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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

**Twenty-sixth session
Bonn, 7–18 May 2007**

**Item 7 of the provisional agenda
Article 6 of the Convention**

Views on the implementation of the New Delhi Work Programme for Article 6 of the Convention and elements of a new strategic approach

Submissions from Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twenty-fifth session, invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 23 February 2007, their views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and on a possible future strategic approach, and requested the secretariat to compile these views into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the SBI at its twenty-sixth session (FCCC/SBI/2006/28, para. 61).
2. The secretariat has received eight such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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* This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia and Turkey.

PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

Submission by Australia to the UNFCCC

23 February 2007

Article 6 of the Convention

At its twelfth session, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to submit their views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme and on a possible future strategic approach to education, training and public awareness (FCCC/SBI/2006/L.26, paragraph3). Australia is pleased to provide its views on this matter.

Australia recognises that education, training and public awareness about the causes, impacts and approaches to mitigate climate change can help to build the political commitment and capacity needed to address these issues. Australia therefore contributes to the international awareness of climate change issues through its funding of bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives that include strengthening the capacity of developing countries, and by initiating and participating in information networks, training and research activities.

Australia is a major sponsor of the annual Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change, which has included workshops on Article 6 of the Convention, and in 2006 primarily focused on education, training and public awareness. The Seminar encourages regional cooperation and gives countries and international organisations the opportunity to discuss achievements in developing an effective response to climate change.

Through our bilateral climate change partnerships (with China, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, and United States), Australia, along with partner countries, has undertaken a number of international activities that aim to increase public awareness of climate change issues.

For example, the second Australia-New Zealand Climate Change and Business Conference and Trade Expo, held in Adelaide, Australia in February 2006, enabled the exchange of ideas and information on existing activities to address climate change, identification of immediate business risks and opportunities related to climate change, and exploration of future directions regarding climate change action.

Implementation of the New Delhi work programme and direction of future work

Australia supports the continuation of a cost-effective and focused work program on education, training and public awareness. In this regard we would like to ensure that any future programme is well structured, with clearly agreed and articulated objectives and anticipated results. The COP should continue to serve as the central body to guide coordination of education, training and public awareness opportunities, recognising the importance of collaboration with Parties, other UN and international organisations, and educational bodies with expertise in this area, such as UNITAR, UNDP, and UNEP.

Recognising also that many climate change public awareness and education initiatives will be driven at the country level, Australia encourages Parties to integrate these into, or build upon, existing education and awareness mechanisms, for example through school curricula or community awareness campaigns.

Australia encourages continued work through the GEF to provide assistance as part of capacity building projects and major projects in the implementation of Article 6. Other financial institutions (World Bank, UNDP, and Asia Development Bank) may also be involved in funding activities related to the implementation of this Article.

The role of the UNFCCC in this process should continue to be value-added, and focused on the unique expertise/assistance that international partners can contribute, rather than duplicating existing country efforts.

CC:iNet

Australia would like to express its gratitude to the Secretariat and donor countries that have made the development of the prototype information clearing house possible. Australia is pleased that since the launch of the prototype information clearing house in November 2005, Parties have taken the opportunity to upload relevant and practical information to the site.

Taking into consideration the voluntary nature of submitting content to CC:iNet, Australia suggests that a pro-active approach to updating content on the website may be necessary in order to ensure that information remains up-to-date. Parties may wish to consider requesting that the Secretariat send an annual or biannual reminder to Parties and relevant stakeholders, encouraging them to review their existing content, and to submit new and updated information.

PAPER NO. 2: GERMANY ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES

**SUBMISSION BY GERMANY ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**This submission is supported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Former
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia and Turkey**

Berlin, 27 February 2007

**Subject: Article 6 of the Convention:
Views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme and on a possible
strategic approach**

The European Union is pleased to share its views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and on a possible strategic approach.

The European Union welcomes the work and progress made under Article 6 of the Convention. It considers the New Delhi work programme to be the driving force for the implementation of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention, including education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation. One of the best examples is Chapters 9 of the Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC, dedicated to education, training and public awareness.

The European Union is also of the opinion that the New Delhi work programme significantly helps to make progress in reaching the objectives of Article 6 with regard to awareness raising and communicating the relevance of climate policies to the public.

The European Union has been active in implementing the New Delhi work programme, as for example developing institutional and technical capacities for implementation; preparing assessments of needs; educational programmes; and arranging/supporting the regional workshops (FCCC/SBI/2004/15).

Given the usefulness of the existing New Delhi work programme, the European Union strongly supports the continuation of work under Article 6 through the preparation of a new work programme, building further on the New Delhi Work Programme.

With regard to the future work, the European Union supports a work programme that fosters more practical implementation and a stronger emphasis on public participation, education and networking than the existing New Delhi Work Programme.

The European Union considers the past series of regional workshops organised under the New Delhi Work Programme has been very beneficial and therefore supports their continuation in a future work programme.

In the view of the European Union, the Climate Change Information Network (CCi:Net) should have a central role in facilitating the sharing and dissemination of information and good practice relating to Article 6 activities under the future work programme. It should be expanded and enhanced by the submission of climate change information by the IPCC, potentially translated into further UN-languages.

The European Union believes that a database structure allowing the user to search for best practice activities by sector (e.g. transport, energy use in households) would be beneficial.

It also suggests giving the Climate Change Information Network (CCi:Net) a simpler name and abbreviation, such as “Climate Change Network (*CCnetwork/CCnet*)”, “*Climate Change Information (CCInfo)*”, “*Climate Change Information Network (CCInfo.net)*”, or “*Climate Information Network (Climateinfo.net)*”.

In addition, the European Union is eager to learn about other countries in implementing the New Delhi work programme and their expectations with regard to Article 6. and on a possible strategic approach.

Regarding the review process of the New Delhi work programme, the European Union supports a procedure under which Parties consult with their national stakeholders in order to appropriately consider the demands and ideas of the various target groups of Article 6.

Recalling decision FCCC/SBI/2006/L.26 paras 9a and 9a , the European Union looks forward to learning about the guidelines being developed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), how to enhance activities relating to Article 6 in project proposals when applying for GEF funding, and the additional funding to be provided by GEF.

The European Union is eager to learn more about the “National climate education and outreach plans” as suggested by UNFCCC Secretariat in 2006.

The European Union urges those Parties, which have not yet done so, to nominate national focal points for Article 6 by SB-26, thus enabling them to submit data to CCi:net as preregistered users. The European Union looks forward to fruitful and constructive discussions with other Parties at SB-26.

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Saudi Arabian Submission on the Implementing of the New Delhi Work Programme

Saudi Arabia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on implementing the New Delhi work programmes and on a possible future strategic approach as invited by the SBI at its 26th session (FCCC/SBI/2006/L.26, paragraph 3).

Education, training, public awareness and public participation are key mechanisms for gaining public support for measures to combat climate change. Article 6 of the Convention seeks to promote action at the national level, as well as cooperation at the regional and international levels, to provide the education, training and public awareness needed to understand and deal with climate change and its impacts. Article 6 was first placed on the agenda of SBSTA 8 (Bonn, June 1998), where the SBSTA requested the secretariat to put forward proposals on how to integrate Article 6 into its work programme. SBSTA 15 (Marrakech, October/November 2001) and SBSTA 16 (Bonn, June 2002) focused on the development of a work programme on Article 6. At SBSTA 17 and COP 8 (New Delhi, October/November 2002), a five-year work programme was adopted and named the "New Delhi Work Programme" (decision 11/CP.8). The COP decided that the review of the work programme would take place in 2007. The intermediate review of progress in 2004 was based on reporting by Parties on their related activities, within their national communications, where possible. SBSTA noted that this item will be addressed as a standing item under the SBI.

Saudi Arabia believes that the implementation of Article 6 must be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. In addition, the implementation of Article 6 must be guided by existing decisions of the Conference of the Parties, specifically the Marrakech Accords, which contains a number of references to education, training and public awareness in decisions: 2/CP.7, 3/CP.7 (Capacity Building in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition), 4/CP.7 (Development and transfer of technologies), 5/CP.7 (Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9) and 6/CP.7 (Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism).

Saudi Arabia would like to emphasize the training element specifically as an important element of Article 6 of the Convention and the implementation process under the New Delhi work program. We would like also to include training for modeling the impact of response measures on developing countries within this program. As the international research community continues improving model quality, incorporating modeling the impact of response measures by building upon the work already compiled by the IPCC in the Third Assessment Report, training for modeling the impact of response measures should be initiated.

As for reporting activities under Article 6, we believe that reporting of activities aimed at implementing the New Delhi work programme could be implemented through workshops and by the exchange of information through conferences, meetings, and other means of information exchange. We do not believe that it is appropriate to link reporting on this Article to National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties. The reporting obligations for Annex I and non-Annex I Parties are different, and it makes sense to allow Parties to report through regional and sub-regional workshops and other means outside the national communication.

PAPER NO. 4: SOUTH AFRICA

Submission by South Africa

Article 6 of the Convention

Views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme and on a possible future strategic approach

The government of South Africa welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on the implementation of this work programme and on a possible future strategic approach, in accordance with Decision 11/CP.8.

South Africa considers Article 6 of the Convention as a critical and suitable vehicle for engaging all stakeholders and major groups in the development and implementation of climate change-related policies in the implementation process of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.

South Africa also recognizes that for the effective implementation of Article 6, coherent country-driven work programmes are a key intervention. These programmes should promote cooperation, coordination and exchange of information among governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, as well as the private and public sectors.

In order to enable effective implementation, South Africa emphasizes the importance of further international co-operation and action, such as the development of the UNFCCC Article 6 clearinghouse, and with a special portal for Africa. Such a clearinghouse can be used to host examples of activities, best practices and lessons learned, and directories of Parties, NGOs, IGOs, experts, donors and projects.

The government of South Africa supports the view that the New Delhi work programme has so far proven to be an adequate framework for country-driven action and that the programme should continue to guide Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention. However, we also recognize that the lack of adequate financial and technical resources to ensure effective implementation of activities, still remains an obstacle for many developing country Parties.

South Africa believes that in order to enable developing countries to fully roll out the work programme, the GEF should be called upon to review the procedures for providing funding for the implementation of Article 6 activities, with a view to improving access to financial assistance by developing country Parties. In addition, as part of this review process as mandated by 11/CP.8 and 7/CP10, the GEF must be requested to report on the progress made in providing access to funding to developing country Parties for the implementation of the work programme.

While it is recognized that resources for implementing Article 6 activities do exist at a regional and national level, these could be more effectively utilized through concerted promotion of sub-regional and regional cooperation and the fostering of networks. This is currently being hampered by among others, language barriers, differing national priorities and capacities, especially in Africa. We believe that regional cooperation has immediate and long-term benefits, which include reduced operational costs, increased efficiency in resource use, and broadening access to technical assistance and experts.

PAPER NO. 5: SWITZERLAND

New Delhi Work Programme on Article 6 of the UNFCCC

SBI 26

1. Switzerland welcomes the opportunity to express its views on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the UNFCCC and on a possible future strategic approach on these matters.
2. First of all we recognise that the New Delhi work programme has identified the appropriate framework in which action has to place: i) Parties are responsible for the implementation of actions according to their specific needs, ii) consistently with Article 6, education, training and public awareness activities have to be undertaken at the national level, and consideration has to be given to the international cooperation on these matters.
3. The current implementation of the New Delhi work programme is based on: i) UNFCCC regional workshops, ii) sharing information among Parties on their national activities under Article 6. We see a number of difficulties in defining joint work programmes on Article 6 under the Convention. Nevertheless, approaches can be identified that share commonality across countries while acknowledging diversity of national circumstances.
4. Regarding regional workshops, we suggest that they be subject to an in-depth evaluation of the audience that they have reached and the impact they have had on implementation activities and programmes relevant to Article 6 and the New Delhi work programme in the regions concerned.
5. On sharing national experiences, the Parties have submitted in their national communications information at that respect. It is also true that many actions taking place in countries without the formal label of Article 6 are relevant to its implementation. Therefore, Parties wishing to do so should make available to the other Parties national actions on these matters, e.g. via the CC:iNET platform.
6. Some questions for the review of the New Delhi work programme:
 - What could be the objectives – for each Party – for each of the three categories of Article 6 (education, training and public awareness)?
 - Are UNFCCC workshops useful in attracting the appropriate participants for the three categories of Article 6 and how much progress can be expected from the workshops in these categories?
 - What are other possible international cooperation actions that may be envisaged to help an effective implementation of Article 6 by Parties?
 - Are there possibilities to mainstreaming the three categories of Article 6 in existing activities at the national level, in particular in the framework of sectoral approaches (e.g. research, education) and other climate relevant policies and measures?
 - How far should the government be the initiator and executing body of activities under the three categories of Article 6 and which is the potential of non-governmental organizations to carry out such activities, including through cooperation and/or mandates from the government?
 - While it is relatively easy to identify unquestionable scientific and technical sources of information for education and training purposes, it is more difficult to recognize sources of information for raising public awareness; what are best practices and what traps have to be avoided in this field?

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

23 February 2007

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, namely the views on the implementation of the Work Programme and on a possible strategic approach. We hope that this submission will provide useful input into the Secretariat's report on this topic as requested in FCCC/SBI/2006/28, paragraph 61.

In particular, we believe that the New Delhi Work Programme on Article 6 found in the Annex to COP decision 11/CP.8 has served as a useful tool to countries, guiding their implementation of this Convention responsibility.

The country driven approach of Article 6 activities, which recognizes that no single strategy for raising awareness, or building capacity, is appropriate for all countries, continues to bear fruit. We rest firm in our conviction that this is the best way forward for these activities[U1]. Furthermore, and in this same spirit, we believe it is important that the future for Article 6 activities remains open to exactly the creativity at the national level that has been demonstrated thus far. Given how well we have done collectively with the present paradigm, we believe that additional rigid structures or programs may not be needed for Article 6 to move forward in the future.

We look forward to the 2007 review of Article 6 which we believe will likely include a more robust set of information to draw upon, namely data collected from national communications, GEF activities, as well as insights and lessons learned from the regional workshops.

There are two items about which we wish to make a special mention. The first is regarding CC:iNet. CC:iNet is a useful tool for those seeking to implement Article 6 activities and it can be a user-friendly repository of information. The US is pleased that the clearinghouse is not a stand alone site and that instead it rests within the www.unfccc.int site, which lends greatly to its longer term sustainability. However, in order for it to be a user-friendly repository of information, the U.S. continues to stress the importance of ensuring it is fully functional, multilingual, and updated in order for it to serve its purpose. The U.S. made a number of suggestions for possible approaches to improvement of the site in our last submission, especially related to its functionality, noting the importance of site maintenance and organization, and exploration of means to incorporate additional languages. We believe there are valuable lessons to be learned from other similar sites and from others' experiences.

The second item regards the regional workshops. The four regional workshops helped to advance the work programme on Article 6. They helped identify priorities, share experiences and exchange views on Article 6 activities. Common themes emanated from the workshops, and these included interest in a regional focus, potential for replicability, common languages, similar cultural practices and norms. The U.S. was pleased to participate in all four regional Article 6 workshops, and to have provided support for two of them. We look forward to hearing the details about the upcoming SIDs workshop on Article 6, which will likely serve as an additional source of input into the review.

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

The U.S. activities associated with the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC are numerous - and therefore a short sample is provided below to reflect the various types of activities supported by the U.S.

EPA “Kids Club” and EPA’s Student Center: Managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Have received over 1 million visitors in 2006 and were among most popular CC:iNet links. a (www.epa.gov/kids) and (www.epa.gov/students).

Department of Energy’s (DOE) For Students and Kids Site: This site offers on-line energy, engineering, and science education for kids (<http://www.energy.gov/forstudentsandkids.htm>).

Dr. E’s Energy Lab: This DOE website provides an on-line resource for kids on all types of energy efficiency and renewable energy (<http://www.eere.energy.gov/kids>).

Climate Friendly Parks: The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) and EPA have joined forces to conduct the Climate Friendly Parks program, providing a model to visitors on how to reduce energy consumption and emissions in their communities (<http://www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks/>).

NASA Television is made available to television outlets and informal educational settings, including tens of thousands of people in live theatre format at various educational, science and public events (<http://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/nasatv/>).

The Smithsonian Institution has millions of U.S. and foreign visitors to its museums and travelling exhibits dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge, including the issue of global warming and climate change (<http://www.si.edu/>).

It All Adds Up to Cleaner Air: Managed by the U.S. Department of Transportation, this site educates the public about the connections between their transportation choices, traffic congestion, and air pollution (<http://climate.volpe.dot.gov/addsup.html>).

Climate Change and Our Planet: Administered by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), this online resource lists all NOAA sites related to climate change tailored for kids in grades K-5 . <http://www.education.noaa.gov/cclimate.html>

A Possible Future Strategic Approach

We believe the current structures within the Article 6 Community have served well. We remain convinced that the “one size fits all” approach is not appropriate for activities as diverse as those under Article 6.

Solid progress has been made under the New Delhi Work Programme, and the four regional workshops have provided very useful inputs to countries in those regions and have spurred some follow on work at national, sub-regional, and regional levels. In this context, public awareness seems to be a high priority emanating from the workshops, and perhaps it should be a focus of the future strategic approach, along with education as an instrument to ensure sustainable development.

Ongoing fostering national efforts and strengthening regional cooperation may be two areas worth focusing on (see FCCC/SBI/2006/17).

PAPER NO. 7: URUGUAY

Article 6 of the Convention

Views from Parties on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme and on possible future strategic approach

Submission from Uruguay

December 26th, 2006

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 made significant effort in implementing Article 6 of the UNFCCC by developing, in coordination with other organizations and institutions, diverse educational, training and public awareness activities.

During many occasions, into the consultations processes developed during the fruitful twelve-year period of sustained work by the Climate Change Unit of Uruguay 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 Uruguay's 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".

It is worth noting that due to the work performed by the Climate Change Unit in coordination with the Secondary Education Board during the last years, a high school teachers training program focused on climate change was developed. Moreover, the topic of climate change was included in the high school curricula.

Since the approval of the work programme of New Delhi, progress at national level has been made in the development of the activities foreseen, many of which arose at the "UNFCCC Article 6 Regional Workshop for Latin America", held in Montevideo, Uruguay in March 2005. Unfortunately clear lines of action have not been identified to continue with the implementation of the referred work programme further on to the regional workshops organized by the Secretariat and the launch of the information network clearing house on Article 6 (CC:iNet). Consequently it is considered that the future strategic approach should be made through more tangible activities in order to facilitate the countries the application of this relevant Article 6 and the implementation of the New Delhi work programme.

In this respect, it is worth mentioning the publication titled "Communication about the Climate Change - Manual for planning and practice in Latin America", elaborated with the support of Oikos Corporation and the UNEP. Even when this publication is the result of a first worthy effort made with the purpose of helping those who have the responsibility of implementing communication actions in the matter of climate change, it has not been applied extensively in the region. In this sense and from our perspective, an additional instance for sharing the document and elaborate an implementation handbook is necessary to contemplate in a more broader and practical way the perspectives and needs of the potential users and consequently made its application possible.

At the same time, it is necessary to comply as soon as possible with the decisions approved by the COP which enable the financing of activities foreseen in the work programme of New Delhi.

PAPER NO. 8: UZBEKISTAN

The view of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of New-Delhi work program

The Republic of Uzbekistan supports the activities of Secretariat on the implementation of New-Delhi work program and on a possible future strategic approach.

During five years of carrying out the activities on New-Delhi work program a good deal of work was done and significant results were reached (FCCC/SBI/2007/17).

It is confirmed that the regional working meetings are the most effective way of the exchange of experience and further development and conduction of the educational and information-and-propaganda activities in the field of climate change. Four working meetings held by Secretariat enables not only to exchange the work experience in this field but also the lessons learnt and the best practice.

The important achievement of New-Delhi work program is the establishment of the information-and-coordination centre (CC:iNet) which provide to exchange the experience, the best practice and lessons learnt at the inter-regional and global levels.

In the final document (FCCC/SBI/2007/17) our opinion was confirmed in regard that the first priority element of implementation of Article 6 is *public awareness*, then in priority order *the education and training of personnel, education and participation of public follow*. We think that these activities should be continued.

We support the opinion expressed at the regional working meetings that New-Delhi work program is being mainly conducted in the framework of the other national projects and only special funding provides for the achievement of substantial results. Thus, the financing of the UNEP Department of ecological conventions (DEC) allowed our country to do the following:

- Establish the Centre for coordination and information on education, training of personnel and public awareness on climate change set up at Uzhydromet which is the National Focal Point on implementation of UN FCCC
- Work out the national information network with creation of a special web-site (<http://www.climate.uz>) and provide for its support and keeping
- Assess the national capacity and define the needs and barriers in regard to the climate change problems
- Develop the programs of training courses on climate change issues for schools, colleges, institutes and access courses for the teaches
- Develop the national program on public awareness on climate change issues
- Conduct the activities on public awareness aimed at different task groups (for the persons responsible for the decision making, local authorities, NGOs, private sector, etc.).

We think that it is necessary to allocate different grants for carrying out large-scale measures for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in future as well.

Notifying the fruitful international cooperation it is necessary to emphasize the existing language barriers, differences in the priorities and capacities and insufficient existing network and resources for carrying out the relevant activities.

New-Delhi work program plays an important role in attracting the attention of the Parties to the benefits of the information-and-propaganda activities on the climate change issues. Further strategy of work in this direction – post New-Delhi work program – should be based upon strengthening the regional cooperation, improvement of functioning of the network information-and-coordination Centre (CC:iNet) and national and regional networks as well as stimulation of national efforts in:

- Increase of studies in the area of the power effectiveness and energy saving, integration of goals of climate change to the sectors of energy policy
- Preparation of reference books for the decision-makers, all stakeholders, experts on the conduction and implementation of CDM projects in the area of energy, teachers of the institutes for teaching the students in the field of climate change basing on the results of studies

- Wide introduction of the results of studies with preparation of information materials both in electronic and print-out versions (bulletins, maps, short descriptions of international experience in the field of energy) and their presentation on the national web-site on climate change and provincia workshops.
