden distributed a newsletter compiling relevant news related to the climate negotiations. The newsletter was spread to over 100 countries and 6000 subscribers.

Education

Progress has been made in some Member States in promoting and enhancing the inclusion of climate change in school curricula at different levels and across disciplines.

- In French schools the inclusion of the climate change issues in the educational curricula has been made using a scientific and interdisciplinary approach. Project Calls have also contributed to the appropriation of the topic by the educative community;

- In Germany, a special programme covering a wide range of activities exists for schools and other educational establishments. Measures naturally include energy saving in the building itself through enhanced energy efficiency and greater use of renewables. Funding is available which can be used, e.g. to finance a new heating system or implement a model climate protection project;
- In Belgium, the government and WWF developed an educational package about the causes of climate change, its impact on biodiversity and solutions. The package contains background information for teachers and ready-to-use worksheets for pupils (aged 10-14 yrs).

Training

In recent years training opportunities on climate change-related issues have increased a little in the EU. Some member states have focused efforts on specific areas of expertise like energy saving, production of renewable energy or climate policies.

Public awareness

Many EU Member States have launched public awareness campaigns on climate change and energy saving. For example:

- In France, a major campaign has been launched to encourage the public to save energy and to raise awareness that greenhouse gas emissions cause climate change;
- Belgium has developed an “*energy guzzlers*” website, an internet-based CO₂ calculator which allows people to evaluate the energy performance of existing appliances/products at home (offering personalized advice on replacement or better use) and to make the right choice among the new appliances/products available on the Belgian market. A publicity campaign directed more than 800,000 visitors to the website over a period of 3 years;
- In Poland, a major campaign has been launched to raise the public awareness on energy saving. Most famous pop, TV and sport stars encouraged Poles to save energy and therefore cut the CO₂ emissions. A dedicated WEB 2.0 portal: www.klimatolubni.pl has been developed to support campaign;
- In the UK, the major *ACT ON CO₂* campaign engaged a wide range of public audiences with the scientific reality of climate change, and how everyone can reduce their carbon footprint and make a difference.

Public participation

Some EU Member States have set up public participation fora to analyse climate change policies and measures.

- In France, the *Grenelle* Environment Forum brought together all the stakeholders involved with sustainable development on a daily basis: the government, territorial authorities, trade unions, professionals and environmental protection associations. Climate change is at the centre of the Forum's work;
- In the United Kingdom, a series of nine citizen fora was organised to seek individual's views on Government plans for a big shift in the way houses and communities are insulated, heated and powered, leading into a two-year research programme, *the Low Carbon Community Challenge*;
- Sweden launched an awareness raising campaign in 2002 and has since then monitored the attitudes towards climate change in the public. In the 2009 survey, 99 percent declare that they have heard of or are aware of climate change. Furthermore 81 percent claim to be willing to pay more for goods or services from companies working to limit Climate Change;
- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency hosts annual and thematic climate conferences with broad participation from the Swedish society, including policy makers, businesses, the research community and NGOs.

International cooperation

The EU has played an active role in supporting the regional workshops on Art 6. In particular:

- The government of Sweden funded and hosted the *European regional workshop on Art 6 of the Convention*. It was held in Stockholm from 18 to 20 May 2009. Participants shared experiences and good practices in developing and implementing national education and outreach programmes and activities, and discussed options and strategies for strengthening and expanding these activities;

- The government of Spain funded the *regional workshop on the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean*, held in Bavaro, Dominican Republic, from 27 to 30 April 2010. The participants included 21 representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean. They shared experiences, lessons learned and good practices in developing and implementing education, training and outreach activities, and discussed opportunities for strengthening and expanding those activities. They also assessed the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme and made recommendations on how to further enhance it.

Others examples of international cooperation actions include:

- Belgium: to enhance the active participation of the African French speaking delegations in the UNFCCC negotiating process, the government of the Walloon Region of Belgium has significantly supported the translation of the daily *Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB)* into French. The Region is also strengthening ties with the International Organization of the Francophonie (IOF) and IEPF (Institut de l’Energie et de l’Environnement de la Francophonie) which are coordinating support from French speaking countries;
- Denmark : 11 young people from all over the world have been able to start master courses in climate studies thanks to *COP15 Climate Scholarships*;
- Austria: The Climate Alliance is organising a partnership with indigenous rainforest peoples and raising awareness of these issues in Austria. Representatives of indigenous peoples have visited Austrian municipalities and vice versa;
- France, Finland: training of experts from developing countries in managing forests and on inventories;
- Greece: in 2008 Greece chaired the *Human Security Network*, which is focused on the human security implications of climate change in developing countries.

Partnerships and networking

Poland has created “*The Partnership for Climate*”, a communication and education platform for the cooperation on the measures to mitigate climate change and to ensure the awareness of the risks. *The Partnership for Climate* associates various organizations (governmental, international, NGOs) institutions (scientific, business) and media.

The government of Spain has organised a professional network on “*Responses to Climate Change from the fields of Communication and Education*”. This network serves as a meeting point for debate and discussion amongst professionals who design and develop communication, education and public participation programmes dealing with Climate Change and related issues. The members work in Central Government, Regional Governments, Local Councils, environmental foundations, environmental organisations and companies specialising in Communication and Environmental Education. In the annual meetings of the network:

- Particularly interesting initiatives about communication, education and public participation to fight climate change are presented and analysed;
- Group discussion takes place to study and evaluate the role of social tools in fighting against climate change;
- Workshops take place to study specific topics of interest;
- Work is done on specific projects and initiatives to promote better quality and effectiveness.

Social research

The amended New Delhi work programme recommends Parties to conduct surveys in order to establish a baseline of public awareness which can serve as a basis for further work and support monitoring of the impact of activities. Several EU Member States have conducted social research to better understand the public’s ideas on climate change issues, and in particular:

- Levels of awareness of climate change;
- Understanding of the causes of climate change;
- Ideas on impacts of climate change;
- Perception of seriousness of climate change;
- Information sources on climate change issues;
- Attitudes towards different policies and measures for fighting climate change;
- Level of responsibilities attributed to different actors;
- Citizens’ involvement in fighting climate change;
- Confidence in the stakeholders and reputation of institutions.

In addition to those published in September 2008 and July 2009, the European Commission published a further 'Eurobarometer' survey of European attitudes to climate change in December 2009 just before the Copenhagen conference. According to the survey of almost 27,000 people in the 27 EU Member States, Europeans remain concerned about climate change and believe that fighting it can boost economic growth in the EU.

2. Needs, gaps, barriers identified

In the context of the implementation of the amended NDWP, the EU and its Member States have identified certain barriers to making a better use of information, communication, education and participation tools for fighting climate change:

Information gaps on the footprint of products and services

The amended NDWP recommends Parties (17.1) to “Inform the public about causes of climate change and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as actions that can be taken at all levels to address climate change”. One way in which consumers can be empowered to take action is through information or labelling on the carbon footprint or environmental labelling in general of products and services. Although various methodologies exist, no single standard methodology exists for producing such information.

Duplication of efforts and low-impact stand-alone activities

A huge number of organisations are promoting public awareness initiatives. Although this is a positive trend, we have detected in some cases both duplication of efforts and stand-alone activities that have had low impact. Improving networking, coordination and partnerships at the national level could help to avoid these problems– as could making better use of social science evidence around communication and behaviour change techniques.

Inadequate information from National Communications

Information contained in National Communications on the implementation of Art 6 is not always adequate. According to the Sixth Compilation and Synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, Addendum on education, training and public awareness (FCCC/SBI/2005/18/Add.6) only half of the 122 reporting Parties included in the report dedicated a separated chapter or section to these topics. According to the document, “the information varies widely, with only half of the reporting parties providing details and examples of their programmes and activities” (page 3).

In some cases, information provided on this topic is not directly related to climate change issues, but includes environmental topics in general.

According to information included in national communications, implementation on Art 6 seems to be especially weak in the fields of public participation and international cooperation.

3. Proposals for improvement or enhancement of the implementation of the work programme

We consider the recommendations to Parties contained in the amended New Delhi work programme are still adequate. However, drawing on the gaps and needs identified as well as other considerations, new recommendations could be delivered to Parties:

- *Improve information on the carbon footprint of products and services*, taking into account that adequate information on the GHG emissions associated with products and services is often a precondition for responsible consumption. The current initiatives made in energy and carbon labelling should be improved and extended. Work on carbon footprinting methodologies would benefit from enhanced research efforts and international cooperation.
- *Foster networking and coordination at the national level* promoting, as appropriate, resource sharing, joint projects and initiatives, and coordination of efforts to avoid overlaps among the different actors with an active role in climate change education and awareness rising.
- *Elaborate communication and education strategies*, to avoid duplication of efforts and stand-alone activities with little impact and effectiveness. It is recommended that strategies include at least information about objectives, target groups, expected outcomes, plans of activities, verification and effectiveness measures.
- *Increase public sensitivity* i.a. through communication of enhanced, routine climate monitoring results at national, regional and global levels.

- *Create training opportunities for groups with a key role in climate change education and communication*, such as journalists, teachers and community leaders;
- *Engage in active communication action on climate change issues* in case of crisis or at key moments (insufficient results in negotiations, public scepticism about climate change, negative impact of other crisis or policies);
- *Foster the participation of youth and other stakeholder groups* in meetings of the COP/CMP and subsidiary bodies;
- *Develop or improve the evaluation of national plans and activities* using evaluation methods tailored to national circumstances;
- *Improve reporting on Art 6* through national communications. We stress the usefulness of including information about the implementation of Art 6 - accomplishments, lessons learned, experiences gained, and remaining gaps and barriers observed - in National Communications. The consolidation of the National Communication Chapter 9 guidelines could help to improve the quality and comparability of reporting. Some components, for example, the identification of gaps and barriers, should be reinforced.

At the regional and international levels cooperation and support could also be improved by:

- *Fostering partnerships*: creating a pool system to bring together donors and supporters of art 6 projects in developing countries can help to foster partnerships;
- *Fostering access to specific benchmarking programmes* to be easily implemented by all countries;
- *Fostering networking among Art 6 Focal Points*: Art. 6 national focal points can be used to increase international cooperation. The Secretariat should play an active role fostering networking among these Focal Points. Among other measures, a mailing list for Art. 6 national focal points network should be created and shared;
- *Further developing CC:iNet*
 - o Translate site into different languages;
 - o Set up a newsletter related to the site containing news, links to the new documents and calls for inputs;
 - o Offer some tools that each party might use with a few local adaptations (posters for school for instance);
 - o Offer new services (for instance a collection of free photos for outreach and education);
 - o Highlight information on National Focal Points for Art 6 and include contact information (mail or telephone);
 - o Make CC:iNet home page more attractive and focused on the CC:iNet items and their explanations;
 - o Highlight links to relevant UN sources: IPCC Assessment Report, Grid-Arendal outreach materials, etc;
 - o Create or improve wiki tools to facilitate cooperative work.
- *Regional workshops*: The scope of article 6 is very broad (access to information, education, training, public awareness, public participation and international cooperation on these topics). In order to go into these topics in any depth it could be interesting to subdivide or split the sessions as much as possible according to the (many) different themes (and even regional characteristics): e.g. consumer oriented campaigns, educational programmes for schools, capacity building activities for professionals, etc. and to allow more time or have more specific subjects of discussion. Considering national circumstances and national priorities, Parties should be encouraged to take into account the recommendations produced by the workshops.

Paper no. 2: Colombia

Information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the intermediate review of the amended New Delhi work programme, including information on best practices and lessons learned from its implementation and on remaining barriers to the effective implementation of Article 6 of the Convention

Colombia celebrates the opportunity to present its proposals in response to the request for views of Parties on the topics of information and views that may be relevant to the completion of the intermediate review of the amended New Delhi work programme, including information on best practices and lessons learned from its implementation and on remaining barriers to the effective implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

Colombia would like to reaffirm and suggest that;

1. It is necessary to extend the New Delhi Working program for a period of 5 years in order to enhance and improve the national and regional capacity that Colombia has developed during the last three years working on the implementation of the article 6 of the convention.
2. It is necessary to improve the technical financial assistance for the preparation and implementation of the national programs on Art 6 of the convention. Even more, there is a deep necessity to implement a capacity program for the national focal points in order to maximize the lessons learned in the UNFCCC process. The support of the strategies of education, training and public awareness build in a participatory process with multiplicity of actors should be prioritized.
3. It is prior to promote the south-south cooperation as well as north-south cooperation, specifically, in terms to create a feedback on the material that has been developed in different countries to support the Art 6 process, the socialization of methodologies and the consolidation of a cooperation network that function through the exchange of information.
4. There must be an augmentation of the number of regional workshops and the use of new software communication technologies that strengthens the exchange of learned lessons and tools implemented in the different countries.
5. As being the most important mass source of public of information on matters of climate change; the media - radio, press, TV and internet portals - have played an important part in providing access to information. One of the Government's efforts in this area has been the webpage www.cambioclimatico.gov.co, which draws attention to general, legal, technical and scientific aspects of climate change. Therefore, it is very important to support the generation of communicative and informational tools to complement all the processes of education and the generation of conscience linked to the adaptation to the climate Change, especially in developing countries.
6. Colombia has made significant progress in the processes of environmental education, (both in formal and in non-formal areas), through the nine strategies of the national environmental education policy (MMA and Ministry of Education, 2002). These advances are the result of inter-institutional and inter-sector work on this matter, unfortunately, no detailed statistics are available at the present. There is no doubt that one of the major challenges in facing climate change is the improvement of interinstitutional coordination and information sharing inside the countries and outside them.
7. One of the main components of our country is the ethnical and cultural diversity which presents a challenge of the comprehension of the different visions of the territory. In order to include, preserve and respect this populations, implies the enhancement of the countries capability to formulate a wide range of various communication tools that contemplate the cultural differences as well as to include particularities, such as the ethnical education.
8. Colombia delivered the second National Communication for children which has strengthen the processes of education, and public awareness about the climate change and that along with the web site has permitted to a greater number of actors of a wider range of ages and socioeconomic conditions, to understand the challenges that faces the country in mitigation and adaptation processes. We present this tool to the parties and we respectfully suggest this activity as one of the better practice implemented in the framework of the Art 6 in Colombia.

Paper no. 3: Dominican Republic

Contribución de la República Dominicana al examen provisional Intermedio del programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi enmendado para la aplicación del Artículo 6 de la Convención

Agradecemos la oportunidad de enviar contribuciones al examen provisional Intermedio del programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi enmendado para la aplicación del Artículo 6 de la Convención.

Celebramos los esfuerzos adelantados por el Secretariado de la CMNUCC en la implementación del Artículo 6 y en la revisión intermedia del Programa enmendado de Trabajo de Nueva Delhi.

Consideramos que las acciones de educación, capacitación, creación de conciencia, acceso a la información, participación pública y cooperación internacional, constituyen herramientas fundamentales para alcanzar una efectiva implementación de los objetivos de la Convención.

Necesitamos un cambio que estimule la transformación de patrones de consumo y producción, que fomente nuevos valores y estilos de vida sustentables, a través de la educación, la capacitación, la creación de conciencia y el acceso a la información.

Debemos brindar el respaldo político que propicien la creación de las condiciones para que tanto en los instrumentos de cambio climático y, en las acciones de corto, mediano y largo plazo se inserte el artículo 6, como eje estratégico transversal.

I. Obstáculos

Entre los principales obstáculos para la implementación del programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi, se encuentran la falta de recursos técnicos y financieros. Así mismo la falta de materiales y publicaciones sobre cambio climático disponibles en los idiomas oficiales de Naciones Unidas, limitando de esta forma la capacidad de acción de los países en este sentido.

II. Necesidades esenciales

Entre las necesidades esenciales para la efectiva implementación del programa de Trabajo de Nueva Delhi se encuentran:

Asistencia técnica y acompañamiento para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades locales, nacionales y regionales en la implementación de programas de educación, formación y sensibilización al público sobre cambio climático.

Establecimiento de mecanismos financieros por parte de la comunidad internacional y las agencias multilaterales para la implementación de programas y proyectos de Artículo 6.

Fortalecimiento de la red de puntos focales de Artículo 6 y espacios permanentes de intercambio y cooperación.

Creación de un programa de formación de formadores, inserción dentro de la curricula educativa y el diseño de materiales didácticos que apoyen los procesos para la implementación del Artículo 6 a nivel regional, nacional o local.

Promoción de la participación y creación de mecanismos para la inserción de los jóvenes, mujeres y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en la implementación del Artículo 6.

Fomento de la cooperación internacional, establecimiento de sinergias entre las convenciones y las agencias de Naciones Unidas y promoción de alianzas entre los gobiernos, la sociedad civil y los organismos internacionales para la implementación del Artículo 6.

III. Buenas prácticas

Dando seguimiento a la propuesta realizada en el Taller Regional para América Latina y el Caribe de Artículo 6 que tuvo lugar en abril de 2010 en Bávaro, el gobierno de la República Dominicana está adelantando la recopilación de buenas prácticas en la región sobre Artículo 6. Esta recopilación contribuirán en el mejoramiento de las capacidades técnicas, en la transferencia de conocimientos, en el fomento de la cooperación sur – sur y el fortalecimiento institucional. Los resultados de la recopilación de buenas prácticas se ha propuesto para rán presentados en un evento paralelo en la COP 16 en Cancún.

IV. Recomendaciones sobre las medidas ulteriores para mejorar o potenciar el programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi enmendado

Recomendamos que el plazo del programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi enmendado para la aplicación del artículo 6 sea prorrogado más allá del año 2012.

Proponemos que los talleres regionales se realicen con mayor periodicidad, para facilitar el intercambio de buenas prácticas, el monitoreo y el seguimiento en la implementación del Artículo 6.

Invitamos a realizar programas de entrenamiento para los puntos focales del Artículo 6.

Exhortamos al Secretariado a que se diseñe una guía que indique la presentación de reportes en las comunicaciones nacionales sobre Artículo 6.

Recomendamos que se continúe fortaleciendo CC:Inet como plataforma para el intercambio de información y celebremos los esfuerzos adelantados para hacerla más amigable, fácil de navegar y con información disponible en varios idiomas .

Planteamos que para el examen final del programa enmendado de trabajo de Nueva Delhi se recopilen buenas prácticas en todas las regiones del mundo en las seis categorías del programa de Trabajo.

Exhortamos a la comunidad internacional, a los países, a las ONG y a todos los grupos mayoritarios a continuar trabajando en la implementación del programa de Trabajo de Nueva Delhi.
