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**SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

**Twenty-seventh session**

**Bali, 3–11 December 2007**

**Item 6 of the provisional agenda**

**Article 6 of the Convention**

## **Views on possible elements of a work programme to succeed the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention**

### **Submissions from Parties**

1. At its twenty-sixth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) acknowledged that the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention should be extended and adapted to address gaps and needs identified by Parties in reviewing the work programme. The SBI invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 17 August 2007, their views on an extended work programme for compilation into a miscellaneous document and consideration by the SBI at its twenty-seventh session (FCCC/SBI/2007/15, para. 62).
2. The secretariat has received eight such submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced\* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

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\* 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.

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\* This submission is supported by Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro.

## **Submission of Bolivia to The Secretariat of The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

### **Views from Parties on a posible framework on an Article 6 implementation workprogramme that may succeed the New Delhi programme**

#### **Mandato**

En respuesta al secretariado de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el cambio climático decisión FCCC/SBI/2006/28, párrafo 69.

#### **Posición de Bolivia sobre el Artículo 6, Implementación de un programa trabajo que pueda ser exitoso en la implementación del Programa de Nueva Dehli**

Bolivia considera que el programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi ha sido de gran importancia como marco bajo el cual se desarrollaron las actividades de aplicación del artículo 6. Sin embargo, este es un proceso continuo que debe ser mejorado y perfeccionado por cada una de las Partes acorde a sus realidades socioeconómicas y la disponibilidad de financiamiento para desarrollar estas actividades. Por lo tanto Bolivia considera de vital importancia que se asignen los recursos económicos, metodológicos necesarios para que se cumpla a cabalidad con los objetivos planteados en el el plan de trabajo de Nueva Delhi.

En referencia a los términos bajo los cuales se debe prorrogar el programa de trabajo de Nueva Delhi, Bolivia considera que es importante generar:

- 1) Un marco de trabajo, con objetivos definidos acorde al alcance y desarrollo de cada una de las Partes y al presupuesto existente.
- 2) Facilitación de herramientas metodológicas y de instrumentos educativos que puedan ser fácilmente difundidos y/o adaptados a las diversas realidades de las Partes. Los mismos deben estar acordes a una holística que permita a la sociedad actual pasar aun desarrollo sustentable. Razón por la que se sugiere trabajar la temática de cambio climático en estrecha relación con otras temáticas ambientales consideradas por otras convenciones de las naciones unidas. Generar sinergias es algo de relevante importancia para una adecuada sensibilización de la población.
- 3) Generar procesos de intercambio de experiencias y/o material desarrollado por las Partes, que podría ser e gran utilidad para facilitar la implementación de actividades que permitan cumplir de manera adecuada con el plan de trabajo de Nueva Delhi y el articulo 6 de la Convención.
- 4) Debido a la relevancia de la temática de cambio climático se considera necesario desarrollar campañas masivas de sensibilización, educación y de desarrollo de capacidades sobre los impactos del cambio climático y las medidas de adaptación y de mitigación necesarias de implementar para conseguir el objetivo último de la Convención. Para esto se requerirá contar con el apoyo financiero y técnico de las Partes Anexo I, Organizaciones Intergubernamentales y Organizaciones No Gubernamentales.
- 5) Es fundamental desarrollar capacidades a nivel regional, nacional y local en cada una de las Partes no Anexo I que permitan adecuadamente trabajar la temática de cambio climático.
- 6) Finalmente, es trascendental trabajar con los responsables de las políticas en los ministerios gubernamentales y en el Parlamento, para que luego se puedan elaborar planes y estrategias de trabajo sectoriales tanto a nivel nacional, regional y/o local.

PAPER NO. 2: CHINA

## **China's Views on Issues Relating to Article 6 of the Convention**

The 26th session of Subsidiary Body for Implementation invited Parties to submit to the Secretariat their views on the extended work programme and issues relating to the work of the information network clearing house (CC:iNet) under Article 6 of the Convention. China welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on these issues.

China is of the view that an extended New Delhi Work Programme is important for the implementation of Article 6, and there should be no gaps between the New Delhi Work Programme and the extended work programme. China also realizes that education, training and public awareness on climate change are especially important for developing countries, which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. China notes the progress made and recognizes that more efforts are needed to enhance capacity building in developing countries in implementing the new extended work programme relating to Article 6 of the Convention, with special emphasis on the following:

1. The new extended work programme should be based on the Framework of the New Delhi work programme. Regional workshop in the New Delhi work programme is an effective way to address regional and national needs under Article 6 and should be maintained, and more activities in developing countries, such as training courses, exchange of experts, establishment of information networks, are needed in the new extended work programme.

2. Promote the implementation of the New Delhi work programme. The implementation of the New Delhi work programme should be an important and integral part of the new extended work programme.

3. The emphasis of the new extended programme should be capacity building activities in developing countries. To facilitate progress on education, training and public awareness of climate change in developing countries, technical and financial support from developed countries, the Global Environmental Facility and other sources are important during the implementation of the new extended work programme.

For issues relating to the work of the information network clearing house (CC:iNet), the training program on the CC:iNet is important and essential for developing countries, especially in rural areas vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

PAPER NO. 3: GAMBIA

**Submission from Gambia**

**New Delhi work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention**

**Article 6 of the convention**

In response to the questions raised at the last Subsidiary Bodies meeting in Bonn May 2007, for parties to submit views on a possible framework of an Article 6 work programme that may succeed the New Delhi work programme and views on issues relating to the work of the information network clearing house (CC:iNet)

The Gambia thank the Secretariat for its tireless efforts and support on the implementation of the New Delhi work programme in addition to the CC:iNet. Progress has been made in the implementation of the work programme since its adoption in New Delhi in 2002. All the relevant regions have benefited from regional work shops which is crucial in the implementation of the activities of the work programme. UNEP in collaboration with other parties, are commended for making tremendous efforts, at all levels, in implementing some of the activities of the New Delhi work programme by parties .

The New Delhi work programme is an elaborate one and some of the elements of the work programme is an ongoing process e.g public awareness raising. It is recognized that as a starting point on the elaboration of an Article 6 implementation work programme that may succeed the New Delhi work programme, it would be very useful to take stock on the achievements of the New Delhi work programme. The gaps may be a basis for the starting point. One of the gaps discussed during the last SB is mentoring and exchange of materials. The attachment of personnel to other countries will be very useful. In addition to the CC:iNet sharing of information, a network of focal points would help in the sharing of useful information and/or ideas among themselves. This will assist those parties who are yet to implement some activities to learn from those who are ahead in the implementation of the work programme. The focal points would share experiences and communicate on all relevant article 6 activities, this may seem to be a duplication of the CC:iNet, the intention of the focal point network is beyond the general public accessing the clearing house, this will further enhance the discussions learning from eachother..

On advancing work of the prototype network clearing house, the African group has always expressed the importance of inclusion of the French language in the clearing house channel of communications because of the many African countries whose official language is French. This may be in the pipeline, but it is important to reemphasize the need for its inclusion.

Article 6 is one of the most important articles of the convention, because, to implement any of the articles, the public must be aware of what is expected of them. The public require information on climate change and this comes under Article 6. We are aware that awareness raising has financial implications and it is therefore utmost importance to commit financial resources to article 6 activities. The Secretariat should continue making efforts to have Annex 1 and Annex 2 parties to commit more resources to article 6 activities.

PAPER NO. 4: JAPAN

**Submission by Japan to the UNFCCC**

**A possible framework for an extended New Delhi Work Programme under the Article 6 of the Convention**

Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on a possible framework for an extended New Delhi Work Programme, in pursuance to paragraph 62 of FCCC/SBI/2006/28,

**A possible framework for an Article 6 implementation programme**

Japan highly values the effective implementation of Article 6 realized under the current work programme, and relevant efforts made by Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the Secretariat. We believe success of the New Delhi Work Programme rests in its flexible and promotional structure that allows Parties and other stakeholders to take measures to respond to their diverse needs under different national and local circumstances. In this regard, Japan believes that the framework of the abovementioned extended programme should be elaborated, building upon the current framework provided by the New Delhi Work Programme.

As agreed in FCCC/SBI/2007/L.11, the extended programme is expected to have time frame and milestones. Following the practice of implementing New Delhi Work Programme, Japan proposes that the extended programme should be a five-year programme. We see merits in Parties' deciding a time frame for a mid term and final review of the programme. Also we expect that the milestones should inform Parties and other stakeholders of achievements in this process at macro level.

In terms of monitoring of efforts, the extended programme may encourage Parties to provide more information on good practices under Article 6 in their National Communications and other documents to be submitted to the Secretariat. Bearing in mind that the implementation of Article 6 is a long-term process, the monitoring should be fully promotional, to help Parties and other stakeholders take effective actions.

Japan provided financial and knowledge-based contributions to the organization of the Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Article 6 of the Convention, held in Kanagawa, Yokohama, Japan, September 2005. Japan regards that outcome of such regional workshops contain many useful references for Parties and stakeholders in further advancing their efforts in a practical manner. In this regard, while acknowledging the applicability of viewpoints contained in the reports may vary by national and local circumstances of Parties, the extended framework may encourage Parties to refer to the outcomes in making current and future efforts.

Also in elaborating a framework, we suggest that Parties and other stakeholders may explore, depending upon national and local circumstances, a possibility to integrate measures, or build upon existing related mechanisms in a harmonized way, so that the extended framework may help advance efforts cost-effectively. Such an integrated approach may also help mobilizing technical and financial support from various domestic and international sources.

PAPER NO. 5: PORTUGAL ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

**EU SUBMISSION ON VIEWS ON AN EXTENDED WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE UNFCCC**

Portugal on behalf of the EU and its Member States welcomes this opportunity to share its views on an extended work programme for the development of the Article 6 of the UNFCCC. The importance of education, public awareness and public participation regarding tangible environmental improvements - both in terms of mitigation and adaptation – is becoming increasingly obvious.

The European Union believes that the structure and contents of the New Delhi Work Programme (NDWP) provides a good basis to build upon for any future work programme. Nevertheless, after 5 years of experience there is some room for improvement. From the EU's perspective the new programme should:

- Have a stronger focus on practical implementation;
- Improve the balance among public access to information, education, training, public awareness, public participation, and international cooperation;
- Be more linked to the challenge of the Article 6: modify people's behaviour;
- Increase focus more on sharing of experience and good practices that consider national circumstances;
- Increase focus more on interdisciplinary scope of the work program;
- Include information and communication of adaptation;
- Include a specific commitment for Parties to undertake at least one item of Article 6 activity, suitable to individual circumstances.

**Proposal for a future work programme**

Time frame

The EU supports a new five-year programme with an intermediate review after 3 years. The implementation of the new programme should start in 2008, in order to avoid gaps.

Structure of the new programme

The European Union believes that the general structure of the NDWP has served well, and that it can be maintained in the future work programme. The new work programme should serve as a flexible framework for country-driven action addressing the specific needs and circumstances of Parties, and reflecting their national priorities and initiatives to achieve the objectives of Article 6 in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

Scope of the work programme

In the new work programme, each of six instruments - international cooperation, education, training, public awareness, public participation and public participation - should be developed as a separate paragraph, highlighting its specific purpose and contributions to the different steps of the learning process: building knowledge to encourage action.

In addition, the links between the six instruments and their complementary should be highlighted (for example: information on climate change is important, but not enough to gain public participation). Some explanation of each instrument should be given:

- Education: development in scholastic sphere and extra scholastic activities, education on CC (integration of environmental issues in curricula, set up side activities, family education);
- Training: imparting specific skills (understanding of the Kyoto mechanisms, dissemination of new technology and energy efficiency, preparation on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, new business and new jobs ....);
- Public awareness: raise awareness of CC issues, encourage contributions and personal action, support for climate policies, foster behavioural changes;
- Public access to information: always provide information on initiatives, developments, inventories and evaluation of policy options, results on actions, stimulation of participation in decision making, communication with researchers and policy makers;
- Public participation and public access to information: transparency of policies, feedback, debate and partnership, governance;
- International cooperation: developing, networks, capacity building, exchange of experience, information and communication on adaptation to climate change.

## Implementation

### *Parties*

The European Union is of the opinion that most of the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the NDWP are still appropriate. However, additional elements should be added in order to better develop public access to information, training or public participation. Such elements include:

- Facilitation of access to existing information on the most relevant sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, considering country specific circumstances;
- Improvement of consumer information systems, like labelling, on GHG emissions associated to different kinds of products and services;
- Making available compilations of existing materials in public documentation centres, where they exist, and other resource points;
- Systematic training of personnel on best practices on low emission and adaptation solutions in fields such as: agriculture, forestry, urban planning, transport, industry, services or household sector - e.g. by including those aspects on school/college curricula on a standardised basis.

The European Union also suggests some additions to the recommendations to Parties on international cooperation (Para 16 of NDWP):

- To seek enhancement of cooperation and coordination at international and regional levels through, inter alia:
  - Identification of partners and networks with other Parties; intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, state and local governments, and community-based organizations;
  - Development of regional strategies, where parties wish to do so.
- Promote and facilitate the exchange of information and material, and sharing of experience and good practices, through, inter alia:
  - Regional workshops;

- Mentoring;
- Secondment or exchange of personnel between parties;
- Making full use of the Climate Change Information Network portal (CC:iNet);

### *Intergovernmental and Non-governmental organizations*

The European Union also proposes to add an invitation to these organizations to continue their efforts to implement activities and to cooperate with other organizations and parties under Article 6.

#### Review of progress and reporting

Defining criteria for the intermediate review of progress could be an interesting improvement for the programme. A set of indicators could be defined for that purpose, including, for example, number of focal points on Article 6 appointed, national programmes on Article 6 running, and other data included in national communications.

Taking into account the experiences gained with the implementation for the NDWP, the European Union is of the opinion that national communications are the most effective and realistic tool for parties to report on their accomplishments, lessons learned, experiences gained and remaining gaps and observed barriers related to the implementation of the work programme.

#### *Role of the secretariat*

The new programme might need more intensive co-ordination by the Secretariat. In that sense, we suggest additional tasks for the Secretariat, relating to the implementation of the work programme:

- Actively encourage parties to make full use of CC:iNet, to send regular bulletins on cc:inet activity, to solicit and appoint new registered users, and to send regular information on Article 6 activities and resources;
- Organize, as necessary, workshops to promote and facilitate the exchange of information and materials and the sharing of experience and good practice inter alia.

PAPER NO. 6: SOUTH AFRICA

Submission by South Africa

**Article 6 of the Convention**

**Views on a Possible Framework of an Article 6 Implementation Work Programme that may Succeed the New Delhi Work Programme**

The government of South Africa welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on possible framework of an Article 6 implementation work programme that may succeed the New Delhi Work Programme.

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 with respect to the implementation 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.

The government of South Africa supports the view that while the New Delhi work programme has proven to be an adequate framework for country-driven action and has so far acted as a useful guide for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, it is critical that the extended work programme should have time-bound milestones if its impacts are to be fully understood and evaluated.

We suggest that regional workshops 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. 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.

It is our view 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 in particular, and other bilateral and multi-lateral funding sources be mobilized 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.

PAPER NO. 7: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Views Of The United States On A Possible  
Article 6 Work Program To Follow The New Delhi Work Programme**

The U.S. believes the New Delhi Work Programme on Article 6 found in the Annex to COP decision 11/CP.8 has served as a useful guide to countries, in their implementation of this Convention. The U.S. further believes that extending the New Delhi Work Programme into the future, with some appropriate changes, would avoid drafting a new work program which we believe would be substantively the same as the one developed five years ago in New Delhi, losing much time, energy and effort that can be instead turned toward Article 6 activities.

Further to the above, we note that the country driven approach of Article 6 activities, recognizes that no single strategy for raising awareness, or building capacity, is appropriate for all countries or regions. It is important for the continued success of Article 6 activities that exactly this national and regional diversity remain intact. We do not believe that additional rigid structures or programs are needed for Article 6 to move forward in the future.

The five Article 6 workshops constructively furthered the work programme on Article 6 by helping to 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, and best practices. The United States was pleased to participate in all five Article 6 workshops, and to have provided support for two of them.

The recent SIDs-focused workshop on Article 6 held in St Lucia provided additional, useful information that may be an another source of input into the review, and included items such as public awareness/education of the media; conducting surveys to assess knowledge and awareness capabilities; as well as developing tools and resources, among others.

The 2007 review of Article 6 includes a robust set of information to draw upon, namely data collected from national communications, GEF activities, as well as insights and lessons learned from the workshops.

Given the above, challenges remain in identifying how best to communicate and disseminate what we have learned from Article 6 activities. In particular, CCI:Net while one of the key avenues for such information, would benefit from substantial improvements before it could serve as an effective conduit.

The United States looks forward to continuing to work with other Parties on this important issue of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

PAPER NO. 8: UZBEKISTAN

**View of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a possible framework of an Article 6 implementation work programme**

Republic of Uzbekistan supports the Secretariat activity on implementation of the New Delhi work programme and development of a possible work programme that may succeed to this direction.

Activity on the New Delhi work programme has produced a good result therefore when succeeding the work on the Article 6 of the Convention the same strategic approach can be used. In particular, we reckon as necessary to adhere to the structure corresponding to three elements of the Article 6 (education, training and public awareness) and envisage transfer from separate measures to implementation of comprehensive national programs on information and popularization activity in climate change issues. To monitor this activity the main objective, intended measures, tasks and participants should be identified.

Attention should be paid to strengthening professional training on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of managerial personnel, public organizations and other organizations via development of training aids and guidance, holding working meetings.

Due to a high level of technical experts turnover the measures undertaken should include training of new managerial personnel on regular basis and development and provision of training aids.

Good results are produced through using web sites especially national as they allow local population to access information materials at local language. As our practice has shown national web site needs in great financial support both for its maintenance and regular updating information and also development of portal and national information networks. Therefore an additional financial funds for this activity should be foreseen when further implementation of the Article 6 to the Convention (possibly at the expenses of GEF and international cooperation).

To successfully implement the Article 6 of the Convention we reckon improvement of institutional mechanisms as an important and useful. Establishment of a task group for advocacy activity will contribute significantly to this process.

Development of synergy is of great importance between environmental conventions on the issues concerning educational and information-and-propaganda activity as well as in sharing methodology for work at national, sub-regional and regional levels. In our view this kind of activity should be included in further work programme on implementation of the Article 6 of the Convention.

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