



## Climate Action Network

# Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention

## *Intermediate Review of the Implementation of the Work Programme*

*Climate Action Network International (CAN-I) is the world's largest network of civil society organizations working together to promote government action to address the climate crisis, with more than 900 members in over 100 countries.*

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*Article 6 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) stipulates the commitment of parties to promote education, training, public awareness, access to information, public participation and international cooperation on climate change. These six thematic areas are recognized as essential for involving all levels of society in the climate action.*

*In 2012, the parties adopted the [Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention](#) to promote the implementation of activities related to these six thematic areas between 2013 and 2020, with an intermediate review in 2016. In June 2014, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) agreed to consider the terms of reference for the intermediate review in one year's time (June 2015) and subsequently invited parties and admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders to provide further ideas.*

CAN welcomes the opportunity to provide its recommendations for the objectives and scope of the 2016 intermediate review of the work programme. As its member organizations are involved on a day-to-day basis in activities related to each of the six thematic areas of the work programme at local, national and international levels, CAN reiterates its commitment to support the implementation of the work programme.

We are encouraged by the adoption of the [Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising](#) reiterating the commitment of parties to all thematic areas of Article 6. We see the intermediate review as a key opportunity to turn such commitments into concrete actions and initiatives addressing all six thematic areas in a balanced manner.

CAN believes that the Doha Work Programme could contribute most effectively to the implementation of the convention if it enhances the integration of all of its 6 thematic areas across climate policies and strategies. The intermediate review should therefore consider to what extent the actions initiated under the work programme have informed the activities undertaken by other workstreams and mechanisms established under the Convention. Additionally, the format of the review should ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders listed in the Doha Work Programme at all stages of the review.

## **Objectives for the Intermediate Review**

The SBI set the following objectives for the review: “to evaluate its effectiveness, identify any emerging gaps and needs and inform any decisions on improving the work programme’s effectiveness”.

### **→ *implementation across the climate change regime***

As the parties will adopt a new universal agreement at the COP-21, the intermediate review will provide a timely opportunity for parties and observers to assess how parties have implemented Article 6 in relation to this process (for instance, during the preparation of their INDCs or in parallel to the adoption of the new agreement). This assessment could inform any decision on how the further implementation of the work programme can provide opportunities to better integrate Article 6 activities in climate policies and actions, especially those undertaken under the outcome of the Paris conference.

The intermediate review should also consider to what extent Article 6 has been implemented in relation to other areas of work under the Convention (flexibility mechanisms, REDD, adaptation...). This review could include an analysis of the barriers to integration and implementation and good practices as well as identify practical options for the second phase of the work programme on how it could further contribute to supporting other UNFCCC workstreams and mechanisms.

### **→ *Implementation of multi-stakeholders and gender-sensitive approaches***

The Doha Work Programme emphasizes that gender should be a cross-cutting theme in relation to the implementation of Article 6 (para. 8) and that this implementation shall engage a broad range of actors, including: governments, the private sector, IGOs, NGOs and others international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, youth, women, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, among others (para. 9). The review should consider how activities implemented under the work programme have promoted gender-sensitive approaches and have engaged the aforementioned groups of stakeholders (see below for suggestions on how to improve outreach to these groups of actors). Such a focus would help identify good practices and existing gaps in relation to this specific objective of the work programme. When considering the format of the activities that the work programme shall include after 2016, the review should aim at identifying further practical options to ensure that the work programme engages the broad range actors directly involved in the implementation of Article 6 at the level of implementation.

### **→ *Synergies with relevant intergovernmental process***

Additionally, the review should consider to what extent its implementation has fostered synergies between international processes related to these thematic areas by, for example, assessing the linkages established between the work programme and the final years of the UNESCO Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. Such an assessment would provide valuable information to strengthen synergies during the second phase of the work programme, in particular in relation to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (target 13.3, as contained in the report of the Open Working Group, provides: “improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning”).

## Sources of information to be considered during the Intermediate Review

### → *information related to national implementation*

Only a limited number of parties have followed the recommendation contained in the Doha Work Program, which invited parties include, in their national communications, information on activities and policies implementing Article 6, using the six thematic areas as a guide for reporting (DWP, para. 31). As it adopts the terms of reference for the intermediate review, the SBI should reiterate this request for parties to provide detailed information, both on their efforts and steps taken to implement the work programme and on the funding received from all sources, prior to the conclusion of the intermediate review (CP. 15/18, para. 3-4). This information could include, but not be limited to, a short overview of the activities undertaken by the national focal points on Article 6. Information related to the thematic areas and contained in recent national communications, submissions, NAMAs and INDCs should be compiled by the secretariat to inform the review.

### → *perspectives of stakeholders*

The perspectives, insights and expectations of stakeholders on the progress made with the implementation of the Doha Work Program and on remaining gaps should inform the intermediate review. The collection of these perspectives could include the following:

- submissions by observer organizations and other stakeholders,
- a user-friendly online questionnaire to allow for input by actors engaged in activities related to the thematic areas covered by the work programme but who are not directly involved with the UNFCCC process.

### → *activities, good practices and synergies with intergovernmental organizations*

The SBI should invite intergovernmental organizations – including UNEP, UNITAR, UNESCO, UNICEF and the UN Regional Economic Commissions – to provide information on activities that they have implemented on each of the relevant thematic areas of the work programme and to share information on potential resources and synergies that might be relevant to the further implementation of Article 6. The UN Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness should also be invited to provide information on how the alliance has contributed to the implementation of the six thematic areas and what initiatives it expects to undertake in the future.

## Format of the Intermediate Review

Building on past good practices and innovative methods, the intermediate review should rely on participatory and multi-stakeholder approaches in order to enable all actors listed in the Doha Work Programme (para.9) to provide insights on their progress and to share expectations for the further implementation of the work programme. Besides being invited to provide information considered during the review, the active participation of observers should be facilitated at all stages of the review, including during contact groups and informals.